

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

FOREST CIRCLES

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

INCLUDING

SIND,

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1908

No. 2381 OF 1907-08.

From

A. D. WILKINS, ESQUIRE,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Bádra, 22nd October 1907.

Subject.—Administration Report of the Northern Circle for 1906-1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for the year 1906-07, together with its usual appendices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. D. WILKINS,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

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Glossary.

Ain, Sadado	...	Terminalia tomentosa.
Kher	...	Acacia catechu.
Bio	...	Pterocarpus marsupium.
Apta and Temburni	...	Bauhinia and diospyros leaves for cigarettes.
Shisham	...	Dalbergia latifolia.
Tiwas	...	Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Malki teak	...	Royalty trees standing on private lands.
Khandi	...	12½ cubic feet.
Mhowra	...	Bassia latifolia.
Karvi	...	Strobilanthes latifolia.
Dhamudo, Dhaura	...	Anogeissus latifolia.
Dhaman	...	Grewia tiliæfolia.
Tad	...	Borassus flabelliformis.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN CIRCLE FOR 1906-1907.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

1. The following table shows the alterations in area during the year :—

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1907.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	1,902	568	0	228	1	69	1,902	87
Protected ...	411	589	64	186	2	37	474	98
Leased (Reserved and Protected) ...	655	608	0	0	0	0	655	608
Total ...	2,970	485	64	414	3	106	3,032	153

2. Under the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2075, dated 1st March 1906, Revenue Department, the Kolába Forest Division was transferred to this Circle from the 1st July 1906. In connection also with the woodland scheme of the Kolába District 41,013 acres and 29½ gunthas of Government waste lands were notified as Protected Forest in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1963, dated 23rd February 1907, Revenue Department. These and other minor changes brought the total forest area of the Circle upto 3,032 square miles and 153 acres, thus showing an increase of 519 square miles and 520 acres over the figures of the previous year.

3. Details of changes that occurred in the several Divisions during the year will be found in Forms Nos. 51 and 51 A.

4. The area of the three districts of Thána, Surat (excluding the Dangs), Panch Maháls and Kolába, being 8,963 square miles, the proportion of forest is about 33·8 per cent, but if the districts of Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad be included the percentage falls to 19 per cent.

5. Of the area of Protected Forest shown in the table given in para. 1 above the following are under the management of the Revenue Department for lopping and other purposes, and so far as the Thána and Kolába Districts are concerned, in connection with the woodland scheme :—

	Square miles.		acres.	
Surat ...	...	4	118	
North Thána ...	...	146	146	
Central Thána ...	...	97	128	
South Thána ...	...	145	104	
Kolába ...	...	99	39	
Ahmedabad ...	...	20	316	
Totals ...	512		211	

II.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Thána District.*—The charge of the Forest Settlement Office in this district was held throughout the year by Mr. B. M. Khárkar with an office establishment of one karkún and one daftarband.

7. No lands were acquired during the year. Eighteen settlement proceedings for Reserved Forests were held and completed and three postponed pending inquiry into rights discovered. Proceedings for the proposed forest in the village of Asnoli, taluka Sháhápur, are not yet completed. 1,185 acres of Protected Forest in the Sháhápur Taluka were disforested as these lands were not required for the woodland scheme.

8. *Other Districts.*—In Panch Maháls, Surat and Kolába what little settlement work remains to be done is done by Assistant and Deputy Collectors without any special establishment.

9. In Kolába Forest Settlement work was chiefly confined to completing arrangements for the woodland scheme by the notification of the Government waste lands referred to in para. 2 as Protected Forest. In addition to this 421 acres and 36 gunthas in Warap (Nágothna) and 1 acre and $\frac{1}{4}$ guntha in Tuksai (Pen) were notified under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act.

10. Full details of Settlement work done and remaining to be done in the Circle are given in Form No. 52.

11. In connection with the general question of Forest Settlements Mr. Gleadow has left the following note for insertion in this report:—

“With reference to paragraph 7 of last year's, and 4 of previous year's, reports I have submitted the Mándvi Working Plan and the Kolába Working Plan. All Forest Officers, past and present, agree in rejecting the present settlements as final. It will be many years before they can be so considered.”

THA'NA WOODLAND SCHEME.

12. Mr. R. H. Madan, Divisional Forest Officer, South Thána, who has had considerable experience of the woodland scheme and is a recognised authority on tahal cutting, reports, that from notes made by him during an extensive tour he found a considerable falling off in the observance of the rules for the preservation and lopping of trees for tahal. In many villages he found that the good progress made, since Mr. Orr's tahal campaign was first inaugurated in 1900, was being undone, and that villagers had again taken to cutting down leading shoots, saplings, and poles in their Málki lands. He attributes this to slackness on the part of the village officers, who have ceased to give field demonstrations and “preachings” under the supervision of the Mámldáds. In the Protected Forest of Basa in the Bhiwandi Taluka, which comes under the woodland scheme, some serious depredations were discovered by him in the fair season of 1906, and much damage was done to the tahal supply by the wholesale cutting and removal, in cart-loads, of young saplings and low poles, the result of several years' growth. All these irregularities were brought to the notice of the Revenue Authorities and were suitably dealt with by the temporary suspension of privileges.

KOLA'BA WOODLAND SCHEME.

13. This scheme is not yet in actual working order, but is to be started next season after a field demonstration, as to how tahal cutting is to be carried out, has been given by Mr. Madan to the officials of the Kolába District in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1963, dated 23rd February 1907, Revenue Department.

KOLA'BA IN-FOREST CULTIVATION.

14. The forest cultivators continued in exercise of their “dalhi” privileges on the usual annual leases granted to them. Several applications were received by the Divisional Forest Officer for reduction of area with the result that 734 acres and 32 gunthas were restored to forest. Those relinquishing these lands were chiefly “Kátkaris” whose idle and thriftless habits made it impossible for them to settle down and cultivate even enough land to pay off the assessment. A better class of husbandmen are the Thákurs. These people cultivated to the full extent, and during the first year of their occupancy reaped abundant harvests from the new soil and copious rab supply. They

however have been most improvident and greedy, and are rapidly destroying their tahal supply by converting most of the trees into firewood for sale. Their lands are now nearly bare, and the Divisional Forest Officer reports that they are already beginning to feel the pinch, and that unless they apply themselves to raise a fresh supply of raw material for themselves their land must lie uncultivated in a few years. This state of affairs is to be deplored and should not be allowed to continue. The cutting of trees for sale as firewood should be at once stopped and the lopping of trees for tahal should be regulated on lines similar to those in force under the Thána Woodland Scheme.

TAGA'VI ADVANCES.

15. The question of granting Tagávi advances to Thákurs and Kátkaris occupying in-forest assignments has recently been dealt with in Government Resolution No. 7328, dated 26th July 1907, and the Divisional Forest Officer has been authorised to grant advances upto the same extent as a Sub-Divisional Officer in the Nágothna and Mahád Ranges. Mr. Robinson, the Divisional Forest Officer, however, does not anticipate any satisfactory results from this, for he reports that after another year's experience of these people he is confirmed in the belief of the utter unadvisability of making such advances to them.

III.—DEMARCATATION.

16. In the Panch Maháls, North and South Thána Forest Divisions, the work of demarcating external boundaries of the forest is practically completed.

17. In Surat 108 tie-bars were put up in Mándvi in place of earthen mounds and 200 new tie-bars prepared for future demarcation. In the Chikhli Bulsár Range no new work was done. In the Dangs 4 miles of boundary were laid out and shown by box-shaped cairns on the borders of the Násik and Thána Districts and the Baroda State.

18. In Central Thána 4 miles of Reserved Forest boundary were demarcated with 115 cairns at a cost of Rs. 63.

19. In Kolába the work of demarcation is very backward and made very little progress during the year owing to the difficulty in getting Surveyors, only 689 cairns being erected at a cost of Rs. 252.

20. Details of work done and cost incurred in erecting and repairing boundary marks in the several divisions will be found in Form No. 53.

IV.—FOREST SURVEYS.

21. No survey work was carried out in this Circle during the year. From the report of the officer in charge of No. 17 party it would appear that an expenditure of Rs. 7,535 was incurred on arrear mapping and debited to this Circle.

22. In the notes he has left behind Mr. Gleadow writes as follows:—

“This Circle has all the large scale maps it requires. The Mándvi (Surat) forests remain to be done.”

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING PLANS.

23. *Preparation—Panch Maháls.*—The Revised Working Plan for the Hálol Range prepared by Mr. Pearson has been submitted to Government for sanction.

24. *Surat*.—The Mándvi Working Plan prepared by Mr. Hodgson and passed by the Superintendent of Working Plans is now with the Printer and will shortly be submitted to Government.

25. *Kolába*.—The Working Plan for the Kolába Division and the Bandh Reserves of the Ratnágiri District prepared by Mr. Thomson and passed by the Superintendent of Working Plans is also with the Printer and will shortly be submitted to Government.

26. *Thána*.—There is no outstanding work in connection with the three Divisions that form this district.

27. *Control of Regular Working Plans—Panch Máhals*.—The forests of Godhra and Kálol were worked in accordance with the Revised Plan sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 6177, dated 31st March 1905. In the former 18 and in the latter 2 coupes were sold to contractors.

28. The provisional plan for the removal of dead and dying trees from the forests of the Dohad Range reached its fourth and last year during the year under report. 50,860 trees spread over an area of 2,183 acres having been sold for Rs. 700.

29. Under a similar plan for the Jhálod Range sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 11581, dated 7th December 1906, the first quarter was brought under felling during the year and 63,639 trees spread over an area of 1,958 acres were sold for Rs. 490.

30. In the Hálol Range although the revised working plan has received the sanction of Government, no operations were undertaken with the approval of the Conservator, as the Divisional Forest Officer was unable to undertake the marking of the reserves himself, and as a study of prevailing conditions of scarcity of labour and transport showed that marking would be a useless expenditure as no contractors were likely to take up the contracts.

31. *Surat*.—In accordance with the sanctioned plan for the Bulsár-Chikhli Range 8, coupes covering an area of 130 acres, were sold on foot for Rs. 1,540.

32. *North Thána*.—The sale of coupes under the sanctioned plan, which was stopped under Government Resolution No. 4017, dated 16th May 1905, was resumed during the year. Out of 93 coupes 64 coupes covering an area of 3,436 acres were sold for Rs. 82,655. Two causes contributed to so many coupes being left unsold. The first being that too many trees were reserved owing to the new orders regarding reservation of standards not being properly understood; and the second that under the new rules for felling and stacking the material the contractors fought shy of the conditions. Both these objections have now been overcome, and at the recent sales held for the year 1907-08 all the unsold as well as the new coupes have been eagerly bought up by contractors.

33. The new plan of the Talasri Forest for which High Forest treatment has been prescribed could not be brought into force owing to the want of a skilled staff to undertake the selection of trees to be felled. The Divisional Forest Officer is doubtful even when the trees are marked for sale whether any purchasers will be forthcoming owing to the inaccessibility of these forests.

34. *Central Thána*.—In accordance with the provisions of the sanctioned plan 76 coupes were offered for sale; out of these however only 55 coupes covering an area of 2,886 acres were sold for Rs. 69,226. Besides the above 44 coupes of previous years were offered for sale, but only 24 covering an area of 1,364 acres were sold for Rs. 12,428. The reason for this is stated by the Divisional Forest Officer to be due to the large sales of Málki number teak, which no doubt glutted the market, and to the estimated prices for the unsold coupes not having been offered. The sales of Málki number teak have now come to an end, so that a better demand for coupes may be looked for in future.

35. The plan of the Mókhdáda Forests, which prescribes partly coppice with standards and partly High Forest treatment, and which had to be deferred last year owing to want of a skilled staff, was set working during the

year under report and trees in certain coupes were marked under instructions given to the staff in the field by Messrs. Duxbury, Gilbert and Gustasp.

36. *South Thána*.—Under the provisions of the sanctioned plan 80 coupes of the year under report were offered for sale, out of these 38 covering an area of 1,920 acres were sold for Rs. 29,439. Besides this 23 remaining on hand from 1904-05 to 1905-06 and covering an area of 2,212 acres were sold for Rs. 11,025. The stricter terms regarding felling and stacking and the larger reservations affected the sales and somewhat discouraged the contractors, but they have since overcome these objections as in North Thána.

37. The Tulsi Forest for which High Forest treatment has been prescribed could also not be worked for similar reasons to those given for Talasri and Mokháda.

38. *Kolába*.—Although the Working Plan of the Kolába Forests has not yet received the formal sanction of Government, the provisions of the plan in so far as the arrangement of the annual coupes are concerned were carried out, and 79 were laid out and offered for sale. Out of these 61 covering an area of 2,580 acres were sold for Rs. 49,020. Of the 18 coupes not sold, 7 contained immature growth and were withdrawn from the sale, while for the remaining 11 coupes the prices being below Rs. 100 were not accepted.

(b) PRELIMINARY WORKING PLAN REPORTS.

39. None were made.

(c) PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

40. These were prepared in all Divisions as usual and work was carried out in accordance with them, except as shown in paragraphs 32 to 38, where certain coupes could not be sold for the reasons stated.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

41. The expenditure on new works of a permanent nature amounted to Rs. 1,021, out of which Rs. 464 were spent in completing the last $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Babulghát Road and Rs. 383 in completing the Samgaon to Málegaon Road, 2 miles. Both in the Surat District. The only other expenditure incurred was in Kolába where Rs. 172 were spent on the Patansai-Pilosri road in the Nágothna Range before its construction was taken over by the District Local Board.

42. Repairs to existing roads and bridges were made at a cost of Rs. 1,365, out of which Rs. 1,052 were spent in the Dang Ranges of Surat on 174 miles of road.

(b) BUILDINGS.

43. Rs. 6,508 were spent on new buildings, out of this Surat spent Rs. 3,326, South Thána Rs. 1,800 on 3 Forest posts; and Rs. 1,125 in Kolába on 3 Forest posts. Rs. 112-8-0 were also spent in Kolába in completing 3 Forest posts begun in 1905-06. In Surat a further expenditure of Rs. 1,246 was incurred in constructing wells of a permanent nature in the Dangs and the Chikhli-Bulsár Range.

44. Repairs to existing Rest Houses, Forest Posts, and wells cost Rs. 2,971.

(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

45. Under this head Rs. 1,028 were spent in wire fencing two coupes of the Nágothna Range exploited in 1904-05. The barbed wire required being removed from 2 other coupes which no longer required protection. No other works were undertaken.

46. The total expenditure under these 3 headings amounted to Rs. 14,189 as compared with Rs. 48,629 during the previous year. Full details of work done will be found in Form No. 56.

III. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) GENERAL PROTECTION.

47. The offences registered in the several divisions during the year compared with the totals of the preceding year are shown below :—

Class.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Kolába.	Totals for 1906-07.	Totals for 1905-06.
I—Fire ...	368	96	133	118	107	183	1,005	924
II—Felling and removal of produce ...	722	71	323	336	330	533	2,315	1,773
III—Grazing ...	249	40	115	162	149	391	1,106	1,060
IV—Other offences.	55	10	34	53	39	127	318	355
Totals, 1906-07 ...	1,394	217	605	669	625	1,234	4,744	.....
Totals, 1905-06 ...	1,079	76	499	595	651	1,212	.....	4,112

48. It will be seen from the above that there was an increase of 632 offences over the figures of the past year, made up of 81 more fire cases, 542 illicit cutting and 46 grazing cases. "Other offences" show a decrease of 37 cases.

49. In the Panch Mahals the increase is under heads II and III and is attributed by the Divisional Forest Officer to the fact of the Protective Establishment being able to devote more time to their legitimate duties on being released from the work of supervising the dead wood fellings, and also to the campaign waged against Charans and others who make a practice of grazing their cattle in closed areas.

50. In Surat the increase is attributed to vigorous fire protection in the Dangs, where 96 cases were dealt with against 20 in the previous year. Mr. Hodgson remarks that this increase is only temporary, and that in spite of the increase in the total number of cases reported there was a decrease in forest crime.

51. In North Thána, Central Thána and Kolába the increase occurs chiefly under the head of illicit cuttings and is stated by the Divisional Forest Officers to be solely due to more complete reporting of petty loppings and better detective work.

52. South Thána while showing a decrease in the total number of cases reported, has also an appreciable increase in cases of illicit cuttings, which may be regarded as an indication of better work done by the Protective Staff.

53. The statement given below shows how the offences were dealt with in the several divisions during the year compared with the total figures of last year :—

Cases.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Kolába.	Totals for 1906-07.	Totals for 1905-06.
Prosecuted ...	74	72	18	20	100	475	759	586
Compounded ...	581	100	147	442	169	330	1,769	1,597
Warned ...	73	28	102	56	133	133	525	344
Undetected ...	666	17	338	151	223	296	1,691	1,585
Struck off ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	9
Under inquiry ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	23
Totals ...	1,394	217	605	669	625	1,280	4,790	4,144

54. Prosecutions show an increase of 173 cases over the figures of the previous year. The chief differences occur in Surat and Kolába, where it was found necessary to take a larger number of cases into Court than usual owing to the attitude of the people in the Dangs of Surat, and the Roha and Mángaon Tálukas of Kolába.

55. The number of cases compounded was 1,769 and the amount of compensation recovered Rs. 7,322 as compared with 1,597 cases and Rs. 5,130 in the preceding year. The average per case being Rs. 4 as compared with Rs. 3 during the preceding year.

56. The following statement shows the number of cases in which sums amounting to Re. 1 and upwards to Rs. 50 were accepted in cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act as required by Government Resolution No. 8738, dated 24th December 1887 —

Division.	Re. 1 and under.	Rs. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	Total.	
																			Number.	Amount.
Panch Mahals	305	102	46	40	17	17	6	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	550	Rs. 853
Surat	16	18	3	1	3	4	3	2	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	330
North Thána	70	26	22	4	15	2	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	356
Central Thána	117	92	40	23	48	11	8	5	5	16	31	17	5	9	4	2	...	9	442	2,670
South Thána	63	38	23	25	20	3	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	559
Kolaba	36	36	33	20	37	24	35	10	14	27	25	14	9	6	...	2	...	2	330	2,354
Total	606	312	167	113	189	61	53	29	21	57	63	37	16	17	4	4	...	12	1,711	7,322

57. The number of convictions and acquittals in cases taken into Court with percentages of failures compared with the figures of the preceding year are given below:—

Division.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		Percentage of failures.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Panch Mahals	60	9	63	5	13.0	7.3
Surat	18	...	71	5	...	6.5
North Thána	17	2	15	3	10.5	16.6
Central Thána	13	4	17	4	23.5	19.0
South Thána	83	10	89	19	10.7	17.6
Kolaba	297	41	374	34	12.1	8.3
Total	488	66	629	70	11.9	10.0

Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of cases taken into Court the percentage of failures shows a satisfactory improvement over the figures of the preceding year. In the Panch Mahals, Surat, and Kolaba the results are good.

58. Form No. 57 classifies and gives complete details of all cases dealt with during the year under heads A, B and C. As no provision has been made in this statement for warned cases they are included under B compounded cases. As it is of some interest to know in what cases Divisional Forest Officers use their clemency, it would seem desirable to show such cases in future under a separate heading D. For the purposes of this report the following statement gives a classification of the cases warned in the several divisions during the year:—

Division.	Offences in which offenders were warned.				Total.
	Fire.	Felling and removal.	Grazing.	Other offences.	
Panch Mahals	5	23	7	38	73
Surat	1	10	13	4	28
North Thána	...	14	79	9	102
Central Thána	10	27	5	14	56
South Thána	...	2	128	3	133
Kolaba	11	35	52	35	133
Total	27	111	247	105	525

59. No serious offences occurred during the year. In the Panch Maháls inadequate sentences passed by Subordinate Magistrates were brought to the notice of the Collector who took prompt action in the matter. In Surat improved methods of cultivation in the Dangs in using more grass, leaves and cowdung and less branchwood led to diminution of injury to the Protected Forests. In North Thána Mr. Fisher is of opinion that with the exception of fire conservancy general protection showed a marked improvement. In South Thána one case of importance occurred in which 3 persons were convicted and sentenced by the Second Class Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing some cart-loads of charcoal from a time expired coupe at Tanshet in the Sháhápúr Range. This decision was upheld by the First Class Magistrate. A further appeal was made to the High Court, and it is understood the conviction and sentence have been confirmed. Mr. Madan reports that thanks to the firmness of the Subordinate Magistrates in giving sentences of imprisonment instead of fines protection generally, and especially in Bhiwandi where the people are inclined to be lawless, has much improved. In Kolába a very important ruling by the High Court confirming the decision of the Magistrate of Pen and the District Magistrate in which the owner of certain cattle was convicted under section 25 (d) of the Indian Forest Act for "permitting" his cattle to trespass in Government Forests was recently passed. The practice throughout the Presidency Proper is for some owners of cattle to turn their cattle loose to stray about, or to give them in charge of little children, and then to deny all responsibility if their animals are found trespassing in Government Forests. This view has also been shared by most Subordinate Magistrates hitherto with the result that it has seldom been possible to enforce the responsibility of owners and get them convicted under section 25 (d) of the Indian Forest Act. This ruling is a very important one, not only for the Kolába District, but for the whole Presidency and should be given wide publicity.

60. The following statement shows the amount of rewards granted in cases dealt with under the Forest Act:—

Divisions.	In cases tried by Magistrates.		In cases compounded under Section 67, I. F. Act.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panch Maháls	262	297	...	...
Surat	349	77	127	51
North Thána	56	9	13	71
Central Thána	12	12	266	177
South Thána	122	23	...	...
Kolába	1,800	1,401	3	73
Total	2,601	1,819	409	372

(b) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

61. In the Panch Maháls and in the Mándvi and Bulsár-Chikhli Ranges of Surat as also in the three divisions of Thána and Kolába the arrangements for the protection of the forests against fire were the same as in previous years, and consisted of a net work of internal and external fire lines with watchers to keep the lines clear of leaves. In the Panch Maháls and Mándvi fire stations were in addition established on the tops of hills with look out men who sounded a large drum as soon a fire was seen in order to assemble a party of villagers to put out the fires.

62. The arrangements for the Dangs were those sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 2844, dated 18th March 1907, Revenue Department, and were much the same as those adopted and worked with so much success in Mándvi. The chief features of the plan of campaign were to absolutely prohibit within forest limits under pain of prosecution the burning of grass

under Mhowra trees, the smoking out of rats, squirrels, parrots, &c., and the use of torches while travelling at night. The smoking out of bees for the collection of honey and wax from forest areas was only allowed under special permission from the Patel or Range Forest Officer. These and other measures regulating the use of fire for rāb and other purposes in the vicinity of the forest together with the personal influence of Mr. Hodgson and his subordinates have had the desired effect, and not only have fires very greatly decreased, but the people of the Dangs themselves have begun to recognise the benefits of fire conservancy and adopt measures among themselves to protect the forests against fire. The Magisterial powers of the Divisional Forest Officer, and the liberal payments of rewards and distribution of turbans, and a gun in one case to the Chief of Wasurna, who gave the best help, have also had a good deal to do with the good results attained.

63. The areas burnt in the several divisions classified according to their origin and compared with the totals of the preceding year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Division.	Fires originating in departmental fire conservancy operations.		Fires crossing outer fire traces.		Fires due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.		Totals.			
									1906-07.		1905-06.	
	No. of fires.	Acres burnt.	No. of fires.	Acres burnt.	No. of fires.	Acres burnt.	No. of fires.	Acres burnt.	No. of fires.	Acres burnt.	No. of fires.	Acres burnt.
Panch Mahāls ...	25	1,083	29	5,844	298	50,875	6	1,471	358	59,273	385	58,716
Surat ...	1	6	9	12,000	58	60,047	2	5	70	72,058	18	398,656
North Thāna ...	3	188	5	64	124	18,577	...	...	332	18,829	99	7,298
Central Thāna ...	8	482	26	3,931	84	10,914	...	...	118	15,327	124	14,403
South Thāna ...	3	75	8	655	90	9,260	6	435	107	10,425	114	12,532
Kolāba ...	4	172	6	176	173	5,077	4	126	187	5,551	172	8,758
Totals, 1906-07 ...	44	2,006	83	22,670	827	154,750	18	2,037	972	181,463	912	5,00,363
Totals, 1905-06 ...	40	1,268	64	6,787	805	492,271	3	17	...	...	...	...

64. From the above figures it will be seen that the area burnt was 318,900 acres less than in the previous year. This was due entirely to the excellent work done in the Dangs. It should be noted here also that the area burnt in the Dangs during the year under report included 40,000 acres purposely set fire to for cultivation in protected forests. The Divisional Forest Officer has been informed that areas so burnt should not be included in this statement, which is intended to show areas accidentally or maliciously burnt in connection with fire conservancy operations.

65. Information in the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 248, dated 12th January 1904, is given below:—

Divisions.	Total forest area of the Division in charge of the Department.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 6 years.	Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	Extent of fires burnt during the year.		
					Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
Panch Mahāls ...	Acres. 211,968	Acres. 211,968	Acres. 61,394	Nil.	Acres. 52,485	Acres. 6,788	Acres. 59,273
Surat ...	463,168	423,168	21,292	...	32,011	47	32,058
North Thāna ...	214,001	214,001	206,721	...	14,000	4,829	18,829
Central Thāna ...	238,400	235,849	224,056	1,500	11,310	4,017	15,327
South Thāna ...	211,806	197,474	159,582	Nil.	6,027	4,398	10,425
Kolāba ...	333,831	85,776	32,335	1,238	974	1,872	2,846
Total ...	1,673,174	1,368,236	705,430	2,738	116,807	21,951	138,758

66. From the statements given above and from Form No. 58 given in the appendix it will be seen that out of an area comprising 2,524 square miles 61 acres of forest in this Circle, 216 square miles 518 acres were burnt, leaving 2,307 square miles 183 acres unburnt. While the expenditure on fire conservancy was Rs. 18,382. The percentages of success attained and cost incurred per square mile thus work out to 91.4 and Rs. 9.2 respectively.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

67. The areas closed and open to grazing in the several Divisions will be found in Form 59 in the appendix. From this it will be seen that the percentage of forests open to grazing is 81.9 per cent. of the whole area of the Circle.

68. The number of animals impounded in closed and open forests during the year in each Division compared with the totals of the preceding year are given in the subjoined table as required by section 417 of the Standing Orders of the Forest Department.

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Goats.		Sheep.		Other animals.		Total.		Total of open and closed.
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	
Panch Mahals ...	601	2,203	447	875	8,055	685	139	1	...	35	4,242	3,802	8,044
Surat ..	69	204	...	...	531	121	...	...	...	...	650	385	1,035
North Thána ...	...	700	...	283	1,139	60	57	23	...	...	1,195	1,046	2,241
Central Thána ...	...	718	32	175	181	221	...	...	...	...	213	1,114	1,327
South Thána ...	18	1,375	32	386	...	8	4	59	...	...	54	1,823	1,882
Kolába ...	43	2,397	...	213	1,422	101	17	...	3	6	1,485	2,716	4,201
Total, 1906-07 ...	731	7,657	511	1,911	6,377	1,196	217	83	3	44	7,839	10,891	18,730
Total, 1905-06 ...	877	6,953	420	1,507	4,075	1,846	2,312	93	5	23	7,719	10,422	18,141

69. From the above it will be seen that the total number of animals impounded during the year was 18,730 against 18,141 during the preceding year. Further that out of the number impounded, 10,857 come under the head of cattle and 7,873 under that of sheep and goats. The Panch Mahals, North Thána and Kolába seem to be troubled most by these destructive animals goats.

70. Under Government Resolution No. 7540, dated 31st July 1907, the proposed increase in the number of cattle-pounds in the Panch Mahals and Surat has been sanctioned. For Thána orders are deferred till the close of next travelling season pending a more thorough investigation by the Collector as to the necessity for the large increase proposed.

(d) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

71. Climbers and parasites were cut out as usual by forest guards while patrolling their forests. In addition to the above the following additional work was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 2,524 :—

Panch Mahals.—48,639 creepers were cut at a cost of Rs. 75.

Surat.—Rs. 99 were spent in removing creepers from the Bulsár-Chikhli Forests. A large number of trees was also freed from Loranthus in the Welwach reserve.

North Thána.—Rs. 967 spent in removing creepers and Kuhili from closed coupes.

Central Thána.—Eighty-five coupes covering an area of 4,340 acres have been cleared of creepers and Kuhili at a cost of Rs. 583.

South Thána.—460,700 creepers and climbers were cut out from exploited coupes at a cost of Rs. 800.

Kolába.—No special work was undertaken.

IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

72. The following note on this subject has been furnished by Mr. Gleadow :—

“The monsoon was good and has checked the progressive lowering of subsoil water that has continued more or less since 1900. Nevertheless there are many places even in the Dangas and Mokháda, under the gháts where deforestation has dried up springs to such an extent that the villagers have to move in the hot weather. Literally, the land can be cultivated (more or less)

under these conditions, but it is an abuse nevertheless to clear it. The forests are becoming full of seedlings and saplings wherever protection has kept fires out for a few years, provided the soil also was good enough. To one who used (so to say) to go about with a microscope looking for young seedlings it is a marvellous pleasant sight. Hitherto there has been no explanation offered except that of fire-protection. The drought no doubt provoked free seeding, but we have had plenty of fertile seed in vain almost every year as long as the forests have been known. The drought probably did assist the germination of *Anogeissus*, but as regards teak all our experience runs flatly counter to the idea that a failure of the rains helps teak seedlings. At present the fire-protection explanation decidedly holds the field in the absence of other hypothesis.

"In Thána and Kolába the privileges militate considerably against regeneration. The removal of leaves for ráb means the removal of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the natural manure, leaving the forest to subsoil on $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the manure it provides for itself. This means exhaustion of the soil. Again where there are privileges there are also abuses. (tahal cutting and deadwood manufacture) which would not occur without the excuse, and these abuses are very serious.

"In Kolába a most injudicious privilege has been given in some places and will have to be cancelled, *viz.*, the continuation of cutting shrubs after the coupe has once come to its turn for felling. I saw places where these shrubs are the only protection to the soil, and an absolutely necessary one. The principle of stoppage when the *turn for felling* comes round (not as some insufficiently informed people think, the *actual* felling, which may be inexpedient) is recognised in Thána, *vide* Government Resolution No. 5935, dated 16th September 1898, and is an excellent provision that should be applied everywhere.

73. The following notes gathered from the reports of the Divisional Forest Officers are given below :—

Natural reproduction of coppice shoots generally from stools is reported as good where the axe has been properly applied. The importance of cutting the stools of even old trees clean and flush with the ground to provide a shoot that will develop its own root system and eventually become independent of the parent stool cannot be too strongly emphasized.

From seed.—Panch Maháls reports that although seedlings of Rohin, Khair and Dhaura were found fairly well spread about near parent trees, and seedlings of teak, sadada and bio were found in fairly large patches in favourable positions, natural regeneration from seed generally cannot be regarded as good.

In Surat owing to the exclusion of fires from the Mándvi and Bulsár-Chikhli Ranges the forests are reported to be full of seedlings, the blanks are rapidly filling up and grass diminishing. In the Dangs similar satisfactory results are being attained in fire protected areas.

In North Thána natural regeneration is reported to be very fair, but requires supplementing by dibbling seed in coupes and weeding in the two following years.

Central Thána reports that natural regeneration of teak is conspicuous by its absence owing to heavy grazing and want of successful fire-protection. Many seedlings of teak and other trees are met with in August and September, but these are either trodden down or eaten by cattle or get choked by the rank grass creepers, etc.

From South Thána Mr. Madan reports complete failure of regeneration from seed, and says it is "inevitable under the circumstances of the present treatment of the forests."

From Kolába the report is satisfactory, and coppice and seedling crops are abundantly represented. The only enemies to natural regeneration are said to be cattle, which are the cause of a good deal of trouble.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

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

75. *Cultural Operations.*—Panch Maháls.—The Godhra nursery was kept up throughout the year and worked successfully. The number of plants sent out into the forests was 77,800 as compared with 127,440 last year. The total cost, including upkeep of the nursery and the dibbling out of $31\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of seed into blanks of coupes felled during the previous year, was Rs. 1,154. The average cost per 100 seedlings put out into the forest was Rs. 1-7-0. None of the specially prepared teak seed germinated. At Kandia, Gad-Chundadi, and

Sarangpur in Godhra and Kalitalai in Dohad the plantations are doing well, but the results at Mándvi in Hálol and Velpura in Jhálod are poor.

Surat.—124,000 seedlings of teak, blackwood and tanach, raised in the Welwach and Delwada nurseries, were transplanted into exploited coupes. The total cost amounted to Rs. 2,082. Out of this sum, Rs. 431 were spent on collecting seed in the Dangs for various Divisions, Rs. 358 on watering plants put out in the forest, Rs. 475 on digging 76,000 pits, and the rest on the nurseries. In addition to the above 160,000 seedlings have been raised in the Welwach and Delwada nurseries at a cost of Rs. 1,462 for transplanting during the rains of 1907. Of the seedlings put out 60 per cent are said to have survived. Germinating teak seed was dibbled, but produced small weak plants. No particulars are given as to the condition of plantations made in past years.

North Thána.—Here cultural operations were limited to dibbling seed in coupes.

Central Thána.—5,474 seedlings raised at a cost of Rs. 252 in the Alman nursery near Wáda consisting chiefly of teak were transplanted into certain of the coupes and are reported to have done well. 11,265 pits were prepared at a cost of Rs. 732, some being sown with teak, khair, ain, and tiwas seed, and the rest used for the Alman transplants.

South Thána.—5,625 seedlings raised in the Mulund nursery were put out in the adjacent coupes of Sálsette. Seeds of the more valuable kinds were plentifully dibbled under the shelter of bushes. Bamboo-culms with rhizomes bearing buds were taken from the Yeur forests and put out into the forests of Rabale in the Khairne Round. Seeds of the tad palm were also sown in the same Round. The results of these as well as of sowings in past years are reported good. Coupe 22 at Borivli was ploughed up and sown with seed obtained from Sind at a cost of Rs. 73.

Kolába.—Where natural reproduction is so vigorous and profuse the Divisional Forest Officer does not consider artificial reproduction necessary, and with the exception of a small expenditure incurred by the Range Forest Officer, Nágotna, nothing was done in this direction. Mr. Robinson however is in favour of starting Casuarina plantations along the sea-shore, where there are large tracts of suitable waste lands which might be utilized for this purpose, and in this he is supported by the Collector. This was recommended and a start was made by the writer some 25 years ago when he was Divisional Forest Officer, Kolába.

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GROWING STOCK.

76. *Panch Maháls.*—Improvement clearings, which consisted in cutting back broken and crooked shoots, and reducing the number of shoots from individual shoots to three only, and cutting back bad seedling growth, were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 346 in coupe 3 of each block in the Godhra Range in accordance with the provisions of the Working Plan. In Hálol Rs. 32 were spent in clearing paths round the ruins of Champáner.

77. *Surat.*—In Mándvi dead and half dead trees were marked and sold for Rs. 1,861. While in the Bulsár-Chikli Range Sawar (Bombax) trees were cut down by guards and superior growth was freed from inferior growth. Large babul trees injuring superior growth were also sold on permit.

78. In the other divisions no special operations were undertaken beyond the cutting of creepers, climbers and parasites already referred to under Head III (d) above.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

79. The only work of importance undertaken under this head, was with following four kinds of rubber producing plants;—

- (1) Ceara (*Manihot Glaziovii*).
- (2) Castilloa (*Castilloa Elastica*).
- (3) Para (*Hevea Braziliensis*).
- (4) India Rubber (*Ficus Elastica*).

The steps taken to carry out these experiments and the instructions given by Mr. Gleadow to the Divisional Forest Officers concerned have been already reported and are dealt with in Government Resolution No. 7652, dated 3rd August 1907. It therefore now remains to report here the results obtained.

80. In South Thána where the experiments were chiefly carried out, Mr. R. H. Madan, Divisional Forest Officer, gives the following particulars:—

" $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Ceara seeds were sown in the nursery (at Mulund) upon raised beds of reddish-brown trappean Moormi soil in June and they germinated within a week. It must be noted that the seeds had the edges of their hard testa filed off in order to accelerate their opening for germination. A box of seedlings was also received from the Conservator which were also put out on similar beds. The beds were watered regularly after the cessation of the rains, two coolies being employed for the purpose. Hardly any of the plants died, there being at the end of the hot weather 116 plants in the nursery, 11 in the Kavesar forest and 2 near the forest post at Yeur, where they had been transplanted during the rains of 1906. The plants in the nursery, especially those from seeds sown *in situ* and not shifted from bed to bed, have grown very vigorously, having attained a height of about 7 feet and a girth of 4 inches. The experience thus gained has been utilized in sowing fresh seed in the current rains directly out in the forests.

"The *Castilloa* were raised by Mr. Gleadow in a box in his bungalow at Bándra and sent to the nursery. There were 27 weakly plants, which were also put out in beds. Of these 13 have survived and are stunted in growth, being only 12 inches in height.

"Of Para rubber 67 seeds were received in the early part of October and were sown in boxes. Of these only 31 seeds germinated. Seedlings were put out in 15" long conical baskets, which were kept under a light thatch cover and watered. Out of these 17 only survived and at the end of the hot weather had reached a height of from 12" to 18".

"The minute seeds of *Ficus Elastica* received most careful attention, and very special preparations were made to obtain their germination, but notwithstanding this the 50 tolas of seed received on 10th August completely failed to germinate. The seeds were found to be insect bored on examination under a microscope. A rectangular shed 40' x 20' with a height of 15' was erected with a thatched roofing and the walls were made of 1½' gauge wire netting to keep out rats, bares, &c. Boxes filled with special germinating mixtures in which the seed was sown were placed inside the shed. These were from time to time taken out and exposed to partial and full sunlight but to no purpose as stated above. In November another packet of 30 tolas of seed were received. These were sown in the aforesaid boxes, which were kept outside and not in the shed and exposed to sufficient sunlight. From the middle of April signs of germination were noticed and 81 seedlings were obtained. The several kinds of rubber plants successfully reared in the nursery have towards the commencement of the current rains been put out into forest lands approved of by the Conservator during his hot weather tour in Salsette. The *Cearas* being put out in equilateral triangles at distances of 12 feet apart and the other species at 30 feet apart."

81. The areas to be planted up at Mulund and Kawesar have been wire-fenced and protected against cattle and pig, and arrangements are now being made to lay a line of pipes to utilize the leakage water from the Tánša duct for irrigating the nursery and plantation at Mulund, and in connection with this matter steps are being taken under the Land Acquisition Act to acquire Survey No. 231 of Mulund through which the pipes will have to pass.

82. Of the 100 seeds of Ceara sent to Godhra in the Panch Maháls 26 germinated. These having only recently been put out into the neighbouring forests it is too early to report results.

83. In North Thána arrangements were made at the close of the season for preparing plots and sinking wells but the season cut short the completion of the latter. Seeds of Ceara were received and sown in July, and the germinated plants put out into the plots prepared. Reports as to the condition of the plants have not yet been received.

84. In Central Thána a site was selected in the Bassein Range at Pelhar and plots prepared on the triangular system at distances of 12 feet apart for the reception of Ceara seed. Seed was sown during July and germination was good but since then most of the plants have died. A well was sunk at Pelhar and water found at a depth of 14 feet. This will be used for irrigating the plantation.

85. The monthly measurements of wells were continued throughout the Circle to ascertain seasonal fluctuations, and any other facts that may appear with reference to the effects of dry years, the proximity of forests, &c.

V. EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

86. *Clear fellings*.—The only fellings under this head were made in the Babul forests of the Salsette Range, where coupe No. 22 in the village of Boriwli covering an area of 10 acres was sold on foot for Rs. 356.

87. *Regeneration fellings*.—This system has been prescribed for the working of the forest of Tulsi which is the property of the Bombay Municipality. Regarding this Mr. Gleadow writes ; “The Tulsi forest is supposed to be worked under this system, but as none of the staff have ever seen the method worked elsewhere the process is scarcely true selection but rather improvement fellings.”

88. *Selection fellings*.—The sanctioned Working Plans for the Talashri Mahál forests of Dáhanu Táluka in North Thána, and the forests of the Northern Working Circle of the Mokháda Range of Central Thána prescribe this system of working, but it has not been carried into effect, as the local staff has not yet mastered the art of selecting trees for the axe.

89. *Improvement fellings*.—The forests of the Panch Maháls Division are worked under this system as a temporary arrangement for the removal of dead and dying teak, the result of recent droughts.

90. *Coppice fellings*.—In accordance with the provisions of the sanctioned Working Plans the forests of the three Divisions of Thána, Kolába and the Bulsár-Chikhli Range of Surat are worked under the system of coppice under-standards.

91. *Unregulated fellings.*—Under this head comes the exploitation of green teak and secondary species from specially appointed areas in the Protected Forests of the Dángs of Surat, the contractors selecting the trees for the axe at so much per khandy of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

92. Minor forest produce is disposed of in the manner summarised in the statement given below :—

[illegible]

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

93. *Major Forest Produce.*—This system of working is only employed in the Dāngs of Surat. The following table shows the results of the operations undertaken compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Kind of material.	1906-1907.						1905-1906.					
	Quantity of material.	Cost.	Receipts.	Rate per khandy.			Quantity of material.	Cost.	Receipts.	Rate per khandy.		
				Cost.	Receipts.					Cost.	Receipts.	
<i>Teak.</i>	Khs. F. I. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Khs. F. I. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Teak ...	1,115 8 2 3	7,949	19,750	7 2 0	17 11 3		1,046 4 3 2	9,417	21,225	9 0 0	20 4 7	
Do. ...	1,135 5 3 0	8,942	16,695	7 14 0	14 11 3		2,243 1 11 10	20,188	36,732	9 0 0	16 6 0	
Do. ...	1,054 5 7 2	8,397	13,774	7 15 5	13 1 0		.....	...	...	...	.....	
<i>Baiwal.</i>												
Haladwan...	51 5 8 0	357	518	6 15 2	10 1 0		.....	...	...	...	.....	
Beo ...	53 1 7 6	377	804	6 15 2	15 2 3		.....	...	...	...	.....	
Sadado ...	46 2 3 10	321	513	6 15 2	11 1 3		.....	...	...	...	.....	
Khair ...	54 3 4 0	377	543	6 15 2	10 0 0		.....	...	...	...	.....	
Sissum ...	53 6 3 10	372	920	6 15 2	17 3 0		.....	...	...	...	.....	
Tanuch ...	53 5 1 4	364	640	6 15 2	12 3 5		.....	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	3,016 6 1 2 10	27,456	54,156	...	.....		3,289 6 3 0	29,605	57,957	...	.....	

94. *Minor Forest Produce.*—Under this head Mhowra seed was the only produce collected departmentally. The results, which have already been reported and dealt with in Government Resolution No. 3315, dated 28th March 1907, Revenue Department, were as follows compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Division.	1906-07.				1905-06.			
	Quantity collected.		Cost of collection and delivery.	Receipts.	Quantity collected.		Cost of collection and delivery.	Receipts.
	Cwt.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
North Thána ...	1	12	...	6	37	62	277	188
Central Thána ...	92	110	397	497	80	78	470	295
South Thána ...	413	48	1,490	2,142	723	60	1,543	2,785
Total ...	507	58	1,887	2,645	841	88	2,290	3,268

N. B.—The cost of the Protective Establishment, who were taken away from their legitimate duties for this work is not included in the above figures.

(ii) Purchasers.

95. *Major Forest Produce.*—The following table shows the results of the sales of the regular coupes, the material of which is cut and removed by purchasers compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

Division.	Number of coupes sold.	Area of coupes.		Receipts.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
		A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Panch Maháls ...	20	7,375	20	21,773 0 0	2 15 2	
Surat ...	8	130	0	1,540 8 0	11 13 6	
North Thána ...	64	3,436	0	82,655 0 0	24 0 10	
Central Thána ...	79	4,250	0	81,653 4 9	19 3 4	
South Thána ...	61	3,132	0	40,464 0 0	12 14 9	
Kolába ...	61	2,580	0	49,020 0 0	19 0 0	
Totals, 1906-07 ...	293	20,903	20	2,77,105 12 0	13 4 1	
Totals, 1905-06 ...	246	17,485	30	1,43,288 10 0	8 3 1	

The increase in the number of coupes sold is due to fellings in coupes having been resumed in North Thána, and to certain coupes left unsold in the previous years having been sold.

Royalty trees.

96. The sales of teak trees on private lands in the several Divisions gave the following results compared with the figures of 1905-06 :—

Division.	1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Number of trees sold.	Receipts.	Number of trees sold.	Receipts.
Panch Maháls	8,362	Rs. 2,485	49,305	Rs. 3,918
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Thána	60,146	88,714	379,705	3,50,018
Central Thána	319,354	3,90,564	193,100	90,517
South Thána	12,099	6,752	83,465	29,534
Kolába	6,776	2,561	11,220	3,470
Total ...	406,737	4,91,076	666,795	4,77,457

97. In addition to the above the following sales of teak trees growing in Gurcharan and Protected Forest areas in charge of the Revenue Department :—

Division.	1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Number of trees sold.	Receipts.	Number of trees sold.	Receipts.
South Thána	32,045	Rs. 60,358	.....	Rs.
Kolába	36	20	9	13
Total ...	32,081	60,378	9	13

98. The sales of teak trees referred to in the above two paragraphs, so far as they concern the Thána District, are being made in furtherance of the woodland scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7491, dated 12th October 1897; the idea being to increase and foster the growth of injaili trees by the destruction of the teak. In Central and Southern Thána all the Malki fellings have been completed and a commencement has been made in the Gurcharan and Protected Forest teak. In North Thána another year will see the Malki numbers cleared when the Gurcharan and Protected Forest will be taken in hand. Mr. Gleadow, in paragraph 73 of his Administration Report for last year, sounded a note of warning against this wholesale clearance of teak trees, and predicted the evil effect it would have on the timber trade of the district in the near future. Mr. Fisher, who has considerable experience of the timber trade in this district, feels convinced that the clearances will be followed by a timber famine as the coupes do not suffice to meet the demands of the timber market. He is of opinion that the fellings in Gurcharan and Protected Forests should be carried out systematically with a view to regeneration, and instead of all the trees, except 10 per cent. being cleared in the short space of 8 years, as now prescribed, they should be spread over a period of at least 20 years. Mr. Madan writes "with a heavy heart" at having to participate in the work of destroying the valuable timber wealth of the country. He has discussed the matter with the villagers who are sceptical regarding the scheme for increasing their tahal supply, and say that the destruction of the teak trees will deprive them

of a valuable and plentiful supply of ráb material in the shape of fallen leaves, as well as shade and shelter for their cattle. The writer has not seen the Thána forests for 18 years, but he feels convinced, from his previous knowledge and experience, of the unwisdom of destroying the very valuable growth of teak outside the Reserved area, and he is of opinion that the time has come to pause and reconsider the matter. There is yet time to save the Gurcharan and Protected Forest, which, as will be seen from paragraph 5 above, cover an area of 388 square miles in the Thána District, and which, it should be noted, contain some of the best teak in the district.

99. Under unregulated fellings the following quantities and kinds of timber were sold on foot to contractors from protected forest areas in the Dángs:—

Kind of timber.	Quantity.	Rate of khandy.	Total Receipts.	Remarks.
	Khs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
Teak	1,000	10 1 5	10,089 0 0	
Tanach	100	10 1 5	1,009 0 0	
Beo	140	5 1 5	712 0 0	
Sissum	100	8 5 5	834 0 0	
Sadado	200	3 6 5	680 0 0	
Khair	40	5 5 5	214 0 0	
Haladwan	200	1 9 5	318 0 0	
Teak Falias (tops)... ..	697	3 9 5	2,401 0 0	
Do.	260	4 1 3	1,060 0 0	
Total	2,737	.....	17,317 0 0	

100. Dead and half-dead trees were marked and sold on foot to a contractor in the Mándvi Range of Surat for Rs. 1,861.

101. *Minor Forest Produce.*—The right to collect minor forest produce was farmed out and sold on permits with the following results:—

Kinds of produce.	Panch Maháls.	Surat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Kolába.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hirda	...	...	...	1178	103	1,564	2,845
Apta and Tembhrui leaves ...	125	529	...	1,285	2,242	718	4,899
Palu leaves	...	...	128	839	505	...	1,472
Chilhari bark	...	...	...	...	81	94	175
Grass	2,426	436	11,450	...	1,410	554	16,276
Grazing	1,206	330	160	1,319	992	9,349	13,356
Thorns	7	...	...	...	30	...	37
Mhowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	461
Bamboos	191	4,710	3,894	4,656	533	1	16,985
Firewood	2,624	164	310	165	67	756	4,086
Total	6,579	6,630	18,912	9,442	5,963	13,036	60,592

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

102. There are no rights to forest produce in this Circle.

103. Under privileges are included the removal of small timber fuel, bamboos, grass, grazing, ráb material, gum, wax fruit and practically everything except the larger trees. The total value of major and minor produce thus removed is estimated at Rs. 8,00,000.

104. The following table is prescribed by Government Resolution No. 6560, dated 27th August 1904:—

Kinds of produce.	Removed by Government.	Removed by purchasers.	Removed by free-grantees.	Removed by privilege holders.		Total.
				Cubic feet.	Value.	
Timber	Cubic ft. 60,575	Cubic ft. 1,510,359	Cubic ft. 14,448	.....	Rs. 6,000	Cubic ft. 1,585,382
Fuel	10,195	3,973,229	120	4,041,276	1,28,909	8,024,820
Bamboos ... ..	.....	2,841,066	3,450	4,637,500	89,513	7,482,016
Minor produce	Rs. 2,645	Rs. 13,012	Rs. 2,722	.....	1,26,545	Rs. 1,44,924
Grass and grazing ... ..	.....	29,632	...	.....	4,49,033	4,78,665
				Total ...	8,00,000	

88,782 cattle were grazed on payment of fees and 328,704 free.

(iv) *Free grants.*

105. The value of free grants of timber made during the year in the several Divisions compared with the totals of the preceding year is given below:—

Year.	Panch Mahals.	Serat.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Kolába.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906-1907 ...	1,854	333	60	488	278	209	2,722
1905-1906 ...	9,863	347	145	927	1,857	6	13,145

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

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

		Major. Rs.	Minor. Rs.
Reserved Forests	...	3,16,047	92,554
Protected Forests	...	60,378	...
Leased Forests	...	84,870	2,343
Private Lands	...	4,91,076	...
Totals	...	9,52,371	94,897

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

107. The following table compares the actuals of the year under report with those of the preceding year 1905-06 and the average of past 5 years:—

				Average of the past 5 years.	1905-06.	1906-07.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	6,80,619	8,07,129	10,47,268
Expenditure	...	...	A	1,68,620	2,65,332	2,51,035
			B	2,50,892	2,57,464	2,58,826
			Total	4,19,512	5,22,796	5,09,861
			Surplus	2,61,107	2,84,333	5,37,407

108. The gross revenue shows an increase of Rs. 2,40,139 and the expenditure a decrease of Rs. 12,935 in comparison with the figures of the preceding year. The surplus having risen from Rs. 2,84,333 to Rs. 5,37,407. From a financial point of view these results are very satisfactory, but seeing that the bulk of the revenue is derived from the destruction of teak in Malki numbers and Protected Forests in charge of the Revenue Department in furtherance of the Woodland scheme (see remarks in para. 98, Chapter II) they cannot be regarded in the same light from a forest point of view. It must further be noted that the present large surplus is only temporary, and may only be looked for while the teak in Malki Numbers and Protected Forests lasts. As soon as the clearances are completed the revenue will fall to about half what it now is.

109. From major heads the revenue for the same periods is as follows :—

	Average of past 5 years.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Percentage of major heads to total 1906-07.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Income	Rs. 6,19,400	Rs. 7,19,447	Rs. 9,52,371	90.9

110. For minor heads the figures are :—

	Average of past 5 years.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Percentage of minor heads to total 1906-07.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Income	Rs. 61,220	Rs. 87,682	Rs. 94,897	9.1

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

Class of expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of class to total expenditure.		Percentage of class expenditure to total revenue (including value of privileges.	
		Under A.	Under A and B.	Under A.	Under A and B.
Extension of Forest Property.	Rs. 967	.4	.2	.05	.1
Constitution ...	14,889	5.9	2.9	.8	1.6
Improvement ...	62,430	24.9	12.2	3.4	6.8
Exploitation ...	1,72,749	68.8	33.9	9.3	18.9

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

Class.	Expenditure.	Percentage of class to total	
		Under B.	Under A and B.
Administrative	Rs. 30,928	12.0	6.0
Executive	1,80,511	50.4	25.6
Protective	97,347	37.6	19.1

The net income was 51.3 per cent. of the gross receipts.

113. The financial results of the several Divisions during the year under report are given below :—

Division.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net Results.
		A.	B.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panch Maháls ...	37,251	12,970	36,623	49,593	—12,342
Surat ...	95,980	70,162	36,673	1,06,835	—10,855
North Thána ...	2,58,738	29,649	33,155	62,804	+1,95,934
Central Thána ...	4,55,790	90,405	30,369	1,20,774	+3,35,016
South Thána ...	1,22,872	16,701	36,672	53,373	+69,499
Kolába ...	76,241	15,510	46,562	62,072	+14,169
Working Plans ...	22	6,039	7,803	13,842	—13,820

114. It will be perceived that the only two Forest Divisions which show a deficit are the Panch Maháls and Surat. In the former the Divisional Forest Officer attributes the deficit to the drought which killed off and necessitated the removal of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the growing stock in the short space of 4 years. In Surat the deficit has been reduced from Rs. 43,553 in 1905-06 to Rs. 9,498 in the year under report. The charges on account of the exploitation of major produce are very high and amount to Rs. 52,993; whereas the revenue from this source is only Rs. 91,083. This however is unavoidable as the difficulties of exploitation are very great, and also the distances the material has to be carried to the railway stations. In the three Thána Divisions the large revenue now realized is principally from teak in lands outside forests, as has been explained elsewhere, and as soon as these are exhausted there will be a considerable drop. In Kolába the results are normal with a tendency to improve under good management.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

115. The charge of the Circle was held by Mr. F. Gleadow from 1st July 1906 to 10th May 1907 and by Mr. A. D. Wilkins from 11th May till the close of the year under report.

116. The Divisional and Sub-Divisional Forest Offices were in charge of the following officers:—

Panch Maháls.—Mr. K. B. Gokhale, Extra Assistant Conservator, held charge of this Division in addition to his own duties from 1st July 1906 to 3rd August 1906, when he was relieved by Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who continued in charge till the end of the year with Mr. Gokhale as his Sub-Divisional Officer.

Surat.—Mr. C. G. Dalia, Extra Assistant Conservator, held charge of this Division from 1st July 1906 till 11th November 1906 in addition to his own duties, when he was relieved by Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who continued in charge till the close of the year with Mr. Dalia as his Sub-Division Forest Officer.

North Thána.—Mr. O. E. L. Gilbert, Assistant Conservator of Forests, held charge of this office in addition to his own duties from 1st to 9th July 1906, when he was relieved by Mr. A. N. Master, Extra Assistant Conservator. On the 19th October Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Deputy Conservator, on return from leave, took charge from Mr. Master and remained in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Bijoor, Extra Assistant Conservator, was in charge of the North Thána Sub-Division Office throughout the year.

Central Thána.—Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Conservator, and Mr. Patel, Extra Assistant Conservator, respectively held charge of the Divisional and Sub-Division Offices throughout the year.

South Thána.—With the exception of one month, namely, from 23rd June to 21st July 1907 during which he was on privilege leave. Mr. R. H. Madan,

Extra Deputy Conservator, was in charge of this Division without interruption during the year. The Sub-Division Forest Office was held by Mr. G. S. Hinge, Extra Assistant Conservator, from 1st July to 10th November 1906; by Mr. N. Gustasp, Extra Assistant, from 11th November 1906 to 27th February 1907; from 28th February 1907 to 9th June 1907 the office was vacant; and from 10th June 1907 till the close of the year it was held by Mr. G. M. Bhatkal, Extra Assistant Conservator.

Kolába.—Messrs. A. C. Robinson and L. S. Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator, respectively held charge of the Divisional and Sub-Division Offices throughout the year.

117. *Working Plans*.—This office was held by Mr. N. Gustasp from 1st July till 6th November 1906; by Mr. Duxbury from 7th November 1906 till 28th February 1907 and for the remainder of the year again by Mr. Gustasp.

118. All Divisional Offices were inspected during the year.

Undersigned has much pleasure on behalf of Mr. Gleadow and himself in acknowledging the good work done by all the Divisional Forest Officers without exception. The work of Sub-Division Officers has also been good generally and has earned the appreciation of their respective Divisional Officers. Among Rangers the following are mentioned:—

Panch Maháls.—A. K. Desai and Sajisha Huseinsha. *Surat*.—G. R. Patkar. *North Thána*.—Messrs. Lahiwalla and Nachan. *Central Thána*.—Mr. Bhalerao. *South Thána*.—Gangadhar Dinkar Ghisas, Sheik Usman Sheikh Edrus, S. H. Waze, F. X. Saldanha. *Kolába*.—All Range Forest Officers with the exception of Mr. G. B. Deshmukh.

