

REVIEW
OF
FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN
BRITISH INDIA
FOR THE YEAR
1906-1907

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REVIEW

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1906-07.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

[*Vide* Appendices I and II.]

The area of lands under the control of the Forest Department increased during the year under review by 6,487 square miles, thus bringing up the aggregate to 240,133 square miles of all classes of forests, representing 24.3 per cent. of the area of British India.

2. The main alterations in the area of each class of State Forests were as follows :—

(i) *Reserved and Leased Forests.*

The area of Reserved Forests at the commencement of the year stood at 92,485 square miles ; additions and exclusions aggregating 2,941 and 1,389 square miles, respectively, resulted in a net total of 94,037 square miles at its close. The most important changes in the several provinces were as follows :—

In the *Punjab* 23 square miles were added (mainly owing to corrections after survey) and 48 square miles were excluded, chiefly by transfer to the Canal and Irrigation Department.

The largest additions were made in *Burma* where they totalled 1,792 square miles. Extensive reservations were accomplished but a part of this total is due to correction of areas by recomputation after survey. For this reason exclusions of 751 square miles were also effected.

In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* new reservations and corrections by survey accounted for an increase of 253 square miles, while six miles were excluded.

In *Madras*, transfer from Reserved Lands to Reserved Forests accounted for an increase of 302 square miles, 49 square miles being excluded.

Areas totalling 284 square miles were added in *Bombay*, chiefly in the Southern Circle, and 36 square miles were excluded.

With the exception of an addition of 16 square miles to the Reserved area in *Baluchistan*, there were no changes of importance in the area of Reserved Forests in other provinces.

The area of *leased* forests decreased by 11 square miles, the total being 899 square miles at the close of the year.

(ii) *Protected Forests.*

The area of this class decreased by 550 square miles during the year, leaving a balance of 9,468 square miles at its close. To the extensive disforestation in the Sunderbans Division of Bengal in favour of cultivation may principally be attributed the decrease in area.

(iii) *Unclassed State Forests and Public Forest Lands.*

The area at the close of the year was 136,633 square miles or 5,496 square miles more than at its commencement. The increase is almost entirely due to rectification of areas in the Arakan Division of Burma. The area of this class of forests is but roughly estimated and is therefore liable to considerable fluctuation. It does not always represent wooded area, as, for instance, in Assam, where it comprises all unoccupied waste.

3. The area of the different classes of forests under the control of the Department at the end of the last two years is compared in the following tabular statement:—

| Class of Forests. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. | Difference. |
|--|----------|----------|-------------|
| Reserved Forests | 91,586 | 93,138 | +1,552 |
| Leased „ | 910 | 899 | —11 |
| Protected „ | 10,018 | 9,468 | —550 |
| Unclassed State Forests and Public Forest Lands. | 181,137 | 136,633 | +5,496 |
| | 233,651 | 240,138 | +6,487 |

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

[*Vide* Appendix III.]

4. There was a gratifying increase in this most important work compared with the previous year's results. The area finally settled rose from 707 to 1,812 square miles, while that taken up for settlement during the year was 2,979 against 454 square miles in 1905-06. The approximate cost of settlement operations was R25,108 compared with R29,771 incurred in 1905-06. Of the total area of reserved and protected forests, 4,840 and 3,179 square miles respectively still awaited settlement at the close of the year. The principal balances as regards the former class are in the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and Bombay; and in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay as regards the latter.

3.—DEMARCATION.

[*Vide* Appendix IV.]

5. The total length of boundaries, both natural and artificial, increased during the year from 169,693 to 171,375 miles. The length of artificial boundary demarcated was 143,256 miles, the undemarcated boundary amounting to 11,869 miles against 12,385 miles at the close of the preceding year. The length of natural boundaries remained unchanged so that the year's work may be recorded as representing a very slow advance in the important task of demarcating the State forests. The largest balance of work outstanding is recorded against *Bombay* which showed a length of 6,359 miles undemarcated, 4,539 of which are in the Central Circle. In the *Punjab* there remained 3,555 miles to be demarcated, while *Madras* and *Burma* showed balances of 889 and 721 miles respectively. In other provinces the balances to be dealt with were unimportant. New boundary work was completed over 2,611 miles, or 708 miles less than in the previous year, the cost falling from R44,482 to R33,562. The maintenance of existing boundaries appears also to have fallen into arrear, 83,026 miles remaining unrepaired against 76,705 miles in 1905-06, the

cost of repairs falling from R79,967 to R70,311. It seems probable that an ever increasing quantity of work in other directions and an undermanned staff have led to these somewhat unsatisfactory results, but the demarcation of State forests, as one of the initial means of providing for their constitution and protection from encroachment, is of the greatest importance, and particularly so in those provinces where the State forests occur in small blocks intimately mixed up with agricultural land, or where the demands of agriculture are likely to cause pressure on the forest area.

4.—FOREST SURVEYS.*

[*Vide* Appendices V and VI.]

6. At the commencement of the year the Forest Survey Branch ceased to exist as a separate branch of the Survey of India, and the Survey Parties of which it was composed were transferred to the control of other administrative officers.

The Government of India decided that in future all reserved forests shall, as a general rule, be surveyed on the scale of two inches to the mile, and that the surveys shall be carried out in the course of the general programme of the Survey of India, no charge being made to the Forest Department. In cases where surveys on a larger scale are required, or when surveys on the two-inch scale are wanted apart from the regular programme of the Survey of India, the whole cost will be debitable to the Forest Department. Boundaries of forests surveyed on the two-inch scale will be surveyed on the four-inch scale, if required, free of charge.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Survey Committee, arrangements were made for the reception in the Forest Survey Office, Dehra Dun, of the large stock of forest maps and records hitherto kept in the Calcutta Survey Office for stock and issue to the public. Most of the Calcutta stock has already been transferred, and the distribution of forest maps and the custody of all field sections and other original forest records will in future devolve upon the Dehra office.

7. The following forest areas were topographically surveyed during the year :—

| PRESIDENCY. | 2"=1 mile. | 4"=1 mile. | Total. |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Bengal | 1,648 | 138.5 | 1,786.5 |
| Madras | ... | 378 | 378 |
| Bombay | ... | 62 | 62 |
| TOTAL | 1,648 | 578.5 | 2,226.5 |

The total cost of forest surveys debitable to Forests amounted to R95,319. The total cost debited to the Forest Department in 1905-06 amounted to R3,02,078, and the decrease is principally due to the cost of two-inch surveys being now debitable to the Survey of India.

8. During the year 233 maps were published by the Forest Survey Office, including five working-plans and nine other special small scale maps.

* Contributed by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

The number of printed copies of maps distributed was 11,100, of which 6,450 were coloured. R1,750 was realised by the sale of maps to the public as against R858 realised last year.

9. Details of surveys carried out in the various provinces are given in the following paragraphs:—

Bengal.—A sum of R518 was expended in the publication of Angul maps of which R366 is debitable to the Forest Department.

The survey of the Sunderbans Reserved Forests was commenced by No. 6 Party of the Survey of India. An area of 1,050 square miles was surveyed on the two-inch scale, the cost of which is borne by the Survey of India.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—A small detachment from the Forest Survey Office was deputed to survey the Sitakund Forest Reserve in the district of Chittagong. An area of 24 square miles of detail survey on the four-inch scale was completed. A sum of R5,542 was expended during the year on the completion of the drawing and publication of the four-inch maps of the surveys carried out by Forest Survey Branch. The amount debitable to the Forest Department is R3,453.

No. 20 Party (Burma) of the Survey of India triangulated an area of 4,000 square miles in the Sylhet Division, in anticipation of the detail survey which will be commenced in 1907-08 on the two-inch scale.

United Provinces.—An area of 63½ square miles of detail survey on the four-inch scale was completed by the detachment from the Forest Survey Office in the Surai-Bannbasa Forests, Pilibhit Division, and at Amargarh, Kheri Division.

Seven shooting maps and three maps of the second edition of Kumaon and Garhwal have been published during the year and twenty-one sheets are in the Press.

A sum of R5,018 was expended of which R4,574 is debitable to the Forest Department.

Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.—No forest survey operations were carried on during the year in these provinces. R2,767 and R529 were expended in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province respectively of which R2,462 and R375 are debitable to the Forest Department. Eleven maps were published. Eleven more are in the Press, and eighty sheets are awaiting publication.

Central Provinces, Berar Circle.—No. 2 Party, Survey of India, surveyed an area of 22 square miles of Forest lands on the two-inch scale in the Amraoti, Akola and Yeotmal districts. All State forests falling within the area taken up were surveyed on this scale. 132.57 linear miles of boundaries of A and B class State forests were surveyed on the four-inch scale. No special triangulation and traversing for Forest Surveys was carried out.

The total cost is debitable to the Survey of India.

Burma.—No. 20 Party, Survey of India, was employed on the Burma Forests and the following areas were surveyed:—

Northern Circle, Mu Division, 125.29 square miles, on two-inch scale.

Southern Circle, Yaw Division, 450.84 square miles, on two-inch scale.

Tenasserim Circle, Thaungyin Division, 51.25 square miles, on four-inch scale.

A sum of R58,236 was expended, including mapping and publishing charges in the Forest Survey Office, of which R14,612 is debitable to the Forest Department.

One hundred and one four-inch standard sheets and two working-plan maps were published during the year.

Madras.—No. 19 Party, Survey of India, surveyed 378 square miles of Forests in Ganjam and North Coimbatore on the four-inch scale. Three hundred and eleven linear miles of forest boundary were also traversed by theodolite in Ganjam, Malabar and Trichinopoly.

The expenditure amounted to R34,205, of which R23,944 is debitable to the Forest Department.

Seventy-eight sheets were published during the year.

Bombay.—No. 17 Party, Survey of India, which had been hitherto employed exclusively on forest surveys, commenced general topographical survey operations this season on the four-inch scale in the West Khandesh District, where an area of 62.4 square miles of forests to four-inch scale was completed, and in addition a skeleton survey of 140 linear miles of forest boundary on the same scale was also carried out.

A sum of R19,079 was expended, of which R13,511 is debitable to the Forest Department.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

*Working-Plans.**

[Vide Appendices VII, VIII, and IX].

10. During the year under review, only 882 square miles were added to the area to be treated under regular Working-Plans, and to this addition the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies contributed 197, 602 and 83 square miles, respectively. The paucity of officers accounted apparently for the insufficient progress made. The areas under regular Working-Plans now stand as follows:—

| | At commencement of the year. Square miles. | Added during the year. Square miles. | Total. Square mile |
|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| Bengal | 80,019 | 197 | 80,216 |
| Madras | 6,050 | 602 | 6,652 |
| Bombay | 5,517 | 83 | 5,600 |
| Total in 1906-07 | 41,586 | 882 | 42,468 |
| „ „ 1905-06 | 37,551 | 2,371 | 39,922 |

The areas for which Working-Plans were under preparation during the year amounted to 11,062 square miles, of which 5,677 square miles were in the Bengal Presidency, 4,051 square miles in the Madras Presidency, and 1,334 square miles in the Bombay Presidency.

At the close of the year, the area remaining to be brought under Working-Plans stood at 184,852 square miles. To this total, Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies contributed 169,550, 8,917 and 6,385 square miles, respectively. It may, however, be remarked that no Working-Plans will be required for some time to come for the large areas of unclassified State forests in various Provinces.

11. The progress made during the year in the preparation of Working-Plans in the various Provinces was as follows:—

Bengal.—A Working-Plan for the Angul forests (229 square miles) was prepared during the year, but submission was deferred pending the preparation of the necessary map. The revised Working-Plan for the Darjeeling forests (39 square miles) and that for the Puri Reserved forests (113 square miles) and the third plan for the Sunderbans forests (3,814 square miles) were sanctioned during the year. The preparation of a second plan for the Reserved forests of the Tista Division (225 square miles) was completed during the year, and a second plan for the Tista Valley forests of the Darjeeling Division (12 square miles) was sanctioned on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Forests as a plan of operations. Efforts were made during the year to regulate the fellings in the Reserved forests of the Hazaribagh District, Palamau Division (57 square miles), in the Reserved forests of the Sambalpur Division (134 square miles) and in the Protected forests known as the Old Reserve of the Sonthal Parganas Division (38 square miles) without the aid of sanctioned Working-Plans but no Preliminary Working-Plan Report was submitted during the year.

United Provinces.—In the *Western Circle*, the Working-Plan for the Naini Tal Municipal forests prescribing selection fellings over an area of 2.2 square miles, the Working-Plan for the Chakrata Cantonment forests laying down the system of improvement fellings over an area of 3.4 square miles were sanctioned during the year. In addition to these the revised Working-Plan for the Saharanpur forests of the Siwalik Division (294 square miles)

* Communicated by the Imperial Superintendent of Working-Plans.

and a scheme for the systematic removal of the dead and dying material in the periodic blocks of the Tehri-Garhwal Leased Chir forests Working-Plan were sanctioned during the year. The Working-Plan for the Tehri-Garhwal Leased Deodar forests (78 square miles) received the sanction of the Local Government shortly after the close of the year and that for the Musoorie Municipal and Landour Cantonment forests (4 square miles) remained in abeyance in the absence of final demarcation. No Preliminary Working-Plan Reports were submitted. In the *Eastern Circle*, no new Working-Plans were sanctioned during the year, but new Working-Plans for the Reserved forests of the Bahraich Division (334 square miles), for the Nawabganj Sál forests of the Gonda Division (21 square miles) and for the Pilibhit Closed forests (71 square miles), as well as the revised Working-Plans for both the Cis-Sarda and Trans-Sarda forests of the Kheri Division, including an area of 34 square miles not yet brought under Working-Plans were under preparation, while Preliminary Working-Plan Reports were under preparation for the Banda Range in Bundelkhand, for the Kumaun Division, and for the Sál bearing area of the Domakhand reserve in the Gorakhpur Division.

Punjab.—No Working-Plan or Preliminary Reports for State or Leased forests were either submitted or sanctioned during the year. With a view to revising the existing Working-Plan for the Kulu Forests, the enumeration of *Pinus excelsa* and *Pinus longifolia* was commenced and the compilation of plans for several Cantonment forests and Municipal forests were ordered but their preparation was not taken in hand during the year. In the forests of the Simla Hill States plans were completed for Kumharsain and Bhajji, and for Dhami was revised.

Burma.—In the *Pegu Circle*, the Working-Plan for the East Yoma, Satsuwa and Tindaw reserves (113 square miles) was sanctioned during the year, but no Preliminary Working-Plan Reports were received. From the *Tenasserim Circle*, no Working-Plan or Preliminary Reports were submitted, and the Working-Plans for the Nyaunglebin Working Circle, and the Tonkan reserves, Shewegyin Division, though completed in manuscript, were not sanctioned during the year. In the *Northern Circle*, the Working-Plans for the Labin, Kyaukka, Tan, Indaung and Newa reserves (184 square miles) and for the Bon, Matu and Waye reserves, Myittha Division (223 square miles), were sent to Press. The Working-Plan for the Mawku Working Circle in the Upper Chindwin Division (309 square miles) was in course of preparation. Preliminary Working-Plan Reports were sanctioned for the Ahlaw Working Circle in the Upper Chindwin Division (188 square miles) and for the Taungdwin Working Circle, Myittha Division (255 square miles). In the *Southern Circle* no regular Working-Plans were sanctioned during the year. A rough Working-Plan for the *padauk* forests of the Shweli Range in the Ruby Mines District, which forms an addendum to that for the Thabeitkyin Range, received sanction, as well as Working-Plans to regulate the planting up of roadside trees in the Minbu and Ruby Mines districts. Data were collected for a Working-Plan for the Hintha-Ondok block of reserves in the latter (198 square miles); and a Working-Plan for the Taungdwingy forests (398.8 square miles) was submitted for sanction after the close of the year. The Working-Plan for the Maingtha-Namme block of reserves was also under preparation. Preliminary Working-Plan Reports for the Madaya forests (381 square miles) and for the Yaw reserves (934 square miles) were sanctioned during the year.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The Working-Plan for the Sál forests (3 square miles) in the Darrang Division, though submitted during the year, did not receive the sanction of the Local Government till after its close. A working scheme for an area of 2 square miles of Reserved forests and 4 square miles of Unclassed forests around Shillong in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division and a Preliminary Working-Plan Report for the reserves in the Nowgong Division (158 square miles) were submitted to the Inspector General of Forests and passed after the close of the year and the field work in connection with the revision of the Working-Plan for the Sál forests of the Goalpara Division was completed.

Central Provinces.—From the *Northern Circle*, no new Working-Plans or Preliminary Reports were submitted during the year and the Working-Plans for the Saugor forests and for the Motinala Range in the Mandla Division were still in the Press at its close. In the *Southern Circle*, no new Working-Plan was sanctioned but proposals were submitted for the revision of the Working-Plans relating to the Sál forests of the Raigarh and Baihar, and the Pandratola forests (16.3 square miles) in the Balaghat Division and to the five sanctioned plans (454 square miles) in force in the Bhandara Division. The proposals for the revision of the Working-Plan for the Lormi Range of the Bilaspur Division are still under consideration. From the *Berar Circle*, no new Working-Plan or Preliminary Reports were submitted but a three years' felling scheme for all A class Reserved forests in the Nimar Division was sanctioned.

North-West Frontier.—The Working-Plans for the Dungagali and Taudiani Range forests (61.2 square miles) and the Khanpur Range forests (31.6 square miles) were submitted and received sanction after the close of the year. The revision of the boundaries of the Agror forests not having been completed, the preparation of a Preliminary Report for these forests was deferred.

Andamans.—A Working-Plan covering an area of 317 square miles for the North Andaman Island was compiled during the year, but has not, however, yet come into force.

Coorg, Ajmer, Baluchistan.—No Working-Plans or Preliminary Reports were compiled during the year for these provinces.

Madras.—During the year Working-Plans for 602 square miles were sanctioned and plans for 1,041 square miles were under preparation. In the *Northern Circle*, the preparation of a Preliminary Working-Plan Report for the Polavaram range commenced in 1905-06 was not completed and a report for the Kothapatam casuarina areas in Guntur was merged in the proposals for the whole delta tract. In the *Central Circle*, Preliminary Working-Plans were under preparation in respect of certain Working Circles of the Proddatur, Cuddapah and Rayachoti ranges of North Cuddapah District. In the *Southern Circle*, a Preliminary Working-Plan was prepared for some of the reserves included in the closed Working Circles and for others not included in any of the Working Circles of the South Canara District, but remained under consideration. Preliminary Working-Plans for the Mudumalai, Benne and Kumbarakolu forests in the Nilgiri District and for fuel fellings in Sattyamangalam Range in the North Coimbatore Division were also prepared during the year.

Bombay.—In the *Northern Circle*, the revised Working-Plan for the Halol Range, the Mandir Working-Plan and the Working-Plan for the Kolaba Division and the Bandh reserves of the Ratnagiri District were prepared during the year, but awaited the sanction of the Local Government. No Preliminary Working-Plan Report was drawn up. In the *Central Circle*, a provisional Working-Plan for the Babul reserves of the Jamner, Bhusaval and Edalabad ranges of the East Khandesh Division was sanctioned; a Working-Plan for the fuel supply of the Lonavla and Khandala Sanitaria awaited the sanction of the Local Government; and a Working-Plan for the Jamner Teak forests was in the Press when the year closed. A Preliminary Report on the Kurad, Patan and Shirola Teak forests was approved during the year. In the *Southern Circle*, a Plan for the Supa Fuel Working Circle, North Kanara Division, was sanctioned and the Plans for the Mundgod Teak Pole and Mundgod High Forest Working Circles and also for the Bhagwati and Mundki High Forest blocks were drawn up but no Preliminary Report appears to have been submitted for approval. From the *Sind Circle*, the Working-Plan for the Sukkar forests was submitted, but did not reach the Local Government till after the close of the year.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

[Vide Appendix X.]

(a) Roads and Bridges.

12. In both original work and maintenance there was a distinct advance in the year's results, the cost of the former rising from R1,51,345 to R1,96,738, and of the latter from R1,41,071 to R1,93,338. The total expenditure on communications was therefore R3,90,076 compared with R2,92,416 in the previous year, involving an increase of nearly one lakh.

In *Bengal* the expenditure on new work fell from R28,415 to R25,329, while the cost of repairs rose by R3,900 and reached R15,554. Seventy per cent. of the total outlay was incurred in Singhbhum; difficulties in procuring labour in Angul led to curtailment of a portion of the year's programme in that division.

In the *United Provinces* new work extended over 137 miles of roads and paths at a cost of R18,973 and repairs over 4,499 miles at a cost of R50,987, the total charges being R69,960 against R53,565 in the previous year.

In the *Punjab* new work cost R28,874 or about double the amount spent in the previous year. Repairs rose from the comparatively insignificant sum of R5,103 to R24,316 and the total from R19,834 to R53,190, of which R39,207 were spent in Bashahr, under the arrangement by which a sum of R25,000 is annually set aside for this purpose.

