

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
FOREST CIRCLES
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
INCLUDING
SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

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No. 1890 OF 1906-07.

From

F. GLEADOW, ESQUIRE,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Báandra, 6th October 1906.

Subject.—Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for 1905-1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for the year 1905-06 together with its usual appendices. According to orders, the Report is the baldest possible statement of those details which alone are required by the Inspector-General of Forests for his Report. There are however many matters of local interest which might be usefully included for future reference, and I have ventured to record one such in paragraph 92.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. GLEADOW,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

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GLOSSARY.

Ain, Sadado	= Terminalia tomentosa.
Kher	= Acacia catechu.
Bio	= Pterocarpus marsupium.
Apta and Tembhorni	= Bauhinia and Diospyros leaves for cigarettes.
Shisham	= Dalbergia latifolia.
Tiwas	= Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Malki teak	= Royal trees standing on private lands.
Khandi	= 12½ cubic feet.
Mhowra	= Bassia latifolia.
Karvi	= Strobilanthes.
Dhamudo, Dhaura	= Anogeissus latifolia.
Dhaman	= Grewia tiliaefolia.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN CIRCLE FOR 1905-1906.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

1. The following table shows the changes during the year :—

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1905.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on the 30th June 1906.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	1,447	560	6	23	0	287	1,453	296
Protected ...	41	631	.....	.....	29	115	12	516
Unclassed ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased (Reserved and Protected) ...	655	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	608
Total ...	2,145	519	6	23	29	402	2,122	140

2. The area of lands notified as "forest" but made over to the charge of the Revenue Department for lopping, grazing and cultivation is now as follows, in square miles and acres :—

	Sq. m.	acres.
Panch Maháls ...	...	...
Surat ...	4	118
North Thána ...	146	210
Central Thána ...	98	93
South Thána ...	145	618
Ahmedabad (Modása) ...	20	316
Total ...	415	75

This system is almost equivalent to disforestation, for the protection is as it may be, and there can be no closure for regeneration since that was a reason for taking the lands out of our charge. There remain now only 12 square miles and 516 acres of Protected Forests in Thána in charge of the Forest Department. The work of "woodland" settlement has been practically completed by the Forest Settlement Officer during the year under report. The only work that remains of the present programme is the distribution of Forest registers of woodlands and of the Revision Survey village maps. (Appendix Form No. 46.)

3. The area of the three districts of Thána, Surat and Panch Maháls being 6,832 square miles (Dángs excluded), the proportion of forest is about 21 per cent., but if the districts of Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad be included then the percentage for the Circle falls to about 10.

II.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

4. *Thána District.*—The charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Thána, was held by Mr. G. G. Desai, from 1st July 1905 to 31st October 1906, and by Mr. B. M. Kharkar, from 1st November to the end of the year.

An area of 145 $\frac{5}{8}$ square miles was settled during the year. Of this, 24 acres and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas were acquired by purchase and 30 gunthas by exchange.

The acquisition work outstanding is only an item of 14 acres 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas in Murbád and this cannot be completed till the death of the present occupants. 48 settlement proceedings were heard and completed. One for the forest lands in the village of Asnoli in Sháhápúr is still awaiting the orders of Government. (Appendix Form No. 47.)

5. *Panch Maháls.*—Work is finished for the present.

6. *Surat.*—The settlement of the 4 villages mentioned in paragraph 5 of the last year's report is still outstanding under difficulties.

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of my last year's Report and to the remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., and of Government thereon, I have recently submitted further and fuller representations on the subject and am not without hope of some improvement.

III.—DEMARICATION.

8. *External boundaries—Panch Maháls.*—Half a mile of clear line was cut in the Hálol Range at a cost of Rs. 39.

Surat.—8 miles were demarcated by 206 cairns costing Rs. 77-4-0. No new work remains to be done in Mándvi. Rectangular cairns were built along 28 miles of the Dang-Gáikwár boundary by the special surveyors employed on the work. The expenses incurred on this work were met from funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Surat.

Thána.—54 miles of boundary were demarcated by stone cairns at a cost of Rs. 666-4-6.

9. *Internal boundaries—Panch Maháls.*—67 miles were demarcated with stone cairns. Long stones, instead of cairns, were put along 3 miles at a cost of Rs. 387.

10. *Internal and external.*—The total work done this year was 132½ miles at a cost of Rs. 1,170 or Rs. 8-13-6 per mile as against 168 miles costing Rs. 2,540 at Rs. 15 per mile in the previous year. The cost rate on the whole is less than that of the previous year except in South Thána where the rate, *viz.*, Rs. 15, is still high. (Appendix Form No. 48.)

IV.—FOREST SURVEYS.

11. Surveys on the scale of 8" to 1 mile were carried on through the agency of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys over an area of 126 square miles in Central and North Thána, at a cost of Rs. 15,112, as compared with 146 square miles at a cost of Rs. 15,870 in the previous year. This completes the survey of the forests in the Thána District but the mapping will last another year. The excess in cost is due mainly to the fact that charges for publication of maps were included in the year's figures for the first time. The scattered nature of the forest areas is also to some extent responsible. The country was extremely rough and almost roadless in the Mokháda Petha. (Appendix Form No. 49.)

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING PLANS.

12. *Preparation—Panch Maháls.*—A Revised Working Plan for the Hálol Range prepared by Mr. Pearson is also being submitted for sanction of Government. (Appendix Form No. 50.) A plan for the Kolába Division (which will next year be part of this Circle) has been prepared by Mr. Thomson and will be submitted shortly.

Surat.—The Working Plan for the Mándvi forests was re-arranged by Mr. Hodgson and is being submitted to Government for sanction.

Thána.—There is no work outstanding in connection with Working Plans.

13. *Control.*—In the Panch Maháls Division, under the Temporary Working Plan, the 4th quarter of Kálol, Hálol and Dohad forests, covering an area of 8,094 acres was felled over for dead and half dead-trees. At the same time the Revised Working Plans of the Godhra and Kálol Ranges, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6177 of 31st March 1905, were brought into operation. 18 Coupes of Godhra and 4 of Kálol were sold during the year and the amount realised was Rs. 22,772. Dead teak trees on 3,169 acres of Dohad and Jhálol Ranges and on 770 acres in Hálol were marked for cutting in 1906-07.

14. The sale of regular coupes in North Thána, where the Malki teak sales had made more traffic than the Department could control, was stopped by sanction of Government Resolution No. 4017, dated 16th May 1905.

15. In the Mokháda Range of Central Thána also the provisions of the sanctioned Working Plans have been deferred owing to the impossibility of carrying them out with the present meagre and unskilled staff.

16. *Estimate of area for which Working Plans are still required and list of plans expiring within 3 years.*—The Dangs and the Jhálod and Dohad forests are the only ones remaining to be organised. No plans will expire in the next 3 years except the temporary one mentioned in paragraph 13.

(b) PRELIMINARY WORKING PLAN REPORTS.

17. None were made.

(c) PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

18. These were prepared in all Divisions as usual, and work was carried out in accordance with them, except in South Thána, where only 26 coupes out of 81 were sold. The heavier reservation of standards and the greater exigence of the contract terms, made in order to secure better sylviculture and exploitation, did not fail to produce the expected effect on the market. Contractors combined to defeat the object in view, but they will gain nothing thereby and there is no fear of the result. But under any conditions there are always a number of inaccessible or barely profitable coupes.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

19. The expenditure on new works of a permanent nature amounted to Rs. 5,996-13-6 out of which Rs. 5,496-13-6 were spent on completing 19½ miles of forest roads in the Dangs (Surat).

20. Repairs to existing roads and bridges were made at a cost of Rs. 2,353-11-0 out of which 1,789-1-3 were spent in the Dangs Ranges.

(b) BUILDINGS.

21. An amount of Rs. 36,968 was spent on buildings out of which 27,146-12-5 were expended in the Dangs. Rs. 809-14-0 were spent on wells of a permanent nature.

22. Repairs to existing bungalows, rest-houses, and forest posts of Guards cost Rs. 2,501.

(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

23. No miscellaneous works were undertaken except the payment of Rs. 500 as a contribution towards the clearance of rocks from the Bhatana Creek by the Customs Department, a like sum being contributed by that Department and another by the traders themselves.

24. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 48,629-10-3, of which Rs. 43,774-13-4 were on new work and the rest on repairs. (Appendix Form No. 51.)

III.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) GENERAL PROTECTION.

25. The offences of the year are shown below :—

Class.	Panch Maháls.	Surat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Total 1905-06.	Average of past 3 years.
I—Fire ...	395	20	99	124	114	752	602
II—Felling or removal of produce ...	447	23	213	279	295	1,257	1,093
III—Grazing ...	199	33	130	148	146	656	403
IV—Other offences ...	38	...	57	44	96	235	141
Total ...	1,079	76	499	595	651	2,900	2,239

26. In the Panch Maháls fires have been reduced by 79 through stoppage of privileges and good work.

27. In Surat the small number of offences is due partly to the personal influence of Mr. Hodgson and to the loyal support of the Dang Dewan, but also greatly to the fact that the Divisional Forest Officer possesses Political and Magisterial powers which give him a position of influence and power such as no other Divisional Officer enjoys.

28. In North Thána there is a considerable increase in classes I (79—99), II (116—213) and IV (20—57) with a decrease in III (154—130). The decrease of cattle trespass and the increase of thefts and other offences is said to be due chiefly to the suspension of the regular fellings, so that the guards had more time to patrol. Their presence deterred the responsible class of cattle owners, while the free-lances or petty thieves were caught in larger numbers. Possibly also the clearance of *malki* trees is now rendering it difficult for many people to satisfy their wants without recourse to forests. There was a considerable increase of unauthorized cultivation in forest (5—26) which is not explained. The increase in fires may be due to early drying of the grass.

29. In Central Thána there were increases under I (86—124), under II (256—279) and under IV (26—44), while III shows a decrease (162—148). Plague and Cholera drove many people out of their villages and this is doubtless a principal cause of the increase in fires. Native Shikaries continue to set fire, and careless rab-burning is responsible for much. If a rab-patch is 200 yards from forest the owner is safe, and if the fire spreads to several more rab-patches it is seldom possible to prove which was the origin. Under II the increase is not in offences but only in the number caught. With more guards many more could be caught. Among other things there is a regular stream of manufactured dead-wood flowing from forests which contain little or none into Bassein, Bhiwandi and other towns. Villagers' wives and probably a lot of town residents find it an excellent way of adding to their income. So long as any poor person who likes is allowed to wander with axe and billhook and take "dead-wood" for sale the trade is bound to flourish and the forests to gradually disappear. The hills near Bhiwandi, Kalyan, &c., point the moral.

30. In South Thána fires increased from 92 to 114, grazing from 131 to 146, and other offences from 48 to 96, while cuttings decreased from 353 to 295. The decrease is attributed to the judicious award of imprisonment in certain cases instead of fines.

31. The grass dried early and so caused increase of fires, but fortunately these were kept at bay till Mr. Madan had successfully got in all that was wanted for famine work. Blocks I to III of Bhiwandi, previously badly subject to fires, were all but immune. This is no doubt mostly due to the Collector, who persuaded the people not to risk their privileges too far.

32. There were 1,493 compounded cases, including 86 pending at the close of the previous year. Out of these, 1,174 cases paid compensation, and 237 were let off with a warning, 80 remain pending. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 3,517 was recovered as compared with Rs. 2,227 in 1,352 cases of the preceding year. (Appendix Form No. 52.)

33. Prosecutions were 216 in number or 7 less than last year, but exceeding the average of the previous three years by 11. There were 30 cases pending at the close of the previous year, out of which one was subsequently withdrawn in Surat owing to the offender not being a resident of British territory, and two were compounded. In all there were 191 convictions and 25 acquittals. 62 remaining on hand. There were 1,244 undetected cases reported during the year against an average of 866 of the previous 3 years. Forest fires form more than half of the total number. Cases of unauthorized cutting were 396 against an average of 305 of the last three years.

34. There were several cases worth special mention. In one very important case where a contractor had dishonestly cut down and stolen a large number of teak trees in Usgaon Forest of the Bhiwandi Range (South Thána), the departmental prosecution, in spite of very clear and strong evidence, failed to obtain a conviction at the hands of an acting Mámlatdár and Subordinate Magistrate at Bassein. Against this acquittal an appeal was lodged in the High Court,

which eventually decided the appeal in favour of Government, and awarded one month's imprisonment to the contractor, Anton Jao Ghosal, and two of his accomplices, together with a fine of Rs. 100 against the former.

35. Another big fraud was the cutting of about 2,755 unmarked teak trees from coupes 13 and 5 of Block II of Godhra Range, committed by the contractor, Asmal Isa Mulla, whose contract has been cancelled and all the material in 4 coupes or on forest depôts has been confiscated. Inculpated subordinates were dismissed.

(b) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

36. Prosecutions were more by 22 and by 5 as compared with last year and with the average of the last three years, respectively. The measures adopted for fire protection were the same as last year in Surat and Panch Maháls. In Thána the results of fire protection were rather unsatisfactory, which may be attributable to the grass being unusually inflammable owing to the scarcity of the later rains. It is satisfactory to note that the warnings which the Collector had given to villagers in Bhiwandi Táluka (South Thána) last season had an excellent effect, for those villages to a great extent escaped fires.

37. In the Mándvi Range of the Surat District the subordinates, Patels and people co-operated in a very praiseworthy manner, so that only one fire took place. It was blown by high winds across the 100 feet foreign boundary fire line and might well have overrun a far greater area than it did. In the Dangs the beginnings of fire protection are encouraging and can gradually be improved upon. The North Dangs forests were saved till the middle of March, when a Bhil deliberately fired the specially protected area, and promptly got 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. He will take great care to light his forest fires in Native territory if he really cannot do without them in future. So will his friends. In the South Dangs, where the people helped very well indeed, out of 15½ square miles attempted 14 square miles were successfully protected. The Dang Dewan took a keen interest in fire protection and was instrumental in inducing the people to be much more careful in handling fire. Many of the Patels were induced to trace round their villages with the result that quite a large area of Protected Forest was not burnt.

38. In the Panch Maháls special fire watchers were entertained as usual with the system of alarm drums, and the year was successful as the number of fires and acreage burnt were less than in the previous year; this was also partly due to the punishment inflicted upon the villagers of 14 villages by stopping their forest privileges.

39. The area of the Circle being 2,122 square miles 140 acres, efforts were made to fire protect 1,474 square miles 432 acres. Of this area, 173 square miles 218 acres were reported as burnt, leaving 1,301 square miles 214 acres unburnt. The percentage of success attained is 88.2 and the cost was Rs. 10 per square mile of the area so protected. The expenditure on fire conservancy was Rs. 14,925. (Appendix Form No. 53.)

40. The origin of the fires is referred to in the table below, but the question of accident or intention is pure guesswork and the benefit of the doubt is given :—

Serial No.	Division.	Fires originating in Departmental fire conservancy operations.		Fires crossing outer fire-traces.		Fires due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.		Total.	
		No. of fire.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.
1	Panch Maháls ...	30	1,051	27	3,345	328	54,320	...	...	385	58,716
2	Surat ...	...	...	1	70	17	17,919	...	...	18	17,989
3	South Thána ...	5	160	13	1,146	96	11,226	...	...	114	12,532
4	Central Thána ...	5	77	23	2,226	96	12,100	...	...	124	11,403
5	North Thána ...	...	...	...	...	99	7,298	...	...	99	7,298
	Total ...	40	1,288	64	6,787	636	1,02,863	...	...	740	1,10,938

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

41. The percentage of forests open to grazing is 81.6 per cent. of the whole area of the Circle (Appendix Form No. 54).

42. The number of cattle impounded was 13,943 against 13,322 of the last year and an average of 9,607 for the last 3 years. Out of the total number of cattle impounded, there were 6,801 sheep and goats against 5,840 last year. In the Panch Maháls alone there were 3,865 goats impounded, in North Thána 2,019, *i.e.*, more than half of the total number, and in Surat 443, or nearly half.

43. The increase was due to a greater number of cattle having been impounded instead of compounding being resorted to.

44. Under the Collector's orders the privilege of free grazing for the village cattle of Dahe in Wáda has been suspended for one year for not giving help to forest subordinates in putting out a fire. The villagers of Satiwli in Bassein, of Mokhaone and Vihigaon in Khárdi have been warned for illicit cutting, etc., in their forests.

45. There were 44 cases of prosecution for illegal grazing. In 36 cases convictions were obtained, 2 cases were acquitted, and 6 remained pending. It is to be noted here that there is still a tendency among Magistrates to inflict very light fines.

46. Under Government Resolution No. 6716, dated 12th July last, proposals have been asked by the Commissioner, N. D., on the subject of increasing the number of cattle pounds in forest villages. Lists are now in preparation and it is intended to so frame them that cattle need never be driven more than 3 miles from the forest boundary.

(d) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

47. A special cleaning in the exploited coupes of 1904-05 was carried out in all Divisions at a cost of Rs. 1,290. Climbers and parasites were cut and destroyed by forest guards while patrolling their forests as usual. The teak suffered more or less from defoliation by the attacks of Paliga and other larvæ, this damage being very noticeable at the beginning of the district season. No great damage was caused by locusts or other insects.

IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

48. *By seed.*—The monsoon was fairly satisfactory, but the late rains were deficient and crops were in danger till a small cyclone brought a short down-pour. Consequently the sub-soil water was deficient in the hot weather and much inconvenience was caused by wells drying up. In the Panch Maháls there are in places excellent seedling crops of *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Acacia*, catechu, with a fair amount of young teak. The former, for some reason unknown, is mostly about 5 years old, but no specially noticeable facts have been discovered concerning the climate of those years. The trees were probably stimulated by the previous drought to produce much good seed, while the rains were sufficient to cause full and early germination without allowing wet or dull weather enough to cause loss of vitality. This seed is very liable to be infertile if it does not get exactly the heat and moisture desirable.

49. In Surat, the Mándvi forests in places are getting full of fine young teak and other seedlings and saplings, which can only be put down (as in the Panch Maháls) to improved fire-protection. In glades and round blanks large patches of pure teak seedlings 2 to 10 feet high may be seen. In the Dangs, where fire protection is barely begun, seedlings come up but are nearly all destroyed.

50. In Thána the case is less satisfactory. Occasional seedlings are to be seen, but they do not seem to prosper. This I put down largely to the proneness of privilege holders to mistake seedlings for ráb material, and to the fact that the same area seldom escapes fire for several consecutive years. The

returns may show year after year that one-quarter of the forest escaped, but it is *never the same quarter*. To ascertain how much forest really remains unburnt for 5 years is a long task in map-making, which would keep one man fairly employed, and cost a good deal for materials. If the Panch Maháls are really more burnt than Thána (of which I am not certain, as the areas are only estimated) it would appear that seedlings ought to be scarcer there. On the other hand, Thána soil is all either rock or hard red stuff penetrable with difficulty by rootlets, whereas the Panch Maháls (except Pawagad) are mostly granitic gravel or sandy, offering an excellent seat to the young plant. Nevertheless it is on record that up to a few years ago not a seedling could be found in that Division.

51. *By Coppice*.—This was as usual, good where the cut forest was good, and bad or worse where the forest was bad. We are now keeping the forest uncut whenever it is already too poor and open.

52. No steps were taken for the improvement of natural regeneration, unless the cleanings referred to in paragraph 47 should be mentioned here. In almost all blocks the youngest one or two coupes were thoroughly cleared of *Mucuna* and other climbers as far as the money went. These climbers sometimes form a solid heavy net over the young growth and do great damage. Besides this the famine-grass coolies must have cut at least 3 lákhs of climbers in the Tánsa basin to tie up their head-loads.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

53. *Regular Plantations*.—There are none in this Circle.

54. *Cultural Operations*.—*Panch Maháls*.—The Godhra nursery was kept up throughout the year and worked very successfully. The number of plants sent out into the forests was 127,440, as against 66,994 last year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,115 including the upkeep of the head nursery. The area planted up was 362 acres against 156 of the previous year. The average cost of planting 100 plants, including all expenses, came to annas 14 only, as against Rs. 1-15-6 of the previous year and Rs. 2-8-0 of the year previous to that. This appreciable decrease in the cost is chiefly due to the new well, a good crop resulting from the facility of supplying water at less expense to the right point and at the right time in the head nursery.

55. *Surat*.—Two nurseries were maintained at Welwach and Delwada producing 50,000 and 3,000 plants respectively at a cost of Rs. 855 and Rs. 168. The plants reared were transplanted into the forests of all ranges. Of the plants put out in the Bulsár-Chikhli Range last rains about 50 per cent. have established themselves. Germinating teak seed was dibbled and khair seed was sown in the blanks of Bulsár-Chikhli. The former mostly failed on account of a long break in the rains, but the latter succeeded.

56. *North Thána*.—No special works were undertaken except the broadcasting of 14 maunds of seed collected by each guard and transplanting plants removed from forest into about 100 pits prepared by each guard in closed coupes, but the result was not very satisfactory. With the present establishment better results cannot be expected.

57. *Central Thána*.—Out of the 7,000 seedlings raised in the Alman Nursery near Wáda, consisting chiefly of teak with a certain number of Ain, Tiwas, and Shisham, 6,500 have been transplanted into pits dug departmentally in Alman Coupes 17 and 18. The expenditure on raising the seedlings amounted to Rs. 151-10-3 and the transplants are reported to be doing well. Various kinds of seed were broadcasted on sites of charcoal kilns in last year's coupes and the result was total failure (perhaps too much ash and too little charcoal or else the ground being burnt to a brick). Of the pits and holes made departmentally by guards last year the best results were obtained in Bassein Range and especially in the Parol round.

58. *South Thána*.—In Mulund nursery 13,572 plants were reared and transplanted in coupes at a cost of Rs. 60. The Burma system of raising teak seedlings on beds continues to achieve very good success. Dibbling seeds as

well as putting out seedlings under the shelter of bushes, &c., show far better results than sowing or planting in the open. Out of 200 bamboos planted out last year 25 were alive at the end of the hot weather and a good number has also been planted this year. Sind Babul seeds were sown over the exploited coupe of Shimpowli No. 21. A very small quantity of these seeds was also sown over some lands near Borale in Tansa where they germinated freely.

59. The total expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 3,476 (Appendix Form No. 56).

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GROWING STOCK.

60. *Panch Maháls*.—As the proper Revised Working Plans for Godhra and Kálol Ranges came into operation only this year, re-shoot cutting was carried on in coupes No. 1 and 2 of each block of Godhra Range. The total expense under this head amounts to Rs. 500. Dead and half dead trees were cut out by way of improvement fellings as stated in paragraphs 13 and 70.

61. *Surat*.—In addition to climber cutting, the inferior species suppressing teak and good secondary species were marked and sold on permits. The bushes hindering young good growth were cut by beat guards. Sáwar (*Bombax malabaricum*) trees were girdled. The expenditure incurred on this work amounts to about Rs. 18. In 21 villages of Mándvi the dead and half dead teak were removed by way of improvement fellings, *vide* paragraph 72.

62. *Thána*.—Except the eradication of *kuili* and other climbers mentioned in paragraphs 47 and 52 no operations were undertaken.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

63. In the Panch Maháls an experiment was started to compare the effect of burning compared with fire protection on the spread of certain kinds of grasses, but some years must elapse before results are known.

64. The monthly measurements of wells were extended throughout the Circle in order to ascertain seasonal fluctuations, and any other facts that may appear with reference to the effects of dry years, the proximity of forest, &c.

65. Government having ordered experiments with rubber trees 1,000 seeds of Ceara and 100 of *Castilloa* were procured from Peradeniya Gardens. The latter were bad on arrival, having germinated and died en route, but a second lot was obtained containing only a few visibly mouldy. The *Castilloa* and 300 Ceara were sown in boxes and kept in my own house. The Ceara had been filed and kept in shallow dishes of water for a few days before sowing, a process that cost some of them their lives, for small ants got in and ate the insides out of a score of them before discovery. In about 10-14 days 30 plants were up. In a week more 76 were visible; eighteen of them being 6" or over in height. The boxes were kept in a sheltered verandah of my house and growth continued rapidly till it became embarrassing. The plants attained a height of about 2 feet and some were being suppressed, a few others were attacked and cut down by ants (or possibly sickness followed by ants) at soil level, but I had nowhere else to put them. They were too soft and fleshy to stand planting out in forest and the only accessible nursery (Mulund) is situate at the foot of a hill where the rainfall is heavy enough to wash off the soil by inches, and to break down tender plants. There was however nowhere else to send them. Ten of the strongest were put out and fenced on 25th July in forest grass-lands at Kavesar and the rest of one box pricked out in lines at Mulund. The other two boxes followed on 12th August. Those at Kavesar are doing well except 1 which died. Three others were sent to Yeur forest post, 1 died, 2 are doing well. About 30 plants resulted from the *Castilloa* seed and these also were sent on 12th August to be pricked out at Mulund, being sturdy plants about 4'-6" high, but with a tendency for the edges of some of the leaves, to go brown and shrivel. After pricking out 8 Ceara and 3 *Castilloa* died. A few Ceara seeds were sent to Ahmedabad, where they have not germinated and to Godhra where they have done well so far. At date of writing one or two are 6 feet high. The rest of the Ceara seeds had been sent in the first place to Thána and had been filed (insufficiently for many of them) and sown at Mulund. The proportion that germinated was rather small, but those that came up are doing well in nursery beds.

66. Seed of *Ficus elastica* was not obtainable till 10th August, when a parcel was received from Assam. In the meantime Mr. Madan had been at great pains preparing for its advent. A large shed was built, protected from birds, rats, &c., by wire netting. Much soil was prepared according to various recipes and made up in beds and boxes in the shed, the rainfall being far too violent for open air work with such minute seeds. I also had more boxes prepared in my own verandah. The seed was apparently good on arrival but may not have been fertile, for the fact remains that not a single seed germinated either in Bándra or Thána. Those in my verandah (at least all the solid ones) I suspect were carried off by the same minute ants who got inside the Ceara seeds, but the seeds sown at Mulund are still there, all hollow. Possibly the Mulund seeds did not get enough heat, for this monsoon has been a cool one with practically no sun till September. At the moment of writing it is reported that 1,000 *Ficus* have resulted from a portion of seed sent to the nursery at Alman, which is unfortunately not easy of access. This report I fear may not turn out well-founded, for the *Ficus* seedlings are not easy to recognise and there are weeds which look like them and do come up by the thousand.* More seed has been asked for and has just arrived at the time of printing. The sender intimates that "the seed is mostly bad this year." All these details belong properly to next year's report, but the interest is living now and may be forgotten next year.

No useful results were obtained from the experiments on teak seed mentioned in paragraph 61 of last year's report on account of unfavourable weather conditions.

V.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

67. *Clear fellings*.—Fellings of this nature were made in Coupe No. 21 of the Shimpowli babul reserves covering an area of 16 acres and 20 gunthas.

68. *Regeneration fellings*.—Coupe A-3 of the Tulsi Forest belonging to the Bombay Municipality was worked by the agency of a contractor, with a reserve of 76 standards per acre under the "Regular Method", or so called "shelter-wood compartment system."

69. *Selection fellings*.—There are no fellings under this method in this Circle.

70. *Improvement fellings*.—In the Panch Maháls this was the 4th and last year of the temporary plan for removing dead and half dead teak. The area remaining was only 95 coupes covering 8,103 acres, so the revised permanent plans of Godhra and Kálól were given effect to, 18 regular coupes in the former and 4 in the latter being sold. The area worked over by the improvement fellings was 24,512 acres, of which 16,445 were extensions from last year, while 3,048 acres more have to remain over till next year owing to working difficulties. The 95 coupes fetched about Rs. 2-10-9 per acre.

71. A small special felling of trees killed by frost in Kalitalai (Dohad) produced Rs. 1,029-13-0 for 19,106 cubic feet.

72. In Surat, dead and half dead trees were sold from 21 villages of Mándvi Range.

73. *Coppice fellings*.—Regular coupes of coppice with standards were sold in all divisions except North Thána, where the coupes were in abeyance to allow clearance of teak from private lands. A similar course in Central Thána would probably have been advisable for next year, but I had hardly sufficient justification for recommending it till too late. This wholesale clearing of *maliki* teak on the advice of Revenue Officers is an interference with the timber trade which I fear will bring trouble. The market is now in a state of excitement which may be followed by serious collapse when all the *maliki* and Woodlands teak is gone. The principle of "continuous yield" is as important for the trade as for the owner.

74. In the Panch Maháls 117 coupes covering 11,474 acres were sold for an average price of Rs. 3-3-10 per acre. Accessible coupes fetch up to Rs. 8-4-0 per acre, but distant ones at 3 annas per acre pull down the average.

75. In Surat only 5 coupes were offered in Bulsar-Chikhli and only 2 sold.

* At the last moment a report states that the Alman seedlings are weeds.

76. In North Thána no coupes were sold.

77. In Central Thána 78 coupes aggregating 4,295 acres were offered, but only 38 were sold. Also 3 coupes in Mokháda covering 213 acres were offered, but the absence of roads prevented their sale.

78. In South Thána 81 coupes were offered but only 26 sold. This looks serious but is a result foreseen and desired. Financial conditions are amply satisfied with the smaller number, while on the other hand silviculture makes a decided gain, and administration also profits. The reservation of standards has been increased from an average of 16 to one of 31 per acre. This of itself is enough to largely increase the number of coupes which are normally unsaleable on account of their inaccessibility or poverty of material. But I do not consider it good husbandry to sell coupes which are already in greater need of sowing than of felling, or to sell for Rs. 100 coupes that are worth Rs. 1,000 if only a road existed. Better wait ten or twenty years for better conditions, the crop will be all the heavier. Stricter observance of silvicultural rules is now also exacted, felling in due order, keeping brushwood clear of seedlings and shoots so that they may not be broken, &c. This greater strictness has not produced much difficulty in North Thána, but in South Thána the contractors are a rather inferior class and tried to set up a boycott. Administration profits by any reduction of coupe working so long as Malki fellings are going on, for it is impossible to supervise the full tale of both. In the 3 Thána Divisions 272 coupes had been laid out for the year, aggregating 14,731 acres. The average price realised fell to Rs. 8·8 per acre.

79. *Unregulated fellings.*—Green teak and secondary species were sold from specially appointed areas in the Dangs protected forests of Surat, the contractors selecting trees for the axe at so much per khandy (12½ cubic feet), *i.e.*—

3,630 khandies green teak at Rs. 5 and Rs. 7-11-1.

2,476 do. dry teak @ Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.

300 do. *bio* @ Rs. 5, Rs. 6-1-0 and Rs. 6-4-0.

479 do. *sadada* @ Re. 1, Rs. 3-1-3 and Rs. 3-5-6.

226 do. *kher* @ Rs. 3 and Rs. 4-4-3.

Dead teak was selected from the Reserves as well as from protected forest.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

80. Minor forest produce is given away, sold by contract, or sold on permits, sometimes at privileged rates. We supply grazing and other things worth 7 or 8 lakhs gratis or at rates far below the market price, and I hope some day to see the value thereof duly credited in forest accounts instead of receiving only casual and ineffective notice in a paragraph.

81. The following statement summarises the practice at present as to the items of minor produce which are allowed to be sold or otherwise in the several Divisions:—

Kinds of Produce.	Divisions.					Remarks.
	Panch Maháls.	Surat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	
Bamboos	A ²	AC	ABC	ABC	ABC	A.—Sold by contract or permit. B.—Privileged rate. C.—Free.
Ráb material	C	C	C	C	C	
Fuel, domestic	AC	AC	C	C	C	
„ head-loads for sale	C	AC	C	C	C	
Small timber	C	AC	C	C	C	
Fish	C	C	C	C	C	
Berries and roots	C	C	C	C	C	
Mhowra flowers	AC	AC	C	C	C	
„ fruits	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	
Gum	C	C	C	C	C	
Gunc	C	AC	AC	AC	AC	
Honey and wax	C	C	C	C	C	
Myabolams	C	...	AC	AC	A	
Cigarette and roofing leaves	C	AC	AC	AC	AO	
Park	C	AC	AC	AC	AC	
Karvi	C	C	ABC	ABC	BC	
Fencing thorns	C	AC	C	C	C	
Grass	AC	AC	AC	AO	AC	
Grazing	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC	

82. Grass is only sold from closed blocks and certain special areas. The ordinary system of grazing on permits has been superseded in Surat by the so called "Kánara system" under which all the forest village cattle pay 2 annas per head instead of plough and milch animals going free and others paying. The Forest Department is only allowed to issue the permits and collect fees for "outsiders" cattle paying full fees. This system costs the country at least half a lakh of Rupees, but is convenient.

83. Receipts from other sources were as follows:—Hirda Rs. 1,420, *apta* and *temburni* Rs. 4,015, palm leaves Rs. 1,383, *karvi* Rs. 185, *mhowra* seed Rs. 3,168, &c., total receipts Rs. 12,386.

84. *Mhowra* seeds were collected by establishing depôts in Thána District according to Government Resolution No. 5303 of 31st May 1906, Revenue Department. The seeds were sold by tender at Rs. 5 (inclusive of railway freight) per cwt. delivered at the Wari Bandar Station in Bombay. The contractors, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, supplying the required bags. Delivery was not made till the close of the forest year. The crop was a poor one and the price in Bombay ran up eventually to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. nominal. The quantities collected were North Thána 2 maunds, Central Thána 75 cwts., South Thána 320 cwts. At first, Divisional Officers were given orders to pay whatever might be the local price, with a limit of one anna per lb., but when the tenders came in it was seen that 8 pies was the utmost that could be paid. Most of the seed was obtained at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per lb. The *profit* on the operations may be about seven hundred rupees.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

85. *Major Forest Produce*.—In the Panch Maháls Division the departmental operation of supplying a large free grant to the sufferers by the floods last season in the Ahmedabad District was undertaken under Government Resolution No. 71 of 4th January 1906. It kept a Ranger and an Extra Assistant Conservator away from their proper work for the greater part of the season. A considerable contract fraud was later discovered which might have been prevented but for this extra work. Some 2,755 teak trees were fraudulently cut in Block II of Godhra. The contract was eventually confiscated after the close of the year. The value of the free grant according to the low rates fixed under the free grant rules came to Rs. 8,569 (including the price of bamboos). The material that was left after the despatch of the required quantity was sold for Rs. 1,728. The expenses incurred by the Department on that account were Rs. 4,236-9-11.

86. In Surat the 54 khandies of *Sadada* brought from the Dangs last year were sold at Vejalpur for Rs. 8 per khandy, a result considered sufficiently encouraging to invite further effort. 1,046 khandies of green teak from the North Dangs and 2,096 khandies from the Central and South Dangs were cut and removed to Navápur and Vejalpur respectively. From the 500 girdled teak mentioned in paragraph 76 of last year's report 191 logs or 147 khandies were cut and taken to Vejalpur.

87. The material of the Karegaon Coupe, Mokhada Range, exploited departmentally last year was sold for Rs. 150.

88. The material extracted departmentally during the year in the Northern Circle was 47,015 cubic feet of timber and 8,457 cubic feet of firewood compared with 3,568 and 11,103 cubic feet respectively for the last year. Out of this quantity 2,405 and 7,137 cubic feet of timber and firewood were disposed of for Rs. 1,238 and Rs. 1,492 respectively. The balance of 44,610 and 1,320 cubic feet of timber and fuel remained unsold at the end of the year.

89. *Minor Forest Produce*.—A report on the departmental collection of *mhowra* seed undertaken last year has already been submitted to Government, *vide* Government Resolution No. 10507 of 27th December 1905, Revenue Department. The report on this year's collection will follow shortly.

(ii) Purchasers.

90. *Major Forest Produce*.—The following table will show the removal of material in cubic feet by consumers or purchasers as compared with the

average of the past 3 years. There is a decrease by 1,211,656 cubic feet in timber and 3,035,681 cubic feet in fuel, mainly due to the completion of dead and dying teak fellings in Godhra and Kálol Ranges and to the total suspension of coupe sales in the North Thána Division :—

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total.
1905-06	C. Feet. 726,221	C. Feet. 2,156,800	C. Feet. 2,883,021
Average of the past 3 years	1,937,877	5,192,481	7,130,358

91. The area properly under this year's working was not great, but a large number of previous contracts, to which extensions had been given on payment of substantial penalties, had to be supervised as follows :—

Name of Contract.	Panch Maháls.	Surat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coupes ... ..	...	1	...	1	3	5
Royalty trees ... ..	...	...	30	27	4	61
Line-cutting	1	...	...	...	...	1
Timber contracts in the Dangs ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	3
Dead and dying teak	23	1	...	...	...	29
Dead <i>mhowra</i> trees	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	30	5	30	28	7	100

Particulars about coupes sold will be found in paragraphs 74 to 78.

92. It may be interesting (if not against orders) to record some of the ruling prices among merchants at two of the most important export bunders in Thána District :—

Class.	Unit.	Rate, 1905.	Rate, 1906.	Remarks.
<i>Manor Bunder.</i>				
Logs, best	Gaz.	15	20	A Gaz is 28½ inches long and 28½ inches girth.
„ second	„	12	16	
Beams	„	10	12	A khandi is 12½ cubic feet.
Rafters, first	„	5	8	
„ second	Score.	7	10	In general terms shipping costs Rs. 4 per ton from Manor to Bombay against Rs. 2½ from Sauta, on account of navigation difficulties.
Small beams, posts	Gaz.	6	9	
Teak fuel	Cart.	1½	1¾	
Other fuel	„	2½	2¾	
Charcoal	„	4½	4¾	
<i>Sauta Bunder.</i>				
Teak fuel, new	Khandi.	1½	1¾	
„ old	„	1¼	2¼	
Other fuel, new	„	2	2¾	
Fuel of Ain, Dhawra and Kher.	„	2½	3¼	

93. *Minor Forest Produce.*—Material of the value of Rs. 12,386 was sold as detailed in paragraph 83.

94. The total value of the year's sale is as follows :—

Major forest produce	Rs. 6,66,712
Minor forest produce	Rs. 67,124

95. Permits to cut on payment dead firewood of species other than teak were issued as usual in all Ranges of the Panch Maháls Division and the amount realized thereby is Rs. 4,667 against Rs. 2,250. Special men were deputed to supervise the work, there being also Depot Officers and others to issue permits and to check the material at several places. This system is a vicious one and must be stopped as soon as may be. In the meantime it is reported that there have been fewer abuses this year.

(iii) Rights and Privileges.

96. There are no rights to forest produce except the innovation cited in last year's report (paragraph 85).

97. Produce removed on privileges includes small timber, fuel, bamboos, grass and grazing, and practically everything except the larger trees. The total value of the major and minor produce so removed is estimated at Rs. 7,28,104, that is to say, nearly as much as the total gross revenue of the Circle and twice the net revenue. In other words, half our produce is given away gratis and only one-third of the true net profits are put to the credit of our account.

98. The privileges granted are generally utilised, but there are many places where the small material is not removed from coupes, and there are many others where the forest is badly hacked about. In fact when every villager is allowed to wander at will with axe and bill, it is not to be expected that the forest can be protected. Under these circumstances the only possible means of ensuring the exercise of privileges without damage to the forests lies in the temporary abrogation of the former when abuses become too serious. This has been done to a small extent.

99. The following table is prescribed by Government Resolution No. 6560 of 27th August 1904:—

Forest produce.	Removed by Government.	Removed by purchasers.	Removed by free-grantees.	Removed by privilege holders.	Total.
	<i>Cubic ft.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>
Timber ...	47,015	726,221	54,745	.....	827,981
Fuel ...	8,457	2,156,800	60	12,322,514	14,487,831
Bamboos ...	950	2,159,230	65,100	916,400	3,141,680
		<i>Cart loads.</i>	<i>Cart loads.</i>	<i>Cart loads.</i>	<i>Cart loads.</i>
		2,289	3	30,500	32,792
		<i>Head loads.</i>	...	.....	<i>Head loads.</i>
		649	...	.....	649
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Minor produce, including grass and grazing.	3,168	28,815	...	5,49,095	5,81,078

(iv) Free grants.

100. The total value of the free grants was Rs. 13,139 (including the value of timber and bamboos supplied to the distressed people of Ahmedabad) against Rs. 2,564 for the last year and Rs. 3,584 the average of the last 3 years.

101. A first list of villages notorious for forest depredations has been sent to the Collector of Thána, who proposes to refuse all applications for free grants from the inhabitants. This measure cannot have a wide scope of action, but it may possibly have a useful moral effect.

(c) OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

102. The value of outturn from all classes of forest was as follows:—

		Major.	Minor.
		Rs.	Rs.
Reserved Forests	...	1,19,191	61,499
Protected Forests	...	...	...
Leased Forests	...	54,470	5,625
Private Lands	...	4,93,051	...
		<u>6,66,712</u>	<u>67,124</u>

19,087 cattle were grazed on payment and 341,955 free.

103. The total expenditure incurred on the management of State forests was Rs. 4,48,474 against Rs. 3,77,805 last year. The increase is due to items unforeseen in the Budget as shown in paragraph 104.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

104. The following table compares the actuals of the year 1905-06 with those of 1904-05 and with the average of the past 5 years:—

				Average of the past 5 years.	1904-05.	1905-06.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	6,09,819	8,07,021	7,33,836
Expenditure	...	...	{ A. ...	1,28,752	1,27,096	2,39,807
			{ B. ...	2,06,638	2,10,709	2,08,637
			Total ...	3,35,390	3,37,805	4,48,474
			Surplus ...	2,74,429	4,69,216	2,85,302

The year's surplus would have been much larger but for certain items of expense not foreseen. Rs. 70,000 had to be paid to landowners in accordance with the order of Government that they were to get 20 per cent. on sales of *malki* teak; Rs. 37,536 extra were spent on roads and buildings; Rs. 9,000 on departmental operations in the Dángs; Rs. 4,236 on the Ahmedabad free grant; and Rs. 2,000 on *mhowra* collection.

105. The revenue from Major heads is for the same periods:—

				Average of past 5 years.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of Major heads to total 1905-06.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income	...	...	...	5,00,901	7,65,140	6,66,712	90.9

106. For Minor heads the figures are:—

				Average of past 5 years.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of Minor heads to total 1905-06.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income	...	...	...	49,769	41,881	67,124	9.1

107. The expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works—is as follows:—

Class of expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of class to total expenditure		Percentage of class expenditure to total revenue (including value of privileges)	
		Under A.	Under B.	Under A.	Under A and B.
Extension of Forest property	Rs. 8,862	3.7	1.9	0.6	1.1
Constitution	6,399	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.8
Improvement	69,846	41.2	22.0	6.7	12.6
Exploitation	1,25,700	52.4	28.0	8.6	16.0

108. The expenditure under B—Establishment—is as follows:—

Class.	Expenditure.	Percentage of class to total	
		Under B.	Under A and B.
	Rs.		
Administrative	28,012	13·4	6·2
Executive	97,500	46·7	21·7
Protective	84,155	39·9	18·5

The net income was 50·2 per cent. of the gross receipts.

109. *Outstandings*.—At the close of the year the outstandings (or rather the unpaid—because not yet due—instalments from contractors) are Rs. 63,131-4-0. This amount falls due on the 15th of January 1907, because 2 years' time has been allowed for every large *malki* teak contract, and in some cases extensions have been granted to others (not deadwood) after taking 10 per cent. or more of the contract sum as penalty for non-completion.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

110. The charge of the Circle Office was held by the writer throughout the year.

111. The changes among the Divisional Forest Officers were the following:—

Mr. Pearson, Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Maháls, was obliged to take sick leave from 1st June 1906. Mr. Takle, Extra Assistant Conservator in that Division, went on furlough prior to retirement in the middle of the April previous. Early in January 1906, Mr. Gokhale, a junior Extra Assistant Conservator, was attached to the Panch Maháls for the purpose of learning something about the Division before replacing Mr. Takle, but he had to be tied down to the supervision and despatching of the Ahmedabad free grant, and on the departure of Mr. Pearson he had to be put in charge of the Division to avoid worse derangement among the senior Extra Assistant Conservators. Four special guards were temporarily engaged in Godhra, Kálol and Hálol Ranges to issue permits and to help to protect the forest against petty offences by villagers. Mr. Hodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, took leave towards the end of May 1906, leaving the charge of the Division to his Extra Assistant Mr. Dalia. North Thána was in charge of Mr. Fisher, who after Christmas became seriously ill and went on leave from 1st of February 1906. During the period of his absence, owing to the undermanned state of the Department, North Thána had then to be held by Mr. Gilbert, in addition to his own charge, though he is the last arrived recruit from home. An additional Extra Assistant Conservator, Mr. Damle, was appointed to North Thána to divide the inspection work with Mr. Bijoor, and remained there till 12th June. Central Thána was in charge of Mr. Fisher, in addition to his own Division, till the 6th November 1905 when Mr. Gilbert relieved him. In South Thána, Mr. Madan, together with his Extra Assistant Mr. Hinge and some of his Protective Staff, had to conduct, in addition to their own duties, the heavy and exacting famine fodder operations. The latter work curtailed the touring by about 4 months. Thus with the exception of Surat, no Division got its proper share of supervision, and the reports of 3 Divisions had to be written by a *locum tenens*, in each case either unused to such work or unacquainted with the year's doings. The Working Plans Division was in charge of Mr. Gilbert till 10th November 1905 when Dr. Gustasp relieved him.

112. All the Divisional Forest Offices were inspected and no irregularity worth recording was found.

113. The work of the Divisional Forest Officers was good without exception and merits my warmest appreciation and acknowledgment.

114. No Officers are specially mentioned for good work in the Extra Assistant Conservator and Ranger grades, but all have worked well. Messrs. Limaye and Bhadbhade have been given temporary promotion to the Extra Assistant Conservator grade.

115. The office staff in general has worked well, though it contains a certain proportion of more or less incompetent men. There are so many openings in commerce here that our initial pay of Rs. 15 with the poor prospects of increase is not likely to attract anyone worth keeping. Mr. S. B. Rangnekar, Head Clerk in the Direction Office, was retired on pension in April, and I was extremely sorry to lose the services of one who was almost as an old friend, for he served me as Head Clerk for some years in the past. The services of one clerk in North Thána were dispensed with, and one clerk in South Thána was reduced for disobeying the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer.

116. Relations between the Revenue and Forest Officials throughout the whole of the Northern Circle were most cordial.

117. *Touring.*—The question of taking clerks into camp is still debated. In a Circle like this, where time is money, I do not feel justified in keeping a contractor waiting more than two days for his orders, instead of the week and often fortnight that is too often the result of reference to head quarters. Also the being continually told that some half-forgotten matter is still “at head-quarters for enquiry” is an infliction very hard to bear. Accounts can be left behind with advantage.

118. The re-organisation is still delayed, both in the Controlling and Subordinate branches. Orders have issued raising the pay of Conservators, but they are not considered quite satisfactory in some respects. The lower ranks are still under discussion.

119. The following table shows the casualties of the year :—

Division.	Total Hands.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Dismissals.	Degradation.	Fines.	Retired.	Discharged.	Lost per cent.
Direction	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14.2
Panch Maháls	132	1	3	3	4	50	1	1	6.8
Surat	96	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	9.3
North Thána	132	2	...	2	2	52	...	1	3.7
Central Thána	129	3	1	5	...	72	...	...	6.9
South Thána	184	3	...	4	...	...	2	...	4.8
Working Plans	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	690	10	7	18	7	174	4	3	0.6

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

120. The Conservator travelled through all the Divisions of the Circle. The subjects to which the attention of Divisional Forest Officers was more particularly drawn are those mentioned last year. The subject of Forest Settlement is also one needing continual watchfulness to ensure that Forest Settlement Officers do not confuse “rights” with “privileges.” It is astonishing how few realise that there is any difference.

121. Another matter urgently calling for attention is the provision of some check on the continual destruction of their forests by improvident inamdars. Important areas are concerned and it would be impossible to contemplate the expense of forced purchase under either clause of Section 37, Indian Forest Act. It has been thought that the protection of the State “*judi*,” being a share or interest, might justify interference, but it seems probable that nothing

effective can be done without legislation. The forest in the Tungar inam has been sold for less than its value, though there is no reason in this case to suppose the price is other than *bonâ fide*.

122. The following are the remarks made by Collectors in forwarding the reports of the Divisional Forest Officers to the Conservator. One or two of the matters referred to are controversial, and I can scarcely approve of a Divisional Officer getting his Collector to support him against his Conservator when the latter has the misfortune to differ from him, especially on technical points such as the treatment of fire lines. Regarding paragraph 6 of the Surat Collector's remarks, it should be mentioned that *dhamoda* and *dhaman* are two of our best secondary species, as shown by their being in such demand. The privilege in question is noxious, not merely because the people cut young trees, but because they cut the best, leaving the bad ones to cumber the ground and damage their contemporaries and juniors.

Mr. Brown, Collector of Panch Maháls, states:—

* * * 2. The year's work calls for no remark from a Revenue Officer's point of view.

3. The dead teak has been practically cleared away, and the forests will now again come under their normal working plans: Hálol received a new working plan during the year.

The reduction of forest fires from 474 last year to 395 is very satisfactory, as is also the success of fire tracings and in detecting offenders.

4. One remark the Collector would like to make from his own observation is that the residential accommodation for the Forest Officer in Godhra is pitifully inadequate. In the Godhra climate a good bungalow is essential to comfort and health, and the present "shanty" occupied by the Divisional Forest Officer offers no comfort and can hardly contribute to health.

Mr. Westropp, Collector of Surat, states:—

* * *

Protection from fire.

2. *Mándvi*.—It is gratifying to note that efficiency under this head was maintained at the high level of last year. Except for one fire which jumped the 100 foot fire line between Baroda and British territory no damage was again done to the Mándvi range, a circumstance which reflects credit on all concerned.