119. The Conservator's office staff led by Mr. N. H. Karambelkar, Head Clerk, has worked well under high pressure. In the Divisional Offices the work generally has also been good. The want of a local allowance for clerks quartered in Bándra during the rains causes very considerable hardship. This matter has again for the third time been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, Northern Division, for the favourable consideration of Government.

120. Relations between the Revenue and Forest Officials throughout the circle were most cordial.

121. Under the orders contained in Government of India's No. 5, dated 15th February 1907, the pay and prospects of the Imperial Branch of the Service have been very appreciably improved.

122. The reorganization of the Protective and Office Establishments is still under the consideration of Government, and orders are anxiously awaited.

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

Division.	Total Hauds.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Dismissal.	Degradation.	Fines.	Retired.	Discharged.	Loss per cent.
Direction	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls	138	1	2	4	2	33	...	...	5.1
Surat	104	3	4	1	...	...	...	2	9.6
North Thána	138	5	3	...	2	68	2	13	16.6
Central Thána	136	6	2	4	2	84	...	...	8.8
South Thána	190	3	...	1	...	...	3	8	7.9
Kolába	290	7	6	15	24	69	3	...	10.6
Working Plan	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Total	1,026	26	17	25	30	274	8	23	9.6

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

124. A new feature of Forest Administration to which attention must be drawn is the Manganese Mining industry that has invaded forest limits in the Panch Maháls District. An area of 36½ acres of the Government Forest of Bapotia (Hálol) has been made over to the Shivrajpur Syndicate for mining

purposes. Under a prospecting license granted to Mr. C. J. Demetrocopulo a mine is being worked in the Bamankua Forest (Hálol) and several hundred tons of ore have already been exported. Under this same license the prospector has been allowed 1,000 tons of ore free of any charge. Three other applications for similar prospecting licenses are under consideration, and the Divisional Forest Officer is of opinion that the number will be very largely increased in the immediate future. The forests of the Panch Maháls suffered very severely from the effects of the recent famine and will require the most careful treatment for many years before they can be restored to their former condition. Anything therefore that will delay this work or cause further damage or destruction to the remaining trees and young growth that is springing up everywhere must be avoided if possible. Mining and even prospecting operations, which involve the cutting down of trees and the digging up and disturbance of the soil and the exposure of the roots of trees, cannot be regarded exactly as a blessing so far as forests are concerned, and it is therefore very essential that licenses for such operations within forest limits should only be granted after the fullest inquiry, and in very exceptional circumstances, and should not be had for the mere asking as has apparently been the case in some instances.

125. Seventeen shooting licenses were granted during the year.

126. No civil suits were instituted during the year either against or on behalf of Government.

127. Grave inconvenience was caused to the timber trade generally in the Circle by the shortage of wagons on both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. Traders were loud in their complaints, and have, it is understood, submitted a memorial to Government detailing their grievances. It is to be hoped that pressure will be brought to bear on the Railway Companies concerned to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, otherwise there is very little doubt that the prices for forest produce will be seriously affected. In one instance in North Thána the difficulty in getting wagons at Pálghar for conveying grass to the Bombay market resulted in the loss in regard to one Kuran alone of Rs. 1,000 to Government at the grass sales recently held.

128 The following are the remarks made by Collectors in forwarding the reports of the Divisional Forest Officers :—

Panch Maháls.—Mr. R. C. Brown writes :—"The Collector has no remarks to make."

Surat.—Mr. H. L. Painter writes :—"2. Having only just joined the district the acting Collector does not propose to offer any remarks beyond saying that he notes Mr. Hodgson's very bitter complaints against the Local Magistrates but doubts whether repeatedly circularising them will have the effect desired."

Thána.—Mr. A. K. Cama writes :—"2. Most of the matters treated in these reports are of a purely technical character. The undersigned hesitates therefore to comment on them at any length.

3. The Forest Settlement work in the district is almost completed. The settlement proceedings for the forest lands of the inám village of Asnoli in the Sháhápur Táluka are very nearly complete and will shortly be submitted to Government.

4. Forest offences show an increase in North and Central Thána. The increase is attributed partly to the complete reporting of petty loppings in forest and partly to better supervision. South Thána shows a slight decrease. The District Magistrate's remonstrances with the Subordinate Magistrates had, it seems, good effect to put down the tendency to let off offenders too lightly.

5. In North and Central Thána Divisions forest fires were larger in extent than usual. This is ascribed to the climatic conditions of the season, which rendered the forest more easily inflammable. In several persistent cases in the district forest privileges have actually been suspended and in some cases warnings have been given to the people. South Thána shows some improvement in fire protection.

6. In North and Central Thána Divisions the result of the experiment of mhowra seed collection was a failure. In South Thána the right of collection of the seed was contracted for at a profit of Rs. 753 to Government.

7. The financial results of the year's working are good in South and Central Thána Divisions. The unfavourable results in North Thána are attributed to the usual number of coupes not being sold, the inferior quality of the teak in malki land and the large and valuable sales in Central Thána. The private transaction in Jawhár State had also some effect on this. Timber was sold in Jawhár State in 1906-07 over 10,000 acres in 7 villages and fetched the price of Rs. 1,50,000.

8. Mr. Madan is once again complaining of the fellings of teak, which he has to carry out under Government Resolution No. 7491 of 12th October 1897. If instead of adding one *sma lpara*, on this subject in his general administration report once a year, Mr. Madan were good enough to make a definite report to the Collector, stating all facts, the Collector will be in a better position to reconsider a matter which has already been disposed of by Government on careful consideration. As it is, the Collector has not heard of any grievance from the people themselves and Mr. Gilbert, after selling the trees in malki land, is now counting upon the income which will arise during the next 7 or 8 years from the fellings of teak in the gurcharau (woodland forest).

9. As regards unauthorized grazing the number of cases in North Thána have dropped from 130 to 115, whilst the number of cattle impounded during 1906-07 in Central Thána, South Thána is respectively 1,327 and 1,581 against 1,766 and 1,882 of the year preceding. These figures at first tend to show that after all there may not be the necessity of so many more forest cattle-pounds, as mentioned in Government Resolution No. 7540 of 31st July 1907.

10. Tahal is now much better preserved than it was before Mr. Orr's time. Here and there there may be a lapse from the proper method of lopping tahal. The number of practical demonstrations given is now much smaller than before; and all the Range Forest Officers and their subordinates may kindly be instructed to have systematic tahal demonstrations every year in December and January.

11. I regret to notice that in some parts true forest offences are detected by some Round Guards, who on the score of other work omit to make the inquiry complete by promptly making a *panchnáma* or drag on the inquiry indefinitely long. I need hardly state that a trying Magistrate has to deal with the evidence recorded before him and cannot himself supply the necessary gaps in the inquiry. It should be as much the duty of a Forest subordinate to make the inquiry quite complete to launch forthwith a successful criminal prosecution as to detect forest offences.

12. Now and again cases come up where the Police Patil is suspected of being an accomplice with the villagers. It is not much use suspending him for 2 or 3 months and then re-instating him after further inquiry. A much better course is for the Forest Department to make the inquiry against him complete so as drive home against the patil the charge of complicity or connivance with the villagers against the interests of Government. Once this is done, steps can easily be taken for his dismissal under section 58 of the Watan Act.

13. I greatly regret the delay in forwarding on these reports; it is due to several causes."

Koldba.—Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty writes:—

"Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 2.

The Revenue Department has not yet been able to do anything definite towards the introduction of the scheme as a whole.

Mr. Nerurkar has been posted to Karjat as *Mámlatdár* with a view to his conducting experiments in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1963, dated 23rd February 1907, Revenue Department. I hope shortly to consider the methods which he has adopted and their probable utility if introduced in other areas.

Mr. Nerurkar, and Mr. Robinson and I held a conference on the subject early in May last, but none of us feel very sanguine of being able to effect much within a short period.

A further conference will be held shortly.

Arrangements have been made as directed in Government Resolution No. 1963, dated 23rd February 1907, Revenue Department, for a select party of *Mámlatdárs* and Range Forest Officers to visit South Thána for the purpose of being instructed by Mr. Madan in November next.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 5.

It seems likely that a very large proportion of land granted to wild tribes for *dalhi* cultivation will eventually revert to Forest.

It is noteworthy that the Thakurs though far superior in thrift and habits of industry to the *Káikaris*, and displaying every desire to better themselves, were yet not shrewd enough to realise the importance of growing tahal in spare *varkas* plots.

The reason for this is I think that they imagined that having got their original plots so easily, they could just as easily get Government to give them fresh plots when these were worked out by their devastating method of cultivation.

The Thakurs of the hamlets on the Chowk side of the hill of Mátherán showed me their bare plots and asked that the whole hill side should be given to them to similarly cultivate and devastate.

The Conservator has remarked very recently that the whole question of in-forest cultivation is one that must come up for re-consideration before very long.

With this I entirely agree, and am of opinion that the sooner it comes up for re-consideration the better.

I am striving to gather materials for a special report regarding the wild tribes before I go on leave and so do not think it necessary to make further comments here.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 6.

The want of a Forest Surveyor is a source of trouble to the Revenue Department, whose Circle Inspectors, though more than fully provided with work in their own branch, have to do jobs that should be done by a Circle Inspector and much other important work had therefore to be postponed.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 9.

My remarks on the Revised Working Plan have already been passed thereon.

I may state here in brief that I think it errs in providing insufficiently for the regeneration of Forests that have been or are being exploited. It is I think worthwhile to sacrifice Revenue temporarily to secure improved Forests and to set an object lesson to the people.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraphs 11—13.

The importance of losing no opportunity for adding to and improving communications and buildings will I hope not be overlooked in future Forest Administration. Money laid out in this manner ought to be reproductive by reason of increased efficiency.

The District Local Board may well be approached on the question of communications whenever the Divisional Forest Officer sees a chance of their agreeing to help.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 16.

More than three years ago Mr. Bonus remarked upon the practice of subscribing to defend needy cultivators charged with Forest Offences in the Roha Taluka. The Swadeshi movement has not improved matters.

Last year the local Magistrate at Roha was not firm enough, but during the past season the Magistrates at Roha and Māngaon have been firm as well as just.

The High Court declines to interfere in a case where an owner of cattle was convicted, it having been shown that though he was not present, he had placed his cattle in charge of irresponsible children, though he knew that the Government Forest Reserves were close to the grazing grounds in Málki numbers. This was an important case for this district. If it were possible to make the comparatively ignorant subordinates of the Forest Department understand the ordinary principles of Criminal Law, there is little doubt that there would be fewer cases and a greater percentage of convictions. As District Magistrate I have issued circulars which I hope might be helpful, but systematic instruction is really very necessary, and there is absolutely no provision for this under the existing system.

With a view to the prevention of offences and the education of the Taluka Magistrates in Forest matters, I have invariably directed Māmlatdārs to personally visit Forests in tracts where contumacy has been brought home to the people. In some cases monthly reports have been called for from the Māmlatdārs.

The Māmlatdārs have been personally directed to work hand in hand with the Range Forest Officers as far as possible, and circular orders are being issued directing them to spend at least one day every month in visiting Forest Reserves in company with Range Forest Officers.

Looking to the extent and importance of Kolāba Forests, such an expenditure of time is in my opinion amply justified.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraphs 18 and 19.

I must deplore the fact that Mr. Robinson has thought fit to use the expression "a stern policy of repression" in explaining the measures taken by him during the year.

I look upon the expression as an exaggerated one having regard to the facts. A policy of sending cases to Magistrates in which the evidence is sufficiently strong can hardly be justly called "a stern policy of repression" looking to the extraordinary proportion of cases in which no sufficient evidence is forthcoming, with the result that cases cannot be sent up for trial.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 29.

The matter has been dealt with by the issue of a circular in the terms of the one quoted in the standing orders as having received the sanction of the Government of India.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 33.

I have not yet received any proposals from the Divisional Forest Officer regarding the enhancement of cattle pound fees.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 38.

I agree with Mr. Robinson's remarks.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 40.

No effort has been spared to teach the people the importance of preserving tahal and tree growth in their Málki Nos.

Even the local newspaper editor is on my side in this matter.

The objects aimed at are to facilitate transport of wood locally for local needs and to give no encouragement to the transport of wood for exportation in bulk.

If these objects be not kept in view in years to come, the possibility of cultivation will be much diminished.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 44.

Looking to the unfavourable season I gave strict orders that lenience was to be shown in the matter of collecting grazing fees.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 54.

Takávi is also given for this purpose by the Revenue Authorities as far as possible. The Divisional Forest Officer has omitted to mention that the policy adverted to last year of making concessions to villagers of villages where protection had been good, was continued.

Divisional Forest Officer's paragraph 55.

Mr. Robinson has toiled unremittingly throughout the year and has exercised much patience in administrative work. His ability as a Forest Officer is, I believe, unquestioned."

*Conservator's Office, Northern Circle,
Bándra, 4th October 1907.*

*A. D. WILKINS,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.*

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN
CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

No. 6271 of 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Godhra, 18th November 1907.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The undersigned acted as Commissioner for a short time towards the close of the year under review, but then had little opportunity of considering the forest problems of the only three districts of his division which contain forest. His comments on the interesting report of Mr. Wilkins must, therefore, be brief.

3. The "woodland" scheme has not yet been actually started in Kolába, though the preparatory step was taken of notifying some 40,000 acres of Government waste land as protected forest. The "woodland" experiment in the adjoining district of Thána was less satisfactory than formerly. It was doubtless owing to lack of supervision that villagers again took to cutting the leading shoots of trees.

4. It is observed that an appreciable proportion of forest "coupes" remained unsold in each of the three divisions of the Thána District. The explanation of the Conservator may be accepted. A greater demand in future years may be anticipated.

5. Though the forest offences in Surat were few in number as compared with those in other forest divisions, they were nearly thrice as numerous as in the previous year. It is explained, however, that the increase was only temporary and due to vigorous fire protection in the Dángs, and "in spite of the increase in the total number of cases *reported* there was a decrease of forest crime." This opinion, coming from Mr. Hodgson, who knows his charge well, may be accepted as correct. Fire protection was exceedingly satisfactory in his division, where the decrease, (as compared with the previous year's figures) in the area of burnt forest was quite extraordinary.

6. The statistics regarding sheep and goats impounded for trespass in the forests suggests the inference that there was a mistake made either last year or this year in the method of classifying them: for the number of sheep impounded is said to have decreased from 2,435 to 300 and the number of goats to have increased from 5,921 to 7,573. The necessity for increasing the number of pounds has been recognized.

7. The question raised in paragraph 98 of the Conservator's report is important but, being somewhat controversial, the undersigned refrains from commenting on it here.

8. The net financial results of the year are quite satisfactory. With

The present large surplus is only temporary and may only be looked for while teak in málki numbers and protected forest lasts. As soon as the clearances are completed the revenue will fall to about half what it is now.

reference, however, to the marginally quoted explanation of the Conservator, the undersigned would invite attention to the explanations, given in paragraphs 32, 34 to 36 of the report, regarding the failure in many cases in the current year to sell forest "coupes." Though in future we doubtless must expect a smaller revenue from fellings in protected forests and "málki numbers," we can reasonably expect, as some set off, a larger revenue from regular forest coupes.

9. The attention of Government has already been invited to the effect of the manganese prospecting "boom" in some of the forests of the Panch Maháls.

There seem to the undersigned to be some indications that the desire to explore and prospect in the *Eastern* Maháls is likely to decline.

10. The undersigned is unable to comment on the parts of the report which deal with technical matters, but he realizes that much good work has been done in a quiet way.

11. The relations between the Revenue and Forest Departments continued to be excellent.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Ag. Commissioner, Northern Division.

Remarks by the Commissioner, Southern Division, on the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle (No. 2381, dated 22nd October 1907) so far as the Kolába Division is concerned.

No. 5775 OF 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, ^{6th}/_{8th} December 1907.

The Kolába Division was transferred from the Southern to the Northern Circle, with effect from the commencement of the year under report.

2. No progress has yet been made with the Kolába woodland scheme beyond notifying some 64 square miles of Government waste as Protected Forest.
Paragraph 13.

3. The Kátkaris are a lazy lot. The Thakurs are far superior but it is discouraging to find that they are improvidently exhausting their Tahal supply. The Commissioner entirely concurs with the Conservator that their use of it as firewood for sale should be stopped and the loppings for ráb should be properly regulated. A special report on this subject is being called for.
Paragraphs 14 and 15.

In view of the opinion expressed by Mr. Robinson, the grant of Tagai advances to these wild tribes seems inexpedient.

4. The working plan for the Kolába Division was forwarded duly countersigned in token of approval to the Superintendent of Working Plans with the Commissioner's No. 3684 of 3rd August 1907.
Paragraph 25.

5. The total number of offences reported (1,234) was practically the same (1,212) as last year. But a larger number of cases (408) was taken into Court as compared with 1905-1906 (338) and it is satisfactory to find, with better results. The percentage of failures was 8.3 against 12.1.
Paragraphs 47 to 57.

6. The financial results were satisfactory, the Division showing a surplus of Rs. 14,169.

7. Mr. Robinson has been undoubtedly doing good work, and Mr. Chuck-erbutty took a keen interest in the preservation both of the Government forests and forests and tree-growth upon occupied lands. His efforts to persuade the ryots to cut their trees scientifically are worthy of all praise, but any sort of compulsion where the trees are their private property must be avoided.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. 2501 OF 1907-03.

From

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

*Conservator's Office, Central Circle,
Poona, 15th October 1907.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle for the Forest year 1906-1907, together with all the appendices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

(Through the Commissioner, Central Division.)

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION,
CENTRAL CIRCLE, FOR 1906-1907.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENTRAL CIRCLE.

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

CHAPTER I.

Extension and Constitution of State Forests.

(i)—ALTERATION IN AREA.

The "Reserved Forest Area" was 6,258 square miles and 255 acres at the commencement of the year. During the year 1,068 acres were disforested and 5,004 acres added to the reserves, the area of which consequently now stands at 6,264 square miles and 351 acres. There was no change in the areas of either "Leased Forests" or "Protected Forests."

(ii)—FOREST SETTLEMENT.

2. Outstanding settlement work is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Division.	Stages of outstanding work.					
	Occupied lands to be acquired by exchange or compensation.		Lands to be notified under			
	Negotiations progressing.	Negotiations completed.	The Land Acquisition Act.	Section 4.	Section 6.	Section 19.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Khándesh	2,145	4,060	691	13	...	435
West Khándesh	795	...	...	46	26	17
Násik	...	...	...	...	49	15
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	39	178
Poona	63	51	...	...	15	799
Sátára	...	...	...	296	1,351	...
Sholápur	41	17	...	59	18	164
Total	3,044	4,128	691	414	1,498	1,608

In the West Khándesh Division 17 acres and 12 gunthás of occupied land were acquired in the villages of Nehal and Khandbara by giving waste lands in exchange while Rs. 1,928 were paid as compensation for 177 acres and 31 gunthás purchased for inclusion in Reserved Forests in the West Khándesh, Poona and Sátára Divisions.

3. Settlement work completed and in progress during the year is illustrated below :—

Division.	Settlement.		Cost in Rupees.			
	Completed, Section 19.	Progressing, Section 4.	Salaries.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Sq. m. acres.	Sq. m. acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khándesh	...	4 403	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	6 115	0 340	...	...	...	...
Násik	0 476	0 114	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	0 36	0 217	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	0 165	...	...	...	...
Sátára	0 139	2 296	574	199	159	932
Sholápur	0 44	0 345	...	...	...	...
Total	7 170	8 600	574	199	159	932

(iii)—DEMARCATION.

4. Progress in this branch of Forest Conservancy was rather slow. Form No. 53 will show that out of 4,681 miles remaining to be demarcated at the end of 1905-06, only 142 miles have been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,194 or Rs. 8.4 per linear mile against 227 miles costing Rs. 1,892 of the preceding year. In addition to the 142 miles of new work, some 3,957 miles of previously demarcated boundary were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,199 or Re. 0-5-0 per linear mile. At the close of the year there remained 4,539 miles still to be demarcated.

(iv)—SURVEYS.

5. The Forest Survey Party was employed in the West Khándesh and Násik Divisions. The work done during the year compares with that of the previous year, as under:—

Year.	Triangulation.		Detail Survey.						Total Cost.
	4"		4"		8"		16"		
	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	
1905-06	680	Rs. 6,632	630.8	Rs. 44,489	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 51,121
1906-07	...	...	62.3	...	...	...	...	...	14,854

6. The year's work is much below that of the preceding year because all areas in this Circle requiring surveys on a large scale have been completed. In addition to the 62.3 square miles surveyed a skeleton survey of 140 linear miles of forest boundary on the scale 4"=1 mile was completed in the Shirpur, Sháháda and Taloda Ranges of the West Khándesh Division. The cost rates compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The year's expenditure for the reasons explained in para. 9 of the previous year's report is made up of charges for 12 months, June 1906 to May 1907, and therefore differ from the figures supplied by the Survey Office.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

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

7. *Preparation of Regular Working Plans.*—A Provisional Working Plan for the Babul Reserves of the Jámner, Bhusával and Edlabad Ranges of the East Khándesh Division comprising an area of 3 square miles was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 9486, dated 4th October 1906. A Working Plan for the fuel supply of the Lonávla and Khandála Sanitaria has been submitted for the approval and sanction of Government. The plan for working the Jámner Teak Forests of the East Khándesh Division was in the Press, while those for the Mahábleshvar Plateau Forests and for certain Kurans round Poona have been sent back to the compilers for revision. The organization of the Navápur Reserves of the West Khándesh Division was to be commenced by Mr Maitland-Kirwan during the hot weather, but his transfer to Sind prevented him from doing so. The Department is as yet not in a position to work the Akrani Forests owing to their inaccessible nature, consequently their organization has still to be put off. According to the programme sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 6107, dated 2nd October 1902, plans for the Chálisgaon Teak and Anjan Reserves, the Nándgaon Anjan Forests, the Workable Babul forests of all ranges of the Sholápur

Division and the Babul Reserves of the Níphád and Násik Ranges ought to have been ready during the year, but through want of a full-time organization officer during the District season of 1905 the work is still behind hand.

8. The staff of Surveyors under the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, and the different Divisional Officers laid out on the ground 427 compartments against 524 of the year before. The average cost per compartment is slightly less than that incurred during the preceding year.

9. *Control of Working Plans.*—To make closure more effective and convenient the felling sequence in Working Circle No. III of the Taloda-Sháháda West Working Plan has been with the sanction of Government conveyed in their Resolution No. 4271, dated 26th April 1907, in the Revenue Department, altered. Light grazing having been found to assist regeneration in exploited Babul areas in the Berars, orders to experiment in a few compartments were issued and given effect to in the Poona and Ahmednagar Divisions. In consequence of these orders a departure from the grazing prescriptions of the Babul Working Plans was made. No effect except that no harm had been done, was noted by the Divisional Forest Officer of Ahmednagar. The prescriptions of the remaining Working Plans were observed as far as practicable.

10. No plans will lapse within the next three years. The Provisional Plan for the Edlabad Anjan is the only one which has not been worked up to, this plan requires revision which will probably be done during the next cold weather.

(b)—PRELIMINARY WORKING PLAN REPORTS.

11. The Superintendent, Working Plans, received during the year a preliminary report on the Karád, Pátan and Shirála Teak Forests and after discussing the objections raised by the Divisional Forest Officer, Sátára, orders were issued for drawing up the final plan.

(c)—PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

12. As usual, the year's operations were confined to those provided for in the schemes submitted by Divisional Forest Officers with the exceptions that the project for the Mohomandli-Kárkhána Ghat road in the East Khándesh Division had to be abandoned as it was found impracticable, while in the Sholápur Division demarcation, plantation, &c., works were not carried out to their full extent owing to the sanctioned pasture areas not having been handed over to the Revenue Department before the close of the financial year.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

13. According to the suggestions made in the Chopda-Ráver-Yaval Working Plan certain roads had been proposed for construction during the year. The Divisional Forest Officer devoted special attention to considering the difficulties of construction and the utility of the roads when made, and it has been decided not to attempt their construction. In West Khándesh 2 bridle paths, 6 miles in length, one from Nágzari to Toranmal and the other from Toranmal to Zarar were made. In the Peint Range of the Násik Division 1 mile of the Thána-Bhavada Road *via* Kharshet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Gandola-Chaukada Road were newly built, and the gradients of the Ambewadi-Bhauri Road were improved in places, while 35 miles of previously made roads were repaired. The total expenditure incurred on these works was Rs. 3,050. *Vide* note below Form No. 67.

(b).—BUILDINGS.

14. A rest-house at Umarti in East Khándesh and a Forest Depôt at Yeoteshwar in Sátára as well as 11 new huts for guards were built and repairs to existing rest-houses, Forest Depôts and huts throughout the Circle were effected at a cost of Rs. 5,736.

(c).—OTHER WORKS.

15. Rupees 13 were spent on the sinking and repairing of wells in the East Khándesh Division and Rs. 63 were expended in the Násik Division for entertaining a watcher for the forest bungalow at Násik.

III.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a).—GENERAL PROTECTION.

16. There has been a slight increase in the number of offences during the year as compared with the average of those registered during the past three years, the figures being 13,987 against 13,111 the average. On the other hand a decrease of 263 offences has taken place during the year if a comparison is made with the number recorded in 1905-06. These results scarcely require comment. Including the 1,883 offences on hand at the close of the preceding year Divisional Forest Officers had 15,870 recorded offences to deal with; of these 852 were committed to criminal Courts, and 10,530 were compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act. In 2,220 cases the offenders could not be traced and orders had to be passed in 2,268 recently reported cases.

The subjoined is a comparison between cases disposed of during the year and the average for the three preceding years. It will be perceived that offences under all heads, except "Injury to forests by fire," have increased :—

Division.	A Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded.				C. Cases undetected.				Total.				Total.	
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	1906-07.	1905-06.
East Khándesh ...	4	35	83	20	7	203	544	119	93	50	10	1	104	288	637	140	1,109	1,062
West Khándesh ...	12	62	51	3	1	119	222	56	267	201	9	4	220	382	262	63	917	1,102
Násik ...	14	60	169	19	19	595	1,104	139	159	595	7	15	102	1,250	1,220	173	2,535	2,449
Ahmednagar ...	3	13	200	8	5	103	905	65	45	67	7	2	53	243	1,112	76	1,483	1,623
Poona ...	5	64	19	9	27	1,061	1,445	166	67	138	108	36	99	1,263	1,570	211	3,148	3,228
Sátara ...	1	8	26	11	62	534	2,035	187	113	152	101	3	170	994	2,212	201	3,583	3,366
Sholápur ...	...	4	8	1	5	49	205	79	26	6	...	...	31	53	273	60	442	579
Total ...	39	246	496	71	126	3,023	6,570	811	710	1,309	240	61	875	4,478	7,366	943	13,602	13,414
Average for past 3 years ...	71	252	471	87	127	2,477	6,411	635	727	1,068	101	55	925	3,796	6,983	777	12,482	...

18. Including the 213 cases pending at the close of 1905-06 there were 1,065 prosecutions during the year under report; of these 89 remained to be heard. Of the 976 cases disposed of 884 involving 2,067 culprits were successful and 246 persons implicated in 92 cases were acquitted. The percentage of acquittals, viz., 9.4 against 12.6 of the year gone by reflects credit both on the Divisional Forest Officers and their subordinates.

19. Money compensation amounting to Rs. 18,939 was accepted in 5,770 out of the 10,530 cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, Revenue Officers compounded only 5 offences. 5,721 cases were compounded for sums ranging between Re. 1 and Rs. 25; 41 for sums between Rs. 26 and Rs. 45; 2 for Rs. 46 and 2 for Rs. 48 and limit (Rs. 50) cases numbered 4 only. From this it is evident that Forest Officers used their powers with discretion. There were no offences for breaking the Game Rules. The C class or undetected cases numbered 2,230 against 1,991 of the previous year and against 1,951, the average.

(b)—PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

20. The usual precaution of burning fire-paths of various breadths was taken in all Divisions except Sholapur. As far as the East Khándesh Sâtpudâs are concerned, protective measures against fire have, the Divisional Forest Officer reports, failed almost entirely. The fire tracing work of the subordinates was on the whole good which is proved by the fact that Holkar's forests were burnt along the whole frontier early in March without the fires having crossed into British territory. The causes of the devastating outbreak of fire which took place in Khándesh Sâtpudâs at the end of April and the beginning of May are difficult to ascertain. In this fire practically the whole forest area was burnt from east to west and the flames aided by strong hot weather winds were impossible to extinguish, as no one could venture within yards of the flames. In West Khándesh in addition to the burning of fire-paths privileges Nos. IX (b), (c) and (d) of the North Tâpti Code as regards the Navâpur forests and Nos. IX (c) and (d) as regards the Umberpata have been suspended, so also as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11537 of 6th December 1906, the suspension of privileges of the villages surrounding the Deo Mogra Reserve was continued but the punishment does not seem to have had any satisfactory effect. In Nâsik 42 villages were punished by having their grazing fees doubled during the year. Of these 28 showed a clean sheet in consequence and the punishment has been withdrawn in their case.