Considerable progress was also recorded in *Burma*, where R40,430 were spent on new work compared with R21,324 in the previous year. Maintenance also rose from R9,700 to R14,246.

With the five years' programmes which have been drawn up, and the co-operation which the Burma Government demands between district and forest authorities in the construction of roads, good progress should, in future, be made.

Progress in *Eastern Bengal and Assam* is but slow. The cost of original work was R14,237 compared with R9,277 in the previous year and repairs rose from R11,002 to R14,136, the total expenditure thus being higher by only about R3,000 as compared with that of the previous year. Much still remains to be performed on communications which, in view of the climate and nature of the country, will probably cost more than similar work in the majority of other provinces.

The *Central Provinces and Berar* show a slight rise in the cost of new roads, 169 miles were made at a cost of R18,132; repairs to 3,344 miles costing R19,601 against R13,497 in the previous year. The profit on the Alapilli mono-rail tramway which was recorded last year as 21.26 per cent. of its capital cost was reported during the year under review to have been nominal, due to work being greatly curtailed, sufficient timber only being extracted to keep the mills working.

In the *Andamans* work was confined to the extension of the steam tramway by about 1½ miles at a cost of R3,107, maintenance and repairs costing R5,300.

New work in *Madras* shows a considerable advance, 162 miles of roads and paths were completed for R27,612; repairs being executed over 598 miles at a cost of R31,900, the year's expenditure aggregating R59,512 compared with R47,857 in the preceding year. Tramways show, as in previous years, a profit in Nellore and a loss in Coimbatore.

In *Bombay* the cost of original work fell by over R6,000 to the small total of R18,100, repairs remaining practically stationary at R14,931. An almost similar fall was noticed last year in the cost of new work and the Bombay Government has, in reviewing the report, remarked on the inadequate expenditure incurred in the Central Circle.

(b) *Buildings.*

13. The total cost of building work incurred during the year was R5,23,748 or R14,233 more than in 1905-06. New work cost about R5,000 and repairs about R9,000 more than in the previous year. The marked improvement recorded in the review of 1905-06 has therefore not been maintained. In the *United Provinces*, where housing accommodation is already well provided, new work cost some R8,000 less than in 1905-06. In *Bombay* the expenditure under this head also fell from R65,545 to R28,902,—a decrease which largely serves to counterbalance the almost general increase in expenditure on building work in the majority of other provinces. The cost of maintenance of buildings was less than in the previous year in *Bengal*, the *Punjab*, *Central Provinces* and *Berar*, but was more than made good by general increases elsewhere, the chief expenditure taking place in the *United Provinces*, *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, and *Bombay*. The close relation, referred to in last year's review, between the provision of communications and buildings and the execution of silvicultural or other works in the forests must again be urged as of the greatest importance; but it is gratifying to observe that plans for the execution of these works over a period of years, so strongly recommended in previous reviews, have been introduced into a number of provinces.

(c) *Miscellaneous Works.*

14. The expenditure incurred on minor works such as irrigation channels, tanks, wells, the clearing and maintenance of streams, camping grounds and compounds amounted to R82,089 compared with R64,835 in the previous year. In *Bengal*, there was a fall from R6,060 to R2,159, due to less expenditure on the construction of tanks. With the exception of a slight fall in *Bombay* there was a general extension of miscellaneous work, the most noteworthy increase being in the *Central Provinces* where R31,076 were spent compared with R14,781 in the previous year or an increase of 110 per cent. A number of

tanks and a large number of wells were constructed, which are expected to prove of much benefit in improving the water-supply in grazing tracts. The co-operation of the Irrigation Department in the selection of suitable sites for the tanks and in providing a short course of training in these works to a number of Forest Rangers has gone far to achieve notable results in the *Central Provinces*.

3.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) General Protection.

[Vide Appendices XI and XII.]

15. Breaches of forest rules, comprising offences against the forest laws, both referred to the courts and compounded, showed a slight increase, the total being 57,858 compared with 57,724 in the previous year, the former figure being 3,388 in excess of the previous triennial average. There was, in comparison with the previous year, a fall of 783 in the number of cases decided by the courts and a rise of 917 in the number of cases compounded. In *Madras* nearly a thousand cases fewer were taken into court while over twelve hundred more were compounded than in the previous year. In *Bombay*, the figures remained almost unaltered, while in other provinces small variations took place, the number of cases in the latter being some three hundred less than in the previous year. Undetected offences connected with unauthorized felling and misappropriation of forest produce rose by 231, but this increase was counter-balanced by a general decrease in other directions, the year's total of undetected cases showing only a rise of 23 in a total of 7,311 breaches of the rules.

16. The different classes of forest offences of the year under review, including undetected cases, compare as follows with the previous triennial average:—

| | Average 1903-04 to 1905-06. | In 1906-07. |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Injury by fire | 4,432 | 4,138 |
| Unauthorized felling and removal of forest produce | 32,352 | 33,296 |
| Unauthorized grazing | 22,728 | 24,809 |
| Other offences | 4,378 | 5,213 |
| TOTAL | 63,890 | 67,456 |

While it is satisfactory to remark from the above figures that cases of injury by fire show some decrease, other offences show an increase, referable probably to a variety of local influences of which scarcity is generally the most powerful.

(b) Protection from Fire.

[Vide Appendix XIII.]

17. Fire protection was attempted over 44,443 square miles, or 4,370 square miles more than in the previous year. The percentages of area successfully protected were 94.2 and 93.5, respectively, so that the season appears to have been slightly more favourable. The highest percentage of failure to area protected was 13.8 in *Bombay*; *Madras* showed 7.2, while in the rest of *India*, the figures fell to 2.6 and appear to be the lowest so far recorded. At this stage of Forestry in *India* few will be found who will attempt to controvert the statement that no efficient protection and exploitation of the State Forests is possible without the co-operation of the inhabitants of the country, or that such co-operation can be induced without insistence on a liberal but fixed policy by Government and its sympathetic application by Forest Officers.

The reasons for theft and cattle trespass may be various—necessity in times of scarcity for which timely provision may not have been made, the laxity of the protective establishment offering irresistible temptation to the poorer classes, concessions to the population resident in the neighbourhood of the reserves, insufficient to convince them of the value of the reserves, and attempts to distribute the forest yield amongst a large population who have no direct interest in the maintenance of State reserves to the loss of those resident in the vicinity thereof. Such are some of the numerous causes leading up to a temporary or permanent increase in forest offences. But an increase in, or maintenance of, a high percentage of failures to protect the forests from fire may safely be held to prove discontent, legitimate or otherwise, resulting in the absence of co-operation with the forest officials; for to burn the forests is a form of remonstrance most easily adopted and most difficult to punish because it may be presented as an apparent accident and emphasized by omission to afford the necessary assistance. The reasons for failure of protective measures against forest fires deserve the most careful study, and it is only in the very rare cases which may occur of an organized opposition to a liberal forest policy that sternly repressive measures will have a satisfactory result.

18: The following tabular statement compares the results of the year under review with those of the previous quinquennial average:—

| PROVINCE. | AREA IN SQUARE MILE. | | Percentage of forests under fire protection to total area of reserves. | PERCENTAGE OF FAILURE TO AREA PROTECTED. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|--|--|----------|-----|
| | Attempted. | Protected. | | Average of past five years to 1905-06. | 1906-07. | |
| Bengal | 1,879 | 1,872 | 44 | 3.1 | 3.7 | |
| United Provinces | 3,203 | 3,168 | 78 | 2.0 | 1.09 | |
| Punjab | 918 | 914 | 50 | 1.8 | 0.43 | |
| Burma | 8,153 | 7,782 | 38 | 10.9 | 4.5 | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 1,981 | 1,968 | 31.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | |
| Central Provinces including Berar | 10,660 | 10,381 | 48 | 3.5 | 2.6 | |
| Cooch | 208 | 208 | 43 | 1.0 | 0.0 | |
| North-West Frontier Province. | 85 | 83 | 35 | 5.9 | 0.0 | |
| Ajmer | 142 | 142 (a) | 100 | 1.1 | 0.04 | |
| Total Bengal | 27,226 | 26,518 | 44(b) | 5.1 | 2.6(b) | |
| „ Madras | 7,357 | 6,825 | 39.6 | 6.1 | 7.2 | |
| „ Bombay | 9,860 | 8,495 | 71.9 | 13.2 | 13.8 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1906-07 | 44,443 | 41,339 | 47.2 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| | 1905-06 | 40,078 | 37,458 | 43.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 |

(a) Only 42 acres were burnt in Ajmer.

(b) The corresponding figures for 1905-06 were respectively 39 and 5.7, not 43.1 and 3.46 as shown in the Review for that year.

19. While there can be no doubt of the value of fire conservancy in the drier parts of the country, it was remarked last year in this Review that in many evergreen forests, some relaxation of the measures hitherto undertaken might be justified in the future. The subject has continued to receive attention, particularly in the moister parts of Burma, Bengal and Assam, where experiments have been commenced to test the effects of relaxing fire protection in small areas and the results compared with the adjoining fire protected forests. It will be some years before conclusive results can be obtained. The subject will again be dealt with under Silviculture.

20. Statistics of fires, classified according to their origin, are given in Appendix XIII. Four thousand three hundred ninety-two fires were reported, covering an area of 2,581 square miles, against 4,892 fires covering 3,498 square miles in the previous year. The fires attributed to preventible causes were fewer than in 1905-06, those due to carelessness of outsiders or to unknown causes increased by nearly a thousand and the area burnt by over 500 square miles, while fires proved to have originated from intention or malice fell in number by over 1,400 and the area overrun by 1,086 square miles. The increase in the number of fires attributed to carelessness or unknown causes is almost wholly in Bombay, where the number of this class reached the high total of 2,384 or 1,279 more than in the previous year. In the number of fires proved to be due to malice the decrease is also almost entirely in that Presidency.

(c) *Protection from Cattle.*

[*Vide* Appendices XIV and XV.]

21. Thirty-nine thousand six hundred and nine square miles or 16.4 per cent. of the total forest area was closed to all animals and 19,559 square miles or 8.1 per cent. was closed to browsers only. The area open to grazing is therefore very large but the intensity of grazing varies greatly in different provinces. In the Punjab only 1,416 square miles out of a forest area of 9,329 square miles are closed against all cattle. In the Central Provinces more than half the area is closed while the intensity of grazing is high, reaching one head of cattle per 2.8 acres in the case of non-browsers and one head per 7 acres for browsers. The danger to the forests is realized and the Local Administration proposes to associate Revenue officers more closely with Forest officers in the preparation of Working-Plans in future, with a view to meet pastoral requirements.

The total number of cattle including camels, buffaloes, cows, goats and sheep which obtained pasture in Government forests amounted to over 13½ millions, of which over 8 millions paid full rates, 2½ millions paid privileged rates, 2½ millions were admitted by right under settlement, and less than a million during the pleasure of Government or otherwise than under settlement. There was a decrease in the number of cattle impounded, the total reaching 517,116 against 541,626 in 1905-06 which is also 16,983 less than the average of the past three years. In Madras and Bombay the reductions were of about 26,000 and 10,000, respectively, while the total of the rest of India rose by about 12,000.

(d) *Protection against injury from natural causes.*

22. These comprise climatic phenomena such as frost, snow and drought and vegetable and animal enemies such as climbers, fungi, insects, etc. It is

satisfactory to record that the severe frosts which caused so much injury in 1905 have not so far recurred and that the forest growth is slowly recovering from their effect.

In *Bengal* climbers were cut over 16,802 acres at a cost of 1.25 annas per acre, against 16,140 acres at 1.2 annas per acre in the previous year. This work is generally well in hand although it is stated that the cutting of small creepers which arrest young growth is not as yet efficiently performed. Wild elephants continued to cause damage to the Mal plantations of the Tista Division.

In the *United Provinces* a heavy fall of snow accompanied by rain, in March, caused considerable injury to young Deodar in Jaunsar. In Naini Tal Division monkeys were noticed to be partial to the young Chir seedlings during the winter months. Climber cutting was carried out extensively in accordance with the prescriptions of Working-Plans, the area worked over in the Eastern Circle extended to 40,854 acres at a cost of 11.5 pies per acre.

Locusts did considerable damage in the Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chenab, Shahpur and Chenab Divisions of the *Punjab*. In Rawalpindi the *Pinus excelsa* has been noticed to die off in a very sudden manner. The cause is as yet not established but four insects which may be responsible are under observation. In Kulu and Bashahr a fungus is reported to be killing Deodar, while *Trametes Pini* is said to be spreading in the Simla hills. Defoliators also attacked Mulberry and Sissu in the Changa Manga plantation.

In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* climber cutting extended over 55,764 acres of Sál at a cost of R13,130 or about 3 annas 9 pies per acre. In Sibsagar nahor (*Mesua ferrea*) was freed from climbers over 11 square miles at a cost of R522 and in Lakhimpur over 235 acres for R387. This important operation is comparatively costly in the moist climate of this province as much of the work appears to have been done for the first time.

Extensive climber cutting was also undertaken in *Burma*. The figures for the Tenasserim Circle are not clearly stated but in the rest of the province 197,799 acres were worked over at a cost of R35,652. The bee-hole borer (*Duomitus ceramicus*) was reported to be common in some of the older Teak plantations in Toungoo and was noticed in the Teak plantations of the Shwegyin and West Salween Divisions. Fungus diseases are also reported from the taungya plantations of the Katha Division and from parts of the Upper Chindwin Division.

No special measures were undertaken in the *Central Provinces* to protect the forests against injury from natural causes. Care has, however, been taken to prevent undue opening of the canopy in frost localities, and the cutting back of teak damaged by frost and drought in previous years has been continued in all circles. Beneficial results have attended the thinnings in Babul woods in *Berar* with a view to arrest the spread of fungus (*Fomes Pappianus*).

In *Coorg* operations to arrest the spread of spike disease towards the north of the Division continued successful. But the disease appears to be still prevalent as 32,796 diseased trees were removed against 26,565 last year. The cost of these operations was R1,144. The campaign against lantana was continued, 1,211 acres being cleared at a cost of R3,757.

In *Ajmer* swarms of locusts did considerable damage to the tree growth, and also injuriously affected the grass crop.

In the *Andamans* damage by the padonk weevil is reported to continue, especially in the wet months. New shoots are attacked and repeated injury causes the young tree to assume a bushy appearance.

Injuries from natural causes appear to be serious in *Madras*. The spike disease of sandal wood is reported to be spreading in North Coimbatore, while fungus and insect pests have become a serious menace to the numerous plantations. A fungus (*Trichosporium vesiculosum*) continued to attack casuarina plantations in Ganjam, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and South Arcot, while insects are reported to be causing injury in many parts of the Presidency. Extensive clearances of affected trees and the destruction of insects were undertaken to arrest injury.

The principal operation undertaken in *Bombay* was that of climber cutting but the area worked over is not clearly indicated nor is it evident whether there is a concerted plan of action against these noxious plants. Lantana is reported to be spreading in felled coupes in Dharwar and Belgaum, while 'Sar' grass is also reported as tending to stifle Babul seedlings in the Sind Circle. The system of clear fellings there in vogue is liable to aggravate this source of injury.

23. A perusal of the foregoing extracts from Provincial reports proves that this subject is one of vital importance to the future welfare of the Indian forests. The study of insect pests has fortunately reached a point where

preventive or remedial measures can usually be indicated, although, in some cases, these are of a very drastic nature and difficult or costly of application. In the matter of climbers and noxious weeds, such as lantana, the remedy lies in extirpation, though here too the cost is often heavy, while damage from other growth can often be overcome by adopting a suitable silvicultural treatment. As regards fungi and insects, these are usually more difficult to combat, particularly in plantations where conditions are most suitable for the development of a serious pest or disease. It is becoming an interesting question whether silvicultural treatment in India in the present does not often tend to the formation of too pure a crop of the most valuable species. Experience seems to show that any serious interference with the composition of the natural forest favours the development of insect and fungus attacks and it is therefore a matter for consideration whether, in future, mixed woods should not be more largely cultivated, not only because of their greater capacity for resisting attacks from natural enemies but in order to prevent the deleterious toxic effect on the soil which appears to result from the too prolonged cultivation of the same species. The economic aspect of the case is also important for the value of soft woods may become, as they have already done in Europe, of special importance in the development of local industries and manufactures, so that it is impossible to continue to assume that the potential value of the forests depends solely on the supply of timbers of the highest present value for construction, as now appears to be generally the case in India.

4.—SILVICULTURE.

(a)—*Natural Reproduction.*

24. This subject is generally dealt with in detail in the different reports. The effect of fire protection on reproduction is continuing to receive attention in those parts where climatic influences have produced conditions adverse to the propagation of the most valuable kinds. In the moist Sál forests of *Bengal*, the Conservator maintains that there is no reason to believe that fire could anywhere be used as a cheap and effective agent for improving the reproduction of Sál. Experiments undertaken during the last year or two tend to prove that, in existing conditions, Sál seedlings establish themselves and live for a time under the inferior growth and that the Sál can be assisted to develop by oft-repeated cleanings and weedings. No practical method has, however, been devised of dealing with bamboos which form the principal obstacle in the hill Sál areas. In the most fertile portions of other divisions which enjoy a comparatively dry climate, conditions are noticed, after years of fire protection, to approximate to those which have been alluded to above, and in such areas the matter is beginning to receive the necessary attention. *Sundri* is reported to be spreading in the Sundarbans but the valuable trees of the medium and lower elevations of the Darjeeling hills do not appear to reproduce themselves as satisfactorily as might be wished. Coppice reproduction is generally satisfactory.

25. In the *United Provinces* Sál reproduction, aided by two good seed years, was generally reported as satisfactory while climatic conditions were also favourable to the development of the seedlings. In the Eastern Circle the effects of grazing, aggravated by frost, served to arrest the spread of Sál to some extent. On the upper limit of its habitat the Sál is noticed to be giving way, under successful fire protection, to *Pinus longifolia*. Deodar reproduc-

tion is said to be plentiful in Jaunsar but the regeneration of oaks on the higher hills of the Naini Tal Division is not satisfactory, and cultural operations will probably be required to assist that species. In district forests heavy grazing and fires are the chief sources of injury, and it is only where these evils can be mitigated that success is attained.

In the *Punjab* efforts to improve the reproduction of Deodar by removing the layer of undecomposed vegetable matter and exposing the soil, were generally attended with success in Bashahr and to some extent in Chamba. The natural reproduction of the Deodar and Firs is, however, not yet fully understood, and very contradictory results are achieved. In many forests the heavy grazing of goats and sheep renders reproduction impossible.

26. To confirm the view already expressed that prolonged fire protection in the moist parts of *Burma* was arresting the reproduction of Teak, countings were undertaken in sample plots in Tharrawaddy that tended to support this opinion. Protection will therefore be abandoned tentatively in specified areas and the results carefully watched. There is apparently no question of the value of fire protection in the drier parts of the country. The extensive flowering of *tinwa* (*Cephalostachyum pergracile*) has not, however, resulted in the general assistance to natural regeneration of teak which appears to have been anticipated. Reproduction of padouk is stated to be generally unsatisfactory.

In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* the conditions which have been referred to regarding the moist Sál tracts of Bengal are intensified and endeavours are being made to ascertain, by experiment, the effect on reproduction of the use of fire over sample areas. It appears however that the moist forests which have been successfully protected for a long term of years do not readily burn and this difficulty seems to be affecting the course of the experiments. In Cachar and Chittagong the reproduction of some of the most valuable kinds is noticed to be unsatisfactory, owing to the paucity of seed bearers, a probable consequence of unregulated working.

In the *Central Provinces*, climatic conditions were, as a rule, favourable to natural reproduction. The latter is, however, stated to be generally unsatisfactory in Berar. Heavy grazing and insufficient soil moisture are stated to be the chief preventing agencies.

It is difficult to extract any salient features from the mass of information contained in the *Madras* report, but regeneration both by seeds and coppice appears to have been generally satisfactory, conditions of climate and freedom from fire assisting largely in the success attained.

27. The impression created by a perusal of the *Bombay* reports is that wherever fire protection, "rab" cutting, and cattle trespass can be controlled the forests reproduce themselves. The season was remarkable for an almost total absence of Teak seed in the Southern Circle, the reason for which is not clear. In Sind a favourable inundation of the Babul forests is expected to result in a plentiful supply of seedlings.

(b)—*Artificial Reproduction.*

[*Vide* Appendix XVI.]

28. The area of plantations, including taungyas, fell from 136,528 to 134,785 acres. There was an increase of over 2,000 acres in *Burma* but this was more than counterbalanced by decreases in *Bengal*, the *Central Provinces*,

Madras and *Bombay*. Seven thousand and nineteen acres of failures, 6,286 of which were sown with Burma teak seed, were struck off in the Southern Circle of the *Central Provinces*. Similarly in the Central Circle of *Bombay*, 3,125 acres of failures were abandoned.