3. As regards internal lines of protection, a system of felled and permanently cleared fire lines would, in undersigned's opinion, be cheapest and safest in the long run, instead of fire lines with tree-growth left standing which require the fallen leaves to be removed at intervals.

4. *Dángs*.—Mr. Hodgson has been turning his attention to the fire protection of the Reserved Forests in the Dángs and a system of burning fire lines round the protected forest lands of inhabited villages, which the people have been led to see is to their advantage, will no doubt go some way towards protecting reserves. Some attempts at direct fire protection of reserves were also made by Mr. Hodgson with varying success. The damage done to the reserves in the Dángs by fire is enormous and serious efforts to control it should not be longer postponed.

5. *Free grants of timber in Forest talukas*.—The value of such grants rose to Rs. 346-14-0 as against an average of Rs. 153. Such grants are much valued by poor agriculturists who have suffered loss from fire.

6. *Receipts*.—The departmental exploitation of teak and of *sadado* in the Dángs is still in its early stages and its success cannot at present be estimated, but it gives every promise of an improvement over the contract system. It is understood that the *dhamoda* and *dhaman* saplings which are allowed to be cut for poles and axes in the lower Dángs are of no particular value as timber trees, and this concession can have, therefore, but slight independent effect in

deteriorating the forests. The privilege is not allowed in the Reserve Forests of the Upper Dángs and its general withdrawal would be viewed as a local grievance.

7. Mr. Hodgson is again to be congratulated on the smooth working of his department in this district and the good relations he preserves for it with the forest people.

8. Messrs. Dalia and Deshmukh (Dáng Diwán) have given him as usual very able and zealous assistance.

9. *Pasture Forests in Surat District under Revenue Department.*—The accompanying statement gives the figures required. The grazing is sold by public auction, and though it fetches a much lower figure than the assessment, it still gives a larger revenue than would be realized from the Kánara grazing fees if 2 acres per head were allowed as is the forest rule in this district.

Government Resolution
No. 6716, dated 12th July
1906.

10. There is, besides, an area of 91 acres classed as fuel and fodder reserve in the Bulsár Táluka. This area is covered with a good growth of babul trees which are now mature and are being sold off under conditions such as will, it is believed, secure the reproduction of young trees. Experience, however, does not show that such a fuel reserve supplies any local requirement, as this part of the district is well provided with firewood and tree-growth. However, its effect is perhaps by way of cheapening firewood in the local markets, and financially the conservation is a success as babuls grow fast and command a good price for exportation by rail to Bombay.

Mr. Wales, Collector of Thána, states:—

* * * 2. The transmission of these reports has been delayed by the necessity of gathering the "woodlands" statistics required by Government Resolution No. 6716 of 12th July 1906.

3. Forest Settlement and Demarcation work are almost complete throughout the district.

4. Offences have increased in every Division, conspicuously so in North Thána; the number of prosecutions in South Thána is high compared with the number in the other two Divisions. Undue leniency on the part of the Subordinate Magistracy when dealing with forest offences is unfortunately a common failing; it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Madan attributes the decline in major forest offences to the deterrent sentences passed as a result of the District Magistrate's remonstrances with the delinquent Magistrates.

5. The area burnt during the year is above the average in North and Central Thána and apparently this is the case also in South Thána. The cause of this is, no doubt, to be found in the scarcity of the rainfall and the consequent early drying of the grass.

6. Only in South Thána was much done in the collection of mhowra seed; the year was not a favourable one for these operations. The Divisional Forest Officer, South Thána, had also extensive grass cuttings to supervise for the supply of fodder to the Deccan Districts.

7. In spite of the restricted coupe cuttings the financial results of the year's working are satisfactory, this is largely due to extensive sales of Malki teak in North Thána. The new system of disposing of these trees has led to a considerable increase in prices received.

8. Mr. Madan's attack on the woodland system is somewhat uncalled for, nearly 30 per cent. of the district is included in Reserved Forest, and there does not seem to be much reason to complain if part of the jungle, not formally made forest, is cleared. Thána is notoriously unhealthy and feverish, and it is just in the most densely wooded parts that fever is most prevalent; clearance of jungle outside Reserved Forest is more likely to affect the public health favourably than the rainfall unfavourably. The woodland policy does not, however, involve the wholesale clearance of trees which Mr. Madan seems to imagine; he

overlooks the fact that teak is not the only tree in woodlands and the clearance of this tree does not necessarily mean denudation of the country. The whole design of the woodland policy is to protect tree-growth.

9. There are now 37,938 acres 26½ gunthás held under the woodland tenure; the land is cultivated by 12,869 tenants who pay Rs. 13,164-10-0 assessment. Little has been done in the matter of clearance of teak and the tenants are reported to have little knowledge of their special duties as woodland guards. Beyond the fact that it is a tenure for the poor the village officers know little of the objects of the woodland scheme. It is early yet to pass a verdict on the practical working of the scheme and the Acting Collector has no personal knowledge to draw upon.

*Conservator's Office, Northern Circle,
Bandra, 6th October 1906.*

F. GLEADOW,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

*Review of the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle
for the year 1905-1906 by the Commissioner, N. D.*

No. 5861 of 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 23rd November 1906.

Submitted to Government.

Para. 6.—It would have been convenient if the difficulties which delay the settlement of the four villages had been explained.

Para. 7.—The Conservator's Report No. 1852, dated 3rd October 1906, has been submitted to Government under this office No. 5054, dated 6th October 1906.

Para. 8.—The Dáng-Gáekwár Boundary work has progressed satisfactorily and will be finished in 1907-08.

Para. 25.—Though there is a slight decrease of 10 under fire offences, there is an all round increase under other heads, notably other offences, which have increased from 170 to 235. It is said that the guards had more time to patrol and, therefore, had opportunity to catch thieves in larger numbers, who would not otherwise have been caught. It is probably due to insistence by higher authorities on better performance of their duties by the forest guards.

Para. 33.—The total number of undetected cases is 1,244 as against an average of 866. Of the undetected cases, more than half of the total number was of forest fires and 396 of unauthorized fellings. These results are not very satisfactory.

Forest Fires.

It is satisfactory to note that the endeavours made by Forest and Revenue Officers alike to prevent forest fires met with some success. The Commissioner endorses the opinion of Mr. Westropp and the Conservator as regards the efficient interest taken in forest matters by the Dángx Dewán and is glad to note that that officer has maintained his reputation.

Para. 50.—The attention of the Collectors of the districts in which there are forests will be drawn to the remarks about the cutting of seedlings for rab materials by privilege holders. Mr. Gleadow's remarks about forest fires in this paragraph are pertinent and are worthy of consideration. The task of map making of areas in which fires have taken place may require the entertainment of an additional man, but it will be a very useful record from forest point of view, and the Commissioner would gladly support any proposal the Conservator would make.

Para. 54.—The cost of planting plants has been considerably reduced in the Panch Maháls, and this is attributed to water facilities from the new well constructed. It is worth consideration whether the same plan may be adopted with advantage in nurseries in other districts.

Para. 65.—The results of the experiments of rubber plantation are not very encouraging, but it may be hoped that by experience plantations may be more successful in the long run. The few seeds in the Shahi Bág had not perhaps a fair chance, being injudiciously watered during the Commissioner's temporary absence from Ahmedabad in June.

Para. 84.—Collection of mowra seeds by Departmental Agency shows a very small profit. Further experiment will show whether the exploiting of mowra seeds is worth the trouble and expenditure.

Para. 100.—A large portion of the revenue from major forest produce has been contributed by trees in private lands. Presumably these trees are those

in Malki numbers, especially in the Thána District. If it is so, the revenue under this head will not be so large in future years, as a greater portion of the trees in Malki numbers have already been disposed of.

Para. 119.—The percentage of fining in the Panch Maháls, North Thána and Central Thána, respectively, is 38, 39 and 57 per cent. The percentage is high and it would have been appropriate had some explanation been offered.

The Commissioner, N. D., may observe that the Revenue and Forest Departments have cordially co-operated during the past years, an opinion with which, he hopes, Mr. Gleadow will concur. He may take the opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance granted by the forest department in supplying wood for the sufferers in the floods in Ahmedabad.

R. M. KENNEDY,

Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2777 OF 1906-07.

From
W. A. TALBOT, Esq.,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle ;

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

*Conservator's Office, Central Circle,
Poona, 15th October 1906.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle for the Forest year 1905-1906, together with all its appendices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

(Through the Commissioner, Central Division.)

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION,
CENTRAL CIRCLE, FOR 1905-1906.**

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENTRAL CIRCLE

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

CHAPTER I.

Extension and constitution of State Forests.

(i)—ALTERATION OF AREA.

The "Reserved Forest Area" of the Circle was increased by 174 acres and the "Protected Forest Area" was increased by 16 acres. During the year 232 acres have been made over to the Forest Department for a term of 25 years, for Forest Conservancy purposes, by the Inámdárs of two villages in the Sátára Division; these have been classed under "Leased Forests."

2. At the close of the year the "Reserved Forest Area" stood at 6,258 square miles and 255 acres against 6,258 square miles and 81 acres, the "Protected Forest Area" at 99 square miles and 236 acres against 99 square miles and 220 acres, and the "Leased Forest Area" was 232 acres.

(ii)—FOREST SETTLEMENT.

3. The table below gives the outstanding settlement work at the close of the year:—

Division.	Stages of outstanding work.					
	Occupied lands to be acquired by exchange or compensation.		Lands to be notified under			
	Negotiations progressing.	Negotiations completed.	The Land Acquisition Act.	Section 4.	Section 6.	Section 19.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Khándesh	2,145	4,060	691	13	...	435
West Khándesh	1,024	122	...	46	...	3,955
Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	491
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	214
Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	799
Sátára ... ..	...	628	...	1,441	...	160
Sholápur	41	62	...	59	62	208
Total	3,210	4,872	691	1,559	62	6,252

An area of 492 acres 15 gunthas of occupied land was acquired by payment of Rs. 1,555 compensation.

4. Subjoined is a table illustrative of settlement work completed and in progress:—

Division.	Settlement.		Cost in Rupees.			
	Completed, Section 19.	Progressing, Section 4.	Salaries.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Sq. m. acres.	Sq. m. acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khándesh ... ..	...	4 403	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	0 58	7 429	...	...	...	...
Násik	0 7	0 491	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	0 1	0 214	...	...	...	...
Poona	0 29	1 159	...	...	...	...
Sátára	0 190	0 363	960	89	253	1,302
Sholápur ... ..	...	0 389	...	...	...	...
Total	0 285	15 528	960	89	253	1,302

(iii)—DEMARICATION,

5. Though 227 miles of exterior boundary against 149 of the previous year have been demarcated during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,892 or Rs. 8½ per running mile, yet considering the amount of work to be completed, the progress in this branch of Forest Conservancy is somewhat slow. Besides the 227 miles newly demarcated, some 3,736 miles of old boundary were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,718 or at a rate of 7 annas per mile. Details of these works can be seen in Form No. 53.

6. Besides the works shown in Form No. 53, some 160 miles of interior boundaries of coupes in the Ahmednagar Division have been defined in the field either with iron standards or with cairns and intermediate stones, at a cost of Rs. 508.

7. 4,681 miles of boundary still remain to be demarcated at the close of the year.

(iv)—SURVEYS.

8. Forest Survey Operations were in progress in the Khândesh (East and West) and Sâtára Divisions. The year's work compares with that of the previous year as under:—

Year.	Triangulation.		Detail Survey.						Total cost.
	4"		4"		8"		16"		
	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	1,010	6,579	597.13	24,449	40.88	3,481	...	...	34,509
1905-06	680	6,632	630.8	44,489	...	...	...	...	51,121

9. The cost rates in both cases, *viz.*, Triangulation and Detail Survey, are in excess of last year's figures, which is mainly due to the incidence of a general charge for the publication of maps (an item hitherto not included in the Survey accounts), and in almost equal measure to local conditions. In the Sâtára District especially the country was mountainous and the evergreen forests of the ghâts were very difficult of access. In addition to this the area under Survey was often devoid of cart-tracks and expensive coolie carriage had to be resorted to throughout the season. The year's expenditure stands very much above that of the previous year for the above reasons and because, owing to the change in the system of adjusting Forest Survey charges, the monthly statements of expenditure are not received in time to allow of their being adjusted in the accounts of the month in which they are incurred. This year's figures are in consequence made up of charges for 14 months.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a)—PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING PLANS.

10. *Preparation of Regular Working Plans.*—Three Provisional Working Plans for the Forests of the Násik Division, *viz.*—

(1) the Anjan and Scrub Jungles of the Málegaon, Biglán, Kalvan, and Chandwad Ranges,

(2) the Teak Forests below ghâts,

(3) The Teak above ghâts,

all comprising an area of 735 square miles, received the sanction of Government under their Resolutions quoted in Form No. 55.

11. Working Plans for the Babul Reserves of Jámner, Bhusával and Edalabad Ranges; the Anjan and Scrub Jungles of Edalabad; and the Lonávla-Khandála Firewood Supply Plan have been drawn up and were under consideration when the year closed. The organization of the Akráni and Navápur (Khandesh) Forests were again postponed for the reasons explained in paragraph 13 of the previous year's Report. It was also not found possible to carry out the programme of works laid down in Government Resolution No. 6107, dated 2nd October 1900, as there was no competent full time organization officer available. The Working Plans Division was held by the Conservator in addition to his own duties during most of the district season.

12. The Divisional Forest Officer, Sátára, has drawn up a provisional plan for the Mahabáleshvar Plateau Forests which is now under consideration. The Divisional Forest Officer, Násik, was requested to organize the Forests in the Igatpuri and Nándgaon Ranges, but declared his inability to do so as he had other duties to perform. The Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, agreed to organize the Jámner Teak Forests and has also undertaken to prepare a final Working Plan of the Chálisgaon Range Jungles.

13. The field establishments under the Working Plans Officer and the different Divisional Officers laid out on the ground 524 compartments against 266 of the previous year. The average cost of the season's operations was, however, slightly in excess of that incurred in 1904-05.

14. *Control of Working Plans.*—The prescriptions laid down in the Sanctioned Working Plans were observed as far as practicable. The provisions of the Poona and Ahmednagar Babul Plans have been revised in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5412, dated 2nd June 1906, in which it is now laid down that fellings are not to be carried out until the regeneration of the previously exploited coupes is assured and until the responsible Divisional Forest Officer has personally satisfied himself of the fact.

15. It was found urgently necessary to put a stop to cuttings which, owing principally to defective rainfall, were practically converting considerable areas into waste land, without any signs of regrowth. It is hoped that with better rainfall and careful management the regeneration of the denuded areas will be successfully accomplished.

16. No Plans will lapse within the next 3 years and there are none which require revision.

(b)—PRELIMINARY WORKING PLAN REPORTS.

17. No preliminary reports were furnished to the Superintendent, Working Plans, during the year. As it is very necessary that such reports should be furnished before regular organization work is undertaken in any Forest, the question has been brought to notice and proposals for the improvement of the Working Plan branch of the Forest Department submitted to Government.

(c)—PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

18. There were no important deviations to record.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

19. The Dará-Mándvi Road leading into the Akhráni was prolonged over a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Charanmal-Borvihir Road leading from the Umarpatha Jungles into the Navápur Range was made over a length of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles and the remaining portion of the Ambevádi-Bhawli Road, *viz.*, 3 miles, was completed. Two new roads suggested in the Násik Teak Working Plan (below gháts) have been aligned. The total outlay on road making and repairing the roads, mentioned in Form No. 56, amounted to Rs. 3,868.

(b)—BUILDINGS.

20. A Bungalow at Tinshamali in the Yawal Sátputás and a Hirra Depot at Met Tale were the only important buildings constructed during the year. Together these works cost Rs. 4,252. The sum of Rs. 1,000 shown against the

Ahmednagar Division represents part payment of the cost of out-houses and servants' quarters attached to the Hirda Depôts at Tale and Ghátghar. The remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 1,285, was spent in constructing and repairing Forest Guards' posts and Forest Depôts.

(c)—OTHER WORKS.

21. Rs. 97 were spent in sinking and repairing the wells detailed in Form No. 56 and on watchers for the Forest officer's bungalow at Násik.

III.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a)—GENERAL PROTECTION.

22. The offence register during the year shows an increase of 1,795 cases over the average of the past three years, the number registered during the year being 14,250 against 12,455, the average. Another season of scarcity, almost of famine, is the principal cause of the increase. Divisional Forest Officers had, including an arrear of 1,047 cases, to pass orders on 15,297 recorded offences; of these 1,091 only were taken into Court. Forest officers disposed of 10,362 cases under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act. The offenders were not found in 1,961 and in 1,883 recently reported cases orders had to be passed.

23. Statement below illustrates a comparison between cases disposed of during the year and the average for the three preceding years and shows that the number of offences under all heads except "Injury to Forests by fire" has increased :—

Division.	A. Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded.				C. Cases undetected.				Total.				Total.	
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permis- sion.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permis- sion.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permis- sion.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permis- sion.	Other offences.	1905-06.	1904-06.
East Khándesh ...	7	44	134	22	3	115	482	125	49	66	9	5	59	225	638	162	1,062	1,231
West Khándesh ...	21	65	105	8	7	156	343	32	169	173	17	6	197	394	465	46	1,10.	1,410
Násik ...	30	83	101	25	2	485	718	116	132	665	...	13	164	1,233	809	168	2,449	1,717
Ahmednagar ...	...	17	257	13	8	245	971	52	19	39	...	8	27	310	1,228	73	1,628	1,809
Poons ...	6	65	23	15	53	883	1,781	127	38	191	41	10	97	1,129	1,850	162	3,228	3,018
Sátára ...	3	9	27	8	63	736	1,990	247	65	128	84	6	131	673	2,101	261	3,367	2,861
Sholápur ...	...	2	6	...	...	43	494	5	...	29	...	...	...	74	500	5	579	571
Total ...	67	275	658	91	186	2,663	8,860	703	472	1,190	161	48	675	4,228	7,669	842	13,414	12,617
Average for past 3 years ...	78	304	679	107	105	2,348	4,569	510	879	948	79	62	1,062	3,630	5,017	679	10,362	...

24. Including arrears (122) Magistrates had to dispose of 1,213 cases. Of these one was written off. Conviction was secured in 873 cases and against 2,415 persons. Punishments of fine, simple or rigorous imprisonment extending over different periods, according to the gravity of the offence, were awarded in 571 cases and culprits in 2 forest fire cases were sentenced to be whipped. There were 4 prosecutions for breaches of the Game Rules, all of which were successful. The percentage of acquittals was 12.6 against 11 of the preceding year and shows a slight increase.

25. 5,619 or 54 per cent. of the 10,362 cases disposed of by Forest Officers were compounded for a money compensation of Rs. 17,782. Limit (Rs. 50) cases numbered 5. Thirty-six cases were compounded for sums ranging from Rs. 26 to Rs. 45 and the remaining 5,578 for sums between Re. 1 and Rs. 25. Of the number compounded, 5 only were on account of breaking the Game Rules. The C class or undetected cases numbered 1,961, and though this number is greater than that of the year gone by, yet if compared with the average for the past three years, *viz.*, 1,968, it does not appear to be excessive.

(b)—PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

26. The usual measures were taken to protect the forests from fire. Fire paths of different breadths were burnt. Watchers were employed in closed areas, and in areas where fires are suspiciously frequent, notices were issued to the villagers. In the East Khándesh Sátpudas there were no forests burnt until April, when a fire from Holkar's territory started a blaze in high grass jungles and a large area was consumed before the flames could be extinguished. It was not considered advisable to continue the scheme of fire protection by watchers and signalmen devised by Mr. Osmaston while Divisional Forest Officer in West Khándesh, as it was not suitable for the conditions obtaining in that district. The practice of clearing the ground by burning the grass for the collection of mowra flowers is one of the chief causes of forest fires. The privileges of the residents in the villages surrounding the Deomogra reserve in the Khándesh District suspected of this practice were cancelled for a term of 12 months with the consent of the Collector. The punishment had not, however, the desired effect, as the whole reserve was burnt again this year. In the Násik Division, with the Collector's consent, warning was given to 137 forest villages in which fire protection was usually very bad, with the result that there were no fires in the jungles of 67 villages. In 20, one or more fires occurred, but are stated to have originated from outside, whilst in 50 villages one or more fires were caused within their own boundaries. Of these, 41 will be punished next year by having their grazing fees doubled and by cancelling some of their forest privileges.

There is nothing particularly worth recording with regard to the remaining divisions.

27. The conditions of the year being adverse to fire conservancy, the area burnt has been 72 per cent. greater than that of the preceding year. A comparison between the two years is as below :—

Year.	Area under protection.	Failures.	Percentage burnt.	Expenditure.
1901-05	3,311,981	226,461	6.6	Rs. 3,732
1905-06	3,312,394	390,070	11.7	4,428

28. The number of fires was 675. Of these, 23 are reported to have been intentional, 25 occurred through accident, 13 entered the forests by crossing exterior fire lines, 231 were due to carelessness and in 383 the origin was not traced. The statement below classifies the cases under the different heads A, B and C :—

No.	Division.	A.		B.		C.—Fires beginning inside the Reserve or Fire-traced Area.														Total A, B & C.					
		Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines		Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire lines.		Owing to carelessness or accident.						By intentional firing.													
		Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	By workmen employed in the forests by purchasers, cutters, &c.		By villagers, travellers, &c., passing through the Forests.		By Railway Engines.		By lightning or by fire balloons or by rab burning.		In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out same or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.				Total.		Causes unknown.	
						Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.			Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
1	East Khándesh	7	658	5	30,292	17	4,861	3	225	1	35	31	4,931	26	7,487	59	43,363	
2	West Khándesh	10	353	...	...	1	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,336	9	6,638	14	13,474	173	309,005	197	322,532
3	Násik	5	77	8	1,602	...	...	2	68	10	486	...	...	7	443	...	...	19	1,000	132	12,656	164	15,335
4	Ahmednagar	8	16	...	...	24	3,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,295	...	...	27	3,311
5	Poona	2	18	840	2	64	24	255	1	40	2	17	47	717	50	2,439	97	3,116	
6	Sátara	...	...	...	...	104	1,673	...	...	25	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	1,890	2	178	131	2,068
7	Sholápur	
	Total	25	1,104	19	31,894	2	1	163	12,469	7	365	60	993	1	40	11	6,764	11	6,655	254	25,307	383	331,765	675	390,070

29. The table below furnishes particulars in respect of the 51 prosecutions for incendiarism. The character of the offences is that determined by the Magistrates:—

Division.	Serial number of Offence.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence, whether careless or intentional.	Whether convicted or acquitted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.	Year.
East Khândesh.	1093	54	Carelessness.	Convicted.	I. F. Act. 25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 15	1904-05.
	533	50	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	597	35	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Whipping	...
	628	6	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	680	40	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	.....	...
	865	400	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	15 days' simple imprisonment	...
	6	585					
West Khândesh.	336	20	Intentional .	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 5 and compensation Rs. 10.	...
	367	50	Carelessness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	1260	...	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	790	3,700	Intentional .	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	1 month's rigorous imprisonment...	...
	832	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 months' do.	...
	308	100	Carelessness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 10 and damages Rs. 1-8-3.	...
	321	2.0	Intentional .	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 5 and one month's rigorous imprisonment and damages Rs. 5-8-0.	...
	733	999	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	734	1 050	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Whipping	...
	735	1,819	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 month's rigorous imprisonment...	...
	761	500	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
	866	1,039	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	1068	850	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	1 month's rigorous imprisonment...	...
	13	10,577					
Násik	1312	1	Carelessness .	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	1549	4	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 10	...
	1579	470	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	880	10	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 4	...
	1018	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 30	...
	1078	140	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	1197	40	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 5	...
	1238	2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 2	...
	1263	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10	...
	1264	15	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 15	...
	1297	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10	...
	1704	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7 days' rigorous imprisonment	...
	1707	800	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 month's simple imprisonment	...
	1901	75	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 days' do.	...
	1980	205	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 7	...
	2079	5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 0-8-0	...
	2138	50	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 20	...
	2173	72	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...
	2284	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 3	...
	2292	240	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...
2374	250	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...	
2375	5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 1	...	
2385	25	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10	...	
2604	110	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...	
	24	2,663½					
Poona	231	1	Carelessness .	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 3	...
	262	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Co. Ra. 10	...
	213	8	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	.....	...
	231	100	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 5	...
	55	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...
	5	124					
Nátára	2696	1	Carelessness.	Convicted.	25 (b) ...	Fine Rs. 4	...
	2452	113	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 230	...
	2075	7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 66	...
	3	121					

30. The condition of valuable forests for which continuous protection from fire is desirable was as under:—

Division.	Total forest area of the Division in charge of the Department.	Extent of valuable forests for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 5 years.	Extent of forests naturally immune from fire.	Extent of fires burnt during the year.		
					Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Khándesh ...	498,114	498,114	...	...	14,844	28,524	43,368
West Khándesh ...	889,337	791,299	5.3	...	267,438	55,394	322,832
Násik ...	776,165	399,616	65.6	...	12,130	3,205	15,335
Ahmednagar ...	293,416	293,416	37.2	58,031	3,276	85	3,311
Poona ...	322,679	127,203	83.33	101,712	707	2,449	3,156
Sátára ...	392,738	292,169	91.4	100,569	1,343	725	2,063
Sholápur ...	139,945	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,312,394	2,401,817	47.14	260,312	299,733	90,332	390,070

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

31. Form No. 59 gives details of the forests closed and open to grazing. Including Pastures in charge of the Revenue Department, 2,856 square miles or 44.9 per cent. of the entire forest area were allotted to the grazing of animals of all species. Bovine cattle only, enjoyed grazing for part of the year over an area of 1,995 square miles or 31.4 per cent. Five per cent. or 318 square miles were closed to grazing for part of the year and 18.7 per cent. or 1,188 square miles were entirely closed for the whole year. The year's impoundings compare with the average of the three preceding years thus:—

Year.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Other animals.	Total.
1902-03 ...	55,275	6,165	36,395	50,826	799	149,460
1903-04 ...	45,642	5,839	33,290	43,081	716	128,568
1904-05 ...	75,564	10,990	44,953	53,005	862	185,374
Average ...	58,827	7,665	38,213	48,970	792	154,467
1905-06 ...	54,428	9,418	57,731	56,648	1,328	179,553

The year's impoundings though less than those of the past year are 16 per cent. greater than the average of the last three years. Of the number impounded 63 per cent. represent sheep and goats. Vigilance on the part of the protective establishment in some measure and also on account of the recent orders of Government closing all Forest lands to the grazing of sheep and goats in Khándesh have tended to increase the number of impoundings. Grazing grounds are also to some extent annually becoming more and more scarce in the Khándesh District owing to waste lands being taken up for cultivation. No cattle holding permits for grazing in open forests were found grazing in closed areas. Owners of 16,433 cattle preferred to pay the usual grazing fee instead of having their animals impounded.

Eight miles of wire fencing and 29 miles of thorn fencing were put up and existing fenceings repaired at a cost of Rs. 890.

(d) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

32. Climbers injurious to the growth of trees were as usual removed by Forest guards. The eradication of prickly-pear was attended to in the Násik, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur Divisions and Rs. 1,242 have been spent on this account. In the Ahmednagar Division an attempt at stopping the scouring of the hills by rain has been made and 146,947 cubic feet of dams or tals have been erected at a cost of Rs. 264. Similar work was done by guards and villagers free of cost and more was also done at the cost of Famine Funds.

IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

33. Owing to deficient rainfall natural reproduction from seed in the eastern parts of the Circle is as usual unsatisfactory, whereas in the western or ghát region, owing to a copious supply of moisture, regeneration only wants efficient protection to assure the future of the seedlings. In Khándesh during the monsoon months seed germination is excellent, yet in many forests, owing to the poor and shallow soil and the long period of hot season drought, many seedlings succumb and the natural regeneration is imperfect and has to be assisted artificially. In the Násik Division the reproduction of Anjan (*Hardwickia*) was successful during the monsoon in the Málegaon Range Forests, and it will be noted in next year's report what proportion of seedlings have established themselves. In Ahmednagar the Divisional Forest Officer reports that owing to the exclusion of sheep and goats from the reserves there is a distinct improvement in the prospects of regeneration.

34. Reproduction from Teak and Anjan in the Annual Working Plan Coupes as well as in those felled in previous years was generally good.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

(i) *Regular Plantations.*

35. A large area of plantations amounting to 3,516 acres had to be abandoned on account of failure from various causes. The total area of regular plantations amounting to 7,215 acres at the commencement of the year was reduced accordingly. During the year 3,488 acres were newly planted at an expenditure of Rs. 1,061 and Rs. 1,486 were spent on the upkeep of new and old plantations. An attempt will be made to give the amounts hitherto spent on the creation and upkeep of plantations in next year's returns. This information is not available for incorporation in the present year's report. Of the 3,488 acres planted during the year, 570 in the Násik Division were treated on the system of Agriculture combined with Forestry. The results have been reported to be successful. 1,944 acres were sown with Bábul seed in the annual coupes after full or furrow ploughing. Germination in the flooded areas has as usual been free, but in 974 acres of dry forest, the transplants from the Central Mánjri Nursery were nearly everywhere complete failures.

(ii) *Cultural Operations.*

36. Form No. 61 shows that 17,161 acres were treated during the year, under the usual systems, at a cost of Rs. 8,552. The results of these operations were, owing to the very scanty rainfall, incomplete and unsatisfactory. For the reasons explained in paragraph 37 of last year's report, the Mánjri Nursery was reduced and most of the establishment dispensed with. In fact this nursery has been practically abandoned and a proposal to hand over the land for a dairy farm to the Military authorities is now before Government.

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROWING STOCK.

37. Weeding was done in the Bábul Coupes but the cost of the operations is not separately recorded in the returns. A thinning was made at a cost of Rs. 15 in 2 compartments of the Tásgaon Bábul Working Circle.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

38. In Násik an area of 556 acres in the Yeola, Nándgaon and Málegaon Ranges was selected by the Divisional Forest Officer in which a crop of Neem, Sirus, Anjan and other kinds of trees will be raised along with cereals.

39. In Poona the experiment of giving out Forest land for cultivation was continued during the year and 185 acres were so given. The results up to date are reported to be unsatisfactory, except in the Purandhar Range, where a large amount of the noxious Lantana has been eradicated without expense to Government, and where the sowing operations promise to be fairly successful, especially along hill sides and wherever the soil is good and general conditions favourable.

V.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

40. *Clear felling.*—This year 77 Bábul Coupes with an area of 907 acres were subjected to this method of felling against 73 Coupes with an area of 804 acres last year. The difference in the number of coupes is due to the fact that some of those assigned for exploitation during the previous year had to be worked this year as they found no purchasers in 1904-05. The increase in area is due to the larger size of the Coupes generally.

41. *Improvement fellings.*—In East Khándesh 34,872 dead Teak trees were extracted from the Forests of the Jámnar Range. According to the prescription of the Working Plans of the Transpurna Bábul area, fellings were made departmentally, which realized a profit of Rs. 2,172. Dead wood from all the open Forests of this Division and dead Teak from the Sátपुरas were removed by permit holders and a profit of Rs. 13,272 on this account was realized. Dead trees in the Nándgaon and Málegaon Ranges of the Násik Division were sold standing by blocks or villages, which along with the sale of 285 cubic feet of dead, crooked and dying Bábul cut from the Niphád Forests realized Rs. 2,000. Dead Bábul from Bhimthadi, Indápur and Junnar Ranges of the Poona Division were cut out departmentally and yielded 10,916 cubic feet of stuff. The cost of extraction was Rs. 116 and the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 317. An improvement felling made over 50 acres of jungles in the Mahábaleshwar Range yielded 66,185 cubic feet of firewood.

42. *Selection fellings.*—Thirty-one Coupes in the West Khándesh Division extending over an area of 8,440 acres were worked under this system. In 20 Coupes the trees were exploited by purchasers at their own cost and in 11 by Government agency. The total revenue realized on this account was Rs. 12,219. The demand for wood in West Khándesh is increasing. It is however necessary to add to the strength of the present protective Staff before we increase the number of fellings, as imperfect supervision results in much looting of valuable material by contractors.

43. *Coppice fellings.*—An area of 11,438 acres, comprised in 84 Coupes in all Divisions except West Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur was worked under this system. Many more Coupes according to Working Plan provisions should have been exploited, but as they either contained practically no saleable material or were in very difficult places, no purchasers were forthcoming and they were not touched during the year under report.

44. *Unregulated fellings.*—According to the provisional plan for working out the Royalty trees in the survey numbers in the Navápur, Nandurbár and Pimpalner Ranges of West Khándesh 213,125 cubic feet were cut by purchasers and yielded a revenue of Rs. 22,292. Privilege holders under the North Tápti Code removed 9,300 cubic feet of live and dead wood and 14,388 cubic feet were cut on account of free grants. Teak, Tiwas and Sandalwood trees standing in occupied numbers of the Násik Division were sold for exploitation under the Unregulated felling system. In other divisions the fellings made on account of free grants and concessions and for the removal of Royalty trees from Málki lands were of minor importance.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

45. Form No. 63 furnishes details of the minor products disposed of during the year under report. The system of working usually followed in past years was in vogue during this year. Owing to scarcity of fodder in several Deccan Districts 192 lákhs lbs. of grass were purchased, baled and supplied to the Collectors of those Districts. The cost incurred on the operations amounted to Rs. 1,95,200 and the realizations came to Rs. 2,30,291. The ordinary grass and grazing receipts amounted to Rs. 3,29,381 against Rs. 2,57,083 of the year before. The increase in the latter is due to vigilance on the part of village officers, close supervision over the collection of grazing fees and to good prices obtained at the sale of the grass in our valuable Kurans and Fuel and Fodder Reserves. The increase in Famine Fodder receipts, as compared with expend-

iture, is explained by the fact that a sum of Rs.68,690 outstanding from the operations of the previous year was credited during the year under report.

46. *Further utilization of minor products.*—The departmental collection of fruit of the Mhowra (*Bassia latifolia*) of which large quantities are obtainable in our Deccan Forests, was found to be commercially profitable and arrangements were therefore made at the end of the season to collect as much of this product as possible. The results will appear in next year's report.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

47. 19.3 per cent. or 716,809 cubic feet out of the 3,696,949 cubic feet felled during the year were exploited departmentally. The reasons for applying departmental agency in all Divisions except Sholapur are exactly similar to those mentioned in paragraph 51 of the previous year's report. The small material in Sholapur consists of old and rotten Teak stobs or posts removed from the wire fenceings. All departmental works are of the usual character. There are no permanent depôts for selling felled material which was as usual stacked in or near the Coupes and sold there to purchasers who removed it at their convenience.

48. The revenue derived from timber and other produce during the year compares with that of the preceding year as under:—

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	48,014	58,924	+10,910
Fuel	8,784	4,557	-4,227
Bamboos	4	21	+17
Other Produce	47,478	2,32,202	+1,84,724
Total	1,04,280	2,95,704	1,91,424

49. The fall under fuel is due to preference being given to the sale of coupes standing; the increase under timber is due to more coupes having been exploited according to the prescriptions of sanctioned working plans and the abnormal increase under other produce is due to famine fodder operations.

(ii) *Purchasers.*

50. A special establishment is entertained in the two Divisions of Khândesh where the permit system is largely in vogue and Forest Depôts are established for the purpose at the chief outlets. In other Divisions permits are issued by Range Officers and the working being light, there is no necessity for a special establishment. Timber and other produce removed by purchasers yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,94,572 against Rs. 3,70,847 of the year gone by.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

51. Right and privilege-holders removed or consumed forest produce of the value of Rs. 41,098, against Rs. 32,401 of the preceding year.

(iv) *Free grants.*

52. To rebuild houses, destroyed by fire or other accidents, wood valued at Rs. 2,505 against Rs. 2,420 was given free to Forest villagers in this Circle.

(c) *OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.*

53. The agency of exploitation and the outturn by volume quantity or value is given in the statement below. The average yield per square mile is

calculated on the area actually in charge of the Department as per Form No. 51 B:—

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed.						Bamboos.
		Timber.	Value.	Fuel.	Value.	Total		
						Wood.	Value.	
		C. ft.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	No.
East Khândesh	Government	30,528	2,891	5,549	270	38,077	2,961	.....
	Purchasers	261,797	7,140	706,505	23,846	963,602	30,996	1,173,776
	Free grants	1,500	231	.....	.....	1,900	231	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	17,040	646	17,040	646	.....
	Total	294,125	10,062	729,394	24,762	1,023,519	34,824	1,173,776
West Khândesh	Government	265,862	36,129	17,072	272	282,934	36,400	.....
	Purchasers	123,031	11,187	434,404	16,762	567,435	27,949	159,500
	Free grants	14,388	437	.....	.....	4,388	437	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	403,281	47,752	451,476	17,034	654,757	64,786	159,500
Nâsik	Government	243	76	6,285	100	6,529	176	.....
	Purchasers	222,197	26,932	282,625	10,403	504,523	37,335	88,572
	Free grants	1,390	173	.....	.....	1,390	173	Hd. loads 3,250
	Right-holders	.....	.....	78,960	3,948	78,960	3,948	.....
	Total	223,830	27,181	367,870	14,451	591,700	41,632	88,553 Hd. loads 3,250
Ahmednagar	Government	810	54	3,955	42	4,765	117	372
	Purchasers	2,665	1,992	114,851	2,778	117,516	4,770	8,171
	Free grants	229	5	.....	.....	229	5	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,704	2,051	118,806	2,820	122,510	4,892	8,543
Poona	Government	123,476	11,426	19,532	1,346	143,008	12,772	.....
	Purchasers	6,576	688	547,358	15,572	553,934	16,160	71,561
	Free grants	187,600	1,059	.....	.....	187,600	1,059	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	317,652	13,073	566,890	16,918	684,542	29,991	71,561
Sitara	Government	41,813	8,372	201,165	2,525	242,978	10,897	.....
	Purchasers	1,400	237	5,966	102	7,366	389	40,652
	Free grants	2,576	600	.....	.....	2,576	600	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	45,789	9,259	207,131	2,627	252,920	11,886	40,652
Bholâpur	Government	500	177	19	2	619	179	.....
	Purchasers	7	2	45,435	3,609	45,442	3,611	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	507	179	45,454	3,611	45,961	3,790	.....
Famine Fodder	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All Divisions combined.	Government	463,232	58,924	253,577	4,557	716,809	63,481	372
	Purchasers	617,673	48,123	2,137,444	73,072	2,755,117	1,21,300	1,541,211
	Free grants	207,953	2,505	.....	.....	207,953	2,505	Hd. loads 3,250
	Right-holders	.....	.....	95,000	4,594	96,000	4,594	.....
	Total	1,288,858	1,09,557	2,487,021	82,223	3,775,909	1,91,780	1,541,563 Hd. loads 3,250

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed—continued.			Average outturn per Square Mile of all Forests.					
		Value.	Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.	Timber.		Bamboos.		Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.
					Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khândesh	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	10,478	1,241	80,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	153	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	10,478	1,399	80,967	1,316	45	1,509	13	2	104
West Khândesh	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	1,661	5,857	84,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	14,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,661	5,857	98,665	615	47	114	1	4	71
Nâsik	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	3,061	4,261	66,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	5,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,061	9,261	72,466	488	34	73	2	8	69

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed—continued.			Average outturn per Square Mile of all Forests.					
		Value.	Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.	Timber.		Bamboos.		Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.
					Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	Government	21	...	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	91	1,370	22,877	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	112	1,370	24,613	267	11	18	...	3	53
Poona	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	721	3,684	27,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	7,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	721	11,040	27,473	1,755	69	142	1	23	64
Satara	Government	...	85	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	161	10,340	30,483	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	161	14,425	30,638	412	19	66	1	23	60
Sholsapur	Government	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	...	1,165	16,440	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,185	16,440	210	17	...	...	5	75
Famine Fodder	Government	...	...	2,30,208	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2,30,208	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Divisions combined.	Government	21	105	2,32,097	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	16,073	27,918	3,29,381	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	16,514	19,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16,094	44,537	5,81,468	730	38	297	3	9	113

54. Transactions from "Protected Forests" were nil. Teak is the only important item of the Major Products, but its quantity is not separately recorded. Hirda, Shikakai and Rosha grass are the most important of the "Minor Products" and yielded a revenue of Rs. 19,176 or 64.6 per cent. of the total revenue of Rs. 28,023.

55. Rs. 1,05,544 or 30.5 per cent. of the total expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works were devoted to the management of State Forests.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

56. Including Famine Fodder figures the results of the two years stand thus:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Loss.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ments.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	5,11,186	2,47,288	3,73,399	6,20,687	...	1,09,501
1905-06	8,33,315	3,45,839	3,67,527	7,13,376	1,19,939	...
Difference	+3,22,129	+98,551	—5,862	+92,689	2,29,440	...

The Famine Fodder figures are :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.		
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ments.	Total.
1904-05	Rs. 48,421	Rs. 1,07,865	Rs. 1,058	Rs. 1,08,923
1905-06	Rs. 2,30,291	Rs. 1,93,657	Rs. 1,543	Rs. 1,95,200

Deducting therefore these figures the usual working results come to :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Loss.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ments.	Total.		
1904-05	Rs. 4,62,765	Rs. 1,39,423	Rs. 3,72,341	Rs. 5,11,764	Rs. ...	Rs. 48,999
1905-06	Rs. 6,03,024	Rs. 1,52,182	Rs. 3,65,994	Rs. 5,18,176	Rs. 84,848	Rs. ...
Difference	+1,40,259	+12,759	-6,347	+6,412	1,33,847	...

The average of the 5 preceding years and the realizations of the year compare thus :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Loss.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ments.	Total.		
1900-01	Rs. 6,61,839	Rs. 3,79,577	Rs. 3,69,531	Rs. 7,49,108	Rs. ...	Rs. 87,269
1901-02	Rs. 2,86,224	Rs. 1,40,246	Rs. 3,68,420	Rs. 5,03,666	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,17,442
1902-03	Rs. 3,52,048	Rs. 1,42,747	Rs. 3,69,443	Rs. 5,12,190	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,60,142
1903-04	Rs. 4,33,970	Rs. 1,57,759	Rs. 3,48,727	Rs. 5,06,486	Rs. ...	Rs. 72,516
1904-05	Rs. 5,11,186	Rs. 2,47,288	Rs. 3,73,399	Rs. 6,20,687	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,09,501
Average	Rs. 4,49,053	Rs. 2,13,523	Rs. 3,64,904	Rs. 5,78,427	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,29,374
Deduct average on account of Famine Fodder operations	Rs. 82,593	Rs. 67,719	Rs. 347	Rs. 68,066	Rs. 14,527	Rs. ...
Net average	Rs. 3,66,460	Rs. 1,45,804	Rs. 3,64,557	Rs. 5,10,361	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,43,901
1905-06—Net	Rs. 6,03,024	Rs. 1,52,182	Rs. 3,65,994	Rs. 5,18,176	Rs. 84,848	Rs. ...
Difference	Rs. 2,36,564	Rs. +6,378	Rs. +1,437	Rs. +7,815	Rs. 2,28,749	Rs. ...

It is very gratifying to record that the year's revenue, exclusive of Famine Fodder figures, is greater than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,40,259 and by Rs. 2,36,564 than the net average of the quinquennial period, 1900-01 to 1904-05. The ordinary expenditure is greater than that of the preceding year by Rs. 6,412 and by Rs. 7,815 than the average for five years. Reasons in support of the deviations can be had in the following paragraphs.

57. The year's receipts derived from the following major and minor sources compare thus :—

Head.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Difference more or less in 1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber	83,099	1,07,053	+ 23,954
II.—Firewood	60,631	77,650	+ 17,019
III.—Bamboos	14,828	16,107	+ 1,279
IV.—Grazing and Fodder grass including Famine Fodder	3,04,436	5,61,443	+ 2,57,112
V.—Other Produce	12,132	28,023	+ 15,786
VI.—Drift and confiscated	1,886	1,925	+ 39
VII.—Miscellaneous	34,174	41,114	+ 6,940
Total	5,11,186	8,33,315	+ 3,22,129

Including the Famine Fodder receipts the year's revenue is 63 per cent. better than that of the previous year. If, however, Famine Fodder figures are rejected, the net increase is only 30·3 per cent. All sources of revenue have contributed towards this increase. More organised Forests have been opened up and worked; the collection of "Grazing fees" has been better attended to by village officers and good prices were obtained by the sale of Major produce (wood and fuel) and Minor produce (Hirdas and Shikakai). All these have combined to swell the revenue.

58. The year's and the previous year's expenditure can be contrasted thus:—

Budget Heads.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>A.—Conservancy and Works.</i>				
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency	76,844	86,832	9,988	...
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers	16,435	14,859	...	1,576
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	39	26	...	13
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government ... ..	...	...	...	...
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	3,641	3,827	186	...
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant.	21,265	10,876	...	10,389
VII.—Communications and Buildings	13,993	10,502	...	3,491
VIII.—Organization, improvement and extension of forests	72,849	91,471	17,622	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	41,222	1,27,446	86,224	...
Total, A.—Conservancy and Works	2,47,288	3,45,839	1,14,020	15,469
Net Increase ... ..	...	...	98,551	...
<i>B.—Establishments.</i>				
I.—Salaries	3,16,594	3,11,887	...	4,707
II.—Travelling allowances	38,581	30,813	...	1,768
III.—Contingencies	18,224	18,837	613	...
Total	3,73,399	3,67,557	613	6,475
Grand Total	6,20,687	7,13,376	1,14,633	21,944
Net Increase ... ..	...	...	92,689	...

The total expenditure is thus Rs. 7,13,376 against Rs. 6,20,687 of the year before and is greater by Rs. 92,689.

Explanation of the important deviations under each head between the two years is as under :—

- A I + Rs. 9,988. Increase due to expenditure on Famine Fodder operations.
- A II — Rs. 1,576. Smaller payments of remuneration to village officers.
- A V + Rs. 186. Greater shares of Rakhwaldars account for the increase.
- A VI — Rs. 10,389. Purchases of Stores for Famine Fodder works were less during the year.
- A VII — Rs. 3,491. Construction of roads and buildings was less than that of the previous year.
- A VIII + Rs. 17,622. The figures for Forest Survey charges being, for the reason explained in paragraph 9, for 14 months, the expenditure is greater than that of the year before.
- A IX + Rs. 86,224. Railway freight for Famine Fodder accounts for the increase.
- B I — Rs. 4,707 } Less payments of Salaries and Travelling
B II — Rs. 1,768 } allowances.
- B III + Rs. 613. Famine Fodder operations are responsible for this increase.

59. The subjoined statement distributes the revenue and expenditure among the several Divisions :—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Differenc.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	125	1,984	38,926	36,798	...	...	38,801	34,814
Working Plans, Central Circle ...	6	3	19,654	11,203	...	...	19,643	11,200
East Khândesh ...	1,28,585	1,36,627	57,513	60,098	71,072	76,529	...	...
West Khândesh ...	1,27,656	1,64,272	75,963	67,022	51,693	97,250	...	...
Násik ...	67,295	1,14,675	63,827	72,028	3,468	42,647	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	17,370	38,962	48,029	51,296	...	...	30,659	12,334
Poona ...	61,235	64,677	77,198	77,577	...	...	15,913	12,900
Sátára ...	39,475	58,256	68,223	65,861	...	...	28,743	7,605
Sholápur ...	20,938	23,563	27,922	25,172	...	...	6,954	1,604
Forest Surveys ...	...	...	34,509	51,121	...	...	34,509	51,121
Famine Fodder ...	48,421	2,30,291	1,08,923	1,95,200	...	35,091	60,502	...
Total ...	5,11,186	8,33,315	6,20,687	7,13,376	1,26,233	2,51,517	2,35,634	1,31,577

The expenditure during the year is therefore 85·9 per cent. of the revenue and excluding Famine Fodder figures amounts to Rs. 83·6 per cent. of the gross receipts. In 1904-05 the expenditure exceeded revenue by 21·4 per cent. and during the last 5 years there was a net average expenditure of 39·2 per cent. in excess of the total receipts.

I.

Value of Stock—

	Rs.
On 1st July 1905 ...	54,044
On 30th June 1906 ...	54,166
Difference in favour of the year ...	122

II.

Value of outstandings—	By disbursers.		On account of Revenue.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On 1st July 1905 ...	11,726	71,666		
On 30th June 1906 ...	12,191	1,227		
Difference ...	+465	—70,439		

There being no outstandings on account of Famine Fodder, outstandings on account of Revenue have considerably fallen. No explanation is necessary as regards outstandings by Disbursers as they are advances recoverable.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

60. One Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade, was added to the staff of Superior Officers and the pay of the Conservator of Forests was raised from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,900. The staff of Imperial and Provincial Officers at commencement and close of the year stood as under :—

Year.	Imperial.							Provincial.						
	Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade.	Deputy Conservator.				Assistant Conservator.		Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests.	Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.					
		1st Grade, Rs. 900.	2nd Grade, Rs. 800.	3rd Grade, Rs. 650.	4th Grade, Rs. 550.	1st Grade, Rs. 450.	2nd Grade, Rs. 350.		1st Grade, Rs. 350.	2nd Grade, Rs. 300.	3rd Grade, Rs. 250.	4th Grade, Rs. 200.		
1904-05	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
1905-06	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4

61. One Ranger, 4th Grade, was added to the Subordinate Protective Establishment; the Office Establishment remained unaltered. The reorganization proposals of the Protective and Clerical Establishments have been returned by Government for revision.

62. The Divisional and Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, almost without exception, worked with their usual keenness and energy. A word of praise is due both to Mr. Copleston, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khándesh, and his Assistant, Mr. Irani, for their excellent control of the Famine Fodder operations in the Khándesh District.