21. Owing to above causes the area burnt during the year is, as compared with that burnt in the previous year, greater by 177,827 acres as will be seen from the following :—

Year.	Area under protection.	Failures.	Percentage burnt.	Expenditure.
1905-06	3,312,394	390,070	11·7	Rs. 4,428
1906-07	3,268,629	567,897	17·3	3,747

22. There were 875 fires during the year. Of these 29 were due to accidents (class A), 13 entered the forests by crossing the exterior fire lines (class B), 367 were due to carelessness, 16 were intentional and the origin of 450 was not traced. Statistics in the usual form are given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Division.	A.		B.		C.—Fires beginning inside the Reserve or fire traced area.																				Total. A, B & C.		
		Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire lines.		Owing to carelessness or accident.										By intentional firing.												
						By workmen employed in the forests by purchasers, cutters, &c.				By villagers, travellers, &c., passing through the Forests				By lightning or by fire balloons or by rab burning.				In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Mali-iciously fired.		Total.			Causes unknown.	
Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.			
1	East Khândesh	16	933	6	37,812	1	500	74	35,900	2	100	...	...	...	...	1	250	...	...	78	36,650	4	911	104	76,306			
2	West Khândesh	12	473	...	...	...	...	6	6,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9,776	...	...	13	14,900	195	429,296	220	444,531			
3	Nâsik	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	5	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	69	174	36,569	102	36,637			
4	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	317	...	...	15	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	915	5	41	53	953			
5	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,155	5	364	...	...	8	343	...	...	...	...	33	1,862	67	1,467	99	3,329			
6	Sâtâra	...	...	7	734	...	...	149	2,918	...	...	11	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	2,958	5	86	176	3,638			
7	Sholâpur	1	16	...	...	...	...	29	2,413	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,416	...	...	31	2,432			
	Total	29	1,422	13	38,566	2	501	319	48,529	9	472	43	698	8	343	8	9,020	...	...	183	59,569	150	468,349	875	567,897			

23. Prosecutions for setting fire to Forests were fewer, the number being 40 against 51 of the preceding year. Details in the prescribed form are furnished below, from which it will be seen that only 7 out of the total number were failures :—

Division.	Serial number of Offence.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence, whether careless or intentional.	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.	Year.
East Khândesh.	983	800	Carelessness.	Convicted.	I. F. Act. 25 (b)...	2 months' simple imprisonment and fine Rs. 125.	1905-06.
	1009	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 10	Do.
	667	150	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14 days' rigorous imprisonment.	Do.
	441	300	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 50.	Do.
	494	600	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	...	Do.
	5	2,050					
West Khândesh.	338	280	Carelessness.	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	730	3,300	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	9 months' rigorous imprisonment.	...
	732	924	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 do. do.	...
	898	100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 do. do. and fine Rs. 3.	...
	903	300	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15 days' do. and Rs. 6 damages.	...
	910	3,067	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 month's do. Rs. 5 do.	...
	398	1,400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 do. Rs. 5 do.	...
	358	30	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 60 or 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and Re. 1 damages.	...
	8	9,401					
Nâsik	2163	1,000	Carelessness.	Convicted.	25(b) ...	Fine Rs. 31	...
	2195	70	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	2220	10	Do. ...	Convicted.	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 4	...
	2317	1,525	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	2360	95	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 2	1905-06.
	2370	25	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 0-4-0	Do.
	2423	110	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10	Do.
	2430	35	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 0-4-0	Do.
	2432	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 0-8-0	Do.
	2563	5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	Do.
	2358	15	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 2	Do.
	2496	1,438	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 4	...
	1439	16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 6	...
	1344	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10	...
	1239	195	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...
	1149	2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 0-4-0	...
	1295	40	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 5	...
	1325	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 15	...
	1163	1½	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	19	4,614½					
Ahmednagar ...	803	40	Carelessness.	Acquitted.	...	...	1905-06.
	810	8	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	3 months' simple imprisonment and fine Rs. 20.	Do.
	1122	6	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	15 days' simple imprisonment and fine Rs. 15.	Do.
	3	54					
Poona	1852	50	Intentional.	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	1888	6/40	Carelessness.	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 2 + Rs. 4 damages	...
	2026	100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20 days' rigorous imprisonment	...
	2254	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fine Rs. 10 + Rs. 3 damages	...
	1929	250	Intentional.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10 + Rs. 6 do.	...
	5	600 6/40					

24. Subjoined is a statement in the prescribed form showing the progress made towards the protection of valuable forests needing continuous immunity from fire :—

Division.	Total forest area of the Division in charge of the Department.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 5 years.	Extent of forests naturally immune from fire.	Extent of fires burnt during the year.		
					Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acre.	Acre.		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
East Khândesh ...	498,468	498,468	9·8	...	18,523	57,783	76,306
West Khândesh ...	893,099	791,299	2·9	...	17,259	427,280	444,539
Nâsik ...	776,116	399,616	50·3	...	15,764	20,873	36,637
Ahmednagar ...	293,412	293,411	49·8	58,031	882	74	956
Poona ...	322,641	127,203	82·0	101,712	1,539	1,790	3,329
Sâtâra ...	392,847	292,278	90·1	100,569	2,399	1,299	3,698
Sholâpur ...	92,046	.....	...	...	...	2,432	2,432
Total ...	3,268,629	2,402,275	40·7	280,312	56,866	511,531	567,897

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

25. Of the entire forest area of 6,364 square miles, 1,324 square miles or 21 per cent. were entirely closed and 5,040 square miles (including pastures in charge of the Revenue Department) or 79 per cent. were allotted to grazing for different periods in the following proportions :—2,873 square miles or 45 per cent. were open to all animals throughout the year; 1,924 square miles or 30 per cent. were allotted to the grazing of bovine cattle during a part of the year, while all animals were allowed grazing in 243 square miles or 4 per cent. of the total area during a part of the year. The year's impoundings compare with the average of the past three years thus :—

Year.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Other animals.	Total.
1903-04 ...	45,642	5,839	33,290	43,051	716	128,568
1904-05 ...	75,564	10,990	44,953	53,005	862	185,374
1905-06 ...	54,428	9,418	57,731	56,648	1,328	179,553
Average ...	58,545	8,749	45,325	50,911	968	164,498
1906-07 ...	62,246	7,335	65,390	41,917	1,800	178,688

The year's impoundings very nearly approach those of last year but are greater than the average by 14,190. A smaller number of goats were impounded, but that of sheep has increased; the proportion of both with the total number 178,688 is 60 per cent. No cattle holding permits for grazing in open forests were impounded for straying in closed areas; instead of having their animals impounded the owners of 17,558 cattle preferred paying the forest grazing fees.

26. Twenty-two miles of new fencing was erected and 23 miles of old fencing was repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,443.

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

27. Forest guards did a good deal of climber cutting in the different divisions. Prickly-pear in Nâsik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sâtâra was eradicated and burnt at a cost of Rs. 1,861. The quantity destroyed amounted to 579,058 cubic feet.

28. The Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, reports that the work of constructing silt pockets was made by guards. "These were just a few stones put across small depressions in the ground and a lot of silt had been prevented from being washed down into the fields below. A lot of the places where dams had been erected in the previous year were visited by the Divisional Forest Officer; a few had been washed away, but the majority had remained. These

held up a large amount of silt and were in many places quite filled with self-sown seedlings, and there was barely one of these dams visited that had not several self-sown seedlings in it."

IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

29. Natural reproduction from self-sown seed in the Satpudas of East and West Khándesh owing to the extensive forest fires and to tall grass in unburnt areas was generally poor. In the evergreen region along the Sahyadris regeneration is assured where brushwood and grass are prohibited from being cut for rab. In the semi-evergreen and deciduous forests regeneration is not so satisfactory as might be expected mainly on account of want of protection in the past. Dams or Tals erected along water courses have also aided natural reproduction to some extent in the Ahmednagar Division as has already been remarked in the preceding paragraph. Natural reproduction from stools and coppice shoots is nearly everywhere excellent.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

(i) *Regular Plantations.*

30. Of the 7,187 acres of regular plantations existing at the close of the year 1905-06, some 3,125 acres had to be abandoned during the year owing to failures. During the year a small additional area of 339 acres was taken in hand. Thus the area of regular plantations on the 30th June 1907 stood at 4,401 acres. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 893 for creation and Rs. 1,140 for upkeep. Information required by columns 9 and 10 of Form No. 61 is not yet available. Of the 339 acres treated during the year 39 acres in the Násik Division were worked on the system of agriculture combined with forestry. The results are so far satisfactory. The remaining areas were sown with babul and other seeds after having been full or furrow ploughed. The results in this case also are good.

(ii) *Cultural Operations.*

31. During the year 7,795 acres were operated on under the usual methods at a costs of Rs. 4,831. Cultural operations in the babul areas beyond the flood line have not been successful for the past 8 or 9 years owing to the insufficiency of moisture in the subsoil. The Central Nursery at Mánjri has been abandoned and the land handed over to the Military authorities for a dairy farm.

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

32. Nothing worth mentioning beyond the weeding of a few babul plantations was done during the year.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

33. The following experiments were made during the year:—102 acres were given out for the extension of the system of plantations under the system of agriculture combined with forestry in the Násik Division, plantations under this system having done excellently in the fuel and fodder reserves. The experiment of giving out land for cultivation in the Poona Division was continued on a small scale. 145 acres in Junnar and 25 acres in Purandhar were thus tried. The plots thus sown last year do not show good results as only 200 teak and 50 nimb seedlings are said to have survived on about 150 acres out of the 185 acres experimented on. In Ghera Purandhar 25 acres of land were given for cultivation on condition that lantana should be eradicated. Last year this shrub was removed from 13 acres of forest and the land subsequently ploughed and sown.

34. Para and Ceara Rubber seed was obtained from Ceylon and tried in the forests of Junnar and Haveli. The Para apparently failed to germinate. The seed was probably from immature trees. A few of the Ceara plants are thriving in the Hewra Nursery.

V.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

35. *Clear Fellings.*—Regeneration in babul areas worked during previous years not having been assured, the year's fellings were confined to river-side coupes in which chances of failure to re-stock the area are few. Thirty-four such coupes comprising an area of 351 acres were worked against 77 with an area of 903 acres.

36. *Improvement Fellings.*—To supply firewood to the visitors and residents at Mahábleshwar 61,700 cubic feet of firewood was cut under improvement fellings in the forests of Mahábleshwar, Birwádi and Mettalia of the Mahábleshwar Range in the Sátára Division.

37. *Selection Fellings.*—In West Khándesh 40 coupes of an aggregate area of 8,698 acres were subjected to this class of fellings either by departmental agency or through purchasers. According to the provisions of the Below Ghát Working Plan 23 coupes comprising 2,693 acres were worked partly departmentally and partly by purchasers. About 500 acres of the Pendshet Forests in the Ahmednagar Division were sold to a contractor for Rs. 500 for the exploitation of mature defective trees for firewood.

38. *Coppice Fellings.*—These occurred under the prescriptions of sanctioned Working Plans in the East Khándesh, Násik and Poona Divisions where 137 coupes extending over an area of 14,999 acres were either sold standing to contractors or were exploited departmentally. In the Sátára Division, for which no Working Plan has yet been sanctioned, coppice fellings were made under departmental agency in the Teak Forests in accordance with the provisions of the preliminary Working Plan drawn up by the late Mr. Fagan, and produced 49,674 timber pieces and 134,491 cubic feet of firewood. Many more coupes were marked and put on the market according to Working Plan provisions, but purchasers did not come forward to buy them, either because they contained practically no saleable material or were situated in very inaccessible localities. For the same reasons it was not profitable to work them departmentally.

39. *Unregulated Fellings.*—In East Khándesh a small quantity of green Tiwas (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*) was sold on permit and deadwood was removed on fees at Re. 1 or annas 8 per cart-load according to the quality and a revenue of Rs. 10,371 was realized. In West Khándesh a revenue of Rs. 21,182 was realized by the sale of 204,796 cubic feet of wood derived from the royalty trees worked out from the survey numbers in the Návápur, Nandurbár and Pimpalner Ranges. In the Násik Division 53,215 royalty trees of 4 kinds, valued at Rs. 19,081, and in Sátára 112 trees of two kinds, worth Rs. 112, were cut from malki and rabi lands.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

40. Minor products detailed in Form No. 63 were disposed of and worked under the usual systems. There were no famine fodder operations during the year; the sum of Rs. 31,578 credited to this head represents adjustments of the value of the grass supplied during the previous year. Grass and grazing revenue of the year stood at Rs. 349,852 against Rs. 329,381 of the past year. The increase is due to greater collections of grazing fees in consequence of a change in the mode of collecting and to better prices having been obtained for grass in valuable kurans and fuel and fodder reserves.

41. *Further utilization of Minor Products.*—As recorded in paragraph 46 of the previous year's report 3,412 cwts. of mhowra seed (*Bassia latifolia*) were collected departmentally and sold for Rs. 17,060.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

42. The reasons for using departmental agency were that in some cases it was necessary owing to the provisions of Working Plans, in others it was necessary because contractors could not be found to buy the coupes standing. Of

the 4,315,149 cubic feet extracted during the year, 22·5 or 971,046 cubic feet were felled through departmental agency. All departmental works were of the ordinary nature. The felled material was stacked in or near the coupes and sold to purchasers who made their own arrangements for its removal. There are no permanent sale depôts and none are required in this Circle.

43. A contrast between two years revenue derived from timber and other produce worked departmentally is as under :—

					1905-06.	1906-07.	Difference.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	...	...	...	...	58,924	46,561	—12,363
Fuel	...	...	...	...	4,557	5,879	+1,322
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	21	— 7	—14
Sandalwood	...	...	...	...	.....	37	+ 37
Other produce	...	...	...	...	2,32,202	55,746	—1,76,456
Total					2,95,704	1,08,216	1,87,488

44. The fall under timber is due to fewer coupes having been worked departmentally. The increase under fuel is due to the working of dead babul trees in the Poona Division. Absence of famine fodder works accounts for the fall in revenue from other produce.

(ii) *Purchasers.*

45. The permit system is extensively in force in the two divisions of Khândesh and in consequence a special establishment is entertained and posted at the chief outlets there. In other divisions permits are issued by Range Forest Officers, the working being light. Revenue from timber and other produce exploited by purchasers stood at Rs. 5,54,865 against Rs. 4,94,572 of the previous year.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

46. Right and Privilege holders removed or consumed forest produce of the value of Rs. 32,762 against Rs. 41,098 of the preceding year.

(iv) *Free grants.*

47. Free grants of wood and bamboos valued at Rs. 2,953 as compared with the grants valued at Rs. 2,505 of the previous year were made during the year. Of the former amount Rs. 658 represent the value of firewood given to Kaikadis, a criminal class living in the Sholâpur District, who have been induced by the Collector to settle down to cultivating land in "Reserved Forests."

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

48. The outturn by volume, quantity or value together with the agency of exploitation is given below. The average yield per square mile is based on the area actually in charge of the Department.

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed.						Bamboos.
		Timber.	Value.	Fuel.	Value.	Total.		
						Wood.	Value.	
East Khândesh	Government	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	No.
	Purchasers	53	6	3,156	211	3,209	217	.....
	Free grants	662,295	18,240	530,103	17,741	1,192,400	35,951	1,153,375
	Right-holders	7,200	800	.....	.....	7,200	800	1,900
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Khândesh	Government	244,959	30,750	41,380	263	286,339	31,018	.....
	Purchasers	631,096	27,135	547,690	22,237	1,078,886	49,372	231,011
	Free grants	2,116	235	.....	.....	2,116	235	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	777,801	58,160	589,070	22,505	1,306,871	80,655	234,011

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed.						Bamboos.
		Timber.	Value.	Fuel.	Value.	Total.		
						Wood.	Value.	
Nasik	Government	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	No.
	Purchasers	31,352	594	328,911	963	358,263	1,527	.....
	Free grants	44,536	24,459	35,040	13,801	79,576	37,760	150,616
	Right-holders	866	100	.....	.....	866	100	.....
	Total	76,754	25,123	361,951	14,264	439,705	39,387	150,616
Ahmednagar	Government	.....	.....	6,550	372	6,550	372	628
	Purchasers	108,484	1,334	213,121	3,141	321,585	4,475	7,299
	Free grants	377	23	.....	.....	377	23	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	108,861	1,367	219,671	3,513	328,512	4,870	8,127
Poona	Government	33,827	4,868	18,338	923	57,155	5,791	.....
	Purchasers	34,877	3,844	549,957	20,476	584,634	24,320	13,756
	Free grants	8,529	912	.....	.....	8,529	912	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	82,033	9,624	568,285	21,399	650,318	31,023	18,756
Satara	Government	50,529	10,880	208,968	3,111	259,495	13,491	.....
	Purchasers	1,050	163	7,953	159	9,003	322	44,703
	Free grants	1,071	200	.....	.....	1,071	200	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	36,180	1,809	36,180	1,809	.....
	Total	52,650	10,743	253,099	5,079	305,749	15,785	44,703
Sholapur	Government	.....	.....	5	1	5	1	.....
	Purchasers	201	81	18,324	2,467	18,530	2,468	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	3,655	658	3,655	658	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	201	81	21,984	3,126	22,185	3,157	.....
Famine Fodder	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All Divisions combined.	Government	365,750	46,599	605,296	5,879	971,046	52,477	833
	Purchasers	1,381,919	75,206	1,902,190	79,522	3,284,114	1,54,728	1,638,790
	Free grants	20,159	2,270	3,655	658	23,814	2,923	1,900
	Right-holders	.....	.....	36,180	1,809	36,180	1,809	.....
	Total	1,767,828	1,24,074	2,547,321	87,868	4,315,149	2,11,942	1,641,518

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed—continued.			Average outturn per Square Mile of all Forests.					
		Value.	Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.	Timber.		Bamboos.		Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.
					Quantity.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khândesh	Government	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	10,559	1,042	73,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	11,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	10,584	1,332	85,255	1,554	47	1,521	13	2	109
West Khândesh	Government	.....	16,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	2,300	7,378	1,03,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	10,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,300	24,148	1,19,663	980	58	17	2	17	81
Nasik	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	3,669	5,196	57,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	1,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,668	5,196	58,907	362	82	124	3	4	49
Ahmednagar	Government	25	7,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	126	3,113	24,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	151	10,918	24,637	717	2	16	.....	23	53
Poona	Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchasers	223	1,828	33,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Right-holders	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	223	2,968	33,441	1,290	61	37	.....	5	66

Division.	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed—continued.			Average outturn per Square Mile of all Forests.					
		Value.	Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.	Timber.		Bamboos.		Minor produce, Value.	Grass and grazing, Value.
					Quantity.	Value.	No.	Value.		
Sítára	Government	Rs. —33	Rs. 55	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Purchasers	197	13,518	33,213	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	1,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	165	14,660	33,213	497	26	73	...	24	54
Sholápur	Government	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	...	1,135	24,883	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,151	24,886	154	22	...	...	8	173
Famine Fodder	Government	...	...	30,809	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	30,809	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Divisions combined.	Government	—7	24,636	30,809	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	17,073	33,210	3,48,652	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right-holders	...	2,487	30,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	17,091	60,633	4,10,811	845	41	321	3	11	60

49. All the transactions were from "Reserved Forests." The important item of "Major Products" is "Teak" but its quantity cannot be given. Of the "Minor Products" the most important are Hirda, Shikakai, Rosha grass and Mhowra seed which fetched a revenue of Rs. 45,549 or 78·4 per cent. of the total revenue of Rs. 58,027.

50. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,53,318 incurred under A—Conservancy and Works, Rs. 51,150 or 33·3 per cent. were devoted to the management of State Forests.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

51. Financially the year has been a prosperous one as compared with the results of the preceding year.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Less.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ments.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1905-06	8,33,815	3,45,839	3,67,537	7,13,376	1,19,939	...
1906-07	7,06,827	1,53,318	3,94,219	5,47,537	1,59,290	...
Difference	—1,26,488	—1,92,521	+ 26,682	—1,65,839	+ 39,351	...

Famine Fodder figures requiring to be excluded from the above for the purpose of showing ordinary working results are :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.		
		A.	B.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	2,30,291	1,93,657	1,543	1,95,200
1906-07	31,578	14,907	11	14,918

Deducting therefore these figures the normal working results stand thus :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Less.
		A.	B.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1905-03 ...	6,03,024	1,52,182	3,65,994	5,18,176	84,848	...
1906-07 ...	6,75,233	1,38,411	3,94,208	5,32,619	1,42,614	...
Difference ...	+72,209	-13,771	+28,214	+14,443	+57,766	...

The year's results and the average of the preceding 5 years contrast as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Less.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ments.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ...	2,86,224	1,40,246	3,63,420	5,03,666	...	2,17,442
1902-03 ...	3,52,048	1,42,747	3,69,443	5,12,190	...	1,60,142
1903-04 ...	4,33,970	1,57,759	3,48,727	5,06,486	...	72,516
1904-05 ...	5,11,186	2,47,288	3,73,399	6,20,687	...	1,09,501
1905-06 ...	8,33,315	3,45,839	3,67,537	7,13,376	1,19,939	...
Average ...	4,83,345	2,06,776	3,64,505	5,71,281	23,988	1,11,920
Deduct—Average on account of Famine Fodder ...	55,882	61,731	520	62,251	...	6,369
Net ...	4,27,463	1,45,045	3,63,985	5,09,030	23,988	1,05,551
1906-07—Net ...	6,75,233	1,38,411	3,94,208	5,32,619	1,42,614	...
Difference ...	+2,47,770	-6,634	+30,223	+23,589	2,24,181	...

52. It will therefore be seen that the year's revenue including famine fodder figures is less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,26,488 and excluding famine fodder receipts, it is greater than that of the previous year by Rs. 72,209 and by Rs. 2,47,770 than the net average of the previous five years 1901-02 to 1905-06. The ordinary expenditure is greater than that of 1905-06 by Rs. 14,443 and by Rs. 23,589 than the average for the same period. Reasons in favour of or against the deviations will be found in the following paragraphs.

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

Head.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Difference more or less in 1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber ...	1,07,053	1,21,805	+14,752
II.—Firewood ...	77,650	85,401	+7,751
III.—Bamboos ...	16,107	17,066	+959
IV.—Grazing and Fodder grass including Famine Fodder ...	5,66,443	3,80,662	-1,80,781
V.—Other Produce ...	28,023	58,146	+30,123
VI.—Drift and confiscated ...	1,925	2,515	+590
VII.—Miscellaneous ...	41,114	41,232	+118
Total ...	8,33,315	7,06,827	-1,26,488

During the year there were practically no famine fodder operations. The small revenue that appears under this head represents late adjustments of the value of supplies of grass made during the preceding year. If the famine fodder revenue is taken out, the net results exhibit an increase of nearly 12 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. All sources have contributed towards this increase. Good prices were obtained for timber and firewood coupes. A slight change in the manner of paying grazing fees found favour with the villagers, who readily paid the fees for their animals. Revenue from "Other Produce" shows an increase of Rs. 30,123 over last year's figures, because Hirda and Shikekai sold in the Sâtara Division at increasing prices. In the Ahmednagar Division a new system of collecting Hirda was introduced and worked fairly well. Mhowra fruit (*Bassia latifolia*) collected departmentally in West Khândesh was put on the market for the first time and fetched a revenue of Rs. 17,059.

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

Budget Heads.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>A.—Conservancy and Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	86,832	28,647	...	58,185
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers ...	14,859	19,169	4,310	...
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce ...	26	29	3	...
IV.—Revenue from forests and not managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government ...	3,827	3,805	...	522
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant ...	10,876	1,238	...	9,638
VII.—Communications and Buildings ...	10,502	8,644	...	1,858
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and extension of forests ...	91,471	49,425	...	42,046
IX.—Miscellaneous ...	1,27,446	42,861	...	84,585
Total, A.—Conservancy and Works ...	3,45,839	1,53,318	4,313	1,96,834
Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	1,92,521
<i>B.—Establishments.</i>				
I.—Salaries ...	3,11,887	3,34,444	22,557	...
II.—Travelling allowances ...	36,813	41,001	4,188	...
III.—Contingencies ...	18,837	18,774	...	63
Total ...	3,67,557	3,94,219	26,745	63
Grand Total ...	7,13,376	5,47,537	31,058	1,96,897
Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	1,65,839

The total expenditure is thus Rs. 5,47,537 against Rs. 7,13,376 of the year gone by and exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,65,839.

Following is an explanation in support of the important deviations under each head between the two years:—

A I—Rs. 58,185.—Absence of Famine Fodder Operations is the cause of the decrease.

A II + Rs. 4,310.—More payments of remuneration to village officers,

A V—Rs. 522. —Less payment of shares to Rakhwaldars.

A VI — Rs. 9,638.—No purchases of stores for Famine Fodder works.

A VII — Rs. 1,858. —Some of the roads suggested in the sanctioned Working Plans were not made owing to the prohibitive cost required for their construction.

A VIII — Rs. 42,046.—Less expenditure on Forest surveys and also economy in other works account for the decrease.

A IX — Rs. 84,585.—There were no payments for Railway freight for Famine Fodder.

B I + Rs. 22,557 } Increase in the scale of pay of Imperial officers
and payments of conveyance allowance to
B II + Rs. 4,188. } establishments on account of plague have
caused the increase.

55. The financial results of the several divisions and their comparison with those of the preceding year are given below :—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	1,984	570	36,798	37,465	...	...	34,814	36,915
Working Plans, Central Circle ...	3	...	11,203	14,426	...	...	11,200	14,426
East Khândesh ...	1,36,627	1,33,875	60,098	63,401	76,529	70,474	...	...
West Khândesh ...	1,64,272	2,17,837	67,022	82,887	97,250	134,950	...	...
Nâsik ...	1,14,675	1,09,540	72,028	83,798	42,647	25,742	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	38,962	46,650	51,296	59,079	...	...	12,334	12,429
Poona ...	64,677	70,259	77,577	73,656	...	...	12,900	3,397
Sâtara ...	58,256	66,660	65,861	75,364	...	...	7,605	8,704
Sholâpur ...	23,568	29,858	25,172	27,669	...	2,189	1,604	...
Forest Surveys ...	...	...	51,121	14,854	...	...	51,121	14,854
Famine Fodder ...	2,30,291	31,578	1,95,200	14,918	35,091	16,660	...	...
Total ...	8,33,315	7,06,827	7,13,376	5,47,537	2,51,517	2,50,015	2,35,634	90,725

The year's expenditure including Famine Fodder figures bears a proportion of 77·4 per cent. of the revenue, and excluding Famine Fodder this proportion is slightly greater, *viz.*, 78·8. In 1905-06 the proportion was 85·9 per cent. with Famine Fodder results and without them it was 83·6. The net average financial results for the quinquennial period 1901-02 to 1905-06 show that the expenditure was 19 per cent. in excess of the receipts.

I.

Value of Stock—

On 1st July 1906	...	...	Rs. 54,468
30th June 1907	...	...	„ 71,664

Difference in favour of the year ... 17,496

II.

		By disbursements.	On account of Revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.
Value of outstandings—			
On 1st July 1906	...	12,191	1,227
On 30th June 1907	...	18,958	104
Difference	...	+ 6,767	—1,123

It is satisfactory to note that outstandings on account of Revenue have considerably decreased. Outstandings by disbursements on the other hand have increased owing to the departmental collection of Mhowra seed.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

56. Two new Assistant Conservators from Cooper's Hill College were added to the list of Imperial Officers.

The strength of the Imperial and Provincial Officers at commencement and close of the year was as under :—

Year.	Imperial.			Provincial.				
	Conservator of Forests.	Deputy Conservators.	Assistant Conservators.	Extra Deputy Conservators.	Extra Assistant Conservators.			
					1st Grade, Rs. 350.	2nd Grade, Rs. 300.	3rd Grade, Rs. 250.	4th Grade, Rs. 200.
1905-06 ...	1	6	1	...	1	...	2	4
1906-07 ...	1	5	2	...	1	...	1	4

57. The subordinate Protective staff was strengthened by one Ranger recruited from Dehra Dun. The clerical staff remained unaltered both in respect of strength and scale of pay. The reorganization proposals returned by Government for certain modifications were re-submitted towards the close of the year.