The total expenditure on plantations fell from R2,40,608 to R2,31,036. It appears to be a sound policy to curtail expenditure on plantations if it is felt that the time and money allotted to their formation and maintenance is more advantageously spent on cultural operations and works tending to improve the growing stock in natural forests, and, as already explained, the dangers to which pure plantations are exposed from insects and fungus pests are also of importance in determining the present policy.

29. *Cultural operations* which comprise any works of artificial regeneration not amounting to regular plantations such as the introduction of valuable species, the filling up of blanks, etc., were undertaken in most provinces.

In *Bengal* 296 acres were dealt with in the Darjeeling and 194 acres in the Tista Divisions. In *Puri* a small area was sown with Teak and *Cassia Siamea*.

In the *United Provinces* the most extensive operations were undertaken in Jaunsar, where an area of 451 acres was sown or planted with Deodar. Similar work was undertaken in Naini Tal over 149 acres of newly acquired land and blanks, but much useful work was also done by Forest Guards and fire watchers in removing cover over suppressed seedlings in the coupes of the year. In the Eastern Circle a commencement has been made in sowing *Shorea robusta*, *Acacia Catechu*, *Bombax malabaricum*, *Acacia Arabica* and *Catalpa speciosa* in blank or poorly stocked areas with a view to their reboisement. It is anticipated that 1,000 acres yearly may ultimately be dealt with at a cost not much exceeding R3 per acre.

In the *Punjab* work was centered mainly in Bashahr and Changa Manga. In the former extensive sowing and transplanting of established plants from sown lines was undertaken and helps to reduce the cost of these operations. In Changa Manga there were many failures the cause of which is unexplained; this matter is, however, to receive more attention in future.

Extensive operations are in progress in *Burma* to dibble in Teak seed in areas where Bamboo has recently flowered. The results achieved in the Prome and Katha divisions generally prove that the dibbling in of Teak seed is far less successful than the introduction of transplants.

In the *Central Provinces* the experimental cultural operations by the agri-silvicultural method were continued in the Barar Circle. Blanks in mixed forests were resown to an extent of 2,574 acres and sowings in *Babul* woods, after clear felling, were carried out over 556 acres. The total cost of these operations was R2,836. No very marked success appears to have so far been attained except as regards the regeneration sowings of *Babul* woods in a few localities.

In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* the most interesting feature is an attempt made to introduce *Ficus elastica* into the Lushai Hills through the agency of the chiefs and village communities. This should prove a valuable industry to the villagers in inaccessible parts, rubber affording a suitable crop owing to the ease of transport and its value.

Operations appear to have been extensively undertaken in *Madras* in practically all districts with varying success. The work was mostly in the direction of introducing valuable kinds and extended over 4,727 acres at a total cost of R15,632 of which R4,815 was incurred on creation and R10,817 on up-keep.

Similar operations in *Bombay* extended over 44,340 acres, the cost of creation amounting to R5,927 and of up-keep to R2,773. As in other parts, the results were not always successful but on the whole the progress made is encouraging.

30. The expenditure incurred on cultural operations in the different provinces was:—

| | R |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Bengal | 5,691 |
| United Provinces | 4,799 |
| Punjab | 7,579 |
| Burma | 17,278 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 171 |
| Central Provinces | 2,572 |
| Coorg | 459 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carried over | 33,544 |

| | Brought forward | R |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| North-West Frontier | | 39,544 |
| Ajmer | | 60 |
| Baluchistan | | 2 |
| Andamans | | 14 |
| | | ... |
| | TOTAL | 33,620 |
| Madras | | 15,632 |
| Bombay | | 8,700 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 62,952 |

(c)—*Operations for the improvement of the Growing Stock.*

31. These comprise weeding, cleaning and thinning necessary to establish and assist the growth of all wooded crops and, in addition, improvement fellings and girdlings which are at present of special value in India in preparing the irregular and too-often ruined forests for the introduction of a permanent silvicultural system. The value of the latter consists in their effect on the crop of the future and their expediency may not therefore be determined solely by questions of demand, for the material removed is usually of small value, while the benefit to the growing stock and future yield is out of all proportion to the loss of possible revenue involved when the material remains unutilized.

The following is a brief abstract of the work undertaken in different provinces :—

In *Bengal*, cleanings which include the cutting, lopping or girdling of inferior kinds and the removal of shrubs or undergrowth to uncover young growth of valuable trees were carried out over 9,641 acres at a cost of R2,086.

In the *United Provinces*, the work which is generally carried out under the prescriptions of Working-Plans was with few exceptions accomplished. In Jaunsar, opportunity was taken of the flowering of *Strobilanthes* to eradicate the shrub by uprooting it before the seed ripened. One thousand one hundred and ninety-eight acres were thus worked over at a cost of R728 and the result will be watched with interest.

In the *Punjab*, improvement fellings to benefit Deodar extended over 1,567 acres in Bashahr and over 474 acres in Kulu. Clearing of undergrowth and thinnings was also carried out to some extent ; but the total expenditure of only R3,338 appears to indicate that much was not accomplished during the year.

The principal operation undertaken in *Burma* consisted of improvement fellings which extended over 73,400 acres at a cost of R17,435. The work fell short of the prescriptions of Working-Plans, while the manner of its execution in some divisions seems to justify some doubt as to its effectiveness.

In *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, improvement fellings and cleanings were made over 6,986 acres in Buxa at a cost of R1,144. In Goalpara 4,971 acres were marked over for improvement fellings but the work actually done is not stated.

It is not an easy matter to ascertain from the reports the area worked over under improvement fellings in the *Central Provinces*. A sum of R12,856 was spent on this work which, however, is clearly insufficient. The Administration endorses the opinion of the Inspector General of Forests in regard to the urgent need for properly conducted improvement fellings, and remarks that urgent silvicultural operations should not be neglected even when involving the removal of unsaleable material.

Natural padouk seedlings were freed from overhead cover in the *Andamans*. The presence of these in considerable numbers in the second growth forest resulting from fuel fellings indicates an alternation of species and offers a probable solution of the hitherto doubtful method of natural regeneration of padouk.

In *Madras*, progress in the abolition of the permit system and the restriction of fellings to specified areas are important factors in the treatment of the forests, but the area over which the change of system extended and its cost are not generally stated in the report.

In *Bombay* work was not extensive; the principal operations were those undertaken to assist Teak in North Kanara and Surat.

(d)—*Experiments.*

32. The experimental burning of grass in the Sambalpur Division of *Bengal*, inaugurated last year, has been discontinued as the staff is as yet insufficiently organised to carry out the experiment in the manner required, and evidence of the immediate effects can be ascertained from fire lines.

Experiments were undertaken in the *United Provinces* to determine suitable species (1) to grow on the many acres of bare hillsides facing south and on which few indigenous species thrive, and (2) of quick growing kinds to supplement the fuel supplies of hill stations. The Hardy Catalpa has been found most suitable for the former purpose but it thrives best at the lower elevations. For the latter *Acacia dealbata* was found to succeed on sandy loams at 5,000 feet elevation with a north or north-eastern aspect. *Eucalyptus globulus* is also being tried. The experiment in lac cultivation in the Siwalik Division appears to be succeeding, some areas having been leased for that purpose. The relative fertility of Sál seed from coppice and high forests was tested in Gonda and Bahraich. Results so far indicate that seed from coppice is sufficiently fertile for all practical purposes.

Experiments with *Eucalyptus* in the *Punjab* have been successful in Lahore, but in Simla it is believed that the climate is too cold for this tree, which is also liable to suffer from snow-break. The remedy probably lies in the selection of more suitable kinds, as certain species of *Eucalyptus* occur in Tasmania under conditions of climate not dissimilar to those of Simla. It is obviously useless to continue experiments with *Eucalyptus globulus*.

33. The Mergui rubber plantation in *Burma* has proved beyond doubt the suitability of the locality for the cultivation of *Hevea Braziliensis* and endeavours are now being made to lease it. The cultivation of the camphor tree at Bhamo and Momeik has produced encouraging results.

The silvicultural experiments undertaken last year in the *Central Provinces* were continued, but as yet have not produced clear results. An inspection of the sandal plantations in North Chanda appears to show that the introduction of this tree can never be of more than experimental interest.

A large number of exotics are cultivated in *Madras*. The camphor tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora*), some Californian pines, Mahogany (*M. Swietenia*) and various rubbers appear to promise best.

In *Bombay*, somewhat extensive cultivation of the various rubbers was undertaken in all circles with varying success, with a view, no doubt, to testing the adaptability of the various kinds to local conditions.

The cultivation of rubber on a commercial scale is probably best left to private enterprise as it has been found, both in Assam and Burma, that the supervision of such rubber plantations makes unreasonable demands on the forest staff and interferes with its more legitimate work.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a)—*System of Management.*

34. There is nothing to add to the general remarks made in paragraph 33 of last year's Review in this respect. The subject is fully entered into whenever Working-Plans are introduced. It is hoped that the application of the various silvicultural systems may be more fully dealt with in next year's Review.

(b)—Agency of Exploitation.

[Vide Appendix XVIII.]

(i) Departmental Agency and (ii) Purchasers.

35. There was a fall from $67\frac{1}{2}$ to $57\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet in the total output of timber. Eight and three-quarter millions were removed departmentally, $45\frac{3}{4}$ millions by purchasers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions by free grantees and $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions by right-holders. The decrease was general under all the above heads but was proportionally highest under removals by free grantees and right-holders; in the latter case the deficit was about 50 per cent. of the previous year's outturn. The outturn of fuel was $164\frac{1}{2}$ millions or $7\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet less than in 1905-06. Twenty and three-quarter million cubic feet were removed by Government Agency, $92\frac{1}{4}$ million cubic feet by purchasers, nearly six million cubic feet by free-grantees and $45\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet by right-holders. While removals by Government Agency and by purchasers rose by half a million and $4\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet, respectively, there was a total fall, as in the case of timber, in fuel removed by free-grantees and right-holders of about 12 million cubic feet.

In *Bamboos* also there was a considerable fall in the total outturn which reached 181 millions against 210 millions in the previous year. Removals by Government Agency reached 7 millions, by purchasers $158\frac{1}{4}$ millions and by free-grantees and right-holders $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions, respectively. There was an increase of about 3 millions under departmental agency, but a marked fall of over 27 millions under sales to purchasers and of over $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions by right-holders.

The outturn of minor produce, including grass and grazing can only be shown in value. The total outturn reached $\text{R}65\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against 55 lakhs in the previous year. The value of produce extracted departmentally fell by over two lakhs, while that extracted by purchasers rose by more than three lakhs of rupees and that of right-holders also rose by over five lakhs.

A remarkable feature of this and the past year is the continued fall of outturn in timber, fuel and bamboos. It appears that the outturn rose until 1904-05, but it is not easy to assign a reason for the subsequent decrease nor why removals by free-grantees and right-holders, which are based on rough estimates, should be so much less than the amount at their disposal.

(iii) Rights and Privileges.

36. The different classes of produce removed from the forests in satisfaction of rights and privileges were as follows :—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Timber | 2,433,669 cubic feet. |
| Fuel | 45,316,957 do. |
| Bamboos | 12,830,125 No. |
| Minor produce including grass and grazing | 14,23,443 rupees. |

(iv) Free grants.

37. These were granted in all provinces to relieve distress caused by fire, flood, etc., and for works of public utility erected by public-spirited persons. The produce so granted was as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Timber | 1,325,357 cubic feet. |
| Fuel | 5,991,867 do. |
| Bamboos | 3,222,567 No. |
| Minor produce, etc. | 4,05,967 rupees. |

(c)—*Out/urn of Forest produce.*[*See Appendix XVII.*]

38. The following statement shows the total outturn of the past two years from all classes of forests under the control of the Forest Department:—

| Presidency. | Timber and fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor produce. | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Cubic feet. | No. | R | |
| Bengal { | 1906-7 | 162,390,630 | 135,503,416 | 37,19,998 |
| | 1905-6 | 179,761,727 | 164,298,466 | 36,15,587 |
| Madras { | 1906-7 | 23,975,356 | 39,282,182 | 15,20,606 |
| | 1905-6 | 22,514,748 | 32,054,025 | 14,01,848 |
| Bombay { | 1906-7 | 35,730,962 | 6,608,172 | 13,49,415 |
| | 1905-6 | 44,053,365 | 18,821,289 | 4,95,884 |
| Grand Total { | 1906-7 | 222,146,948 | 181,393,770 | 65,90,019 |
| | 1905-6 | 246,334,840 | 210,173,780 | 55,12,809 |

As already remarked, there was a considerable decrease under timber and fuel and bamboos but a compensating increase under minor produce.

The principal decrease under timber and fuel is of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet in the Punjab, 7 million cubic feet in Burma from unclassified State forests and 8 million cubic feet in Bombay. The decrease in the Punjab is due to a reduced demand from purchasers and the cessation of earthquake relief grants. In Burma the fall is general in all circles and is attributable to the exhaustion of accessible forests. The fall in the outturn from the Bombay forests cannot be accounted for from the circle reports. In the majority of other Provinces there was a small net increase.

The decrease in the number of bamboos extracted exceeded $28\frac{1}{4}$ millions. The principal decreases were of 21 millions in Eastern Bengal and Assam, of 15 millions in Burma and 7 millions in Bombay; but there were compensating increases in other Provinces for which Madras (7 millions) and the Central Provinces (3 millions) are mainly responsible. The reasons for the large falls above noted cannot be ascertained from the circle reports.

The substantial increase in the value of minor produce is almost wholly covered by the increase in Bombay, the value of whose outturn rose from R4,95,884 to R13,49,415, which is apparently due to increased sales of myrabolams and lac in that Presidency.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

[Vide Appendices XIX to XXIII.]

39. A comparison of the gross Revenue, Expenditure, Surplus and the proportion of Expenditure to gross Revenue of the last 34 financial years is shown in the following table :—

| Quinquennial periods. | Gross Revenue. (Average.) | Expenditure. (Average.) | Surplus. (Average.) | Proportion of Expenditure to Gross Revenue. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | Per cent. |
| 1873-74 to 1877-78 | 67,23,191 | 44,76,303 | 22,46,888 | 66 |
| 1878-79 to 1882-83 | 79,15,956 | 52,09,538 | 27,06,418 | 66 |
| 1883-84 to 1887-88 | 1,10,59,434 | 71,42,382 | 39,17,052 | 64 |
| 1888-89 to 1892-93 | 1,51,86,115 | 82,61,176 | 69,24,939 | 55 |
| 1893-94 to 1897-98 | 1,74,50,655 | 96,57,496 | 77,93,159 | 55 |
| 1898-99 to 1902-03 | 1,90,22,776 | 1,08,42,872 | 81,79,904 | 57 |
| 1903-04 | 2,22,16,747 | 1,21,66,993 | 1,00,49,754 | 55 |
| 1904-05 | 2,40,29,950 | 1,29,67,856 | 1,10,62,094 | 54 |
| 1905-06 | 2,66,74,593 | 1,42,58,521 | 1,24,16,072 | 53 |
| 1906-07 | 2,64,91,486 | 1,40,63,800 | 1,24,27,686 | 53 |

Although the gross revenue is less than that of the previous year by ₹1,83,107 the expenditure is also less by ₹1,94,721 so that the surplus is better by ₹11,614. It might be expected from the decrease in outturn referred to in Chapter II that there should be some fall in the gross receipts but the decrease in timber, fuel, and bamboos appears to be almost compensated by the increased value of the minor produce disposed of; for while the outturn of timber and fuel fell by 9 per cent. and that of bamboos by 13 per cent. there was a rise of 15 per cent. in the revenue derived from minor produce, and the fall in gross revenue amounted therefore to 68 per cent. only.

The most marked decreases in gross receipts occurred in *Bengal* ($\frac{1}{2}$ lakh), *Punjab* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), *Burma* (5 lakhs), *Central Provinces* ($\frac{1}{2}$ lakh) and *Bombay* ($\frac{2}{3}$ lakh) while all other provinces showed better gross returns. The fall in revenue in the Punjab is due to a reduced demand, during a period of scarcity, both for standing timber and fuel and for material collected in depôts. The deficit in Burma is covered by a corresponding increase in the value of stocks.

The increase in net revenue is due to a smaller expenditure: the principal decreases under the latter head occurred in the *United Provinces* (1 lakh), *Punjab* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), *Burma* ($2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), and *Bombay* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), they appear to be almost wholly due to a fall in the expenditure on departmental timber works—consequent on the application of the policy of leaving the exploitation of the forests to private enterprise. It has been shown in Chapter II that works of improvement are generally receiving the necessary attention; so the

value of the forests is clearly increasing, and when these have been further opened up, when the areas which have received protection and careful treatment for many years are fully utilized, and when new sources of income are tapped, the financial results will continue to improve as the quantity, quality and value of the outturn rises.

40. The net revenue per square mile of land under the control of the Department varies enormously in the different provinces: it is dependent on the proportion of revenue producing area and on the proportion of area utilized in the satisfaction of the rights and privileges of the people, as well as on the intensity of working justified by sound management. The highest net return per square mile was R383 in the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces and Coorg yielding R287 and R263, respectively. The lowest returns were of R21 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and of R11 in Ajmer. The average for all provinces was R52 per square mile against R50 in 1905-06 and R47 in 1904-05. These figures seem to support the view taken of the increasing value of the State forests.

The above calculations omit the value of forest produce given away free or at reduced rates. The estimated value of such concessions amounted during the year to R3½ lakhs and represents a portion of the direct value of the forests to the country, apart from the contribution of about 1½ crores to the State revenues.

41. The financial results of the working of the forests after deducting capital expenditure not yielding an immediate return is as follows:—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | R |
| Gross Revenue | 2,64,91,486 |
| Value of produce granted free or at reduced rates | 34,05,432 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total value of yield | 2,98,96,918 |
| | R |
| Gross Expenditure | 1,40,63,800 |
| Deduct expenditure not yielding an immediate return:— | |
| (a) Roads and Buildings | 9,83,944 |
| (b) Cultural operations | 5,59,001 |
| (c) Working-Plans | 90,513 |
| (d) Settlements | 78,116 |
| (e) Surveys | 2,97,964 |
| (f) Demarcation | 1,09,573 |
| | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 21,19,111 |
| Balance of direct revenue producing expenditure | 1,19,44,689 |
| Surplus of revenue over expenditure directly chargeable to revenue | 1,79,52,229 |

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL.

1.—ADMINISTRATION.

42. The post of Inspector General of Forests was held by Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot until 17th April 1907, when he availed himself of three months' privilege leave, the vacancy being filled by Mr. J. H. Lace, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade. Eight Conservators were on leave during a portion or the whole of the year.

In view of the rapid development of the forests in Burma, the ultimate strength of the Controlling staff in that province was raised during the year from 39 Imperial and 31 Provincial Service officers to 56 Imperial and 60 Provincial officers respectively.

A notable event of the year was the re-organisation of the Imperial Forest Service with regard to the emoluments of Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Grade promotion was replaced by a system of personal pay dependent on the length of service, the individual officer rising from R380 to R1,250 per mensem in the 20th year of service, but officiating and exchange compensation allowances were abolished for these officers.

Four officers of the Imperial and three of the Provincial service retired; one officer of the Imperial service resigned and one of the Provincial service died during the year.

Officers on Foreign Service.

43. The following statement shows the number of officers on foreign service in India, in British Colonies and serving under other Governments.—

*In India.**Imperial Service.*

1. Mr. A. W. Blunt. (Central Provinces), Kashmir.
2. „ R. M. Williamson* (Central Provinces), Central India.

Provincial Service.

1. Lala Daulat Ram (Punjab), Kashmir.
2. Mr. Keshva Nand (United Provinces), Kashmir.
3. Rai Bahadur M. Muttanah (Madras), Mysore.
4. Mr. G. W. Thompson (Madras), Jeypore.
5. „ V. Alwar Chetty (Madras), Cochin.
6. „ Inamati Sham Rao (Central Provinces), Mysore.
7. „ A. P. Mudaliar (Bengal), Mysore.
8. Bhagwandas Harkisandas Dala (Bombay), Rajpipla.
9. Pandit Thakur Das (Punjab), Indore State.
10. Mr. J. M. Blanchfield (United Provinces), Bundelkand State.
11. Lala Devi Ditta (Punjab), Jubal State.

In the Colonies.

1. Mr. N. C. McLeod (Central Provinces), South Nigeria.

Under other Governments.

1. Mr. W. F. Lloyd (Bengal), Siam
1. Mr. S. A. Wood (Burma), Soudan.

* Mr. Williamson's deputation to Central India terminated on 19th November 1906; he has since been deputed to Bewah State for a period of three years from 28th October 1907.