63. The relations between the Forest and Revenue officers were as usual amicable.

64. The Divisional Clerical Staff as well as the members of the Direction Office gave complete satisfaction.

65. Vidyadhar Mahadev is still at large, and as no trace of his whereabouts is forthcoming, there is a probability that he has died. K. M. Lavand, a Ranger in the Poona Division, against whom a charge of defalcation was made was honourably acquitted and reinstated in his Range during the year. Two Forest Guards, one in East Khándesh and the other in Poona, were prosecuted, the former for extortion and the latter for taking an illegal gratification. The Poona man was acquitted, but the one in East Khándesh was convicted and sentenced to undergo 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. Two Forest Guards in the Ahmednagar Division were under trial for forgery at the close of the year. With the above exceptions, the conduct of the Protective Staff was fairly satisfactory. Several Rangers have been specially commended by their Divisional Forest Officers.

66. The health of the establishment was on the whole good. The number of casualties were 29 as compared with 33 of the previous year.

67. Of the subordinate staff of guards 1,477, 9 retired, 27 resigned the service, and 34 were either superseded or were summarily dismissed.

CHAPTER V.

68. The inspection of the disputed pasture areas in the Sholapur Division, referred to in paragraph 74 of last year's report, was completed, and a report submitted to Government, whose decision and orders on the subject are awaited.

Forest Instruction.

69. Mr. J. E. C. Turner, who passed satisfactorily his final examination at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, was appointed 4th Grade (temporary) Ranger and posted to the Maháleshwar Range of the Sátára Division. Messrs. N. E. Shrigley and M. D. Damle, stipendiary students, are at present following respectively the 2nd and 1st year's course of instruction at the college. No private students were sent to the college from this Circle during the year.

70. The civil suit, referred to in paragraph 76 of the previous year's report, is still pending.

Hunting and Shooting Licenses.

71. Since the introduction of the game rules 70 licenses were issued. Of these, 23 lapsed at the close of the year. The rules are working satisfactorily and to the advantage of game preservation.

72. The writer of the report administered the Central Circle throughout the year with the exception of the 1st week in July 1905 during which period Mr. Fry (since retired from the service) held charge.

73. A tour of inspection was made in the district season when all the Divisional offices were examined by the Conservator. Attention was paid to the inspection of the dry stony areas in the Poona, Ahmednagar and Násik Divisions and to the progress of reboisement. In these semi-desert tracts, mostly with a very small rainfall, the expense and trouble of management have not hitherto met with a commensurate measure of success. A close inspection was made of the "babul" organized reserves in Poona and Ahmednagar and the attention of the Divisional Forest Officers was called to the defective regeneration in these forests. All the important plantations and coupes as well as the Famine Fodder operations both in this and the Northern Circle were inspected during the tour.

75. With reference to the Ahmednagar Collector's remarks about the balance of grass, amounting to 6 lakhs of pounds, remaining over at the end of a season of great scarcity of fodder. This large quantity of material might probably have been utilized if precautions had been taken in time to press and put it on the market in a saleable form, and in suitable places.

76. The following are extracts from the minutes endorsed by Collectors on the Divisional Reports.

Mr. Shepherd writes on East Khándesh Report :—

The year seems to have been on the whole satisfactory. Undersigned is inclined to disagree with Mr. Dodgson's statement in paragraph 22 that the punishments inflicted in the case of forest offences were adequate. The fines inflicted for illicit grazing are as a rule so light that it is well worth while for cultivators to take the risk.

Wages of unskilled labour are very high in Khándesh and it is impossible for the Forest Department to get competent beat guards on the existing scale of pay.

And on West Khándesh Report :—

A great deal more might be made out of the forests in the west of the District. A large quantity of timber is carried to Nandurbár, Nawápur and Songad, but the greater part of it is from the Mewas Estates or the Dángs, and undersigned believes that none of it is from Khándesh Forest. The administration has suffered in recent years from the fact that no Divisional Forest Officer has been in charge for more than a very brief period.

The Forest subordinates employed on the Dára-Mándvi road looted the unfortunate Pavras of the Akrani in the most systematic and shameless way. It is to be hoped that Mr. Abdul Rasul's energetic investigation may have the effect of getting some of them punished as they deserve.

Mr. Moore writes on Násik Report :—

It is hoped that the penalties inflicted on warned but recalcitrant villages will have a marked effect in reducing Forest fires.

The rise both in gross and net income is satisfactory. The increase in the income from grass and grazing is doubtless pretty much due to the deficient stock of fodder throughout the District owing to the shortness of the rainfall in 1905-06.

Mr. Orr writes on Ahmednagar Report :—

The financial results of the year's administration were noteworthy, in that—thanks principally to an unprecedentedly large income of Rs. 24,534 from grazing fees—the total

receipts of the year (Rs. 38,966) were nearly double the average of the previous five years, so that in spite of expenditure exceeding that of any of those years the nett deficit (Rs. 13,580) was little more than half the average. In 1904-05 all the ranges showed a deficit, whereas in 1905-06 all except 3 ranges, Kopergaon, Akola and Rajpur, showed a surplus.

That 1905-06 was a famine year in this District hardly appears from the Divisional Forest Officer's report, but Forest Administration was little affected by the famine; grazing fees had been collected before famine was declared; and beyond spending the tal allotment (Divisional Forest Officer's para. 37) and cutting grass in forest for sale to cultivators the Department had little or no famine work to do. The net financial result of the grass operations is not stated in the report; but the lesson learnt by the fact that much of the grass cut remained unsold at the end of the year, though grass brought from Thána Forests so late as May was all sold at the Railway stations to which it was sent at Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs., is that in out-of-the-way places it is better to dispose of Forest grass by contract than to try to cut and sell at even Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. departmentally. Out of about nine lákhs lbs. of grass cut in forest 2½ lákhs were sold to cultivators and ½ lákhs to the Remount Department and the rest remained unsold.

The Nagar Forest is a small and unprofitable charge; but its revenue is capable of improvement and Mr. Betham has gone to work to improve both the revenue and the general administration on the right lines and with great keenness, and the Collector is confident that under such administration both the revenue and the condition of the forests will continue to improve steadily from year to year.

Mr. Simcox writes on Poona Report:—

The increase in the number of cattle impounded during the year speaks well of the supervision which the Forest staff is exercising. Some of the cases of cattle impounding were due to the delay in collecting the grazing fees by the village officers. This subject is receiving attention. Nothing could be done systematically this year on account of famine. All the revenue pasture areas and some of the closed forest areas were thrown open for free grazing on account of the scarcity of fodder. The information required by the concluding sentence of paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 6716, dated 12th July 1906, Revenue Department, is not available.

There is a net increase of Rs. 3,521 in the forest revenue. This is satisfactory considering that the year was a bad one. Mr. Ryan, who was in charge of the Division, managed ably and was in through accord with the Revenue Authorities. Mr. Brander, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Eastern Division, is very anxious that fertile forest lands should be converted into garden lands wherever possible. The Acting Collector agrees with him. It is useless keeping such lands under Forest when a better revenue can be derived by converting them into garden lands. Mr. Brander has already submitted a few proposals and the matter has been referred to the Divisional Forest Officer. It is hoped that a beginning will be made of such disforestation shortly.

Mr. Arthur writes on Sátára Report:—

The undersigned hopes it may be possible soon to draw up proper working plans for the District. These will add greatly to the efficiency of Forest administration.

The relation between the Revenue and the Forest Departments have been generally satisfactory. One or two of the Mámlatdárs and Magistrates fail to recognise the difficulties with which Forest officers have to contend in protecting the forests and in bringing offenders to justice, and in some instances Magistrates have failed, on convicting, to pass deterrent sentences. Village officers as a rule take the side of the law-breakers against the Department and the undersigned has recently found it necessary to issue a circular calling their attention to their duties in the matter of forest protection.

The undersigned alluded last year to the measures he thought most necessary to render the work of department more efficient, namely, an increase in the scale of pay corresponding to that recently sanctioned in the case of the Police and a reduction by five years in the service qualifying for pension,

The Collector desires to endorse the encomiums bestowed by the Divisional Forest Officer on his subordinates and to give expression to his complete satisfaction with Mr. Duxbury's administration both in the interests of Government and in those of the people.

Mr. Bonus writes on Sholápur Report:—

During the year the Collector mooted a scheme for the allotment of certain forest lands to "surrendered Kaikadis" for cultivation, in the hope of inducing these men to settle down. The proposal has since been sanctioned and the matter is going forward.

*Conservator's Office, C. C.,
Poona, 15th October 1906.*

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

*Review of the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle for
the year 1905-1906 by the Commissioner, Central Division.*

No. R.—3715 OF 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 26th October 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report is on the whole very satisfactory.

(Signed) M. C. GIBB,
Commissioner, C. D.

No. 4880 OF 1906-07.

From

T. R. D. BELL, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle :

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp Kárwár, Kánara District,

$\frac{10}{15}$ th October 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Southern Circle for the forest year 1905-06, together with its usual appendices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. R. D. BELL,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE
SOUTHERN CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

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**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST
ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE
FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.**

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

The changes in the forest area were as follows during the year :—

Class of Forests.			Area on 1st July 1905.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1906.
			Sq. m.	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Reserved	...	...	4,497	2	...	4,499
Protected	...	...	449	2	...	451
Total			4,946	4	...	4,950

2. 973 acres in Kánara Southern Division and 273 acres in Kánara Western Division were added to Reserved Forests, being previously notified under section 4; and 13 acres in Ratnágiri, which had been originally left out by mistake. Also 1,233 acres of waste land were added to Protected Forests in Kánara Southern Division, of which 1,183 acres belong to the previous year in which they were left out by mistake.

3. A few small areas were disforested, as shown in Appendix 51, for different purposes and these amount to 48 acres of Reserved and 49 acres of Protected Forests.

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

4. The forest settlement work effected during the year in Kánara was as follows :—enquiry under section 7 in 309 numbers comprising 11.57 square miles in 92 villages of Kumta, Sirsi, Siddápur, Bhatkal and Yellápur; enquiry into claims to rights in 90 out of the 100 villages of Sirsi (Mr. Horsley's settlement) including the occupied Kans, and marking them on the topo sheets; proclamations under section 6 of the same area. Much of the time of the Forest Settlement Officer having been occupied in connection with the revision of revenue rates in 121 villages of Haliyál, more field work was not possible.

5. The Settlement Reports of the Supa and Mundgod Pethas were submitted to Government during the year.

6. The settlement work which remains to be done in Kánara will be found in the following table, nearly the whole area consisting of the Sirsi 100 villages which will probably be finished off next season :—

Land to be notified under section 4.	Land to be settled under section 7.	Land to be notified under section 19.	Land for which field work was completed up to 30th June 1906, but further proceedings not yet gone through.	Land for which field work was not completed up to 30th June 1906.	Total of columns 1, 2 and 3.
A. g. a. 9 21 0	A. g. a. 53,271 10 0	A. g. a. 7,168 38 2	A. g. a. 7,667 13 2	A. g. a. 52,065 27 0	A. g. a. 60,389 29 2

7. Besides the above, there is the resettlement of 72 villages of Ankola, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7452 of 3rd August 1906.

Assignments for In-forest cultivation in Kolába.

8. The woodlands scheme was not sanctioned during the year. It is reported that several assignees applied for reduction of the area assigned on the ground either that they were not able to pay the full rent due or that they had a larger area than they could possibly cultivate. Assignments aggregating 193 acres 27 gunthas were restored to the Department and proposals affecting 12 acres 13 gunthas were before the Collector at close of the year. Thus it seems that a considerable proportion of the area assigned will in course of time revert to forests. The Collector advocates the desirability of enforcing education of the Katkari children with a view to check any tendency to relapse to sloth or crime.

9. The question of tagai advances to the assignees is still under consideration.

10. The total expenditure under Forest Settlements was Rs. 2,945.

3.—DEMARCATIION.

11. The total length of boundaries completely demarcated during the year was 911 miles at a cost of Rs. 13,616, *i.e.*, Rs. 14-15-2 per mile, and that repaired was 833 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,322.

12. The total expenditure under the head was Rs. 14,938. This includes cost of the surveying establishment which was employed simultaneously on other than its legitimate work, such as marking out coupes during the fair season and preparation of maps during the rains.

13. Out of the three Divisions of Kánara demarcation is practically complete in the Western Division. In the Northern Division 462 miles were completely demarcated during the year, of which $63\frac{3}{4}$ miles were cleared in return for free removal of materials cut and the rest ($398\frac{1}{4}$ miles) were subjected to the simple method of colouring the existing revenue stones. The cost was Rs. 2,739, *i.e.*, Rs. 5-14-10 per mile. In the Southern Division, Kánara, no satisfactory work was effected—only 220 miles being partially worked at a cost of Rs. 1,459.

14. 169 miles were demarcated in Belgaum by erection of R. F. stones in prominent places and colouring the intermediate revenue stones. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,907, out of which, however, Rs. 1,375 were for last year's work, which gives an apparent outlay of Rs. 23-1-10 per mile—a very high rate. This will be reduced in future.

15. In Dhárwár, 166 miles were completed by means of boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 1,646, giving Rs. 9-14-7 per mile.

16. In Kolába, 114 miles were newly demarcated, of which 44 miles were cleared by villagers in return for free removal of material cut. The cost per mile demarcated was Rs. 19-13-5, which is also high.

17. In Bijápur and Ratnágiri no demarcation work was carried out.

18. The progress is not satisfactory and efforts will be made to improve matters.

4.—FOREST SURVEYS.

19. No survey operations were carried out. 20 maps on various scales were published and 4 were in press at close of the year.

20. The total expenditure under "Constitution of State Forests" was Rs. 24,874.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING-PLANS.

21. The Working-plans officer was engaged the greater part of the season on the field work in connection with the organization of the Mundgod Teak Forests (53 square miles) Block XXIII which was completed by end of March 1906. The officer then occupied himself till the end of the season in inspecting the Tali Palm Forests (69 square miles) of Honáwar in Kánara Western Division with a view to draw up a plan for its working as the demand for the produce is on the increase both for food and dyes. The collection of data for this plan will be completed early next season.

22. The Working-plans for the Yellápur Teak Slopes and Yellápur Ghat Teak area and the Warkad-Hemmadgi extension of the Khánápur Fuel Plan received the sanction of Government during the year in their Resolutions Nos. 5787 of 17th July 1905 and 6245 of 28th June 1906. The Supa Fuel Plan is now before Government, but its provisions are being carried out as far as demand admits. The Kolába Revision Working Plan is under discussion and will go to Government shortly.

23. Plans for the Mundgod Pole Area and for Block XXII of Mundgod High Forests are in course of preparation and will be completed during the ensuing season.

24. There were some minor deviations from the prescriptions of the sanctioned plans, especially in Kánara, consequent on absence of demand for produce owing to famine.

25. The cost of the Working Plans Party was Rs. 19,867 during the year.

(c) PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

26. These were duly carried out with a few minor modifications due to contractors' failure generally, in completing works undertaken, through natural causes such as scarcity of water due to scanty rainfall and want of labour due to prevalence of plague in the Southern Marátha Country.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

27. With the exception of 2 bridges and a drain, the roads in connection with the Tawargatti Timber Depot in Kánara Northern Division were nearly completed during the year, and the further expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 11,400. A line of road between Kadgarni and Anshi in the same Division measuring about 12 miles was laid out. In Kánara Southern Division the Katur-Umachgi road—16 miles long—is approaching completion, the further cost incurred being Rs. 2,716. Rs. 1,318 were expended on the new feeder road from Nage and Belur to Naiti in Kárwar in Kánara Western Division. In Kolába the Wakan-Pilosri road, started three years ago, was completed at a further cost of Rs. 439 during the year.

28. The total expenditure under the head was Rs. 22,018, of which Rs. 6,017 was on account of repairs.

(b) BUILDINGS.

29. Two rest-houses, 2 Ranger's houses, 8 Forester's houses, 22 Guard's houses and 2 wells were constructed during the year. The expenditure on account of these new permanent buildings was Rs. 19,223, so that, adding the cost of repairs (Rs. 4,516), the total expenditure under the head amounted to Rs. 23,739.

(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

30. The expenditure incurred under this head was chiefly in connection with putting up wire-fencing and repairs to wells and amounted to Rs. 1,016.

31. The total expenditure under "Communications and Buildings" amounted to Rs. 51,053.

3.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) GENERAL PROTECTION.

32. The number of forest offences of all natures registered during the year was 5,297 against 4,453 in 1904-05, 3,988 in 1903-04 and 2,563 in 1902-03. This steady rise, no doubt, at first sight, would seem to indicate a general increase of forest crime. But this is not the case really. Considering the vast area and the rising demand for forest produce, the extent of forest crime probably increases automatically year by year and the number of cases detected can only be taken as a very uncertain index thereof. The gradual increase in the number reported year by year is most probably due to the temporary increase effected in the subordinate patrolling staff from time to time and to the improvement of the control.

33. The number of undetected cases also rose from 1,432 in the previous year to 1,586. Nevertheless the percentage of these cases to total cases reported was 29.9 against 32.1. This satisfactory result must also be attributed to the above reason.

34. Out of 606 cases taken to Court, 88 failed and most of these latter were cases of fire.

35. There were 3,138 compounded cases including 26 pending from the previous year. Of these, 38 remained to be decided at close of the year. Out of 3,100 dealt with, compensation amounting to Rs. 6,727 was recovered in 2,159 cases and the rest were let off with warning.

36. The classification of all offences is as follows :—

Class.	I.—Injury to forest by fire.		II.—Unauthorized felling or removal of produce.		III.—Unauthorized grazing.		IV.—Other offences.	
	Cases of 1905-06.	Average of past 3 years.	Cases of 1905-06.	Average of past 3 years.	Cases of 1905-06.	Average of past 3 years.	Cases of 1905-06.	Average of past 3 years.
Prosecuted ...	50	35	247	191	232	139	70	37
Compounded ...	62	26	1,579	1,150	1,028	481	443	271
Undetected ...	1,014	883	519	442	30	12	23	2
Total ...	1,126	944	2,345	1,783	1,290	632	536	310

37. There have been marked increases under all the heads. The increases under I and III may be chiefly attributed to the unusually long drought of the year, that under II merely means that more cases have been detected than in former years and does not really indicate an increase in cases of illegal cuttings, and that under IV is mainly due to petty encroachments of cultivation discovered during demarcation chiefly in Kánara Southern Division and in connection with garden lands.

(b) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

38. Protection from fire was attempted over 1,412 square miles out of the 4,450 square miles comprised in the Circle at a cost of Rs. 18,777. Out of this area 188 square miles, or 13.3 per cent., was burnt against 14.1 per cent. in the previous year. The cost per square mile protected was Rs. 15.3 against 17.8.

This slight decrease is due to the fact that only valuable and organized forests were subjected to special measures of protection. The fact, however, that a larger area was protected at a less cost in spite of the long drought (of 9 months) from October to June instead of the ordinary dry 4 months from February to May, gives rise to the suspicion that the area burnt is much underestimated. So far as working-plans areas are concerned, the figures may be taken as pretty correct, for the areas burnt in such forests are shown on the tracings of the detailed working-plans maps and can be calculated without much difficulty. In the case of other forests such maps are not available, and it is not easy to estimate accurately the areas burnt, especially where the growth is dense and the country hilly. Besides, the establishments are chiefly confined to the former areas and the estimations in the latter places are often left to illiterate guards.

39. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 7186 of 13th October 1903, 21 villages in Kánara Northern Division and 31 villages in the Southern Division were reported to the Collector for excessive fires and he ordered the imposition of double grazing fees in some and the withdrawal of forest privileges in others according to merits. The double grazing fees imposed on two villages two years ago in Belgaum had an excellent effect; for not only have the two cuttings for the burning of which the punishment had been inflicted been free from fire ever since but the villagers have also worked in harmony with the forest officials. A Patil of a village in Belgaum was rewarded with a puggri for the help given by him in the protection of fuel cuttings from fire for several years past. Further, as an experiment, in Belgaum, people of two villages were allowed to graze their cattle from July to March in the fuel coupes which had to be closed for 10 years as required by the Plan on condition that they prevented outside cattle from entering the cutting and fire-traced the cutting at their own expense and protected the same during the whole of the fire season. The idea is that grazing will do less damage than continuous firing: the cattle will not eat the shoots as long as grass is available and very little grass will be left to burn in the hot weather months when the cattle will be excluded and so the young shoots will be saved. This experiment has been found to have good results and will be extended gradually where necessary.

40. In Kolába virtually incendiarism does not exist. Here well behaved villagers were allowed in a few cases to cut and remove a large quantity of grass free of charge and the concession was found to have good results.

41. There is little doubt that the majority of fires is due to wilful negligence or even incendiarism on the part of villagers or others, for the people derive many immediate advantages from the burning of the jungles. There is very little hope of ever checking these fires except by punitive measures.

42. 50 cases of fire were prosecuted, 62 compounded, and 1,014 went undetected. In one case in Kánara Southern Division the Magistrate set a good example by sentencing the offender to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

43. During the year 780 square miles or 15·7 per cent. of the whole area was entirely closed to all animals against 12·6 per cent. in the previous year. The increase is due to addition of areas exploited during the year.

44. A large proportion of the area of the Circle was thrown open to animals of all kinds owing to scarcity of fodder: 3,127 square miles or 63·2 per cent. against 393 square miles or 7·9 per cent. in the previous year. Such a concession is of course a great boon to the people in time of need, but unfortunately detrimental to forest conservancy, for most of the Kánara forests contain very little grass and the young shoots of the valuable leguminous species, such as blackwood, jamba, honne, etc., are greedily devoured by all animals.

45. The following table gives the impoundings of the year as compared with the average of the past three years :—

Division.	Average of preceding 3 years		1905-06.	
	In open forest.	In closed forest.	In open forest.	In closed forest.
Kánara Northern...	61	1,529	28	1,071
Kánara Southern ...	220	52	157	286
Kánara Western ...	208	78	156	40
Belgaum ...	1,974	1,995	3,914	2,145
Dhárwár ...	660	1,644	675	3:9
Bijápur ... { Sheep... }	...	{ 1,963 }	...	{ 13,934 }
Bijápur ... { Cattle... }	...	{ 1,785 }	...	{ 4,629 }
Kolába ...	943	3,016	907	3,291
Ratnágiri ...	...	20	...	10
Total ...	4,064	12,082	5,837	25,795

46. There was a great increase from closed areas notwithstanding the large extent of forest thrown open to free grazing, the reason being that it was next to impossible to keep the numerous animals under proper control with the establishment available. The marked increase in Bijápur is due to the fact that the pastures and closed areas, being unsuitably situated, render trespass into the latter very easy.

47. The problem of grazing in teak areas in Kánara yet awaits solution. The restriction proposed by the Collector, but subsequently vetoed by the Commissioner, S. D., as *ultra vires*, on the scale of 1 pair of plough cattle for each acre of cultivable land and 1 milch animal for every 4 persons residing in each village or hamlet seems the only possible way out of the difficulty, for the attempts to get rid of professional graziers from the valuable teak areas have hitherto failed owing to their having disposed of their cattle to savkars, patels and cultivators so as to escape being sent away to the settlements fixed for their accommodation under Government Resolution No. 9059, dated 20th December 1902.

48. As goats cause great damage to forest growth, and the number of these animals latterly seem to be on the increase in Kánara, the Conservator ordered that such animals should not be allowed into forests except in proportion of one goat to 50 sheep according to Rule VI of the Kánara Grazing Rules.

(d) PROTECTION FROM INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

49. In some parts of Kánara and Bijápur locusts were noticed but no serious damage was caused to forests. *Lantana* is reported to be spreading greatly in felled coupes in Dhárwár and Belgaum and it will be necessary to take steps towards its destruction.

50. The operation of creeper cutting was carried out on a large scale in important areas in Kánara Northern Division.

4.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

51. The year was very unfavourable for natural reproduction. Seedlings in high forest were very poor and coppice growth in exploited areas was not so vigorous as usual owing to scanty rainfall.

52. In an exploited coupe in Kánara, which was specially protected from fire and grazing by means of watchers, the natural teak seedlings are reported to have been more numerous than usual. A season of drought added to grazing and fire gives little chance to success of natural regeneration of any sort.

53. All exploited coupes are rigidly closed for 10 years and coppice growth in these was generally found to be satisfactory. In some cases the coppice

shoots have got so overcrowded as to obstruct each others growth. This state of things will render regular thinning operations necessary.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

(i) Regular plantations.

54. The valuable *Casuarina* plantation in Kárwár was further extended by 8½ acres and that in Gangawali by 1 acre, the cost incurred being Rs. 270.

55. The total expenditure on the upkeep of plantations was Rs. 413 and receipts from them Rs. 642.

56. The existing plantations in Kánara have been much neglected owing to want of establishment.

(ii) Cultural operations.

57. As in the previous year a number of teak nurseries were prepared in the Kánara Northern and Southern Divisions, but the results were not so good as was expected owing to scanty rainfall during last monsoon and absence of early showers in the hot weather. Notwithstanding this, transplants in compartments were not however quite unsuccessful: 52 per cent. of them in Kánara Northern Division and 75 per cent. in Kánara Southern Division survived at close of the year.

58. Experiments with seeds of different qualities and ages and different ways of treatment in these divisions are being made, a clear record being kept of the same; but as yet nothing definite has been reported.

59. In Kánara Western Division, *Casuarina* nurseries and plantations have been very successful. This class of plantation is found to be very advantageous on the coast. They cost comparatively little while giving an excellent return. The plants require to be watered only one season. The cost per acre on the whole is estimated at Rs. 32 and the net profit per acre Rs. 483 after 25 to 30 years. It is proposed not only to create new plantations and extend the existing ones but also to exploit the old ones in regular order, dividing them into coupes of nearly equal area with a 30 year rotation, and restock the felled areas in the rains following the felling.

60. In the other divisions the operations carried out under this head were limited as usual.

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROWING STOCK.

61. Systematic operations were conducted during the year in Kánara Northern Division where special compartments of the teak areas were entrusted to Beat Guards with a gang of "silvicultural" coolies. The expenditure incurred in this connection was Rs. 522-2-0 with the results shown in the sub-joined table:—

Saplings freed from interfering growth.		Trees and poles freed from interfering growth.		Badly grown teak plants cut back level with the ground.		Creepers cut.	Inferior trees and poles cut or girdled to give room to teak and other valuable species.	Area in acres affected by the operation.
Teak.	Other species.	Teak.	Other species.	Saplings.	Poles.			
52,124	11,986	2,006	810	536	1,216	25,934	3,572	Acres. 49,577

62. In the other Divisions very little was attempted beyond the usual creeper-cutting by guards and felling or girdling of inferior species in felled coupes by contractors: but it is proposed to extend these operations to them also.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

63. No new experiments were undertaken during the year except that a few nurseries were prepared in Kánara Southern and Western Divisions for raising rubber plants. Results will be awaited with interest.

64. Of the Japanese Camphor plants reported previously all in Dhárwár have since died and 4 only survive in Kánara Northern Division. These are, however, not camphor at all and have no relation to *Cinnamomum Camphora*.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

65. *Selection fellings*.—The following number of trees were felled under this method in the organized as well as unorganized forests :—

Division.				Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	
<i>Organised Forest.</i>							
Kánara Northern	...	...	...	3,256	516	1,887
Do. Southern	...	...	...	5,802	...	511
Belgaum	...	...	...	124	186	92
<i>Unorganised Forest.</i>							
Kánara Northern	...	...	...	...	...	541
Do. Southern	...	...	...	200	45	800
Do. Western	...	...	...	...	...	615
Belgaum	...	...	...	850	...	1,050
Total, 1905-06				...	10,232	747	5,436
Total, 1904-05				...	8,300	1,247	13,898

66. *Fellings* under this head are made partly according to the prescriptions of working plans and partly to satisfy special indents. The large decrease in junglewood cut is due to the fact that 12,147 *Xylia dolabriformis* were exploited for sleepers in 1904-05 against only 2,772 in 1905-06, since the Railway Company do not like this sort of sleeper. Leaving out this item, the demand for junglewood generally must be considered to be on the increase and necessitates the speedy organization of further areas in Kánara and Belgaum.

67. *Improvement fellings*.—Old dead and fallen teak trees left by former contractors in 14 compartments were brought to depôts by contract agency in Kánara Northern Division. Similar improvement fellings were conducted in 10 compartments of the Southern Division, Kánara : old girdled and dead trees being removed from some and crooked overmature trees from others. About 3,000 teak sleepers were prepared from waste wood left by contractors in old compartments.

68. In Kánara Western Division hollow and diseased teak and blackwood trees were cut and conveyed to the depôt from the high forests of Kárwár which have suffered much in past years from the extraction of the very best trees only.

69. *Coppice fellings*.—The following areas were exploited under this method :—

Division.				Area in acres.	Revenue per acre.	Quality.
				Acres.	Rs.	
Kánara Northern	...	...	...	340	45	Teak poles.
Do. Southern	...	...	...	170	104	Railway fuel.
Do. Western	...	...	...	270	17	Poles and fuel.
Belgaum	...	...	...	1,171	11	Firewood.
				3,727	60	Railway fuel.
Dhárwár / Kolába	...	...	...	201	57	Teak poles.
				584	19	Do.
	...	...	...	2,485	19	Mixed species.
Total, 1905-06				...	8,948	38.6
Total, 1904-05				...	8,568	24.0

70. The area dealt with was a little larger than in the previous year, and there were very fair increases in the rates obtained in all the divisions.

71. *Unregulated fellings.*—As usual these fellings were carried out in the unorganized forests of Kánara, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápúr for local supply by contractors. Also a considerable quantity of timber and fuel was removed on permits in all the divisions of Kánara.

72. In Dhárwár and Kánara Southern Divisions the number of sandalwood trees operated on shows a slight increase.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

73. The receipts under the head for two years compare as follows :—

Species.	Average of three previous years.				1905-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bamboos	31,255	...	...	...	35,654
Grazing	71,634	...	...	...	99,309
Minor Forest products	22,521	...	...	...	36,431

74. There is steady improvement under each of the items : under bamboos due to facilities afforded for their exploitation by opening up of new forest roads year by year ; under grazing due to closer supervision on the part of the forest establishment under the new arrangement. As to minor forest products, the yield is always fluctuating, certain products cropping only at certain intervals.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

75. Nearly 50 per cent. of the total outturn of major forest produce is exploited by this agency.

76. The results of the working of the year compared with the average of the past three years are as follows :—

Forest Produce.	Average of three previous years.						1905-1906.					
	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Quantity disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Re-ceipts.	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Quantity disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Re-ceipts.
<i>Major.</i>												
Timber	C. ft. 537,724	C. ft. 650,454	C. ft. 1,088,178	C. ft. 839,295	Rs. 2,37,303	Rs. 7,53,047	C. ft. 517,364	C. ft. 963,163	C. ft. 1,230,527	C. ft. 914,144	Rs. 2,64,896	Rs. 9,21,549
Fuel	203,646	4,175,534	4,379,180	3,932,937	1,11,630	2,17,680	933,179	3,618,763	4,556,947	4,291,892	1,46,347	2,10,216
Sandalwood... Value.	Rs. 818	Rs. 19,290	Rs. 20,108	Rs. 19,486	1,600	10,961	Rs. 115	Rs. 34,370	Rs. 34,485	Rs. 34,339	2,672	34,334
<i>Minor.</i>												
Bamboos	No. 231	No. 17,913	No. 18,147	No. 18,030	337	669	No. ...	No. 8,223	No. 8,223	No. 8,223	150	180

77. Clearance of the old stocks in the Haliyál Depôt accounts for the decrease in the balance of timber. There were increases in the quantity of timber exploited due to the large supply of sleepers to the Southern Mahratta Railway and, in the receipts, due to the improved price obtained for teak generally.

78. The demand for railway fuel also shows considerable increase. Further, the prices obtained for sandalwood were also good.

79. The following gives the results of the working of the Kánara Saw Mills :—

Material.	Average for three previous years.				1905-1906.			
	Outturn.	Revenue.	Charges.	Profit.	Outturn.	Revenue.	Charges.	Profit.
Teak sleepers	42,026	Rs. 86,179	Rs. 27,023	Rs. 59,156	35,854	Rs. 90,114	Rs. 21,996	Rs. 68,118
Do. planks	...	...	...	...	400			
Do. slabs	...	...	...	...	2,000			

(II) PURCHASERS.

80. The following statement gives the details of forest produce removed by purchasers :—

Produce.	Average of 3 previous years.		1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.
<i>Major.</i>				
	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	677,775	1,29,319	661,542	1,21,442
Fuel	3,885,676	42,356	3,583,436	41,064
Sandalwood ... ..	.....	4,400	.....	188
Total ... ..	.....	1,76,075	.....	1,62,694
<i>Minor.</i>				
	No.		No.	
Pamboos	2,550,121	31,258	2,964,139	35,629
Grazing ... ..	.....	73,568	.....	94,729
Minor produce ... ..	.....	23,347	.....	86,676
Total ... ..	.....	1,28,168	.....	1,67,034
Grand Total ... ..	.....	3,04,243	.....	3,29,728

81. The sale of standing coupes has had a great effect in reducing the quantities of timber and fuel removed on permits in Kánara. The reasons for the increases under different items of minor produce have been explained in paragraph 74 above.

(III) RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

82. No details can be given under this head with any pretension to accuracy, for it is impossible to estimate how much was removed under the existing most liberal privileges of cutting and removal of materials from the Protected Forests of Kánara over which the Forest Department has no control whatsoever. In the other Divisions the Divisional Forest Officers have given the details, but they cannot be considered to have any value whatsoever.

(IV) FREE GRANTS.

83. The produce given free during the year is shown below :—

Produce.	Average of 3 previous years.		1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				
	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	33,418	7,533	36,731	8,285
Fuel	2,705	89	10,097	233
Total ... ..	.....	7,622	.....	8,518
<i>Minor.</i>				
	No.		No.	
Bamboos	30,619	231	32,004	341
Minor produce ... ..	.....	435	.....	663
Grazing ... ..	.....	4,223	.....	15,754
Total ... ..	.....	4,889	.....	16,758
Grand Total .. ..	.....	12,511	.....	25,276

84. The quantity and value of materials removed show increases due principally to grants made to Local Boards and for charitable purposes.

(C) CUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

85. The outturn of forest produce was as follows :—

Produce.	Average of 3 previous years.		1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	1,298,245	8,23,207	1,666,758	13,53,211
Fuel	14,116,862	3,33,412	9,360,217	2,92,398
Sandalwood ... ..	.....	23,797	.....	34,522
Minor produce ... ..	.....	1,66,109	.....	2,06,757

86. The increase under "Timber" is due to large supplies of sleepers and junglewood logs, under "Sandalwood" to a larger quantity exploited during the year, and under "Minor produce" partly to good crops of some of the products and partly to improved collection of grazing revenue. The fall under "Fuel" is attributed partly to absence of demand and partly to the fact that the quantity removed by privilege holders in Kánara is not included in the figures given for the year of report owing to the difficulty explained in paragraph 82 above.

87. The outturn of produce and the agency by which it was exploited is shown in the following statement :—

Agency of Exploitation.	Material removed.										
	Timber.		Fuel.		Total Wood.		Bamboos.		Sandalwood.	Minor produce.	Grazing.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	963,163	12,22,609	3,619,763	2,04,664	4,591,931	14,27,273	8,228	153	34,334	10	...
Purchasers	661,512	1,21,442	3,583,436	41,064	4,244,978	1,62,506	2,964,139	35,629	188	36,676	94,729
Free grants	34,731	8,285	10,007	233	46,828	8,518	32,004	341	...	663	15,754
Privilege holders	5,322	875	2,147,916	46,437	2,153,238	47,312	69,550	330	...	17,678	6,725
Total	1,666,758	13,53,211	9,360,217	2,92,398	11,026,975	16,45,609	3,073,921	36,453	34,522	55,027	1,17,288

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

88. The financial results of the year are most satisfactory. The revenue realized is the highest on record with the exception of that of the year 1885-86 when it reached the figure of over 17 lakhs.

89. The following statement exhibits the Receipts and Charges for 1905-06 as compared with 1904-05 and the average of the previous five years :—

	Average of five preceding years.	1904-05.	1905-06.
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	12,58,836	13,34,404	15,35,647
Expenditure	A	4,78,839	5,59,020
	B	2,90,207	3,02,256
Total	7,69,046	8,61,276	8,47,864
Profit	4,89,840	5,23,128	6,87,783

90. The proportion of net to gross revenue is 45 against 39 in the year 1904-05.

91. Very favourable rates obtained at auction of timber at Tawargatti and Kodibag Depôts consequent on the increasing demand for timber generally account principally for the increase in revenue.

92. The decrease in expenditure under A is due to the cheaper rates at which the timber in the Supa Working Circle was exploited and also to work in the Gund Circle not having been paid for during the year.

93. The small decrease under B is the result of economy exercised by the Conservator in the matters of travelling allowances and contingencies.

94. The following three statements classify the revenue and expenditure of the year :—

STATEMENT I.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	Receipts.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Major produce ...	13,42,474	87
Minor produce ...	1,98,173	13

STATEMENT II.—EXPENDITURE—A.

Particulars.	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Extension	178	...
Constitution	24,874	5
Improvement	21,379	4
Exploitation	5,00,748	91
Total ...	5,47,179	

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE—B.

Particulars.	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Administration	39,658	13
Executive	1,08,840	36
Protective	1,52,137	51
Total ...	3,00,685	

95. The transactions of the Department for 1904-05 and 1905-06 compare as follows :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Net revenue	5,23,128	6,87,783
Value of stock	3,92,268	4,29,091
Outstandings	2,43,236	2,48,984
Total ...	11,58,632	13,65,858

96. The following amounts were written off as irrecoverable outstandings during the year under report:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
By Government	...	...	1,697	12	8
By Commissioner	...	...	762	1	0
By Conservator	...	...	29	8	8
Total	...	...	2,489	6	4

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

97. The Circle was administered by Mr. Hugh Murray, Conservator of Forests, up to the end of May, and by Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Deputy Conservator, during June 1906.

98. There were during the year 3 Deputy Conservators, 2 Acting Deputy Conservators, 1 Assistant Conservator, 1 Extra Deputy Conservator, and 1 Extra Assistant in charge of Divisions, besides 3 Extra Assistants in charge of Sub-Divisions.

99. Four officers of the Imperial Service were on leave during the year, *viz.*, Messrs. Murray, Oliver, Newman, and Aitchison, and one of the Provincial Service, Mr. Mane.

100. The Executive, Protective and Clerical Establishments remained unchanged in strength and distribution during the year. The Re-organization Scheme of these services has been under the consideration of Government since 1888.

101. Two stipendiary students were nominated for training at the Dehra Dun College, and one who was expected to pass out during the year failed in the Final Examination.

102. All Divisional Officers worked zealously and maintained most amicable relations with the Revenue Authorities. Credit is due to Sub-Divisional Forest Officers for doing good work.

103. One Forester was dismissed for gross neglect of duty. With one or two other exceptions, the conduct of the Protective Establishment was fair, and some Rangers and Foresters have been specially commended for good work, of which due note has been taken. Of the subordinate Guard establishment 20 were dismissed, 29 degraded and 216 fined against 31, 44 and 256 in the previous year. Casualties during the year were: 1 Forester and 16 Guards died; 2 Foresters and 17 Guards retired and 16 men resigned. The health of the Establishment was fairly good.

104. The clerical staff is reported to have worked satisfactorily. The Conservator went on tour with one clerk, leaving the management of the office to his Head Clerk, and the scheme worked fairly well.

105. All the Divisional Offices were inspected during the year and no serious irregularities were noticed.

106. The work of destruction of useless records has made good progress in all the Divisions of the Circle except Kolába, where it is still hanging fire.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

107. The Tawargatti Timber Depôt was opened during the year, the first sale being held in December 1905. The attendance at the sale was unusually large, resulting in 3½ lakhs of rupees revenue, the first log sold fetching Rs. 30 per candy. Difficulty of accommodation for purchasers at the sale is complained of and will be attended to.

108. The wild elephants have done a little damage in the Kánara Southern Division. The Divisional Officer thinks the herd will be a valuable asset to Government, but the Collector condemns it as a nuisance to the cultivation and rayats.

109. Famine grass operations were conducted in the Belgáum Division. 31,62,826 lbs. of grass were collected at a cost of Rs. 30,584. All this was consumed by the Dhárwár, Bijápúr and Belgáum Districts.

110. Game laws were made applicable to the Kolába District during the year. Sixty-five licenses were issued. Two cases of shooting were punished. No violations by agriculturists were noticed.

111. The following are extracts from Collectors' endorsements on the Divisional Reports:—

N. D. Kánara.—Protection of Forests.—"As regards the remarks of Mr. Marjoribanks about the acquittal of certain forest offences in connection with illicit grazing undersigned would observe that in judicial proceedings everything depends on evidence, and if the Forest Department will adduce such satisfactory evidence conviction must be the result. But in such cases proper care does not seem to be taken by the Forest subordinates. A circular has been issued to the Magistrates to submit the papers of every Forest case to the undersigned, and in the majority of cases that have been perused no leniency seems to have been shown by them."

"Protection from Fire.—The decrease in the number of fires has, however, not resulted in a decrease in the area burnt. Except in the Bomanhalli Range, incendiarism has been much more destructive. When the undersigned noticed the large area burnt he in a conference he had with the Conservator and the Divisional Forest Officer suggested that if recommendations for punitive measures were sent immediately on the occurrence of a fire, the measures would be more effective. Undersigned is glad to observe that the proposal was accepted, and accordingly punitive measures were introduced in 21 villages or hamlets. It is hoped that the people will come to their senses and fires will decrease. From the experience of the Bomanhalli Range it is safe to conclude that the employment of extra watchers at some expenditure has ensured for this Range a comparative immunity from fire. It is not understood why this system should not be followed on a large scale. Prevention is always better than cure, and instead of punishing villages wholesale after the occurrence of fires it would be preferable to prevent the fires occurring by entertaining watchers. Any punishment dealt out to the people scarcely compensates the loss caused by the act for which the punishment is inflicted. The experiment proposed to be abandoned has been attended with very good results, and it is a pity that it should be given up."

"Shikar.—The remarks of Mr. Marjoribanks in respect of Shikar and Gun licenses are amusing. Statement of rewards granted contains almost wholly the names of Gazetted and Military officers. If the existing practice of allowing shooting be continued for some time, undersigned fears that the tiger will be extinct not only in Dandeli as pointed out by Mr. Marjoribanks but throughout the District. Undersigned thinks that time has come to restrict the numbers to be shot during a year, say, for instance, two by any one person. As regards licenses for crop protection attention is invited to the orders of the Government of India in which it has been distinctly stated that licenses for crop protection should be freely issued. Kánara is a forest district, and the damage done to crops by pigs and other wild animals is immense: the number of licenses is thus absolutely necessary. Mr. Marjoribanks's idea to cut the barrels of guns to two feet appears impracticable."

S. D. Kánara.—"General Protection of Forests.—The number of offences detected during the year has increased largely. This is no doubt due to the employment of additional protective staff. One case of fire was punished with three months' rigorous imprisonment. The punishment would perhaps be considered too harsh, and the only justification for such punishments is the deterrent effect which they are intended to produce in the minds of the people."

"The cases compounded show also some increase. Composition should be resorted to more generally than now."

"Protection from Fire.—In the villages where fires were excessive the exercise of privileges was stopped in 12 villages for one year, and in 17 villages the grazing fees were doubled. In a few villages where the fires were extremely bad the infliction of double grazing fees accompanied the stoppage of privileges. The effect of these measures will be awaited with interest. Taking the present Forest subordinate staff into consideration it would not be possible to detect each and every fire or even to keep a check on the people. Under such circumstances the proper course appears to be to give some inducement to those villagers who have assisted in protecting forests from damage by fire, in the shape of remission of grazing fees and the like. Their example is sure to influence other people to change their present attitude. This system may be tried as a tentative measure in a few villages in the first instance; and if it succeeds, the loss of grazing revenue, etc., anticipated

by Mr. Edie will be more than compensated by the protection of valuable forests from fires, which, as remarked by Mr. Murray last year, are far more damaging than the grazing of cattle."

"Protection from Cattle.—On the urgings of the Forest Department the number of cattle which a rayat should keep in the teak growing areas was limited to a pair of bullocks for each acre of cultivated land and one milch cow or buffalo for a family of four persons. This is evidently not in strict conformity with rules, but in the interest of forest conservancy and to successfully protect the valuable teak area the measure was introduced experimentally. This, however, has been made a subject of a separate report to the Commissioner whose orders are awaited."

"General.—Mr. Edie welcomes the herd of wild elephants in his forests and thinks that they would be a source of profit to the Department. Whether the eventual profit to be accrued is in any way commensurate to the damage done to the crops and the forest is a question. Considerable damage to crops and more to green forest vegetation is reported. They are after all a nuisance from the revenue point of view. It is amusing to observe Mr. Edie advocating exclusion of goats and cattle from the forest area on the score of their doing damage to the forest and at the same time welcoming elephants."

W. D. Kánara.—*"Alteration in area.*—As remarked last year, only 53 acres were disforested in favour of cultivation and the Government Resolution on this subject does not seem to have been acted up to liberally."

"Roads and Bridges.—The state of Local Fund Roads contributed for by the Forest Department has been as usual a subject of comment in this and the Northern Division. If it is borne in mind how small are the contributions and how many miles of road the District Local Board has to maintain, the complaint becomes untenable. The Board cannot devote any special attention to forest roads in particular. If the contributions are stopped and if the Board thinks it unnecessary to maintain these communications, their upkeep would cost the Forest Department a sum considerably larger than the present contributions. It is not possible for the Board to give previous intimation as to what portion of the contributions would be spent in any year on any specified forest road. The comparative requirements of the several roads, forest or non-forest, are taken into consideration in framing the budget; the Board however takes care that the expenditure on the forest roads is never less than the amount of the contributions of the Forest Department in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner conveyed in his No. 975, dated 10th April 1905. There was therefore no necessity to reopen the question again."

"General Protection of Forests.—The Collector observes that the percentage of convictions obtained in prosecutions under the Forest Act is less than that of last year. The Divisional Forest Officer says that there is no room for complaint in this connection; however it seems desirable, as observed last year, that special prosecutors with a fair knowledge of the law should be charged with the conduct of cases in criminal courts instead of allowing them to be conducted by an inexperienced staff as at present. The number of convictions can only then be expected to show any improvement."

"The efficacy of warnings is doubted by the Divisional Forest Officer. He does not give any reasons. To the undersigned a sound warning administered to an illiterate peasant would do as much good as a small fine inflicted in a criminal court. When the Collector was encamped at Ankola, it was brought to his notice that some forty persons, males and females, were taking their trial in the local courts for the offence of removing soppu worth from 6 pies to 2 annas in contravention of the rules. The acts complained of were of too trifling a nature, and a warning should have been quite sufficient, especially because Government have desired the adoption of this course in such cases. The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to whom this matter was referred, upheld the action of the Divisional Forest Officer on the ground that the cumulative effect of a number of petty offences is of a magnitude that cannot be passed over. The undersigned must, however, observe that this is not in conformity with the orders of Government contained in their Resolutions Nos. 2206 and 5730, dated 26th April and 28th October 1890, respectively."

"Protection of Forests from Cattle.—The prohibition of goats from grazing seems to have caused much discontent among the people, which has found vent in a number of applications for the restoration of a long-enjoyed privilege. Needless to say, the applications have been answered in the negative, but the undersigned fears that this has caused serious inconvenience to the poor people. According to the Grazing Rules goats would only be allowed to graze in forests when accompanying flocks of sheep to the scale of 1 goat per 50 sheep, but the fact is notorious that there are no sheep at all in this District and consequently there is utterly no provision for the grazing of goats in Kánara. The undersigned is aware that of all cattle goats do the greatest mischief to vegetation; still there are people so poor that they are unable to maintain cows or buffaloes for milk purposes and are obliged to use goat's milk. In all other Districts there are free grazing grounds or gairans set apart under the Land Revenue Code, and even if forests are closed, these grounds are open to grazing of village cattle of all sorts. In Kánara there are no such pastures, and in many cases the boundaries of Government forests and cultivation are contiguous. Under such circumstances goats have absolutely no grounds to squat upon, and being necessary animals, some sort of provision may, the undersigned thinks, be made."

Unregulated Fellings.—The Kánara Protected Forest Rules have come in again for a good deal of criticisms. It is not suggested how the agricultural needs of the people, which must transcend all other considerations in a country where agriculture is the only industry, are to be met otherwise. Rules were made after consulting the Forest Department only recently and it should be too soon now to withdraw them without giving them a fair trial."

Timber and Fuel Permits.—Fuel permits have decreased as a consequence of the establishment of firewood depôts at the principal sea-coast towns. This is a step in the right direction. The demand for fuel is easily supplied under the supervision of the Forest Department at reasonable rates."

Belgaum.—"The grass operations so far as this District is concerned, resulted in a net profit to Government of Rs. 587-2-10. Details will be submitted to Government in a separate report. The collection of grazing fees is still most unsatisfactory and has been so ever since the fees were raised to the present level. Undersigned's own opinion is that the present fees are too high and that a reversion to the old rates would result in the recovery of practically the same revenue with less friction and trouble."

"The issue of prospecting licenses for manganese in the Nagargali forests is under the consideration of Government. These forests are popular with mining speculators, not so much because their deposits are specially good, as because they are close to the Railway. Their value as forests depends to a great extent upon the same fact. Undersigned fears that if mining on an extensive scale be permitted in these forests Government revenue may be seriously and permanently reduced, while the working plans already prepared at great trouble and expense may be thrown out of gear."

Bijápúr.—General Protection.—"The Divisional Forest Officer was, in this office No. 7628 dated 12th October 1905, requested not to prosecute any persons or levy any penalties for allowing their cattle to graze in forests without first giving the Collector briefly the facts of each case. The very large increase in offences is undoubtedly due to the unfortunate character of the season. Still it is, I think, a matter for satisfaction that cases of injury by fire were lowest during the year under report as compared with the two previous years."