58. The work of the Divisional Forest Officers and their assistants was on the whole good and merits approbation.

59. The co-operation of Revenue Officers in the interests of the Forest Department was readily afforded and cordial relations were maintained between the Departments.

60. The members of the office establishments in all offices including that of the Conservator worked well.

61. Nothing further regarding Vidyadhar Mahadev has transpired during the year. The forgery case touched upon in paragraph 65 of the previous year's report was not finished during the year. Gangadhar Mahadev Devarchauki, Range Forest Officer, Chálisgaon, was placed under suspension in connection with certain frauds brought to light by Mr. Bhatkal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. Narayen Keshav Nene, Range Forest Officer, Shirpur, was also suspended on account of extensive frauds in the Taloda Range of which he was Range Forest Officer. He has been criminally prosecuted. The case was pending when the year closed. Besides one Depôt Officer and three Forest Guards were prosecuted for various charges. The case against the former was committed to the Sessions Court, while the latter were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment extending over different periods and fined. With these exceptions the conduct of the Protective staff was fairly satisfactory. Several Rangers have been specially mentioned for good work by their Divisional Forest Officers.

62. Casualties were fewer during the year, being 22 against 29 of the year before.

63. Of the total number of 1,477 Guards 8 retired, 17 resigned the service and 35 were either summarily dismissed or superseded.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

64. The tripartite classification of the Sholápur Division was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 9910 of the 19th October 1906 and the sanctioned "Pasture Forests" were handed over to the Revenue Department.

Forest Instruction.

65. Mr. N. E. Shrigley, a passed student from the Dehra Dun College, was posted to the Násik Division as a 4th grade Ranger. M. D. Damle, a stipendiary student sent for training in 1906, was removed by the Director as he was declared unfit to profit by further instruction at the College. He was obliged to refund by monthly instalments of Rs. 50 each the cost of his training. During the year A. U. Young and L. V. Gonsalves were sent up to the College as stipendiary students. No private students were sent to Dehra Dun from this Circle.

66. The civil suit filed two years' ago for the recovery of Rs. 465-5-8 from Mr. N. S. Rajwade was decided during the year in favour of Government, but Mr. Rajwade has appealed to the High Court and the recovery of the amount has been withheld pending the disposal of the appeal.

Hunting and Shooting Licenses.

67. During the year 43 licences lapsed and 51 new licences were issued from this Circle. The rules are reported to be well observed by the holders.

68. The writer of the report controlled the Circle throughout the year and also had during the early part of the year charge of the Working Plans Division in addition to his own duties.

69. A tour of inspection was made in the district season when all the Divisional offices were inspected. All the important plantations, fellings and other works of improvement were visited.

70. The following are extracts from the Collector's minutes on the Divisional reports:—

Mr. Simcox writes on East Khándesh Report:—

As to wire fencing, I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Newman and hope that something may be done to have the wire removed.

I also agree with him as to the necessity for the provision of quarters.

As to roads, I think a beginning might be made from Ráver to Pál. If the Forest Department were to construct the road in Forest limits, I could get the remainder done by the District Local Board. There is practically no pass between Chopda and Ráver, but I think that if we made an effort to construct roads from Ráver to Pál and Chopda to Devjhiri, with the ultimate object of connecting Devjhiri and Pál, we should be benefiting both Forest and public. I suggest that the Ráver-Pál section be undertaken first, because Ráver is a station near the forest which has not the Tápti river between it and the forest. Both the Yával and Chopda forests have the Tápti between them and the Railway.

Mr. Ghosal writes on West Khándesh Report:—

I have been only a short time in this District and even in that time I have been fully impressed with two facts, *viz.*, the necessity for an increased forest staff and the desirability of curtailing the privileges to a great extent.

I made a rapid tour this year in May throughout this District and was struck by the fact that there was hardly a single forest that was not burnt. The withdrawal of a few privileges only or even of all the privileges without a sufficient staff for enforcing the restrictions is of no use. For instance, I believe most of the privileges were withdrawn as far as the Deo Mogra reserve is concerned, but that reserve, though it has not a single habitation inside it, was repeatedly fired. As soon as one fire was put out a fresh one was discovered, till practically the whole of that valuable forest was burnt as usual.

The numerous frauds committed by forest officers and contractors as regards cutting of timber also prove the necessity for an increased staff.

The Divisional Forest Officer and my Sub-Divisional Officers all are agreed in holding that a revision of the Forest Settlement in this District is necessary. In Nawápur, for instance, the area under Forest might be increased and in Shirpur reduced. I hope to submit a further report on this point later on.

Mr. Moore writes on Násik Report:—

As regards paragraph 19 of the report, there is no doubt that there is a strong feeling against the Forest Department in the Nándgaon Táluka, and where this has manifested itself in incendiarism the undersigned has supported the department by increasing the grazing fees as a general punishment to the neighbourhood.

Paragraphs 22 and 23 of the report refer to the enormous increase in cattle poundings (especially in the Nándgaon Táluka) over last year, nearly 50 per cent. The Range Forest Officer of Nándgaon, who has, it is noted with regret, been subjected to personal violence, has in the undersigned's opinion allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion.

But it is also a fact that too much of the Táluka is comprised within Forest limits. The Táluka forests should be re-demarcated.

Apart from Nándgaon, the administration of the Forest Department in this district has been conducted during 1906-07 with steadiness and fair success.

Mr. Orr writes on Ahmednagar Report :—

The experiment of introducing the Berar system of assisting regeneration by allowing light grazing in exploited areas of this district was found to do no harm and it might well be continued.

Though the number of fires has increased from 27 in 1905-06 to 53 in 1906-07, yet the area affected was far less than what it was in 1905-06, or the normal. Improvement in this direction is attributed to the vigilance of the Forest subordinate establishment in extinguishing fires at their commencement at the foot of the hills. These fires are now definitely traced to rab burning in the Dangs or parching of corn by villagers in their fields close to Forest boundaries in the Desh. Of the 53 fires, no less than 45 remained undetected, 5 were compounded and the accused in the remaining three were prosecuted.

It is regrettable to find that funds were not available for the continuance in 1906-07 of the schemes of erecting dams with large boulders across water-courses, which was specially tried in 1905-06 as a relief measure to provide famine work near the homes of the Kolis and Thakurs of Akola Dangs, and which has proved very efficacious in forming silt beds full of self-grown seedlings. Funds should be made available every year, for erecting new dams and repairing old ones departmentally. The special Mámlatdár for the preparation of programme of village famine works has instructions to find out suitable places for these works in Forest areas.

The most interesting development of the year was the experiment of departmental collection of Hirda in 9 villages of the Rájur Range on the savkar's system of advances described in paragraph 59 of Divisional Forest Officer's Report. The excellent results obtained warrant the extension of the system to more villages in future. From these 9 villages alone 246 khandis were brought in, while the largest amount of Hirda collected in any of the last 25 years from 32 villages in the Rájur Range was only 137 khandis.

Mr. Carmichael writes on Poona Report :—

The fire protection results are satisfactory, the highest percentage of failure being 3.3 per cent. in Haveli Táluka. In the cases that were sent up for prosecution the Magistrates passed very light sentences. There were no complaints that the villagers did not assist in putting out the fires, and in some instances they rendered useful service.

Proposals were submitted during the year for the disforestment of all the forests in the Eastern Tálukas except some of the riverain babul areas. If the scheme is carried out the energies of the staff could be concentrated on the more important forests in the west which at present do not get sufficient attention. The financial results will not be favourable at first and the present deficit may be increased, but the ultimate benefit both to Government and to the people will, it is hoped, more than compensate for this.

The financial results of the year's working are better than they ever have been, but this is mainly due, firstly, to the saving obtained by the closing of the nursery, and, secondly, to a cause that cannot be regarded with satisfaction, namely, the sale of babul trees that have been killed by the drought.

Mr. Arthur writes on Sátára Report :—

Mr. Wilkins has devoted his personal attention to the revision of the grazing arrangements throughout the District. The opinion on his proposals of the Divisional Officers concerned has been called for. The undersigned has provisionally sanctioned Mr. Wilkins' scheme subject to any variations that may be found necessary on the Divisional Officer's reports.

The phenomenal increase in receipts during the past two years as shown in the table appended to paragraph 77 of the report is worthy of notice. If there had not been an increase of over Rs. 6,000 under "Establishment" owing to the higher salary of the Divisional Forest Officer for the time being, receipts and expenditure would have almost balanced.

Whatever the financial results of working the Sátára forests, however, the undersigned would deprecate the importance of the Division being judged on financial considerations. The Division contains the sources of four large rivers and the most important hill station in the Presidency. On these, if on no other grounds, the undersigned submits that the Division is an important one and should continue to be in the charge of an officer of the Imperial Forest Service.

As in the previous year the relations between the officers of the Revenue and the Forest Departments have been generally harmonious, and there has been none of the bickering between Mámlatdárs and Range Forest Officers which is so prejudicial to effective administration.

The undersigned wishes to take this opportunity of again respectfully drawing the attention of Government to the measures most needed to render the work of the Department more efficient, namely, (1) an increase in the scale of pay corresponding to that recently sanctioned in the case of the Police, and (2) a reduction by five years in the service qualifying for pension.

The average Beat Guard's duties are beyond comparison more arduous than those of the average Police Constable. They are also of such a nature that the more conscientious he is in their discharge the more unpopular he is among the people. It is surely an anomaly then that his pay, fixed at a time when prices were very much lower than they are now, is such as no cooly would accept. The pay of the lowest grade is indeed hardly a living wage. And a prospective pension loses some of its attraction when the length of qualifying service is so fixed that few live to enjoy it.

The undersigned desires both to endorse the encomiums bestowed by the Divisional Forest Officer on his subordinates, and to express his appreciation of the administration of Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Wilkins, and of the zeal with which Mr. Bourke, who has been placed in a position of great responsibility exceptionally early in his service, has applied himself to his task.

W. A. TALBOT,

Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Conservator's Office, C. C.,

Poona, 15th October 1907.

*Below Letter No. 2501, dated the 15th October 1907, from the
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.*

No. R.-3755 OF 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :
Poona, 20th November 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. It is satisfactory to note that the Department again worked at a profit during the year under report.

3. The progress of demarcation work in this circle, on the slowness of which Government commented in paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 8343 dated the 22nd August 1907, has been slower than in 1905-06, only 142 square miles being demarcated as against 227 in the previous year. No explanation of the retardation has been afforded.

4. The number of forest offences registered during the year under report was 263 less than in 1905-06, but exceeded the triennial average by 876. Sixty-six per cent of the cases were compounded and resort to the Criminal Courts made in 17 per cent only of the cases.

5. The forest area burnt has risen from 390,070 acres in 1905-06 to 567,897 acres in 1906-07 and West Khándesh is debited with no less than 444,539 acres burnt. This district is inhabited for the most part by Bhils and wild tribes, who have their habitations close to the forests and either fire them accidentally or more often deliberately in order to facilitate the search for wild roots, rats and other vermin. The practice is difficult to stop and the Acting Commissioner agrees with Mr. Ghosal that the provision of sufficient protective staff should precede any proposals for the withdrawal of forest privileges.

6. The number of cattle impounded continues to be high : it exceeded the average of the preceding 3 years by 14,190. Sixty per cent of the total impoundings related to sheep and goats. An increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of cattle impounded is reported from Násik, especially from the Nándgaon Táluka. The Acting Commissioner begs to support Mr. Moore's proposal for the re-demarcation of the forests in that táluka. Complaints as regards the comparatively large area under forest in this táluka were prevalent when undersigned was in charge as Assistant Collector from 1888-1890 and it is believed that a portion of the area containing scrub jungle might be surrendered without seriously affecting forest revenue and with the advantage of securing the contentment of the country-side.

W. DODERET,
Commissioner, C. D.

No. 4027 of 1907-08.

From

HUGH MURRAY, Esq.,
Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp, via Belgaum, 2nd October 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Southern Circle for the Forest year 1906-07, together with its usual appendices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MURRAY,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Through

The Commissioner, Southern Division.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE
SOUTHERN CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

The alterations in area are shown in the following statement* :—

Class of Forest.			Area on 1st July 1906.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1907.
			Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Reserved	...	...	4,050	195	1	4,244
Protected	...	...	442	...	96	346
Total			4,492	195	97	4,590

2. The principal changes are shown as follows by Divisions :—

Kánara Northern Division.—2 acres of Reserved Forest were disforested and 416 acres deducted owing to rectification of previous errors.

Kánara Southern Division.—117 square miles 621 acres of Protected Forests disforested in 1904 were resettled and made Reserved. 15 square miles 258 acres in Sirsi originally notified as Protected but in respect of which the full enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of the Forest Act had been previously made were converted into Reserved. Isolated numbers throughout the Division to the extent of 3 square miles 454 acres were settled and added to Reserved Forest and 4 square miles 78 acres deducted owing to rectification of errors. 39 acres of Protected Forest were disforested for various purposes and 59 acres added for the purpose of making garden assignments. 17 square miles of Protected Forest in Sirsi and Mundgod were converted into Reserved Forest.

Kánara Western Division.—In Kumta 13 square miles 359 acres and in Honávar 26 square miles 250 acres of Protected were converted into Reserved Forest. 8 square miles 494 acres of individual survey numbers previously notified under section 4 were finally settled and added to Reserved, while 3 square miles 495 acres were deducted owing to rectification of previous errors. 39 acres of Reserved Forest were disforested for various purposes. The Protected Forest area decreased by 78 square miles 597 acres, of which 38 square miles 402 acres is accounted for by rectification of previous errors, the bulk of the remainder being converted into Reserved Forest.

Dhárwár Division.—26 acres 6 gunthas were added to Reserved Forest.

Bijápur Division.—An addition of 1 square mile 202 acres was made to Reserved Forest in respect of some land which was inadvertently omitted from the original notification under section 19. 243 acres were disforested as by mistake they had been given out for cultivation in spite of their previous notification as Reserved Forest.

*NOTE.—The Kolába Division having been transferred to the Northern Circle from the 1st of July 1906, the figures for that Division are excluded from this statement and from all other statements in the report.

3. The conversion of Protected into Reserved Forests is proceeding rapidly in Kánara where it is proposed to restrict the former to the small assignments made for garden cultivation, known locally as "bettas." In the other Divisions, with the exception of 11 square miles in Belgaum over which Government does not possess full proprietary rights, the whole of the forest area is Reserved.

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

4. The Forest Settlement Officer Mr. G. Laird MacGregor, I. C. S., did a good year's work in Kánara and has now practically completed the field work for the whole district.

5. The field work and proceedings in 72 villages of Ankola, 10 of Sirsi and 4 of Yellápur, originally settled in 1878-1880 and now under revision, have been completed. In the 90 villages of Sirsi, the field work of which was completed last season, enquiries into rights and claims were duly settled and recorded. In addition to this large amount of work enquiries were made in the case of isolated numbers scattered throughout the district aggregating 116 acres.

6. Good progress was also made in the preparation of maps, revision of statistics and sorting of office records.

7. The settlement work remaining to be done in Kánara is shown in the following table :—

Land to be notified under section 4.	Land to be settled under section 7.	Land to be notified under section 19.	Land for which field work was completed up to 30th June 1907. but further proceedings not yet gone through.	Land for which field work was not completed up to 30th June 1907.	Total of columns 1, 2 and 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. g. a.	A. g. a. 669 22 0	A. g. a. 1,36,119 31 6	A. g. a. 136,119 31 6	A. g. a. 669 22 0	A. g. a. 136,789 13 6

8. The field work will be completed by the end of the rains and the notifications under section 19 will issue shortly afterwards. The only settlement work then remaining in Kánara will be the afforestation from time to time of occupied numbers proposed for forest whenever they may fall vacant.

9. In the other Divisions no settlement work of any importance was effected and none remains to be done.

10. The revised settlements of the Supa and Mundgod Pethas referred to in last year's report were duly sanctioned by Government.

11. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,085-12-7, including Rs. 1,208 paid as compensation for lands acquired.

3.—DEMARCATIION.

12. In last year's report the length of boundaries still to be demarcated in the Northern and Southern Divisions of Kánara was shown as 5,511 miles, of which 127 miles represented the boundary lines between Kánara and the territories of Goa and Mysore and the remainder the perimeters of small patches of cultivation situated in the midst of the forest. In 1904 Government agreed to a suggestion made by the Conservator that the special demarcation of these fields was quite unnecessary as each field was most effectively demarcated already by means of revenue boundary stones and further demarcation would be very costly and of no practical utility. It was further directed that these revenue boundary stones should be coloured red by the Forest Department to distinguish them from the ordinary boundary stones which are coloured white. Consequently in this year's form 53 the whole of this exterior

field boundary line has been omitted and only such length of line shown for which special demarcation is necessary.

13. In Kánara 52 miles of line were newly demarcated at a cost of Rs. 769 leaving only 75 miles for the whole district.

14. In Belgaum good progress was made 205 miles being completed at a cost of Rs. 1,843, leaving 673 miles still to be done.

15. In Dhárwár the work was slow and expensive, but the whole district should be finished before the end of next season. The high cost of the operations, Rs. 22 per mile, is due partly to the dense growth of Lantana and partly to the difficulty of procuring stones for the building of the cairns.

16. In Bijápur no attempt was made to continue the work of demarcation pending receipt of Government orders upon the proposed reclassification of the forests.

17. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,426-3-9.

4.—FOREST SURVEYS.

18. Survey work is completed and all maps with the exception of 3 sheets have been issued.

19. No expenditure.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

(1).—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

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

20. The only plan sanctioned during the year was that of the Supa Fuel Working-circle, Kánara N. D., area 80 square miles, treatment simple coppice.

21. Plans for the Mundgod Teak Pole and Mundgod High Forests Working-circles, area 159 square miles, also for the Bhagwati and Mundki High Forest Blocks, area 25 square miles, have been drawn up and will shortly be submitted to Government.

22. During the year the Working-Plans Officer, Mr. Aitchison, was engaged in completing the field-work of the Tali Palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) Forests, area 69 square miles, and in selecting areas for inclusion in a jungle-wood working-plan for the Ankola Táluka. Owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the locality in which the party was operating progress was much retarded and work had to be entirely suspended from the middle of April.

23. The cost incurred in the preparation of working-plans during the year amounted to Rs. 16,087-13-8.

24. There is still a vast amount of work to be done in Kánara in the preparation of working-plans. Almost all the teak areas are already under organised treatment, but in consequence of the rapidly rising demand for jungle-wood it has become necessary to take in hand extensive tracts in which the teak plays no part.

25. In the other Divisions the preparation of plans is desirable but the urgency is not so great.

26. In Kánara Northern Division the fellings in the Gund Working-circle having fallen hopelessly into arrears in consequence of the difficult nature of the country and inability to secure competent contractors, Government has been asked to sanction the purchase of elephants so as to admit of departmental working.

27. In almost all the Divisions the working-plans have fallen more or less into arrears owing chiefly to the difficulties in the way of obtaining labour

which are now being enhanced by the competition brought about by the mining of manganese. Should this competition continue and the demand for timber go on increasing it is quite certain that the Forest Department will not be able to hold its own without resort to some improved method of transport, either tramway or monorail, whichever may be best adapted to the conditions.

(c) PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

28. These were drawn up as usual in conformity as far as possible with the provisions of working-plans for organised areas and with the demands of the market and local requirements in the case of unorganised areas. Work, however, was very much hampered by labour difficulties and the prevalence of a virulent form of cattle disease in parts of Kánara, Belgaum and Dhárwár.

29. In the Gund Working-circle the contractor broke down completely and the Forest Department was obliged to carry on the work departmentally making use of the contractor's elephants.

30. On the whole, however, there was a distinct improvement in the way departmental operations were carried out, attributable partly to the increased facilities arising from extended organisation and largely to the truly commendable zeal of the Divisional Officers.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

31. Details of the work done and expenditure incurred are shown in Form 56.

32. Works of improvement were carried out on the new Tavargatti-Dandeli Road which serves as a feeder to the Tavargatti Timber Depôt at an expenditure of Rs. 6,912. These include the construction of two bridges, one slab drain and the metalling of about one mile of road.

33. Rs. 3,042 were expended on the construction of a new road, also in Kánara Northern Division from Kadgarni to Anshi, with a view to the exploitation of junglewood, for which there is considerable demand on the coast.

34. In Kánara Southern Division Rs. 3,299 were expended on completing the bridges on the Katur-Umachgi Road and a new bridge was built at Mundwad with a view to facilitating the export of produce from Block XIII.

35. In Kánara Western Division a new road 4 miles and 1 furlong in length from Ghotegalli to Goyar was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,800 in connection with the Kárwar Fuel Working-circle.

36. In Dhárwár Rs. 920 were expended on improvements to the Mugad-Mavinkop Road in connection with the Dhárwár Working-circle.

37. A further sum of Rs. 11,622, including a contribution of Rs. 3,650 to the Kánara District Local Board, was expended on the repairs of existing forest roads and tracks throughout the Circle.

38. During the last 5 years considerable progress has been made in the construction of roads for facilitating the exploitation of forest produce and most probably the expenditure in this connection will now decrease.

39. The total expenditure on roads and bridges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 27,595.

(b) BUILDINGS.

40. The expenditure on account of new buildings amounted to Rs. 12,025.

41. In Kánara 1 Rest-house, 1 Range office, 3 Forester's quarters and 4 Guards' quarters were completed and work was in progress in connection with 3 Rest-houses, 1 Range office and 3 Guards' quarters.

42. In Belgaum 2 Guards' quarters were completed and in Dhárwár 1 Forester's and 2 Guards' quarters were under construction.

43. Here again good progress has been made of late years in providing suitable accommodation for the staff, but in view of the proposed re-organisation of establishment much work still remains to be done. Moreover, the cost of building is increasing year by year on account of the difficulty in procuring labour.

44. Expenditure on repairs to existing buildings amounted to Rs. 4,001, making a total expenditure on account of buildings of Rs. 16,026.

(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

45. In Kánara Northern Division 1 new well was completed at a cost of Rs. 300 and 3 others partially constructed for an expenditure of Rs. 600.

46. In Belgaum 1 well costing Rs. 468 and 1 in Dhárwár costing Rs. 697 were completed.

47. Repairs to existing wells and the deepening of the tank for the supply of water to the Tavargatti Depôt at a cost of Rs. 1,800, the wire-fencing of compounds and other petty items bring the total expenditure under this head up to Rs. 4,844.

48. The total expenditure under Communications and Buildings as shown in Form 56 amounted to Rs. 48,465.

3.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) GENERAL PROTECTION.

49. The total number of forest offences registered during the year was 3,740 against an average of 3,492 during the three preceding years, showing an increase of 248. The increase is in no way remarkable and is confined almost entirely to Kánara Western Division, where it is attributed by the Divisional Forest Officer to stricter and more systematic administration. Compared with other Provinces the number of forest offences is undoubtedly rather high, but considering the fact that the forest areas are surrounded on every side by a numerous population deriving all their requirements in timber and fuel from those forests legitimately or otherwise, it cannot be regarded as excessive. In reality the number of cases reported bears but a very small proportion to the number of offences committed, but so long as the actual damage is not very considerable the Forest Department in these parts has accustomed itself to treating the matter with a commendable amount of latitude.

50. The classification of offences is shown in the following table :—

Class.	I.—Injury to Forest by fire.		II.—Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.		III.—Unauthorised grazing.		IV.—Other offences.	
	Cases of 1906-07.	Average of past 3 years.	Cases of 1906-07.	Average of past 3 years.	Cases of 1906-07.	Average of past 3 years.	Cases of 1906-07.	Average of past 3 years.
Prosecuted ...	20	18	229	99	124	67	14	25
Compounded ...	9	20	1,309	1,177	655	581	195	277
Undetected ...	805	925	358	297	8	11	14	5
Total ...	834	963	1,896	1,573	787	659	223	307

51. The number of fire cases is less, owing partly to a favourable season, and partly, it is hoped, to the repressive measures adopted in case of recalcitrant villagers.

52. The rise in cases of unauthorised fellings is most marked in Kánara Western Division where the density of the population is considerable and much pilfering of petty produce has been going on for years past.

53. In grazing cases there is a marked increase in Kánara Southern Division due to the vigorous measures adopted for the suppression of illegal grazing in the organised areas.

54. The number of prosecutions increased very considerably but here again the increase is confined almost entirely to Kánara Western Division, the Divisional Officer stating that in all cases of a serious nature he resorted to prosecution as he found that compounding did not produce the desired deterrent effect. The percentage of convictions improved from 79 to 83, which is a sufficient indication of the care and judgment shown by the Divisional Forest Officers in the selection of cases for trial.

55. 2,179 cases of compounding were dealt with during the year. In 1,540 of these compensation to the amount of Rs. 3,244 was recovered and in the remaining cases the offenders were let off with a warning.

(b) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

56. The area attempted to be protected increased from 789,729 acres to 890,012 acres and the failures from 115,841 acres to 164,766 acres. Discouraging as these results appear at first sight, a closer analysis affords some reliable basis for hope. The increase in failures is almost entirely confined to the Dhárwár Division where the area burnt increased from 2,791 acres last year to 50,842 acres this year. Last year owing to the absence of late rains the growth of grass was so exceedingly scanty in that District that long before the fire season commenced it had all been cut or grazed down by cattle, rendering extensive fires impossible. This year the grass was particularly long and the forests in consequence very inflammable.

57. The Dhárwár Division has always held the worst of reputations in respect of fire-conservancy. Practically the whole of the area that will burn is burnt every year, fire-lines being quite useless against deliberate incendiarism, and the Forest establishment being too weak to cope with extensive fires in face of the culpable apathy displayed by the villagers. Recourse is now being had to punitive measures, 9 of the worst villages having had their grazing fees doubled for the next season.

58. In the Kánara District where the great importance of fire-protection is now generally recognised the results though still very bad certainly do indicate a reasonable amount of progress towards successful treatment.

59. The returns for Kánara Northern Division show the failures as 59,414 acres against 58,140 in the previous year. The encouraging feature lies in the fact that the important Range of Kulgi was practically immune, only 216 acres being burnt as compared with 11,713 acres in the previous year. In this Range the work of fire-protection was handed over entirely to the villagers who were allowed to select their own fire-coolies to whom payment was made by the month. The clearing of the fire-lines was well done and the arrangement gave much satisfaction. The system will, it is hoped, be further extended next year, but unfortunately it is not always possible to get the required number of labourers. The Gund Range also shows good results, 506 acres being burnt against 14,834 in the previous year. In this case the results are probably due partly to the doubling of grazing fees by way of punishment for last year's offences and partly to the very particular warnings given to the people by the Divisional Forest Officer and the Conservator. In the Dandeli Range the results were most unsatisfactory, the area burnt being double that of the previous year and equivalent to two-thirds of the total area burnt throughout the Division. It is difficult to estimate the true reasons for this disastrous failure but it is hoped that the doubling of grazing fees sanctioned by the Collector in 5 villages will have some effect on next year's returns.

60. In Kánara Southern Division the area attempted to be protected increased from 176,567 to 249,093 acres while at the same time the failure decreased from 46,967 to 38,340 acres. This excellent result is attributed by the Divisional Forest Officer partly to the favourable nature of the season but principally to the fact that in 31 villages where fires were particularly bad in the previous year the grazing fees were doubled under the orders of the Collector. The argument receives additional weight from the fact that important fires occurred this year in only 4 out of these 31 villages.

61. In Kánara Western Division only 220 acres were reported as having been burnt. The Divisional Forest Officer doubts the accuracy of the figures, but in any case there was not much damage done.

62. In Belgaum protection was less successful than in the previous year, especially in Khánápur East, where failure is attributed to carelessness on the part of the labourers engaged on the numerous forest contracts in the neighbourhood of the Tawargatti Depôt. No punitive measures were adopted, but it is believed that the threatened doubling of the grazing fees in several villages last year had considerable effect in reducing the number of fires in their neighbourhood.

63. In Bijápur the number of failures is large as compared with the previous year, in which the short rainfall entirely checked the growth of grass.