2.—EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCE.

[Fido Appendix XXIV.]

44. The total value of exports of forest products at ports or shipment amounted in the year under review to 496½ lakhs of rupees as against 469 lakhs in 1905-06 and an average of 402 lakhs for the three preceding years. There has been a general falling off in the quantity of articles exported, the increase in value being chiefly due to the better prices realised.

The quantity of caoutchouc exported fell from 279 tons in 1905-06 to 224 tons in 1906-07. The out-put however still compares favourably with the average of 168 tons for the 5 years ending 1905-06. The value of this product rose at the same time from R4,595 per ton to R4,993.

Thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-four tons of lac were exported during the year or 259 tons less than in the previous year, but the total value of this article rose from 318 lakhs to 350 lakhs, button and shell lac having risen in value by 13 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively. The demand for this article appears to be limited only by its supply and this again only by the area suitable for its cultivation. In the Central Provinces the development of this industry by departmental agency has been somewhat hampered by existing leases and contracts. In Sind the propagation of lac has for some time been fostered departmentally, with the result that the lac-bearing area has rapidly extended and the industry has already proved a profitable source of revenue to the State.

The quantity of teak exported fell from 52,768 tons in 1905-06 to 44,203 tons in 1906-07. The price however improved slightly during the year. Four hundred tons of selected teak squares were supplied direct to the Admiralty under tentative arrangements made with the Lords Commissioners.

3.—RECRUITMENT AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

45. Eight officers who had completed their training at Cooper's Hill College were appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests and arrived in India at the end of 1906. Three of these were posted to Burma, two each to Bengal and Bombay and one to Eastern Bengal and Assam. Dr. Noshirvan Gustasp, Ph.D., an Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests serving in the Bombay Presidency, was appointed to the Imperial Forest Service as a special case and posted to that Presidency.

Nineteen candidates were selected in England by the Secretary of State for training at Oxford for the Indian Forest Service.

46. Mr. Lacey held the post of Principal of the College and Imperial Silviculturist until 17th April 1907, when he was appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests, and Mr. H. H. Haines took over charge of the post of Principal in addition to his duties as Forest Botanist. Mr. R. S. Hole succeeded Mr. Haines as Botanist from 28th May 1907 and Mr. C. E. O. Fischer temporarily held the post of Imperial Forest Zoologist during the absence of Mr. E. P. Stebbing, on leave. Mr. Puran Singh was appointed acting Imperial Forest Chemist.

47. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the entrance examination of the Imperial Forest College in 1906 was 103, or 20 more than the previous year. Out of 44 who qualified for admission, 36 joined the College in April 1907, besides eight students, including four from Nepal, who were

specially exempted from passing the entrance examination. One stipendiary student from Sind and another from the Nepal State left the College before the rains term, thus reducing the number to 42 at the close of the year. At the final examination held in March 1907, Higher Standard certificates were awarded to 23 candidates and Lower Standard certificates to 8. Since the Dehra Dun Forest School was founded in 1878, Higher Standard certificates have been granted to 600 students and Lower Standard certificates to 174. Owing to the reconstitution of the School into a College and the abolition of the Lower Vernacular Class, this was the last occasion on which certificates were issued under the old rules.

48. The duty of training subordinate officers below the rank of Ranger has now devolved on Local Governments and steps were taken in most provinces where there were no local Forest Schools to establish suitable institutions for the instruction of Guards, Foresters and Deputy Rangers in the rudiments of practical Forestry and cognate sciences. A Vernacular Forest School was established at Balaghat in the *Central Provinces* from 1st April 1908, providing a course of instruction extending over one year and for the admission of 21 students annually.

For *Bengal* a course of instruction in Forest subjects was instituted at Kurseong under the supervision of the Divisional Forest Officer. The training is to last for six months from June to December and the number of students admitted on each occasion is not to exceed eight.

The *United Provinces* Government decided to hold a training class at Ramnagar for subordinate officers, not exceeding twelve at a time, under the supervision of the Conservator of the Western Circle and under the immediate charge of a selected officer of the Provincial Forest Service. The class is to meet about the end of October and to last for eight months, during which the students will tour through the most important forests of the two circles, and receive practical instruction from works in actual progress.

Proposals were sanctioned during the year for the reconstitution of the Vernacular Forest School in *Burma* and for its transfer to Pyinmana. The new rules provide for two courses, one in English for the award of the Higher Standard certificate and the other in Burmese for the Lower Standard. Each course is to last for two years and the School will admit a maximum number of 10 upper and 20 lower class students.

49. *Forest Research*.—Although the Imperial Forest Research Institute was only created towards the end of the previous year, and the duties of the staff are held to consist primarily in the education of the large classes of forest students at the College, very gratifying progress was made in research work and of this details are available in the Progress Report of the Imperial Forest Research Institute for 1906-07, the following remarks affording only general information on the subject.

The Principal of the College, who also held the post of *Silviculturist*, was unable to find time to devote to enquiry into silvicultural problems and the Imperial *Forest Chemist* during the first few months of his incumbency was chiefly engaged in placing the Laboratory into working order.

The Superintendent of *Working-Plans* commenced investigations into the determination of the height, diameter and volume growth of individual trees at various ages and the production of timber per unit of area. For this purpose, the collection of (1) statistics and data regarding experimental plots and

(2) of production from control forms, was undertaken and from these was compiled "*A Preliminary note on the development of the sal in volume and in money value*". Similar publications regarding *teak*, *Pinus longifolia*, *Deodar* and *Pinus excelsa* were also taken in hand. To ensure uniformity in technical terms used in the Department a "*List of Technical Terms*" was also prepared and issued after the close of the year.

The *Forest Botanist* conducted local investigations in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas with a view to completing information for the local *Flora* which are being prepared and this left little time for research in applied botany.

Steady progress was made in *Forest Zoology*. Investigations were conducted in the Himalayas into the insect pests of *Pinus longifolia*, *Pinus excelsa*, *Deodar*, *Silver Fir* and *Spruce*. The principal publications under preparation were (i) A monograph on the lac insect, (ii) A note on some Assam Sal insect pests and (iii) A Manual of Elementary Forest Zoology.

In *Forest Economics*, the chief subjects of investigation were (i) the supply of sleepers of *Xylia dolabriformis*, (ii) Utilization of *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* for sleepers and other purposes, (iii) Introduction of inferior species into use for railway sleepers, (iv) Trials of various timbers for paving blocks, lead pencils, cricket bats, tea boxes, etc. A Manual of Forest Utilization was compiled but was not published until after the close of the year.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide paragraphs 1 to 3.]

Area of reserved and leased forests.

| PROVINCE. | AREA IN SQUARE MILES. | | | | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | At commencement of year. | Added in | Excluded in | At close of | |
| Bengal | 4,260 | 2 | 22 | 4,240 | |
| United Provinces | (a) 4,091 | ... | ... | 4,091 | (a) This was shown as 4,092 square miles in previous year's report and includes 157 square miles of leased forests. |
| Punjab | (b) 2,357 | 23 | (b) 48 | (b) 2,332 | (b) Include 535, 10 and 525 square miles of leased forests respectively. |
| Burma | (c) 20,534 | 1,792 | 751 | -21,575 | (c) This was shown as 20,544 in previous year's report owing to the wrong inclusion of 10 square miles of reserve. |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 6,009 | 253 | 6 | 6,256 | |
| Central Provinces (including Berar). | 22,127 | 317 | 446 | 21,998 | |
| Coorg | 505 | 2 | 31 | 476 | |
| North-West Frontier | 234 | ... | ... | 234 | |
| Ajmer | 142 | ... | ... | 142 | |
| Baluchistan | 264 | 16 | ... | 280 | |
| Andamans | 156 | ... | ... | 156 | |
| Total Bengal | 60,679 | 2,405 | 1,304 | 61,780 | |
| „ Madras | 18,288 | 302 | 49 | 18,541 | |
| „ Bombay | (d) 13,518 | 234 | 36 | (d) 13,716 | (d) Includes 217 square miles of leased forests. |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | (f) 92,485 | 2,941 | 1,339 | (e) 94,037 | (e) Includes 899 square miles of leased forests. |
| „ „ 1905-06 | (f) 92,179 | 1,936 | 1,669 | (f) 92,496 | (f) Includes 910 square miles of leased forests. |

APPENDIX II.

[Vide paragraphs 1 to 3.]

Area of all forest lands.

| PROVINCE. | | FOREST AREA IN SQUARE MILES. | | | | Proportion of forests to whole area of Province. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--|---|
| Name. | Area in square miles. | Reserved. | Protected. | Unclassed State. | Total. | | |
| Bengal | 115,768 | 4,240 | 2,833 | ... | 7,073 | 6.1 | |
| United Provinces | 107,043 | (a)4,091 | 30 | 43 | 4,164 | 3.8 | (a) Includes 157 square miles of leased forests. |
| Punjab | 97,218 | (b)2,332 | 5,241 | 1,756 | 9,329 | 9.7 | (b) Includes 525 square miles of leased forests. |
| Burma | 179,146 | 11,575 | ... | 108,965 | 130,540 | 72.8 | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | 93,771 | (c) 6,256 | 5 | 22,956 | 29,217 | 31.1 | (c) Includes 6 square miles of reserved forests under the management of Railway Companies or of the Revenue Department. |
| Central Provinces (including Berar). | 100,335 | 21,998 | ... | 4 | 22,002 | 21.9 | |
| Coorg | 1,592 | 476 | ... | (d)30 | 506 | 32.0 | (d) Temporarily transferred to reserved land for the purpose of resettlement. |
| North-West Frontier | 13,057 | 234 | ... | ... | 234 | 1.8 | |
| Ajmer | 2,646 | 142 | ... | 6 | 148 | 5.6 | |
| Baluchistan | 9,403 | 280 | ... | ... | 280 | 2.9 | |
| Andamans | 3,143 | 156 | ... | 1,794 | 1,950 | 62.1 | |
| Total Bengal | 723,112 | 61,780 | 8,109 | 135,554 | 205,443 | 28.4 | |
| " Madras | 141,679 | 13,541 | ... | (e)1,079 | 19,620 | 13.9 | (e) Reserved lands. |
| " Bombay | 122,958 | (f)13,716 | 1,359 | ... | 15,075 | 12.2 | (f) Includes 217 square miles of leased forests. |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | 987,749 | (g) 94,037 | 9,468 | 136,633 | (g)240,138 | 24.3 | (g) Includes 899 square miles of leased forests. |
| " " 1905-06 | 970,617 | (h)92,496 | 10,018 | 131,137 | (h)233,851 | 24.1 | (h) Includes 910 square miles of leased forests. |

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Paragraph 4.]

Progress in Forest Settlements.

| PROVINCE. | AREAS ALREADY SETTLED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. | | | AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR | | | | | | AREA UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|------------|--------|------------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | Reserved forests. | Protected forests. | Total. | AREA. | | | EXPENDITURE INCURRED. | | | AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. | | | TAKEN IN HAND DURING THE YEAR. | | | EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| | | | | Reserved. | Protected. | Total. | Reserved. | Protected. | Total. | Reserved. | Protected. | Total. | Reserved. | Protected. | Total. | Reserved. | Protected. | Total. |
| | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | R | R | R | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | R | R | R |
| Bengal | 4,235 | ... | 4,235 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| United Provinces | 3,994 | 20 | 3,994 | 1 | ... | 1 | 852 | ... | 852 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | 1,938 | 5,168 | 7,106 | ... | 74 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 205 | 220 | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | 20,572 | ... | 20,572 | 1,030 | ... | 1,030 | 2,029 | ... | 2,029 | 814 | ... | 814 | 2,809 | ... | 2,809 | 16,639 | ... | 16,639 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 6,009 | ... | 6,009 | 220 | ... | 220 | ... | ... | ... | 427 | ... | 427 | 7 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces including Berar. | 18,234 | ... | 18,234 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | 476 | ... | 476 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | 983 | ... | 983 |
| North-West Frontier | 234 | ... | 234 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baluchistan | 264 | ... | 264 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Andamans | 156 | ... | 156 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Bengal | 56,022 | 5,198 | 61,220 | 1,283 | 74 | 1,357 | 2,981 | ... | 2,981 | 1,270 | 205 | 1,475 | 2,932 | 1 | 2,933 | 17,622 | ... | 17,622 |
| .. Madras | 18,288 | ... | 18,288 | 194 | ... | 194 | 270 | ... | 270 | 649 | ... | 649 | 10 | ... | 10 | 538 | ... | 538 |
| .. Bombay | 13,213 | 853 | 14,166 | 197 | 64 | 261 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | 36 | ... | 36 | 6,918 | ... | 6,918 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | 87,523 | 6,151 | 93,674 | 1,674 | 138 | 1,812 | 3,151 | ... | 3,151 | 1,954 | 205 | 2,159 | 2,978 | 1 | 2,979 | 25,108 | ... | 25,108 |
| .. 1905-06 | 87,159 | 5,764 | 92,923 | 567 | 140 | 707 | 4,238 | ... | 5,808 | 3,241 | 205 | 5,446 | 454 | ... | 454 | 29,771 | ... | 29,778 |

(a) Excludes Rs 2,850 paid for purchase of 3 Cardamom estates within reserves.

(b) Excludes Rs 12,235 expended in other than Forest Accounts.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide paragraph 5.]

Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries.

| PROVINCE. | CIRCLE. | 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 not 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. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | On new work. | On repairs. |
| | | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | R. | R. |
| Bengal | ..... | 52 | 3,244 | 378 | 3,694 | ... | 1,005 | 4,699 | 1,163 | 3,034 |
| United Provinces | Eastern Circle | 2 | 819 | 1,694 | 2,515 | 9 | 599 | 3,123 | 245 | 5,610 |
| | Western " | 4 | 523 | 1,617 | 2,144 | 2 | 784 | 2,930 | 349 | 2,308 |
| | Total | 6 | 1,342 | 3,311 | 4,659 | 11 | 1,383 | 6,053 | 594 | 8,418 |
| Punjab | ..... | 21 | 2,596 | 8,249 | 10,866 | 3,555 | 1,191 | 15,612 | (a)223 | 3,244 |
| Burma | Pegu Circle | 90 | 629 | 2,620 | 3,339 | 246 | 1,247 | 4,832 | 1,240 | 4,928 |
| | Tenasserim " | 49 | 1,524 | 1,841 | 3,414 | 55 | 607 | 4,076 | 525 | 6,390 |
| | Northern " | 101 | 1,144 | 2,403 | 3,648 | 143 | 251 | 2,942 | 1,836 | 2,164 |
| | Southern " | 189 | 1,183 | 2,470 | 3,642 | 377 | 447 | 4,666 | 3,880 | 1,668 |
| | Total | 429 | 4,480 | 9,334 | 14,243 | 721 | 2,552 | 17,516 | 7,481 | 15,150 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | ..... | 73 | 1,648 | 292 | 2,013 | 14 | 2,601 | 4,628 | 2,655 | 7,804 |
| Central Provinces | Northern Circle | 14 | 7,830 | 3,868 | 11,712 | ... | 1,125 | 12,837 | 253 | 5,663 |
| | Southern " | 6 | 7,475 | 1,292 | 8,773 | 59 | 974 | 9,806 | 9 | 3,295 |
| | Berar " | 1,086 | 5,853 | 6,362 | 13,301 | 59 | 667 | 14,027 | 5,059 | 3,750 |
| | Total | 1,106 | 21,158 | 11,522 | 33,786 | 118 | 2,766 | 36,670 | 5,321 | 12,708 |
| Coorg | ..... | ... | ... | 307 | 307 | 173 | 56 | 536 | ... | 73 |
| North-West Frontier | ..... | ... | 34 | 743 | 777 | ... | 139 | 916 | ... | 707 |
| Ajmer | ..... | ... | ... | 202 | 262 | ... | 158 | 420 | 218 | 18 |
| Baluchistan | ..... | 20 | 189 | 212 | 421 | ... | 77 | 498 | ... | 19 |
| Andamans | ..... | ... | ... | 42 | 42 | 29 | 116 | 187 | ... | 7 |
| Total Bengal | ..... | 1,707 | 34,691 | 34,652 | 71,070 | 4,621 | 12,044 | 87,735 | 17,655 | 51,182 |
| Madras | Northern Circle | 184 | 3,073 | 7,738 | 9,995 | 160 | 545 | 10,700 | 7,672 | 3,654 |
| | Central " | 105 | 11,670 | 3,143 | 14,918 | 194 | 280 | 15,392 | 494 | 2,753 |
| | Southern " | 135 | 1,080 | 8,743 | (b)9,958 | 535 | 846 | 11,339 | 1,718 | 7,960 |
| | Total | 424 | 14,823 | 19,624 | 34,871 | 889 | 1,671 | 37,431 | 9,884 | 14,367 |
| Bombay | Northern Circle | 13 | 884 | 4,582 | 5,479 | 796 | 469 | 6,744 | 194 | 1,771 |
| | Central " | 142 | 3,957 | 14,003 | 18,102 | 4,539 | 861 | 23,502 | 1,194 | 1,199 |
| | Southern " | 297 | 1,595 | 9,841 | 11,733 | 1,024 | 626 | 13,383 | 4,635 | 1,792 |
| | Sindh " | 28 | 1,649 | 324 | 2,001 | ... | 579 | 2,580 | ... | ... |
| | Total | 480 | 8,085 | 28,750 | 37,315 | 6,359 | 2,535 | 46,209 | 8,023 | 4,763 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | ..... | 2,611 | 57,599 | 83,026 | 143,256 | 11,869 | 16,250 | 171,375 | 33,562 | 70,311 |
| " " 1905-06 | ..... | 3,319 | 55,317 | 76,705 | 140,852 | 12,385 | 16,456 | 169,693 | 44,432 | 79,967 |

N.B.—Boundaries include, besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private and other lands within the forests, but not the limits of subdivision such as blocks, compartments and squares.
(a) Excludes Rs 68 expended in demarcating the Pir Mahal plantation.
(b) Excludes 23 miles of artificial boundary in Coimbatore District.

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* paragraphs 6 to 9.]

Forest Areas Surveyed and under Survey.

| PROVINCE. | 3"=1 MILE. | | 4"=1 MILE. | | TOTAL OF DETAIL SURVEY ON 2" SCALE AND OVER. | | Expenditure on Surveys including mapping and publishing charges (debitable to Forests). |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | Outturn. | Cost rate. | Outturn. | Cost rate. | 1906-07. | Total up to date. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Sq. miles. | ₹ | Sq. miles. | ₹ | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | ₹ |
| Bengal | 1,050 | 43 | ... | ... | 1,050 | 1,050 | (a) 368 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh | ... | ... | 63.5 | 17.9 | 63.5 | 4,138.5 | 4,574 |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,568 | 2,462 |
| North-West Frontier Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368 | 375 |
| Burma | 576 | 62.8 | 51 | 305.7 | 627 | 13,105 | 14,612 (a) |
| Central Provinces including Berar | 22 | 41 | ... | ... | 22 | 18,619.5 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | ... | ... | 24 | 112.5 | 24 | 1,580 | 3,453 |
| Ajmer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 | ... |
| Total of Bengal | 1,648 | ... | 138.5 | ... | 1,786.5 | 42,571 | 25,842 |
| „ Madras | ... | ... | 378 | 91.45 | 378 | 14,278 (b) | 23,944 |
| „ Bombay | ... | ... | 62 | 65.8 | 62 | 11,788 | 13,511 |
| Total of Madras and Bombay | ... | ... | 440 | ... | 440 | 26,066 | 37,455 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | 1,648 | ... | 578.5 | ... | 2,226.5 | 68,637 (b) | 63,297 (d) |
| „ „ 1905-06 | 571 | ... | 3,036.5 | ... | 3,607.5 | 68,639.5 | 2,72,423 |

(a) Cost of 3" Survey borne by the Survey of India.

(b) Includes 128 square miles on 8" scale.

(c) Excludes ₹32,022 for headquarter charges.

(d) ₹29,655.

The figures shown in this statement are exclusive of charges debitabie to Survey of India.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide paragraphs 6 to 9.]