"The small number of cases detected was due to the fact that the pastures were thrown open to free grazing during almost the whole year on account of deficient rainfall and consequent scarcity of fodder."

Protection from Cattle.—I would suggest that there should be a limit to the number of sheep and goats which agriculturists should be allowed to graze at ordinary rates, and any above this number should be charged the higher rates levied from professional graziers."

"The question of the tripartite classification has, I regret to say, not advanced much owing to famine. If we have a normal season this year, it may be practicable to put this matter through."

Koldába.—Assignments for In-forest Cultivation.—I think that in course of time a considerable proportion of the area originally assigned for Dalhi cultivation will be restored to Forests."

"In my remarks on the Educational Administration Report for the District I have drawn attention to the desirability of making education of the children of Katkaris, who have been given Dalhi assignments, compulsory, with a view to checking any tendency to relapse to sloth or crime."

General Protection of Forests.—The Mahád and Roha Ranges having been systematically neglected for years and the people having been long accustomed to loot unchecked will be for some little time a source of trouble. However in Mahád I hope soon to secure the co-operation of the leading men, as I am getting to know them, and in Roha where the pleaders are public agitators I think a strong Mámlatdár will make a great difference. Mr. Koreishi's (District Deputy Collector) attention has been drawn to the necessity for making a greater endeavour to exercise his personal influence in these two talukas. We have been reluctant so far to resort to suspension of privileges as means of securing co-operation, as it is rather a severe measure. But Mr. Koreishi now advises that this measure should be more resorted to than hitherto."

Prosecution of guards for impounding cattle.—Mr. Wallinger and I visited Dasgaon together and explained the situation to the people at great length. Their attitude was surly at the time, but the result has been good on the whole."

Ratnágiri.—General.—I have not been in charge of the District long enough to pronounce any very definite opinion regarding the forests. But it seems to me that they should either be thrown up altogether or seriously taken in hand and improved. At present the maintenance of a branch of the Department here means a dead loss to Government of over Rs. 3,000 per annum, while its operations cannot be held to counteract, to any appreciable extent, the evils caused by the century-old denudation of the wooded areas of the District."

T. R. D. BELL,

Camp Kárwár, 15th October 1906.

Deputy Conservator of Forests, S. C.

*Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle's No. 4880 of
10th/15th October 1906.*

No. 5610 OF 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Alitág, 1st December 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report was due in this office in print on 1st November, but a complete copy was not received until the 22nd idem.

3. The total area under forest was 4,950 square miles, of which 4,525 were in charge of the Forest Department and the rest, 425 square miles, in that of the Revenue Department as in the previous year.

4. The small amount of field work done by the Forest Settlement Officer has been explained. The work outstanding in Sirsi coupled with that to be done in parts of Ankola, Yellápur, Honávar and Kumta is considerable, and it is hoped that as stated by the Conservator in paragraph 23 of his letter No. 1482 of 22nd May last, quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 7452 of 3rd August following, the Forest Settlement Officer will be able to finish the whole field work by the end of the current season. Practically the whole of the area to be settled has been notified under section 4 of the Forest Act.

5. The total length of the boundaries remaining to be demarcated at the end of the year was 7,429 miles, of which no less than 4,714 are in Kánara Southern Division alone. During the year under report not much was done in this Division: and it would seem to demand greater attention in future. The cost of demarcation of course varies according to the circumstances of different tracts of country. But the average per mile of Rs. 23-1-10 in Belgaum and Rs. 19-13-5 in Kolába is very high compared with those in Northern Division of Kánara (Rs. 5-14-10) and Dhárwár (Rs. 9-14-7). The Conservator however promises to reduce this excessive cost in future.

6. On the Supa Fuel Working Plan orders have been received in Government Resolution No. 10311 of 31st October 1906.

7. Forest offences rose from 4,453 to 5,297, the exceptional circumstances of the year being mainly responsible for the increase. The percentage of cases which went undetected and the majority of which were injuries to forests by fire, shows however a small improvement from 32.1 to 29.9; but looking to the extensive area of the forests and the limited patrolling agency it is not high. There were in all 1,126 cases of forest fires, of which only 112 or 9.9 per cent. were traced. 50 of these were taken into Court only in Kánara and Kolába, but it is not exactly clear with what result. It can however be gathered from paragraph 34 that the majority of them failed. In the matter of protection of forests from fire, Dhárwár shows the best improvement as shown below:—

District.	Number of fire cases in		Area burnt in		Remarks.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	
			Acres.	Acres.	
Kánara	543	720	96,923	107,040	
Belgaum	193	167	5,127	3,420	
Dhárwár	114	39	11,202	2,791	
Bijápur	42	25	4,948	2,558	
Kolaba	139	172	1,535	4,418	

To some extent the increase in the damaged area is doubtless due to the throwing open of forests every where except in Kolába to cattle of affected districts. As regards the failures in prosecutions for forest fires it is to be observed that it is always difficult to produce evidence to the satisfaction of a Court of law, and in the absence of clear proof the best course to follow is that ordered in Government Resolution No. 7186 of 13th October 1903. This was done in two villages in Belgaum and the Conservator states, with excellent results. It is also being resorted to in Kánara Northern and Southern Divisions. At the same time the experiment suggested by Mr. Murray last year and introduced in the year, of conciliating the villagers in the manner indicated in paragraph 39 of the report, which has shown good results, may, the Commissioner thinks, also be extended.

8. On account of deficient rainfall a large proportion of closed forests was thrown open to the grazing of cattle, sheep and goats excepted, in Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara, which stood the people in good stead. The large increase in impoundings on account of trespass into closed forests from an average of 12,082 to 25,795 mainly occurred in Bijápur where the number of sheep impounded rose from 1,963 to 13,994. The Conservator explains this to be due to the fact that the unsuitable situation of pastures and closed areas renders trespass into the latter very easy. The question of redistributing these areas is already under consideration and the Collector has promised to submit his report as soon as possible.

The restriction placed on grazing in the teak areas of Kánara referred to in paragraph 47 was recently the subject of an interpellation in the Legislative Council, but it had been already suspended under the Commissioner's orders as being contrary to the rules, and in Mr. Murray's opinion going beyond what was required. It is clear however that the Dhangar Gowlis who seem to have baffled all efforts to keep them aloof are a nuisance to these forests, and some effective measures are necessary in the interests of forest conservancy. The Collector has been asked to submit proposals on the subject and they will be submitted to Government in due course. The restriction of one goat per 50 sheep has been laid down by Rule 6 of the Kánara grazing rules. If, as stated by Mr. Panse, practically no sheep exist in Kánara, the rule must work harshly. The Commissioner will, however, see in consultation with the Conservator and the Collector whether there is any appreciable cause for complaint and whether anything can be done to lessen, if not to remove, the discontent said to have been caused among the people on that score.

9. The financial results were distinctly satisfactory, the year closing with a surplus of Rs. 6,87,000 against Rs. 5,23,000 in 1904-05.

10. The relations between the Revenue and Forest Departments were generally harmonious.

11. The assistance of the Mysore State has been asked to effect the capture of the herd of wild elephants, but as yet it has not been possible to commence operations.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.



Luxchi :

PRINTED AT THE COMMISSIONER'S PRESS.

1906.

No. 608 OF 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

Government House, Karachi, 1st March 1907.

Annual administration report of the Sind
Forest circle for the year 1905-1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. *Paragraph 16.*—The need for a Forest survey cannot be disputed. The contour survey that is at present being carried on will, when completed, afford useful data for any schemes for the irrigation of forests in Sind.

3. *Paragraph 18.*—The working plans report of the Sukkur division has been received by the Commissioner and is at present being printed at the Commissioner's Press. It will be submitted to Government as soon as possible.

4. *Paragraph 30.*—The decline in the number of forest fires from 82 to 46 is a satisfactory feature of the year. Mr. Bell's plan of fencing off burnt areas with a view to allowing no grazing in them appears to the Commissioner to be a commendable one, and if properly carried out by subordinates ought to prove a successful measure.

5. *Paragraph 43.*—The Conservator's proposals for the amendment of the transit pass rules are under the Commissioner's consideration.

6. Mr. Bell's administration of the circle was as thorough and efficient as in former years. The Commissioner concurs in Mr. Millett's remarks on the sub-divisional officers.

7. The Commissioner has recently submitted to Government proposals for raising the status of the officer in charge of the Sind circle to that of a Conservator. It is of the first importance that there should be some measure of permanence in the administration of a special charge like this Province, and the Commissioner trusts that when the time comes for him to submit the next annual administration report, this useful reform will have been sanctioned.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

No. 2634 of 1906-1907.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, SIND CIRCLE,
Camp Karachi, 4th October 1906.

From

G. P. MILLETT, ESQUIRE, I.F.S.,
Conservator of Forests,
Sind Circle,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Sind Forest Circle for the year 1905-1906, together with its subsidiary statements.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. P. MILLETT,
Conservator of Forests,
Sind Circle.

Through the Commissioner in Sind.

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE.**

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List of vernacular terms used in this report.

1. Asri Tamarix articulata.
2. Babul Acacia arabica.
3. Bahan	...	...	... Populus euphratica.
4. Ber	...	...	... Zizyphus jujuba.
5. Chila	...	...	... Casearia Tomentosa.
6. Dabh	...	...	... Cynodon doctylon.
7. Kandi	...	...	... Prosopis spicigera.
8. Kamo	...	...	... Phyllanthus reticulatus.
9. Kanh	...	...	... Saccharum spontaneum.
10. Kacha	...	...	... New alluvium.
11. Lai	...	...	... Tamarix indica.
12. Lac	...	...	... Coccus Locca.
13. Nim	...	...	... Melia azadirachta.
14. Sabai	...	...	... Iscæmum angustifolium.
15. Sisal	...	...	... Agave Sisalana.
16. Sar	...	...	... Saccharum arundiraceum.
17. Tali	...	...	... Dalbergia Sissoo.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE
FOR THE FOREST YEAR 1905-1906.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

Section 1.—Alterations in area.

1. The area in charge of the Forest department in Sind during the year under report increased from 1,065 square miles 629 acres to 1,090 square miles 154 acres or a net increase of 24 square miles 165 acres. The additions and exclusions which brought about this result and their causes were as follow :—

Additions—

	Sq. miles.	Acres.
1. By alluvial accretion	50	351
2. By rectification of boundaries and measurements ...	7	224
3. By fresh reservation under the Indian Forest Act, <i>vide</i> notifications quoted in column 11 of form No. 51 ...	2	230
TOTAL ...	60	165

Exclusions—

	Sq. miles.	Acres.
1. By erosion	30	142
2. By transfer to the Revenue department under orders of the Commissioner-in-Sind's memorandum No. 343 of the 9th February 1906	3	223
3. By rectification of boundaries and measurements ...	2	229
4. By disforestation, <i>vide</i> notifications quoted in column 11 of form No. 51	0	46
TOTAL ...	36	0

2. Besides the additions and exclusions of area shown above, a further change in the constitution of the forests took place by the transfer *en bloc* of an area of forest, 2 miles 514 acres in extent, from the Larkana collectorate to the Hyderabad collectorate as the result of a change in the course of the river Indus. This territorial change did not affect the area.

3. Out of the area shown as excluded by disforestation, 43 acres consisted of lands which were handed over to the Revenue department to provide village sites to people whose original holdings had been washed away by the river. The remainder, 3 acres, was given in exchange for other land in order to round off a forest boundary.

4. As regards the areas eroded, the nature of the tree-growth on them prior to erosion was as follows :—

	Sukkur.	Naushahro	Hyderabad.	Jerruck.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Containing valuable timber ...	732	84	36	22	874
New alluvium without trees ...	60	1,584	5,514	944	8,102
Ditto with young growth ...	1,327	1,945	2,621	1,515	7,408
Coupes under regeneration ...	647	243	74	106	1,070
Blanks	613	13	501	761	1,888
GRAND TOTAL OF 1905-06 ...	3,379	3,869	8,746	3,348	19,342
Do. OF 1904-05 ...	3,336	3,071	3,688	2,061	12,156

The area eroded was larger than in any recent year, the nearest approximation being 1901-02, when 28 square miles and 31 acres were lost. The greatest losses occurred as usual in the Hyderabad division. The great loss by erosion was, however, more than counterbalanced in extent by the gain in accretions through alluvial deposit, which also much exceeded the average of past years. The loss in forest capital by the destruction of established forests was nevertheless severe.

5. Details of the losses by erosion called for in Government resolution No. 804 of the 2nd February 1900 are shown in the following table:—

No.	Division.	Area eroded after exploitation.		Estimated value of the area per acre prior to erosion.			Total value of timber saved.			Price obtained after deduction of expenses of exploitation for timber sold from such areas.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sukkur ...	672	0	3	0	0	2,016	0	0	2,016	0	0
2	Naushahro ...	84	0	3	8	9	394	0	0	302	0	0
3	Hyderabad ...	36	0	19	2	10	690	0	0	690	0	0
4	Jerruck ...	22	14	8	7	10	190	0	0	190	0	0
	TOTAL ...	814	14	4	0	8	3,290	0	0	3,198	0	0

6. In Sukkur, 60 acres containing timber to the value of Rs. 180 were swept away by the river during inundation before the area could be cleared of the tree growth. This accounts for the difference in area as shown in the above statement and as noted against the first entry in the statement in paragraph 4 above. In other cases, the present system under which the growth within 66 feet of a "cutting bank" is always kept clear of tree growth proved effectual, and the Forest department was as a rule able to keep ahead of erosion and to clear the doomed areas in time to prevent the collapse of trees into the river and the formation of snags dangerous to navigation.

7. The areas which were exploited owing to the probability of their speedy erosion, and the revenue realised by the sale of material exploited, were as follow:—

No.	Division.	Area exploited in fear of erosion.		Net value of material sold.			Net value of material on hand.			Amount spent in clearing eroding banks.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sukkur ...	810	6	1,831	11	11	.....	.....	24	2	4	
2	Naushahro ...	154	0	751	8	3	3	0	0	467	0	0
3	Hyderabad ...	36	0	171	9	7	518	12	0	477	4	0
4	Jerruck ...	36	0	317	11	2	.....	.....	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,036	6	3,072	8	11	521	12	0	968	6	4
							3,594	4	11			

8. The average rate per acre based on the figures entered in columns 4 and 5 of the above statement amounts to Rs. 3-7-6, whilst the average of last year for similar material was Rs. 6-0-7. The reason for this decrease lies in the fact that much of the wood obtained from erosion fellings in Naushahro and Hyderabad has been supplied to Government steamers at cost price instead of being sold in the open market.

9. The progress made in acquiring *kachas* (new formations) thrown up in front of and adjoining reserved forests is exhibited in the following statement:—

No.	Division.	No. of claims pending on the 1st July 1905.	No. of new claims.	No. of CLAIMS DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				No. of claims undecided on the 30th June 1906.
				In favour of the department.	Against the department.	Claims withdrawn.	Total.	
1	Sukkur ...	4	15	10	...	3	13	6
2	Naushahro ...	5	9	10	...	...	10	4
3	Hyderabad ...	3	13	8	...	...	8	8
4	Jerruck ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7
	TOTAL ...	13	43	28	...	3	31	25

The above statement shows that in no cases were claims to *kachas* made by the Forest department decided against it. The three claims shown as withdrawn were pending from last year and their re-submersion in the river has effectually disposed of their question of ownership. If these *kachas* are cast up afresh after the fall of the present year's inundation, they must form the subject of fresh claims.

10. In the Naushahro division, the decision in 4 cases has been deferred as the Collector is of opinion that the set of the river in those localities cannot be considered permanent until the effect of the succeeding inundation of the river upon them is known. In 7 out of the 8 pending cases in the Hyderabad division, the Collector has been asked to re-consider his decisions which were adverse to the department, as they were apparently based upon a mistaken application of a former order of the Commissioner in Sind with reference to *kachas* formed in the Kotri taluka of the Karachi district. In another claim case appertaining to the Sukkur division, an appeal has been lodged to the Commissioner in Sind against the decision of the Collector, and the Commissioner has expressed his desire to visit the *kacha* personally in the next cold weather season before coming to a settlement. The above reasons, combined with the fact that new *kachas* were more abundant than usual, explain the number of outstanding claims at the close of the year, which is larger than it was at its commencement.

11. To the temporarily alienated area of forest in the hands of the Public Works department alongside the bands and canals, a further addition of 57 acres and 35 guntas was made during the year, making a total of 3,787 acres and 32 guntas now alienated to that department.

The strips of forest along banks of old canals held in charge by the Public Works department seem in many places to be unduly wide, and Mr. Bell, then Deputy Conservator of Forests of this Circle, endeavoured to obtain the consent of the Superintending Engineers, Public Works department, to their reduction in some cases, proposing instead that the Public Works department should be in possession only of all land with its trees within the outside toes of the spoil banks of canals, with liberty to take up additional land as required by extending these spoil banks by fresh deposits of spoil earth wherever necessary. The management of all other land included in the strips outside the outer toes of such banks would then have reverted to the hands of the Forest department. The proposal had for its object the protection and production of tree growth, which also ultimately could not but be of use in the protection and fixing of the canal banks themselves. Some instances were also brought to the notice of the Public Works department showing how the existing growth on the strips in their possession had been maltreated. The Superintending Engineer, being apprehensive of friction between the subordinates of the two departments if the suggestion were carried out, did not agree to it, and the matter was allowed to rest for the time.

Section 2.—Forest settlement.

12. The area undergoing settlement at the commencement of the year was 12,527 acres, and in addition 5,935 acres were notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act during the year, making a total of 18,462 acres to be settled. Out of this area, only 1,510 acres were declared reserved forest during the year and 1 acre was withdrawn, leaving 16,951 acres yet to be finally settled. It will thus appear that the work of forest settlement has not made much progress, and the reasons for the delay are not known to the Forest department.

13. In order to increase the area available for production of fuel, &c., 11,736-20 acres of additional land have been selected by the Forest department for afforestation in the different districts, and correspondence with the Revenue officials regarding the selections is in progress, but no definite proposals have yet been drawn up for the afforestation of the lands.

No expenditure was incurred on forest settlements during the year as the work is carried on by Assistant or Deputy Collectors who are *ex officio* Forest settlement officers for their respective divisions.

Section 3.—Demarcation.

14. There has been no change in the method of demarcation reported in paragraph 20 of the Forest administration report for the year 1903-1904.

External boundaries.—As usual, new demarcation was confined to the newly afforested areas and to the *kachas* made over to the Forest department. Such demarcation extended to 40 linear miles. In addition to this, 1,734 running miles of previously existing boundaries were repaired. The number of cairns erected and the number already erected which were repaired during the year aggregated 18,826. The work was carried on partly by Forest guards, partly by Forest cultivators, and partly by the free labour of men who enjoy certain forest privileges in return for rendering such assistance on their part. The estimated value of the work done by the above classes of labour amounts to Rs. 3,003.

There are no areas which remain to be demarcated. The entry of the area 219 miles 642 feet against Naushahro in column 4 of form No. 53 has reference to areas the boundaries of which are already sufficiently well defined, and in which further demarcation is not necessary.

15. *Internal boundaries.*—The length of new rides—each being 20 feet wide—cut in forest lands was 194 running miles. The latter figure represents an area of 34,805 acres thus divided into sections by the rides. A sum of Rs. 1,290 was spent on clearing 143 miles of the above rides, or Rs. 9-0-4 per mile. On 48 miles, no expenditure was incurred by the Forest department as the work was given out to be carried on by free contract in exchange for the material exploited in cutting the rides. There was also no expenditure incurred in cutting the remaining 3 miles as the work, the estimated value of which is Rs. 24, was done by the agency of free labour on the part of individuals under the circumstances already referred to. The sum of Rs. 225 was realised from the sale of the material cut on the rides made departmentally, and in addition to this the sum of Rs. 753 was credited in last year's accounts from the same source, and material to the value of Rs. 180 remains on hand in the Sukkur division.

The area still remaining to be cut up into compartments now stands at 42,209 acres.

Section 4.—Forest survey.

16. As already reported, no Forest survey proper is being carried on in this circle, though such a survey would seem to be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the correct areas, etc., of the forests, most of which were acquired in the year 1878, and which have since undergone considerable changes, both as regards the nature of their soil and their configuration owing to constant shiftings of the bed of the river Indus.

The contour survey of forests was this year carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Metharam Jagtiani. There was a short delay in starting the work at the commencement of the camping season owing to the instruments that had been sent for repairs to the Surveyor-General, Mathematical Instrument office, Calcutta, not having been received back. Also, during the latter part of the season, it was necessary to detach some of the surveyors for duty in the Forest divisional offices in connection with the survey of river frontage, the marking out of coupes, etc. Satisfactory progress was made notwithstanding, and levels were run in 23 forests, comprising an area of 85,108 acres, thus bringing the total area over which the contour survey has now extended to 1,72,294 acres. In order to render such a survey as accurate as possible, the Superintendent of the Survey, under instructions, has connected the reduced levels taken by his surveyors with the benchmarks of the Public Works department or, where such marks were not available, with the Revenue Survey stones or some other permanent or natural marks.

17. In order to prevent in future the detachment of surveyors referred to in the preceding paragraph, Mr. Bell, the late Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the Sind Circle, caused steps to be taken to train Range Forest officers, who are at present ignorant of surveying, in the use of the prismatic compass, etc., so that they may be able to carry out any minor surveying operations themselves in their respective charges.

The total survey work carried out during the year included the survey of 359 miles of river frontage, the laying out of 191 coupes containing 12,597 acres, the tracing of 217 maps exclusive of coupe plans, and the inking in of 20 original maps. The work was done partly by the surveyors of the Forest Contour Survey division and partly by rangers who had been trained at the College of Science, Poona.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

*Section 1.—Regulation of management.**Sub-section (a).—Preparation and control of regular Working Plans.*

18. The working plan for the forests of the Sukkur division having been approved by the Collector of Sukkur and the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, and passed by the Superintendent of Working Plans, Poona, was sent to the Commissioner in Sind after the close of the year under report for the purpose of being printed and submitted to Government.

The sanction of this working plan will complete the organisation of the forests of the Sind Circle.

Some of the coupes that were due for exploitation in Sukkur and Nau shahro under the working plans projected or in force were eroded by the river before they could be sold. In order to arrange as far as possible for the equalisation of the area available for exploitation over the remaining period of rotation, it was found necessary to sanction some deviations in the working plans, and the size of the annual coupes will in future be obtained by dividing the area remaining to be exploited by the number of years still left to run of the period fixed for the rotation. In all other respects, the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans were duly carried out.

As forecasted in paragraph 31 of last year's report, coupes to be exploited annually in the remaining 4 ranges of the Jerruck division, *viz.*, Viran, Ghorabari, Penah and Mulchand, were prescribed for 10 years in advance from the year 1905-06.

19. No revision of working plans was required during the year and no working plans will lapse within the next three years. Although the organisation of the Sind forests is, as stated above, now complete, there are still areas which are required to be brought under the existing working plans by incorporation in them. These areas amount in all to approximately 39 square miles, being an increase of nearly 3 square miles over the area similarly shown last year. These areas proceed from fresh afforestations and from accretions from the river, mostly in the Hyderabad division, and are at present in most cases bare of tree growth. There is therefore no immediate necessity for any measures to be taken for their inclusion in the working plan.

Sub-section (b).—Preliminary Working Plans report.

Nil.

Sub-section (c).—Plans of operations.

20. These operations were carried out fairly well, and no important deviations from the sanctioned plans of operations were made. In the matter of exploitation of coupes, all crooked and unsound valueless trees left standing by contractors in their coupes were felled departmentally at the expense of the contractors, and the trimming of stools of cut trees, which the contractors are prone to neglect, was also carried out where required at their expense, and Divisional Forest Officers were directed to pay more attention to this work. The felled material not removed from coupes within the stipulated time was, as usual, confiscated and sold, except in cases where the removal of such wood from coupes would have caused injury to young growth.

During the fiscal year ending on the 30th September 1905, 14,428 acres of forest were felled over in coupes and 1,036 acres as erosion strips, *i.e.*, to save the material from being lost in the river.

*Section 2.—Communications and buildings.**Sub-section (a)—Roads and bridges.*

21. No roads or bridges were constructed during the year, nor were such required. With a view to facilitate traffic, however, it is proposed to convert two compartment lines in each forest into practicable cart tracks in order that they may serve as export lines. This work can be done at small expense, and as much as possible will be done yearly in future until completion. At the crossing of these roads, it is proposed to locate landhis for Forest guards to afford them facility in the inspection of their beats and to watch the traffic. A first provision of funds for the purpose will be made in the ensuing year's budget.

Sub-section (b)—Buildings.

22. Three out-houses were added to the Forest bungalow at Raoti and 2 compound walls were erected round the quarters of 2 guards in the

Sukkur division at small cost. In the Hyderabad division, 2 inspection bungalows, 1 rest-house for a Range Forest officer, 2 houses for guards and 1 compound wall round the quarters of a Range Forest officer were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2,055. In the Jerruck division, 1 single and 1 double house for Forest guards, costing Rs. 182 and Rs. 295, respectively, were constructed. No permanent works were undertaken in the Naushahro division, where a *kacha* landhi was built for Rs. 12 as a temporary arrangement for a Range Forest officer whose quarters were swept away by the river.

The expenditure on repairs to existing buildings in all divisions amounted to Rs. 560. Repairs to the Forest bungalow at Sukkur were carried out by the Public Works department at a cost of Rs. 77. The total expenditure under the heading amounted to Rs. 3,236.

Sub-section (c)—Miscellaneous works.

23. New irrigation works, such as karias, canals, bands, *kacha* (temporary) sluices and wells, were constructed by the Forest department at a total cost of Rs. 7,174. The works were carried out in the Sukkur, Naushahro, Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions. Among these works, there are none which need be specially noticed here. The works were all necessary and were carried out with the purpose of bringing water to the forests, from which otherwise they were debarred by the bands of the Public Works department, &c.

Besides the above, 3 permanent and 2 temporary sluices were constructed by the Public Works department for the benefit of some of the forests in the Naushahro division. The 3 permanent sluices were built by that department at a cost of Rs. 2,357: the cost of the remaining 2 sluices has not been communicated to the Forest department. Issuing from these sluices, 5 karias were excavated departmentally at a total cost of Rs. 467, which sum is included in the sum of Rs. 7,174 mentioned above.

Repairs to existing irrigation works have cost Rs. 3,544.

Relations between the Public Works department and the Forest department have been harmonious, and the former department has done its best to supply the requirements of the Forest department in water and to cause the minimum inconvenience to Forest properties by their works. The forests are improving under the present better conditions of water-supply due to the action of Government on the representations of Forest officers in the past.

Section 3.—Protection of forests.

Sub-section (a)—General protection.

24. The classification of Forest offences committed during the year is given in the following prescribed table:—

No.	Division.	I—CASES TAKEN INTO COURT.				II—CASES COMPOUNDED.				III—CASES UNDETECTED.				IV—TOTAL CASES.				GRAND TOTAL.
		Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorised fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorised fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorised fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorised fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
1	Sukkur ...	...	30	9	...	100	228	1	20	31	...	...	20	161	237	1	419
2	Naushahro...	...	3	...	19	83	159	...	12	34	...	...	12	130	158	19	320
3	Hyderabad...	...	27	5	19	97	394	...	7	6	...	...	7	129	398	19	554
4	Jerruck...	2	...	...	2	75	703	...	5	6	...	...	7	81	703	2	783
	TOTAL of 1906-1908...	2	60	14	40	365	1,484	1	44	78	...	...	46	501	1,493	41	2,096
	TOTAL of 1904-1905.	3	57	15	29	343	1,311	...	79	78	...	...	82	477	1,326	29	1,914
	AVERAGE of last 3 years.	2	51	10	29	343	1,391	2	7	78	...	...	79	472	1,301	31	1,893

25. Taken as a whole, the figures in the above statement show very slight variations on those of the preceding year or on the average of the preceding 3 years. The most notable feature is the reduction of the number of the forest fire cases from 82 and 79, respectively, to 46. This decline may be attributed to the fact that there was a good inundation during the season, combined with some rain in the cold weather, the result being an abundant production of grass and consequently less inducement on the part of *maldars* and cattle-owners to set fire to rank vegetation in the forests with a view to foster the

growth of grass in the burnt areas. As regards the Forest divisions individually, there was an increase in all, except the Hyderabad division, in grazing offences. The decrease in the Hyderabad division was due to the inroad to forests of fewer cattle from the hills as the owners found sufficient pasture within their own domains, and it is natural that the fewer the animals are that are brought into forests for grazing the fewer the number of offences against the grazing rules will be. In the Naushahro division, the increase in grazing offences is reported to have taken place only in one range, and is accounted for by precisely the opposite procedure, *viz.*, by the advent of professional *maldars*, including many bad characters, who were induced to bring their cattle there owing to the good grass to be found this year in forests as the result of the good inundation. The Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, does not mention any reason for the rise that has taken place in the grazing offences of his division, whilst the Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, recognises the similar rise in his division as an indication of the necessity of greater energy and stricter supervision on the part of his subordinates, and believes that grazing offences have hitherto not been adequately detected or reported on.

26. With regard to illicit fellings and thefts of wood and of other forest produce, whilst the number of offences have risen in the Sukkur and Naushahro divisions from 115 and 100 to 161 and 130, respectively, it has fallen in the other two divisions from 142 and 120 to 129 and 81, respectively. The Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, is silent as to the cause which led to the rise, but the Divisional Forest Officer, Naushahro, is sanguine that the increase is the result of "the enforcement of stricter discipline which led to the detection and disclosure of more offences." It is, however, open to doubt if the latter opinion is correct, since the number of undetected cases in this division was nearly four times as great as that in Hyderabad or Jerruck. Undetected offences in the Sukkur division were more numerous even than in the Naushahro division, and more supervision of subordinate Forest officials appears to be called for in those divisions and will be insisted upon in the future. The decrease in the number of outside *maldars* and cattle-owners which led to the decrease in the number of grazing offences has probably operated to bring about the fall in the number of cases of unauthorised fellings and removal of wood from forests in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions.

27. The number of new cases taken into court during the year was 116 and 29 were pending from last year. Out of the total number of 145 cases, convictions were obtained in 160 cases and acquittals were pronounced in 18 cases, leaving 27 cases pending at the close of the year. The percentage of failure was 15.3 against 19.2 last year. The acquittals, however, included 3 cases in the Naushahro division which were struck off the Magistrate's file owing to the accused being fugitives whose presence in court could not be secured for the trial of the offence with which they had been charged. The percentage of actual failure in prosecutions may thus be reduced to 13 per cent.

Out of the 100 cases in which convictions were obtained, sentences of imprisonment were awarded in 2 cases only. In one of these cases, the 1 month's imprisonment was on appeal reduced to 18 days, whilst in the other the sentence of 2 months' imprisonment was confirmed on appeal. In all the other cases, the offenders were punished with fines varying from annas 2 to Rs. 20. The most important of these cases were (1) a case of fire, in which the accused was fined Rs. 10, and (2) a case of illicit fellings in Keti Shah, in which the two accused were fined Rs. 20 each. This offence was of a very serious nature, and there is no doubt that the principal offenders in it escaped detection. Severe measures were taken against the Forest officials implicated in it by neglect of duty, if not of connivance, the Range Forest officer being transferred and reduced and the Sub-Ranger and the Forest guards dismissed from Government service.

28. A statement showing the compounded cases classified according to the amounts levied in each is given below:—

No.	Division.	Rs. 1 and under.	Rs. 2 and under.	Rs. 3 and under.	Rs. 4 and under.	Rs. 5 and under.	Rs. 6 and under.	Rs. 7 and under.	Rs. 8 and under.	Rs. 9 and under.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 11 and under.	Rs. 12 and under.	Rs. 13 and under.	Rs. 14 and under.	Rs. 15 and under.	Rs. 20 and under.	Rs. 21 and under.	Rs. 30 and under.	TOTAL	
																				No. of cases.	Amount recovered.
1	Sukkur	163	69	27	10	22	6	...	2	2	13	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	...	325	703
2	Naushahro	103	34	6	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	243	208
3	Hyderabad	193	124	77	31	24	12	6	7	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	489	914
4	Jerruck	485	185	65	12	19	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	769	893
	TOTAL	1,044	411	175	65	69	22	10	11	4	14	3	6	1	3	2	5	1	1,826	2,857	

The average amount taken as compensation was Rs. 1-9-0 per offence and Re. 0-11-6 per offender compared with Rs. 1-6-0 and Re. 0-15-0, respectively, in the cases of the previous year. The compounded cases do not include 22 cases of unauthorised felling and 2 of illicit grazing in which only warnings were administered to the offenders and no sums exacted in compensation. Of the amount recovered as compensation, the sum of Rs. 1,802 was realised from grazing cases and Rs. 1,055 from other cases. No appeals were made by the offenders in any of the compounded cases.

PENAL OFFENCES.

29. During the year, 5 cases of assault on Forest subordinates were taken into court, of which 2 were decided—1 by conviction and 1 by acquittal,—and 3 remained pending. In the case that was convicted, there were 6 accused, each of whom was awarded 31 days' imprisonment. There were 12 fresh prosecutions on charges of rescuing cattle while being driven to the pound, and 2 were pending from the previous year. In these 14 cases, convictions were obtained in 6 cases and in 6 cases the offenders were acquitted. The remaining 2 cases were undisposed of during the year. In the cases in which convictions were obtained, the offenders were punished as follow:—

- 5 men fined Rs. 6 each.
- 9 men fined Rs. 10 each.
- 2 men fined Rs. 20 each.
- 10 men sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month each.
- 1 man sentenced to imprisonment for 2 months.

Sub-section (b)—Protection from fire.

30. The diminution in the number of forest fires as well as in the extent of the area burnt is a satisfactory feature of the year. There were altogether 46 fires during the year as compared with 82 in the year before, and 1,187 acres were burnt in place of 7,126 acres—comparatively an even greater reduction of damage than would be expected to result from the less number of fires which occurred. The main cause of this result is, as has already been stated, the good inundation and the good rainfall of the year. Another cause may have been the policy pursued by the late Conservator, Mr. Bell, who ordered that all burnt areas of whatever size should be fenced off, so that no grazing could take place in them; *maldars*—i. e., cattle-owners—thus found there was no advantage to be obtained from burning jungle for the sake of producing new grass for their cattle.

31. A special temporary staff was entertained in Sukkur by the Divisional Forest Officer to aid in the prevention of fires in his forests, but it is doubtful whether, in view of the foregoing remarks, any reduction in the number of fires in his division was effected by means of this temporary staff.

The classification of fires according to origin as reported by Divisional Forest Officers is given in the following statement:—

Division.	Fire originating in departmental fire-conservancy operations.		Fire crossing outer fire traces.		Fire due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or to unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.		TOTAL.	
	No. of fires.	Area burnt.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Sukkur	1	33	4	76	15	394	...	...	20	503
Naushahro	...	...	2	12	10	183	...	...	12	195
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	7	172	...	...	7	172
Jerruck	...	...	2	15	5	302	...	...	7	317
TOTAL	1	33	8	103	37	1,051	...	...	46	1,187

32. In only 2 cases was the cause of fire ascertained with certainty. One of these was in the Sukkur division, where it was due to departmental fire conservancy operations, and the other was in the Naushahro division, where it was traced to charcoal burning on the part of a contractor who had omitted to clear a 30-foot trace round the scene of his operations and to keep a watch on the kiln while it was burning.

In all other cases, the causes of the fire are those considered as probable. One of the fires that occurred last year in the Jerruck division was subsequently discovered to have been caused by the workmen of a Public Works Department contractor who carelessly set fire to rubbish in order to clear the Ganj Bahar canal which passes through a reserved forest. The fire traversed 596 acres, and caused loss to the Forest department to the extent of Rs. 1,600, as well as burning material to the value of Rs. 3,785 belonging to a coupe contractor. This fire is forming the subject of a civil suit which is being brought by the Forest department and the contractor in question against the contractor of the Public Works Department, and which is still pending.

33. The area that enjoyed continuous immunity since 1901-02, together with other particulars required by Government resolution No. 248 of the 12th January 1904, are given in the following statement :—

Division.	Area.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continually protected from fire for four years.	Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	EXTENT OF FOREST BURNT DURING THE YEAR.		
					Open forest.	Closed forest.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sukkur ...	269,252	269,252	262,284 or 97 per cent.	Freshly formed <i>kachas</i> .	253	250	503
Naushahro ...	134,834	134,834	132,934 or 99 per cent.		182	13	195
Hyderabad ...	154,941	154,941	150,815 or 97 per cent.		61	111	172
Jerruck ...	139,312	139,312	134,013 or 96 per cent.		126	191	317
TOTAL ...	698,339	698,339	680,046 or 97 per cent.		622	565	1,187

No forests in the Circle can be said to be immune from fire, unless it be newly formed *kachas* added to forest which contain no vegetation.

Sub-section (c)—Protection from cattle.

34. The area open to grazing out of the total area of the forests of the Circle is 85 per cent. and that open to browsing only is 43 per cent. These amounts are practically the same as those of the preceding year.

Cattle impounded from open and closed forests for offences against the grazing rules during the year were as follow :—

No.	Division.	From open forests.		FROM CLOSED FORESTS.				TOTAL.	
				1904-1905.		1905-1906.			
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Holding passes for open forests.	Holding no permits.	Holding passes for open forests.	Holding no permits.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	Sukkur ...	4,441	4,438	1,471	5,536	2,458	6,900	11,448	13,796
2	Naushahro.	453	965	537	3,358	1,098	2,173	4,348	4,236
3	Hyderabad.	1,452	1,341	2,995	7,822	4,998	4,506	12,269	10,845
4	Jerruck ...	1,154	811	2,192	3,206	1,862	1,861	6,552	4,534
	TOTAL of 1905-1906.	7,500	7,555	7,195	19,922	10,416	15,440	34,617	33,411
	AVERAGE of preceding 3 years	...	8,838	...	...	8,118	15,919	...	32,875

The total shows a slight decrease on the figures of the year 1904-1905, and the number of cattle impounded has been less than in that year in all divisions except Sukkur. The increase of 2,348 in the latter is ascribed to unruly behaviour and wilful trespass on the part of *maldars* in that division, especially in the matter of breaking down fences in closed forests and driving their cattle into such forests to graze. More energy on the part of the Divisional Forest Officer in tracing and punishing *maldars* of this description would have been productive of good result, and a better record for this division on all round is hoped for next year.

The reasons already given for decreases in the number of fires and of forest offences generally, *viz.*, good inundation and rainfall, have also similarly contributed to the decreases in the number of cattle impounded during the year.

35. In paragraph 62 of last year's report, the means employed in this Circle in order to prevent injury to forests from cattle were stated. Another method adopted to attain the same object in special localities was the establishment of temporary pounds within the limits of certain reserved forests which were infested with the so-called wild cattle or *gormal*. These "unowned" cattle do great mischief in the closed blocks, which they affect in particular. It is impossible to catch and drive such cattle to pounds in the ordinary way. With the concurrence of some of the District Magistrates, therefore, temporary pounds were constructed inside the forests in which such cattle were known to be grazing, and the cattle were then to be herded into these pounds and confined there until redeemed by their owners who are known to exist, though disclaiming ownership under any other circumstances. Some success has already attended this measure, but as it was instituted at the end of the year under report it will be dealt with in next year's report. For further protection against cattle trespass, new hedge work was carried out over 261 miles of forest boundary and old hedges were repaired over 1,333 miles. Of the latter, 148½ miles were repaired departmentally in the Sukkur division at a cost of Rs. 846 or Rs 5-11-2 per mile. In all other cases, the construction and repairs of hedges were carried on with the assistance of the Forest guards and of *maldars*, without any cost to Government, under agreement as regards grazing or other privileges for their cattle or themselves. The value of the work thus done is estimated at Rs. 6,326.

Sub-section (d)—Protection against injuries from natural causes.

36. There was less damage from frost than usual as the winter was comparatively mild everywhere except in the Sukkur division. The injury from this source was therefore confined to weak seedlings growing on unsuitable soils. The Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, reports that considerable damage was done both to mature and immature growth by the severe frosts in his division, but the report is probably somewhat exaggerated.

The cutting of the obnoxious creeper *kamo* was carried on in the Naushahro, Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions chiefly by guards. In the first named division, the creeper is reported to be rare. In the Hyderabad division, the cuttings extended over 600 acres, whilst in the Jerruck division the creeper is abundant, and the Divisional Forest Officer reports that there is still considerable room for improvement on the part of the guards in cutting it out.

A new danger that is now threatening the forests of Lower Sind lies in the superabundant growth of *sar* grass in the newly exploited coupes. This grass grows so densely that it tends to stifle the production of babul seedlings, and by its inflammability is a standing danger to the adjoining mature growth. The growth of this grass is the product of the clean felling system of exploitation introduced in the working plans which do not provide for any clearances to prevent suppression of seedling growth. The matter is receiving attention.

Section 4.—Sylviculture.

Sub-section (a) Natural reproduction.

37. The abkalani season of 1905 was a good one, the amount of inundation being above the average. The extent of the lateral overflow of the river varied in the different divisions, the amount of forests irrigated being greater or less according as the country was low-lying or otherwise. The area of forests that came under the influence of floods during the season was 367,224 acres, as compared with 251,467 acres during the previous year. The total area capable of being irrigated in a year of abnormal floods is 528,825 acres out of the 698,339 acres which constitute the total forest area of the Circle. The high and sustained floods had a good effect upon natural reproduction in the forests, and this was further assisted by the small irrigation works which had been carried out by the Forest and the Public Works departments. In the former respect, much yet remains to be done, and new works are being undertaken by the Forest department to the extent of funds available. The Public Works department affords facilities for the carrying out of these works whenever possible, and the works are productive of immediate beneficial results to the forests.

Satisfactory progress was made in the improvement of the tree growth on *kachas* cast up by the river in the cases in which the *kachas* had been in the hands of the Forest department for some years, and in several places blanks became covered with spontaneous growth of babul, kandi, lai and bahan. Reproduction in many of the exploited coupes was also fair, partly by coppice shoots and root suckers and partly by water-borne seed. Reproduction of kandi in coupes beyond the reach of flood water was fair only in a few places where the roots of the tree were able to reach subsoil water.

Sub-section (b)—Artificial reproduction.

38. In the Sukkur division, an additional 77 acres of tali (*dalbergia*) plantation were sown during the year, and 8 acres of previous plantation were lost by erosion, leaving 343 acres under plantation at the close of the year. The total expenditure on these plantations has amounted to Rs. 3,540. For the planting of the 77 acres mentioned above, 29 maunds of seed were sown in bells specially prepared for the purpose and the seedlings were transplanted in the months of July to September. The seedlings are reported to have succeeded to the extent of 60 per cent. A further area of 476 acres was added by regular plantations combined with cereal cultivation. Under this system, parallel strips 2 feet broad were sown with babul and kandi seeds at intervals of 12 feet, the intervening spaces being sown with cereal seed by the cultivators who undertook to raise the seedlings on the 2-foot strips, to protect them as far as possible from injury, to water them for three or more successive seasons, and to deliver them in good condition to the Forest department at the end of the period allowed for cultivation. 51 $\frac{23}{40}$ maunds of kandi and 68 $\frac{26}{40}$ maunds of babul seed were sown in such strips, but the seedlings were in many cases unfortunately killed by frost.

In the Naushahro division, the area under regular plantations is only 9 acres, and consists of tali plantations. 200 more plants were put down during the year, of which only one-third have been successful.

In the Hyderabad division, the area under tali was increased by 100 transplants, which are reported to be doing well. The nim trees planted in previous years are in good condition. 6 maunds of ber seed were sown in different forests, but with good results only in two ranges, and 5 maunds of kandi and 38 maunds of babul seeds were sown with cereal crop as above with fairly good results.

In the Jerruck division, 75 acres were successfully treated with ber seed and asri cuttings in areas given out for cereal cultivation. The lessee duly carried out the terms of his agreement, and the resulting seedlings were numerous and healthy.

39. Cultural operations extended over an area of 7,422 acres and 1,281 maunds of babul and kandi seeds were sown broadcast or dibbled. The seed germinated freely, and the young growth did well except where it was injured by frost or subsequently submerged by flood water or where the soil was too sandy to admit of the seedlings getting properly established. The areas thus located consisted of such portions of exploited coupes, blanks and *kachas* as cannot reproduce themselves by natural agencies.

Some variations have been made in the entries in form No. 61 submitted with this report, as hitherto the areas in which seeds were broadcasted or dibbled had not been distinguished from those which had been closed for natural reproduction after exploitation, *viz.*, by coppice shoots, root-suckers or river-borne seed.

Sub-section (c)—Operations for the improvement of growing stock.

40. Thinnings were carried out in three of the tali plantations of the Sukkur division. The material thus obtained was sold for Rs. 1,574, and Rs. 125 worth of material remained on hand. The expenditure incurred in the operations amounted to Rs. 599. The expenditure on these operations was unduly high, due to deficient supervision on the part of the late Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Master, who had made the payments without reference to the Conservator. In the Jerruck division, the dense growth of noxious grasses in parts of the forest which receive much water is a constant menace to young tree growth, especially in its earlier stages. Cutting of *dabh* grass in such parts was allowed free to the purchaser of *sar* and *kanh* grass in order to lessen the danger as far as possible.

Sub-section (d)—Experiments.

41. The Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, reports that the *sabai* grass and *sisal* hemp grown in former years have withered. Artificial propaga-

tion of the lac insect on young ber and babul trees was attempted in two of the forests of the Jerruck division, the grafting being done in November. The results were more satisfactory on ber than on babul, but on neither was it very successful as a great portion of the grafts were destroyed by ants, etc. The experiment will be repeated in the next swarming season.

Section 5.—Exploitation.

Sub-section (a)—System of management.

(i) Major forest produce.

42. Annual coupes were as usual clean felled. The area thus felled over during the fuel year ending the 30th September 1905 was 6,090 acres in the Sukkur division and 1,648, 3,179 and 3,511 acres, respectively, in the Naushahro, Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions, making a total of 14,428 acres as compared with 17,235 acres exploited in the preceding year. The reduction of 2,807 acres, to which all divisions have contributed, is largely due to the revision of the cutting list after elimination of the areas lost by erosion. In addition to the above regular fellings, areas aggregating 1,036 acres were cleared of the standing growth in order to prevent it from being lost by erosion. Also, small unregulated fellings were made to supply the requirements of the Public Works department, free grantees and the steamers belonging to the Commissioner and the Indus River Commission. These fellings were made in areas containing trees damaged by winds, fires, etc.

(ii) Minor forest produce.

43. Paragraphs 65 and 66 of the administration report for the year 1903-1904 describe the method of exploitation followed in this case. Advantage was taken of the yearly grazing passes mostly in the Sehwan range and the Kandiaro range of the Naushahro division. The exploitation of lac has become a very important item of revenue, and being a valuable commodity and easily portable is liable to theft. The Commissioner in Sind has been approached with the request to have the transit pass rules altered to the extent of making it necessary for every one to take out a pass for the transport of lac, as this is the only effective method of preventing the illicit gathering of the lac which is now carried on both from reserved forests and from Government waste lands.

Sub-section (b)—Agency of exploitation.

(i) Departmental agency.

44. Departmental agency was utilised for exploiting the material of compartment lines and of areas in fear of erosion, carrying out thinnings in tali plantations, and lastly for the supply of fuel to steamers. With regard to the latter, the wood has hitherto been cut and delivered at specified daks by contractors from coupes purchased by them, only the actual expenses of cutting and delivery being charged. But in consequence of complaints with regard to the inferiority and insufficiency of the wood supplied, it was deemed desirable to relieve the contractors of the responsibility for which they received no remuneration and to undertake the supply departmentally, and this was done from the 1st January 1906.

The departmental operations gave an out-turn of 231,874 c. ft. of timber and firewood, valued at Rs. 3,956. Minor produce, consisting of vegetables, fruit, etc., to the value of Rs. 358, was also exploited departmentally.

(ii) Purchasers.

45. Coupes laid out for exploitation during the fuel year 1905-1906 realised prices as follow :—

No.	Division.	No. of coupes.	Area.	Value realised.	Average price per acre.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sukkur ...	74	6,115 0	54,081 0 0	8 13 6
2	Naushahro ...	25	1,641 21	9,951 0 0	6 1 0
3	Hyderabad ...	63	3,132 0	74,422 0 0	23 12 2
4	Jerruck ...	40	3,051 7	47,734 0 0	15 10 4
	TOTAL, 1905-1906 ...	202	13,939 28	1,86,188 0 0	13 5 8
	TOTAL, 1904-1905 ...	187	14,428 0	2,52,190 0 0	17 7 8

There was a net decrease of Rs. 66,002 as compared with the amount realised in the preceding year, and the cause of this will be explained later.

46. The revenue from the sale of wood under the permit pass system was Rs. 8,198, showing a slight reduction (Rs. 600, approximately) in the figures of the previous year. There was, however, a large reduction in the realisations from grazing fees, which fell from Rs. 48,398 in 1904-05 to Rs. 43,077 in 1905-1906. The Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions are responsible for this decrease, the reason assigned being that *maldars* from the hills were absent this year from Government forests as they had more than enough pasture for their cattle in their own country. The revenue from babul pods amounted to Rs. 20,801 in the year of report against Rs. 23,131 in the preceding year. In the latter year, the contractors sustained heavy losses owing to unprecedented frosts, and this caused lower prices to be offered this year. The annual receipts from lac have been increasing rapidly. This commodity is now in great request as its commercial value has been greatly enhanced. There was an increase of Rs. 12,247 from this source in 1905-1906, the total realisations being Rs. 33,571 against Rs. 21,324 in the previous year.