64. The origin of forest fires so far as it can be ascertained is shown in the following table :—

Division.	A.		B.		C.—Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire protected area.																		Total A, B, C.	
	Fire caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		Fire entering the forest by crossing exterior fire traces.		Owing to carelessness or accident.								By intentional firing.								Causes un- known.			
					By work- men em- ployed in the forests by pur- chasers, cutters, etc.				By villagers, travellers passing through the forests.		By rail- way engines.		By light- ning or by fire balloons or by rab burning.		In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or reduce cover.		Malici- ously fired.						Total.
					Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.			Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
Kánara Northern Division.	3	548	15	3,396	4	5,277	13	653	...	...	6	243	1	350	...	...	4	170	27	6,693	74	39,648	119	50,285
Kánara Southern Division.	3	85	2	63	...	...	34	2,036	...	...	4	36	39	18,895	3	450	3	530	83	21,947	91	19,472	169	41,597
Kánara Western Division.	...	...	55	1,509	...	...	11	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	73	1,948	139	3,402
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	100	2	257	...	...	...	...	6	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	408	181	16,562	195	17,070
Dharwár ...	...	5,507	...	...	1	449	119	35,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	35,532	...	...	125	41,089
Bijápúr ...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	27	83	9,042	85	9,069
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	11	6,140	73	6,068	8	6,008	177	37,868	...	...	16	430	40	19,245	3	450	8	702	252	64,703	497	86,572	833	122,463

65. As usual the bulk of the fires reported is attributed to causes unknown, but there can be little or no doubt that in 90 cases out of 100 they are deliberately lighted with the object of procuring early grass. Against this wilful incendiarism the Forest Department unaided can do nothing; protective measures are useless and the conditions are generally such as to render detection of the offenders impossible. The only possible remedy lies in the enforcement of communal responsibility, and in this Circle, where unusual liberality has always been shown in the matter of privileges, it is difficult to understand how exception can be taken to it. The Revenue Department in some districts is still somewhat reluctant to work this obvious but strictly justifiable measure with the necessary vigour, but there has been considerable improvement during the year under report and the results now reported ought to carry still further conviction of its utility. Moreover, the severity of the measure is considerably mitigated by the promises held out of free grazing in such villages where by the efforts of the people themselves the forests have remained immune for two consecutive years. So far only the punitive restrictions have been enforced, but next year should see a considerable number of remissions, and once the people realise that protection means substantial benefit to themselves it is highly probable that our attempts to cope with incendiarism will meet with real and lasting success.

66. The total expenditure on fire protection throughout the Circle amounted to Rs. 16,713, equivalent to Rs. 14-11-5 per square mile of area protected.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

67. In previous reports the whole of the Kánara Forests except the specially closed portions have been shown as open to all animals, but as browsers only exist in very small numbers and are practically prohibited from grazing the figures in Form 59 have been altered.

68. The following table shows the number of cattle impounded :—

Division.	Average of 3 preceding years.		1906-07.	
	In open forests.	In closed forests.	In open forests.	In closed forests.
Kánara Northern	70	1,499	17	1,281
Do. Southern	272	180	187	695
Do. Western	211	64	217	89
Belgaum	2,696	2,390	2,804	1,735
Dhárwár	500	1,471	179	1,126
Bijápur	...	9,280	...	8,458
Ratnágiri	...	12	...	26
Total	3,749	14,896	3,404	13,360

69. The figures show a slight decrease but do not call for any particular comment.

70. Particular attention has been paid during the year to the question of grazing in the more valuable teak-producing areas of Kánara. For years past the damage done to these forests by wandering as well as by resident professional graziers has been fully realised, but the efforts to get rid of them have hitherto been unsuccessful. Under recent Government orders, however, the grazing of buffaloes, the greatest offenders against forest conservancy, has been prohibited except in cases where the animals are used for *bond fide* agricultural purposes; members of the professional grazier class have been debarred from serving as herdsmen, and most important of all, the carrying out of these restrictions as well as the collection of grazing fees has been entrusted to the Forest Department. Some dissatisfaction will doubtless be caused, but, as the Conservator stated in his report on the subject, it is positively absurd to sacrifice these valuable forests, the only ones in this Presidency capable of producing timber of large scantling and which yield a larger revenue than any assessed land in the neighbourhood, to the interests of a few professional graziers who can be adequately provided for elsewhere.

71. The campaign against goat grazing in Kánara referred to in last year's report was maintained in spite of considerable opposition. Goats and forest conservancy are as incompatible as fire and water and it is to be hoped that there will be no weakening on the part of the authorities.

(d) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

72. The cutting of creepers was carried on vigorously throughout the Circle, especially in Kánara Northern and Southern Divisions, where the Divisional Officers, Messrs. Marjoribanks and Edie, make a special point of inculcating good principles into their men by their own personal example.

73. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara Northern Division, reports that the herd of elephants recently arrived from Mysore have done considerable damage in uprooting young trees, principally *Grewia tiliaefolia*, but that the damage is more than compensated for by the opening out of the dense bamboo cover affording relief to the suppressed teak seedlings.

74. In the Belgaum and Dhárwár Divisions attention is drawn to the increasing spread of Lantana. The evil is certainly serious, but it is difficult to see how effective measures can be taken against it. So long as it confines itself to hitherto blank areas the presence of Lantana is an unmixed blessing,

affording as it does excellent cover for the production of useful trees, especially sandalwood. But when it invades areas already clad with forest and recently cut coupes its utility is far from apparent.

4.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

75. The season was made remarkable by an almost total absence of teak seed. Why this should have been so is not clear unless perhaps it may be attributed to insufficient moisture in the soil resulting from the scanty rainfall 2 or 3 years in succession. It is certainly a most unusual occurrence and has apparently never been mentioned before in any of the annual reports.

76. The question of the reproduction of teak in the Kánara high forests continues to receive much attention, the general opinion now being that, while there is no lack of young seedlings, the bulk of them do not survive owing to suppression in the denser and to burning in the more open forests. Good work has been done in both directions with distinctly encouraging results.

77. In the Dhárwár Division some attention was paid to the reproduction of sandalwood. Seedlings are plentiful where the cover is suitable, especially under Lantana, but the absence of well grown saplings seems to indicate the necessity of taking steps to thin out the cover in order to give the growing plants free headway.

78. For coppice the season was distinctly favourable, the rainfall being normal and well distributed. Good reports have been received from all the Divisions.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

(i) *Regular Plantation.*

79. Further progress was made in the re-planting of the cut areas in the Casuarina plantation at Kárwár and the results are reported to be very good. The plantation coupes command a ready sale, the material being taken to Bombay in the shape of fuel billets, and the plantation itself is one of the few instances of financially successful experiments of this nature in the Southern Circle.

80. The Casuarina plantation at Gangawali was extended by $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and the plants are doing well.

81. The total cost incurred on account of these two plantations amounted to Rs. 13,104 and the receipts from the Kárwár plantation to Rs. 16,041.

82. In the teak plantations at Kádra and Kalkatti in Kánara Western Division no work was done. The sites selected for these plantations were not particularly well chosen and their progress has been considerably hampered by the failure to carry out the necessary thinnings, a work which will now receive due attention.

83. Thinning operations were also in progress in the teak plantations of Sulgeri and Birchi in Kánara Northern Division, but the results will not be available till next year.

(ii) *Cultural Operations.*

84. (a) *Planting out.*—Operations were considerably hampered by the shortage of teak seed, but a considerable amount of good work was done in Kánara Northern Division, where 17,494 plants were put out as compared with 7,301 in the previous year. In the other Divisions of Kánara very little planting was done, but the results of previous years' work are reported to be distinctly good.

85. In Bijápúr the exploited babul coupes aggregating $30\frac{1}{2}$ acres were ploughed and re-sown at a cost of Rs. 79. In places the results were most successful, but in others, owing to bad seed and want of attention on the part of the subordinates, they were not so good.

86. (b) *Direct Sowing*.—This method, provided the operations are carried out judiciously, is much more suitable for the filling up of blank areas and increasing the proportion of any particular species than planting. It is infinitely cheaper and can be carried out over very large areas each year. A good commencement was made last year in Kánara Northern Division by Mr. Marjoribanks and much more would have been done this year had sufficient seed been available. As it was, however, a vast quantity of seed was sown, broadcast or by dibbling, over an area of 29,978 acres. The results are still not quite satisfactory owing to the want of care in the selection of suitable places. It is of little or no use sowing seeds on hard baked soil where they will be washed away in the first heavy shower. Mr. Marjoribanks in his report says :—

“It is certain that it is much better to select favourable spots than to sow quite at random. There are always in every compartment a great number of spots where the soil is much more favourable for the reception of seeds than at others. Such are patches of loose soil, places where stumps have been burnt out, heaps of ash or rotten crumbled wood, burrowings of pigs, and a guard or cooly with a bag of seed can do a lot of useful work in a day by dibbling seed in such places.”

87. Provision has been made in the next year's budget for a considerable increase of expenditure in respect of planting, sowing and works for the improvement of the growing stock in the Kánara forests.

88. In the other Divisions no work of any importance was undertaken in connection with cultural operations, except in Bijápur where 44 maunds of seed were sown broadcast in closed areas and old cuttings.

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

89. In Kánara Northern Division systematic operations were again conducted on a very extensive scale. Four parties, consisting each of 4 coolies under the supervision of a specially selected guard, were set to work in specified compartments of the Supa and Gund Working Circles and particular areas were assigned to each beat guard, every one being required to keep a record of the work done.

The following results are reported :—

(1) Saplings freed from interfering growth—				
Teak	...	...	...	45,116
Blackwood	...	...	...	40,035
(2) Young trees from interfering growth—				
Teak	...	...	...	9,993
Blackwood	...	...	...	2,264
(3) Badly grown teak cut back	...	...	...	2,270
(4) Inferior trees girdled to make room for growing teak	...	...	...	8,485

90. In Kánara Southern Division similar work was carried on in Blocks XIII and XVI, but the areas dealt with and results are not reported.

91. In Dhárwár and Bijápur some attention was paid to the clearing away of undergrowth interfering with sandalwood seedlings and saplings.

92. There is urgent need for much more extended operations under this head, especially in Kánara. It is obviously better policy to foster the growth you have than to spend much money on doubtful experiments in the way of planting; but to effect any real and lasting good the operations must be conducted systematically and repeated at comparatively short intervals over the same area.

93. The total expenditure under the head of “Sylviculture” amounted to Rs. 2,639.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

94. In accordance with the orders of Government operations were commenced last year with a view to the establishment of an experimental rubber plantation of 50 acres at Gersappa in Kánara Western Division.

95. In July 1906, 5,000 seeds of *Castilloa* were sown in carefully prepared beds, but owing to bad seed and the washing away of the beds during the heavy monsoon rains only two plants were produced.

96. In September 1906 Para seeds 12,000 and Ceara 3,000 obtained from Ceylon were sown on a more suitable site. The seed, however, did not arrive in good condition and the germinations only amounted to 300 in the case of Para and 250 Ceara.

97. The Para and *Castilloa* were kept under shade, the Ceara being left in the open, and all the plants were watered daily during the dry season.

98. In June 1907 the young plants were transplanted into the plantation and the results are reported to be very encouraging, the height and girth growth of the best plants being as follows:—

				Height.	Girth.
Para	...	...	...	... 8 feet	2½ inches.
Ceara	...	...	...	... 15 „	7½ „
Castilloa	...	...	...	... 3½ „	4 „

99. Along with the rubber some plants of *Erythrina lithosperma*, also from Ceylon, were put out to serve as shade-bearers, but as the results were not very encouraging it has been decided to try the native *Erythrina* and possibly *Pithecolobium*.

100. A further supply of Ceara seed obtained from Ceylon was sown in June 1907 with much better results, 75 per cent. having germinated and done well up to date.

101. The total expenditure incurred up to date on this plantation amounts to Rs. 1,752-9-4.

102. It is, of course, much too early in the day to attempt any prediction as to the future results of this very interesting experiment. There seems little doubt that all 3 species of rubber plants will grow, but whether they will ever produce latex of sufficiently good quality and in sufficient quantity to render plantations in these regions commercially successful is a moot point. Owing to the absence of rain from October to May it is questionable whether satisfactory results can be obtained without resort to irrigation which will still further enhance the cost of production.

103. Similar operations on a smaller scale were undertaken at Bargadda in the Kárwár Táluka and at Yellápur in Kánara Southern Division, but as most of the seed arrived in bad condition there is nothing of particular interest to report.

104. Ten lbs. of Camphor seed were obtained from Japan through the courtesy of the Japanese Consul in Bombay, but out of the whole quantity only 2 or 3 germinated. This is the second occasion on which we have experienced practically total failure. Either the seed is not sent out in good condition, or it does not travel well and it would be better to try Ceylon next year.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

105. *Selection Fellings.*—The result of selection fellings is shown in the following statement:—

Division.				Number of trees felled.		
				Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.
<i>Organised Forest.</i>						
Kánara Northern	...	...	...	3,773	950	1,612
Do. Southern	...	...	...	4,107	30	422
Belgaum	...	...	...	158	77	38
<i>Unorganised Forest.</i>						
Kánara Northern	...	...	...	...	...	203
Do. Southern	...	...	...	571	...	590
Do. Western	...	...	...	...	...	561
Belgaum	...	...	...	550	...	500
Total of 1906-07				9,159	1,057	3,956
Total of 1905-06				10,232	747	5,496

106. In the organised forests the fellings were made in accordance with the prescriptions of the working-plans, although in most cases the work is considerably in arrears owing to the difficulties in the way of obtaining labour. The number of trees felled does not differ to any material extent from the figures of last year.

107. In the unorganised areas the fellings were made to meet special demands. Excluding jamba (*Xylia dolabriformis*), of which 2,772 were felled in 1905-06 for the supply of Railway sleepers, whereas none were felled this year, there is a considerable rise in junglewood fellings owing to the rapidly increasing demand for these timbers on the part of the Railway Company, Mining Companies and the general public.

108. *Improvement Fellings.*—In Kánara Northern Division 1,280 teak, 6 blackwood, 2 Honni (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) were felled. All these were dead trees, many of them having been girdled in previous years and passed over at the time of exploitation. In other Divisions similar operations on a much smaller scale were carried out but the figures are not available.

109. *Copice Fellings.*—These were carried out as usual in accordance with the working-plans on the following scale:—

Division.				Area in acres.	Revenue per acre.	Quality.
					Rs.	
Kánara Northern Division	...	...	...	311	82	Teak poles.
Do. Western Division	...	...	...	870	12	Firewood.
Belgaum	...	...	...	970	68	Firewood for Rail- way.
				336	45	Teak poles.
Dhárwár	...	...	...	620	15	Do.
Total for 1906-07				3,107	40	
Total for 1905-06				4,361*	46	

110. The net revenue works out to an average of Rs. 40 per acre compared with Rs. 46 in 1905-06. Except in Dhárwár owing to the unfavourable agricultural season of 1904-05, and in Kánara Western Division owing to the slack demand for fuel in Bombay, the price of standing coupes is rising everywhere and shows every sign of continuing. The principal item, however, is the supply of fuel to the Southern Marátha Railway Company amounting to 50,000 tons annually derived exclusively from the Belgaum Division. Coppice fellings were also made in unorganised forests in the Belgaum and Bijápúr Divisions to meet the local demands for firewood.

* In the totals for 1905-06 shown in the last year's report a mistake was made as regards Belgaum.

111. *Unregulated Fellings.*—In Kánara Southern Division 80 tons of dead timber, principally red cedar (*Chickrassia tabularis*), white cedar (*Dysoxylum glandulosum*) and hebbalsu (*Artocarpus hirsuta*) were extracted from the Sirsi evergreen forests for supply to the Railway Company.

112. Sandalwood trees dead and dying were uprooted in Kánara Southern Division, Belgaum and Dhárwár, wherever found, taken to depôt and cut up into billets for sale.

113. In the Kánara District the local demands for small timber for agricultural and building purposes were principally supplied from the Minor Forests in accordance with the Privilege Rules. Larger timber, when required, is sold on the permit system, the purchaser making his own arrangements for cutting and removal.

(ii)—*Minor Forest Produce.*

114. The receipts under this head are shown below :—

Species.					Average of three previous years.	1906-07.
					Rs.	Rs.
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	34,015	26,772
Grazing	...	...	...	...	70,783	52,290
Minor Forest products	...	...	...	...	28,421	42,629

115. The decrease in the sale of bamboos is due to the prevalence of cattle disease of a most virulent type in the western portions of Belgaum and Dhárwár and the eastern of the Kánara District, just the places where most of the bamboos are taken from.

116. The fall in the grazing revenue occurs mostly in Kánara, where it is due partly to the cattle disease referred to above and partly to the extension of the period for collection.

117. In minor produce there was a very large increase in the revenue derived from myrabolams owing to the promise of a good season.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i)—*Departmental Agency.*

118. About 50 per cent. of the total outturn of major forest produce is worked departmentally, *i.e.*, by contractors who do the work for, and are paid by, the department. While fully recognising the advisability of leaving the exploitation of the forests to private agency, it must be borne in mind that in those parts the scale of the operations is very large, while the dealers in timber are comparatively few without the necessary capital to carry out really big transactions. Moreover, there can be no question that the Forest Department here can work cheaper and get better prices than the individual.

119. The results of the year's working are shown below :—

Forest Produce.	Average of the previous three years.						1906-07.					
	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Quantity disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Re-ceipts.	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Quantity disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Re-ceipts.
<i>Major.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	398,097	723,543	1,121,640	761,314	2,03,676	8,26,511	366,214	636,387	1,003,101	619,646	2,39,021	8,13,750
Fuel	446,200	4,146,535	4,592,735	4,113,052	1,27,628	2,22,615	235,055	3,438,594	3,708,639	3,414,319	95,687	2,54,194
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sandalwood... Value.	621	25,235	25,856	25,036	1,956	26,059	146	36,229	36,375	36,181	2,505	36,188
<i>Minor.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.		
Bamboos	118	12,816	12,934	12,910	235	258	...	9,140	9,140	9,140	70	77

120. The falling off in timber exploited is largely due to the prevalence of cattle disease which greatly hampered carting operations. The fuel supply was much interfered with by the extensive mining operations in progress in Goa Territory which absorbed much of the labour formerly employed by the department.

121. The demand for railway fuel is steadily increasing in consequence of the high price of coal. To counteract the labour difficulty it is proposed to experiment with light tramways.

122. The following statement shows the results derived from the working of the saw mill now situated at Mainol in Kánara Northern Division :—

Material.	Average of three previous years.				1906-07.			
	Outturn.	Revenue.	Charges.	Profit.	Outturn.	Revenue.	Charges.	Profit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Teak sleepers ...	37,495	81,127	24,810	56,317	36,377	90,937	17,581	75,735
Do. planks...	400				C. ft. 968	1,528		
Do. slabs ...	2,000				Heap 1	235		
Scantlings ...	1,000				C. ft. 165	264		
Battans ...	...				C. ft. 182	352		
						93,316		

123. The mill has proved a most excellent investment, having paid its way handsomely from the commencement.

(ii) PURCHASERS.

124. The following statement shows the details of forest produce removed by purchasers :—

Produce.	Average of three previous years.		1906-07.	
	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.
<i>Major.</i>	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber ...	396,916	67,662	316,567	66,594
Fuel ...	2,704,266	43,608	2,322,464	36,265
Sandalwood ...	.....	2,806	.....	884
Total ...	.....	1,14,076		1,03,743
<i>Minor.</i>	No.		No.	
Bamboos ...	2,896,917	34,006	2,316,559	26,773
Grass and grazing ...	.....	69,940	.....	52,290
Minor produce ...	.....	28,920	.....	42,420
Total ...	.....	1,32,866	.....	1,21,492
Grand Total ...	.....	2,46,942	.....	2,25,235

125. The sale of standing coupes of timber and fuel was adversely affected by the unfavourable agricultural season of the previous year, but the recovery has been rapid and prices of material show a strong tendency to rise.

(iii) RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

126. The following statement shows the quantity and value of forest produce removed under privileges so far as the figures are available :—

Produce.			Average for 3 previous years.		1906-07.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				Rs.		Rs.
Timber	...	... C. ft.	24,314	3,091	192,898	30,881
Fuel	...	... „	3,145,357	37,095	5,428,370	64,258
<i>Minor.</i>						
Bamboos	...	... No.	94,849	507	1,569,200	4,074
Grazing	...	... Value.	.....	3,690	.....	6,594
Minor produce	...	... „	.....	9,167	.....	9,642
Total ...				53,550		1,15,449

127. The value of produce removed during the year is double that of the previous 3 years, but no reliance whatever can be placed upon the figures as under the Protected Forest Rules practically indiscriminate cutting is allowed and no record is kept. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara Western Division, has sent in no statement at all on the ground that it is impossible for him to make any sort of estimate.

(iv) *Free Grants.*

128. Forest produce given free is shewn in the following table :—

Produce.			Average for past 3 years.		1906-07.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				Rs.		Rs.
Timber	...	... C. ft.	32,897	7,135	39,540	8,582
Fuel	...	... „	5,152	147	12,986	316
Total ...				7,282		8,898
<i>Minor.</i>						
Bamboos	...	... No.	36,797	286	24,042	265
Grazing	...	... Value.	.....	5,251	.....	.....
Other minor produce	...	... „	.....	989	.....	947
Total ...				6,526		1,212
Grand Total ...				13,808		10,110

129. In Kánara there is a steady increase in free grants, most of which are given to the Local Board for repairs to bridges and public buildings.

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

130. The outturn of forest produce is shewn in the following table :—

Produce.			Average of 3 previous years.		1906-07.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.
Timber	...	... C. ft.	1,177,637	10,05,325	1,185,892	10,06,644
Fuel	...	... „	10,001,107	3,01,988	11,192,404	3,59,055
Sandalwood	...	... Value.	.....	28,416	.....	37,113
Minor produce	...	... „	.....	1,17,508	.....	1,11,882

131. The value of the above statement is vitiated by the unreliable data given under "Rights and Privileges." In respect of produce sold there was a considerable falling off in timber and fuel owing to the difficulties previously explained, but the set-back is merely temporary, the markets displaying a strong tendency towards increased demand and higher prices.

132. The outturn of produce and the agency by which it was exploited is shewn below :—

Agency of Exploitation.	Material removed.										
	Timber.		Fuel.		Total Wood.		Sandal-wood.	Bamboos.		Grazing	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	636,887	9,00,697	3,438,584	2,58,216	4,075,471	11,55,803	38,229	9,140	77	...	...
Purchasers ...	316,567	66,594	2,322,464	35,265	2,639,031	1,02,859	884	2,316,559	26,773	52,290	42,429
Free grants ...	39,540	8,582	12,086	316	52,526	8,898	...	24,042	265	...	917
Privilege holders ...	192,698	30,681	5,428,370	64,258	5,621,268	95,139	...	1,569,200	4,074	6,374	9,642
Total ...	1,185,892	10,06,614	11,102,404	3,59,055	12,388,296	13,65,699	37,113	3,918,941	51,189	58,564	52,013

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

133. The following table compares the actuals of the year with those of 1905-06 and with those of the 5 years preceding :—

				Average of 5 preceding years.	1905-06.	1906-07.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Revenue	...	...	...	12,09,737	14,62,353	13,48,156	
Expenditure	...	...	{ A	4,60,006	5,21,653	4,49,968	
			{ B	2,46,544	2,51,887	2,62,720	
Total Expenditure				...	7,06,550	7,73,540	7,12,688
Surplus				...	5,03,187	6,88,813	6,35,468

134. The revenue for 1905-06 included Rs. 49,500 on account of *Xylia dolabriformis* sleepers supplied to the Madras Railway and the receipts from the sales of the previous year at the Coast Timber Depôts. In other respects the revenue for the year under report shews a steady increase which there is every reason to believe will be maintained.

135. The surplus shows a decrease of Rs. 53,345, the greater portion of which is attributable to the payment of outstandings on account of expenditure incurred in the extensive operations of the previous year.

136. The slight increase under B is almost entirely due to the improvement in the pay of the administrative and executive officers.

137. The proportion of nett to gross revenue is 47 against 45 in the previous year and 37 in 1904-05, shewing a steady and satisfactory increase. Outstandings due to the Department show a very considerable decrease, Rs. 1,21,126 compared with Rs. 2,47,508 due principally to the smaller sales at the Tawargatti Depôt and partly to the briskness of the timber market enabling the merchants to get rid of their purchases from the depôt in good time.

138. The price of teak still continues to rise, a fact which probably accounts to a large extent for the increasing demand for junglewood. For firewood the demand has increased enormously in consequence of the high price of coal and the increase of cotton and ginning mills at Hubli and Gadag.

139. The following 3 statements classify the revenue and expenditure of the year:—

STATEMENT I.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	Receipts.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Major produce ...	12,12,934	90
Minor produce ...	1,35,222	10
Total ...	13,48,156	

STATEMENT II.—EXPENDITURE—A.

Particulars.	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Extension ...	1,208	...
Constitution ...	9,308	2
Improvement ...	22,232	5
Exploitation ...	4,17,220	93
Total ...	4,49,968	

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE—B.

Particulars.	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Administration ...	41,152	16
Executive ...	1,22,967	47
Protective ...	98,601	37
Total ...	2,62,720	

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

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government ...	...	...	...
By Commissioner ...	592	9	5
By Conservator ...	1,185	7	7
Total ...	1,778	1	0

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

141. The following officers held charge of the Circle during the year:—

Mr. Napier from July 1st to July 4th.
Mr. Bell from July 5th to November 26th.
Mr. Murray from November 27th to June 30th.

142. The following officers were on leave:—

Mr. Murray from 1st June to 26th November.
Mr. Napier from 6th July to 21st October.
Mr. Marjoribanks from 8th August to 9th November.

143. No changes occurred in the strength of the protective or clerical establishments. The promised reorganization is still in abeyance adding greatly to the difficulties in the way of recruitment and causing much discontent amongst the present incumbents. Several of the most promising men have obtained better appointments in other departments and many of the others

would leave if they could. For the clerical establishment there is a complete absence of qualified candidates and the class of men recently recruited is much below the requirements of the service.

144. One stipendiary student passed through the course at Dehra Dun successfully and has been appointed as Supernumerary Ranger. One of the two students sent up in the previous year died of dysentery. No students were sent up during the year under report. The conduct of the protective establishment was not particularly good, but with pay and prospects as they are it is not surprising that the Forest Department fails to attract the right stamp of men. One Forester and 14 Guards were dismissed, the services of 6 Guards dispensed with, 11 degraded and 208 fined.

146. The season was very unhealthy owing to the prevalence of a bad type of malarial fever in Kánara. Two Foresters and 21 Guards died. One Forester and 17 Guards resigned for various reasons.

147. All the offices were inspected during the year and found to be in good working order.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

148. The Tawargatti Dépôt opened last year continues to shew good results. Being situated close to the railway station of the same name, it affords facilities to purchasers for the inspection and removal of timber, and being nearer to the sources of supply there is a great saving in the cost of exploitation.

149. The effect of the Game Laws is still not very apparent. Much poaching still goes on while offences are very seldom reported, but possibly there may be some improvement in this respect now that the Conservator has been authorised to grant rewards at his discretion whether the cases end in prosecution or not. The wild elephants are still in Kánara where they seem to have taken up a permanent residence. The damage done by them has been much exaggerated and the people seem to have quite recovered from the dismay and alarm occasioned by their first appearance. Seventy-six shooting licenses were issued during the year against 63 in 1905-06.

150. Speculation in manganese mining, or rather in mining concessions, has been one of the most marked features of the year in these parts. Prospecting and exploring licenses have been issued over a large portion of the forest area in Kánara and to some extent in Belgaum and Dhárwár. Fortunately for the interest of the forests the quality of the manganese does not appear to be particularly good; it is not found in extensive deposits and the country is exceedingly difficult. But the effect on the labour market is disastrous. At the best, labour is always difficult to get for forest works whereas now with the high rates offered for mining we cannot get men at all.

151. An interesting event in Kánara was the establishment of a steam saw-mill at Yellápur by Mr. Rambhat Bhikbhat, who for several years past has carried out extensive contracts for the Forest Department. He deserves both praise and encouragement for the enterprise shewn by him.

152. The pay of the executive establishment has been considerably increased giving general satisfaction.

153. The following extracts from the remarks of the various Collectors on the Divisional Officer's reports are given:—

N. D. Kánara.—The Divisional Forest Officer is dissatisfied with the acquittal of certain persons accused of illicit grazing. As remarked last year, the Magistrates have to act according to law and the Divisional Forest Officers would do well to take only such cases into Court in which there is no difficulty about the application of the law for obtaining convictions. It is satisfactory to note that forest fires have decreased in this Division.

Simultaneously with the decrease in the number of fires, the area burnt away has also considerably diminished. At the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer, 19 villages were punished by the levy of double grazing fees. In 3 others quadruple fees have been ordered to be levied. There are no cases pending in this office in which punitive measures are yet to be introduced. The Divisional Forest Officer mentions that there are 4 cases awaiting the undersigned's orders. Just as the protection of the forests against incendiarism has become,

and very rightly, a problem of great importance in the administration of State forests, so the punishment of villagers for the occurrence of fires of which the origin is, as observed by the Divisional Forest Officer, unknown, and as to which the people are merely suspected of firing the forests in order to produce new grass or to drive out game, is daily becoming a matter of great concern. In 9 of the villages recently punished by the undersigned all the reported fires originated in closed areas and partly so in a few others. It is difficult to understand what may be the object of the people in setting fire to forests to which they have no admission. When a fire occurs, be that in closed forest or open forest, the villagers are almost invariably blamed for it and punished. At least as regards closed forests, the allegation that people kindle the fire with the intention of obtaining early grass cannot stand, since such forests are not presumably open to grazing.