Details of Forest Survey operations.

| PROVINCE. | Forest Surveyed. | NATURE OF SURVEY OPERATIONS. | | | | Expenses including mapping and publishing charges debitable to Forests. | REMARKS. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | | 3 rd Detail Survey. | | 4 th Detail Survey. | | | | |
| | | Area. | Cost rate. | Area. | Cost rate. | | | |
| | | Sq. m. | R | Sq. m. | R | R | | |
| PENGAL | Angul | ... | ... | ... | ... | 366 | Mapping and publishing charges. | |
| | Sundarbans | 1,050 | 43 | ... | ... | ... (a) | | |
| | Total | 1,050 | 43 | ... | ... | 366 | | |
| UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. | Western Circle. | Tehri-Garhwal | ... | ... | ... | 2,069 | For second edition of Kumaun and Garhwal maps. | |
| | | Ganges | ... | ... | ... | 795 | | |
| | | Naini Tal | ... | ... | ... | 226 | | |
| | Eastern Circle. | Garhwal | ... | ... | ... | 382 | For second edition of Kumaun and Garhwal maps. | |
| | | Pilibhit | ... | ... | 62 | 17.3 | | 3,018 |
| | | Kheri | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | | 57 |
| Kumaun | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | | | |
| Total | ... | ... | 63.5 | 17.3 | 4,574 | | | |
| PUNJAB | Jhelum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 406 | Mapping and publishing charges. | |
| | Rawalpindi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | | |
| | Lahore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 290 | | |
| | Shahpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | | |
| | Bahahar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,405 | | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,462 | | | |
| NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. | Hazara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 375 | Mapping and publishing charges. | |
| BURMA | Northern Circle. | Katha | ... | ... | ... | 2,676 | Mapping and publishing charges. | |
| | | Mu | 125.29 | 54.08 | ... | ... | | 1,231(a) |
| | Southern Circle. | Mandalay | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | Mapping and publishing charges. |
| | | Ruby Mines | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | |
| | Tenasserim Circle. | Yaw | 450.84 | 6,524 | ... | ... | ... (a) | |
| Thaungyin | ... | ... | 51.25 | 305.70 | 10,546 | | | |
| Total | 676.13 | ... | 51.25 | ... | 14,613 | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Berar Circle | Amraoti | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mapping and publishing charges. | |
| Akola | | 22 | 41 | ... | ... | ... (a) | | |
| Yeotmal | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total | 22 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM. | Central Circle | Kamrup | ... | ... | ... | 209 | Mapping and publishing charges. | |
| | | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | 223 | | |
| | | Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | 29 | | |
| | | Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| | | Chiltagong | ... | ... | 24 | 112.5 | | 2,992 |
| Total | ... | ... | 24 | 112.5 | 3,453 | | | |
| MADEAS | Northern Circle | Ganjam | ... | ... | 343.38 | 91.45 | 23,944 | |
| | | North Coimbatore | ... | ... | 34.25 | | | |
| Total | ... | ... | 377.63 | 91.45 | 23,944 | | | |
| BOMBAY | Central Circle | Khandesh | ... | ... | 62.4 | 65.8 | 13,511 | |
| | Forest Surveys | Headquarters | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,022 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | | ... | 1,648 | ... | 578.78 | ... | 95,319 | |
| " " 1905-06 | | ... | 571 | ... | 103,036.5 | ... | 3,02,078 | |

(a) Cost borne by the Survey of India.

(b) Includes 126 square miles on 8" scale.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide paragraphs 10 and 11.]

Areas brought under the control of sanctioned Working-Plans up to 30th June in the provinces outside the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

| PROVINCE. | FOREST AREA, IN SQUARE MILES. | | | | Area for which Working-Plans prepared and sanctioned up to 30th June 1907. | Proportion of Forest area under sanctioned Working-Plans. |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|--|---|
| | Reserved. | Protected. | Unclassified State. | Total. | | |
| Bengal | 4,240 | 2,833 | ... | 7,073 | 6,023 | 72 |
| United Provinces | 4,091 | 30 | 43 | 4,164 | 3,818 | 80 |
| Punjab | 2,332 | 5,241 | 1,756 | 9,329 | 4,145 | 44 |
| Burma | 21,575 | ... | 108,965 | 130,540 | 4,208 | 3 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 6,256 | 5 | 22,956 | 29,217 | 1,103 | 4 |
| Central Provinces including Berar | 21,998 | ... | 4 | 22,002 | 11,847 | 54 |
| Coorg | 476 | ... | 30 | 506 | 178 | 35 |
| North-West Frontier | 234 | ... | ... | 234 | 184 | 79 |
| Ajmer | 142 | ... | 6 | 148 | 140 | 95 |
| Baluchistan | 280 | ... | ... | 280 | ... | ... |
| Andamans | 156 | ... | 1,794 | 1,950 | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL IN 1906-07 | 61,780 | 8,109 | 135,554 | 205,443 | 30,216 | 15 |
| " " 1905-06 | 60,690 | 8,626 | 129,840 | 199,156 | 28,166 | 14 |

NOTE.—This appendix was compiled by the Superintendent of Working-Plans.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide paragraphs 13 to 14.]

Expenditure on Communications and Buildings.

| Province. | NEW WORK. | | REPAIRS. | | Other Work. | TOTAL. |
|---|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Buildings. | Roads. | Buildings. | Roads. | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Bengal | 15,713(a) | 25,329 | 8,202(b) | 15,554 | 2,159 | 66,957 |
| United Provinces | 77,390(b) | 18,973 | 29,218(b) | 50,987 | 11,070 | 1,87,638 |
| Punjab | 18,110 | 28,874 | 7,556 | 24,318 | 2,491 | 81,347 |
| Burma | 69,198 | 40,430 | 34,744 | 14,249 | 8,801 | 1,67,422 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 23,677 | 14,237 | 17,603 | 14,136 | 3,746 | 73,399 |
| Central Provinces (including Berar) | 58,460 | 18,132 | 20,114 | 19,601 | 31,076 | 1,47,383 |
| Coorg | 1,100 | 735 | 1,578 | 1,621 | 116 | 5,150 |
| North-West Frontier | 1,862 | 1,067 | 213 | 545 | 33 | 3,720 |
| Ajmer | ... | 105 | 123 | 193 | 233 | 659 |
| Baluchistan | ... | 37 | 269 | ... | ... | 306 |
| Andamans | 5,602 | 3,107 | 973 | 5,300 | ... | 14,982 |
| Total, Bengal | 2,71,112 | 1,51,026 | 1,20,593 | 1,46,507 | 59,725 | 7,43,963 |
| " Madras | 61,529 | 27,612 | 30,056 | 31,900 | 9,071(c) | 1,60,168 |
| " Bombay | 28,902 | 18,100 | 11,556 | 14,931 | 13,293(d) | 86,782 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | 3,61,543 | 1,96,738 | 1,62,205 | 1,93,338 | 82,089 | 9,95,911 |
| " " 1905-06 | 3,56,536 | 1,51,345 | 1,52,979 | 1,41,071 | 64,835 | 8,66,766 |

(a) Excludes Rs 1,007 on account of unappointed temporary establishment employed.

(b) Excludes Rs 586 ditto ditto ditto.

(c) The cost of miscellaneous works is not given in the Local Government's report.

(d) Excludes Rs 731 expended in the Sindh Circle and charged in the accounts of the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide paragraphs 10 and 11.]

Comparative statement of progress made in Working-Plans.

| PROVINCE. | AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING-PLANS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND SANCTIONED. | | 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. | 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 | |
| | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | | |
| Bengal | (a)5,093 | ... | (b)229 | 66 | 1,685 | 7,073 | (a) Decrease by 29 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06 is due to the revision of the Darjeeling and Tista Working-Plans. | |
| United Provinces | { Eastern Circle | (c)1,460 | ... | 355 | ... | 340 | 2,155 | (b) Transferred from column 6 of Form 55 of the Bengal Forest Report for 1905-06 to column 4 of the appendix with reference to Conservator's letter No. 12, dated 25 April 1906. |
| | { Western " | 1,858 | ... | 78 | ... | 73 | 2,009 | (c) Exclude 834 square miles Forests in Bahraich Division the existing Working-Plans for which were under revision during the year and 31 square miles of forests in Gonda Division the Working-Plans for which has been sanctioned during 1907-08. These areas have therefore been shown in column 4. |
| Punjab | 4,145 | ... | (o)362 | ... | 4,622 | 9,329 | (d) Decrease by 1 square mile, compared with the figures of 1905-06, is due to correction of area in Zaigri Division. | |
| Burma | { Pegu Circle | (d)1,539 | 133 | ... | ... | 30,116 | 31,788 | (e) Increase by 2 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06, is due to correction of area in Katha Division. |
| | { Tenasserim Circle | 1,187 | ... | (p)835 | 31 | 29,605 | 31,658 | (f) Decrease by 1 square mile, compared with the figures of 1905-06, is due to revision of area in Jalpaiguri, Buxa and Garo Hill Division. |
| | { Northern " | (e)38 | ... | 586 | 130 | 27,958 | 28,712 | (g) Decrease by 956 square miles, compared with the figures of columns 3 and 4 of Appendix I of 1905-06, is due principally to transfer of the Betul Division. |
| | { Southern " | 1,311 | ... | (q)974 | 469 | 35,629 | 38,362 | (h) Increase by 2,256 square miles, as compared with the figures of 1905-06, is due to changes in the areas of all the Divisions in the Circle. |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | (f)1,100 | 3 | ... | 199 | 27,915 | 29,217 | (i) Increase by 631 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06 is due to changes in the areas of the Circle. | |
| Central Provinces | { Northern Circle | (g)4,120 | ... | (r)939 | ... | (j)2,316 | 7,375 | (j) Includes 906 square miles of which Working-Plans are not required. |
| | { Southern " | (h)5,538 | ... | (s)57 | ... | (k)2,021 | 7,616 | (k) Includes 1,439 square miles of which Working-Plans are not required. |
| | { Berar " | (i)2,189 | ... | ... | ... | (l)4,822 | 7,011 | (l) Includes 422 square miles of which Working-Plans are not required. |
| Coorg | 178 | ... | ... | ... | 328 | 506 | (m) A Working-Plan for this area was compiled during the year, but not yet sanctioned. | |
| North-West Frontier Province | 123 | 61 | 50 | ... | ... | 234 | (n) Excludes 17 square miles of which explanation has been rendered in the Report. | |
| Ajmer | 140 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 148 | (o) Decrease by 5 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06 is due to grant of leases for purpose of cultivation in Bahraich Division. | |
| Baluchistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 | 280 | (p) Decrease by 25 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06 is due to correction of area in Thaugyin Division. | |
| Andamans | ... | ... | (m)317 | ... | 1,633 | 1,950 | (q) Decrease by 14 square miles, compared with the figures of columns 4 and 5 of Appendix IX the Review for 1906-06, is due to recomputation of area in the Kulliac Division. | |
| TOTAL BENGAL | 30,019 | 197 | 4,782 | 895 | 169,550 | 205,443 | (r) and (s) The differences as compared with the figures of 1905-06 are due to changes in the areas of Divisions. | |
| Madras | { Northern Circle | (t)1,734 | 574 | 934 | 119 | 3,479 | 6,840 | (t) Decrease by 78 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06 is due to the revision of the Working-Plan for the Yerramala range in the West Kurnool District. |
| | { Central " | (u)2,177 | ... | (v)1,670 | 525 | 2,892 | 7,264 | (u) Decrease by 114 square miles, compared with the figures of 1905-06 is due to the revision of 104 square miles of forests in the North District and the revision of the area of forests in North Bell District. |
| | { Southern " | 2,139 | 28 | (w)405 | 398 | 2,546 | 5,516 | (v) and (w) No explanations of differences between the figures of 1905-06 and those of 1906-07 are forthcoming. |
| TOTAL | 6,050 | 602 | 3,009 | 1,042 | 8,917 | 19,620 | (x), (y) and (z) The differences between the figures for 1906-07 and those of the preceding year are due to the transfer to the Kulliac Division (416 square miles) from the southern to the Northern Circle. | |
| Bombay | { Northern Circle | (x)1,768 | ... | (y)65 | ... | 708 | 2,561 | |
| | { Central " | 2,277 | 3 | 554 | 8 | 2,254 | 5,096 | |
| | { Southern " | (z)841 | 80 | 230 | 56 | 3,383 | 4,590 | |
| | { Sindh " | 611 | ... | 421 | ... | (n)40 | 1,059 | |
| TOTAL | 5,517 | 83 | 1,270 | 64 | 6,385 | 13,336 | | |

NOTE.—This appendix was compiled by the Superintendent of Working-Plans.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide paragraphs 13 to 14.]

Expenditure on Communications and Buildings.

| PROVINCE. | NEW WORK. | | REPAIRS. | | Other Work. | TOTAL. |
|---|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Buildings. | Roads. | Buildings. | Roads. | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Bengal | 14,713(a) | 25,329 | 8,202(b) | 15,554 | 2,159 | 66,957 |
| United Provinces | 77,390(b) | 18,973 | 29,218(b) | 50,987 | 11,070 | 1,87,638 |
| Punjab | 18,110 | 28,874 | 7,556 | 24,316 | 2,491 | 81,347 |
| Burma | 69,198 | 40,430 | 34,744 | 14,249 | 8,801 | 1,67,422 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 23,677 | 14,237 | 17,603 | 14,136 | 3,746 | 73,399 |
| Central Provinces (including Berar) | 58,460 | 18,132 | 20,114 | 19,601 | 31,076 | 1,47,383 |
| Coorg | 1,100 | 735 | 1,578 | 1,621 | 116 | 5,150 |
| North-West Frontier | 1,862 | 1,067 | 213 | 545 | 33 | 3,720 |
| Ajmer | ... | 105 | 123 | 198 | 233 | 659 |
| Baluchistan | ... | 37 | 269 | ... | ... | 306 |
| Andamans | 5,602 | 3,107 | 973 | 5,300 | ... | 14,982 |
| Total, Bengal | 2,71,112 | 1,51,026 | 1,20,593 | 1,46,507 | 59,725 | 7,48,963 |
| " Madras | 61,529 | 27,612 | 30,056 | 31,900 | 9,071(c) | 1,60,166 |
| " Bombay | 28,902 | 18,100 | 11,556 | 14,931 | 13,293(d) | 86,782 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | 3,61,543 | 1,96,738 | 1,62,205 | 1,93,338 | 82,089 | 9,95,911 |
| " " 1905-06 | 3,56,536 | 1,51,345 | 1,52,979 | 1,41,071 | 64,835 | 8,66,766 |

(a) Excludes Rs 1,007 on account of unapportioned temporary establishment employed.

(b) Excludes Rs 566 ditto ditto ditto.

(c) The cost of miscellaneous works is not given in the Local Government's report.

(d) Excludes Rs 5,731 expended in the Sindh Circle and charged in the accounts of the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide paragraphs 15 and 16.]

Breaches of Forest Rules.

| PROVINCE. | Number of cases decided by the courts. | Number of cases compounded. | Total. | Percentage of convictions to total number of cases decided by the courts. |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
| Bengal | 269 | 1,862 | 2,131 | 85 |
| United Provinces | (a)70 | (a)1,053 | 1,123 | 77 |
| Punjab | 815 | 4,346 | 5,161 | 81 |
| Burma | 1,241 | 2,190 | 3,431 | 83 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 220 | 618 | 838 | 82 |
| Central Provinces (including Berar) | 343 | 5,155 | 5,503 | 81 |
| Coorg | 3 | 80 | 83 | 100 |
| North-West Frontier | 63 | 568 | 631 | 83 |
| Ajmer | 19 | 288 | 307 | 84 |
| Baluchistan | 35 | 118 | 153 | 88 |
| Andamans | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Bengal | 3,083 | 16,278 | 19,361 | 82.5 |
| „ Madras | 5,217 | 14,510 | (b)19,727 | 86.2 |
| „ Bombay | 2,077 | 16,693 | 18,770 | 89.0 |
| 1906-07 | 10,377 | 47,481 | 57,858 | 85.9 |
| 1905-06 | 11,160 | 46,564 | 57,724 | 88.3 |
| *GRAND TOTAL | 10,209 | 43,842 | 54,051 | 89.0 |
| 1903-04 | 10,928 | 40,709 | 51,637 | 83.4 |

* Includes cases which were pending at the close of the previous year.

(a) Excludes breaches of rules in District Forests.

(b) Excludes 1,960 cases withdrawn under the orders of the District Forest Officer.

APPENDIX XII:

[Vide paragraphs 15 and 16.]

Breaches of Forest Rules.

| PROVINCE. | CASES TAKEN INTO COURT. | | | | COMPOUNDED CASES. | | | | CASES IN WHICH THE OFFENDERS REMAINED UNDETECTED. | | | | TOTAL OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE. | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------|---|---|--|-----------------|---|---|--|-----------------|---|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Injury to fire-protected forests by fire. | Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce. | Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited. | Other offences. | Injury to fire-protected forests by fire. | Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce. | Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited. | Other offences. | Injury to fire-protected forests by fire. | Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce. | Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited. | Other offences. | Injury to fire protected forests by fire. | Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce. | Grazing without permission in tracts in which grazing is prohibited. | Other offences. | Grand total of cases. |
| Provinces | 19 | 141 | 16 | 79 | 2 | 1,281 | 478 | 154 | 67 | 9 | ... | 5 | 88 | 1,431 | 494 | 238 | 2,251 |
| Provinces | 7 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 466 | 441 | 139 | 42 | 25 | 8 | ... | 58 | 516 | 465 | 154 | 1,191 |
| Provinces | 22 | 563 | 246 | 48 | 7 | 2,081 | 2,186 | 59 | 61 | 25 | 1 | ... | 90 | 2,672 | 2,443 | 107 | 5,312 |
| Provinces | 40 | 872 | 40 | 217 | 26 | 1,222 | 49 | 996 | 37 | 47 | 1 | 6 | 103 | 2,141 | 90 | 1,219 | 3,553 |
| Bengal and Assam | 3 | 146 | 16 | 45 | ... | 261 | 147 | 200 | 18 | 3 | ... | ... | 21 | 410 | 163 | 245 | 839 |
| Provinces (including ...) | 61 | 153 | 70 | 59 | 71 | 2,818 | 2,032 | 198 | 294 | 149 | 5 | 2 | 426 | 3,120 | 2,107 | 259 | 5,912 |
| West Frontier | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 9 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 64 | 75 |
| West Frontier | 2 | 51 | 25 | 2 | ... | 254 | 266 | 48 | 16 | 10 | ... | ... | 19 | 315 | 291 | 50 | 674 |
| ... | ... | 10 | 9 | ... | 1 | 206 | 76 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 218 | 85 | 5 | 310 |
| ... | ... | 20 | 12 | 3 | ... | 5 | 112 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 25 | 125 | 3 | 157 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Bengal | 154 | 1,981 | 450 | 469 | 114 | 8,589 | 5,807 | 1,862 | 542 | 268 | 15 | 13 | 810 | 10,948 | 6,272 | 2,344 | 20,274 |
| Madras | 54 | 2,378 | 1,451 | 346 | 26 | 9,472 | 6,190 | 968 | 490 | 413 | 217 | 36 | 570 | 13,263 | 7,958 | 1,350 | 23,141 |
| Bombay | 198 | 835 | 867 | 187 | 229 | 5,823 | 9,457 | 1,228 | 2,331 | 2,527 | 255 | 04 | 2,758 | 9,185 | 19,579 | 1,519 | 24,041 |
| GRAND TOTAL, 1906-07 | 406 | 6,194 | 2,768 | 1,002 | 369 | 23,894 | 21,484 | 4,058 | 3,263 | 3,208 | 587 | 153 | 4,188 | 33,296 | 24,809 | 5,213 | 67,456 |
| 1906-06 | 421 | 6,864 | 3,261 | 1,189 | 437 | 24,070 | 20,711 | 3,405 | 3,462 | 2,977 | 672 | 177 | 4,320 | 33,911 | 24,644 | 4,771 | 67,646 |
| 1904-05 | 313 | 6,431 | 2,933 | 1,101 | 348 | 23,251 | 18,950 | 3,098 | 3,337 | 3,186 | 427 | 157 | 3,998 | 32,868 | 22,310 | 4,359 | 63,535 |
| 1903-04 | 426 | 5,816 | 3,589 | 1,116 | 471 | 21,675 | 17,227 | 2,759 | 4,080 | 2,785 | 414 | 181 | 4,977 | 30,276 | 21,230 | 4,006 | 60,489 |

* Includes only the new cases of the year, not those which were left pending at the close of the previous year.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide paragraphs 18 to 20.]