47. Other items of minor produce realised revenue as under compared with the preceding year:—

			1905-1906.	1904-1905.
			Rs.	Rs.
Grasses	...	...	3,695	3,533
Fisheries	...	...	5,591	4,421
Cultivation	...	...	14,178	9,209

The revenue from cultivation, which shows an increase of Rs. 4,969, has been obtained mostly in the Sukkur division, and is partly due to the recovery of some outstanding instalments.

48. In this year, the contract for the supply of wood fuel to the North-Western Railway was terminated, only the current contract being completed. During the fuel year which terminated on the 30th September 1905, 14,449,935 c. ft. of fuel were supplied to the railway against their indent for 150 lakhs c. ft. and against 164 lakhs c. ft. for which arrangements had been made by the Forest department. The contractors were permitted to extend their deliveries up to the end of December 1905 for reasons mentioned in paragraph 77 of last year's report, and during the three months at their disposal, *viz.*, October, November and December, they made over to the railway the quantities mentioned below:—

			C. ft.
Sukkur division	...	...	1,176,817
Naushahro "	...	...	56,000
Hyderabad "	...	...	466,970
Jerruck "	...	...	524,975
TOTAL			2,224,762

I. e., a total quantity of 16,674,697 c. ft. was delivered during the period of 15 months.

49. In addition to the fuel supplied as above, the coupe contractors and the Forest department supplied the following bodies with the amounts of wood fuel noted against each:—

No.	Name of public body.	Amount supplied by contractors.	Amount supplied by the Forest department.
		C. ft.	C. ft.
1	Commissioner's steamer staff	1,625	11,450
2	Indus River Commission	20,087	52,968
3	Local Funds department, Hyderabad	5,000	...
4	Central Jail, Hyderabad	2,255	...
5	Ferry steamer service at Sayadpur and Tanka	175,700	...
TOTAL		204,667	64,418

(iii) Rights and privileges.

50. Record of the produce utilised by right-holders and privileged persons is only kept in the Naushahro division, where persons of the above description removed for domestic use 53,393 c.ft. of fuel in head-loads as compared with 114,311 c. ft. in the previous year, the estimated value of the produce so removed being Rs. 494 (Rs. 1,058 in 1904-05). The value of free grazing enjoyed by virtue of privileges under settlement is estimated at Rs. 15,704 against Rs. 15,291 in the preceding year. These amounts represent 13,399 and 13,677 head of cattle, respectively.

(iv) Free grants.

51. The value of free grazing enjoyed by forest contractors under the terms of their respective agreements and by others in return for assistance rendered amounted to Rs. 6,501 compared with Rs. 9,300 in the previous year. Timber and other produce to the value of Rs. 1,644 were also removed free during the year. The value of similar material removed last year was Rs. 640.

Sub-section (c)—Out-turn and sources of forest produce.

52. The out-turn by value or quantity, as well as the value of major and minor forest produce, along with the agencies employed in their exploitation, is shown in the following statement. The statement is in the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2872 of the 12th August 1897. The number of cattle which grazed on payment during the year was 98,379 compared with 125,417 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of cattle which were grazed in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions has been already explained. The number of cattle which grazed in the Sukkur division is half of what it was last year in spite of the fact that there is a slight increase in grazing fees. No explanation of this anomaly has been given by the Divisional Forest Officer, but it is evidently due to the correction of the faulty system of counting mentioned in paragraph 82 of last year's report:—

Division.	Agency by which material removed.	MATERIAL REMOVED.									TOTAL.	AVERAGE OUT-TURN PER SQUARE MILE OF ALL FORESTS.			
		Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Minor produce.	Grazing.	Timber and fuel.		Minor produce.	Grazing.		
		C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	
Sukkur	Government	11,701	2,003	62,114	1,130	79,815	3,133	221	...	3,854	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	55,678	15,025	4,999,870	64,171	5,055,549	79,196	2,129	8,304	89,649	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	3,732	660	...	...	3,732	680	5	106	1,191	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,131	9,131	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	71,111	17,708	5,061,984	65,301	5,133,095	83,009	2,355	18,001	103,365	12,201	197	6		
Naushahro	Government	507	47	68,669	280	67,176	327	...	...	327	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	21,416	1,777	851,462	8,630	872,878	10,457	2,839	7,259	20,555	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	581	98	...	...	581	98	60	865	1,032	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	53,393	494	53,393	494	...	3,657	4,151	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	22,504	1,922	971,524	9,454	994,028	11,378	2,908	11,781	26,063	4,719	54	14		
Hyderabad	Government	90	25	57,932	393	58,022	418	112	...	530	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	99,040	3,123	4,343,424	48,004	4,442,464	79,130	35,814	16,025	1,30,669	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	4,225	417	3,000	36	7,225	453	13	1,417	1,843	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	802	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,03,355	31,568	4,404,358	49,433	4,507,711	80,001	35,939	18,244	1,31,184	18,619	330	148		
Jerruck	Government	...	...	31,861	78	32,861	78	25	...	103	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	1,11,832	12,270	5,294,933	67,215	5,406,765	69,491	18,997	11,429	99,917	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	1,549	324	...	...	1,549	324	2	3,713	4,039	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,114	2,114	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,13,381	12,600	5,327,794	67,293	5,441,175	69,893	19,024	17,259	106,173	24,997	321	67		
Total, Sind Circle.	Government	12,294	2,075	219,576	1,891	231,874	3,958	358	...	4,314	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	2,87,068	60,294	15,489,849	1,78,070	15,777,655	2,35,274	69,779	43,077	3,41,130	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	10,637	1,519	3,000	36	13,047	1,555	89	6,601	8,145	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	51,313	494	53,393	494	...	15,704	16,198	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	3,10,351	63,708	16,765,658	1,80,431	16,076,009	2,44,279	60,228	65,282	3,68,787	14,733	224	65		

CHAPTER III.
FINANCIAL RESULTS.

53. The revenue and expenditure of the Financial year 1905-06 as compared with the year 1904-05 in the following statement show a decrease in receipts and an increase in expenditure :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ment.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-1905 ...	4,05,571	31,519	1,08,768	1,40,287	2,65,284
1905-1906 ...	3,83,200	37,520	1,11,652	1,49,172	2,34,028
INCREASE ...	...	6,001	2,884	8,885	...
DECREASE ...	22,371	...	...	...	31,256

For the corresponding Forest years, the figures are as follow :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ment.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-1905 ...	4,06,954	32,123	1,08,983	1,41,106	2,65,848
1905-1906 ...	3,75,620	38,457	1,11,986	1,50,443	2,25,177
INCREASE ...	...	6,334	3,003	9,337	...
DECREASE ...	31,334	...	...	...	40,671

54. As has been already stated, the contract which the Forest department held with the North-Western Railway for the supply of fuel, and which had been in existence for 24 years, was terminated during the year. The Forest department in Sind had felt for some years past that it was not getting a fair market price from the railway for the fuel supplied, whilst there is reason to believe that the railway had been contemplating a change to coal for fuel, and that in any case therefore it was improbable that the contract would have been continued much longer.

The first effect of the cessation of the contract was bound to be a fall in the revenue of the Sind forests, and that the fall is not greater in the year under report is due to better prices having been obtained for minor products, which in some measure compensated for the loss under the major products of the forests.

There is plenty of scope for the utilisation to the full of all the produce of the Sind forests, and new markets for the material will quickly be formed. No permanent loss of revenue is likely to ensue, but it is possible that the revenue of the year 1906-07 may show a still further decline on 1905-06, since it is on that year that the full effects of the change will be first felt. The change had an adverse effect on the prices realised from the sale of coupes, as intending purchasers had to face the fact that there would not at once be an equally good market for fuel of the inferior species, such as kandi and tamarisk, which the railway were accepting in admixture with babul in any proportion at a uniform price for all kinds of fuel, but which other people would not purchase as fuel.

Further, with the cessation of the supply of fuel to the railway, the necessity for exploiting the fuel in waste lands in order to meet to the full the railway indent also ceased. To these two causes is to be attributed the decrease which the above statement exhibits both in gross and net revenue. It is only in the Jerruck division that any increase occurred in receipts, due partly to better prices fetched by the lac farm and partly to the recovery of outstanding payments.

55. The increase of expenditure under A.—Conservancy and Works has been caused by the new irrigation works undertaken during the year for the improvement of forest reproduction, by the purchase of furniture for the inspection bungalows and rest-houses, and lastly by the payment of salaries and travelling allowances of the establishment employed in the Forest Contour Survey office for the whole year instead of for a portion of the year as was the case in the preceding year. Under B—Establishment, the charges were augmented by the grant of charge allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem to the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Circle (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2845 of the 5th April 1905) and by the grant of working plans allowance to Mr. Bell for his share in the collection of data in connection with the working plan for the Yelapur slopes and the above-ghat forests in Kanara (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5609 of the 11th July 1905).

56. The analysis of income derived from major and minor produce and of expenditure incurred is given below:—

				Rs.	
Gross revenue ...	{	Wood ...	...	...	2,42,524
		Minor forest produce ...	...	...	62,005
		Grazing ...	...	...	45,647
		Miscellaneous ...	...	...	25,444
TOTAL ...				...	3,75,620

Expenditure.				Proportion of expenditure to gross revenue.	
				Rs.	
Extraction ...	...	...	...	5,206	1·4
Live stock, stores, tools and plant	...	...	...	1,977	·5
Communications and buildings	...	...	...	13,954	3·7
Working plans ...	...	...	...	6,970	1·9
Sowing and planting	...	...	...	6,449	1·7
Fire protection ...	...	...	...	500	·1
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	3,401	·9
Superior staff ...	...	...	...	41,390	11·0
Exchange compensation allowance	...	...	...	1,156	·3
Subordinate staff ...	...	...	...	47,001	12·5
Office and contingencies	...	...	...	22,439	6·0
Total expenditure ...				1,50,443	40·1
Net revenue ...				2,25,177	59·9

57. The financial results of the past decade are exhibited in the following statement as required by Government Resolution No. 5385 of the 23rd June 1894:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	3,12,297	1,34,209	1,78,088
1897-98 ...	2,67,114	1,39,811	1,27,303
1898-99 ...	2,90,207	1,49,779	1,40,428
1899-00 ...	3,09,488	1,45,319	1,64,169
1900-01 ...	2,68,089	1,44,105	1,23,984
1901-02 ...	3,34,738	1,63,892	1,70,846
1902-03 ...	2,61,650	1,41,138	1,20,512
1903-04 ...	3,21,145	1,28,296	1,92,849
1904-05 ...	4,06,954	1,41,106	2,65,848
1905-06 ...	3,75,620	1,50,443	2,25,177

58. The outstanding revenue, which was Rs. 1,72,002 at the commencement of the year, fell to Rs. 1,56,412 at its close. The latter amount represents instalments due from coupe contractors and others and were not recoverable until after the close of the year.

The item of Rs. 52 referred to in paragraph 92 of last year's report has not yet been recovered, and steps are being taken with a view to obtain an attachment of the crop on the land owned by the petty contractor, Saleh Shah, in order to recover the amount. There is no deficit in the amount of stocks on hand.

59. Appendix A shows the area of reserved and protected forests, the revenue realised and the expenditure incurred during the year, the area under plantations and that closed to grazing according to each Revenue district.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

60. The Circle was in charge of Mr. T. R. Bell from the 1st July 1905 to the 24th November 1905, when he proceeded on privilege leave for one month. During Mr. Bell's absence, the charge of the Circle was held by Mr. C. S. Mckenzie. Mr. Bell continued to hold charge on his return from leave until the 26th June 1906 when he delivered over charge to Mr. G. P. Millett, acting Conservator of Forests, on being transferred to the charge of the Southern Circle, temporarily. Mr. Millett was in charge of the Circle at the end of the Forest year.

Mr. C. S. Mckenzie was in charge of the Jerruck division, Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro of the Naushahro division, and Mr. Master of the Sukkur division throughout the year.

Mr. Mckenzie worked well in his division, but Mr. Master's work in the Sukkur division was not satisfactory, and the charge was beyond his powers, being a very extensive one. It is proposed to make it into two divisions.

Mr. M. D. Jagtiani held charge of the Forest Contour Survey division throughout the year, and the out-turn of work was satisfactory.

Mr. Shaukiram Pribhdas, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, retired from service under superannuation on the 31st August 1905, and in him Government lost the services of an officer who had been steadfast and efficient throughout his service. He was succeeded by Mr. N. D. Satarawala, who assumed charge of the Hyderabad division on the 1st September 1905 in the forenoon, and has worked well during the time he has had charge.

61. One forester, 1st grade, having attained the age of 55 years, retired from service on the 31st March 1906, as also one head karkun, who was invalided by the Civil Surgeon on the 8th September 1905.

Two acting clerks resigned during the year, one of whom resigned because he was able to secure a better position in the Postal department. During the past few years, the Forest department has lost several efficient clerks in this manner, who are now in receipt of good salaries in other departments to the detriment of the Forest department.

62. The present Conservator is unable to speak of the work of the Range Forest Officers and Foresters since he has had no opportunity yet of meeting them or judging their work. Forester Rupchand, in charge of Abad range, was reduced after the end of the year from the Rs. 30 grade to the Rs. 20 grade in consequence of neglect in the matter of a serious theft which had occurred in his range, the sub-ranger and two guards being dismissed on the same account. Messrs. Bulchand Parumal, Hiranand Chandumal, Khair Muhammad Ismail Khan and Kauromal have been favourably mentioned by their respective Divisional Forest Officers.

63. The clerks in the Direction office have worked well and given satisfaction, and this is especially the case with the head accountant, Mr. Parmanand Udham.

The clerks of the Divisional Forest offices have also been favourably reported upon, and the following have been specially mentioned by their respective controlling officers :—

1. Mr. Javharmal Peribdas, sheristedar in the Naushahro divisional office.
2. Mr. Lekhraj Lachiram, head karkun do. do.
3. Mr. Dayasing Bhopatrai, sheristedar do. Hyderabad do.
4. Mr. Chandumal Hirdaram, sheristedar do. Jerruck do.
5. Mr. Naraindas Tuljaram, head karkun do. do.
6. Mr. Imdad Ali Muhammad Ashraf, sheristedar in the Forest Contour Survey office.

The work of the surveyors has been satisfactory.

64. Punishments inflicted upon the protective forest staff during the year were as follow :—

Division.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		Numerical strength in 1905-1906.
	Dismissals.	Percentage.	Dismissals.	Percentage.	Reductions.	Percentage.	Reductions.	Percentage.	Fines.	Percentage.	Fines.	Percentage.	
Sukkur ...	1	7	3	2.5	...	...	2	1.5	33	24.1	31	22.6	137
Naushahro ...	8	11.8	1	1.5	5	7.3	3	4.4	37	54.4	32	47.1	68
Hyderabad ...	4	6.2	2	3.1	3	4.6	2	3.1	3	4.6	12	18.5	65
Jerruck ...	2	3.4	1	1.7	3	5.1	1	1.7	10	16.9	4	6.8	59
TOTAL ...	15	4.6	7	2.1	11	3.3	8	2.4	83	25.0	79	24.0	329

The above statement tends to show an improvement in the conduct of the staff.

65. The casualties of the year included one naik and two forest guards who died of pneumonia and two guards who died of fever.

The relations between the Revenue and the Forest officials were satisfactory.

All Divisional Forest offices were inspected during the year, and they were found in a satisfactory condition, the only serious fault found being a want of punctuality in correspondence, which is partly due to the establishments being overworked. It is hoped that the cessation of the fuel contract with the railway may lead to a reduction in the amount of work in all Divisional Forest offices, but some strengthening of establishment is also required.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

66. In view of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the classification and sorting of records in Divisional Forest offices made slow progress.

67. The quantity and value of the material removed by the Public Works department from the temporarily alienated strips alongside bands and canals were reported as follow :—

Rafters No. 280	...	...	Rs. 23
Babul posts No. 167 and lai stakes No. 50	...	...	" 22
Babul, kandi and lai branches and bundles 1,840	...	...	" 115
Earth c. ft. 1,811,772	...	...	" 461
TOTAL ...			Rs. 626

68. The theft related in paragraph 106 of last year's report remained undetected.

Another theft was committed during the year in the Range Forest office in Larkana (Naushahro division), whereby an empty cash box which was Government property and some uniforms were stolen. In addition, clothes and other material to the value of Rs. 238 belonging to the Range Forest Officer and his writer-guard were removed by the thieves. The police have so far failed to discover any trace of the thieves or of the stolen property.

69. At a darbar held at Government House, Karachi, on the 29th June 1906, the sanad of Rao Saheb was bestowed upon Mr. Shaukiram Peribdas, as a mark of the favour by Government for his past services, on his retirement.

70. Large quantities of charcoal, the produce of Sind forests, were exported to Quetta and to some Persian Gulf ports during the year. The import of chil wood and planks from the Panjab is reported to have been large.

G. P. MILLETT,
Conservator of Forests,
Sind Circle.

*Sind Forest office,
Karachi, 4th October 1906.*

APPENDIX A for the year 1904-1905, *vide* paragraph 59.

Particulars.		Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Hyderabad district.	Karachi district.	TOTAL.
Area	{ Reserved, square miles	Sq. m. 68-558	Sq. m. 401-122	Sq. m. 85-298	Sq. m. 301-478	Sq. m. 232-618	Sq. m. 1,090-154
	{ Protected do.	0-585	...	...	...	...	0-585
Chief products—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	...	712	16,566	860	28,306	15,815	62,279
Firewood	...	2,684	63,673	3,686	49,554	60,354	1,79,951
Grazing	...	1,122	7,574	2,617	18,307	13,457	43,077
Babul pods	...	25	446	287	13,220	6,823	20,801
Lao	...	...	...	...	28,569	5,002	33,571
Other receipts	...	1,647	15,663	1,113	9,237	3,437	31,207
Total receipts	...	6,190	1,03,922	8,583	1,47,243	1,04,948	3,70,886
Expenditure	...	2,960	36,060	10,869	33,161	34,067	1,17,117
Area of plantation, acres	...	Acres. 360	Acres. 5,542	Acres. 2,835	Acres. 27,775	Acres. 8,825	Acres. 45,337
Area closed do.	...	3,869	44,266	7,336	27,824	23,358	1,06,653

G. P. MILLETT,
 Conservator of Forests,
 Sind Circle.

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 51.—Area of Reserved Forests, 1905-1906.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1906.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
North Thána	Thána	Reserved	213,251 20½	333 132	917 23½	*167 8½	214,001 36½	334 241	3922 23-1-1906, 10:00 A 12-12-1906 and 10100 12-12-1905, 3469 23-4-1905.	*Due to correction of an error in the Forest Register. This is only a correction of area on paper and not actual disforestation.
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	234,708 19½	366 468	1,126 18	†20 26	235,814 11½	368 294	10100 B 12-12-1905 and 3922 23-4-1906	†Due to correction of forest boundary according to sanctioned demarcation and to the correction in the Survey Records.
South Thána	Do.	Do.	210,008 13½	328 88	1,797 33½	†0 ½	211,806 6	330 606	8023 3-10-1905, 1409 12-2-1906, 1409 A and 12-2-1906, 1408	†Due to correction in the survey records.
Surat	Surat	Do.	43,360 37	67 481	...	...	43,360 37	67 481	...	...
Do. Dings (Leased)	Do.	Do.	138,957 0	217 77	...	...	138,957 0	217 77	...	...
Panch Mahals	Panch Mahals.	Do.	212,195 0	331 356	21 5	98 32	212,117 13	331 278	5626 13-7-1905.	Due to rectification of area.
Ahmedabad (Modáaa)	Ahmedabad	Do.	13,116 0	20 316	...	...	13,116 0	20 316	...	...
Total, Northern Circle.			1,065,597 10½	1,664 637	3,863 0	288 26½	1,069,173 23½	1,670 373	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh	Khándesh	Reserved	520,124	812 444	...	...	520,124	812 444	...	...
West Khándesh			1,049,122	1,639 162	(a) 58	...	1,049,180	1,639 220	(a) 3977 16-5-1905, 972 16-12-1905, 1-2-1906,	10323 18-12-1905,
Násik	Násik	Do.	815,360	1,274 20	(b) 7	(c) 28	815,361	1,274 1	(b) 1947 26-2-1906, (c) 8467 18-10-1905, 3343 2-4-1906, 2459 13-3-1906.	...
Ahmednagar	A h m e d -nagar.	Do.	535,559	836 519	(d) 1	...	535,560	836 520	(d) 5993 3-7-1906.	...
Poona	Poona	Do.	455,875	712 195	(e) 29	(f) 6	455,898	712 218	(e) 1016 2-2-1906, 4730 14-5-1906, (f) 4574 6-6-1905, 2729 19-3-1906.	...
Sátára	Sátára	Do.	451,897	708 57	§(g) 196	§(h) 85	452,008	708 168	(g) 9775 4-12-1905, (h) 6014 20-6-1905, 7374 12-9-1905, 9592 28-11-1905, 1445 13-2-1906.	§Out of these 6 acres added to and 11 acres excluded from by rectification of registers.
Sholápur	Sholápur	Do.	177,244	276 604	...	...	177,244	276 604	...	...
Total, Central Circle.			4,005,201	6,258 81	291	117	4,005,375	6,258 255	...	...
Leased Forests.										
...	Sátára	...	...	...	232	...	232	232	3 3-1-1906, 1439 13-2-1906.	...

FORM No. 51. — Area of Reserved Forests, 1905-1906—continued.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1905.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1906.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara Northern.	Kánara	Reserved	586,285	916	.....	11	586,374	916	7030 and 575 30-8-1905 and 22-1-1906	
Kánara Southern.	Do.	Do.	614,112	960	(a) 973	(b) 10	615,075	962	(a) 8409 (b) 7119 16-10-1905, 2-9-1905, 4748 969 14-5-1906 and 1-2-1906.	
Kánara Western.	Do.	Do.	538,642	839	(c) 273	(d) 9	538,928	839	(c) 8455 and 9051 17-19-1905 8-1-1906. (d) 7031 and 8014 30-8-1905 and 23-10-1905.	
Belgaum	Belgaum	Do.	428,407	669	.....	8	428,369	669	8745 and 5030 4-12-1905 and 24-5-1906.	
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	Do.	237,740	371	.....	.....	237,740	371		
Bijápúr	Bijápúr	Do.	175,586	274	.....	10	175,576	274	5623 and 6928 11-7-1905. and 28-8-1905.	
Kolába	Kolába	Do.	287,631	449	.....	.....	287,631	449		
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	Do.	12,078	19	.....	13	.....	19		Mistake in the area now corrected.
Total, Southern Circle			2,878,479	4,497	1,259	48	2,879,690	4,499		
SIND CIRCLE.										
Sukkur	Sukkur	Forests	223,001	348 261	+5,384	{ *2,143 -1,653	224,589	350 589		* Transferred to Revenue Department, vide Commission's No. 343 of 7th February 1905.
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Do.	45,724	71 284	+80	{ -1,726	44,078	68 553		+ Gained by action of the river
Total			268,725	419 565	5,464	{ 5,522	268,667	419 507		- Lost by do.
Naushábro	Sukkur	Forests	30,838	47 563	{ 11,400 +176	{ -38 x27	32,173	50 173		† Due to rectification according to Forest Register.
	Lárkána	Amrote	13,142	20 342	.....	{ -23 x18	13,092	20 292	No. 10099 of 12-12-1905.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Karampúr	1,193	1 553	.....	{ +39 -1	1,137	1 497	No. 4673 of 5-6-1905.	- Lost by do.
		Other Forests	43,121	67 241	{ +443 +50	{ +633 \$ 1,704 -718	40,469	63 149		x Disforested.
	Hyderabad	Forests	41,772	65 172	{ +2,195 +6,130 \$ 1,794	{ +837 -3,091	47,963	74 603		- Lost by action of the river.
Total			129,861	203 581	12,183	{ 7,215	134,834	210 434		† Due to rectification.
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Kunar	2,596	4 33	{ 3 +296	{ -25	2,870	4 310	No. 7333 of 11-9-1905.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Narketi	4,078	6 238	{ 178	{	4,254	6 414	No. 5825 of 10-7-1905.	- Lost by do.
		Dalu-Keti	.....	.....	{ 846	{	846	1 206	Do	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Nuralabad	2,830	4 270	{ 7	{	2,837	4 277	No. 8024 of 3-10-1905.	- Lost by do.
		Jamalabad	635	0 635	{ 110 4	{	745	1 105	No. 5825 of 19-7-1905.	‡ Transferred from Lárkána District.
		Jhirki	762	1 122	{ +303	{	1,069	1 429	Do.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Shorki	3,883	6 43	{ 16 275	{ -57	3,842	6 3	Do.	- Lost by do.
		Khanote	3,979	6 139	{	{	5,984	9 224	No. 5143 of 23-6-1905.	- Lost by do.
		Bhanote No. II.	1,180	1 540	{ +1,730 73	{	1,253	1 613	No. 5825 of 10-7-1905.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Other Forests	92,377	144 217	{ 1636	{ -3,515	104,929	163 609		- Lost by do.
	Karachi	Forests	30,860	49 140	{ +15,401 +601	{ -5,149	26,312	41 72		+ Gained by action of the river.
Total			143,180	223 460	20,607	{ 8,746	154,941	212 61		+ Do.
Jerruck	Hyderabad	Forests	15,978	24 618	{ +72	{ -804	15,246	23 528		- Lost by do.
	Karachi	Bijora	6,591	10 191	.....	{ x3	6,571	10 171	No. 5153 of 26-5-1906.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Other Forests	117,894	184 124	{ +2,133	{ -2,527	1,17,466	183 875		- Lost by action of the river.
Total			140,463	219 373	2,301	{ 8,351	1,30,312	217 432		- Do.
Total, Sind Circle			682,229	1,065 629	40,369	{ 24,834	697,754	1,090 154		+ Gained by action of the river.
GRAND TOTAL			8,631,506 104	13,488 67	46,772	{ 25,285 264	8,661,922 231	13,518 142		- Lost by do.

FORM NO. 51-A.—Area of Protected Forests, 1905-1906.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1905.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1906.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.	
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.											
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Protected ...	*36,784 33	*67 285	†67,359 10½	†10,473 23	88,650 19½	146 210	6154 F 29-7-05, 6154 C 29-7-05, and 5710 12-6-06.	6154 D 29-7-05, 5783 A 13-8-06.	* The difference in balances of this and the last year's Form is due to the addition of wood land area excluded last year, but now included in the Form as per G. R. No. 6716, dated 12th July 1906. † Due partly to correction in the Survey Records and partly to the transfer of 13 villages from Dahanu to Umbergaon Range. ‡ Due partly to correction in the Survey Records.
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*48,178 12½	*75 178	18,471 2½	11,284 22½	65,364 32½	102 86	6154 A 29-7-05, and 6154 O 29-7-05.	4912 18-5-06.	
South Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	*91,926 36½	*143 407	12,148 18	15,161 12½	98,914 0½	154 354	9773 4-12-05, 6154 B 29-7-05, and 6154 A 29-7-05,	9773 A 4-12-05, 10237A 16-12-05.	
Surat Danga (Leased).	Surat ...	Do. ...	230,851 0	438 531	.....	.....	230,851 0	438 531		
Total, Northern Circle ...			467,721 1½	715 121	97,978 28½	16,919 18	538,760 11½	841 540			
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
Násik ...	Násik ...	Protected ...	58,733 0	87 103	16	55,798 0	87 118			By rectifications.
Ahmednagar ...	A h m e d - nagar.	Do. ...	7,140 0	11 100	.....	.....	7,140 0	11 100		
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	Do. ...	657 0	1 17	1	.....	658 0	1 18	973 1-2-06.	
Total, Central Circle ...			63,580 0	99 220	16	.....	63,596 0	99 236		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara Northern ...	Kánara ...	Protected ...	752 0	1	752	1			(a) 6755 21-8-05, 6371 7-8-05, 10106 12-12-05 and 8441 17-10-05, 6698 14-7-05, 851 29-1-06. (b) Left out last year by oversight. (c) 9774 4-12-05. 6753 24-8-05 and 7824 27-9-05.
Kánara Southern ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	146,401 0	237	(a) 50 (b) 1,183	(c) 4	146,630	229			
Kánara Western ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	128,631 0	201	.....	45	128,666	201		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Do. ...	6,777 0	11	.....	.....	6,777	11		
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	Do. ...	5,700 0	9	.....	.....	5,700	9		
Total, Southern Circle ...			287,261 0	449	1,233	49	288,445	451			
SIND CIRCLE.											
Bukkur ...	Upper Sind Frontier.	Dickinson ...	585 0	585	.....	.....	585	585		
Total, Sind Circle.			585 0	585	.....	.....	585	585		
GRAND TOTAL ...			809,147 1½	1,264 286	99,227 28½	16,968 18	891,406 11½	1,392 136			

FORM No. 51-B.—Area of Forest Proper, Reserved or Mixed Fuel and Fodder Reserves under the management of the Forest Department during the year 1905-1906.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1905.		Added during the year.		Exclud- ed or trans- ferred to other heads.		Area on 30th June 1906.		Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			A. g.	Sq. m. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Sq. m. a.				
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Reserved ...	213,251 20½	338 132	917 23½	167 8½	214,001 36½	334 242	Vide Form 51.			
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Reserved and Protected .	237,259 31½	370 460	1,126 18	20 26	238,365 23½	372 286	Do. 51-A.			
South Thána ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	215,504 23½	356 464	1,797 33½	0 ½	217,302 16	339 842	Do.			
Surat ...	Surat ...	Do. ...	463,168 37	723 448	...	...	463,168 37	723 448	Do.	
Panch Maháls ...	P a n c h Maháls.	Reserved ...	212,195 0	331 355	21 5	98 32	212,117 13	331 278	Vide Form 51.			
Total, North- ern Circle.			1,341,979 32½	2,095 579	3,863	286 26½	1,344,956 5½	2,101 316				
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khándesh }	Khándesh ..	.....	498,114	778 194	...	...	498,114	778 194	.....		
West Khán- desh. }			889,279	1,389 319	58	...	889,337	1,389 377	Vide Form 51.			
Násik ...	Násik ...	.....	776,164	1,212 504	7	26	776,165	1,212 485	Do.		
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar	.....	293,415	458 295	1	...	293,416	458 296	.....		
Poona ...	Poona ...	.....	322,650	504 90	29	...	322,679	504 119	.....		
Sátára ..	Sátára ...	.....	392,894	613 574	428	*584	392,738	613 418	Vide Form 51.	* Out of these, 499 acres represent recti- fication.	
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	.....	139,945	218 425	...	...	139,945	218 425	.....		
Total, Cen- tral Circle.			3,312,481	5,175 481	523	610	3,312,394	5,175 394				
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, North ern.	Kánara ...	.....	587,037	917	...	11	587,026	917	.....		
Kánara, South- ern.	Do. ...	.....	759,518	1,187	2,208	14	761,705	1,191	.....		
Kánara, West- ern.	Do. ...	.....	665,274	1,040	273	54	665,493	1,040	.....		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	.....	401,051	627	...	8	401,043	627	.....		
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	.....	137,775	215	...	...	137,775	215	.....		
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	.....	60,013	94	...	3	60,010	94	.....		
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	.....	270,946	423	...	...	270,946	423	.....		
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	.....	12,076	19	13	...	12,089	19	.....		
Total, South- ern Circle.			2,893,685	4,522	2,492	90	2,896,087	4,526				
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur ...	Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur.	.....	268,725	419 565	* 5,464	* 5,522	268,607	419 507	* Vide Form 51.		
Naushávro ...	S u k k u r, L á r k á n a and Hyder- abad.	.....	129,861	202 581	* 12,188	* 7,215	134,834	210 434	Do.		
Hyderabad ...	Hyder abad and Kará- chi.	.....	143,180	223 460	* 20,507	* 8,746	154,941	242 61	Do.		
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	.....	140,463	219 303	* 2,200	* 8,351	139,812	217 432	Do.		
Total, Sind Circle ...			632,229	1,065 629	40,359	24,931	697,754	1,090 154				
GRAND TOTAL...			8,229,774 32½	12,858 0½	47,237	25,820 26½	8,251,191 5½	12,893 224				

FORM No. 51-C.—Area of Fodder Reserves and Pasture Lands under the management of the Revenue Department during the year 1905-1906.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1905.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1906.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Protected ...	36,764 32	57 285	67,359 10½	10,473 23	93,650 19½	146 210	Vide Form No. 51A.	
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	45,627 0½	71 187	18,471 2½	1,234 22½	62,813 20½	98 93		
South Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	86,430 26½	135 30	12,148 16	5,161 12½	93,417 30½	145 618	Do.	
Surat ...	Surat ...	Reserved ...	2,678 2	4 118	...	...	2,678 2	4 118	.....
Panch Maháls ...	Panch Maháls ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Reserved ...	13,116 0	20 316	...	...	13,116 0	20 316	Vide Form No. 51.	
		Total ...	1,84,616 21½	288 296	97,978 28½	16,919 18	2,05,675 31½	415 75		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh. }	Khándesh ...	.....	22,010 0	34 250	...	...	22,010 0	34 250	.....
West Khándesh. }			159,843 0	249 483	...	...	159,843 0	249 483	.....
Násik ...	.....	.....	94,979 0	148 259	15 0	...	94,994 0	148 274	Vide Form No. 51A.	
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	249,284 0	389 324	...	...	249,284 0	389 324	.....
Poona ...	.....	.....	133,225 0	208 105	...	6	133,219 0	208 99	Vide Form 51.	
Sátara ...	.....	.....	60,160 0	94 0	...	...	60,160 0	94 0	.....
Sholápur ...	.....	.....	37,299 0	58 179	...	...	37,299 0	58 179	.....
		Total, Central Circle ...	756,800 0	1,182 320	15 0	6	756,809 0	1,182 329	.....
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	.....	34,132 0	53	...	...	34,132 0	53	.....
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	.....	99,965 0	156	...	...	99,965 0	156	.....
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	.....	115,573 0	180	...	7	115,566 0	180	.....
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	.....	22,385 0	35	...	...	22,385 0	35	.....
		Total, Southern Circle ...	272,055 0	424	...	7	272,048 0	424	.....
SIND CIRCLE.										
				NIL.						
		GRAND TOTAL	1,213,471 21½	1,894 616	97,993 28½	16,932 18	1,294,532 31½	2,021 405		

ABSTRACT OF FORMS Nos. 51, 51A, 51B and 51C for 1905-06.

Division.	In charge of the Forest Department.					In charge of the Revenue Department.				Total Forest Area.	Remarks.
	Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		
	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodder reserves.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodder reserves.	Pasture reserves.		
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq.m. a.	Sq. m.	Sq. m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq. m.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	
North Thána ...	334 242	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	146 210	480 452	
Central Thána ...	368 294	.....	...	3 632	.....	...	.....	...	98 93	470 379	
South Thána ...	330 458	.....	...	8 524	.....	0 148	.....	...	145 470	485 320	
Surat ...	234 557	.....	...	438 531	.....	...	*4 118	...	...	727 566	
Panch Maháls ...	331 278	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	331 278	
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	20 316	...	20 316	
Total ...	1,649 549	.....	...	451 407	.....	0 148	4 118	20 316	390 133	2,516 391	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
East Khándesh ...	778 194	.....	...	...	.....	...	34 250	...	...	612 444	
West Khándesh ...	1,267 400	.....	121 617	...	.....	...	249 483	...	...	1,639 229	
Násik ...	1,200 538	.....	11 587	...	.....	...	60 87	1 69	87 118	1,361 119	
Ahmednagar ...	412 98	.....	35 98	11 100	.....	...	250 324	139 0	...	847 620	
Poona ...	408 0	.....	96 119	...	.....	...	208 99	...	...	712 218	
Sátára ...	606 221	.....	6 178	1 19	.....	...	94 0	...	...	707 418	
Sholápur ...	47 425	.....	171 0	...	.....	...	53 179	...	...	276 604	
Total ...	4,720 596	.....	442 319	12 119	.....	...	955 142	140 69	87 118	6,358 83	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara, Northern ...	717 0	199	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	917 0	
Kánara, Southern ...	688 0	274	...	229 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	1,191 0	
Kánara, Western ...	679 0	160	...	...	201	...	.....	...	...	1,040 0	
Belgaum ...	616 0	.....	...	11 0	.....	...	51 0	2 0	...	680 0	
Dhárwár ...	183 0	14	18 0	...	.....	...	156 0	...	...	371 0	
Bijápur ...	90 0	.....	3 0	...	.....	...	180 0	1 0	...	274 0	
Kelába ...	419 0	.....	4 0	...	.....	...	26 0	...	9 0	458 0	
Ratnágiri ...	15 0	4	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	19 0	
Total ...	3,407 0	651	25 0	240 0	202	...	413 0	3 0	9 0	4,950 0	
SIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkur ...	419 507	.....	...	0 585	.....	...	.....	...	...	420 452	
Naushahro ...	210 434	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	210 434	
Hyderabad ...	242 61	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	242 61	
Jerruck ...	217 432	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	217 432	
Total ...	1,090 154	.....	...	0 585	.....	...	.....	...	...	1,091 99	
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,868 19	651	467 319	704 471	202	0 148	1,372 260	163 385	486 251	14,915 573	

*Area in charge of the Revenue Department as pasture land not included in the total area of reserves shown in Form No. 51.

FORM No. 52.

FORM No. 52.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					Entire cost per square mile of Areas finally settled during the year.
			Number and date of Government order according final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on Areas finally settled		
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sq. ms.				Ra. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
North Thána ...	Thána ...	390½	3923 23-4-06, 10100 12-12-05, 3489 23-4-05, 6154 23-7-05, ...	Talasari No. II ... { Máhim ... { Dáhánu ... Umbergaon ... Talasari No. I ... Talasari No. II ... Máhim ... Dáhánu ... Umbergaon ...	¾ ... ½ ½ ¾ ¼ 64½ 12½ 13½	...	...	...
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	442	10100 12-12-05, 3923 23-4-06, 6154 23-7-05, ...	Bassein ... Mokháda ... { Khardi ... { Mokhada ...	... 1½ 15½ 13½	...	...	...
South Thána ...	Do. ...	471½	8023 3-10-05, 1090 5-2-06, 1409 12-2-06, 1408 12-12-06, 6154 23-7-05, ...	Sálssette ... Kalyán ... { Kalyán ... { Bhivndi ... Sháhápur ... { Sháhápur ... { Murbád ...	... ... ... ... 2½ 12½ 6½	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ...	Panch Maháls ..	331—355	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total for Northern Circle ...		1,630—35	...	.....	145—400	...	...	...
†CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
East Khándesh ...	} Khándesh ... {	813	...	.....	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...		1,639	3977 10323 15-5-05, 14-12-05, 972 1-2-06, ...	.....	58 640	...	...	...
Násik ...	Násik ...	1,274	1949 3343 23-2-06, 2-4-06, ...	.....	7 640	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ..	837	5393 3-7-05, ...	.....	1 640	...	...	...
Poona ...	Poona ...	712	1019 2-2-10-06, ...	.....	29 640	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	706	9657 9775 6-11-05, 4-12-05, ...	.....	190 640	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	277	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...		6,258	...	.....	285 640	...	...	...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Násik ...	Násik ...	87	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	11	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	1	973 1-2-06, ...	.....	1 640	...	...	...
Total ...		99	...	.....	1 640	...	...	...
Total for Central Circle ...		6,357	...	.....	286 640	...	...	...

† Rejection of acres causes a difference of one square mile in the total area of the Circle.

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1905-1906.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	..	.....	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Estimate of area in which Forest Settlement proceedings have not yet been begun— Division. Acres. North Thána 107 Central Thána 1 South Thána 14 Total ... 122
Khardi	1½	Khardi Bassein Mokhda	½ ½ ½	...	...	It is impossible to say how much of the expenditure was incurred on areas settled and undergoing settlement in each Division. The expenditure for the whole of the District has, therefore, been shown below.
Murbad Sháhápur	½ 1½	Kalyán Bhiwandi ... ..	... ...	*	*	*Total expenditure— For the office establishment including Rs. a p. contingencies ... 927 5 2 Compensation for lands. 642 15 9 Pay and travelling allowance of the officers Total ... 1,570 4 11
.....	2-320	.....	½	...	...
.....	403 640	.....	...	...	...
.....	410 640	.....	10 640	...	...
.....	6 640	.....	485 640	...	...
.....	142 640	.....	72 640	...	...
.....	150 640	.....	...	...	...
.....	203 640	.....	160 640	2,857	...	
.....	345 640	.....	44 640	...	...
.....	888 640	.....	7140 640	2,857	...	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	888 640	.....	7140 640	2,857	...	

FORM No. 52.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara ...	916	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do. ...	960	$\frac{8409}{16-10-05}$	Yellápur ...	1.5	...	...	...
Do. Western ...	Do. ...	839	$\frac{8455}{17-10-05}, \frac{8051}{6-11-05}$	Kárwár ...	.4	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	669	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	371	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	274	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	449	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	19	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,497	...	.....	1.9	...	...	...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara ...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do. ...	229	$\frac{10106}{12-12-05}, \frac{851}{29-1-06}, \frac{6765}{21-8-05}, \frac{8441}{19-10-05}$	Yellápur ... Siddápur ...	.08	...	...	...
Do. Western...	Do. ...	201	$\frac{6371}{7-9-05}, \frac{5698}{14-7-05}$	Sirsi ...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	11	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	9	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	451	...	.....	.08	...	...	...
	Total for Southern Circle ...	4,948	...	.....	1.98	...	...	...
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur ...	Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur District.	421	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	421	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Naushábro ...	Sukkur, Lárkána and Hyderabad.	203	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	203	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Karáchi and Hyderabad.	224	$\frac{5143}{23-6-05}, \frac{5825}{19-7-05}$	Khanote forest ... Shorki forest ... Do. ... Bhanote No. II ... Do. ... Jhirki forest ... Do. ... Jamalabád forest ... Do. ... Nurketi forest ... Do. ... Daluketi forest ... Kánar forest ... Nuralabád forest...	$\frac{275}{640}, \frac{16}{640}, \frac{73}{640}, \frac{4}{640}, \frac{110}{640}, \frac{640}{640}, \frac{178}{640}, \frac{640}{640}, \frac{1208}{640}, \frac{3}{640}, \frac{640}{7}, \frac{640}{640}$	...	...	...
	Total ...	224	...	.....	$\frac{230}{204}$	...	...	...
Jerruck ...	Karáchi and Hyderabad.	219	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	219	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total for Sind Circle ...	1,067	...	.....	$\frac{230}{204}$	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,008 85	...	.....	150.41	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1905-1906—continued.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing settlement		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	...	.....	...	} 2,975	} 8,979	8 acres 24 gunthás disforested and 2 acres 12 gunthás short in remeasurement.
.....	...	.....	...			10 acres and 13 gunthás disforested.
.....	...	.....	...			8 acres and 22 gunthás disforested.
.....	...	.....	...			8 acres and 18 gunthás disforested.
.....	...	.....	...			10 acres and 11 gunthás disforested.
.....
.....	...	.....	...	2,975	8,979	
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	4 acres and 15 gunthás disforested.
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	45 acres and 4 gunthás disforested.
.....	
.....	...	.....	...	2,975	8,979	
Kandhkot Táluka ...	$1 \frac{459}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$1 \frac{459}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	Ratodero Táluka ...	$\frac{558}{640}$	...	...
.....	...	.....	$\frac{558}{640}$	...	...
Hála Táluka ...	$2 \frac{253^*}{640}$	Hyderabad Táluka.	$\frac{14}{640}$	...	...	* Out of this area one acre was not afforested.
Kotri Táluka ...	$\frac{14}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	$2 \frac{257}{640}$	.....	$\frac{14}{640}$	...	...
Mirpur Bathoro Táluka.	$1 \frac{8}{640}$	Mirpur Bathoro Táluka.	$2 \frac{322}{640}$	...	...
Tatta Táluka ...	$\frac{437}{640}$	Sujawal Táluka ...	$3 \frac{329}{640}$	...	...
Ghorabari Táluka ...	$12 \frac{449}{640}$	Tatta Táluka ...	$2 \frac{234}{640}$	...	...
Hyderabad ...	$\frac{43}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$15 \frac{291}{640}$	.....	$8 \frac{245}{640}$	...	...
.....	$19 \frac{367}{640}$	.....	$9 \frac{175}{640}$	...	...
.....	30,679	.....	16,741	5,832	8,979	

FORM No. 53.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1905-1906.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
North Thána	.....	.....	968½	968½	.....	19	967½	.....	304 9 9	Out of this amount Rs. 279-4-9 were spent on colouring previously erected cairns and stones.
Central Thána	50	820½	.....	870½	4	114½	989½	603 4 6	382 3 4	The boundary to be demarcated at the close of the last year was 2½ miles. The actual work done during the year however was 50 miles. The increase is due to previous figure having been underestimated from 1" scale maps. Besides 4 villages were transferred from South Thána to Khardi which gave a total increase of 31 miles.
South Thána	41	.....	884½	884½	14½	69	958½	63 0 0	329 5 0	
Surat	8	389	435	832	.....	103½	935½	*77 4 0	*214 3 7	* Besides these amounts Rs. a. p. 212 1 3 were spent for 107 Khair boards and 141 iron tie bars. 24 14 0 for 393 tin coupe plates.
Panch Maháls	70	.....	884½	904½	54½	101	1,060	426 7 0	.....	This amount includes cost of the work of demarcating boundaries and coupes in Kabi and Dohad Ranges.
Total, Northern Circle	132½	1,209½	3,122½	4,460½	73	396½	4,850½	1,169 15 6	1,230 5 8	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh	.....	2,146	.....	2,146	.....	107	2,253	.....	72 0 0	
West Khándesh	.....	1,511	.....	1,511	35	106	1,652	.....	323 0 0	
Násik	85	34	3,751	3,870	144	322	4,336	278 0 0	777 0 0	
Ahmednagar	15	8	1,896	1,919	1,989	.....	3,908	†100 0 0	40 0 0	†Rs. 508 spent on demarcating coupes have been omitted from column 9.
Poona	63	.....	3,181	3,244	279	156	3,709	809 0 0	200 0 0	
Sátára	135	37	3,967	4,039	1,765	100	5,804	571 0 0	306 0 0	‡Includes 7 miles of new boundary not previously shown in column 6.
Shoápur	.....	.....	1,202	1,202	469	40	1,711	.....	.....
Working Plans	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	134 0 0	.....	§Represent boundary of Násik, Protected Forests and is beside that shown in column 6.
Total, Central Circle	227	3,736	13,997	17,960	4,681	661	23,602	1,892 0 0	1,718 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, N. D.	463	29	137	618	797	33	1,447	2,736 0 0	.....	Includes Rs. 1,008-0-0 on account of last year's work, pay and bhatta of Surveyors and contingencies.
Kánara, S. D.	.....	129	.....	129	4,714	65	4,908	1,459 0 0	439 0 0	About 290 miles of demarcation work has been done at a cost of Rs. 1,459, but being incomplete has not been shown in this return.

N.B.—Boundaries include, besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private or other lands within the forests, but not the limits of sub-divisions, such as blocks, compartments, coupes,

FORM No. 53.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1905-1906—continued.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—concluded.										
Kánara, W. D. ...	Miles.	Miles.	Miles. 2,320	Miles. 2,300	Miles.	Miles. 240	Miles. 3,100	Rs. a. p. 1,803 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Details of expenditure:— Pay and allowance of Surveyors and contingencies ... Rs. 353 Zinc plates ... 84 Labour ... 76 Cost of erecting cairns ... 253 Cost of demarcating line between Portuguese and British Territory in Kánara ... 52 <u>1,603</u>
Belgaum ...	169	....	805	974	878	140	1,992	3,907 0 0	....	Erecting boundary-stones ... 2,113 Pay, allowance and contingencies of a Surveyor ... 419 Payment for last year's work ... <u>1,375</u>
Dhárwar ...	166	122	257	545	103	....	648	1,646 0 0	....	The expenditure incurred is on account of clearing demarcation lines, preparing and fixing stones and whitewashing them.
Bijápúr ...	....	280	452	712	213	25	950	....	212 0 0	
Koláta ...	114	293	599	1,006	724	79	1,802	2,262 0 0	671 0 0	Includes Rs. 893 on account of pay, &c., of Surveyors and Rs. 699 on account of paints.
Ratnágiri ...	....	....	139	139	....	70	209	....	....
Total, Southern Circle ...	911	833	5,239	6,983	7,429	653	15,065	13,616 0 0	1,322 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.										
Sukkur ...	Miles. ft. 18 2,704	Miles. ft. 898 736	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft. 916 3,440	Miles.	Miles. ft. 129 4,828	Miles. ft. 1,046 2,988	....	....
Nausháthro ...	16 891	228 4,318	219 642	464 571	....	91 4,583	555 5,154	....	....
Hyderabad ...	5 2,475	339 4,549	....	345 1,744	....	195 3,019	540 4,763	....	....
Jerruck ...	....	267 1,661	....	267 1,661	....	159 2,222	426 3,883	....	....
Total, Sind Circle ...	40 700	1,734 704	219 612	1,993 2,136	....	576 4,092	2,570 943	....	....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,310 2,110	7,513 44	22,577 3,232	31,396 4,281	12,183	2,437 2,772	46,067 1,773	16,677 15 6	4,270 5 8	

Form No. 54.—Statement of Forest Areas surveyed

AREAS SURVEYED AND UNDER SURVEY																
Division.	SPECIAL SURVEYS—MAPS ON 4" SCALE OR OVER BY SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OR FOREST SURVEY BRANCH.									ORDINARY, INCLUDED IN DISTRICT SURVEYS.						
	With Interior Details.					Boundary Surveys.				With Interior Details.				Boundary Surveys.		
	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		70 per cent. of the Total Expenditure.	Cost per Sq. mile.	Of the year.	Total Cost.	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.	Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total Cost.	
	Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Pre-vious.	Area completed.					Pre-vious.	Of the year.						Pre-vious.	Of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
North Thána—																
Detail Surveys 8"	126	15,112 0 0	169 4 9	Sháhápura and Mokhada	...	Detail Surveys 8"	...	146 59	...	15,867 12 11	152 12 9	Sháhápura Taluka.	...
Total, N. C. ...																
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
<i>Reserved.</i>																
East Khándesh	194	34	7,430 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	557	202	16,043 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára	324	*206	27,648 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...																
<i>Protected.</i>																
Násik	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar
Sátára	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...																
Total, C. C. ...																
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Kánara
Belgaum
Dhárwár
Bijápur
Kolába
Ratnákiri
Total, S. C. ...																
SIND CIRCLE. (No return)																
GRAND TOTAL ...																