The Divisional Forest Officer remarks that in certain cases orders for the introduction of punitive measures were not received at the close of the year. Mr. Marjoribank's recommendations were received by the undersigned in the months of May, June and July. It was found that persons who had rendered assistance in putting down fires were recommended for punishment along with those who quietly stayed at home. It occurred to the undersigned as somewhat doubtful whether by awarding wholesale punishment the Forest Department was not alienating the sympathy of those villagers who are friendly disposed towards it. Time and again Government have impressed upon all officers the necessity of securing the co-operation of villagers and lately the success achieved in this direction by Mr. Hodgson was mentioned with approval by Government and with directions for similar measures being adopted in Kánara. To the undersigned it seemed that the punishment of friends and enemies alike was bound to lead to disastrous results, since finding no advantage in rendering assistance to the Forest Department in quenching the flames, all people would keep away and the Forest Department would suffer considerably thereby. The point had therefore to be referred to higher authorities and after the requisite instructions were received no time was lost in ordering the levy of double or quadruple grazing fees, as the case may be, on all the villagers indiscriminately. The scheme of placing the whole arrangements for fire tracing and watching the fire lines in charge of the villagers is said to have worked with marked success in certain Ranges. The arrangements made are not clearly stated and the undersigned can offer no remarks without further details.

The number of cattle impounded is small comparatively, which is highly satisfactory.

The suggestion for the establishment of a cart-building factory may be given effect to.

It is to be regretted that the rewards offered to persons giving information as regards illicit shooting in the forests have not been earned.

The Collector has travelled in this Division and found everything satisfactorily conducted. The report bears evidence of the great personal interest taken by Mr. Marjoribanks in the administration.

S. D. Kánara.—The circumstances which render a revision of the assignment of minor forest in the Yellápur Táluka necessary should have been given and before they are known the undersigned can give no opinion on the proposal. This question may be made the subject of a special report. It is believed steps are in progress for the assignment of betta to new gardens. Mr. Haigh, late Assistant Collector, Kárwar Division, has left a note behind him to say that the demarcation of betta assignments could not be proceeded with owing to a suggestion made by the Divisional Forest Officer for the work being deferred until betta is assigned for new gardens. On the other hand, Mr. Edie remarks that he has completed the inspection of new bettas in Siddápur and Yellápur. The point requires explanation as the work of demarcation cannot be put off without detriment to the gardens.

It is a satisfactory feature of the year that forest offences are on the decline including fires. The percentage of cases in which the prosecution of offenders failed is indeed very high and there would appear to be room for the exercise of greater discretion in the matter of taking cases into Court. The number of compounded cases is large as it should be.

The steps taken for the protection of forests from fires were attended with satisfactory results. The attitude of the people seems to have undergone a very desirable change with regard to incendiarism. At the instance of the Divisional Forest Officer, 12 villages and hamlets were punished by the undersigned by doubling the grazing fees in 8 and by redoubling the already doubled grazing fees in 4 for the occurrence of fires during the last season. The Divisional Forest Officer states that the origin of the fires is more or less guessed at. If so, it must be conceded that there is no justification for the wholesale punishment of the villagers whose complicity in forest fires is at most a mere guess-work. At any rate the infliction of punishment in doubtful cases of this nature must defeat its own object. It would be well if the Divisional Forest Officers are asked to devote a short paragraph to the measures taken by them for the remission of grazing fees in villages which were immune from forest fires for two consecutive seasons. To the undersigned's knowledge no action has been taken in this direction, though the orders of Government in this connection were passed in December last (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11535, dated 6th December 1906).

The undersigned is glad to note Mr. Edie's opinion that the unrestricted grazing of agricultural cattle does not lead to much harm. The disappearance of Gowli cattle is to be welcomed but the recent orders of Government on the subject seemed to have caused much discontent and a number of applications have been received in this office protesting against the interference of the Forest Department in the matter. The number of impounded cattle is large.

The success of the rubber experiments will be awaited with interest.

The administration is being carried on on well established lines under the able supervision of Mr. Edie.

W. D. Kánara.—There is an increase in the number of forest offences detected which is satisfactory. The large number of offences may also be due to the fact that forest crime is generally more rampant in the coast talukas owing probably to want of adequate provision for meeting the legitimate demands of agriculture, especially in the more populous villages towards the coast. The number of prosecutions is abnormally large and it would appear necessary to have recourse to composition oftener than at present. No doubt the number of cases compounded forms the greater portion of the total number of offences detected, but the levy of compensation cannot fail to be productive of at least as good results as convictions ending in fine obtained in Courts. It is highly desirable to conduct prosecutions through foresters trained for the purpose. A school may conveniently be opened in each district for the purpose of training the required number of foresters in such work. Unless some arrangements of this nature are made, the results of the cases handled by the ordinary guards and foresters may continue to be unsatisfactory.

It would be well if the Range Forest Officers and other officers concerned were strictly warned to find out the causes and origin of fires more accurately than now. When this is done the villagers can be punished by the doubling of grazing fees, &c. It is not understood why in this Division alone this point has been constantly neglected.

The number of cattle impounded has decreased. It appears that a number of offenders were given the option of paying grazing fees. This is a policy the soundness of which is beyond dispute and which may, with advantage, be followed in all the Divisions.

The elaborate account of rubber and camphor experiment is very interesting reading. The undersigned visited the plantation at Basti and found the plants thriving. When the work is entrusted to experienced and expert officers like Mr. Bell, there can be no doubt as to the success of these experiments, natural conditions being favourable.

The protected forest rules have come in again for a good deal of criticism. Unless definite proposals are made supported by facts and figures the undersigned cannot express any opinion on the point.

The orders of Government have been communicated to the Mahalkari, but in the absence of more accurate information it would be premature to state that the wishes of Government are not being carried out. Further instructions have been issued to the Mahalkari in the matter.

Free grants of timber are made to temples, &c., according to Standing Orders and generally in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer. These buildings are works of public utility and provide free accommodation to travellers. The encouragement given to such works is quite deserved, and makes for a better protection of forests by the people, especially because the grants create an obligation on the population benefited by the grants without great loss to the Forest Department.

The undersigned is surprised to see the remarks made by Mr. Bell about the management of roads belonging to the District Local Board. Had Mr. Bell referred the matter to the undersigned he would have been convinced that the Board is doing all that could be done for the proper maintenance not only of the roads mentioned by him but of all the roads used by the Forest Department. The amount of forest contribution is only Rs. 3,650 (net) for the whole District, while the Board has spent during the last year Rs. 6,220-14-11 on all the forest roads and Rs. 1,357-4-6 and Rs. 698-5-6 respectively over the Mallapur-Idgundi and Sadashivgad-Kadra roads. Such controversial matter had better be avoided in annual reports in future. It is beyond the means of the Board to metal the roads. If Mr. Bell intends that they should be taken over by the Public Works Department, the Board will be glad to hand them over provided Government sanction their conversion into Provincial roads.

The undersigned accepts the Divisional Forest Officer's suggestion for the resettlement of the coast villages of Kumta and Honavar. There is a general complaint all along the coast that under the existing settlement no provision exists for supplying the agricultural and domestic needs of the people. This question lately formed the subject of correspondence in which it was decided to await the result of the Ankola settlement with a view to arrangements being made in the other coast villages similar to those sanctioned for the coast villages of Ankola.

It is sufficient to observe that few officers can claim an intimate knowledge of Kánara forests such as Mr. Bell possesses, and a conscientious officer as he is, he has successfully carried on the administration.

Dhárwad.—I know that Mr. Wallinger devoted much anxious thought to the subject of sandalwood thieving. Perhaps his failure was effective in a preventive way.

References to the District Magistrate should be avoided as far as possible, and should be seldom necessary, when the case is properly placed before the trying Magistrate. It is not meant by this that Mr. Wallinger made too many references.

Seven Range Forest Officers in 4 years are the Kalghatgi figures. It is not to be wondered at in these circumstances that the Range Forest Officer lacks influence.

In 1904 the rainfall was not defective and the grass must have been not far off normal. The average rainfall in the western talukas was as follows:—

Year				Total Inches.
1903	...	...	...	29·4
1904	...	..	...	30·55
1905	...	...	...	20·32
1906	...	...	...	31·91

I should not be surprised to learn that Termites attack sandalwood just as they do Eucalyptus.

A good deal might be urged on the other side.

Whereas a profit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas a cubic foot was earned departmentally, the highest offer for a contract by the trade was $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas only. This furnishes food for reflection, as there are fairly enterprising petty traders in the district. But it was pioneer work and the Forest Department will probably not have to do again.

I suggest that the fodder crowded out bamboos.

Mr. Wallinger has repeated the remarks he made last year on the pay of the subordinate staff. I need not repeat mine, which were in sympathy with his. I only add that it is important that cases should be placed properly before trying Magistrates.

Mr. Wallinger's report was written under the weight of domestic anxiety; but he has, I consider, succeeded in bringing out the keen interest he feels in his work, and the zeal with which it is executed.

Bijapur.—The undersigned, having taken charge of the district after the expiration of the period under report, has no remarks to offer.

He would beg, however, to note with reference to para. 24 that sentences, if deemed inadequate, can always be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, with a view to possible further action.

Ratnágiri.—The present system of management is, as has been separately reported, very unsatisfactory as there is no sufficient check over the doings of the subordinates. The Forest Department pays the cost and finds itself saddled with a yearly deficit. The Revenue Department is in charge and its Superior Officers have neither the time nor the expert knowledge to exercise proper supervision. A change of plan is under consideration which will, it is hoped, improve matters.

Belgaum, 2nd October 1907.

H. MURRAY,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

*Below Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle's No. 4027,
dated 2nd October 1907.*

No. 5772 of 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, ^{6th}/_{8th} December 1907.

Forwarded to Government.

2. A proof copy of the report *without appendices* was received on 25th October 1907 and the appendices on 3rd instant, a complete copy being due in the Commissioner's office on 1st November 1907.

3. The Kolába Division, which formed part of the Southern Circle, was transferred to the Northern Circle, with effect from the commencement of the year under report (Government Resolution No. 2075, dated 1st March 1906). A copy of the report of the Northern Circle has been furnished by the Conservator of that Circle and is being submitted separately to Government.

4. The large alterations in the areas of reserved and protected forests made during the year were mainly the result of the conversion of protected into reserved forests for their better protection in the Southern and Western Divisions of Kánara. Of the total area under forests, 4,199 square miles were under the control of the Forest Department and 391 square miles under that of the Revenue Department.

5. Practically the whole of the forest settlement work in Kánara, the most important of the Forest Divisions, has been completed but the Ankola report is awaited. The Commissioner agrees with the Conservator that Mr. MacGregor, the Settlement Officer, has done a good year's work.

6. The Conservator gives the length of the boundaries remaining at the commencement of the year to be demarcated in the Northern and Southern Divisions of Kánara as 127 miles only, considering the separate demarcation of fields bordering on Forest land as unnecessary under Government Resolution No. 7651, dated 6th October 1904. During the year under report, more than one-third of this length was demarcated at an average cost of Rs. 14-12-6 per mile. In Belgaum, the length of boundary demarcated was greater and the average cost per mile less than that of 1905-1906. On the other hand, the rate per mile in Dhárwár was 2½ times that of the previous year, *i.e.*, Rs. 22 as against Rs. 9-14-7. The Conservator has explained the high rate, but the explanation is not sufficiently convincing. Now that Government have issued orders on the reclassification of the forests in Bijápur, the demarcation work, which was deferred for want of them, will, it is hoped, be taken in hand in earnest.

7. The purchase of six elephants for working departmentally the forests in the Gund Working Circle was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 11047, dated 13th November 1907. The results of their working will be awaited with interest.

8. The Conservator's proposals for the construction of a monorail from one of the fuel cuttings to the fuel siding near the Londa Station on the S. M. Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,000, has since received the sanction of Government (Government Resolution No. 11048, dated 13th November 1907).

9. Fair progress was made during the year in the matter of provision of communications and buildings.

10. The total number of forest offences was 3,740, of which 387 were taken into Court, 2,168 were compounded and 1,185 remained undetected. The number of cases compounded is large as it should be. Though there is an increase of 248 in the

total number of offences compared with the triennial average, the rise cannot be regarded as high for the reasons mentioned by the Conservator. He is probably right in holding that the number of cases reported is far short of that of the offences committed. The percentage of undetected cases was 31.6 and in respect of injury to forests by fire, the cases detected were only 29 out of a total of 834, giving a percentage of 3.4.

11. The percentage of failures in the fire protection for the whole Circle rose from 14.6 to 18.5, the Dhárwár Division being mainly responsible for the increase. There and in Belgaum and Bijápúr the areas burnt were considerably larger than in the previous year. More frequent resort to the measures prescribed in Government Resolutions Nos. 7186, dated 13th October 1903, and 11535, dated 6th December 1906, and the extension of the systems described in paragraphs 39 of the report for 1905-1906 and 59 of this report seem to be the best remedies to secure the desired end. On the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár, which was concurred in by the Collector and the Conservator, half the grazing fees for the current year were remitted by the Commissioner in the village of Kalkeri in the Dhárwár Working Circle, as the forests in that village were not burnt for two seasons and the other forests in the immediate vicinity were also saved.

12. Special rules for regulating grazing in organized teak areas in Kánara were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5515, dated 30th May 1907. They are said to have caused some discontent among the Dhangar Gowlis. They had to be adopted in the interests of forest conservancy and the Gowlis must accustom themselves to the new order of things.

13. The exclusion of goats from forests has already been approved by Government (Government Resolution No. 10506, dated 25th October 1907).

14. The Khedda operations which were at one time contemplated for the capture of these elephants had to be given up owing to the enormous cost which they seemed to involve.

15. The Commissioner agrees in the Conservator's opinion that efforts should rather be concentrated on fostering the existing growth than on undertaking doubtful experiments in the way of planting.

16. The experimental cultivation of rubber has been fairly encouraging but, as remarked by the Conservator, no definite opinion can at present be pronounced about its future results.

17. Compared with the last year, there is a considerable falling off in revenue under "Bamboos" and "grazing," the reasons assigned being the prevalence of a virulent type of cattle disease in places from which the Bamboos are taken and to the extension of the period for the collection of the grazing revenue in Kánara. On the other hand, there is a rise in the receipts from "Minor Forest products".

18. The financial results of the year, though not so good as those of the last year, are satisfactory, the year closing with a surplus of Rs. 6,35,468 against Rs. 6,85,813 in 1905-1906.

19. There is much force in Mr. Murray's remarks as to the difficulty felt in obtaining labour for forest works, but as Government have already ordered the grant of mining concessions in forests subject to certain safeguards, the position has to be faced as best as it can.

20. As to the complaint about the state of the roads in W. D. Kánara, the Commissioner thinks from what he has seen that the roads generally are as well kept as in most districts. The District Local Board will no doubt be glad to receive specific information as to any particular road.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, S. D.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.



Karachi :

PRINTED AT THE COMMISSIONER'S PRESS.

1907.

No. 5265 of 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Karachi, 20th December 1907.

Annual administration report of the
Sind Forest Circle for the year 1906-07.

Submitted to Government.

2. *Paragraph 7.*—On the whole, the disposal of *kacha* claims has been performed with commendable despatch, and the Commissioner notes with satisfaction a marked diminution, under Mr. Millett's administration, in the controversial matter which the adjudication of these claims has frequently produced in the past. The attention of the Collector of Karachi is being invited to the great delay on the part of the Deputy Collector, Kotri, in the disposal of the claims referred to.

3. *Paragraph 15.*—The importance of accurate maps for all purposes of forest administration and not least for the minimising of disputes which, in most cases arise from a misconception of the facts, must be recognised. The Commissioner remarked on the last year's report that the need for a forest survey was undisputed. The carrying out and revision of this work at intervals as suggested by the Deputy Conservator would probably necessitate the maintenance of some permanent establishment, and the Deputy Conservator should submit separate proposals regarding it.

4. *Paragraph 18.*—The working plans for the Sukkur division have recently been submitted.

5. *Paragraph 38.*—The policy of fencing off burnt areas adopted last year is proving effectual, as the number of forest fires decreased by 2 during the year under review. Though there was a regrettable increase in the actual area burnt, it still bears an infinitesimal proportion to the total forest area, and the Commissioner concurs that there is no cause for dissatisfaction with the measures adopted for protection against fire.

6. *Paragraph 50.*—The suggestion that the receipts on account of cultivation undertaken as a means to artificial reproduction should be kept as a separate fund for the further prosecution and development of this important work, instead of being incorporated in general Forest Revenue, has much to recommend it, and detailed proposals with this object will be awaited.

7. *Paragraph 60.*—The increasing value and importance of *lakh* among forest products is recognized, and the Commissioner is at present deliberating on the extent to which the Deputy Conservator's views can be given effect to.

8. *Paragraphs 72 and 73.*—The financial results of the year under report and the forecast for the current year are decidedly favourable, especially in view of the termination of the fuel contract with the North-Western Railway, which naturally resulted in some dislocation to the finances of the department.

9. *Paragraph 81.*—Proposals regarding the raising of the status of the head of the Forest Department in Sind have already been submitted, and the Commissioner hopes that they may be sanctioned at an early date.

10. *Paragraph 91.*—The Commissioner has pleasure in fully endorsing the satisfactory character of the relations between forest officers and those of other departments.

11. *Paragraph 93.*—The question of the fuel supply of the Province, present and prospective, is of great administrative importance, and is engaging earnest attention.

12. The Commissioner very cordially endorses the Deputy Conservator's commendation of the way in which his Divisional Officers have worked. To Mr. Millett himself the Commissioner is under very deep personal obligations, alike for the enthusiasm with which he has devoted himself to the interests of the Province, and for the invariable soundness of his advice and reasonableness of his attitude in the many difficult questions connected with the forest administration. His transfer from Sind, just as he has acquired some detailed knowledge of the local conditions, will be a most serious misfortune to the Province. The fact that such an officer is compelled, in order to succeed to the promotion due to him, to leave the Sind Circle just at the time when he can least be spared from it, is among the most serious drawbacks to the existing system which it is sought to remedy.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

No. 1181 of 1907-1908.

SIND FOREST OFFICE,
Karachi, 1st October 1907.

From

G. P. MILLETT, Esquire, I.F.S.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
In charge Sind Circle,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Sind Forest Circle for the year 1906-1907, together with its subsidiary statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. P. MILLETT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
In charge Sind Circle.

Through the Commissioner in Sind.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE
FOR THE FOREST YEAR 1906-1907.

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List of vernacular terms used in this report.

1. Asri	...	...	... Tamarix articulata.
2. Babul	...	...	... Acacia arabica.
3. Bahan	...	...	... Populus euphratica.
4. Kacha	...	...	... New alluvium.
5. Kamo	...	...	... Phyllanthus reticulatus.
6. Kandi	...	...	... Prosopis spicigera.
7. Kanh	...	...	... Saccharum spontaneum.
8. Lai	...	...	... Tamarix indica.
9. Nim	...	...	... Melia azadirachta.
10. Sabai	...	...	... Iscæmum angustifolium.
11. Sar	...	...	... Saccharum arundinaceum.
12. Tali	...	...	... Dalbergia Sissoo.
13. Ber	...	...	... Zizyphus jujuba.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE
FOR THE FOREST YEAR 1906-1907.

CHAPTER. I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

Section 1.—Alterations in area.

1. There has been the usual instability in the area of the Sind Forests due to the vagaries of the course of the River Indus. At the commencement of the year, the area in charge of the Forest Department was 1,091 square miles, the whole being reserved forest, with the exception of about 1 square mile which was protected forest. At the close of the year the area of reserved forest had been reduced to 1,088½ square miles, the area of protected forest remaining unchanged. The decrease was due to changes in the area as follows:—

Additions—

	Sq. miles.	Acres.
1. By alluvial accretion	26	96
2. By rectification of boundaries and measurements ...	1	275
3. By fresh reservations under the Indian Forest Act, vide notifications quoted in column 11 of form No. 51.	2	439
TOTAL ...	30	170

Losses—

	Sq. miles.	Acres.
1. By erosion	31	213
2. By rectification of boundaries	0	383
3. By disforestation, vide notifications quoted in column 11 of form No. 51	0	4
TOTAL ...	31	600

2. The net loss by the action of the river was 5¼ square miles, though the amount of forest eroded was only 1 square mile in excess of that eroded in the previous year. The new alluvium added to the forest was, however, only slightly more than half that added in 1905-1906. The action of the river was most perceptible in the Sukkur and Hyderabad divisions, but the loss in the Naushahro division (1,269 acres) was only one-third as great as that (3,869) of the previous year. The new reservations for forest amount to 2¾ square miles and were made in accordance with the accepted policy of increasing the forest area whenever possible in order to add to the available fuel supply.

3. The classification of the eroded areas in the different divisions according to the nature of the tree-growth which they contained is as follows:—

Areas.	Sukkur.	Naushahro.	Hyderabad.	Jerruck.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Containing valuable timber ...	317	100	169	10	596
Consisting of new alluvium without trees	555	10	5,190	1,780	7,535
Do. do. with young trees	4,290	1,024	2,980	692	8,986
Do. coupes under regeneration.	971	90	141	335	1,537
Do. blanks ...	959	45	395	...	1,399
TOTAL OF 1906-07 ...	7,092	1,269	8,875	2,817	20,053
Do. OF 1905-06 ...	3,379	3,869	8,746	3,348	19,342

4. As shown in the above schedule, most of the erosion was, as usual exercised on lands that had previously been thrown up as alluvium by the river. The most serious losses are those of areas containing valuable tree growth and areas consisting of exploited coupes, since these interfere with the operation of the working plans for the forests.

5. The details of the losses by erosion as called for in Government Resolution No. 804, dated the 2nd February 1900, on the subject of the clearance of eroding banks, are as follows for the whole circle :—

Approximate area eroded after prior exploitation	...	379½ acres.
Value per acre as estimated prior to erosion	...	Rs. 6-13-11
Estimated value before sale of the timber, &c., to be saved	... ..	... „ 2,606-4-0
Actual receipts after deduction of expenses of exploitation	... ..	... „ 2,631-4-0

6. In addition to the eroded area, which has been thus cleared prior to its loss, 109 acres in the Sukkur division containing timber, &c., to the value of Rs. 327, and 108 acres in the Hyderabad division containing timber, &c., to the value of Rs. 1,909, i.e., 217 acres to the value of Rs. 2,236 in all were swept away before any measures of exploitation could be taken. Further areas were cleared, which appeared to be in imminent danger of erosion, but which were not actually eroded before the close of the year. Their extent and the value of the tree-crop on them were as follows :—

Area exploited from fear of erosion	...	980½ acres.
Receipts from sale of the areas, including value of timber, &c., in hand	... ..	... Rs. 4,188-12

These net receipts would have been higher, but for the fact that many erosion strips were exploited departmentally for the provision of fuel to the Commissioner in Sind and to officers of the Public Works Department for use of their steamers, the rates charged being equivalent to the cost of cutting and extraction only. Thus the total area actually exploited during the year as erosion strips in order to save the timber, &c., threatened with destruction by the river amounted to 1,360 acres, the growth on which was sold for Rs. 6,820, and the expenses incurred in the work were Rs. 1,144, including cost of supply to steamers.

7. *Kachas*.—The claims awaiting settlement at the close of the last year were 25 and the new claims of the year numbered 29, making 54 in all to be disposed of. Of these 37 claims were settled during the year, the *kachas* in all cases being awarded to forest, and 17 claims remained undisposed of. Four claims of the preceding year remain in the Hyderabad division, apparently owing to delay on the part of the Deputy Collector, Kotri. Three similar claims in the Naushahro division are also undisposed of, but as regards one of them the Collector of Hyderabad has directed the decision to remain in abeyance for three years until it can be ascertained whether the set of the river is permanent or not. Claims to new *kachas* were most numerous in the Sukkur division and included 19, viz., 12 in the Sukkur collectorate and 7 in the Upper Sind Frontier district. Of those in the Sukkur collectorate, 11 were decided in favour of the Forest Department; the settlement of the remaining claim, which refers to an inland *kacha*, has been deferred for another season until the effect of the inundation of 1906-07 is known. Of the 7 claims in the Upper Sind Frontier district, 4 were decided and 3 are pending. This accounts for the number of cases outstanding in the Upper Sind Frontier district. The appeal referred to in the Administration Report of 1905-1906 which had been lodged to the Commissioner in Sind against the decision of the Collector of Sukkur in the case of an important *kacha* in old Gublo has not yet been decided. The claims in which as noted in the last year's report, the Collector had been asked to reconsider his decisions, as they were based upon a mistaken application of an order of a former Commissioner in Sind directing that no additional lands should be given for forest in the Kotri taluka, were now decided in favour of the Forest Department.

8. No new claims to *kachas* were made in the Jerruck division, and only 3 of the 7 pending claims were disposed of. The progress of the year in the matter of *kachas* throughout the circle was as follows :—

Division.	Claims pending on 1st July 1906.	New claims.	CLAIMS DECIDED		Claims pending on 30th June 1907.
			For the Forest Department.	Against the Forest Department.	
Sukkur ...	6	19	19	...	6
Naushahro ...	4	4	5	...	3
Hyderabad ...	8	6	10	...	4
Jerruck ...	7	0	3	...	4
TOTAL ...	25	29	37	...	17

9. *Forest temporarily alienated to the Public Works Department.*—Further areas amounting in all 177½ acres of forest were handed over to the Public Works Department in connection with canals and bands. These lands must be considered as being essential for the conduct of irrigation works, care being now exercised to guard against handing over more land than is necessary. The total area of forest lands now in charge of the Public Works Department is estimated at 4,464½ acres, the increase over that shown in last year's report being caused, in addition to the new areas handed over, by the inclusion in the total of 499 acres of forest; which had been alienated in former years but not brought into account. For reasons shown in last year's report, much of this land should be given back to the Forest Department.

10. In addition to the above, areas aggregating 77½ acres of forest have been alienated to the North-Western Railway in the Sukkur division.

Section 2.—Forest Settlement.

11. At the commencement of the year 1906-1907 areas aggregating 16,951 acres which had been proposed for constitution as forest were awaiting settlement. Further areas amounting in all to 21,600 acres were notified during the year under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act as follows :—

Naushahro division,	4,562 acres.	} Total 21,600 acres.
Hyderabad „	14,168 „	
Jerruck „	2,870 „	

12. These areas consist for the most part of unsurveyed *kacha* lands which have been awarded to the Forest Department. The progress made in forest settlement during the year was of small extent; only 1,719 acres being notified under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act as reserved forest, and 358 acres excluded from forest on account of the existence of extensive claims to free grazing and other privileges. The forest settlement work continues to be done by Assistant and Deputy Collectors as *ex-officio* Forest Settlement Officers for their respective divisions. The work remaining to be done at the end of the year comprised 36,478 acres.

Section 3.—Demarcation.

13. *External boundaries.*—New demarcation was confined to newly afforested areas and to *kachas* recently acquired by the Forest Department, and amounted to 28 linear miles. Repairs were executed to boundaries erected in former years, to the extent of 1,649 linear miles. The number of new cairns erected was 308 and of old cairns repaired was 18,472. All the reserved forest is now demarcated.

14. *Internal boundaries.*—The division of the forests into compartments by means of rides 20' broad, for convenience of protection, inspection and exploitation was continued and a total length of 63 running miles was cut. This was only about one-third of the work done in the previous year, but the work is now nearly complete in so far as it is required in the original forests. In the newly acquired areas, the tree-growth is rarely high enough to allow of the cutting of compartment lines. The 63 miles of rides cut during the year dealt with an area of 10,019 acres; 25 miles were cut departmentally at a cost of Rs. 417 or Rs. 16½ per mile, and 38 miles were cut on contract, the contractor undertaking to cut the lines at his expense and to pay Rs. 45 on

condition of receiving all the cut material free. A similar contract for the cutting up of an area of 2,305 acres in the Naushahro range could not be carried out owing to scarcity of labour, and the period of contract was extended.

Section 4.—Forest surveys.