Causes of Forest fires.

| PROVINCE. | I.—FIRES DUE TO PREVENTIBLE CAUSES. | | | | II.—OTHER FIRES. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|---|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Fires originating in Departmental Fire Conservancy operations. | | External fires crossing the fire traces. | | Fires due to carelessness of outsiders or to unknown causes. | | Fires originating from intention or malice. | | | | | |
| | No. | Sq. m. | No. | Sq. m. | No. | Sq. m. | No. | Sq. m. | No. | Sq. m. | | |
| Bengal | 5 | 0.3 | ... | ... | 10 | 1.3 | 18 | 5.5 | 33 | 7.1 | | |
| United Provinces | Eastern Circle | | 2 | .1 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 20.0 | 3 | 2.0 | 35 | 30.7 |
| | Western " | | 4 | .7 | 2 | .7 | 7 | 2.2 | 2 | .2 | 15 | 8.8 |
| | Total | | 6 | 0.8 | 9 | 8.7 | 30 | 22.8 | 5 | 2.2 | 50 | 34.5 |
| Punjab | 8 | .13 | 10 | .2 | 63 | 4.5 | 18 | 1.3 | 99 | 6.2 | | |
| Burma | Pegu Circle | | 10 | 13.5 | 20 | 33.2 | 59 | 135.5 | 25 | 37.3 | 114 | 219.5 |
| | Tanasserim Circle | | 3 | 0.1 | 8 | 77.2 | 20 | 39.4 | 8 | 2.3 | 39 | 119.0 |
| | Northern " | | 5 | 2.2 | 11 | 3.2 | 4 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.1 | 21 | 7.1 |
| | Southern " | | 7 | 5.6 | 15 | 5.7 | 52 | 9.6 | 7 | 4.6 | 81 | 25.5 |
| | Total | | 25 | 21.4 | 54 | 119.3 | 135 | 186.1 | 41 | 44.3 | 255 | 371.1 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 3 | ... | 6 | .06 | 13 | 4.7 | 1 | ... | 23 | 5.2 | | |
| Central Provinces | Northern Circle | | 17 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 80 | 43 | 3 | 6 | 119 | 77 |
| | Southern " | | 13 | 3 | 26 | 47 | 60 | 55 | 2 | ... | 101 | 105 |
| | Borac " | | 20 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 38 †27 | 6 †65 | 2 | 1 | 98 | 81* |
| | Total | | 50 | 13 | 56 | 74 | 205 | 169 | 7 | 7 | 318 | 263 |
| Coorg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| North-West Frontier | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | .02 | .7 | .01 | 18 | .03 | | |
| Ajmer | ... | ... | 1 | .02 | 3 | .04 | ... | ... | 4 | .06 | | |
| | Total Bengal | | 97 | 35.6 | 136 | 202.7 | 470 | 388.4 | 97 | 60.3 | 800 | 687.1 |
| Madras | Northern Circle | | 82 | 57 | 18 | 18 | 54 | 73 | 25 | 15 | 179 | 163 |
| | Central " | | 10 | 2 | 77 | 44 | 226 | 70 | 227 | 154 | 540 | 270 |
| | Southern " | | 9 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 80 | 7 | 45 | 21 | 149 | 34 |
| | Total | | 101 | 61 | 110 | 66 | 360 | 160 | 297 | 190 | 668 | 467 |
| Bombay | Northern Circle | | 44 | 3 | 83 | 35 | 827 | 242 | 18 | 3 | 972 | †283 |
| | Central " | | 29 | 2 | 13 | 60 | 817 | 810 | 16 | 15 | 875 | 887 |
| | Southern " | | 11 | 9 | 73 | 6 | 698 | 205 | 51 | 32 | 833 | 254 |
| | Sindh " | | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 42 | 3 | ... | ... | 44 | 3 |
| | Total | | 85 | 14 | 170 | 103 | 2,384 | 1,260 | 85 | 50 | 2,724 | 1,427 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1906-07 | | 283 | 110.6 | 416 | 871.7 | 3,214 | 1,798.4 | 479 | 300 | 4,392 | 2,581 |
| | 1905-06 | | 297 | 217 | 438 | 623½ | 2,250 | 1,271 | 1,837 | 1,836½ | 4,892 | 3,498 |

* A total area of 96 square miles is shown as burnt in Borac in the report of that circle. The excess of 14 square miles over the total shown in this statement is not explained.

† In Form No. 58 in the Bombay report only 221 square miles are shown as burnt, the discrepancy which arises in Forest Statistics is unexplained.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide paragraph 21.]

Protection from Cattle.

| PROVINCE. | RESERVED FORESTS. | | | PROTECTED FORESTS. | | | UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS. | | | ALL CLASSES OF FORESTS. | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total areas. | Area closed to all animals. | Area closed to browsers only. | Total areas. | Area closed to all animals. | Area closed to browsers only. | Total areas. | Area closed to all animals. | Area closed to browsers only. | Total areas. | Area closed to all animals. | Area closed to browsers only. |
| | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. | Sq. m. |
| Bengal | 4,240 | 3,582 | 88 | 2,833 | 1,733 | 422 | .. | .. | .. | 7,073 | 5,815 | 510 |
| United Provinces | 4,091 | 2,065 | 708 | 30 | .. | 30 | 43 | 1 | 30 | 4,164 | 2,066 | 763 |
| Punjab | 2,332 | 621 | 511 | 5,241 | 58 | 143 | 1,756 | 5 | 78 | 9,329 | 684 | 732 |
| Burma | 21,575 | 17,643 | 83 | .. | .. | .. | 108,965 | .. | .. | 130,540 | 17,643 | 83 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 6,256 | 4,630 | 1,086 | 5 | .. | .. | 22,956 | .. | .. | 29,217 | 4,630 | 1,086 |
| Central Provinces including Berar | 21,998 | 8,955 | 7,696 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 22,002 | 3,955 | 7,696 |
| Coorg | 476 | 183 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 506 | 183 | .. |
| North-West Frontier | 234 | 72 | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 234 | 72 | 94 |
| Ajmer | 142 | 53 | 89 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 148 | 53 | 89 |
| Baluchistan | 280 | 209 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 209 | 8 |
| Andamans | 156 | 156 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,794 | .. | .. | 1,950 | 156 | .. |
| Total Bengal | 61,780 | 33,169 | 10,358 | 8,109 | 1,791 | 595 | 135,554 | 6 | 108 | 205,443 | 84,966 | 11,061 |
| .. Madras | 18,541 | 1,947 | 811 | .. | (a) | (a) | 1,079 | (a) | (a) | 19,620 | 1,947 | 811 |
| .. Bombay | 13,716 | 2,696 | 1,654 | 1,359 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 15,075 | 2,696 | 7,687 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 94,037 | 37,812 | 18,823 | 9,468 | 1,791 | 628 | 136,633 | 6 | 108 | 240,138 | 89,609 | 19,559 |
| .. 1905-06 | 92,496 | 36,930 | 15,546 | 10,018 | 1,305 | 523 | 131,137 | 13 | 171 | 233,651 | 83,743 | 16,239 |

(a) Closed areas in 'reserved lands' are included in those shown under reserved forests.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide paragraph 21.]

Protection from Cattle

| PROVINCES. | Circles. | GRAZED ON PAYMENT, NUMBER OF ANIMALS. | | | | | | | | | | GRAZED FREE, NUMBER OF ANIMALS. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | | AT FULL RATES. | | | | | AT PRIVILEGE RATES. | | | | | BY RIGHT UNDER SETTLEMENT. | | | | | DURING PLEASURE OF OR OTHERWISE THAN SETTLEMENT. | | |
| | | Buffaloes. | Cows and Bullocks. | Goats and Sheep. | Camels. | Other animals. | Buffaloes. | Cows and Bullocks. | Goats and Sheep. | Camels. | Other animals. | Buffaloes. | Cows and Bullocks. | Goats and Sheep. | Camels. | Other animals. | Buffaloes. | Cows and Bullocks. | Goats and Sheep. |
| Bengal | ... | 6,248 | 35,428 | 5,634 | ... | 15 | 8,443 | 152,461 | 12,561 | ... | 528 | 21,000 | 63,000 | 21,000 | ... | ... | 20 | 242 | 137 |
| United Provinces. | Eastern | 35,886 | 26,754 | 4,744 | ... | 1,530 | 29,724 | 128,606 | 53,776 | ... | 975 | 14,399 | 51,618 | 2,398 | ... | 944 | 2,682 | 7,464 | 949 |
| | Western | 28,852 | 62,084 | 21,784 | 2,035 | 5,207 | 5,221 | 29,469 | 53,681 | ... | 2,193 | 6,637 | 71,636 | 50,123 | ... | 40 | 546 | 7,125 | 510 |
| Total | ... | 64,738 | 88,838 | 26,528 | 2,035 | 6,737 | 34,945 | 158,070 | 107,457 | ... | 3,078 | 28,086 | 123,254 | 52,521 | ... | 984 | 3,228 | 14,589 | 1,489 |
| Punjab | ... | 17,450 | 44,020 | 361,638 | 10,443 | 1,627 | 1,728 | 10,747 | 247,732 | 217 | 949 | 145,215 | 664,188 | 700,455 | 282 | 12,930 | 20 | 732 | 72 |
| Burma | Pegu | 2,236 | 1,274 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,085 | 37,818 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tonasserim | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,542 | 4,442 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,467 | 226 | ... | ... | ... | 619 | ... | ... |
| | Southern | 76 | 454 | 28 | ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 656 | 87,203 | ... | ... | ... | 2,770 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 2,926 | 1,728 | 28 | ... | 27 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 56,750 | 123,689 | ... | ... | 12 | 3,369 | ... | ... | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | ... | 38,994 | 8,934 | 6 | ... | 775 | ... | 56,766 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 66,436 | 375,564 | 72,777 | 1 |
| Central Provinces. | Northern | 238,187 | 1,103,970 | 93,575 | ... | 6,085 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 11,197 | ... | ... |
| | Southern | 35,099 | 258,302 | 107,022 | ... | 367 | 61,962 | 539,605 | 77,746 | ... | 510 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 417 | 4,140 | 28 |
| | Berar | 216,068 | 1,122,527 | 574,069 | 169 | 4,204 | 6,845 | 46,519 | 6,301 | ... | 272 | ... | 112,634 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 14,012 | 1,153 |
| Total | ... | 489,381 | 2,484,799 | 774,666 | 169 | 10,656 | 68,807 | 586,124 | 83,947 | ... | 782 | ... | 112,634 | ... | ... | 544 | 29,349 | 1,181 | ... |
| Coorg | ... | 456 | 1,948 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,676 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier. | ... | 1,630 | 1,933 | 20 | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 370 | 740 | ... | ... | 1,301 | 6,644 | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | ... | 171 | 1,209 | ... | ... | ... | 1,556 | 8,339 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 107 | 1,052 | ... | ... |
| Baluchistan | ... | 220 | 2,059 | 1,640 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,337 | 21,959 | 1 | 662 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Bengal. | 1906-07 | 617,117 | 2,670,836 | 1,170,160 | 12,647 | 19,892 | 116,549 | 972,507 | 451,697 | 217 | 5,338 | 246,421 | 1,096,578 | 705,935 | 283 | 14,588 | 75,055 | 428,202 | 75,696 |
| | 1905-06 | 566,384 | 2,437,502 | 1,164,195 | 8,731 | 19,497 | 149,434 | 1,114,804 | 457,354 | 178 | 4,851 | 244,686 | 1,065,905 | 739,653 | 283 | 13,734 | 97,027 | 512,535 | 76,236 |
| Madras | Northern | 85,391 | 442,737 | 715,764 | ... | 106 | 6,869 | 49,364 | 92,088 | ... | ... | 1,491 | 4,497 | 2,202 | ... | 1,364 | 15,682 | 15 | ... |
| | Central | 41,158 | 767,665 | 922,253 | ... | ... | 12 | 1,446 | 775 | ... | ... | ... | 685 | ... | ... | 681 | 2,353 | 41 | ... |
| | Southern | 31,811 | 350,583 | 170,590 | ... | 282 | ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1906-07 | 158,360 | 1,560,785 | 1,808,607 | ... | 388 | 6,861 | 50,895 | 92,861 | ... | ... | 1,491 | 5,182 | 2,202 | ... | 2,045 | 18,035 | 19 | ... |
| | 1905-06 | 143,681 | 1,589,204 | 1,637,807 | ... | 996 | 9,436 | 77,412 | 9,557 | ... | ... | ... | 4,585 | 5,505 | ... | 705 | 4,810 | 2 | ... |
| Bombay | Northern | 918 | 3,454 | ... | ... | 13 | 76,515 | 7,527 | 171 | ... | 184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,977 | 279,277 | ... | ... |
| | Central | 3,337 | 13,529 | 2,646 | ... | 708 | 23,056 | 256,942 | 157,065 | ... | 4,181 | 5,516 | 28,126 | ... | ... | 633 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Southern | ... | 3,196 | 1,825 | ... | ... | (a) 271,669 | 6,312 | ... | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sindh | 10,414 | 9,989 | 51,555 | 1,268 | 156 | 816 | 1,372 | 2,332 | 83 | 156 | 3,074 | 11,595 | 91 | 2 | 134 | 473 | 1,133 | 1,14 |
| Total | 1906-07 | 14,669 | 30,168 | 56,026 | 1,268 | 877 | 100,387 | 537,311 | 165,880 | 83 | 4,581 | 8,590 | 39,721 | 91 | 2 | 767 | 48,450 | 280,410 | 1,14 |
| | 1905-06 | 21,312 | 37,626 | 218,994 | 1,690 | 1,698 | 502,021 | 363,584 | 141,205 | 70 | 4,148 | 2,942 | 10,252 | 91 | 2 | 112 | 51,330 | 321,943 | 2,69 |
| GRAND TOTAL. | 1906-07 | 780,146 | 4,861,849 | 3,034,793 | 13,915 | 21,157 | 223,917 | 1,560,713 | 710,338 | 300 | 9,928 | 256,502 | 1,141,481 | 793,223 | 265 | 15,955 | 125,550 | 726,647 | 76,99 |
| | 1905-06 | 731,377 | 4,064,332 | 3,010,997 | 10,421 | 22,091 | 690,991 | 1,555,800 | 608,116 | 256 | 8,999 | 247,628 | 1,060,742 | 745,246 | 285 | 13,846 | 149,062 | 692,218 | 76,96 |

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide paragraphs 23 to 30.]

Area of Plantations and the cost of the year's work.

| PROVINCE. | AREA IN ACRES. | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of operations during the year. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------|------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. | | | ADDED DURING THE YEAR. | | | EXCLUDED DURING THE YEAR. | | | BALANCE AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. | | | |
| | Regular Plantations. | Tann-gyas. | Total. | Regular Plantations. | Tann-gyas. | Total. | Regular Plantations. | Tann-gyas. | Total. | Regular Plantations. | Tann-gyas. | Total. | |
| Bengal | 1,213 | ... | 1,213 | 105 | ... | 105 | 564 | ... | 564 | 754 | ... | 754 | 1,301 |
| United Provinces | 3,519 | ... | 3,519 | 153 | ... | 153 | ... | ... | ... | 3,672 | ... | 3,672 | 2,329 |
| Punjab | 507 | ... | 507 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 507 | ... | 507 | 1,632 |
| Burma | 5,643 | 70,855 | 76,303 | 140 | 2,329 | 2,469 | 142 | 31 | 173 | 5,646 | 72,953 | 78,599 | 1,10,913 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | 3,875 | 7 | 3,882 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 3,861 | 7 | 3,868 | 7,215 |
| Central Provinces including Berar. | 747 | ... | 747 | 294 | 50 | 344 | ... | ... | ... | 1,041 | 50 | 1,091 | 476 |
| Coorg | 2,062 | 1,067 | 3,129 | ... | 130 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | 2,062 | 1,197 | 3,259 | 2,193 |
| North-West Frontier | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | 96 | ... | 96 | 4 | ... | 4 | 36 | ... | 36 | 64 | ... | 64 | 795 |
| Baluchistan | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 33 | ... | 33 | 210 |
| Andamans | 657 | 393 | 1,049 | 44 | 225 | 269 | 4 | ... | 4 | 697 | 617 | 1,314 | 5,603 |
| Total Bengal | 18,360 | 72,121 | 90,481 | 740 | 2,734 | 3,474 | 763 | 31 | 794 | 18,337 | 74,524 | 93,161 | 1,32,716 |
| „ Madras | 22,123 | 2,226 | 24,349 | 1,225 | 25 | 1,250 | 340 | ... | 340 | 23,008 | 2,251 | 25,259 | 85,864 |
| „ Bombay | 21,355 | ... | 21,355 | 1,379 | ... | 1,379 | 6,369 | ... | 6,369 | 16,365 | ... | 16,365 | 12,456 |
| GRAND TOTAL { 1906-07 | 61,838 | 74,347 | 136,185 | 8,844 | 3,759 | 6,103 | 7,472 | 31 | 7,503 | 57,710 | 77,075 | 134,785 | 2,31,036 |
| { 1905-06 | 58,099 | 70,325 | 128,424 | 11,587 | 2,590 | 14,177 | 5,934 | 138 | 6,072 | 63,752 | 72,776 | 126,528 | 2,40,606 |

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide paragraph 38.]

Outturn of Forest Produce.

I

| PROVINCE. | RESERVED FORESTS. | | | PROTECTED FORESTS. | | | UNCLESSED FORESTS. | | | AVERAGE OUTTURN PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor Produce. | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor Produce. | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor Produce. | RESERVED FORESTS. | | | PROTECTED FORESTS. | | | UNCLESSED FORESTS. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor Produce. | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor Produce. | | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor Produce. |
| C. ft. | No. | R. | C. ft. | No. | R. | C. ft. | No. | R. | C. ft. | No. | R. | C. ft. | No. | R. | C. ft. | No. | R. | |
| Bengal | 17,312,263 | 7,062,402 | 1,46,183 | 17,304,290 | 4,497,709 | 1,41,950 | 43 | ... | 4,083 | 1,665 | 34 | 6,108 | 1,587 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | |
| United Provinces | 16,306,718 | 15,706,186 | 4,10,880 | 842,132 | 32,350 | 4,235 | 144,697 | 46,890 | 2,346 | 3,986 | 3,840 | 100 | 11,404 | 1,078 | 141 | 3,481 | ... | |
| Punjab | 10,132,975 | 101,525 | 2,3,763 | 16,838,684 | 12,216 | 2,43,492 | 776,495 | 10,633 | 51,253 | 4,345 | 43 | 109 | 3,222 | 2 | 46 | 443 | ... | |
| Burma | 9,415,564 | 16,847,000 | 1,49,571 | ... | ... | ... | 26,454,748 | 41,626,000 | 2,66,762 | 436 | 781 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 261 | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | 6,201,129 | 11,621,478 | 1,09,950 | ... | ... | ... | 10,837,774 | 12,298,245 | 5,19,448 | 991 | 1,857 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 476 | |
| Central Provinces including Berar. | 23,881,779 | 24,743,495 | 113,37,462 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1,085 | 1,124 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Coorg | 208,636 | 103,650 | 14,933 | ... | ... | ... | 143,760 | 22,000 | ... | 438 | 217 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,792 | |
| North-West Frontier Provinces | 1,281,952 | ... | 17,593 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,478 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ajmer | 584,845 | 14,709 | 31,866 | 8,263 | ... | 178 | ... | ... | ... | 4,118 | 103 | 224 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Baluchistan | 77,060 | ... | 18,676 | ... | ... | ... | 269,300 | ... | 47 | 275 | ... | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Andamans | 660,053 | 209,072 | 853 | ... | ... | ... | 1,059,520 | 545,856 | 8,947 | 4,231 | 1,340 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 588 | |
| TOTAL, BENGAL, 1906-07 | 86,062,974 | 76,409,517 | 24,91,330 | 34,538,319 | 4,542,275 | 3,89,865 | 41,789,337 | 54,551,624 | 3,33,813 | 1,398 | 1,236 | 40 | 4,259 | 560 | 48 | 308 | ... | |
| 1906-06 | 90,389,850 | 89,249,513 | 24,56,726 | 36,619,810 | 4,650,866 | 3,82,184 | 50,722,067 | 60,397,937 | 7,76,676 | 1,489 | 1,141 | 40 | 4,480 | 539 | 44 | 390 | ... | |

* Excludes bamboos valued at Rs 20 removed by right holders.

† Includes Rs 4,852 on account of commutation fees for removal of bamboos.

II

| PRESIDENCY. | Total area under control of Forest Department. | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor produce. | AVERAGE OUTTURN PER SQUARE MILE. | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----|
| | | | | | Timber and Fuel. | Bamboos. | Minor produce. | |
| | Sq. m. | C. ft. | No. | R. | C. ft. | No. | R. | |
| Bengal | 205,443 | 162,390,630 | 135,503,416 | 37,19,998 | 790 | 659 | 18 | |
| Madras | 19,620 | 23,975,856 | 39,282,182 | 15,20,606 | 1,222 | 2,002 | 77 | |
| Bombay | 15,075 | 35,780,962 | 6,608,172 | 13,49,415 | 2,373 | 438 | 89 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1906-07 | 240,138 | 222,146,948 | 181,393,770 | 65,90,019 | 925 | 755 | 27 |
| | 1905-06 | 233,651 | 246,334,840 | 210,173,780 | 55,12,809 | 1,054 | 899 | 23 |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Forest Produce removed by different agencies.