* 187 square miles area surveyed.

and under Survey during the Forest year 1905-1906.

DURING THE YEAR.										COST.			REMARKS.			
CHAIN AND COMPASS OR OTHER SURVEYS BY LOCAL OFFICERS.										Areas remaining to be taken under Survey.	Total Forest area at end of the year, as per Form No. 51.	Previous.		Of the year.	Entire cost of all Surveys to end of the year.	
With Interior Details.				Boundary Surveys.			Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.							Total Cost.
4-inch or over.		Under 4-inch.		Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.										
Pro-vious.	Of the year.	Pro-vious.	Of the year.				Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
...				
...				
...	585	813	13,064 0 0	7,430 0 0	21,094 0 0	Proposed forests surveyed, but not included in column 4, are as under:—			
...	890	1,639	44,296 0 0	16,043 0 0	60,339 0 0	Square miles.			
...	32	1,274	1,42,466 0 0	.....	1,42,466 0 0	0.68			
...	370	837	57,454 0 0	.....	57,454 0 0	6.78			
...	187	713	1,11,390 0 0	.....	1,11,390 0 0	19.238			
...	176	706	30,462 0 0	27,648 0 0	58,110 0 0	15.64			
...	7	277	33,776 0 0	.....	33,776 0 0	222.01			
...	2,237	6,258	4,33,508 0 0	51,121 0 0	4,84,629 0 0	93.60			
...	87	.....	.....	.....	3.11			
...	11	11	.....	.....	.....	
...	1	...	.....	.....	.....
...	12	99	.....	.....	.....	
...	2,239	6,356	4,33,508 0 0	51,121 0 0	4,84,629 0 0				
...	3,148	3,79,404 0 0	.....	3,79,404 0 0				
...	680	57,104 0 0	.....	57,104 0 0				
...	371	26,095 0 0	.....	26,095 0 0				
...	274	...	.....	.....	.....
...	458	80,095 0 0	.....	80,095 0 0				
...	19	591 0 0	.....	591 0 0				
...	274	4,676	5,43,269 0 0	.....	5,43,269 0 0				
...	2,513	11,032	9,76,777 0 0	51,121 0 0	10,27,898 0 0				

but not shown in column 4.

FORM No. 55.—Progress made in Working Plans, 1905-1906.

Division.	AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT		AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS ARE BEING COMPILED		Areas for which Working Plans have still to be taken in hand.	Total Forest area as in Form No. 51.	Entire cost per square mile of Working Plans completed.	REMARKS.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>								
North Thána	Sq. m. ac. 334 241	Sq. m. ac. ...	Sq. m. ac. ...	Sq. m. ac. ...	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac. 334 241	Rs. a. p. ...	
Central Thána	368 294	...	...	...	...	368 294	...	
South Thána	330 606	...	...	...	...	330 606	...	
Surat	4 251	...	63 230	...	...	67 481	...	
Dángs (Leased) ... ..	...	...	...	...	655 608	655 608	...	
Panch Maháls	331 278	...	...	...	...	331 278	...	
Ahmedabad (Modása) ... ..	...	...	...	...	20 316	20 316	...	
Total, Northern Circle ...	1,369 39	...	63 230	...	676 284	2,109 264	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
East Khándesh	Sq. m. 595	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. 156	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. 27	Sq. m. 778	Rs. a. p. ...	
West Khándesh	637	...	185	...	568	1,390	...	
Násik ... ..	...	*735	104	...	374	1,213	14 0 0	*Government Resolution No. 7612 of 21st September 1905. Government Resolution No. 7614 of 21st September 1905. Government Resolution No. 8529 of 19th October 1905.
Ahmednagar	147	...	...	...	311	458	...	
Poona	163	...	...	25	316	504	...	
Sátára ... ..	...	...	80	...	534	614	...	
Sholápur ... ..	...	...	7	...	212	219	...	
Total, Central Circle ...	1,542	735	532	25	2,342	5,176	...	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Kánara, Northern Division ...	327	...	135	...	455	917	466 0 0	
Do. Southern do. ...	...	215	106	43	822	1,191	310 0 0	
Do. Western do. ...	70	...	...	...	970	1,040	146 0 0	
Belgaum	161	21	8	...	490	680	96 0 0	
Dhárwár	47	...	...	...	324	371	39 0 0	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	2	272	274	...	
Kolába	418	...	3	...	37	458	33 0 0	
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	
Total, Southern Circle ...	1,023	236	252	50	3,389	4,950	...	
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur	Sq. m. ac. ...	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. ac. 420 368	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac. 419 507	Rs. a. p. ...	Columns 2 and 4 show the areas as they existed at the time that the forests in the different Divisions were organized.
Nausháhro	202 176	...	...	...	1 143	210 434	18 11 9	
Hyderabad	225 142	...	...	...	14 350	242 61	37 13 0	
Jerruck	183 214	...	...	...	22 592	217 432	27 13 1	
Total, Sind Circle ...	610 532	...	420 368	...	38 445	1,090 154	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,544 571	971	1,267 598	75	6,446 89	13,325 418	...	

FORM No. 56.

B 749—30

NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.						
Division.	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Rs. a p.		Miles.	Rs. a p.
North Thána ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	270 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Others	14 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	284 9 0				284 9 0
Central Thána ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	1,833 14 6	Contribution for clearing the Bhatana Creek.	.....	500 0 0	.....
	Others	20 0 0		.....	500 0 0	2,353 14 6
	Total ...	1,853 14 6				
South Thána ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	2,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,200 0 0				2,200 0 0
Surat ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	26,299 14 9	Roads	19½	5,496 13 6	.....
	3 wells in the Dangs	288 2 0		19½	5,496 13 6	32,643 9 11
	Others	558 11 8				
Total ...	27,146 12 5					
Panch Mahála ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	5,771 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Godhra Nursery well	521 11 11				
	Total ...	6,292 11 11				6,292 11 11
Total, Northern Circle ...		37,777 15 10	.....	19½	5,996 13 6	43,774 13 4
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						
East Khándesh ...	Erection of Depôts at Dhanora and Chalisgaon.	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Forest Guards' huts at—					
	Umarti	326 0 0				
	Kusumba	3,152 0 0				
	Mohoralla	10 0 0				
Forest Rest-house at Tinshamli	3,152 0 0					
Well at Satrasen...	10 0 0					
Total ...	3,663 0 0				3,663 0 0	
West Khándesh ...	8 Forest Guards' huts	79 0 0	Dara Mandvi road and Charanmal road.	8½	2,206 0 0	.....
	Total ...	79 0 0			8½	2,206 0 0	2,285 0 0

and Buildings during 1905-1906.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12	13		14
	Rs. a. p.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	188 7 0	Cart tracks ...	...	146 9 0	335 0 0	
Total ...	188 7 0		...	146 9 0	335 0 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	141 7 0	Cart tracks ...	9	150 10 0	.....
Total ...	141 7 0		9	150 10 0	292 1 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment. Wells in Tansa Forests	733 0 3 10 10 0	Cart tracks ...	28	267 6 9	.....
Total ...	743 10 3		28	267 6 9	1,011 1 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment. Wells in the Dangs	791 5 11 188 3 3	Roads and bridges.	165	1,789 1 3	.....
Total ...	979 9 2		165	1,789 1 3	2,768 10 5	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment. Ratanpur post well	441 0 6 7 0 0	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	448 0 6		...	.....	448 0 6	
	2,501 1 11		202	2,353 11 0	4,854 12 11	
Repairs to Forest depôts	132 0 0	Repairs to following roads from—				
Do. do. Rest houses	62 0 0	Deozari to Yawal.	...	50 0 0	.....
Do. do. huts	11 0 0	Raver to Pal ..	...	199 0 0	.....
Do. do. Bungalow	1 0 0	Pal to Warkundia.	...	125 0 0	.....
Repairs to wells at—		Repairs to Satiabari road.	...	398 0 0	.....
Nimbadevi	...	Repairs to Asrabari road.	...	176 0 0	.....
Adawad	...	Tinshamli to Langda Amba.	...	15 0 0	.....
Tinshamli	23 0 0		...	963 0 0	1,192 0 0	
	229 0 0		...	...	...
Repairs to Guards' huts	68 0 0	Nil	...	...	...
Do. to bungalows at Lalling and Toranmal.	18 0 0		...	...	...
Do. to Range Office at Dhulia and Nawapur.	68 0 0		...	...	...
Do. to Depôt Houses	164 0 0		...	...	...
	318 0 0		...	...	318 0 0	

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—continued.		Ra.	Miles.	Ra.	Ra.
Násik	Forest Guards' huts	10	Road from Ambewadi to Bhawli in Igatpuri Range. For alignment of road from Chaokade to Ambe and Kharshet to Bhawde.	3	590	.....
				.....	10	.....
	Total ...	10		3	600	610
Ahmednagar	Out-houses and servants' quarters to Tale and Ghatghar Depôts.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,000		.....	.....	1,000
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....		.....	.....	.....
Sátára	Hirda Depôt at Mettalia in Mahabaleshwar Range.	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6 Plague Huts	18				
	Total ...	1,118				1,118
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....		.....	.....	.....
Famine and Fodder Division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Central Circle ...	5,870		11½	2,606	8,676
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
Kánara, Northern...	Rest-houses	2,317	Cart roads ...	26	11,516	.....
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment ...	3,457				
	Wells	672				
	Total ...	6,446		26	11,516	17,962
Kánara, Southern...	Rest-houses	2,118	Bridges, Culverts and Crossings on Forest Roads.	.....	2,716	.....
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	3,675	Wadehukli bungalow Road.	.....	12	.....
	Well at Kirwatti... ..	80				
	Total ...	5,873		.....	2,728	8,601
Kánara, Western ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	700	Cart roads ...	7	1,318	.....
	Total ...	700		7	1,318	2,018
Bélgaum	Houses for Subordinate Establishment ...	660	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wells	1,567				
	Total ...	2,227		.....	.....	2,227

and Buildings during 1905-1906—continued.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.	
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.		
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.		
Repairs to Forest Guards' huts ...	33	Repair to a road from Ambewadi to Bhawli.	...	99	.....	
Watcher for Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow at Násik.	64						
	97			...	99	196	
.....	
		
Repairs to 7 Forest Guards' huts and Rest-House at Patas.	30	.....	...	.....	.....
	30		...	.....	30	
Repairs to Forest Guards' huts ...	55	.....	...	.....	...
Repairs to Depôts	15						
	70		...	.....	70	
.....		
		
Repairs to hay press shade at Nawapur.	20	.....	...	.....	20	
	764		...	1,062	1,826		
Head-quarter houses	353	Cart roads ...	8	549	.....	Rs. 2,500 contributions to Local Funds.
Rest-houses ... ..	.....	Bridle-paths ...	...	188	.....	" 185 pay of temporary establishment.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	1,085					" 452 repairs to fences and levelling compounds.	
Others	173					Rs. 3,137 omitted in this Return.	
	1,611		8	737	2,348		
Head-quarter houses	144	Cart roads ...	...	777	.....	Rs. 900 contribution to Local Board.
Rest-houses	80					" 70 pay of temporary establishment.	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	507					Rs. 970 has been omitted in this Return.	
Others	139						
	870		...	777	1,647		
Head-quarter houses	34	Cart roads ...	...	1,068	.....	Rs. 700 contribution to Local Funds.
Rest-houses	45	Others ...	...	98	.....	" 108 pay of temporary establishment.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	688	.....	...	.....	.....	Rs. 808 omitted in this Return.
Others	137	.....	...	.....	.....
	904		...	1,166	2,070		
Rest-house	82	Cart roads ...	18	2,186	.....	Pay of temporary establishment Ra. 88 excluded.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	232	.....	...	.....	.....
	314		18	2,186	2,500		

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.					
Dhárwár ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment ...	Rs. 1,458 400	.....	Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	Well ...					
	Total ...	1,858			.....	1,858 0 0
Bijápúr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment ...	2,119	Wakan — Pilosari road.	½	439	2,558 0 0
		2,119		.....	439	2,558 0 0
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Southern Circle ...	19,223		33½	16,001	85,224 0 0
	SIND CIRCLE.					
Fukkur ...	Construction of two out-houses and one cook-room to Forest Bungalow at Raoti.	Rs. a. p. 100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of a compound wall to Forest Guards' Landhi at Naogath.	18 11 10				
	Do. at Ghumra ...	11 3 10				
	Total ...	129 15 8				129 15 8
Naushahro ..	Construction of a kacha Landhi for the Range Forest Officer, Kandiaro, at Kamaldero.	12 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	12 2 3				12 2 3
Hyderabad ...	Construction of 2 Inspection Bungalows at Khanate and Nurketi Forest.	1,100 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of a rest-house for the Range Forest Officer at Hyderabad.	523 0 0				
	Construction of a rest-house for Forest Guards at Lakhat Forest.	182 0 0				
	Construction of a rest-house for Forest Guards at Giderji Forest.	182 0 0				
	Erecting a compound wall to the Range Forest Officer, Sakrand's quarter at Mari.	67 10 3				
	Total ...	2,055 2 9				2,055 2 9
Jerrack ...	Construction of a single rest-house for Forest Guards at Lalang Forest.	182 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of a double rest-house for Forest Guards at Jurar Forest.	295 0 0				
	Total ...	477 0 0				477 0 0
	Total, Sind Circle ...	2,674 4 8				2,674 4 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	65,545 4 6		64½	24,803 13 6	90,349 2 0

and Buildings during 1905-1906—concluded.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12	13		14
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rest-house	109	Cart roads ...	...	1,048	.....	Rs. 101 on account of temporary Establishment excluded.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	231	.....	...	.....	.....
Others	95	.....	...	.....	.....
	435	.....	...	1,048	1,483	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	5	.....	...	.....	5	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	374	Band-Tivreh road. Kolatvira to Machi.	5 1	93 10	477	Rs. 193 incurred under AVIIc not included in this Statement.
	374		6	103	477	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	3	.....	...	.....	3	
	4,516	.....	32	6,017	10,533	
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Mirpur.	56 4 4	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairing 3 Landhis of Guards in Ghotki Range.	15 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Sukkur Depôt building.	48 5 9	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Jhali Ghat building ...	14 0 7	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Shikárpur Depôt building.	20 3 5	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Sadhar Ghat building at Shikárpur.	13 11 8	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Stewart Ghat building at Shikárpur.	1 12 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Jangaon Náka building at Shikárpur.	4 9 10	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Sadhar Naka building at Shikárpur.	7 4 4	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Rahuja.	28 12 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Ghat Munshi's rest-house at Rahuja.	29 12 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to gardner's pucca rest-house at Rahuja Nursery.	6 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
	245 11 11	.....	...	.....	245 11 11	
Repairs to Ghat building at Garhi Yasin.	12 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Depôt building at Lárkána.	48 7 2	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Depôt building at Sehwan.	48 11 8	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarters at Radhan.	26 10 0	.....	...	.....	.....
	135 12 10	.....	...	.....	135 12 10	Besides this, Rs. 1-8-0 was spent on the carriage of 15 logs to Puranodero for repairing a Landhi.
Repairs to Forest Bungalow at Miani Garden.	11 10 4	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Sakrand's quarter at Mari.	36 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to doors at old Fuleli Ghat.	0 2 0	.....	...	.....	.....
	47 12 4	.....	...	.....	47 12 4	
Repairs to Depôt Mansbi's Landhi at Keti Bandar.	13 2 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Viran's quarter at Jerruck.	79 3 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Ghorabari's Landhi at Kotri Allah Rakhio Shah.	38 11 3	.....	...	.....	.....
	131 0 3	.....	...	.....	131 0 3	
	560 5 4	.....	...	.....	560 5 4	
	8,841 7 3	.....	234	9,432 11 0	17,774 2 3	

FORM NO. 57.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1905-1906.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1904-1905.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.						DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total Cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
North Thána ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	2	3 ... 96	10 141 62	6 124 ...	3 47 7	22 312 165	24 312 165	17 312 ...	35 431 ...	2	3	19 312 ...	38 431 ...	5
Total ...		2	99	213	130	57	499	501	329	466	2	3	331	469	5
Central Thána ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	1 19 ...	16 19 89	10 222 47	... 148 ...	3 40 1	29 429 137	30 448 137	13 448 ...	38 933 ...	4	21	17 448 ...	59 933 ...	13
Total ...		20	124	279	148	44	695	615	461	1,021	4	21	465	1,042	13
South Thána ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	18 48 ...	16 4 94	65 81 129	2 33 111	5 52 39	108 170 373	126 218 373	83 186 ...	245 397 ...	10	66	93 186 ...	311 397 ...	33 32 ...
Total ...		66	114	295	146	96	651	717	269	642	10	66	279	708	65
Surat ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	*1 *2 ...	8 2 10	2 19 2	13 17 3	... ... ...	23 38 15	24 40 15	18 36 ...	61 70 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	18 36 ...	61 70 ...	5 2 ...
Total ...		3	20	23	33	...	76	79	54	131	...	...	54	131	7
Panch Maháls ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	8 17 ...	7 3 385	23 268 156	29 159 11	8 28 2	67 458 554	75 475 554	60 429 ...	174 917 ...	9	32	69 429 ...	206 917 ...	6 46 ...
Total ...		25	395	447	199	38	1,079	1,104	459	1,091	9	32	498	1,123	52
Total ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	30 86 ...	50 23 674	130 731 396	50 481 125	19 167 49	249 1,407 1,244	279 1,493 1,244	191 1,411 ...	553 2,798 ...	25	122	216 1,411 ...	675 2,798 ...	62 80 ...
Total, Northern Circle ...		116	752	1,257	656	235	2,900	3,016	1,602	3,351	25	122	1,627	3,473	142
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khándesh ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	10	7 3 49	44 115 66	134 483 9	22 125 5	207 726 129	217 726 129	164 726 ...	529 2,010 ...	19	42	183 726 ...	571 2,010 ...	34
Total ...		10	59	215	626	152	1,062	1,072	890	2,539	19	42	909	2,531	34
West Khándesh...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	46	21 7 169	65 156 173	105 343 17	8 32 6	199 533 365	245 533 365	168 533 ...	476 1,131 ...	25	49	193 533 ...	523 1,131 ...	52
Total ...		46	197	394	465	46	1,102	1,148	706	1,607	25	49	731	1,656	52
Násik ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	26	30 2 132	83 485 665	101 798 ...	25 115 13	239 1,400 810	265 1,400 810	182 1,400 ...	396 2,809 ...	23	52	211 1,400 ...	448 2,809 ...	54
Total ...		26	164	1,233	899	153	2,449	2,475	1,582	3,205	29	52	1,611	3,257	54
Ahmednagar ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	25 ... ...	... 8 19	17 245 38	257 971 ...	13 52 8	287 1,276 65	312 1,276 65	232 1,276 ...	615 2,656 ...	35	112	267 1,276 ...	727 2,656 ...	45
Total ...		25	27	300	1,228	73	1,623	1,653	1,503	3,271	35	112	1,543	3,383	45

(A) Means cases taken into Court.

(B) Represents cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

(C) Means undetected cases.

* Out of 3 cases shown as pending against "A" in last year's Form, 2 cases were subsequently compounded and are therefore shown under B.

FORM No. 57.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1905-1906—continued.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1904-1905.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.	
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.				
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—continued.																
Poona ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	5	6 53 38	55 883 191	23 1,781 41	15 127 10	104 2,844 230	109 2,844 280	80 2,844 ...	233 5,865 ...	10	15	97 2,844 ...	248 5,865 ...	19......	...
Total ...		5	97	1,129	1,850	152	3,228	3,233	2,924	6,098	10	15	2,934	6,113	19	...
Éátira ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	9	3 63 65	9 736 128	27 1,990 84	8 247 6	47 3,036 283	56 3,036 283	41 3,036 ...	151 5,165 ...	8	13	49 3,036 ...	164 5,165 ...	7......	...
Total ...		9	131	873	2,101	261	3,366	3,375	3,077	5,316	8	13	3,085	5,329	7	...
Eholápur ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	2 43 29	6 494 ...	... 5 ...	8 542 29	9 542 29	6 542 ...	15 1,425 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 542 ...	15 1,425 ...	2	1
Total ...		1	...	74	500	5	579	580	548	1,440	...	...	548	1,440	2	1
Total ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	122	67 136 472	275 2,663 1,290	658 6,860 151	91 703 48	1,091 10,362 1,961	1,213 10,362 1,931	873 10,362 ...	2,415 21,061 ...	126	283	999 10,362 ...	2,698 21,061 ...	213	1
Total, Central Circle ...		122	675	4,223	7,669	842	13,414	13,536	11,235	23,476	126	283	11,361	23,759	213	1
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Northern Division of Kánara ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	6	4 7 174	10 29 21	3 50 ...	7 35 2	24 121 197	30 121 197	16 121 ...	25 248 ...	5	8	21 121 ...	33 248 ...	9......	...
Total ...		6	185	60	53	44	342	348	187	273	5	8	142	281	9	...
Southern Division of Kánara ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	45	14 6 314	49 316 79	9 28 2	23 246 4	95 596 399	140 596 399	79 596 ...	114 808 ...	22	34	101 596 ...	148 808 ...	34	5
Total ...		45	334	444	39	273	1,090	1,135	675	922	22	34	697	956	34	5
Western Division of Kánara ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	3	1 12 188	15 759 127	1 27 ...	... 34 5	17 832 320	20 832 320	11 832 ...	14 2,400 ...	6	9	17 832 ...	23 2,400 ...	3......	...
Total ...		3	201	901	28	39	1,169	1,172	813	2,414	6	9	849	2,423	3	...
Belgaum Division ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	4 18 ...	... 2 165	2 174 61	1 293 ...	1 8 ...	4 477 226	8 495 226	3 468 ...	18 1,242 ...	2	6	5 468 ...	24 1,242 ...	3......	...
Total ...		22	167	237	294	9	707	729	471	1,260	2	6	473	1,266	30	...
Dhárwár Division ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	3 ... ...	... ... 39	11 50 10	3 44 ...	... 6 ...	14 100 49	17 100 49	5 100 ...	15 307 ...	4	23	9 100 ...	38 307 ...	8......	...
Total ...		3	39	71	47	6	163	166	105	322	4	23	109	345	8	...
Eijápur Division ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	21 8 ...	... ... 25	38 40 25	61 363 1	8 30 1	107 433 52	128 441 52	106 430 ...	406 1,049 ...	8	60	114 430 ...	466 1,049 ...	14......	...
Total ...		29	25	103	425	39	592	621	536	1,455	8	60	544	1,515	25	...

(A) Means cases taken into Court.
 (B) Represents cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1872.
 (C) Means undetected cases.

FORM No. 57.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1905-1906—concluded.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1904-1905.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.						Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.					
							Cases.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE —continued.																
Kolába Division...	{ (A) ... 52 (B) ... (C) ...	31	121	154	31	337	389	207	666	41	197	338	863	51	...	
		34	199	223	78	534	534	534	1,319	...	...	534	1,319	...	...
		107	196	27	11	341	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	172	516	404	120	1,212	1,264	831	1,985	41	197	872	2,162	51	...	
Ratrágiri Division	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
		1	12	...	6	19	19	19	27	...	...	19	27	...	...
		2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	13	...	6	23	22	20	29	...	...	20	29	...	...
Total ...	{ (A) ... 134 (B) ... 26 (C) ...	50	247	232	70	599	733	518	1,200	88	337	606	1,597	122	5	
		62	1,579	1,028	443	3,112	3,138	3,100	7,400	...	...	3,100	7,400	38	...
		1,014	519	30	23	1,586	1,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Southern Circle ...	160	1,126	2,345	1,290	536	5,297	5,457	3,618	8,660	88	337	3,706	8,997	160	5	
SIND CIRCLE.																
Sukkur	{ (A) ... 8 (B) ... (C) ...	...	30	9	...	39	47	30	46	7	24	37	70	10	...
		...	100	228	1	329	329	329	334	...	...	329	334	...	...
		20	31	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	20	161	237	1	419	427	359	380	7	24	366	404	10	...	
Naushahro	{ (A) ... 13 (B) ... (C) ...	...	3	...	19	22	35	25	38	7	10	32	43	3	...
		...	93	159	...	252	252	252	252	...	...	252	252	...	...
		12	34	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	12	130	159	19	320	333	277	290	7	10	284	300	3	...	
Hyderabad	{ (A) ... 8 (B) ... (C) ...	...	27	5	19	51	59	43	84	4	12	47	96	12	...
		...	97	394	...	491	491	491	1,206	...	...	491	1,206	...	...
		7	5	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	7	129	399	19	554	562	534	1,290	4	12	536	1,302	12	...	
Jerruck	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	...	2	...	2	4	4	2	3	...	...	2	3	2	...
		...	75	703	...	778	778	778	779	...	...	778	779	...	...
		5	6	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	7	81	703	2	793	793	780	782	...	...	780	782	2	...
Total ...	{ (A) ... 29 (B) ... (C) ...	2	60	14	40	116	145	100	171	18	46	118	217	27	...	
		...	365	1,484	1	1,850	1,850	1,850	2,571	...	...	1,850	2,571	...	...
		44	76	...	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Sind Circle ...	29	46	501	1,498	41	2,086	2,115	1,950	2,742	13	46	1,063	2,788	27	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	427	2,599	8,331	11,113	1,654	23,697	24,124	18,405	33,229	257	783	18,662	39,017	542	6	

(A) Means cases taken into Court.
(B) Represents cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1873.
(C) Means undetected cases.

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1905-1906.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1904-1905.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
North Thána	Máhim ... ..	...	71,443	76,398	4,748	71,650	1,175 10 6	
	Dáhnú ... ..	...	97,251	78,897	1,858	77,039	861 2 6	
	Umbargaon ... ..	...	37,489	57,955	692	57,263	815 2 0	
	Total ... ..	...	206,183	213,250	7,298	205,952	2,851 15 0	
Central Thána	Bassein ... ..	...	51,150	54,348	1,255	53,093	} 3,239 0 6	
	Wáda ... ..	...	74,778	79,743	8,991	70,752		
	Khárdi ... ..	...	63,723	64,955	2,955	62,000		
	Mokháda ... ..	...	34,863	36,539	1,172	35,367		
	Total ... ..	...	224,514	235,590	14,403	221,187	3,239 0 6	
South Thána	Sáissette ... ..	...	14,327	14,740	755	13,985	93 0 0	
	Kalyán ... ..	...	31,026	31,624	2,051	29,573	130 8 6	
	Bhivndi ... ..	...	36,792	40,134	1,688	38,446	324 5 6	
	Sháhápar ... ..	...	64,125	55,791	6,131	49,660	1,439 11 9	
	Murbád ... ..	...	54,887	67,717	1,907	65,810	153 9 0	
	Total ... ..	...	201,157	210,006	12,532	197,474	2,141 2 9	
Surat	North Dángs ... ..	...	...	10,161	9,411	750	36 9 0	
	South Dángs ... ..	...	...	9,936	800	9,136	452 12 10	
	Centarl Dángs ... ..	...	...	9,374	7,708	1,666	233 4 9	
	Mándvi ... ..	...	40,523	40,543	60	40,483	2,373 2 4	
	Bulsár-Chikhli ... ..	...	2,807	2,809	10	2,799	20 14 0	
	Total ... ..	...	43,330	72,828	17,989	54,839	3,116 10 11	
Panch Maháls	Godhra ... ..	...	47,742	89,311	28,304	61,037	2,068 9 0	
	Károl ... ..	...	11,877	21,532	5,620	15,962	492 2 9	
	Hárol ... ..	...	16,854	28,039	8,451	19,638	440 6 10	
	Dohad ... ..	...	35,870	46,241	11,922	34,319	492 6 10	
	Jhálod ... ..	...	15,299	26,865	4,419	22,446	3,243 0 0	
	Total ... ..	...	127,642	212,118	58,716	153,402	3,525 13 8	
	Total, Northern Circle.	...	802,826	943,792	110,933	832,854	14,925 0 4	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
East Khándesh	Amalner ... ..	...	20,937	20,937	200	20,737	21 0 0	
	Páchora ... ..	...	12,611	12,836	279	12,557	.....
	Bhadgaon ... ..	...	16,778	16,778	5	16,773	110 0 0	
	Bhusával ... ..	...	24,249	24,307	565	23,742	25 0 0	
	Edalabad ... ..	...	41,316	41,576	1,253	40,323	37 0 0	
	Cháalisgaon ... ..	...	42,850	45,692	1,775	43,917	53 0 0	
	Chopda ... ..	...	106,514	107,705	5,566	102,139	504 0 0	
	Erandol ... ..	...	17,404	17,539	50	17,489	19 0 0	
	Jalgaon ... ..	...	13,155	13,911	410	13,501	.....
	Jánner ... ..	...	42,503	42,623	113	42,510	.....
	Ráver ... ..	...	75,460	76,210	2,910	73,300	331 0 0	
	Yával ... ..	...	56,945	78,000	30,242	47,758	295 0 0	
	Total ... ..	...	470,727	498,114	43,368	454,746	1,395 0 0	

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1905-1906—continued.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1904-1905.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —continued.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
West Khandesh	Dhulia ... ..	...	75,522	75,710	460	75,250	92 0 0	
	Sindkheda ... ..	...					
	Nandurbár ... ..	...	41,446	125,067	96,878	28,159	383 0 0	
	Navápur ... ..	...					
	Pimpalner ... ..	...	97,147	133,962	54,088	79,274	91 0 0	
	Nizámpur ... ..	...					
	Sháháda ... ..	...	82,166	83,199	12,501	70,698	366 0 0	
	Shirpur ... ..	...	196,534	206,341	52,075	154,266	561 0 0	
Taloda ... ..	...						
Akrani ... ..	...		222,890	265,058	106,230	158,828	36 0 0	
	Total ... ..	...	715,705	889,337	322,832	566,505	1,529 0 0	
Nasik	Násik ... ..	...	39,956	41,617	976	40,641	100 0 0	
	Igatpuri ... ..	...	52,024	53,671	553	53,118	110 0 0	
	Sinnar ... ..	...	31,488	31,638	334	31,304	4 0 0	
	Dindori ... ..	...	45,744	53,484	3,743	49,741	26 0 0	
	Niphád ... ..	...	2,543	2,543	5	2,538	.....
	Chándor ... ..	...	21,602	21,814	12	21,802	15 0 0	
	Yeola ... ..	...	24,000	24,218	...	24,218	2 0 0	
	Báglán ... ..	...	116,824	120,999	3,626	117,473	207 0 0	
	Kalvan ... ..	...	106,960	107,784	1,405	106,379	188 0 0	
	Peint ... ..	...	104,082	107,218	2,458	104,760	176 0 0	
	Málegaon ... ..	...	109,402	109,385	125	109,260	56 0 0	
	Nándgaon ... ..	...	101,046	101,794	2,198	99,596	136 0 0	
		Total	755,671	776,165	15,335	760,830	1,020 0 0
Ahmednagar	Nagar ... ..	...	17,252	17,703	6	17,697	.....
	Shrigonda ... ..	...	23,699	25,704	5	25,699	.....
	Karjat ... ..	...	13,472	13,564	...	13,564	.....
	Jámkhed ... ..	...	21,688	21,851	15	21,836	.....
	Shevgaon ... ..	...	19,673	19,696	14	19,682	.....
	Nevása ... ..	...					.....
	Kopargao ... ..	...	3,838	3,875	...	3,875	.....
	Sangamner ... ..	...	59,470	59,510	1	59,509	.....
	Akola ... ..	...	66,342	66,342	16	66,326	.....
Rájur ... ..	...	65,033	65,171	3,254	61,917	.....	
	Total ... ..	...	292,467	293,416	3,311	290,105	.....
Poona	Junnar ... ..	...	46,781	46,985	411	46,574	.....
	Indápur ... ..	...	16,394	16,519	...	16,519	.....
	Khed ... ..	...	46,925	46,443	50	46,393	40 0 0	
	Ambegaon ... ..	...	40,758	40,835	20	40,815	.....
	Sirúr ... ..	...	11,941	11,941	...	11,941	.....
	Purandhar ... ..	...	14,707	14,719	25	14,694	141 0 0	
	Bhimthadi ... ..	...	10,123	10,125	...	10,125	.....
	Dhond ... ..	...	23,151	23,344	60	23,284	.....
	Haveli ... ..	...	30,850	31,073	271	30,802	259 0 0	
	Mulshi ... ..	...	25,833	25,850	1,922	23,928	18 0 0	
	Mával ... ..	...	49,058	49,845	397	49,448	26 0 0	
	Total ... ..	...	320,521	322,679	3,166	319,523	484 0 0	
Satára	Mahábaleshvar ... ..	...	42,903	43,193	225	42,968	.....
	Mán ... ..	...	27,130	27,098	...	27,098	.....
	Khatáv ... ..	...	13,469	13,470	...	13,470	.....
	Karád ... ..	...	23,707	23,914	12	23,902	.....
	Wái ... { Wái ... ..	...	33,141	33,264	431	32,833	.....
	{ Kbandála ... ..	...					.....
	Koregaon ... ..	...	24,334	24,335	25	24,310	.....
	Sátára ... ..	...	20,701	20,873	228	20,645	.....
	Tásgaon. { Tásgaon ... ..	...	33,405	33,415	...	33,415	.....
	{ Khánápur ... ..	...					.....
	Jávli ... ..	...	57,222	57,632	203	57,429	.....
	Valva ... ..	...	4,038	4,074	15	4,059	.....
	Shirála ... ..	...	32,164	32,314	156	32,158	.....
Pátan ... ..	...	73,697	74,156	773	73,383	.....	
	Total ... ..	...	390,911	392,738	2,068	390,670	.....

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1905-1906—continued.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1904-1905.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —concluded.							
Sholapur ...	Sholapur ...	...	38,271	38,271	...	38,271	.....
	Barsi ...	...	5,938	6,338	...	6,338	.....
	Madhya ...	...	31,704	31,726	...	31,726	.....
	Karmala ...	...	33,578	33,578	...	33,578	.....
	Pandharpur ...	...	4,007	4,007	...	4,007	.....
	Sangola ...	...	11,641	11,641	...	11,641	.....
	Malsiras ...	...	14,384	14,384	...	14,384	.....
	Total ...	...	139,518	139,945	...	139,945	.....
	Total, Central Circle...	...	3,085,520	3,312,394	390,070	2,922,324	4,428	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, Northern Division.	Haliyal ...	1887-88 ...	32,247	42,531	3,607	38,924	2,065 0 0	
	Bomanhalli ...	„ ...	20,063	38,698	5,484	33,214	2,147 0 0	
	Kulgi ...	„ ...	55,664	56,729	11,718	45,011	720 0 0	
	Dandeli ...	„ ...	45,141	52,004	20,439	31,565	998 0 0	
	Gund ...	1888-89 ...	43,778	46,610	14,834	31,776	260 0 0	
	Supa ...	„ ...	46,924	4,563	2,058	2,505	537 0 0	
	Total ...	...	243,817	241,135	58,140	182,995	6,722 0 0	
Kánara, Southern Division.	Yellapur Block 13 ...	1888-89 ...	69,164	4,657	...	4,657	1,111 0 0	
	Do. 17 ...	1897-98 ...		10,078	3,477	6,601		
	Do. 12 ...	1902-03 ...		11,065	4,245	6,820		
	Kirwatti Block 13 ...	1888-89 ...		66,972	12,788	54,184		1,846 0 0
	Do. 14 ...	„ ...						
	Do. 15 ...	1894-95 ...						
	Do. 16 ...	1902-03 ...	18,417	6,776	11,641	392 0 0		
	Bhartanalli Block 18 ...	1894-95 ...						
Do. 21 ...	1902-03 ...	54,142	65,378	19,651	45,697	517 0 0		
Mundgod ...	1888-89 ...							
	Total ...	...	123,306	176,567	46,967	129,600	4,166 0 0	
Kánara, Western Division.	Karwar ...	1887-88 ...	34,433	36,294	1,697	34,597	1,208 0 0	
	Ankola ...	1888-89 ...	24,594	25,039	112	24,927	745 0 0	
	Kumta ...	1899-1900 ...	15,746	16,255	85	16,170	291 0 0	
	Honavar ...	1900-01 ...	7,202	7,360	32	7,328	141 0 0	
	Bhatkal ...	1899-1900 ...	829	914	7	907	135 0 0	
	Total ...	...	82,804	85,862	1,933	83,929	2,520 0 0	
Belgaum Division ...	Belgaum ...	1888-89 ...	2,256	2,473	666	1,807	269 0 0	
	Khanapur, East ...	1886-87 ...	56,042	60,577	1,825	58,752	1,972 0 0	
	Khanapur, West ...	1889-90 ...	29,445	31,275	770	30,505	676 0 0	
	Chikodi ...	1897-98 ...	2,767	3,980	42	3,938	153 0 0	
	Gokak-Samgaon ...	1894-95 ...	1,643	77,000	117	76,883	87 0 0	
	Total ...	...	92,153	175,305	3,420	171,885	3,157 0 0	
Dharwar Division ...	Dharwar ...	1888-89 ...	14,826	23,723	967	22,756	614 0 0	
	Kalghatgi ...	„ ...	10,067	11,952	1,824	10,128	337 0 0	
	Bankapur ...	„ ...	2,246	2,646	...	2,646	139 0 0	
	Hangal ...	„ ...	944	439	..	439	151 0 0	
	Total ...	...	28,083	38,760	2,791	35,969	1,241 0 0	
Bijapur Division ...	Bagalkot ...	1889-90 ...	19,226	22,331	680	21,651	10 0 0	
	Badami ...	„ ...	35,839	37,680	1,878	35,802	.....
	Total ...	...	55,065	60,011	2,558	57,453	10 0 0	

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1905-1906—concluded.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1904-1905.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—concluded.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		
Kolába Division ...	Alibág ...	1892-93 ...	13,265	22,075	152	21,923	130 0 0		
	Pen ...	1894-95 ...	3,761	3,947	447	3,500	130 0 0		
	Panvel ...	1892-93 ...	986	8,535	...	8,535	53 0 0		
	Karjat ...	" ...	32,284	32,673	2,112	30,561	120 0 0		
	Khálapur ...	1887-88 ...	21,663	21,866	1,195	20,671	75 0 0		
	Nágothna ...	1892-93 ...	144	1,436	44	1,392	200 0 0		
	Roha ...	" ...	14,599	19,754	463	19,291	87 0 0		
	Mángaon ...	" ...	909	1,536	...	1,536	60 0 0		
	Mahád ...	" ...	1,826	1,736	2	1,734	60 0 0		
	Dápoli ...	" ...	279	514	3	511	25 0 0		
	Total ...	...	89,706	1,14,072	4,418	1,09,654	940 0 0	
Ratnágiri Division ...	Dápoli ...	1869-90 ...	498	511	1	510	8 0 0		
	Khed ...	1892-93 ...	6,435	6,435	5	6,430			
	Chiplún ...	" ...	798	798	...	798			
	Sangameshvar ...	" ...	3,101	3,101	26	3,075	6 0 0		
	Ratnágiri ...	" ...	277	277	...	277			
	Rájapur ...	" ...	322	322	...	322			
	Deogad ...	" ...	11	11	...	11	7 0 0		
	Málvan ...	1839-90 ...	625	625	...	625			
Vengurla ...	1892-93 ...	9	9	...	9				
	Total ...	...	12,076	12,089	32	12,057	21 0 0	
	Total, Southern Circle.	...	727,010	903,801	120,259	783,542	18,777 0 0		
	SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur ...	Mirpur Range ...	Not known.	42,722	43,664	223	43,441	144 0 0		
	Chotki ...		30,888	30,953	12	30,941	64 0 0		
	Sadhuja ...		43,912	45,126	133	44,993	75 4 5		
	Rohri ...		28,605	30,602	8	30,594	80 0 0		
	Abad ...		43,621	43,510	127	43,383	120 6 4		
	Kashmore ...		1895-96 ...	25,720	25,325	...	25,325	
	Sukkur ...		Not known.	27,317	26,817	...	26,817	16 0 0	
	Kot Sultán ...		1885-86 & 1887-88.	23,255	23,255	...	23,255	
	Total ...	...	266,010	269,252	503	268,749	499 10 9	
Nausháhro ...	Nausháhro Abro ...	Not known.	30,504	32,173	14	32,159	.....	
	Lárkána ...		25,510	24,937	180	24,757	.....	
	Tigir ...		21,072	21,074	1	21,073	.....	
	Sehwán ...		22,527	24,858	...	24,858	.....	
	Kandiáro ...		28,835	31,792	...	31,792	.....	
	Total ...	...	128,448	134,834	195	134,639	.....	
Hyderabad ...	Sakrand ...	Not known.	41,916	49,800	112	49,688	.....	
	Hála ...		43,015	49,330	60	49,270	.....	
	Unarpur ...		30,704	26,312	...	26,312	.....	
	Miáni ...		24,696	27,210	...	27,210	.....	
	Hyderabad ...		2,289	2,289	...	2,289	.....	
	Total ...	...	142,620	154,941	172	154,769	.....	
Jerruck ...	Viran ...	Not known.	26,079	25,529	2	25,527	.....	
	Ghorabari ...		27,371	27,113	...	27,113	.....	
	Penah ...		21,107	21,492	42	21,450	.....	
	Sháhbandar ...		30,691	32,111	260	31,851	.....	
	Mulchand ...		23,914	23,932	...	23,932	.....	
	Katiar ...		9,418	9,135	13	9,122	.....	
	Total ...	...	138,530	139,312	317	138,995	...	
	Total, Sind ...	...	675,683	698,339	1,187	697,152	499 10 9	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	5,291,044	5,858,356	622,454	5,235,872	38,629 11 1	

FORM NO. 59.—Area closed and open to Grazing during 1905-1906.

Division.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.						REMARKS.
	Closed to all animals.		Closed to browsers (camels, goats or sheep).		Open to all animals.	Total area.	
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	
RESERVED FORESTS.							
North Thina	85 55	3 0	334 241	.....	216 186	334 241	
Central do.	73 350	.....	368 294	.....	239 584	368 294	
South do.	94 160	.....	330 606	.....	236 446	330 606	
Surat	36 0	31 481	67 481	.....	.....	67 481	
Panch Mahals	120 450	13 0	331 278	.....	197 468	331 278	
Dangs (Leased) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 77	217 77	
Ahmedabad (Modasa) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 316	20 316	Wanjaris' and Gawlis' cattle may only graze in the reserves on payment of Re. 1 per head.
Total, Reserved Forests	414 375	47 481	1,432 620	.....	1,208 157	1,670 373	
PROTECTED FORESTS.							
North Thina ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 210	146 210	
Central do. ... ..	.....	.....	3 631	.....	102 85	102 85	
South do. ... ..	.....	.....	10 0	.....	154 354	154 354	
Dangs (Leased) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 531	438 531	
Total, Protected Forests ... ..	.....	.....	13 631	.....	841 540	841 540	
Total, Northern Circle	414 375	47 481	1,446 611	.....	2,050 57	2,512 273	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FORESTS.							
East Khândesh	262 0	.....	.....	.....	551 0	813 0	
West do.	332 0	.....	.....	.....	1,307 0	1,639 0	
Nasik	256 0	30 0	823 0	.....	160 0	1,274 0	
Ahmednagar	53 0	.....	395 0	.....	389 0	837 0	
Poona	145 0	77 0	280 0	.....	210 0	712 0	
Sâtara	126 0	211 0	276 0	.....	93 0	706 0	
Sholapur	14 0	.....	205 0	.....	58 0	277 0	
Total	1,188 0	318 0	1,984 0	.....	2,768 0	6,258 0	
PROTECTED FORESTS.							
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 0	87 0	
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	.....	11 0	
Sâtara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	1 0	
Total ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	88 0	99 0	
Total for Central Circle	1,188 0	318 0	1,995 0	.....	2,856 0	6,357 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kanara, Northern Division	263 0	.....	11 0	.....	643 0	917 0	
Do. Southern do.	185 0	.....	.....	.....	1,006 0	1,191 0	
Do. Western do.	80 0	.....	.....	.....	960 0	1,040 0	
Belgaum	63 0	.....	618 0	.....	.....	681 0	
Dharwar	21 0	16	.....	.....	334 0	371 0	
Bijapur	94 0	.....	.....	.....	180 0	274 0	
Kolaba	59 0	.....	399 0	.....	.....	458 0	
Ratnâgiri	15 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0	19 0	
Total for Southern Circle	780 0	16	1,028 0	.....	3,127 0	4,951 0	
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sukkur	61 457	.....	195 301	.....	163 334	420 452	
Nansâhro	32 136	.....	131 898	.....	46 540	210 434	
Hyderabad... ..	39 238	.....	63 121	.....	139 342	242 61	
Jerruck	33 222	.....	61 367	.....	122 433	217 432	
Total for Sind Circle	166 413	.....	451 547	.....	472 419	1,091 99	
GRAND TOTAL	2,549 148	381 481	4,921 518	.....	8,505 476	14,911 372	

Division.	GRAZING ON PAYMENT—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
	At full rates.						At privileged rates.						Fees received.	
	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Actual.	Value at full rates.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
RESERVED FOREST.														
North Thána ...	...	109	...	...	...	68 2 0	4	582	...	...	...	110 2 0	368 12 0
Central Thána ...	4	896	...	...	...	558 12 0	348	601	...	...	...	211 9 0	840 10 0
South Thána ...	56	993	...	...	...	690 10 0	492	3,504	...	...	...	894 14 0	2,805 0 0
Surat ...	...	36	...	...	...	36 0 0	1,456	4,493	...	...	...	743 10 0	5,949 0 0
Panch Maháls ...	493	450	...	...	13	813 8 0	1,311	3,256	...	...	...	396 4 0	2,939 0 0
Total, Reserved Forest ...	553	2,474	...	...	13	2,167 0 0	3,611	12,436	...	...	...	2,356 7 0	12,902 6 0
PROTECTED FORESTS ...						Nil.								
Total, Northern Circle ...	553	2,474	...	...	13	2,167 0 0	3,611	12,436	...	...	...	2,356 7 0	12,902 6 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.														
East Khándesh * ...	271	577	2,980	...	76	1,356 0 0	574	5,747	...	...	9	1,807 0 0	6,330 0 0
West Khándesh ...	2,416	16,334	76,843	...	1,129	33,290 0 0	4,186	23,743	...	...	1,037	7,360 0 0	28,966 0 0
Násik ...	...	6,572	56,251	...	...	14,849 0 0	...	233,379	86,349	...	2,090	42,537 0 0	2,51,752 0 0
Ahmednagar ...	186	685	...	...	...	1,009 0 0	2,463	87,050	46,540	...	1,127	18,633 0 0	1,13,910 0 0
Poona † ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,977 0 0	.....
Sátára ‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	34	...	...	...	4 0 0	34 0 0
Total, Central Circle ...	2,873	24,768	136,074	...	1,205	50,604 0 0	7,223	349,953	132,885	...	4,063	76,318 0 0	4,00,992 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.														
Kánara, Northern ...	200	...	43	...	...	214 0 0	59,814	129	...	10	...	8,835 0 0	59,848 0 0
Do. Southern ...	947	...	769	...	...	1,193 0 0	127,333	306	...	...	...	17,780 0 0	1,27,405 0 0
Do. Western ...	7	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	111,768	413	...	1	...	15,883 0 0	1,11,845 0 0
Belgaum ...	754	...	...	...	...	508 0 0	64,698	1,173	1	...	...	16,268 0 0	64,994 0 0
Dhárwár ...	4,448	...	1,293	...	...	3,211 0 0	52,477	4,439	...	...	...	13,112 0 0	53,033 0 0
Kolíba ...	163	...	...	...	...	163 0 0	74,550	...	...	...	...	10,302 0 0	74,550 0 0
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	1 0 0	8 0 0
Total, Southern Circle ...	6,519	...	2,105	...	...	5,296 0 0	490,645	6,465	1	11	...	82,181 0 0	4,91,633 0 0
SIND CIRCLE.														
Fakkur ...	1,189	1,476	6,295	43	121	6,152 0 0	542	1,195	1,855	77	74	2,212 0 0	3,917 0 0	
Nausháho ...	5,702	4,376	30,364	630	170	7,259 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	2,325	2,778	24,090	465	4	16,025 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jerruck ...	2,151	1,754	9,566	552	85	11,429 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	11,367	10,384	70,815	1,690	350	40,865 0 0	542	1,195	1,855	77	74	2,212 0 0	3,917 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,938	...	203,994	1,690	1,593	98,832 0 0	865,605	141,205	78	4,148	1,63,067 7 0	9,08,694 6 0		

* In addition to the actuals shown Rs. 47,779 have been collected by village officers and communicated by the Collector in lump sum the details of cattle are not available.
† Information as to the different kinds of cattle is not available either in the Mámátdár's offices or in the Range Forest offices, as the grazing fees were collected in lump sums in most of the Ranges, hence columns 2 to 12 and 14 to 23 are blank.
‡ The detail of animals grazed in State Forests is not available, but the total number of animals of all kinds grazed on payment of fees during 1906-08 is estimated at 70,000.
§ Includes Rs. 1,572 share paid to Revenue Department.

in the State Forests during 1905-1906.

GRAZING FEE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
By right under Settlement.						During pleasure of Government, or otherwise than under settlement.						Total value of Fees at full rates.	Grand Total of value at full rates.
Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
					Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	13,006	80,252	...	...	...	66,415 0 0	66,415 0 0	66,851 14 0
...	13,050	45,445	...	...	...	44,715 10 0	44,715 10 0	46,115 0 0
...	9,322	89,596	...	...	...	2,96,754 0 0	2,96,754 0 0	3,00,249 10 0
...	19,964	...	...	...	19,964 0 0	19,964 0 0	25,949 0 0
...	12,865	56,149	...	...	2,306	26,610 7 0	26,610 7 0	30,362 15 0
...	48,243	291,406	...	...	2,306	4,54,459 1 0	4,54,459 1 0	4,69,528 7 0
...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48,243	291,406	...	...	2,306	4,54,459 1 0	4,54,459 1 0	4,69,528 7 0
...	1,579	9,585	...	...	...	11,164 0 0	11,164 0 0	18,850 0 0
...	784	13,228	...	...	100	14,112 0 0	14,112 0 0	76,368 0 0
...	5,850	...	...	...	5,850 0 0	5,850 0 0	2,72,451 0 0
...	1,14,919 0 0
...
...
...	34 0 0
...	2,363	28,668	...	...	100	31,126 0 0	31,126 0 0	4,82,622 0 0
...	60,062 0 0
...	1,28,598 0 0
...	1,11,852 0 0
...	65,502 0 0
...	56,244 0 0
...	74,713 0 0
...	8 0 0
...	4,96,979 0 0
1,300	5,438	...	...	80	9,131 0 0	63	349	...	...	456	506 0 0	9,637 0 0	19,106 0 0
958	3,437	...	...	22	3,657 0 0	154	494	411	50	229	865 0 0	4,522 0 0	11,781 0 0
78	745	...	...	...	802 0 0	101	229	384	312	218	1,417 0 0	2,219 0 0	18,244 0 0
606	632	91	2	10	2,114 0 0	406	802	1,897	769	1,750	3,713 0 0	5,827 0 0	17,256 0 0
2,942	10,252	91	2	112	15,704 0 0	724	1,874	2,692	1,131	2,653	6,501 0 0	22,205 0 0	66,387 0 0
2,942	10,252	91	2	112	15,704 0 0	51,330	3,21,943	2,692	1,131	5,059	4,92,086 1 0	5,07,790 1 0	15,15,576 7 0

FORM No. 61.—Statement showing Area of Plantations in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1905-1906.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	AREA IN ACRES.				EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM COMMENCEMENT.		Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation of plantation.	REMARKS.
		On 1st July 1905.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1906.	Creation.	Up-keep.	Creation.	Up-keep.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
North Thána	Regular plantations	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central Thána	Do.	1,983	4,706	19	6,670	...	633 13 6	...	...	...	...
South Thána	Do.	34	16	...	50	...	41 7 6	...	...	...	...
Surat	Do.	1,395	...	...	1,335	...	1,685 4 7	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls	Do.	265	362	186	441	...	1,115 9 2	...	...	...	...
Total, Regular plantations		3,677	5,084	205	8,556	...	3,476 2 9	...	...	...	...
North Thána	Cultural operations	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána	Do.	816	...	174	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Thána	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	Do.	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Cultural operations		816	...	174	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Circle		4,493	5,084	379	9,198	...	3,476 2 9	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khándesh	Regular plantations	1,476	262	...	1,738	...	523 0 0	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	Do.	20	20	40	...	116	25 0 0	...	...	...	...
Násik	Do.	274	969	119	1,124	410	178 0 0	...	...	85	...	
Ahmednagar	Do.	1,131	8	1,131	8	12	94 0 0	12	94	...	...
Poona	Do.	2,548	867	677	2,738	156	225 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sátára	Do.	1,494	1	1,486	9	...	530 0 0	...	530	...	...
Sholápur	Do.	272	1,361	63	1,570	527	26 0 0	527	26	...	...
Total, Regular plantations		7,215	3,488	3,516	7,187	1,221	1,601 0 0	539	650	55	...	
East Khándesh	Cultural operations	...	4,722	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	Do.	...	7,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik	Do.	...	26	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	Do.	...	766	...	...	1,229	...	1,229	...	...	...
Poona	Do.	...	3,919	...	...	1,401	3,620 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sátára	Do.	...	268	...	...	1,820	...	1,820	...	...	...
Sholápur	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Cultural operations		...	17,161	...	...	4,963	3,620 0 0	3,049	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle		7,215	20,649	3,516	7,187	6,184	5,221 0 0	3,588	650	85	...	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, Western	Regular plantations	346	9	...	355	270	...	15,247	7,381	341	4,273	
	Cultural operations	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	Regular plantations	184	...	...	184	36	...	612	...	...	...
	Cultural operations	206	...	...	206	...	...	16	70	...	...
Dhárwár	Regular plantations	377	...	...	377	8	...	...	...	162	...	
	Cultural operations	178	...	...	178	...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	Regular plantations	1,267	32	...	1,299	21	...	2,391	...	89	2,012	
	Cultural operations	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	Regular plantations	130	...	...	130	60	21 0 0	2,872	1,427	50	3,333	
Total ... { Regular plantations		2,304	41	...	2,345	395	21 0 0	21,122	8,808	642	9,618	
Total ... { Cultural operations		427	...	36	391	...	13 0 0	16	70	...	...
Total, Southern Circle		2,731	41	36	2,736	395	34 0 0	21,138	8,878	642	9,618	
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur	Regular plantations	1,339	553	8	1,904	612	2,927 0 0	1,017	24,861	185	2,760	
Naushábro	Do.	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	Do.	369	75	23	421	111	805 0 0	Not yet ascertained	...	318	...	
Jerruck	Do.	182	75	...	257	217	359 0 0	Do.	...	...	...
Total, Regular plantations		1,910	712	31	2,591	940	4,091 0 0	1,017	24,861	503	2,760	
Sukkur	Cultural operations	3,547	888	457	3,978	64	...	217	...	...	...
Naushábro	Do.	8,642	701	1,906	7,437	14	724 0 0	Not yet ascertained	...	...	...
Hyderabad	Do.	22,833	3,170	1,226	24,777	141	1,249 0 0	Do.	...	...	...
Jerruck	Do.	4,603	1,951	...	6,554	363	516 0 0	Do.	...	...	...
Total, Cultural operations		39,625	6,710	3,569	42,746	575	2,489 0 0	217	...	...	...
Total, Sind Circle		41,535	7,422	3,620	45,337	1,515	6,580 0 0	1,234	24,861	503	2,760	
GRAND TOTAL		55,974	33,196	7,561	64,458	8,094	15,311 2 9	25,900	34,369	1,230	12,875	

The figures in column 4 under cultural operations have not been carried over to column 6 for the reasons explained in para. 34 of the report for 1900-1901.

APPENDIX.

FORM No. 62.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel,*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>															
North Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,860	...	1,667	...	4,527	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána ... ..	...	1,282	...	...	1,282	1,785	95,005	6,300	...	103,040	...	...	...	...	...
South Thána ... ..	...	19,760	...	...	19,760	465	107,622	6,990	...	115,077	...	27,608	...	...	27,608
Surat ... ..	...	36,449	...	...	36,449	...	32,864	719	...	33,583	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	21,199	151	...	21,350	805	270,833	38,738	...	310,376	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Reserved ...	...	78,690	151	...	78,841	5,865	506,324	54,414	...	566,603	...	27,608	...	...	27,608
<i>Protected.</i>															
Leased Forests ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
South Thána ... ..	...	331	...	...	331	...	11,681	...	...	11,681	...	381	...	...	381
Surat Dángs	41,150	97,325	180	...	138,655	...	3,881	...	...	3,881	...	...	...	...	...
Total Leased ...	41,150	97,656	180	...	138,986	...	15,562	...	...	15,562	...	381	...	...	381
Grand Total ...	41,150	176,346	331	...	217,827	5,865	521,886	54,414	...	582,165	...	27,989	...	...	27,989

during the year 1905-1906, and Agency of Exploitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.	Remarks.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output,	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
					C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	
...	Bamboos No. 80,521 Do. Cart-loads 2,220 Do. Head-loads 649	.....	Bamboos No. 127,000 Cart-loads 30,500	Bamboos No. 207,521 Cart-loads 32,720 Head-loads 649	1,355	...	...	390,000	391,355	Timber ... 4,527 Fuel ... 391,355 Bamboos ... 207,521 Do. Carts. 32,720 Do. Head-loads ... 649	
...	1,788,262	.....	Bamboos No. 452,300	Bamboos No. 2,240,562	...	767,138	...	272,500	1,039,638	Timber ... 104,322 Fuel ... 1,039,638 Bamboos ... 2,240,562	
...	Bamboos No. 1,383	.....	1,100	Bamboos No. 2,483	42	484,633	...	3,891,874	4,376,549	Timber ... 162,445 Fuel ... 4,376,549 Bamboos ... 2,483	
...	Bamboos No. 28,550	Bamboos No. 750	.....	Bamboos No. 29,300	60	74,080	...	136,000	210,140	Timber ... 70,082 Fuel ... 210,140 Bamboos ... 29,300	
950	Bamboos No. 27,879 Carts 69	Bamboos No. 64,350 Carts 3	.....	Bamboos No. 93,179 Carts 72	7,000	802,778	60	192,140	1,001,978	Timber ... 331,726 Fuel ... 1,001,978 Bamboos ... 93,179 Do. Carts. 72	
950	Bamboos No. 1,926,595 Carts 2,289 Head-loads 649	Bamboos No. 65,100 Carts 3	Bamboos No. 580,400 Carts 30,500	Bamboos No. 25,773,945 Carts 32,792 Head-loads 649	8,457	2,128,629	60	4,882,514	7,019,660	Timber ... 673,052 Fuel ... 7,019,660 Bamboos ... 2,573,045 Do. carts. 32,792 Head-loads... 649	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,391	...	...	2,391	Timber ... 12,393 Fuel ... 2,391	
...	Bamboos No. 232,635	.....	336,000	Bamboos No. 568,635	...	25,780	...	7,440,000	7,465,780	Timber ... 142,536 Fuel ... 7,465,780 Bamboos ... 568,635	
...	Bamboos No. 232,635	.....	336,000	Bamboos No. 568,635	...	28,171	...	7,440,000	7,468,171	Timber ... 154,929 Fuel ... 7,468,171 Bamboos ... 568,635	
950	Bamboos No. 2,159,230 Carts 2,289 Head-loads 649	Bamboos No. 65,100 Carts 3	Bamboos No. 916,400 Carts 30,500	Bamboos No. 3,141,680 Carts 32,792 Head-loads 649	8,457	2,156,800	60	12,322,514	14,487,831	Timber ... 827,981 Fuel ... 14,487,831 Bamboos ... 3,141,680 Do. carts. 32,792 Head-loads ... 649	

FORM NO. 62.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel,*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khándesh	30,528	261,797	1,800	...	294,125	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	265,862	123,031	14,388	...	403,281	...	...	...	...	...
Násik	243	222,197	1,390	...	223,830	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	810	2,665	172	...	3,647	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	123,476	6,576	197,690	...	317,652	...	...	...	...	...
Sátara	41,813	1,400	2,576	...	45,789	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	500	7	...	...	507	...	...	...	...	...
Total	463,232	617,673	207,926	...	1,288,831	...	...	...	...	...

during the year 1905-1906, and Agency of Exploitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	
.....	Bamboos No. 1,173,775	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 1,173,775	5,549	706,805	...	17,040	729,394	1,023,519 Bamboos No. 1,173,775
.....	Bamboos No. 158,500	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 158,500	17,072	434,404	...	...	451,476	854,757 Bamboos No. 158,500
.....	Bamboos No. 88,552 Bamboos Head-loads 3,250	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 88,552 Bamboos Head-loads 3,250	6,285	282,625	...	78,960	367,870	591,700 Bamboos No. 88,552 Bamboos Head-loads 3,250
.....	Bamboos No. 8,171	C. ft. 57	.....	Bamboos No. 8,171 C. ft. 57	3,955	114,851	...	...	118,806	122,510 Bamboos No. 8,171
.....	Bamboos No. 71,561	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 71,561	19,532	547,358	...	...	566,890	884,542 Bamboos No. 71,561
.....	Bamboos No. 40,652	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 40,652	201,165	5,966	...	...	207,131	252,920 Bamboos No. 40,652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	45,435	...	...	45,454	45,961
.....	Bamboos No. 1,541,211 Bamboos Head-loads 3,250	C. ft. 57	.....	C. ft. 57 Bamboos No. 1,541,211 Bamboos Head-loads 3,250	253,577	2,137,444	...	96,000	2,487,021	3,775,909 Bamboos No. 1,541,211 Bamboos Head-loads 3,250

during the year 1905-1906, and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
..... Bamboos No.	1,352,739	3,925	.....	1,356,664	175,350 ...	120,172 ...	...	...	295,522 ..	1,035,581 1,356,664
1,243 Bamboos No.	.....	.....	.....	1,243	130,217	136,963	...	...	267,180	636,769
653 Sandalwood, K. m. lbs. 36 2 17½	541,565	.....	.....	542,118	...	...	...	...	...	542,118
..... Bamboos No.	166,011	11,049	.....	177,060	135 ...	1,517,048 ...	4,680 ...	...	1,521,863 ...	1,641,946 177,060
1,346 Bamboos No.	57	10	.....	1,413	3,179,585	312,123	1,907	...	3,493,620	3,559,939
6,175 Do. end pieces	719,017	7,010	.....	732,202	...	...	...	...	...	732,202
Sandalwood trees No. 508	25	.....	.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
Do. pieces ...	25	.....	.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
2,400 Bamboos No.	.....	...	.....	2,400	111,840	237,332	...	...	399,672	476,896
1,500 Sandalwood trees No. 206	239,342	10,020	.....	300,862	...	...	...	...	...	300,862
Sandalwood, K. m. lbs. 197 15 12	K. m. lbs. 0 5 21	.....	.....	K. m. lbs. 198 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 198 1 5
..... Bamboos No.	6,261 7,915	.....	.....	6,261 7,915	20,466 ...	11,980 ...	3,450 ...	...	35,896 ...	42,507 7,915
Sandalwood trees No.	127	.....	.....	127	...	...	...	...	...	127
.....	1,583	.....	.....	1,583	1,175	1,190,806	60	26,212	1,218,253	1,488,627
.....	50	.....	.....	50	...	6,507	...	...	6,507	21,377
4,989	7,951	10	.....	12,950	3,618,768	3,583,436	10,097	26,212	7,238,513	8,903,642
8,223 K. m. lbs. 233 18 1½	3,076,614 K. m. lbs. 0 5 21	32,004	.....	3,116,846 K. m. lbs. 234 3 22½	...	...	...	...	...	3,116,846 K. m. lbs. 234 3 22½
.....	25	.....	.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
714	127	.....	.....	841	...	...	...	...	...	841
.....	25	.....	.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	25

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 62.—Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.					
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
SIND CIRCLE.																
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>																
Sukkur	Actuals	8,197	1,597	1,197	...	10,991	12	...	99	...	111	...	...	...	...
	Estimate	...	12,372	...	...	12,372	3,192	41,709	2,436	...	47,637	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,197	13,969	1,197	...	23,363	3,504	41,709	2,535	...	47,748	...	...	...	...
Naushahro	Actuals	149	4,020	243	...	4,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	358	17,396	338	...	18,092	...	...	...	...
	Total	149	4,020	243	...	4,412	358	17,396	338	...	18,092	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	Actuals	86	648	216	...	900	3,627	...	3,627	...	658	382	...	1,040
	Estimate	54	1,443	1,497	...	15,591	15,591	...	80,700	80,700
	Total	90	2,091	216	...	2,397	...	15,591	3,627	...	19,218	...	81,358	382	...	81,740
Jerruck	Actuals	...	10,780	1,519	...	12,299	...	61,840	30	...	61,870	...	...	...	...
	Estimate	...	39,212	...	...	39,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	49,992	1,519	...	51,511	...	61,840	30	...	61,870	...	...	...	...
Total, Sind Circle	8,436	70,072	3,175	...	81,683	3,862	136,536	6,530	...	146,928	...	81,358	382	...	81,740	
GRAND TOTAL	349,169	459,685	25,692	...	834,546	578,949	1,675,675	282,947	...	2,537,571	556,244	150,141	840	...	707,225	

During the year 1905-1906 and Agency of Exploitation—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	60,649	2,381,562	...	...	2,942,211	2,953,313
.....	1,465	218,308	...	...	2,119,773	2,179,782
.....	62,114	4,999,870	...	...	5,061,984	5,133,095
.....	66,551	481,836	...	...	497,947	502,359
.....	118	420,066	...	53,393	473,577	491,669
.....	66,669	851,462	...	53,393	971,524	994,028
.....	57,430	2,377,554	3,000	...	2,437,994	2,443,551
.....	502	1,965,870	...	...	1,966,372	2,061,160
.....	57,932	4,343,424	3,000	...	4,404,356	4,507,711
.....	32,861	1,115,434	...	...	1,148,295	1,222,464
.....	4,179,499	...	...	4,179,499	4,218,711
.....	32,861	5,294,933	...	...	5,327,794	5,441,175
.....	219,576	15,489,689	3,000	53,393	15,765,658	16,076,009
5,939 Bamboos No. 8,223 Sandalwood, weight, K. m. lbs. 233 18 1/2 Sandalwood trees, &c. 714	7,951 Bamboos No. 6,777,090 Cart-loads, 2,239 Head-loads, 3,899 Sandalwood, weight, K. m. lbs. 0 5 21 Sandalwood trees, &c. 152	67 Bamboos No. 97,104 Cart-loads, 3	Bamboos No. 916,400 Cart-loads, 30,500	13,007 Bamboos No. 7,799,762 Cart-loads, 32,792 Head-loads, 3,899 Sandalwood, weight, K. m. lbs. 234 3 22 1/2 Sandalwood trees, &c. 866	4,100,378	23,367,369	13,157	12,498,119	39,979,023	29,583,541 Bamboos No. 7,799,762 Cart-loads, 32,792 Head-loads, 3,899 Fuel, 14,437,831 Sandalwood, weight, K. m. lbs. 234 3 22 1/2 Sandalwood trees, &c. 866

FORM No. 63.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1905-1906—continued.*

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.									
	By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free-grants.		By right-holders.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—<i>continued.</i>										
Tali leaves	45 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	45 0 0
Tali trees	2,886 0 0	.....	370	...	...	.....	3,206 0 0
Wild date palm leaves	241 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	241 0 0
Bandurbi branches	136 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	136 0 0
Gum	944 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	349 0 0
Tarwad bark	478 0 0	.....	...	...	5	.....	478 0 0
Prickly pear	5 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	5 0 0
Broom grass	50 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	50 0 0
Anjan leaves	10 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	10 0 0
Palm trees and leaves	14 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	14 0 0
Babul pods	5 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	5 0 0
Tapping fees	17 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	17 0 0
Chilari bark	85 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	85 0 0
Garambi pod	6 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	6 0 0
Silk cotton	33 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	33 0 0
Ghayal leaves	13 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	13 0 0
Dry leaves	8 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	8 0 0
Awk fibre plants	5 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	5 0 0
Cashew nuts	1 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Fricks	7 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	7 0 0
Fruits	25	.....	25 0 0
Ratamba fruits	2	.....	2 0 0
Total, Southern Circle	131,405 0 0	.....	16,417	...	73	.....	1,47,895 0 0
SIND CIRCLE.										
Vegetable	87	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	87
Fruit	41	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	41
Barely ...	Mds. Srs. 1 35	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	Mds. Srs. 1 35	3
Babul seed ...	4 20	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	4 20	5
Flowers	13	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	13
Bajri ...	16 0	35	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	16 0	35
Juari ...	22 0	37	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	22 0	37
Sar reed	Contract.	1,155	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	1,155
Jhav brushwood	587	440	.....	...	...	...	587	440
Do.	Cart-loads.	31	40 bundles.	3	...	...	Cart-loads.	34
Grass	498 bundles.	9	.....	...	...	...	538 bundles.	9
Kanh grass	140 mds.	13	30 bundles.	2	...	...	140 mds.	15
Straws	210 bundles.	3	.....	...	...	...	240 bundles.	3
Dub grass	50 "	19	.....	...	...	...	50 "	19
Babul pods	800 "	440	.....	...	...	...	800 "	440
Lopping branches of Babul, Bahan and Kandi trees.	796 branches.	19	.....	...	...	...	796 branches.	19
Grazing fees	8,364	.....	506	...	9,131	.....	18,001
Total	221	.....	10,493	.....	511	...	9,131	.....	20,356
Naushdro.										
Babul pods	Contract.	1,266	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	1,266
Sar reed	"	1,195	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,195
Kanh grass	"	121	.....	...	...	...	.....	121
Do.	144 bundles.	9	.....	...	...	...	144 bundles.	9
Babul leaves	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	1
Jhav brushwood	3,792 bundles.	237	490 bundles.	31	...	...	4,232 bundles.	268
Lopping branches of trees.	202 branches.	10	600 branches.	38	...	...	802 branches.	48
Grazing fees	7,259	.....	865	...	3,657	.....	11,781
Total	10,098	.....	934	...	3,657	.....	14,689

FORM No. 63.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1905-06—continued.*

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized.									
		By Government Agency.		By purchasers.		By free-grants.		By right-holders.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	SIND CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hydrabad.	Bábul seed ...	98 mds.	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 maunds.	112
	Bábul pods ...	.....	.....	Contract.	13,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	Contract.	13,995
	Lac ...	.....	.....	"	20,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	20,009
	Kanh grass ...	.....	.....	"	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	999
	Jhav brushwood ...	.....	.....	329 bundles.	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	329 bundles.	21
	Kanh grass ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 bundles.	3	.....	.....	40 "	3
	Grass ...	.....	.....	462 loads.	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	462 loads.	19
	Bábul leaves ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Bhan (Manure) ...	.....	.....	9,800 loads.	153	620 loads.	10	.....	.....	10,420 loads.	163
	Mango-fruit Veget- able, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
	Lopping (branches of trees. ...	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530
	Grazing fees ...	.....	.....	.....	16,025	.....	1,417	.....	802	.....	18,244
Total ...	.....	112	.....	51,839	.....	1,430	.....	802	.....	54,183	
Jerruck.	Bábul pods ...	.....	.....	Contract.	5,100	.....	.....	.....	Contract.	5,100	
	Lac ...	.....	.....	"	13,562	.....	.....	.....	"	13,562	
	Sar grass ...	.....	.....	"	225	.....	.....	.....	"	225	
	Mango fruit ...	.....	.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	"	10	
	Jhav brushwood ...	.....	.....	18 bundles.	1	15 bundles.	1	.....	33 bundles.	2	
	Earth ...	.....	.....	25,000 c. ft.	63	.....	.....	.....	25,000 c. ft.	63	
	Branches of trees for fencing purposes. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 bundles.	1	.....	50 bundles.	1	
	Lopping branches of trees. ...	.....	.....	935 branches.	36	.....	.....	.....	935 branches.	36	
	Bábul seed ...	123 mds.	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 maunds.	25	
	Grazing fees ...	.....	.....	.....	11,429	.....	3,713	.....	2,114	17,256	
Total ...	.....	25	.....	30,426	.....	3,715	.....	2,114	36,250		
Total, Sind Circle ...	.....	388	.....	102,856	.....	6,590	.....	15,704	1,25,503		
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	2,35,737 13 8	.....	5,90,778 2 11	.....	23,007	.....	1,36,371	4,95,884 0 2		

FORM No. 64.—Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of during the year 1905-1906—continued.

Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.						SIND CIRCLE.					
<i>Bamboos.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Northern Division of Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	Sukkur ...	97	11,701	11,798	10,945	853
Southern Division of Kánara ...	...	553	553	553	...	Naushábro ...	2	507	509	449	60
Western Division of Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	Hyderabad ...	104	90	194	173	19
Belgaum ...	...	6,175	6,175	6,175	...	Jerruck ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500	...						
Total, Bamboos ...	...	8,238	8,238	8,238	...	Total, Timber ...	203	12,298	12,501	11,619	882
<i>Sandalwood.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
Southern Division of Kánara ... Value.	20	5,863	5,888	5,892	6	Sukkur ...	...	62,114	62,114	41,304	20,810
Belgaum ...	5	3,213	3,213	3,218	...	Naushábro ...	...	66,669	66,669	12,702	53,967
Dhárwár ...	90	25,289	25,379	25,239	140	Hyderabad ...	108	57,932	58,040	15,851	42,189
Total, Sandalwood ... Value.	115	34,370	34,435	34,339	146	Jerruck ...	...	32,861	32,861	4,559	28,302
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>					
Western Division of Kánara ... Value.	...	10	10	...	10	Total, Fuel ...	108	219,576	219,634	74,416	145,208
Balnágiri ...	1	...	1	...	...	<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Total, Minor Forest Produce ... Value.	1	10	11	1	10	Sukkur ...	106	217	323	241	82
<i>Confiscated Produce.</i>						<i>Confiscated Produce.</i>					
Western Division of Kánara ... Value.	9	13	21	7	14	Naushábro ...	62	56	118	118	...
Belgaum ...	...	152	152	152	...	Hyderabad ...	90	330	476	431	45
Dhárwár ...	...	101	101	101	...	Jerruck ...	123	378	501	372	129
Bijápur ...	1	1	2	1	1	Total, Minor Forest Produce.	231	1,037	1,416	1,162	256
Koláha ...	...	347	347	347	...	GRAND TOTAL ...	C. ft. 1,318,353	C. ft. 5,686,086	C. ft. 6,994,439	C. ft. 6,026,997	C. ft. 877,442
Total, Confiscated Produce ... Value.	10	613	623	603	15		Bamboos No. 1,200	K. m. s. 59 18 0	E. m. s. 59 18 0	K. m. s. 58 13 0	Bamboos No. 823
							+ Rs. 507	+ Bamboos No. 9,178	+ Bamboos No. 10,373	+ Bamboos No. 9,550	+ Rs. 427
								+ Rs. 37,925	+ Rs. 33,432	+ Rs. 38,045	

FORM No. 65.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1905-1906.

Description of Timber and other produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		Remarks.	
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Rafters and Beams	1,333	3,977	1,173	3,474	44,610	48,600	47,427	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 47,392.	
<i>Fuel.</i>										
Firewood	910½	9,455	68	66	1,320	33	..	35		
Total, Northern Circle	1,241	48,633	47,427	35		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Pieces	2,544	2,100	274	1,813	1,183½	169	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 5,494.	
Posts	1,640	1,704	153	4,448	5,622½	802	...	...
Rafters	2,153	3,839	290	1,460	4,060	580	...	...
Logs	3,499	10,597	522	604	2,820	375	...	...
Beams	80	929	83	113	1,322	188	...	...
Total, Timber ...	9,916	19,169	1,322	8,438	15,008	2,114	792	...		
<i>Firewood and Charcoal.</i>										
Firewood ... ..	...	33,848	185	...	36,732	482	297	...	
Seeds	K. m. lbs 114 15 24	...	...	K. m. lbs 116 16 8	...	...	...	...
Mowra seed ... ..	...	...	...	K. m. lbs 108 26 10½	...	4,085	4,085	...
Bamboos ... ..	...	...	...	828	...	20	20	...
Grass ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	...
Total, Central Circle ...	...	...	1,507	...	...	7,001	5,494	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Teak	29,675	226,307	8,13,500	57,742	307,772	3,94,341	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 86,823.	
Blackwood	206	5,142	4,760	549	12,985	6,595	...	...
Junglewood	44,449	85,915	28,867	7,447	45,626	23,815	..	...
Total, Timber ...	74,330	3,17,364	3,47,127	65,738	366,383	4,21,751	74,624	...		
<i>Fuel.</i>										
Fuel ... ..	...	938,179	45,015	...	265,055	7,169	...	37,846	
<i>Sandalwood.</i>										
Sandalwood ... ..	...	...	115	...	...	146	31	...
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>										
Minor Forest Produce ...	...	...	1	...	...	10	9	...
<i>Confiscated Forest Produce.</i>										
Confiscated Forest Produce ...	...	...	10	...	...	15	5	...
Total, Southern Circle ...	...	...	3,92,268	...	...	6,31,438	74,669	37,846

FORM No. 65.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1905-1906—continued.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		Remarks.	
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SIND CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Bâbul logs and Dasas	43	106	21	110	412	58	} Net difference in favour of the year, Rs. 3,135.	
Kandi logs ... ..	...	...	...	25	12	3	...	...
Tali logs ... ..	...	...	...	63	398	100	...	...
Bahan rafters	193	97	20	...	...	...	...	...
Jhan rafters ... ..	...	...	...	120	60	3	...	...
Total, Timber ...	236	203	41	318	882	164	123	...		
<i>Firewood and Charcoal.</i>										
Loco fuel ... ..	...	...	...	...	145,133	3,136	...	...
Firewood	20	108	1	20	135	2	...	...
Total, Fuel ...	20	108	1	20	145,268	3,138	3,137	...		
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>										
Bâbul and other seeds	759	...	981	513	...	256	...	125		
Total, Sind Circle ...	...	...	423	...	...	3,558	3,260	125
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	3,95,439	...	...	6,90,630	1,30,850	38,006

FORM No. 66.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1905-1906.

Description.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		REMARKS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nil.</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nil.</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	9	15,798	10	18,950	3,152	...	
Tents	8	2,325	8	1,771	...	554	
Rahuti (Cabul Pal)	8	851	8	756	...	95	
Tools, Plant and Office furniture ...	...	33,563	...	32,639	...	924	
Remington Standard Typewriter No. 7	1	*	2	*	...	...	* Not known.
Copying Machine	3	†	3	†	...	...	† Do.
Total, Dead Stock ...	29	52,537	31	54,116	3,152	1,573	
Grand Total for 1905-1906 ...	29	52,537	31	54,116	3,152	1,573	
Grand Total for 1904-1905 ...	29	49,724	29	52,537	3,972	1,159	
Net difference in favour of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,579	...	

FORM No. 66.—Abstract showing the Value of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1905-1906—continued.

Description.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		REMARKS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nil.</i>							
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	265	1,43,476	258	1,55,893	...	...
Tents	13	4,576	13	4,526	...	...
Rahuties	2	170	2	170	...	...
Boat	1	1,371	1	1,371	...	...
Tools, Plant and Office furniture ... ..	...	56,926	...	59,701	...	...
Typewriters	1	...	2	...	...	...
Total, Dead Stock	282	2,06,519	276	2,21,661	15,142	...	
Grand Total for 1905-1906	282	2,06,519	276	2,21,661	15,142	...	
Grand Total for 1904-1905	249	1,77,013	282	2,06,519	29,506	...	
SIND CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
Bullocks	13	489	23	569	80	...	
Camels	17	776	25	1,053	277	...	
Total, Live Stock	30	1,265	48	1,622	357	...	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	52	13,123	58	15,555	2,432	...	
Tents	6	2,536	6	2,554	...	32	
Stores (Mathematical)	281	3,614	287	3,695	81	...	
Tools, Plant and Office furniture	1,639	6,672	1,697	7,477	805	...	
Remington Typewriter No. 7	1	...	1	...	...	...	Value not known.
Copying Machine	1	...	1	...	...	...	Do.
Miscellaneous	503	564	509	567	3	...	
Total, Dead Stock	2,483	26,559	2,559	29,848	3,321	32	
Grand Total for 1905-1906	2,513	27,824	2,607	31,470	3,678	32	
Grand Total for 1904-1905	2,425	25,388	2,513	27,824	3,413	977	
Net difference in favour of the year.	...	...	...	...	3,646	...	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL CIRCLES	2,824	2,86,880	2,914	3,07,247	21,972	1,605	

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1905-1906.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Panch Mahala Division.	Surat Division.	North Thána Division.	Central Thána Division.	South Thána Division.	Working Plans N. C. Division.	Forest Settlement Office Thána Division.	Forest Surveys Division.	Total Forest year 1905-1906.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
REVENUE.										
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>										
a. Timber	242 8 0	460 8 3	30 9 6	359 12 0	144 12 9	.....	.....	.....	1,238 2 6
b. Firewood and charcoal...	1,485 3 1	1 10 0	3 0 0	.....	3 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,492 1 1
c. Bamboos	14 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 4 0
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce...	64 12 10	28 8 8	2,760 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,178 13 7
Total, I ...	3,5 8 0	1,711 15 1	482 2 3	97 6 4	388 4 9	2,693 0 9	.....	.....	.....	5,923 5 2
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>										
a. Timber	58,706 8 5	57,742 2 0	3,08,789 2 6	1,25,995 5 0	45,958 8 3	.....	.....	.....	6,67,161 10 2
b. Firewood and charcoal...	5,420 3 7	374 2 0	140 11 8	747 8 9	119 0 6	.....	.....	.....	6,801 5 6
c. Bamboos	154 15 0	4,452 14 9	3,433 14 6	3,171 9 9	356 11 6	.....	.....	.....	11,620 1 6
d. Grazing and fodder grass	3,630 12 3	918 15 4	11,387 10 0	770 5 0	2,973 8 0	.....	.....	.....	19,601 2 7
e. Other minor produce	314 14 4	2,584 15 7	8 2 0	3,041 10 0	2,668 9 0	.....	.....	.....	8,218 2 11
f. Forest stamps
g. Other items
h. Commutation fees
Total, II	68,247 5 7	66,073 1 8	3,83,809 8 8	1,34,316 1 6	51,076 5 3	.....	.....	.....	7,64,422 6 8
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce...</i>										
Total, III	22 11 0	15 15 0	173 7 6	43 3 6	253 1 0	.....	.....	.....	508 6 0
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce...
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	443 15 11	25 0 0	1,801 7 4	313 11 4	.....	.....	.....	2,584 2 7
Total, IV	443 15 11	25 0 0	1,801 7 4	313 11 4	.....	.....	.....	2,584 2 7
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>										
a. Fines and forfeitures	2,103 12 6	755 14 6	303 12 0	3,415 7 0	2,366 14 0	.....	.....	.....	8,945 12 0
b. Refunds	11 4 0	3 14 6	12 1 11	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	36 4 5
c. Other sources	400 0 0	2,016 9 0	1,143 7 11	3,387 0 0	2,768 2 0	1,680 3 3	.....	15 6 6	.....	11,415 12 8
Total, V ...	400 0 0	4,131 9 6	1,908 4 11	3,702 13 11	6,183 9 0	4,056 1 3	.....	15 6 6	.....	20,397 13 1
Grand Total, Revenue.	735 8 0	74,143 9 2	68,903 7 9	3,87,808 4 5	1,42,732 10 1	59,497 3 7	.....	15 6 6	.....	7,33,836 1 6
EXPENDITURE.										
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.										
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>										
a. Timber	4,236 9 11	11,088 6 3	6 14 10	11 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,343 10 6
b. Firewood and charcoal...	500 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 1 3
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce...	196 11 5	345 4 2	1,779 0 3	.....	.....	.....	2,320 15 10
Total, A-I	4,736 11 2	11,088 6 3	203 10 3	356 15 2	1,779 0 3	.....	.....	.....	18,164 11 1
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>										
Total, A-II	3,456 14 2	3,653 13 6	53,891 0 11	21,165 6 8	6,399 0 0	.....	.....	.....	88,566 3 3
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>										
Total, A-III	5 4 0	.....	15 4 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 8 0
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce...
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests
Total, A-IV

FORM NO. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1905-1906—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Panch Mahals Division.	Surat Division.	North Thana Division.	Central Thana Division.	South Thana Division.	Working Plans N. C. Division.	Forest Settlement Office Thana Division.	Forest Surveys Division.	Total Forest year 1904-1905.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—continued.										
<i>F.—Rent of leased Forests and payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government</i> ...	.....	.....	18,410 6 5	.....	.....	538 5 6	.....	.....	.....	18,948 11 11
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	18,410 6 5	.....	.....	538 5 6	.....	.....	.....	18,948 11 11
VI.—Live-Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant.										
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	213 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 9 3
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	337 6 2	146 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484 1 2
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	403 8 6	98 3 7	214 3 9	106 9 10	80 12 0	282 7 2	.....	.....	.....	1,185 12 10
Total, A-VI ...	403 8 6	649 3 0	360 14 9	106 9 10	80 12 0	282 7 2	.....	.....	.....	1,869 7 3
VII.—Communications and Buildings.										
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	.....	7,192 2 9	146 9 0	150 10 0	267 6 9	.....	.....	.....	7,756 12 6
b. Buildings ...	.....	6,213 0 6	27,650 0 4	473 0 0	1,975 5 6	2,933 0 3	.....	.....	.....	39,243 6 7
c. Other works ...	.....	528 11 11	670 1 3	.....	620 0 0	10 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1,029 7 2
Total, A-VII ...	.....	6,740 12 5	35,412 4 4	619 9 0	2,645 15 6	3,211 1 0	.....	.....	.....	48,629 10 3
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest.										
a. Demarcation ...	.....	426 7 0	528 6 10	304 9 9	985 7 10	392 5 0	.....	.....	.....	2,637 4 5
b. Cost of Settlements: Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	105 5 6	.....	4,762 6 6	1,128 4 1	1,571 15 10	.....	1,294 4 0	.....	8,562 3 11
c. Surveys ...	17,665 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,665 0 0
d. Working-plans ...	.....	426 15 6	581 2 6	423 12 0	437 15 0	525 0 8	5,694 0 0	.....	.....	8,001 13 6
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	1,115 9 2	1,485 4 7	15 6 8	633 13 6	237 7 6	.....	.....	.....	3,667 9 3
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	3,525 14 2	3,116 10 11	2,851 15 0	3,259 0 6	2,141 2 9	.....	.....	.....	14,924 11 4
g. Other works ...	.....	130 13 6	31 2 6	420 12 9	356 5 3	472 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1,422 1 0
Total, A-VIII ...	17,665 0 0	5,731 0 10	5,942 11 4	8,783 14 6	6,830 14 2	5,340 14 7	5,694 0 0	1,294 4 0	.....	57,152 11 5
IX.—Miscellaneous.										
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other charges ...	26 12 1	1,706 13 7	533 9 4	1,370 13 6	1,488 10 8	1,250 12 3	15 10 5	8 4 5	.....	6,399 6 3
Total, A-IX ...	26 12 1	1,706 13 7	533 9 4	1,370 13 6	1,488 10 8	1,250 12 3	15 10 5	8 4 5	.....	6,399 6 3
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...										
	18,095 4 7	23,026 11 2	75,402 1 11	64,090 14 0	32,569 10 2	18,801 8 9	5,019 10 5	1,302 8 5	.....	2,39,897 5 5
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I.—Salaries—										
a. Conservators ...	17,339 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,339 0 5
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	10,351 10 8	10,608 14 10	13,818 6 3	6,500 0 0	10,216 11 4	4,550 0 0	.....	.....	60,445 11 1
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	14,067 9 4	12,016 15 0	13,530 0 3	13,463 8 7	20,065 4 8	.....	.....	.....	73,743 5 10
d. Office Establishments ...	4,404 1 7	2,524 13 5	3,116 3 4	2,697 11 8	2,369 11 0	2,263 8 8	1,270 2 4	.....	.....	15,543 4 0
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	.....	.....	3,921 14 4	133 15 0	204 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,260 6 7
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ...	942 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	942 5 0
2. Deputy Conservators ...	.....	426 14 0	438 1 0	588 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,453 9 0
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 2 0	.....	109 6 0	.....	.....	262 8 0
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ...	22,656 7 0	27,370 15 5	30,702 0 6	30,668 11 2	22,687 14 10	32,545 8 8	5,920 8 4	.....	.....	1,28,590 1 11
II.—Travelling Allowances—										
a. Conservators ...	2,423 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,423 6 8
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	2,798 3 5	2,370 0 0	2,161 10 0	1,674 5 5	1,963 8 6	1,116 0 0	.....	.....	12,953 11 4
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	870 15 8	899 12 4	456 11 10	600 10 3	888 11 10	.....	.....	.....	3,724 1 11
d. Office Establishments ...	1,083 5 9	770 2 8	1,223 4 4	699 3 5	755 1 3	739 6 3	200 12 7	.....	.....	5,777 4 3
Total, B-II ...	3,511 12 5	4,446 5 9	4,497 0 8	3,517 9 3	3,030 0 11	3,596 10 7	1,312 12 7	.....	.....	24,012 4 2
III.—Contingencies—										
a. Stationery ...	4 3 0	246 11 0	183 1 1	157 4 9	239 14 3	325 1 4	42 3 6	.....	.....	1,240 6 11
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	298 6 2	306 13 2	460 9 6	440 4 6	297 15 0	71 12 0	134 1 3	.....	.....	2,007 13 7
c. Rents, rates and taxes ...	715 14 1	51 0 0	12 0 0	434 0 0	435 0 0	.....	384 0 0	.....	.....	2,031 14 1
d. Pay of Police guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official postage ...	313 8 6	844 3 0	824 8 0	662 2 6	535 10 6	1,007 2 6	104 0 0	.....	.....	4,354 14 0
f. Sundries ...	442 2 1	695 0 9	485 0 1	357 11 11	172 7 3	252 10 6	124 15 0	.....	.....	2,129 15 7
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	1,814 12 10	2,043 11 11	1,965 2 8	2,051 7 8	1,679 15 0	1,056 10 4	833 3 9	.....	.....	12,665 0 2
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENT ...										
	29,012 0 3	33,861 1 1	37,164 3 10	36,237 12 1	27,897 14 9	37,793 13 7	8,195 8 8	.....	.....	2,48,967 6 3
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...										
	46,107 4 10	66,837 12 3	112,566 5 9	1,01,228 10 1	59,866 8 11	56,600 6 4	13,815 3 1	1,302 8 5	.....	4,48,474 11 8

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1905-1906.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Ahmednagar Division.	Nasik Division.	Poona Division.	East Khandesh Division.	West Khandesh Division.	Sitara Division.	Sholapur Division.	Working Plans Division.	Famine Fodder Division.	Total for the Forest year 1905-1906.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
REVENUE.											
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>											
a. Timber	49 13 0	76 4 0	11,425 13 6	2,691 1 3	36,128 6 2	8,372 0 3	177 0 0	.....	.....	68,911 6 2
b. Firewood and charcoal	64 10 0	99 9 9	1,346 3 9	270 8 0	272 6 0	2,524 14 0	1 14 9	.....	.....	4,570 2 3
c. Bamboos	20 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 9 6	.....	.....	.....	55 7 6
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce	1,735 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 10 6	19 10 0	.....	3,30,206 1 1	2,32,187 0 9
Total I	1,862 0 2	175 13 9	12,772 1 3	2,961 9 3	36,400 12 2	11,137 2 3	198 8 9	.....	2,30,206 1 1	2,95,704 0 8
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>											
a. Timber	1,992 8 0	28,932 6 10	597 13 8	7,140 6 0	11,166 10 6	287 3 9	1 8 0	.....	.....	49,128 7 4
b. Firewood and charcoal	2,778 7 0	10,402 11 3	15,571 9 0	23,846 0 6	10,762 6 9	101 9 7	3,609 2 2	.....	.....	73,071 14 3
c. Bamboos	91 5 0	3,061 1 0	720 8 0	10,477 7 0	1,561 4 0	160 15 2	.....	.....	.....	16,072 8 2
d. Grazing and fodder grass	22,877 4 2	66,615 10 4	27,472 13 6	80,939 1 5	84,553 0 8	30,482 12 7	16,440 8 6	.....	.....	3,29,381 3 2
e. Other minor produce	1,369 15 6	4,261 0 0	3,683 11 9	1,241 1 8	5,857 8 0	10,340 2 10	1,164 8 1	.....	.....	27,917 15 5
f. Forest stamps
g. Other items
h. Commutation fees
Total II	29,109 7 8	1,11,272 13 5	48,036 6 6	1,23,644 0 2	1,19,920 13 11	41,372 11 11	21,215 10 9	.....	.....	4,94,672 0 4
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>											
Total III	153 8 4	305 7 3	310 12 11	573 8 0	363 9 6	127 10 2	90 5 6	.....	.....	1,924 13 8
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>											
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	5,412 6 3	4,031 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,443 7 6
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	12 8 0	22 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 13 7
Total IV	12 8 0	22 5 7	5,412 6 3	4,031 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,478 5 1
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>											
a. Fines and forfeitures	4 0 0	363 11 0	57 9 3	374 7 3	38 0 6	11 6 0	8 8 0	.....	.....	857 9 6
b. R-funds	1,231 6 7	14 0 0	42 12 1	10 0 5	1 4 8	31 14 9	3 8 0	.....	.....	1 10 8	1,386 9 2
c. Other sources	703 0 0	7,828 10 10	2,501 8 6	3,467 7 0	3,660 3 0	3,455 8 4	5,603 12 6	2,055 2 9	3 0 0	83 8 8	29,391 13 7
Total V	1,984 6 7	7,846 10 10	2,507 15 7	3,535 0 8	4,035 14 11	3,555 7 1	5,618 10 6	2,063 10 9	3 0 0	85 3 4	31,636 0 3
Grand Total, Revenue	1,984 6 7	38,961 11 0	1,14,674 10 0	64,676 19 11	1,36,627 6 7	1,64,271 11 11	58,256 2 10	23,568 3 9	3 0 0	2,30,291 4 5	8,33,315 4 0
EXPENDITURE.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.											
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>											
a. Timber	1 14 6	2,672 1 3	717 12 5	5,645 10 10	1,331 15 9	.....	.....	.....	10,369 6 9
b. Firewood and charcoal	64 6 0	81 5 9	343 0 9	40 11 0	5 3 0	992 14 9	.....	.....	.....	1,527 8 9
c. Bamboos	11 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	13 9 13
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce	1,663 1 8	33 13 9	.....	66 9 0	2,053 11 7	130 2 3	.....	.....	70,968 10 1	74,921 1 4
Total A-I	1,738 8 11	117 1 6	3,015 2 0	625 0 5	7,709 9 5	2,457 9 9	.....	.....	70,968 10 1	86,831 10 1
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.</i>											
Total A-II	1,545 4 8	4,318 9 4	45 4 0	2,933 4 7	5,353 10 10	37 1 0	118 11 9	.....	6 10 9	14,858 8 11
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>											
Total A-III	8 12 4	1 3 6	9 10 0	5 3 10	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	26 5 8
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>											
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests
Total A-IV

Rs. 24-0-6, shown under I c. against the Sitara Division, represent the value of Karri and should be considered as Revenue under I.