APPENDIX

[Vide para

Forest Produce removed

| PROVINCE. | TIMBER. | | | | FUEL. | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Removed by Government. | Removed by Purchasers. | Removed by Free-grantees. | Removed by Right-holders. | Removed by Government. | Removed by Purchasers. | Removed by Free-grantees. | Removed by Right-holders. |
| | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. | C. ft. |
| Bengal | 33,837 | 4,689,531 | 18,812 | 175,696 | 161,031 | 16,132,591 | 20,094 | 13,384,954 |
| United Provinces | 135,145 | 4,225,969 | 36,124 | 672,003 | 431,874 | 7,674,349 | 186,975 | 3,431,048 |
| Punjab | 522,863 | 3,184,929 | 31,380 | 882,363 | 1,512,061 | 1,725,696 | 98,815 | 19,848,047 |
| Burma | 4,122,202 | 18,846,484 | 444,799 | 484,546 | 110,212 | 12,179,766 | 56,611 | 1,625,692 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 523,020 | 4,707,401 | 521,567 | 1,450 | 55,433 | 6,484,894 | 3,825,773 | 1,019,365 |
| Central Provinces including Berar | 787,775 | 3,631,122 | 76,825 | 48,225 | 762,292 | 15,517,388 | 1,513,399 | 1,544,753 |
| Coorg | 110,646 | 162,410 | ... | ... | 12,900 | 66,440 | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | 202,673 | 720,558 | 3,325 | ... | 43,281 | 244,735 | 32,400 | 34,980 |
| Ajmer | 381 | 2,970 | ... | 564 | 10,091 | 572,106 | 1,936 | 60 |
| Baluchistan | 147 | 2,970 | 3,821 | ... | 61,191 | 256,511 | 8,010 | 12,710 |
| Andamans (b) | 654,055 | 23,512 | 28,020 | (b) 77,881 | 682,280 | 4,920 | 224,160 | (b) 24,745 |
| Total Bengal { 1906-07 | 7,092,744 | 40,198,856 | 1,164,733 | 2,342,728 | 3,842,646 | 60,259,396 | 5,068,173 | 40,986,854 |
| { 1905-06 | 8,275,740 | 46,765,284 | 1,853,596 | 4,685,422 | 5,666,334 | 55,330,538 | 6,436,795 | 44,072,682 |
| Madras | 555,629 | 1,840,167 | 82,601 | 90,941 | 12,544,480 | 8,595,705 | 8,285 | 257,548 |
| Bombay | 1,070,900 | 3,372,710 | 78,023 | ... | 4,338,800 | 22,767,065 | 20,409 | 4,183,055 |
| GRAND TOTAL { 1906-07 | 8,719,273 | 45,411,733 | 1,325,357 | 2,433,669 | 20,725,926 | 92,222,166 | 5,991,867 | 45,316,957 |
| { 1905-06 | 10,296,310 | 50,836,317 | 1,758,222 | 4,783,137 | 20,195,946 | 88,007,122 | 6,453,358 | 56,828,362 |

(a) Bamboos valued at Rs20 were removed by right-holders in Coorg.

(b) Removed by District Officers.

XVIII.

graphs 35 to 37.]

by different agencies.

| BAMBOOS. | | | | MINOR PRODUCE INCLUDING GRASS AND GRAZING. | | | | PROVINCE. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Removed by Government. | Removed by Purchasers. | Removed by Free-grantees. | Removed by Right-holders. | Removed by Government. | Removed by Purchasers. | Removed by Free-grantees. | Removed by Right-holders. | |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | R | R | R | R | |
| 474,123 | 7,066,249 | 19,289 | 4,000,450 | 1,130 | 1,72,400 | 1,690 | 1,12,913 | Bengal. |
| 50,764 | 15,494,629 | ... | 242,033 | 81,952 | 2,73,381 | 10,716 | 50,912 | United Provinces |
| 56,155 | 68,219 | ... | ... | 1,182 | 1,67,502 | 1,065 | 8,78,759 | Punjab. |
| 50,000 | 53,002,000 | 92,000 | 5,329,000 | 8,098 | 2,68,840 | 12,427 | 1,16,968 | Burma. |
| 22,451 | 20,127,612 | 1,877,460 | 1,892,200 | 57,484 | 2,30,166 | 3,47,539 | 14,209 | Eastern Bengal and Assam. |
| 437,008 | 23,240,939 | 698,548 | 961,000 | 11,211 | 12,72,985 | 14,097 | 39,229 | Central Provinces including Berar. |
| ... | 125,650 | ... | (a) | ... | 14,933 | ... | ... | Coorg. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 445 | 9,440 | 7,058 | 650 | North-West Frontier Province. |
| 5,181 | 9,548 | ... | ... | 2,930 | 2,954 | 1,974 | 24,186 | Ajmer. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 1,037 | 926 | 16,748 | Baluchistan. |
| 17,200 | 17,900 | 373,600 | (b)346,228 | 5,985 | 215 | 2,381 | (b)1,319 | Andamans (b). |
| 1,112,863 | 119,158,746 | 3,060,897 | 12,170,911 | 1,50,434 | 24,13,803 | 3,99,873 | 7,55,888 | } Total Bengal . { 1906-07. 1905-06. |
| 1,254,030 | 149,064,525 | 2,889,655 | 11,090,256 | 1,93,496 | 22,80,225 | 4,13,501 | 7,32,415 | |
| 5,949,691 | 83,178,409 | 132,278 | 21,714 | 63,977 | 14,14,330 | 746 | 41,553 | Madras. |
| 9,140 | (c)5,932,140 | 29,392 | (d)637,500 | 58,906 | 6,59,159 | 5,948 | 6,26,002 | Bombay. |
| 7,971,693 | 158,269,385 | 3,222,567 | 13,830,125 | 2,73,317 | 44,87,292 | 4,05,967 | 14,92,442 | } GRAND TOTAL { 1906-07. 1905-06. |
| 8,837,728 | 185,306,629 | 3,236,683 | 17,792,745 | 4,85,161 | 41,74,894 | 4,37,067 | 9,09,810 | |

(c) Exclusive of 4,247 cart loads and 417 head loads.

(d) Exclusive of 20,000 part loads of bamboos.

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide paragraphs 39 and 40.]

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

| PROVINCE | REVENUE. | | SURPLUS. | | DEFICIT. | | Proportion of Surplus to Gross Revenue. | Net Revenue per square mile of land under control of Forest Department. |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | 1906-07. | Average for preceding 5 years. | 1906-07. | Average for preceding 5 years. | 1906-07. | Average for preceding 5 years. | | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | Per cent. | R |
| Imperial | ... | 5,124 | ... | ... | 95,472 | 79,021 | ... | ... |
| Bengal | 10,65,859 | 11,80,004 | 4,32,473 | 5,24,801 | ... | ... | 40.6 | 61 |
| United Provinces | 25,02,664 | 21,70,405 | 11,96,013 | 9,90,217 | ... | ... | 47.8 | 237 |
| Punjab | 16,05,284 | 16,81,572 | 4,60,881 | 6,15,999 | ... | ... | 34.8 | 49 |
| Burma | 98,12,519 | 80,34,230 | 61,52,766 | 47,79,366 | ... | ... | 62.7 | 47 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 13,20,592 | 7,38,134 | 6,12,732 | 3,02,201 | ... | ... | 46.3 | 21 |
| Central Provinces and Barar | 24,01,159 | 19,44,333 | 10,58,231 | 6,71,448 | ... | ... | 44.0 | 48 |
| Coorg | 2,35,909 | 2,04,702 | 1,33,054 | 1,15,996 | ... | ... | 56.6 | 263 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 1,63,214 | 87,097 | 89,564 | 26,215 | ... | ... | 48.6 | 353 |
| Ajmer | 18,335 | 12,557 | 1,620 | ... | ... | 3,794 | 8.8 | 11 |
| Baluchistan | 21,195 | 19,289 | ... | ... | 5,127 | 3,677 | ... | ... |
| Andamans | 6,07,027 | 4,45,725 | 3,11,891 | 1,03,299 | ... | ... | 51.2 | 159 |
| Imperial Forest College | 4,579 | 3,294 | ... | ... | 1,32,907 | 65,517 | ... | ... |
| Forest Surveys | ... | 787 | ... | ... | 30,389 | 31,197 | ... | ... |
| Total Bengal | 1,97,78,336 | 1,65,27,755 | 1,01,85,380 | 80,00,095 | ... | ... | 51.6 | 46 |
| Madras | 32,90,869 | 27,22,358 | 9,10,009 | 8,12,611 | ... | ... | 24.6 | 41 |
| Bombay | 34,22,431 | 27,93,195 | 14,32,298 | 9,52,604 | ... | ... | 41.8 | 95 |
| GRAND TOTAL { 1906-07 | 2,64,91,486 | 2,20,43,308 | 1,24,27,686 | 97,65,510 | ... | ... | 46.9 | 52 |
| { 1905-06 | 2,66,74,593 | 2,06,62,489 | 1,24,16,072 | 85,24,085 | ... | ... | 46.5 | 50 |

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide paragraph 40.]

Estimated value of Forest Produce given away free or at reduced rates.

| PROVINCE. | Timber. | Fuel. | Bamboos | Minor Produce. | Grass and Grazing. | TOTAL. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Bengal | 9,637 | 58,878 | 4,866 | 44,036 | 66,266 | 1,83,653 |
| United Provinces | 75,767 | 59,575 | 1,037 | 5,657 | 92,205 | 2,34,241 |
| Punjab | 45,592 | 1,79,848 | ... | 49,542 | 3,28,984 | 6,03,966 |
| Burma | 1,11,544 | 24,360 | 40,876 | 16,147 | 1,11,258 | 3,04,185 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 28,182 | 64,592 | 7,948 | 2,02,074 | 1,59,672 | 4,62,468 |
| Central Provinces including Berar. | 4,393 | (a) 56,122 | 12,081 | 34,367 | 18,532 | 1,25,545 |
| Coorg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province. | 115 | 254 | ... | ... | 7,053 | 7,427 |
| Ajmer | 69 | (b) 1 | ... | 26,618 | ... | 26,688 |
| Baluchistan | (c) 1,193 | 1,059 | ... | 925 | 16,743 | 19,921 |
| Andamans | 2,104 | 6,222 | 900 | 3,700 | ... | 12,926 |
| Total Bengal | 2,78,596 | 4,50,911 | 67,708 | 3,83,067 | 8,00,768 | 19,81,050 |
| „ Madras | 40,341 | 5,402 | 845 | 39,689 | 6,192 | 92,469 |
| „ Bombay | 51,196 | 1,94,698 | 93,877 | 1,39,759 | 8,52,383 | 13,31,913 |
| GRAND TOTAL { 1906-07 | 3,70,133 | 6,51,011 | 1,62,430 | 5,62,515 | 16,59,343 | 34,05,432 |
| 1905-06 | 4,21,470 | 7,68,713 | 79,895 | 5,09,870 | 17,16,125 | 34,95,073 |

(a) Includes the value of 43,225 cubic feet of timber removed by right-holders in Berar Circle.

(b) The value of 1,936 cubic feet of fuel supplied to District Officers' camps is not shown in the report.

(c) Includes the cost of 8,000 cubic feet of fuel granted free to zemindars.

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide paragraph 41.]

Details of Revenue and Expenditure.

| | | R | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| Gross Receipts | (a) Wood | 2,03,42,597 | |
| | (b) Minor forest produce | 19,49,606 | |
| | (c) Forest stamps and commutation fees for forest produce | 7,84,981 | |
| | (d) Grazing | 22,03,574 | |
| | (e) Revenue from forests not managed by Government | 4,36,315 | |
| | (f) Miscellaneous | 7,74,513 | |
| | TOTAL REVENUE | | 2,64,91,486 |
| Expenditure | A Recurring | (i) Superior Staff | 24,29,422 |
| | | (ii) Exchange Compensation allowance. | 56,673 |
| | | (a) Administration. (iii) Subordinate Staff (including Rangers, Foresters and Guards). | 21,99,459 |
| | | (iv) Office Establishments (including Contingencies). | 11,01,204 |
| | (b) Working | (1) Extraction | 39,50,804 |
| | | (2) Roads and Buildings | 9,83,944 |
| | | (3) Fire-protection | 6,90,714 |
| | | (4) Cultural operations | 6,59,501 |
| | | (5) Live-stock, stores and plant. | 4,56,541 |
| | | (6) Working-Plans | 90,513 |
| | | (7) Rent for leased forests. | 7,90,940 |
| | | (8) Miscellaneous | 2,11,921 |
| | (c) Expenditure on realization of revenue from forests not managed by Government. | | 19,525 |
| | (d) Forest Science and Education (including all "A" and "B" charges of Forest School). | | 1,37,486 |
| Total | | 1,35,78,147 | |
| B Extraordinary | (e) Forest Settlement | 78,116 | |
| | (f) Forest Surveys | 2,97,964 | |
| | (g) Forest Demarcation | 1,09,573 | |
| Total | | 4,85,653 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, EXPENDITURE | | 1,40,63,800 | |
| <i>Net Revenue</i> | | 1,24,27,686 | |

APPENDIX XXII.

**Summary of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Forest Department in
India for the financial year 1906-07.**

XXII.

and 40.]

Department in India for the financial year 1906-07.

| Ajmer. | Baluchistan. | Andamans. | Forest School. | Forest Surveys (Imperial). | Total Bengal Presidency. | Madras. | Bombay. | GRAND TOTAL. | BUDGET HEADS. |
|--------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | REVENUE. |
| 5,262 | 10,393 | 6,01,559 | ... | ... | 70,48,520 | 12,31,038 | 12,32,550 | 35,12,555 | I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency. |
| 12,020 | 1,712 | 3,185 | ... | ... | 1,14,06,554 | 18,98,372 | 20,84,801 | 1,53,54,727 | II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers. |
| 37 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 4,32,788 | 13,589 | 4,327 | 4,60,554 | III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce. |
| — | 8,922 | ... | ... | ... | 4,26,619 | ... | 9,696 | 4,36,815 | IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government. |
| 1,016 | 160 | 2,258 | 4,579 | ... | 4,53,905 | 1,52,680 | 90,907 | 6,97,492 | V.—Miscellaneous. |
| 20,335 | 21,195 | 6,07,027 | 4,579 | ... | 1,97,78,336 | 32,90,669 | 34,22,481 | 2,64,91,486 | TOTAL REVENUE. |
| | | | | | | | | | EXPENDITURE. |
| | | | | | | | | | A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS. |
| 1,629 | 5,103 | 1,35,462 | ... | ... | 20,42,914 | 7,09,456 | 4,45,886 | 31,98,251 | I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency. |
| 66 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3,54,295 | 1,16,762 | 1,45,184 | 6,16,241 | II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,34,247 | 1,926 | 139 | 1,36,312 | III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce. |
| — | 309 | ... | ... | ... | 19,525 | ... | ... | 19,525 | IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government. |
| — | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,46,175 | 17,713 | 27,052 | 7,90,940 | V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government. |
| 296 | 133 | 48,370 | 5,656 | ... | 3,07,614 | 1,47,406 | 7,177 | 4,62,197 | VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant. |
| 371 | 319 | 3,373 | 121 | ... | 7,46,810 | 1,54,324 | 33,481 | 9,34,065 | VII.—Communications and buildings. |
| 1,199 | 329 | 14,523 | ... | 30,389 | 11,94,881 | 3,64,800 | 1,66,200 | 17,25,881 | VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests. |
| 5 | 25 | 5,083 | 2,496 | ... | 97,482 | 8,586 | 1,08,389 | 2,14,417 | IX.—Miscellaneous. |
| 3,766 | 6,219 | 2,61,758 | 3,278 | 30,389 | 56,43,398 | 15,20,978 | 9,83,458 | 81,47,329 | Total A.—Conservancy and Works. |
| | | | | | | | | | B.—ESTABLISHMENTS. |
| 11,246 | 16,208 | 29,161 | 1,09,486 | ... | 32,48,920 | 7,27,326 | 3,42,541 | 48,18,787 | I.—Salaries. |
| 854 | 2,938 | 3,608 | 11,627 | ... | 4,63,651 | 1,58,879 | 1,12,316 | 7,34,846 | II.—Travelling allowances. |
| 947 | 957 | 614 | 8,150 | ... | 2,36,993 | 73,477 | 51,668 | 3,62,338 | III.—Contingencies. |
| 12,947 | 20,103 | 33,378 | 1,29,213 | ... | 39,49,564 | 9,59,682 | 10,06,725 | 59,15,971 | Total B.—Establishments. |
| 24,715 | 26,322 | 2,95,136 | 1,37,486 | 30,389 | 95,92,957 | 24,80,660 | 19,90,183 | 1,40,69,600 | GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE. |
| 1,820 | ... | 3,11,891 | ... | ... | 1,01,85,379 | 8,10,009 | 14,32,298 | 1,24,27,686 | SURPLUS. |
| .. | 5,127 | ... | 1,32,907 | 30,389 | ... | ... | ... | ... | DEFICIT. |

[Vide page

Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of the Forest Department thro

(I) R

| PROVINCE. | 1882-83. | 1883-84 | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Imperial* | 30,732 | 32,907 | 28,574 | 14,708 | 4,189 | 4,847 | 4,017 | 4,759 | 6,370 | 6,688 | 5,240 | 2,600 |
| Bengal | 6,93,958 | 6,94,334 | 5,71,152 | 5,97,432 | 6,53,534 | 6,57,794 | 6,76,977 | 7,68,718 | 7,27,392 | 7,83,553 | 7,44,360 | 8,01,610 |
| United Provinces | 10,13,403 | 16,11,983 | 15,73,319 | 14,61,485 | 15,73,536 | 12,47,454 | 14,62,302 | 17,14,159 | 16,37,879 | 17,31,514 | 16,52,540 | 17,09,800 |
| Punjab | 7,66,709 | 9,10,177 | 7,43,352 | 8,50,419 | 11,27,277 | 7,86,836 | 22,18,837 | 24,03,505 | 31,34,716 | 26,77,671 | 35,83,370 | 34,63,300 |
| Burma (Lower) | 25,03,896 | 25,03,275 | 15,70,982 | 20,23,859 | 10,58,577 | 1,08,674 | 2,96,876 | 15,79,528 | 18,06,076 | 16,44,297 | 22,76,500 | 22,95,700 |
| Burma (Upper) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 2,48,605 | 2,11,445 | 1,80,414 | 1,96,656 | 2,12,011 | 2,67,312 | 3,03,882 | 3,79,498 | 3,26,793 | 3,36,129 | 3,82,830 | 4,88,500 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 12,69,661 | 13,02,987 | 13,25,321 | 13,57,376 | 12,84,322 | 15,00,412 | 15,88,382 | 15,96,722 | 17,00,570 | 18,71,085 | 16,61,870 | 16,17,260 |
| Coorg | 1,38,024 | 87,822 | 1,13,233 | 89,386 | 99,291 | 1,27,028 | 1,36,183 | 92,753 | 1,35,561 | 1,82,837 | 1,80,680 | 1,73,750 |
| North-West Frontier Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baluchistan | 5,030 | 4,752 | 6,089 | 14,962 | 14,081 | 14,063 | 5,668 | 13,897 | 15,724 | 20,609 | 19,030 | 20,730 |
| Ajmer | 7,126 | 8,198 | 10,456 | 9,697 | 11,274 | 14,293 | 13,571 | 11,592 | 15,266 | 19,799 | 11,890 | 14,670 |
| Andamans | 70,858 | 21,762 | 22,213 | 23,944 | 31,870 | 1,04,062 | 1,06,075 | 1,62,195 | 1,58,326 | 2,72,338 | 3,60,490 | 4,41,799 |
| Forest School | | | 73 | 273 | 415 | 777 | 449 | 1,237 | 1,181 | 1,788 | 1,980 | 1,950 |
| Forest Surveys (Imperial) | 348 | 36 | 234 | 202 | 241 | 40 | 315 | 220 | 2,104 | 257 | 520 | 200 |
| Total | 67,48,358 | 73,98,076 | 62,48,412 | 66,49,409 | 71,18,899 | 72,49,791 | 85,33,255 | 1,06,08,249 | 98,83,507 | 1,04,38,145 | 1,14,97,520 | 1,19,71,490 |
| Madras | 9,05,442 | 9,53,704 | 11,06,916 | 11,98,650 | 12,45,911 | 13,74,920 | 15,15,006 | 15,57,627 | 17,95,408 | 16,94,216 | 15,77,210 | 19,47,100 |
| Bombay | 20,90,353 | 25,03,100 | 27,79,842 | 33,66,286 | 20,82,676 | 30,32,577 | 28,50,190 | 31,37,636 | 22,88,220 | 32,84,619 | 32,69,550 | 37,94,350 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 97,45,153 | 1,08,54,882 | 1,01,90,170 | 1,12,05,345 | 1,13,98,486 | 1,16,82,288 | 1,38,98,451 | 1,53,03,572 | 1,49,67,135 | 1,54,17,010 | 1,63,44,340 | 1,77,13,020 |

The figures in this statement ha
* Includes certain home recd

(II) EX

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imperial* | 87,268 | 98,266 | 96,306 | 88,245 | 86,299 | 78,626 | 86,199 | 81,311 | 85,414 | 85,788 | 1,07,270 | 80,840 |
| Bengal | 3,82,132 | 3,82,813 | 4,11,915 | 3,70,399 | 4,22,781 | 3,90,368 | 3,76,270 | 3,98,150 | 4,14,004 | 4,22,930 | 3,81,610 | 4,04,044 |
| United Provinces | 8,39,025 | 10,41,865 | 10,20,101 | 9,74,519 | 9,19,530 | 8,30,748 | 8,44,844 | 9,63,151 | 9,19,195 | 8,58,211 | 9,28,540 | 9,63,020 |
| Punjab | 5,60,790 | 6,53,140 | 5,58,070 | 6,75,493 | 7,16,510 | 6,77,912 | 5,93,885 | 6,45,855 | 6,53,041 | 6,40,275 | 6,56,270 | 6,30,450 |
| Burma (Lower) | 12,48,955 | 12,17,824 | 12,12,233 | 11,50,952 | 10,75,830 | 10,32,634 | 12,31,944 | 13,32,844 | 10,86,474 | 13,25,121 | 13,63,280 | 13,41,640 |
| Burma (Upper) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 1,71,823 | 1,99,562 | 1,97,699 | 2,11,494 | 2,12,487 | 2,26,892 | 2,09,905 | 2,57,129 | 2,83,852 | 2,67,525 | 2,64,770 | 2,68,220 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 5,07,301 | 6,07,880 | 6,83,274 | 6,47,614 | 7,16,649 | 7,78,122 | 8,62,804 | 8,79,458 | 9,04,475 | 10,02,281 | 10,80,630 | 11,86,440 |
| Coorg | 64,770 | 75,023 | 76,931 | 65,690 | 74,088 | 72,629 | 80,175 | 72,420 | 85,818 | 86,860 | 73,090 | 86,890 |
| North-West Frontier Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baluchistan | 11,962 | 16,911 | 13,266 | 15,799 | 17,836 | 17,753 | 15,994 | 17,932 | 29,450 | 30,497 | 55,670 | 63,730 |
| Ajmer | 11,284 | 14,574 | 16,316 | 16,469 | 20,744 | 18,897 | 15,676 | 12,701 | 12,730 | 13,985 | 15,400 | 15,900 |
| Andamans | 1,840 | 12,161 | 22,760 | 37,035 | 25,769 | 62,074 | 57,235 | 94,975 | 1,30,052 | 1,79,409 | 2,31,710 | 2,44,550 |
| Forest School | | | 24,568 | 24,239 | 30,831 | 33,129 | 32,931 | 29,645 | 35,191 | 44,347 | 50,400 | 65,300 |
| Forest Surveys (Imperial) | 41,595 | 30,940 | 19,823 | 19,180 | 28,348 | 32,868 | 22,164 | 21,188 | 24,324 | 26,882 | 22,160 | 27,500 |
| Total | 38,68,756 | 43,55,985 | 43,51,282 | 42,97,118 | 43,49,560 | 43,75,149 | 52,15,005 | 50,80,590 | 49,46,325 | 54,38,471 | 56,70,870 | 59,05,990 |
| Madras | 6,45,352 | 7,06,733 | 8,98,505 | 9,37,872 | 11,53,122 | 11,29,212 | 12,20,794 | 11,61,237 | 12,46,913 | 13,24,254 | 13,30,390 | 13,62,770 |
| Bombay | 12,78,770 | 15,64,172 | 17,78,723 | 18,39,161 | 19,52,910 | 19,44,005 | 16,93,902 | 17,70,691 | 18,69,887 | 19,31,437 | 19,04,970 | 20,71,440 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 58,92,878 | 67,06,890 | 70,26,510 | 70,74,551 | 74,55,592 | 74,48,366 | 81,29,761 | 80,12,518 | 80,63,125 | 86,94,182 | 89,06,230 | 93,40,700 |

* Includes pay of Inspector-General of Forests, certain

(III) S

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imperial* | -56,536 | -65,359 | -69,782 | -73,537 | -82,113 | -73,779 | -83,192 | -76,552 | -79,044 | -59,170 | -1,02,030 | -78,100 |
| Bengal | 3,11,776 | 3,06,521 | 1,59,237 | 2,27,032 | 2,40,653 | 2,57,429 | 3,00,637 | 3,70,368 | 3,13,388 | 3,66,623 | 3,63,270 | 3,97,570 |
| United Provinces | 1,74,378 | 5,69,498 | 5,52,219 | 4,86,976 | 6,53,976 | 4,18,208 | 6,18,208 | 7,51,008 | 7,18,684 | 7,73,304 | 7,24,000 | 7,46,940 |
| Punjab | 2,65,959 | 2,57,031 | 1,91,282 | 1,74,836 | 4,10,767 | 1,09,024 | 4,51,883 | 2,75,800 | 1,81,539 | 3,79,790 | 1,56,360 | 2,76,970 |
| Burma (Lower) | 12,74,941 | 12,91,451 | 4,58,749 | 8,72,907 | 9,22,837 | 11,86,203 | 13,77,261 | 18,01,872 | 15,91,197 | 15,32,933 | 22,20,120 | 21,47,710 |
| Burma (Upper) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam | 76,782 | 11,883 | -17,285 | -14,838 | -276 | 1,75,724 | 7,94,794 | 15,32,770 | 13,41,682 | 8,53,441 | 16,34,889 | 17,74,800 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 7,02,360 | 6,95,107 | 6,42,047 | 7,09,762 | 5,67,853 | 7,21,610 | 7,25,508 | 7,17,254 | 7,96,095 | 8,68,804 | 5,81,240 | 4,30,810 |
| Coorg | 73,252 | 12,799 | 36,282 | 23,696 | 25,203 | 54,399 | 56,068 | 20,333 | 69,743 | 95,037 | 1,07,550 | 86,500 |
| North-West Frontier Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baluchistan | -6,923 | -12,159 | -7,177 | -837 | -3,755 | -3,690 | -10,326 | -4,065 | -13,726 | -9,888 | -36,590 | -43,000 |
| Ajmer | -4,158 | -6,376 | -5,860 | -6,772 | -9,470 | -1,604 | -2,107 | -1,109 | -2,543 | -1,100 | -1,260 | -1,260 |
| Andamans | 69,018 | 12,601 | -547 | 13,091 | 6,101 | 41,383 | 43,780 | 67,220 | 28,274 | 92,129 | 1,29,280 | 1,97,240 |
| Forest School | | | -22,495 | -23,965 | -30,416 | -32,304 | -32,304 | -28,109 | -34,607 | -42,559 | -48,170 | -63,500 |
| Forest Surveys (Imperial) | -41,247 | -20,904 | -19,585 | -18,978 | -28,107 | -32,828 | -21,800 | -20,368 | -22,220 | -26,623 | -21,640 | -27,660 |
| Total | 27,79,602 | 30,42,093 | 18,97,130 | 23,43,291 | 27,69,339 | 28,65,642 | 43,18,250 | 55,27,659 | 49,37,182 | 49,99,674 | 58,26,710 | 60,65,500 |
| Madras | 2,61,090 | 1,66,971 | 2,70,411 | 2,60,478 | 83,789 | 2,45,708 | 2,44,212 | 3,86,300 | 5,38,395 | 3,69,962 | 2,40,820 | 5,84,310 |
| Bombay | 8,11,583 | 9,38,928 | 8,96,119 | 15,26,825 | 10,79,766 | 10,88,672 | 11,56,228 | 13,67,005 | 14,18,333 | 13,53,192 | 12,64,580 | 17,22,410 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 38,52,275 | 41,47,992 | 31,63,660 | 41,80,794 | 39,42,894 | 41,99,928 | 67,68,690 | 72,91,064 | 69,04,010 | 67,22,628 | 74,38,110 | 83,72,320 |

* Includes pay of Inspector-General of Forests, certain

XIII.

India during the 25 (financial) years from 1882-83 to 1906-07.

| 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. | Provinces. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 4,100 | 19,130 | 17,540 | 8,090 | 2,463 | 3,484 | 3,659 | 7,455 | 3,768 | 7,255 | ... | Imperial.* |
| 13,70,850 | 11,89,280 | 9,72,310 | 11,28,910 | 12,33,339 | 12,92,237 | 12,56,297 | 10,65,523 | 11,67,472 | 11,18,542 | 10,65,859 | Bengal. |
| 14,44,820 | 13,86,070 | 15,63,040 | 16,11,740 | 15,85,463 | 17,15,508 | 20,25,324 | 22,80,449 | 23,97,318 | 24,33,428 | 25,02,664 | United Provinces. |
| 11,07,720 | 10,68,470 | 14,74,430 | 14,00,770 | 13,50,842 | 14,47,538 | 15,86,408 | 17,17,797 | 18,74,448 | 17,81,653 | 16,05,264 | Punjab. |
| 38,13,270 | 40,86,200 | 42,22,950 | 43,05,230 | 45,43,363 | 36,06,453 | 37,22,002 | 49,23,237 | 54,85,700 | 65,21,706 | 56,50,066 | Burma (Lower). |
| 25,19,680 | 31,29,060 | 41,27,930 | 35,06,820 | 35,11,081 | 22,67,485 | 30,16,451 | 33,45,238 | 34,74,056 | 41,62,433 | 41,62,433 | Burma (Upper). |
| 4,56,440 | 3,84,870 | 3,38,180 | 5,63,100 | 5,43,521 | 5,12,963 | 5,80,209 | 6,75,732 | 8,15,077 | 11,06,096 | 13,20,522 | Eastern Bengal and Assam. |
| 12,91,140 | 11,80,460 | 13,24,940 | 12,87,490 | 12,85,614 | 15,70,116 | 16,84,428 | 18,08,082 | 20,13,459 | 24,49,131 | 28,01,359 | Central Provinces and Berar. |
| 93,000 | 1,30,910 | 1,55,070 | 1,62,410 | 1,87,586 | 1,70,242 | 1,90,730 | 2,24,031 | 1,93,087 | 2,45,419 | 1,23,509 | Coorg. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,012 | 1,01,123 | 1,01,833 | 90,991 | 1,28,529 | 1,83,214 | North-West Frontier Province. |
| ... | 15,040 | 14,920 | 17,050 | 16,956 | 14,712 | 19,336 | 18,363 | 22,535 | 21,481 | 21,481 | Baluchistan. |
| 12,370 | 15,540 | 14,420 | 10,270 | 10,616 | 6,855 | 9,736 | 13,684 | 17,297 | 15,002 | 18,335 | Ajmer. |
| 3,62,310 | 4,33,710 | 2,29,460 | 2,60,600 | 2,77,866 | 2,66,903 | 3,26,035 | 4,32,381 | 6,20,796 | 5,82,511 | 6,07,027 | Andamans. |
| 2,850 | 2,800 | 2,360 | 2,210 | 3,697 | 3,545 | 3,252 | 3,038 | 3,557 | 3,080 | 4,579 | Forest School. |
| 400 | 220 | 290 | 420 | 327 | 473 | 3,034 | 431 | ... | ... | ... | Forest Surveys (Imperial). |
| 1,25,20,470 | 1,30,42,340 | 1,46,32,850 | 1,42,92,120 | 1,44,68,794 | 1,29,00,556 | 1,45,28,565 | 1,68,07,481 | 1,81,80,176 | 2,02,21,936 | 1,97,78,336 | Total. |
| 23,03,330 | 21,36,430 | 21,10,250 | 23,02,290 | 23,40,170 | 25,43,430 | 26,13,819 | 26,57,727 | 28,29,216 | 29,67,604 | 29,67,604 | Madras. |
| 30,32,710 | 26,16,860 | 22,95,150 | 24,15,200 | 29,61,529 | 23,78,729 | 23,29,156 | 27,51,539 | 30,20,548 | 34,84,933 | 34,22,481 | Bombay. |
| 1,78,56,510 | 1,77,95,490 | 1,90,38,520 | 1,90,09,610 | 1,97,70,493 | 1,78,23,715 | 1,94,71,540 | 2,22,16,747 | 2,40,29,850 | 2,66,74,593 | 2,64,91,486 | GRAND TOTAL. |

by the Comptroller and Auditor General.
table and petty local items.

RE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 78,980 | 84,300 | 85,460 | 90,550 | 83,579 | 79,539 | 85,017 | 89,345 | 83,059 | 83,787 | 95,472 | Imperial.* |
| 6,90,640 | 6,53,440 | 4,86,320 | 5,45,210 | 5,70,696 | 6,57,131 | 6,38,014 | 7,03,508 | 6,83,369 | 5,93,509 | 6,33,369 | Bengal. |
| 9,05,340 | 9,17,830 | 9,17,830 | 9,42,380 | 9,63,439 | 10,48,739 | 10,13,936 | 10,81,438 | 13,96,263 | 14,05,182 | 13,06,551 | United Provinces. |
| 7,23,000 | 7,71,940 | 8,55,340 | 12,11,460 | 8,87,343 | 9,38,335 | 9,60,085 | 11,56,415 | 10,12,344 | 12,63,664 | 11,44,403 | Punjab. |
| 15,03,290 | 14,64,110 | 15,29,570 | 15,01,470 | 15,24,766 | 14,26,436 | 15,50,753 | 20,30,397 | 20,00,666 | 24,49,352 | 22,21,068 | Burma (Lower). |
| 6,25,530 | 7,02,500 | 8,96,820 | 9,45,970 | 11,29,951 | 12,20,021 | 13,36,510 | 13,22,007 | 14,40,268 | 13,88,711 | 18,38,684 | Burma (Upper). |
| 2,82,010 | 2,88,830 | 3,05,300 | 3,57,140 | 3,47,972 | 3,23,112 | 3,77,458 | 4,25,484 | 5,03,666 | 5,93,910 | 7,07,860 | Eastern Bengal and Assam. |
| 11,92,860 | 11,65,490 | 11,09,400 | 12,75,820 | 11,65,866 | 12,00,904 | 12,57,288 | 12,80,966 | 13,20,815 | 13,07,153 | 13,42,379 | Central Provinces and Berar. |
| 71,630 | 87,020 | 80,100 | 74,220 | 70,905 | 82,333 | 89,437 | 92,191 | 83,829 | 95,748 | 1,02,455 | Coorg. |
| 29,770 | 27,370 | 27,760 | 28,680 | 29,254 | 19,510 | 54,086 | 60,603 | 74,968 | 89,258 | 93,650 | North-West Frontier Province. |
| 22,010 | 14,670 | 16,300 | 15,350 | 16,782 | 24,489 | 23,240 | 21,697 | 24,672 | 25,743 | 26,322 | Baluchistan. |
| 3,16,600 | 2,47,340 | 1,38,400 | 1,40,940 | 1,40,137 | 1,93,607 | 2,81,702 | 2,86,121 | 3,42,431 | 3,35,585 | 2,95,136 | Ajmer. |
| 67,960 | 60,920 | 63,370 | 73,590 | 71,236 | 76,294 | 66,338 | 59,339 | 61,424 | 80,669 | 1,37,486 | Andamans. |
| 31,670 | 33,950 | 33,970 | 33,980 | 33,981 | 33,730 | 33,965 | 33,935 | 28,229 | 30,044 | 30,389 | Forest School. |
| 65,41,690 | 65,49,030 | 66,00,000 | 72,42,720 | 70,36,028 | 73,17,154 | 77,37,338 | 89,40,126 | 90,77,954 | 98,65,826 | 95,92,957 | Total. |
| 15,34,300 | 15,72,850 | 15,04,670 | 16,53,530 | 17,15,431 | 17,05,534 | 18,35,552 | 17,50,330 | 19,86,088 | 22,66,602 | 24,80,630 | Madras. |
| 19,68,160 | 20,73,190 | 18,39,250 | 21,28,430 | 24,08,581 | 17,19,680 | 16,70,241 | 17,75,537 | 19,03,604 | 21,28,633 | 19,90,183 | Bombay. |
| 1,00,55,150 | 1,01,85,730 | 1,00,33,920 | 1,10,24,680 | 1,11,60,040 | 1,07,46,388 | 1,12,49,331 | 1,21,66,993 | 1,29,67,856 | 1,42,53,521 | 1,40,63,800 | GRAND TOTAL. |

and undistributable and petty local items.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| -74,860 | -65,170 | -67,620 | -80,460 | -81,115 | -76,058 | -81,358 | -81,890 | -79,290 | -76,512 | -95,472 | Imperial.* |
| 6,80,810 | 5,33,840 | 4,85,990 | 5,93,700 | 6,62,533 | 6,35,106 | 6,18,233 | 6,62,015 | 4,78,883 | 5,25,034 | 4,32,473 | Bengal. |
| 3,58,420 | 4,58,820 | 5,96,690 | 6,72,360 | 6,02,024 | 7,06,769 | 10,11,328 | 11,99,008 | 10,06,735 | 10,28,249 | 11,06,013 | United Provinces. |
| 3,84,120 | 2,86,530 | 6,19,010 | 1,89,310 | 4,63,499 | 5,09,223 | 6,26,313 | 5,61,362 | 8,62,089 | 5,17,989 | 4,60,881 | Punjab. |
| 23,11,980 | 26,82,600 | 26,82,600 | 23,03,760 | 20,14,597 | 21,80,017 | 21,68,849 | 28,92,850 | 34,79,094 | 40,72,324 | 34,29,018 | Burma (Lower). |
| 19,35,430 | 23,35,600 | 32,31,310 | 25,00,800 | 23,81,190 | 10,47,494 | 16,78,911 | 20,23,281 | 20,32,796 | 23,19,457 | 27,23,748 | Burma (Upper). |
| 1,54,340 | 95,950 | 92,800 | 2,10,800 | 93,748 | 2,01,549 | 1,83,351 | 2,52,701 | 2,50,248 | 3,12,024 | 4,12,186 | Eastern Bengal and Assam. |
| 98,280 | 14,810 | 3,25,540 | 21,670 | 87,748 | 8,78,212 | 4,27,140 | 7,17,068 | 6,92,814 | 11,41,978 | 10,58,281 | Central Provinces and Berar. |
| 21,370 | 43,630 | 74,970 | 88,180 | 66,681 | 87,969 | 1,01,293 | 1,31,840 | 1,09,267 | 1,49,671 | 1,31,054 | Coorg. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | North-West Frontier Province. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Baluchistan. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ajmer. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Andamans. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Forest School. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Forest Surveys (Imperial). |
| 59,78,780 | 64,92,650 | 80,32,850 | 70,49,490 | 74,32,766 | 55,83,402 | 67,91,277 | 81,67,355 | 91,02,222 | 1,03,56,170 | 1,01,85,379 | Total. |
| 7,09,050 | 5,65,640 | 5,15,800 | 6,48,700 | 6,24,739 | 8,33,876 | 7,78,267 | 9,06,797 | 8,43,118 | 7,01,002 | 8,10,099 | Madras. |
| 10,63,550 | 5,43,470 | 4,55,900 | 2,66,770 | 5,52,948 | 6,60,949 | 6,52,715 | 9,75,602 | 11,16,754 | 13,58,900 | 14,32,268 | Bombay. |
| 78,11,360 | 75,93,760 | 90,04,660 | 78,84,930 | 86,10,453 | 70,77,327 | 82,22,229 | 1,00,48,754 | 1,10,62,094 | 1,24,16,072 | 1,24,27,686 | GRAND TOTAL. |

and undistributable and petty local items.

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide paragraph 44.]

Exports of Forest Produce.

| ARTICLES OF FOREST PRODUCE | QUANTITY IN TONS OF 20 CWT. IN THE CASE OF TEAK, CUBIC TONS. | | VALUATION AT PORT OF SHIPMENT IN 1906-07. | | |
|--|--|-------------|---|-------------|-------|
| | Average of 5 years 1900-01 to 1905-06. | In 1906-07. | Total. | Per ton. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| | | | R | R | |
| Caoutchouc | 168 | 224 | 11,18,487 | 4,993 | |
| Lac { | Button | 1,949 | 1,856 | 44,45,914 | 2,395 |
| | Shell | 9,084 | 10,274 | 2,89,75,551 | 2,820 |
| | Stick, seed and other kinds. | 430 | 1,334 | 15,76,275 | 1,181 |
| Sandal, Ebony and other ornamental woods | (a) | (a) | 11,74,769 | — | |
| Cutch and gambier | 3,672 | 4,868 | 15,94,903 | 328 | |
| Myrabolams | 58,664 | 58,111 | 43,97,591 | 75 | |
| Teak | 58,353 | 44,202 | 61,48,291 | 139 | |
| Cardamom | 110 | 90 | 2,19,172 | 2,435 | |
| Total in 1906-07 | ... | ... | 4,96,50,953 | ... | |
| „ „ 1905-06 | ... | ... | 4,69,17,676 | ... | |

(a) Figures are not available.