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1905-1906—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Ahmednagar	Nasik	Poona	East	West	Satara	Sholapur	Working	Famine	Total for
		Division.	Division.	Division.	Khandesh	Khandesh	Division.	Division.	Plans	Fodder	Forest year
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1905-1906.
EXPENDITURE—continued.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—continued.											
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...											
				586 9 6			3,240 7 4				3,827 0 10
Total A-V ...				586 9 6			3,240 7 4				3,827 0 10
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—											
a. Purchase of cattle ...											
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...											
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...											
	231 14 0	153 1 7	413 1 0	159 14 6	203 7 6	103 8 0	239 0 6	93 5 0	187 7 0	9,091 10 9	10,876 5 3
Total A-VI ...		231 14 0	153 1 7	413 1 0	159 14 6	203 7 6	239 0 6	93 5 0	187 7 0	9,091 10 2	10,876 5 3
VII.—Communications and Buildings—											
a. Roads and Bridges ...											
b. Buildings ...											
c. Other works ...											
		1,000 0 0	699 3 6	43 0 0	29 11 0	862 11 3	2,205 10 1			20 0 0	3,887 8 10
			43 0 0	29 11 0	3,859 7 6	397 12 9	1,187 15 10				6,537 15 1
			64 0 0			32 15 0					96 15 0
Total A-VII ...		1,000 0 0	806 3 6	29 11 0	4,855 1 9	2,603 6 10	1,187 15 10			20 0 0	10,502 6 11
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—											
a. Demarcation ...											
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights ...											
c. Surveys ...											
d. Working-plans ...											
e. Sowing and Planting ...											
f. Protection from Fire ...											
g. Other works ...											
	51,121 0 0	647 15 10	1,055 1 6	1,008 15 0	71 15 0	322 11 6	876 15 3		134 8 0		4,118 2 1
							2,657 1 8				2,657 1 8
		812 9 8	2,574 6 6	1,163 1 2	1,325 13 10	1,744 13 10	543 6 0	319 5 0	4,300 1 5		51,121 0 0
		1,334 10 0	595 14 9	5,402 6 3	1,017 9 9	143 4 9	2,347 15 6	553 3 6			12,784 9 5
			1,019 9 6	483 12 0	1,395 4 2	1,523 14 11					11,395 0 7
		891 9 0	735 5 0	858 11 11	1,335 7 8	42 9 0	560 6 6	343 0 0			4,427 8 7
											4,767 1 1
Total A-VIII ...		51,121 0 0	3,636 12 6	5,980 5 3	8,916 14 5	5,147 2 5	3,782 6 0	7,185 12 11	1,215 8 0	4,494 9 5	81,470 7 5
IX.—Miscellaneous—											
a. Law charges ...											
b. Other charges ...											
		51 8 0			4 2 0						55 10 0
	51 3 11	1,164 10 2	3,980 10 2	3,465 14 0	1,522 2 1	486 10 11	3,726 7 10	327 10 4	48 2 6	1,13,570 9 9	1,27,390 13 0
Total A-IX ...		51 3 11	1,216 2 2	3,980 10 2	3,470 0 0	1,522 2 1	486 10 11	3,723 7 10	327 10 4	48 2 2	1,13,570 9 9
TOTAL A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS...		51,404 1 14	9,339 13 10	15,824 11 1	16,224 10 11	15,495 13 9	20,044 7 10	18,076 7 2	1,101 6 11	4,670 2 11	1,93,057 8 9
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.											
I.—Salaries—											
a. Conservators ...											
b. Superior Officers ...											
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...											
d. Office Establishments ...											
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...											
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—											
1. Conservators ...											
2. Deputy Conservators ...											
3. Assistant Conservators ...											
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...											
	20,444 11 2	11,050 0 0	11,762 1 6	14,907 11 3	10,890 15 6	10,173 5 4	9,510 0 0	4,200 0 0	3,850 0 0		20,444 11 2
											76,344 1 7
	20 12 11	21,720 1 9	33,508 1 7	33,599 3 7	23,416 1 5	24,691 0 9	27,735 3 9	13,911 1 4			1,78,669 11 1
	6,864 14 6	2,102 1 1	2,855 11 8	2,771 2 6	2,646 13 7	2,465 13 5	2,553 14 7	1,947 3 11	968 13 6	292 3 8	25,258 12 4
	3,822 6 5	6 4 0	188 0 4			1,901 15 11	467 12 2	600 0 0	100 0 0		7,144 6 10
	1,029 0 2										1,029 0 2
		675 0 0	800 0 0	104 0 0	435 10 0		487 8 0		203 2 0		2,605 14 0
					41 14 0	443 5 0					490 3 0
Total B-I ...		32,181 13 2	35,553 6 10	48,709 15 1	51,382 11 4	37,431 6 6	39,740 8 5	40,764 6 6	20,728 5 3	5,121 15 5	2,22 3 8
II.—Travelling Allowances—											
a. Conservators ...											
b. Superior Officers ...											
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...											
d. Office Establishments ...											
e. Forest School ...											
	2,492 5 11										2,492 5 11
		1,703 5 9	2,146 10 4	2,413 12 0	1,972 8 5	2,449 14 0	2,304 13 5	800 0 0	912 9 3	19 8 8	14,823 2 7
	2 11 0	2,055 14 6	1,972 7 8	1,941 10 11	1,935 2 5	1,486 0 9	1,928 1 5	962 12 2		37 9 8	12,372 6 6
	591 14 7	762 6 4	870 6 6	958 15 8	834 3 1	849 13 8	877 9 6	690 0 0	199 7 3	89 10 1	6,73 8 6
	279 6 6		52 8 0								331 14 6
Total B-II ...		3,366 6 0	4,621 12 7	5,042 0 6	5,314 7 2	4,891 13 11	4,786 12 5	6,110 8 4	2,622 12 2	1,112 0 6	145 12 5
III.—Contingencies—											
a. Stationery ...											
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...											
c. Rents, rates and taxes ...											
d. Pay of Police guards ...											
e. Official postage ...											
f. Sundries ...											
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...											
	36 5 0	330 15 0	466 2 3	449 6 8	375 3 2	353 6 7	418 1 8	192 15 10	21 6 0	154 3 9	2,118 1 11
	177 7 9	109 9 0	272 1 0	165 10 3	165 0 0	230 10 0	189 6 3	68 4 0	30 7 6	5 2 0	1,473 9 9
		276 0 0	37 12 9	1,496 0 0	234 0 0	278 0 0	58 12 0	50 0 0			2,430 8 9
	470 15 6	949 6 6	1,343 10 6	2,021 10 3	1,145 2 0	999 15 6	1,031 2 9	490 0 0	61 2 0	101 0 0	8,611 1 0
	262 3 0	155 2 6	272 7 9	522 11 10	330 15 6	588 11 8	222 0 9	108 2 0	186 4 0	794 5 11	3,473 0 11
Total B-III ...		988 15 3	1,881 1 0	2,451 2 3	4,955 7 0	3,279 4 8	2,450 11 9	1,019 7 5	819 5 10	218 3 0	1,114 11 4
TOTAL B.—ESTABLISHMENTS...		30,515 2 5	41,956 4 6	56,223 1 10	61,352 9 6	44,002 9 1	46,977 0 7	47,784 6 3	24,070 7 3	6,632 3 5	1,542 11 4
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...		87,919 4 4	51,293 2 3	72,027 12 11	77,577 4 5	60,098 5 10	67,021 8 5	65,860 13 6	25,171 14 2	11,220 6 4	1,95,290 4 6

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of all Divisions for the Forest year 1905-1907.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Belgaum Division.	Bijapur Division.	Dhárwár Division.	Kánara Northern Division.	5Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Kolába Division.	Ratnagiri Division.	Working Plans Division.	Total for the Forest year 1905-1906.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
REVENUE.												
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>												
a. Timber	15,534 12 11	57 4 2	3,390 14 0	4,65,126 0 9	3,76,246 7 3	61,401 9 0	40 2 0	.....	.....	9,21,849 2 1	
b. Firewood and charcoal	1,88,927 6 4	1,143 8 0	3,740 2 0	17,669 6 5	493 4 0	239 11 10	.....	.....	.....	2,10,216 6 7	
c. Bamboos	145 4 0	.....	.....	.....	7 8 3	7 7 2	.....	.....	.....	160 3 5	
d. Sandalwood	3,213 6 3	.....	25,233 14 11	.....	5,982 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,834 5 4	
e. Grass and other minor produce	
Total, I	2,05,872 13 6	1,205 12 2	32,369 14 11	4,82,794 7 2	3,82,629 3 8	61,647 12 0	40 2 0	.....	.....	11,66,560 1 5	
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>												
a. Timber	14,031 1 1	1,243 13 0	14,063 10 5	32,725 15 6	11,432 4 9	16,303 7 2	52,375 12 4	615 6 10	.....	1,43,046 6 1	
b. Firewood and charcoal	9,195 2 4	131 0 3	441 13 9	413 13 6	1,450 4 10	20,978 5 1	319 10 3	67 14 0	.....	33,023 0 0	
c. Bamboos	8,229 6 8	145 0 0	4,366 1 0	14,404 13 5	6,335 2 6	1,881 1 1	.....	2 7 0	.....	35,634 1 8	
d. Grazing and fodder	
e. Other minor produce	16,554 8 8	691 0 0	18,192 5 3	9,093 4 9	22,119 12 0	21,339 1 9	10,949 10 4	82 0 0	.....	99,308 10 9	
f. Forest stamps	18,783 3 6	339 3 10	769 4 9	1,336 15 9	6,255 7 0	7,237 10 7	1,601 8 0	7 6 0	.....	36,430 11 5	
g. Other items	
h. Commutation fees	
Total, II	67,093 6 3	2,540 0 1	37,838 3 2	58,114 0 11	47,871 15 1	67,789 9 8	65,245 8 11	975 1 10	.....	3,47,437 13 11	
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>												
Total, III	152 2 3	0 3 6	101 5 3	28 6 0	.....	334 8 3	250 11 4	0 2 6	.....	867 7 1	
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>												
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	95 11 8	31 12 5	.....	127 8 1	
Total, IV	95 11 8	31 12 5	.....	127 8 1	
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>												
a. Fines and forfeitures	230 0 0	-1 6 0	1,450 0 0	.....	54 13 6	383 3 0	831 8 0	2 8 0	.....	3,060 10 6	
b. Refunds	48 3 0	0 15 0	10 0 0	89 0 0	2 8 0	22 1 10	151 2 0	141 6 10	1 4 0	469 0 8	
c. Other sources	1,656 10 0	1,195 11 8	877 11 0	524 6 10	993 9 5	2,578 2 0	2,612 14 4	6,688 14 0	25 9 6	17,164 5 11	
Total, V	1,704 13 0	1,476 10 8	2,063 6 10	996 1 5	2,655 1 4	3,147 3 4	7,661 12 10	29 5 8	3 8 0	20,624 4 1	
Grand Total, Revenue	1,704 13 0	2,74,595 0 8	4,632 4 9	72,372 14 2	5,41,332 15 6	4,33,156 4 1	1,32,919 1 3	73,293 14 9	1,036 6 5	3 8 0	15,35,647 2 7
EXPENDITURE.												
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.												
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>												
a. Timber	4,678 13 0	.....	938 1 6	1,18,679 0 3	1,15,203 11 8	25,395 1 10	3 15 0	.....	.....	2,64,595 11 3	
b. Firewood and charcoal	1,31,308 2 2	618 6 3	900 12 0	12,708 7 1	693 14 9	119 2 7	.....	.....	.....	1,46,346 12 10	
c. Bamboos	145 4 0	.....	.....	.....	5 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 5 6	
d. Sandalwood	257 2 4	.....	1,954 12 7	.....	460 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,672 6 7	
e. Grass and other minor produce	
Total, A-I	1,36,387 5 6	616 6 3	3,793 10 1	1,31,387 7 4	1,16,362 3 7	25,514 6 5	3 15 0	.....	.....	4,14,065 6 2	
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>												
Total, A-II	1,182 4 8	4 13 6	848 12 6	799 5 0	1,474 1 6	3,975 2 9	3,638 6 0	11 8 0	.....	11,534 5 11	
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>												
Total, A-III	2 15 6	2 10 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	20 1 0	27 7 6	79 5 6	.....	.....	134 11 6	
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>												
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	
Total, A-IV	

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of all Divisions for the Forest year 1905-1906—contd.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Belgaum Division.	Bijapur Division.	Dhárwār Division.	Kánara, Northern Division.	Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Kolába Division.	Ratnágiri Division.	Working Plans Division.	Total for the Forest year 1905-1906.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—contd.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.											
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...											
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,468 14 7	...	...	8,468 14 7
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—											
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	9 0 0	99 4 0	119 8 6	200 5 6	511 14 6	296 11 6	181 5 6	695 1 0	...	...	2,112 2 6
Total, A-VI ...	9 0 0	99 4 0	119 8 6	200 5 6	511 14 6	296 11 6	181 5 6	695 1 0	...	...	2,112 2 6
VII.—Communications and Buildings—											
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	2,186 4 0	.....	1,047 10 6	14,752 3 4	4,404 12 2	3,184 8 9	542 7 2	...	...	26,117 7 11
b. Buildings ...	.....	1,061 4 3	5 0 0	1,389 4 0	7,570 1 9	6,594 8 4	1,571 5 8	2,403 1 0	3 0 0	...	21,200 9 0
c. Other works ...	.....	1,666 11 9	.....	494 13 6	1,124 14 6	218 14 0	137 0 0	192 8 0	...	...	3,734 13 9
Total, A-VII ...	.....	4,814 4 0	5 0 0	3,441 12 0	23,447 2 7	11,218 2 6	4,985 9 5	3,228 0 2	3 0 0	...	61,052 14 8
VIII.—Organization, Improvement, and Extension of Forest—											
a. Demarcation ...	.....	3,907 7 3	211 15 6	1,845 14 10	2,739 3 6	1,897 12 5	1,603 5 11	2,932 13 5	...	...	14,938 8 10
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 7 6	2,041 2 8	.....	.....	...	...	2,044 10 2
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
d. Working-plans ...	.....	16 4 6	.....	.....	168 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,993 12 11	7,168 6 2
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	20 0 0	25 7 0	590 7 6	539 15 0	352 1 3	380 11 6	4 8 0	73 15 4	...	1,986 1 7
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	3,157 0 8	10 7 6	1,241 2 4	6,721 10 0	4,097 8 3	2,519 9 0	853 3 0	21 0 0	...	18,721 8 7
g. Other works ...	.....	.....	110 1 5	.....	522 2 0	.....	.....	19 8 0	19 6 0	...	671 1 5
Total, A-VIII ...	.....	7,100 12 3	247 14 0	3,587 10 1	10,694 10 9	9,238 8 7	4,503 10 5	3,910 0 5	113 5 4	6,993 12 11	46,430 4 9
IX.—Miscellaneous—											
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 6 0	.....	.....	3 6 0
b. Other charges ...	124 8 11	1,562 9 5	854 10 3	—384 14 1	1,857 15 7	2,498 1 9	1,379 2 11	5,498 9 0	140 4 3	57 13 5	13,076 13 5
Total, A-IX ...	124 8 11	1,562 9 5	854 10 3	—384 14 1	1,857 15 7	2,498 1 9	1,379 2 11	5,501 15 0	140 4 3	57 13 5	13,080 3 5
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	133 8 11	1,51,149 7 4	1,850 14 6	11,489 0 1	1,08,188 15 9	1,41,144 14 5	40,376 13 11	25,525 9 8	268 1 7	7,061 10 4	5,47,178 15 6
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.											
I.—Salaries—											
a. Conservators ...	14,134 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,134 12 8
b. Superior Officers ...	750 0 0	11,645 9 11	4,095 0 0	9,608 1 0	9,350 0 0	5,561 3 4	7,499 0 9	7,450 0 0	.....	9,519 2 19	65,479 1 10
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	.....	23,817 8 10	7,301 8 6	13,775 0 9	23,822 6 7	23,956 1 0	16,475 15 0	29,577 11 10	2,793 13 2	.....	1,41,519 14 9
d. Office Establishments ...	6,588 13 1	3,152 5 4	1,043 8 0	1,983 13 2	3,290 2 9	3,010 8 1	2,550 0 8	3,994 0 2	300 0 0	744 4 3	26,835 7 8
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116 7 4	.....	3 4 7	300 0 0	.....	.....	1,419 11 11
f. Exchange Compensation Allowances—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ...	683 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	683 13 0
2. Deputy Conservators ...	.....	518 7 0	.....	572 6 0	.....	344 14 0	.....	.....	.....	694 15 0	2,030 10 0
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 8 0	.....	431 1 7	.....	.....	.....	867 9 7
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 4 0	.....	.....	206 4 0
Total, B-I ...	22,135 6 9	39,133 13 1	12,440 0 6	25,939 4 11	38,015 8 8	32,872 10 5	29,939 5 7	41,528 0 0	3,093 12 2	10,858 6 1	2,52,978 5 3
II.—Travelling Allowances—											
a. Conservators ...	2,217 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,217 6 6
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	2,621 12 0	900 0 0	1,824 0 6	2,433 6 0	1,248 0 0	1,491 12 9	1,776 8 9	.....	1,810 12 11	14,411 4 11
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	.....	1,874 12 4	317 12 8	1,363 8 4	1,975 12 10	2,137 0 1	1,212 7 9	1,423 14 11	362 0 0	.....	10,667 4 11
d. Office Establishments ...	868 6 4	900 9 2	421 10 10	685 15 2	999 5 6	811 13 11	802 7 4	1,047 14 3	340 0 0	146 4 0	6,924 6 6
Total, B-II ...	3,085 12 10	5,997 1 6	1,639 7 6	3,873 8 0	5,432 14 0	4,346 1 2	3,808 11 10	4,249 5 11	602 0 0	1,857 0 11	34,983 15 8
III.—Contingencies—											
a. Stationery ...	7 9 0	278 11 0	63 12 6	107 8 1	341 15 1	370 10 7	289 5 10	392 6 2	71 4 9	.....	2,003 2 11
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	265 0 3	44 14 2	80 0 6	155 4 8	158 4 0	218 0 11	178 1 6	392 7 1	2 3 6	.....	1,424 4 2
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	600 0 0	348 0 0	3 3 7	31 0 0	56 0 0	.....	120 0 0	115 13 4	24 0 0	.....	1,298 0 11
d. Pay of Policemen ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage ...	537 15 6	604 6 2	378 7 3	287 0 3	745 15 0	850 15 0	637 9 0	1,058 2 6	143 0 0	.....	5,361 6 9
f. Sundries ...	210 8 3	444 15 2	117 7 0	253 4 6	310 12 4	730 5 11	304 4 3	1,072 8 6	18 6 0	.....	3,462 7 11
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	1,621 1 0	1,720 14 7	640 14 10	924 1 1	1,612 14 5	2,270 0 5	1,549 4 7	3,021 5 7	238 14 2	.....	13,019 6 8
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENT ...	26,842 4 7	46,251 13 2	14,720 6 10	30,736 14 0	45,061 5 1	39,498 12 0	32,015 7 0	48,797 11 6	3,851 10 4	12,515 7 0	3,00,684 11 6
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	26,975 13 6	1,07,401 4 6	16,571 5 4	42,225 14 1	2,13,250 4 10	1,80,633 10 5	72,392 3 11	74,323 5 2	4,222 11 11	19,867 1 4	8,47,963 11 0

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest Year 1905-1906—concluded.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Hyderabad Division.	Sukkur Division.	Jerruck Division.	Nanahro Division.	Thar and Parkar Division.	Forest Contour Survey Division.	Total for Forest year 1905-1906.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—contd.								
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.								
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...								
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—								
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	317 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	379 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	1 12 0	211 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 3 10
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	105 14 0	212 0 0	356 4 0	218 1 6	436 14 0	.....	37 12 0	1,366 13 6
Total, A-VI ...	105 14 0	212 12 0	884 11 10	298 1 6	436 14 0	.....	37 12 0	1,977 1 4
VII.—Communications and Buildings—								
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Buildings ...	.....	2,102 15 1	375 11 7	609 0 3	149 7 1	.....	.....	3,238 2 0
c. Other works ...	.....	1,249 2 8	3,162 9 4	5,494 3 7	811 8 9	.....	.....	10,717 6 4
Total, A-VII ...	.....	3,352 1 9	3,538 4 11	6,102 3 10	960 15 10	.....	.....	13,853 10 4
VIII.—Organization, Improvement, and Extension of Forest—								
a. Demarcation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working Plans ...	.....	84 0 0	451 9 0	610 7 6	274 15 3	.....	5,549 6 9	6,870 6 6
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	1,317 4 0	4,359 11 5	753 2 0	14 4 0	.....	.....	6,449 5 5
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	.....	499 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	499 10 9
g. Other works ...	.....	1,372 9 3	846 0 6	1,191 2 7	1,113 11 9	.....	.....	4,523 8 1
Total, A-VIII ...	.....	2,773 13 3	6,166 15 6	2,559 12 1	1,402 15 0	.....	5,549 6 9	18,442 14 9
IX.—Miscellaneous—								
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other charges ...	0 2 0	104 3 11	580 13 7	347 15 9	89 13 0	.....	.....	1,122 12 3
Total, A-IX ...	0 2 0	104 3 11	580 13 7	347 15 9	89 13 0	.....	.....	1,122 12 3
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	106 0 0	7,688 5 4	11,233 15 9	9,665 12 7	4,175 14 9	.....	5,587 2 9	38,457 3 2
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.								
I.—Salaries.								
a. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	11,508 14 9	4,850 0 0	3,600 0 0	6,981 6 5	3,218 11 4	.....	2,400 0 0	32,559 0 6
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	8,648 12 0	15,515 4 2	10,881 5 3	7,885 7 0	537 4 10	.....	43,408 1 3
d. Office Establishments ...	3,625 12 8	1,802 10 4	1,778 0 0	1,511 10 4	1,552 15 7	.....	778 9 7	11,047 10 6
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	490 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940 0 0
f. Exchange Compensation Allowances—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ...	719 4 0	.....	.....	330 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1,099 5 0
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 4 0
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	56 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ...	16,343 15 5	15,761 6 4	20,891 4 2	19,810 11 0	12,657 1 11	537 4 10	3,178 9 7	69,170 5 3
II.—Travelling Allowances—								
a. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	2,211 6 4	1,113 7 2	900 0 0	1,800 0 0	906 9 10	.....	959 7 2	7,580 14 6
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	737 3 0	1,095 1 9	1,033 15 11	667 5 1	.....	.....	3,533 9 9
d. Office Establishments ...	1,640 13 9	543 15 5	669 1 7	565 6 0	597 11 7	.....	246 4 2	4,203 4 6
Total, B-II ...	3,852 4 1	2,394 9 7	2,664 3 4	3,392 5 11	2,171 10 6	.....	1,205 11 4	16,687 12 9
III.—Contingencies—								
a. Stationery ...	17 3 9	85 4 0	238 4 10	183 7 0	72 8 6	.....	22 3 0	628 15 1
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	496 4 5	209 2 1	232 4 11	207 10 5	206 10 0	.....	250 7 0	1,602 6 10
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	600 0 0	272 0 0	54 5 9	300 0 0	240 0 0	.....	300 0 0	1,700 5 9
d. Pay of Police guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage ...	185 3 0	237 6 0	549 1 0	310 9 0	338 8 9	.....	39 1 0	1,700 12 9
f. Sundries ...	419 6 2	267 8 8	257 10 4	107 4 3	193 8 7	.....	194 5 4	1,429 11 4
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	1,718 1 4	1,121 4 9	1,331 10 10	1,118 14 8	1,061 3 10	.....	797 0 4	7,128 3 9
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS ...	21,014 4 10	19,257 4 8	24,887 2 4	24,328 15 7	15,560 0 3	537 4 10	5,181 5 3	1,11,956 5 9
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	22,020 4 10	26,945 10 0	36,121 2 1	33,964 12 2	20,055 15 0	537 4 10	10,798 8 0	1,50,443 8 11

FORM No. 68.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1905-1906.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	791 14 5	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions ... ..	.....	1,910 0 9	Divided Heads, Forests... ..	.....	679 6 3
Tax on other sources of Income, Recoveries by Revenue authorities ... ..	.....	.....	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61). .....	.....	4,48,171 11 8
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61) ... ..	.....	.....	„ 14. Interest on other Obligations—		
„ XII. Interest—Interest on arrears of Revenue... ..	.....	7,33,836 1 6	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,271 7 6
Recoveries on account of Famine Expenditure	62 3 0	.....	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
Unclaimed Deposits—			Lapsed Deposits	218 0 0	.....
Lapsed Deposits	1,696 9 7	1,758 12 7	Travelling Allowance to Officers attending examinations	37 8 0	255 8 0
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			„ Civil Deposits—		
Widows' Branch	109 15 1	.....	Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	54,554 3 5
Life Assurance Branch ... ..	.....	109 15 1	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Civil Deposits—			Forest Advances	2,13,173 4 0	.....
Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	39,202 1 6	Tentage Advances	233 5 4	.....
„ Advances Recoverable—			Objection Book Advances... ..	2,253 0 0	2,15,669 9 4
Forest Advances	2,11,541 5 2	.....	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	5,130 7 1
Tentage Advances ... ..	.....	.....	„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
Objection Book Advances	2,947 5 4	2,14,488 10 6	Forests (cancelled) ... ..	.....	3,527 4 0
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	5,130 7 1	„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques) Forests... ..	.....	4,75,342 11 3	Remittances to Treasuries	7,67,658 9 1	.....
„ Forest Remittances—			Inter-departmental Transfers	1,056 11 6	7,68,715 4 7
Remittances to Treasuries	1,183 3 9	.....	„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0
Inter-departmental Transfers	19,846 7 9	21,029 11 6	Accounts Current—		
Accounts Current—			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—		£	IV. Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	.....
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....	35 0 0	„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay— (Ordinary Branches)—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—		
III. Items adjustable by India—			Inter-departmental Charges ... ..	.....	101 11 0
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	75 0 0	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D. (Railway Branches—Railway)—		
IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—			IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—	.....	.....
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of P. W. D. ... ..	.....	612 0 0			
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	4,954 4 6	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	397 1 10
Total ... ..	.....	14,99,776 10 8	Total ... ..	.....	14,99,776 10 8

FORM No. 68.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1905-1906—continued.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	523 13 6	By 1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—Re- funds—		
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	1,215 14 7
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions ... ..	.....	2,590 1 1	„ 11.—Forest (as per Annual Sum- mary, Form No. 67) ... ..	.....	7,13,375 12 7
Tax on other sources of Income, recoveries by Revenue author- ities ... ..	.....	.....	„ 14.—Interest on other Oblig- ations—		
„ IX.—Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 67) ... ..	.....	8,33,815 4 0	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XII.—Interest—			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,868 4 4
Interest on Arrears of Revenue ... ..	.....	.....	„ 32.—Miscellaneous—		
„ XXII.—Receipts, &c. Officers lent to Foreign Service—			Miscellaneous Refunds—		
Officers on the Foreign Service. ... ..	.....	-5 13 3	Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	105 0 0
„ XXV.—Miscellaneous—			„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits	35,326 3 3	
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial) ... ..	.....	.....	Revenue Deposits	5 0 0	35,331 3 3
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits ... ..	.....	125 6 0	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Forest Advances	3,92,771 13 3	
Widows' Branch	1,040 14 8		Tentage Advances ... ..	.....
„ Civil Deposits—		1,040 14 8	Objection Book Advances	1,816 1 9	3,94,587 15 0
Forest Deposits	35,543 15 9		„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	11,035 11 5
Revenue Deposits	5 0 0	35,548 15 9	„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
„ Advances Recoverable—			Forests ... ..	.....	755 12 7
Forest Advances	3,92,306 1 7		„ Forest Remittances—		
Tentage Advances	177 13 0		Remittances to Treasuries	6,41,851 2 4	
Objection Book Advances	1,911 7 1	3,94,395 5 8	Inter-departmental Transfers	86 4 2	6,41,937 6 6
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	11,035 11 5	„ 33.—Famine Relief—		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques) Forests ... ..	.....	6,75,892 11 8	II.—Miscellaneous—		
„ Forest Remittances—			Grass Operations ... ..	.....	2,22,661 4 4
Remittances to Treasuries	8,598 13 4		„ 26.—Scientific Government, Bull and Station Charges, Conting- ent, Salary and Petty Sup- plies ... ..	.....	4,252 13 0
Inter-departmental Transfers	55,573 0 4	64,171 13 8	Accounts Current—		
Accounts Current—			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
To Account between Bombay and Post Office—			IV.—Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	.....
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....	388 7 3	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay— (Ordinary Branches)—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			„ IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department—		
III.—Items adjustable by India—			Inter-departmental Charges ... ..	.....	159 5 3
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department—			„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department—		
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on ac- count of Public Works Department ... ..	.....	1,232 8 0	(Railway Branches)—Railway—		
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department ... ..	.....	.....
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	7,327 13 9	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	200 10 4
Total ... ..	.....	20,27,583 1 2	Total ... ..	.....	20,27,583 1 2

FORM No. 68.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1905-1906—continued.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE,		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....		333 15 3	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks— Refunds—			
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—				Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	976 7 1	
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions.	.....		2,226 4 0	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum- mary Form No. 61) ... ..	.....	8,47,863 11 0	
Tax on other sources of Income—Recoveries by Revenue Authorities ... ..	.....		.....	„ 14. Interest on other Oblig- ations—			
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary Form No. 61)... ..	.....		15,35,647 2 7	Savings Bank Deposits—			
„ XII. Interest—				Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,584 5 7	
Miscellaneous—On other ac- counts ... ..	.....		2,238 4 2	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds, Travelling Allow- ance to Officers attending Examination	19 0 0		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—				„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—			
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial) ... ..	.....		.....	Lapsed Deposits	2,005 12 0		
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits ... ..	.....		1,936 0 0	„ Irrecoverable temporary loans advances written of	357 1 2		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—							2,381 13 2
Widows' Branch	163 2 8			„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ..	.....		64,676 12 8
Life Assurance Branch... ..	114 13 8			„ Advances Recoverable—			
			278 0 4	Forest Advances	5,86,138 12 5		
„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....		58,506 10 2	Tentage Advances	400 0 0		
„ Advances Recoverable—				Objection Book Advances	2,150 0 0		5,88,689 9 8
Forest Advances	5,74,703 4 4			„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....		10,763 10 1
Tentage Advances... ..	454 10 6			„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—			
Objection Book Advances... ..	2,381 5 3			Forests (cancelled) ... ..	.....		3,394 2 9
			5,77,539 4 1	„ Forest Remittances—			
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....		10,763 10 1	Remittances to Treasuries	10,01,092 13 9		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques), Forest ... ..	.....		8,72,610 11 1	Inter-departmental Transfers... ..	49 8 2		10,01,142 5 11
„ Forest Remittances—				Accounts Current—			
Remittances to Treasuries	172 1 0			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—			
Inter-departmental Transfers	310 6 10			IV. Items adjustable by Military.	.....	2,158 5 1	
Accounts Current—			482 7 10	Do. Bengal. do. Misc. .	.....	2,415 15 6	
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—				„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—(Ordinary Branch- es)—			
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....		756 14 10	„ IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—			
„ Account between Military and Bom- bay—Bengal—				Inter-departmental Charges . Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	14,242 4 10	
IV. Items adjustable by India— Military—				„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, (Railway Branches), S. M. Rail- way—			
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....		2,415 15 6	IV. Items adjustable by Pub- lic Works Department ... ..	.....	5,31,584 9 7	
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—				„ 19. B. Law and Justice—District Jails—			
IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—				Jail Manufactures ... ..	.....	
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of Public Works Department.	.....		1,535 13 5	Raw Materials ... ..	.....	3,805 0 0	
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....		.....	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	273 8 0	
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ...	.....		8,621 7 7				
Total ... ..	.....		30,75,952 8 11	Total ... ..	.....		30,75,952 8 11

FORM No. 68.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1905-1906—concluded.

SIND CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	249 10 6	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deductions by Government			Divided Heads, Forest ...	.....	8,344 8 9
from Salaries and Pensions.	.....	845 9 10	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum-		
Tax on other sources of Income,			mary Form No. 61) ..	.....	1,50,443 8 11
Recoveries by Revenue			„ 14. Interest on other Obliga-		
authorities ... ..	.....	.....	tions—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary			Savings Bank Deposits—		
Form No. 61) ... ..	.....	3,75,620 4 2	Interest on Forest Officers'		
„ XII. Interest—			Provident Fund... ..	.....	398 12 2
Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	.....	.....	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Refunds—		
Sale-proceeds of Stores and			Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	.....
Materials (Provincial) ...	.....	.....	„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....	47,082 11 5
Unclaimed Deposits—Other			„ Advances Recoverable—		
Deposits ... ..	.....	.. ...	Forest Advances	82,871 2 11	.....
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family			Tentage Advances	400 0 0	.....
Pension Fund—			Objection Book Advances ..	1,305 10 8	84,576 18 7
Widows' Branch ... ..	.....	67 10 4	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	2,878 2 1
Life Assurance Branch ...	.....	.....	„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental		
„ Civil Deposits (Forest Deposits) ...	.....	29,849 1 1	Cheques) Forests ... ..	.....	1,000 3 0
„ Advances Recoverable—			„ Forest Remittances—		
Forest Advances	80,578 12 6	.....	Remittances to Treasuries ...	3,97,158 13 5	.....
Tentage Advances	166 10 8	.....	Inter-departmental Transfers.	70 9 9	3,97,224 7 2
Objection Book Advances ...	522 5 4	81,267 12 6	Accounts Current—		
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	2,878 2 1	By Account between Bombay and		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental			Military, Bombay—		
Cheques) Forest ... ..	.....	2,02,899 15 10	IV. Items adjustable by Milli-		
Forest Remittances—			tary ... ..	.....	.....
Remittances to Treasuries ...	43 0 7	.....	„ Account between Bombay and		
Inter-departmental Transfers...	300 7 2	343 7 9	Public Works Department—		
Accounts Current—			Bombay (Ordinary Branches)—		
„ Account between Bombay and Post			IV. Items adjustable by		
Office—			Public Works Depart-		
Postal Fund Deduction ... ..	.....	.....	ment—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			Inter-departmental Charges .	.....	5,320 6 3
III. Items adjustable by India—	.....	66 10 8	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between Bombay and Public			„ Account between Bombay and		
Works Department, Bombay—			Public Works Department—		
IV. Items adjustable by Public			(Railway Branches)—		
Works Department—			Railway—		
Payments into Treasuries by			IV. Items adjustable by Public		
Civil Officers on account of			Works Department ... ..	.....	.....
Public Works Department ...	.....	247 14 6	Closing Balance	.....	224 5 11
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	Total ... ..	.....	6,97,493 15 3
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ...	.....	3,157 12 0	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	73,00,806 4 0
Total ... ..	.....	6,97,493 15 3			
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	73,00,806 4 0			

FORM No. 69. — Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1905-1906.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
North Thána.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	78,079 15 6	3,68,059 8 11	4,46,139 8 5	3,87,808 4 5	58,331 4 0	
Central Thána.	Do.	928 12 0	1,46,903 14 1	1,47,832 10 1	1,42,732 10 1	5,100 0 0	
South Thána.	Do.	15,798 3 9	43,698 15 10	59,497 3 7	59,497 3 7	.....
Surat	Do.	7 0 0	68,896 7 9	68,903 7 9	68,903 7 9	.....
Panch Maháls.	Do.	5,628 4 0	68,515 5 2	74,143 9 2	74,143 9 2	.....
	Total	1,00,442 3 3	6,96,074 3 9	7,96,516 7 0	7,33,085 3 0	63,431 4 0	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
East Khán-desh.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	1,36,627 6 7	1,36,627 6 7	1,36,627 6 7	.....
West Khán-desh.	Do.	2,471 12 0	1,61,819 15 11	1,64,291 11 11	1,64,271 11 11	20 0 0	
Nasik	Do.	368 12 0	1,15,393 14 0	1,15,762 10 0	1,14,674 10 0	1,088 0 0	
Ahmednagar	Do.	.....	38,961 11 0	38,961 11 0	38,961 11 0	.....
Poona	Do.	225 8 0	64,570 10 11	64,796 2 11	64,676 19 11	119 8 0	
Sátara	Do.	.....	58,256 2 10	58,256 2 10	58,256 2 10	.....
Sholapur	Do.	.....	23,568 3 9	23,568 3 9	23,568 3 9	.....
Working Plans Direction	Do.	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....
Famine Fodder	Do.	68,600 0 0	1,61,691 4 5	2,30,291 4 5	2,30,291 4 5	.....
	Total	71,666 0 0	7,62,876 12 0	8,34,542 12 0	8,33,315 4 0	1,227 8 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, North-ern.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	1,34,962 15 9	5,42,129 10 4	6,77,092 10 1	5,43,637 2 10	1,33,455 7 3	
Kánara, South-ern.	Do.	57,248 6 5	4,03,615 1 8	4,60,863 8 1	4,33,179 6 1	27,684 2 0	
Kánara, West-ern.	Do.	17,637 2 4	1,30,820 14 5	1,48,458 0 9	1,32,919 1 3	15,538 15 6	
Belgaum	Do.	31,190 4 9	3,07,871 0 8	3,39,061 5 5	2,74,595 0 8	64,466 4 9	
Dharwár	Do.	835 1 0	78,565 14 2	79,400 15 2	73,134 15 2	6,266 0 0	
Bijápúr	Do.	875 8 3	3,853 12 9	4,729 5 0	4,632 4 9	97 0 3	
Kolába	Do.	457 0 0	74,253 14 9	74,770 14 9	73,293 14 9	1,477 0 0	
Ratnágiri	Do.	.....	1,036 6 5	1,036 6 5	1,036 6 5	.....
Working Plans Direction	Various sources	.....	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	.....
	Do.	.....	1,704 13 0	1,704 13 0	1,704 13 0	.....
	Total	2,43,226 6 6	15,43,685 0 2	17,87,121 6 8	*15,38,136 8 11	2,48,984 13 9	* Includes Rs. 2,489-6-4 written off.
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sakkur	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	1,962 4 7	1,962 4 7	1,962 4 7	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	1,122 10 10	1,122 10 10	1,122 10 10	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	220 13 0	220 13 0	220 13 0	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	7,762 3 0	12,671 7 2	20,433 10 2	15,025 6 2	5,408 4 0	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	31,048 13 0	54,754 3 10	85,803 0 10	64,170 12 10	21,632 4 0	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	8,363 10 7	8,363 10 7	8,363 10 7	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	2,129 7 3	2,129 7 3	2,129 7 3	.....
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	47 11 0	47 11 0	47 11 0	.....	The outstandings under V.C. at close of the year amount to Rs. 33-4-0.
	Total	38,811 0 0	81,272 4 8	1,20,083 4 8	93,042 12 3	27,040 8 0	

FORM No. 69.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1905-1906—continued.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realised during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SIND CIRCLE—contd.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Naushahro ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	277 6 0	277 6 0	277 6 0	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	528 8 0	2,244 1 10	2,772 9 10	1,777 7 10	995 2 0	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	3,649 6 5	9,010 10 0	12,660 0 5	8,679 10 5	3,980 6 0	The outstandings under V.-C. at close of the year amount to Rs. 788-4-2.
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	7,259 7 0	7,259 7 0	7,259 7 0	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	2,838 12 3	2,838 12 3	2,838 12 3	.....
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	22 5 3	22 5 3	22 5 3	.....
	Total ...	4,177 14 5	21,679 10 4	25,857 8 9	20,882 0 9	4,975 8 0	
Hyderabad ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	374 6 3	374 6 3	374 6 3	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	112 3 3	112 3 3	112 3 3	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	21,372 6 4	30,478 0 7	51,850 6 11	31,126 5 5	20,724 1 6	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	33,058 9 8	46,031 2 0	79,089 11 8	48,003 9 2	31,086 2 6	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	16,024 12 11	16,024 12 11	16,024 12 11	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	31,443 0 0	41,190 4 10	72,633 4 10	35,814 4 10	36,819 0 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	44 1 6	44 1 6	44 1 6	.....
	Total ...	85,874 0 0	1,94,254 15 4	2,20,128 15 4	1,31,499 11 4	88,629 4 0	
Jerruck ...	I. Timber and other Forest produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	76 7 1	76 7 1	76 7 1	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	25 2 5	25 2 5	25 2 5	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	6,242 1 6	12,019 1 5	18,261 2 11	12,275 11 3	5,985 7 8	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	24,968 6 6	56,189 4 9	81,157 11 3	57,215 10 11	23,942 0 4	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	11,429 0 1	11,429 0 1	11,429 0 1	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	11,085 13 4	12,923 7 11	24,009 5 3	18,998 13 3	5,012 8 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	.....
	Total ...	42,296 5 4	92,664 7 8	1,34,960 13 0	1,00,020 13 0	34,940 0 0	

FORM No. 69.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1905-1906—concluded.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of State and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SIND CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Thar and Párkar.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	II. Timber and other minor produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	.....	283 9 8	283 9 8	283 9 8	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	.....
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	1,867 6 0	1,867 6 0	1,867 6 0	.....
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	4,730 9 8	4,730 9 8	4,730 9 8	.....
Total of Sind Circle.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	1,989 4 7	1,989 4 7	1,989 4 7	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	1,850 14 2	1,850 14 2	1,850 14 2	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	358 2 8	358 2 8	358 2 8	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	35,905 2 10	57,696 4 8	93,601 7 6	60,488 8 4	33,112 15 2	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	92,725 3 7	1,65,994 14 7	2,58,720 2 2	1,78,079 5 4	80,640 12 10	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	45,646 14 7	45,646 14 7	45,646 14 7	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	42,528 13 4	60,949 6 3	1,03,478 3 7	61,646 11 7	41,831 8 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	116 1 9	116 1 9	116 1 9	.....
	Total ...	1,71,159 3 9	3,34,601 15 3	5,05,761 3 0	3,50,175 15 0	1,55,585 4 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,57,663 1 3	36,72,039 14 10	44,29,703 0 1	38,04,888 13 11	6,24,814 1 9	

The outstandings under V.-C. at the close of the year amount to Rs. 826-8-2.

FORM No. 70.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1905-1906.

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE		Remarks.
	At Com- mencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of sup- plies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commence- ment of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Depart- ment (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Surat	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	...
North Thána	360 12 0	360 12 0	83 15 0	297 10 0	381 9 0	20 13 0	...	
Central Thána	157 15 9	197 15 9	... ..	197 15 9	197 15 9	.....	...
Total, Contractors	2,558 11 9	2,558 11 9	2,083 15 0	495 9 9	2,579 8 9	20 13 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Panch Maháls	38,462 12 11	38,462 12 11	208 12 7	38,646 13 6	38,855 10 1	392 13 2	...	
Surat	65,362 9 6	65,362 9 6	1,062 10 0	68,877 3 8	69,939 13 8	4,577 4 2	...	
North Thána	32,943 1 6	32,943 1 6	1,065 1 9	33,261 3 0	34,326 4 9	1,363 3 3	...	
Central Thána	32,637 12 8	32,637 12 8	1,755 9 9	32,737 0 6	34,492 10 3	1,854 13 7	...	
South Thána	38,271 4 8	38,271 4 8	2,016 1 3	37,781 5 7	39,797 6 10	1,526 2 2	...	
Working Plans	1,305 0 2	1,305 0 2	41 8 9	1,379 0 0	1,420 8 9	115 8 7	...	
Total, Disbursers	2,08,982 9 5	2,08,982 9 5	6,149 12 1	2,12,682 10 3	2,18,832 6 4	9,849 12 11	...	
TOTAL, N. C.	2,11,541 5 2	2,11,541 5 2	8,233 11 1	2, 3,178 4 0	2,21,411 15 1	9,870 9 11	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Famine Fodders	
Total, Contractors	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Ahmednagar	35,979 15 6	35,979 15 6	1,577 12 0	35,044 11 3	36,622 7 3	642 7 9	...	
Khándesh, East	48,691 4 4	48,691 4 4	2,533 7 4	47,587 9 2	50,121 0 6	1,429 12 2	...	
Khándesh, West	55,514 3 2	55,514 3 2	1,635 0 7	58,833 10 10	60,468 11 5	4,954 8 3	...	
Náaik	50,545 11 3	50,545 11 3	1,294 9 8	51,349 8 9	52,644 2 5	2,098 7 2	...	
Pona	60,600 15 5	60,600 15 5	1,798 9 0	59,539 4 10	61,337 13 10	736 14 5	...	
Sátara	49,560 7 8	49,560 7 8	1,505 4 6	49,466 14 8	50,972 3 2	1,471 11 6	...	
Sholápur	18,702 15 10	18,702 15 10	530 14 2	18,624 6 6	19,155 4 8	452 4 10	...	
Working Plans	3,214 11 6	3,214 11 6	170 7 0	3,365 0 0	3,535 7 0	320 11 6	...	
Famine Fodder	69,555 12 11	69,555 12 11	679 9 3	68,960 11 3	69,640 4 6	84 7 7	...	
Total, Disbursers	3,92,306 1 7	3,92,306 1 7	11,725 9 6	3,92,771 13 3	4,04,497 6 9	12,191 5 2	...	
TOTAL, C. C.	3,92,306 1 7	3,92,306 1 7	11,725 9 6	3,92,771 13 3	4,04,497 6 9	12,191 5 2	...	

FORM No. 70.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1905-1906—contd

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE		Remarks
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Belgaum	1,10,987 2 9	1,10,987 2 9	23,203 8 10	98,750 15 3	1,26,954 8 1	15,967 5 4	...	
Dhárwar	153 2 0	153 2 0	.....	903 2 0	903 2 0	750 0 0	...	
Kánara, Northern	93,074 5 3	93,074 5 3	*53,361 2 3	1,09,965 8 5	1,68,326 10 8	75,232 5 5	...	
Kánara, Southern	42,503 1 8	42,503 1 8	11,536 3 5	52,851 5 9	64,357 9 2	21,884 7 6	...	
Kánara, Western	13,689 2 6	13,689 2 6	11,527 2 3	4,500 0 0	16,027 2 3	2,337 15 9	...	
Total, Contractors...	...	2,60,406 14 2	2,60,406 14 2	1,09,628 0 9	2,66,970 15 5	3,76,599 0 2	1,16,192 2 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Direction	
Belgaum	48,735 6 5	48,735 6 5	1,988 1 9	48,023 10 0	50,011 11 9	1,276 5 4	...	
Bijápur	8,591 5 3	8,591 5 3	310 3 1	8,466 0 0	8,776 3 1	184 13 10	...	
Dhárwar	26,753 15 7	26,753 15 7	1,058 15 1	26,875 0 0	27,933 15 1	1,179 15 6	...	
Kánara, Northern	75,164 0 2	75,164 0 2	6,242 1 4	79,766 0 0	86,008 1 4	10,844 1 2	...	
Kánara, Southern	59,079 11 11	59,079 11 11	2,628 13 1	59,899 0 10	62,527 13 11	3,443 2 0	...	
Kánara, Western	41,709 14 2	41,709 14 2	1,607 2 5	41,839 4 9	43,446 7 2	1,736 9 6	...	
Kolába	48,237 7 6	48,237 7 6	1,428 8 8	4,8135 0 0	49,563 8 8	1,326 1 2	...	
Ratnágiri	3,473 10 3	3,473 10 3	16 0 10	3,458 13 5	3,474 14 3	1 4 0	...	
Working Plans	2,550 14 11	2,550 14 11	6 7 0	2,705 0 0	2,711 7 0	160 8 1	...	
Total, Disbursers	3,14,296 6 2	3,14,296 6 2	15,286 5 3	3,19,167 13 0	3,34,454 2 3	20,157 12 1	...	
TOTAL, S. C.	5,74,703 4 4	5,74,703 4 4	1,24,914 6 0	5,86,138 12 5	7,11,053 2 5	1,36,349 14 1	...	
SIND CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Hyderabad	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
Sukkur	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
Total, Contractors...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Forest Contour Survey	
Direction	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	...
Hyderabad	16,714 1 4	16,714 1 4	433 13 10	17,670 0 0	18,103 13 10	1,389 12 6	...	
Jerruck	20,963 0 6	20,963 0 6	918 1 10	21,316 7 3	22,234 9 1	1,271 8 7	...	
Sukkur	29,965 8 0	29,965 8 0	937 7 7	30,230 0 3	31,167 7 10	1,201 15 10	...	
Naushahro	12,761 2 8	12,761 2 8	109 6 0	13,479 11 5	13,589 1 5	827 14 9	...	
Total, Disbursers	80,553 12 6	80,553 12 6	2,378 13 3	82,846 2 11	85,245 0 2	4,691 3 8	...	
TOTAL, SIND	80,573 12 6	80,573 12 6	2,398 13 3	82,871 2 11	85,270 0 2	4,691 3 8	...	
GRAND TOTAL	12,59,129 7 7	12,59,129 7 7	1,47,272 7 10	12,74,960 0 7	14,22,232 8 5	1,63,103 0 10	...	

The balance shown in the return for 1904-05 was—
 Contractors Rs. a. p. 66,969 15 10
 Disbursers Cr. 2,396 12 3
 64,633 3 7

It was however incorrect and should have been—
 Contractors Rs. a. p. 53,361 2 3
 Disbursers Cr. 6,242 1 4
 61,603 3 7

The difference was due to the fact that in March 1905 final the figures for Contractors were passed under Disbursers and vice versa.

FORM No. 71.—Financial Results of the year 1905-1906.

Division.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.	TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Direction ...	336	.....	400	430	45,677	736	46,107	
North Thána ...	97	204	3,87,711	56,002	45,023	3,87,808	1,01,229	
Central Thána ...	388	757	1,42,345	25,381	34,228	1,42,733	59,966	
South Thána ...	2,898	1,779	56,599	11,682	43,139	69,497	56,600	
Surat ...	462	11,088	68,441	58,372	43,106	64,903	1,12,506	
Panch Maháls ...	1,742	4,737	72,402	12,559	39,592	74,114	56,888	
Working Plans ...	.....	.....	.....	15	13,800	.....	13,815	
Forest Settlement Office, Thána ...	.....	.....	15	9	1,294	15	1,303	
Total ...	5,923	18,165	7,27,913	1,64,450	2,65,859	7,33,836	4,48,474	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khándesh ...	2,962	3,143	1,34,046	5,261	68,265	1,37,008	76,669	
West Khándesh ...	36,401	11,188	1,28,438	8,837	76,755	1,64,839	96,780	
Násik ...	176	1,853	1,14,782	6,547	70,463	1,14,958	78,886	
Ahmednagar ...	1,852	2,898	37,299	2,704	50,265	39,151	56,867	
Poona ...	12,772	6,047	5,188	2,079	77,310	64,960	84,436	
Sátára ...	11,137	5,237	47,308	2,816	90,026	68,445	96,079	
Sholápur ...	198	579	23,465	700	26,179	23,663	27,458	
Famine Grass and Grazing ...	2,30,206	70,968	85	7	1,24,226	2,30,291	1,95,201	
Total ...	2,95,704	1,00,916	5,37,611	28,971	5,32,489	8,33,315	7,12,376	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Direction ...	.....	.....	1,705	26,976	.....	1,705	26,976	
Kanara, Northern ...	4,82,794	1,43,178	59,139	19,133	41,650	5,41,943	2,13,250	
Kanara, Southern ...	3,82,629	1,38,181	50,527	20,001	22,452	4,34,156	1,84,644	
Kanara, Western ...	61,678	35,241	71,271	22,921	14,230	1,32,919	72,392	
Belgaum ...	2,05,873	1,61,167	68,722	15,916	20,318	2,74,595	1,97,491	
Dhárwár ...	32,370	25,580	40,003	466	15,180	72,373	42,226	
Bijapur ...	1,206	4,343	3,426	3,898	8,325	4,632	16,571	
Kolába ...	40	83	73,254	88,310	35,900	73,294	74,323	
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	1,36	2,130	2,993	1,036	4,223	
Working Plans ...	.....	.....	4	19,867	.....	4	19,867	
Total ...	11,68,560	5,14,778	3,69,087	1,69,643	1,63,437	15,35,647	8,47,863	
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur ...	3,306	13,221	1,04,077	11,785	17,254	1,07,383	42,260	
Naushahro ...	304	8,207	24,353	7,312	8,458	34,657	23,977	
Hyderabad ...	486	10,902	1,34,590	9,149	11,608	1,35,076	31,659	
Jerruck ...	102	13,996	1,03,670	11,979	13,990	1,03,772	39,965	
Thar and Párkar Contour Survey ...	.....	179	4,731	179	179	4,731	537	
	.....	2,149	1	2,173	7,723	1	12,045	
Total ...	4,198	48,654	3,71,422	42,577	59,212	3,75,620	1,50,413	
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,72,385	6,82,513	20,06,033	4,05,646	10,70,997	34,78,418	11,59,156	