15. Owing to erosions, &c., the existing maps of all riverain forests are very inaccurate, some forests shown on the maps having entirely disappeared. No forest survey is now being carried on in Sind, and though a fresh one is certainly required, it would doubtless soon become inaccurate in its turn, unless carefully revised yearly or at longer intervals. The work of the Forest Contour Survey division was continued in the Naushahro, Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions with the object of ascertaining the levels of the different forests in comparison with that of the river and so concerting measures for effective irrigation. Irrigation work in connection with previous recommendations after contouring have been carried out in many forests with decidedly beneficial results. The total area contoured was practically the same as that done in the previous year, *viz.*, 85,841 acres, thus increasing the total area over which the forest contour has extended to 258,135. Many forests of course do not require to be thus surveyed, and the work remaining to be done should be completed in not more than another two seasons.

16. Reduced levels have been connected with the Public Works Department bench marks wherever possible. Where the latter were not available they were connected with revenue boundary stones, or with any permanent marks found in the forests. Gauges have now been erected in forests where they can be of use.

17. The recess work of the Forest Contour Survey division consisted in the preparation of maps and other work in connection with the surveys. The demarcation of coupes and other minor survey operations were carried out by Range Forest Officers. Three foresters who had no previous knowledge of surveying received instruction from a trained ranger in the use of cross-staff and prismatic compass to enable them to carry out minor survey work.

The area of river frontage surveyed amounted to 349½ miles. 118 coupes with an aggregate area of 7,280 acres were laid out.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Section 1.—Regulation of management.

Sub-section (a).—Preparation and control of regular working plans.

18. The working plan for the Sukkur forests, which had been drawn up in the field season of 1904-05, was submitted to Government through the Commissioner in Sind. Owing to various circumstances, however, the printing of the plan in the Commissioner's Press has been much delayed and the plan could not actually reach Government in the year under report. The forests of the Sukkur division are however already being worked as far as possible in accordance with the prescriptions of the plan.

19. In all divisions due effect was given to the prescriptions of working plans in force, some variations being required in the form of the diminution in the size of the annual coupes rendered necessary in some working circles by the loss of area by erosion of the river. Thus in the Naushahro division 2 coupes, which were due for exploitation, were completely washed away before they could be sold.

20. Another slight but important variation, which was introduced in the preparation of coupes for exploitation in 1907-1908, consisted in the selection of a limited number of standards in babul and kandi coupes instead of allowing the whole coupe to be clean felled.

The number of standards ordered to be selected was 15¹ to 20 per acre according to the density of the forest.

21. Preparations were made in addition for the cessation of working under the coupe system in the Hyderabad division during 1907-1908 and such succeeding years as may be necessary, in order to work out the enormous accumulation of dead trees. These dead trees are the result—

- (1) of the cutting off water from the forests in past years;
- (2) of the great cyclone of May 1903.

22. The dead trees are to be worked out by lots of compartments and five years will probably be required to complete the work. A regular scheme is to be prepared and meanwhile a commencement has been made in the sales of 1907-08. The Jerruck division also contains dead wood in great quantity and will be similarly treated where deemed advisable. Report has been made to Government in the matter. With the exception of the above arrangements, the remarks made in paragraph 19 of last year's report apply equally to the year under report.

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

Nil.

Sub-section (c).—Plans of operations.

23. Plans of operations for the conduct of works were prepared and sanctioned for each division and were in general duly carried out. Work in some forests was, however, much impeded by the unusually early and abnormally high inundation of the river, and as water remained in some coupes to the depth of several feet during many months, exploitation could not be carried on till late in the season, and the carriage of the cut fuel from the coupes of the previous year was also much impeded.

24. Much attention was paid to the sowing up of exploited areas with babul seed and much forest land was given out to cultivation, combined with the raising of forest seedlings as will be shown later on. During the fuel year ending the 30th September 1906, 13,819 acres of forest were exploited in coupes and 967 acres in erosion strips or a total of 14,786 acres—the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 14,428, 1,036 and 15,464.

Section 2.—Communications and buildings.

Sub-section (a).—Roads and bridges.

25. No works of this description were undertaken. Where the country is suited for cart traffic, made roads are not required, and where carts cannot be used there is abundance of camel and donkey carriage available for the forest produce. The compartment lines form rides which are much used, and which can with small expenditure be turned into efficient cart roads. It is proposed to make at least two rides in each forest into practicable cart roads as occasion serves, but nothing was done in the year under report for want of funds, and the work is not of an urgent nature.

Sub-section (b).—Buildings.

26. The expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings amounted to Rs. 2,340, and on repairs to existing buildings Rs. 668; the total expenditure under this head was therefore Rs. 3,008. In the Sukkur division additions were made to the two new sets of quarters for Range Forest Officers at Ghotki and Pano Akil at the cost of Rs. 342 and Rs. 318 respectively. Quarters for the Naka guard at Jhali were built at a cost of Rs. 200 and a large stable for the Government bullocks in the Rahuja nursery at a cost of Rs. 251.

In the Naushahro division Rs. 295 were expended in constructing quarters for two forest guards at Adamji and Rs. 200 in providing a compound wall to the quarters of the Range Forest Officer, Sehwan, and Rs. 5 on other works.

In the Hyderabad division a room was added to the quarters of the Range Forest Officer, Sakrand, and quarters for one forest guard were built at Amin Lakho, the works costing Rs. 70 and Rs. 182, respectively.

In the Jerruck division quarters for one forest guard were built in Ach Marho forest for Rs. 182 and another set for two guards for Rs. 295. The expenditure on repairs included necessary repairs to existing buildings, such as rangers and guards' quarters, depôt houses, &c., the forest bungalow at Miani, compound walls, &c. In addition to the expenditure by the Forest Department on repairs as shown above, Rs. 184 were expended by the Public Works Department in making alterations and repairs to the bungalow of the Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur.

Sub-section (c).—Miscellaneous works.

27. All minor irrigation works, such as water channels and leads (karias and kasies) small bunds, temporary sluices, &c., which do not require much technical knowledge or accuracy in construction are carried

out departmentally by the forest officers and the expenditure on new works of the above nature amounted during the year to Rs. 2,802½; whilst repairs to previously existing works, consisting principally of the clearing from karias, &c., of their accumulated silt amounted to Rs. 4,512½; or a total expenditure from forest funds of Rs. 7,345. The expenditure was mostly in the Jerruck division.

28. The more important works carried out by the Public Works Department and charged for in the accounts of that department were the following :—

	Ra.
Sluice in Jhali Bund, Sukkur	793.
Improving Drakhan sluice and excavating karia in Naushahro	777.
Constructing head regulators in two places in Naushahro	558.
Sluice in Jerruck at Pako Surjani	1,807.
Sluice in Jerruck at Gunj	1,794.
Total ...	5,731.

29. The immediate effect of the above works is seen in the larger area of forest which obtained water during the year. The abnormally high irrigation of the year to some extent obscured the resulting benefit of some of the special works, but the Divisional Forest Officer, Naushahro, reports that the small expenditure incurred in his division amounting in all to some Rs. 3,000 had the effect of causing an additional 7,616 acres of forest to receive water in the year under report. Out of the total area of the forests of Sind amounting to 6,97,269 acres, 5,16,155 acres received flood or canal water during the year as compared with 3,67,224 acres in 1905-06.

Section 3.—Protection of Forests.

Sub-section (a).—General Protection.

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

No.	Division.	I.—CASES TAKEN INTO COURT.					II.—CASES COMPOUNDED.					III.—CASES UNDETECTED.					IV.—TOTAL CASES.					GRAND TOTAL.
		Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
1	Sukkur ...	...	16	9	9	...	194	327	1	6	41	...	...	9	251	336	10	...	...	...	...	696
2	Naushahro ...	...	9	...	2	...	57	177	1	23	30	...	...	23	96	177	5	...	...	...	...	299
3	Hyderabad ...	...	19	2	21	...	102	494	...	5	8	...	...	5	124	446	21	...	...	...	...	636
4	Jerruck ...	...	...	1	1	...	23	380	...	8	3	...	...	8	25	361	1	...	...	...	...	416
	TOTAL of 1906-1907...	...	44	12	33	...	375	1,368	2	44	77	...	...	44	496	1,360	35	...	...	...	...	1,955
	TOTAL of 1905-1906:	2	60	14	40	...	365	1,444	1	44	78	...	...	46	501	1,498	41	...	...	...	...	2,086
	AVERAGE of last 5 years.	2	59	12	29	...	346	1,322	2	53	75	...	...	55	479	1,334	31	...	...	...	...	1,899

31. The total of forest offences of all kinds dealt with is 1,955 which is a decrease of 131 on the figures of the preceding year, and an excess of 56 in the average of the past 3 years. The figure of offences remains fairly constant from year to year and the variation this year lies in the grazing offences which in this year were 118 less than in 1905-06, but 54 more than in 1904-05. Owing to fair rain and a good inundation of the river in 1906 good grass was plentiful in non-forest as well as in forest lands and there was less resort to the forests in Lower Sind for grazing. In consequence of this there was a fall in the number of grazing offences in the Jerruck division of 322, viz., from 703 to 381. In Upper Sind, however, the reverse has to be reported: the good rain and good inundation produced good grass in forest in

abundance which attracted cattle in large numbers. There was an increase in the number of animals grazing, and the number of offences detected rose from 237 in the previous year to 336, though this is attributed by the Divisional Forest Officer partly to keener supervision on the part of Range Forest Officers and Guards and the detection of a large number of cases of attempted evasion of payment of fees.

32. Illicit fellings and thefts of wood and other forest produce accounted for 496 cases of offences as compared with 501 in the preceding year. The Naushahro and Jerruck divisions showed considerable decreases in the class of offence, Naushahro returning 96 offences and Jerruck 25 as compared with 130 and 81 respectively in 1905-06. The decrease in the former division is attributed to successful protection of the forests of the Naushahro Abro range which have hitherto been subjected to depredations by Brohis but which were protected this year by selected beat guards patrolling in parties; and to better supervision by the Range Forest Officer in the Kandiaro range. The Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, is unable to account for the decrease of offences in his division and suspects the possibility of slackness in detection of offences. In the Hyderabad division the number of illicit felling of offences—124 as compared with 129 in the year before—show a slight decrease, but in the Sukkur division there was an increase of 90, viz., from 161 offences in 1905-1906 to 251 in 1906-1907. The Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, is of opinion that it must not be inferred from the figures that a large number of offences were committed in the year under report, but that fewer offences were detected in former years, and he considers that more energy on the part of some rangers will bring still more offences to light. The number of undetected offences reported was 121, of which 44 were cases of injury to forests by fire. The number is practically the same as the year before, and though reliable as regards the number of fires is undoubtedly short of what it should be in regard to other offences.

33. There was a decrease in the number of prosecutions instituted during the year which were 89 as compared with 116 in 1905-1906. Pending cases from the latter year numbered 27, making 116 cases to be tried. Out of these, 90 were disposed of during the year, convictions being recorded in 78 cases and acquittals in 12 cases. The number of cases still pending at the close of the year was 26. The percentage of failure in prosecutions instituted by forest officers was further reduced from 15·3 in the preceding year to 13·3 in the year under report, showing that care is exercised in selecting the cases for prosecution. In only one case was a sentence of imprisonment inflicted upon an offender, and then only of 10 days. In all other cases the convicted offenders were mulcted in fines varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 60 in amount. The Sukkur and Hyderabad divisions show the greatest number of prosecutions, there having been 34 in the former and 42 in the latter. The former division has a very large area of scattered forests, and it is natural that a greater number of offences should be discovered there. In the Hyderabad division 21 and in the Sukkur division 9 of the prosecutions were for offences other than those of illicit felling or grazing. All these cases related to violation of the transit pass rules, with the exception of one case of unauthorised cultivation in forest.

34. Cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act show a decrease of 99 on the figures of the preceding year being 1,727 for 1906-07 and 1,826 for 1905-06, but there was an increase in the amount accepted in compensation which was Rs. 3,045 as compared with Rs. 2,857. The average per offence was therefore Rs. 1-12-3. The number of offenders implicated in the cases and the average amount in compensation taken from each were 2,669 and Rs. 1-2-3 respectively. The compounded cases included 359 offences of unauthorised fellings, &c., and 1,368 grazing offences. The latter whilst including some cases of grazing in closed forest were mainly cases of illicit grazing in forest of cattle for which the fee had not been paid. They were compounded in accordance with the revised instructions (No. 3446, dated the 15th November 1904) of the Commissioner in Sind by the payment of one month's fees as a fine, and where a pass has not been taken out, the taking out of a pass for not less than 2 months. The detected cases only, however, represent a portion of the illicit grazing offences committed which are hard to detect and bring to book in some forests, especially in the case of cattle belonging to influential zamindars and others. The 1,368 grazing offences realised Rs. 1,802, 327 cases

were dealt with in Sukkur (an increase of 101), 484 in Hyderabad (an increase of 90), 380 in Jerruck (a decrease of 323) and 177 in Naushahro (an increase of 18).

Warnings.—Offences which were not considered serious enough to require to be compounded on payment of compensation and which were therefore disposed of by warning the offenders, numbered 18 as follows:—

Sukkur 7, Hyderabad 5 and Jerruck 6.

35. The following statement shows the compounded cases classified according to the amounts levied in each case:—

No.	Division.	Rs. 1 and under.	Rs. 2 and under.	Rs. 3 and under.	Rs. 4 and under.	Rs. 5 and under.	Rs. 6 and under.	Rs. 7 and under.	Rs. 8 and under.	Rs. 9 and under.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 11 and under.	Rs. 12 and under.	Rs. 13 and under.	Rs. 14 and under.	Rs. 15 and under.	Rs. 16 and under.	Rs. 17 and under.	Rs. 18 and under.	Rs. 19 and under.	Rs. 20 and under.	TOTAL	
																						No. of cases.	Amount recovered.
1	Sukkur ...	213	134	83	16	31	9	4	8	3	2	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	515	1,149
2	Naushahro ...	159	49	12	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	235	279
3	Hyderabad ...	238	162	82	42	20	9	7	7	4	5	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,140
4	Jerruck ...	223	121	27	11	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	477
	TOTAL ...	838	466	204	73	62	19	14	16	8	7	2	0	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	3	1,727	3,045

No appeals were made in any of the compounded cases.

PENAL OFFENCES.

36. There were numerous cases of assaults on forest guards and of attempts at rescue of cattle from being impounded when caught trespassing in the forests. Certain classes of people in Sind are very difficult to control and are apt to become aggressive when caught in the commission of forest offences, so that the work of protection of forest by the forest guards is rendered difficult and prosecutions against offenders must be instituted in many cases. There were 3 cases of assaults on forest guards pending in the Courts at the end of 1905-06 and 7 fresh prosecutions were instituted in 1906-07, of these 10 cases, 9 were decided during the year, 6 cases resulting in convictions and 3 in acquittals. The sentences passed on convicted persons were as follows:—

2 men sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

3 men sentenced each to 20 days' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10.

8 men fined respectively Rs. 50, 50, 15, 10, 10, 10, 10, and 5.

37. Prosecutions instituted on charges of attempted rescue of cattle caught trespassing in forests numbered 13, 2 of which however had been pending from the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 3 cases only out of 7 disposed of, the large number of acquittals probably being due to the difficulty of bringing witnesses to prove the offences where local sympathy is all with the accused. Five men secured punishment in connection with the three successful prosecutions, one man receiving 15 days' imprisonment and Rs. 20 fine and the other four fines of Rs. 15, 10, 10 and 10 respectively. There were 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

Sub-section (b).—Protection from fire.

38. Protection from fire though not quite so good as in the year before was still very satisfactory, the total area traversed by fire being only 2,024 acres or about $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. of the total forest area. The actual number of fires was fewer, being 44 only, whilst in 1905-06 there were 46 fires traversing 1,187 acres. The special measures adopted and expenditure incurred in the protection of the forests from fire were both of a trifling nature, reliance being placed more upon the moral effect upon the villages and cattle owners of the stopping of grazing in the forests in which fires had occurred. Only a few forest fires occur from accidental causes, whilst many are suspected to be deliberately started in order to facilitate shooting in the forests; but many more are ignited with the object of getting rid of rank grass and promoting the growth of fresh green grass. All areas burnt are, however, now at once rigidly closed to cattle-grazing, and hence the owners of the cattle who caused the fires get no benefit from their acts, and in some cases have to move with their cattle to other parts to get grazing. The temptation to fire forests is thus considerably reduced. The Naushahro Forest division suffered most from forest fires as there were in that division 23 fires burning 751 acres of forest. Two of these fires were ascertained to have been caused by the carelessness of

men employed by the Public Works Department, the area burnt being about 12 acres. But in the Jerruck division, though there were only 8 fires, the area burnt was 1,086 acres. The fires mostly occurred towards the end of the forest year, and the increase in the area burnt is attributed to the lateness and poor extent of the inundation of the river which caused the inflammable condition of the forest to be enhanced. The Sukkur division showed a decrease both in the number and extent of the forest fires, 8 fires burning only 102 acres as compared with 20 fires burning 503 acres in the preceding year, the cause being attributed entirely to the good effect of the policy of closing burnt areas to grazing. A special temporary staff was entertained in this division from February to June as fire watchers, but the Divisional Forest Officer does not attribute any of the good success in protection to their aid, and they will not be employed in future. In the Hyderabad division only 5 fires occurred and only 85 acres of forest were burnt.

39. The classification of fires according to origin, as reported by the Divisional Forest Officers, is as follows:—

No.	Division.	Fire originating in departmental fire-conservancy operations.		Fire crossing outer fire traces.		Fire due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or to unknown causes.		Fire originating from intention or malice.		TOTAL.	
		No. of fires.	Area burnt.	No. of fires.	Area burnt.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
			Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	8	102	...	...	8	102
2	Naushahro	...	...	...	...	23	751	...	...	23	751
3	Hyderabad	...	1	...	...	4	77	...	...	5	85
4	Jerruck	...	...	1	10	7	1,076	...	...	8	1,086
	TOTAL	...	1	...	10	42	2,006	...	...	44	2,024

40. Although the protection of the forests against fires were thus satisfactory, it is not a satisfactory feature that in almost all cases the origin of the fires remain undiscovered. Of the 44 cases of the year, the origin of 2 were traced to men employed by the Public Works Department and of 1 to a spark from an engine. The remainder are variously attributed to fires in revenue lands which spread into forest, to deliberate incendiarism, and to accidental firing by way farers, but in none of the cases was any proof forthcoming.

41. The statement required in Government Resolution No. 248 of the 12th January 1904, regarding forest areas enjoying continuous immunity from fires is as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continually protected from fire for four years.	Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	EXTENT OF FOREST BURNED DURING THE YEAR.		
					Open forest.	Closed forest.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sukkur	270,535	270,535	268,457 or 95 per cent.	Freshly formed kachas.	71	31	102
Naushahro	135,173	135,173	132,473 or 98 per cent.		577	174	751
Hyderabad	153,272	153,272	144,812 or 94 per cent.		8	77	85
Jerruck	138,289	138,289	130,710 or 95 per cent.		249	837	1,086
TOTAL	697,269	697,269	676,452 or 97 per cent.		905	1,119	2,024

Sub-section (c).—Protection from cattle.

42. The proportion of the total forest area which was open to grazing of cattle was 86 per cent., but sheep and goats and camels were only admitted to graze in half the open area or 43 per cent. of the total forest. The total number of animals of all kinds impounded during the year amounted to 34,117, out of which 17,000 were sheep and goats, 13,757 horned cattle, 2,172 camels, 1,188 donkeys, &c.

43. The numbers of animals impounded from open and closed forests, respectively, &c., as compared with the numbers of 1905-1906 are as follows :—

From open forests.		FROM CLOSED FORESTS.				TOTAL.	
		1905-1906.		1906-1907.			
		Holding passes for open forests.	Holding no passes.	Holding passes for open forests.	Holding no passes.		
1905-1906.	1906-1907.					1905-1906.	1906-1907.
7,555	8,869	10,416	15,440	7,863	17,385	33,411	34,117
AVERAGE of preceding 3 years. ...	8,521	...	...	8,991	15,976	...	33,488

The above figures show that whilst the total number of animals impounded varies little from year to year, the manner of offending against the rules which compels the penalty varies a good deal. Thus in 1906-07 as compared with 1905-06, there were 1,300 more cattle impounded for having no passes, but 2,500 less cattle impounded for grazing in closed forest when passes had been taken out for open forest, and nearly 2,000 more cattle impounded for grazing in closed forests without having even the permission to graze in open forest. This points to a more determined effort on the part of cattle owners to evade payment of grazing fees during this year, low though they are. Nearly one-half of the total impoundings were made in the Sukkur division, the extensive and scattered forests of this division being especially liable to the offence of cattle trespass owing to the number of maldars owning cattle, the figures showing an increase of 2,000 on those of the year before. Hyderabad shows an increase of nearly 1,000, but the Jerruck and Naushahro division show decrease of 1,500 and 450 respectively.

44. No success attended the efforts to rid the forests of wild cattle or gormal where they exist. A temporary pound was established in the Amrot forest, as recorded in the report of 1905-06, into which it was hoped that wild cattle might be driven and then disposed of if not claimed, but no animals could be caught. Further efforts will, however, be made.

45. Hedging work was carried out as usual for the protection of exploited coupes and other areas which required to be closed against cattle grazing, the material used being the small branch wood in the coupes which has no use or market value in Sind. This work is carried out partly by maldars who have privileges of squatting in the forests temporarily to graze their cattle, and partly by departmental agency. Repairs were executed to 1,346½ miles of hedges as follows :—

By the labour of maldars and forest guards ... 1,310¾ miles at no cost.
 By departmental agency on payment ... 35¾ at a cost of Rs. 221.
 New hedges erected were of a total length of 264 miles as follows :—
 By free labour as above ... 254½ miles.
 By departmental agency on payment ... 9½ miles at a cost of Rs. 83.

The total estimated value of work performed as above without cost to Government was Rs. 6,770. It is performed willingly by the men in return for the privileges accorded to them, and is most useful in protecting the exploited areas, for the labour represents more than the actual charges saved to Government, since with the existing forest staff the execution of the work entirely departmentally would be a difficult if not impossible task. The maldars, performing the work as part of their duty, take their own time and opportunity and do not require supervision.

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

46. The cold weather season was extremely mild and the damage from frost was practically nil in all forests. The inundation of the river was abnor-

mally high, and caused the destruction of the tali (sissoo) plantation in the Andaldal forest of Sukkur. The whole plantation was submerged for a long period and silted up under heavy deposits, and has now been abandoned. Similarly, 40 acres of tali plantation of 5 to 10 years old were destroyed in the Raoti forest.

47. The breach of the Public Works Department bund at Budka Takar in the Jerruck division caused a heavy inundation of forest land which, whilst conferring much benefit also led to a heavy deposit of silt in exploited areas which buried the seedlings.

48. The creeper kamo give much trouble in forests in the Jerruck division, and sar grass is a danger in exploited coupes both of that division and of Hyderabad. Orders were given to reserve a certain number of trees in each coupe in future as a slight protection to the soil which may retard the rigorous growth of the grass, and the experiment is being tried in two exploited coupes of allowing grazing by horned cattle in the expectation that this may check the growth of grass, which otherwise quickly forms dense clumps and suppresses all other growth.

Section 4.—Sylviculture.

Sub-section (a).—Natural reproduction.

49. The abkalan or inundation of the River Indus was abnormally high in 1906 and also set in earlier than usual, consequently not only was a larger area of forest watered, but the reserve of sub-soil water was increased, and the results cannot fail of being of permanent benefit to the forests. On account of the abundant water, natural reproduction in the forests was good whenever water reached them, but continued to be entirely lacking in forests like the extensive Garhi Yasin and Kot Sultan blocks forests, which possess infinite possibilities for the future, when water becomes available from new Public Works Department irrigation works. Natural reproduction in forest *kachas* was satisfactory as usual, these areas always getting water.

Sub-section (b).—Artificial reproduction.

50. The high inundation of the year was favourable for the promotion of artificial reproduction which was carried out in newly exploited coupes and in bare areas which could be let out for cultivation combined with the sowing of forest seeds. In some exploited coupes however the flood water remained so long that no sowings could be made. The method of re-stocking bare areas of forest land by leasing the land for cultivation for a term of years on condition of sowing forest seeds, gives excellent results in Sind. The ordinary conditions are that forest seeds, babul and kandi shall be sown in strips 2 feet broad at intervals of 12 feet, the intervening 12 feet strips being cultivated with cereal or cotton crop, forest seed also being sown along the borders of all the distributing water channels. The ordinary assessment is taken on the lands, which are eagerly taken up by cultivators whenever water for irrigation is obtainable, since having been fallow for a long period good crops are obtainable on them. They are generally let out for a period of 3 years which allows sufficient time for the seedlings to become well established, and for blanks of the first and second years to be filled up; This system which gives excellent results when properly carried out, not only saves a large outlay by Government but actually produces a fair revenue. It is practised in places where resort has to be had to lift water for irrigation or where the water must be carried over the ground by a system of distributing channels. In such operations the cultivators are expert, but for the carrying out of them by the Forest Department, a large expenditure would be required. The future of the plantations would be better secured if the receipts for the assessment of the lands could be put aside in a fund to be spent on subsequent provision of water to the seedlings instead of being treated as revenue.

51. Reproduction by means of cultivation carried out during the year was as follows. Hyderabad division—731 acres of forest land were cultivated and 144 maunds of babul seed and 10 sers of ber seed were sown, the results being very satisfactory. The state of seedlings in previous cultivations was also good. The receipts in assessment were Rs. 2,393. Sukkur division—131 acres of forest land which had been heavily flooded was cultivated with wheat as a rabi crop, but the experiment proved a failure as regards the production of forest seedlings. This may have been due partly to defective seed and partly to the failure of the usual Christmas rains. Three acres were added

to previous cultivation by kharif crop in Ketī Shāh, and 1,775 acres have thus been now successfully treated in that forest.

52. Regular plantations carried out departmentally were as follows. In the Sukkur division 25 acres of forest was planted up with tali (sissoo) plants which had been raised in beds from seed. Floods and erosion however destroyed 90 acres of previous plantation, so that the area of tali plantations at the close of the year was 278 acres only. There is great scope for the creation of valuable tali forests in this division if only a regular system of irrigation can be given to the forests. Some small plantations of tali were also made in the Hyderabad, Naushahro and Jerruck divisions, but they were chiefly of the nature of experiments.

53. Cultural operations consisted in the broad-cast sowing or dibbling of babul or kandi seed in bare areas and in exploited coupes. These operations were carried out in all divisions, the aggregate of the areas treated being 5,862 acres, about 2,000 acres of which consisted of blanks in forest and forest kachas, and the remainder exploited coupes. About 1,800 maunds of mixed seeds were expended on the work. The results are reported to have been very satisfactory in Hyderabad, fair in Jerruck and Naushahro but poor in Sukkur. In the latter division the poor results are attributed to the seeds not being broadcasted until the surface crust of silt left after the subsidence of the flood water had dried and hardened, due to defective supervision of their subordinates by the foresters.

54. Very poor results have been obtained from babul seeds collected departmentally from trees in the special areas set apart in each beat for the provision of seed, and the reservation of these areas will, in future, be discontinued, and all babul seed required will be obtained either free or by purchase from the maldars in the forest, who collect the seed from the droppings of their sheep and goats. Seed thus obtained germinates well, and the extra cost of supply is well repaid in the greater success obtained in the plantations.

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

55. Operations of this nature consisted in thinnings and prunings of plants in plantations and nurseries, and the cutting of kamo creepers by beat guards. Contracts were given out wherever possible for the removal of sar and kanh grass in closed forest, the luxuriant growth of which constitutes a danger to the regeneration of the forest.

Sub-section (d).—Experiments.

56. An experiment in the sowing of seed of *ficus elastica* in specially prepared beds was tried in the Rahuja nursery (Sukkur), but was a complete failure as none of the seed germinated.

57. Experiments for the production of lac on her plants are being proceeded with, but there were no results in the year under report.

Section 5.—Exploitation.

Sub-section (a).—System of Management.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

58. Except in the matter of clearing forest from areas in danger of erosion and in some small fellings mentioned later, exploitation during the year was confined within the provisions of the sanctioned working plans as regards the Hyderabad, Naushahro and Jerruck forests and the proposed working plan of the Sukkur forests. The coupes were clean felled as in former years, but this system can only be successful where early regeneration is assured. This is not the case in many of the Sind forests, and a certain number of reserves are being left in selected coupes in the exploitations of 1907-08. The period for exploitation of coupes is from 1st October to 30th September and this is called the fuel year. The fuel year being different from the forest year, and payment for coupes being made in instalments at fixed periods are the reasons why large outstandings are shown yearly, this outstandings consisting mainly of sums not due to be paid till after 30th June.

59. The area of coupes felled in the fuel year ending the 30th September 1906 was 13,819 acres as compared with 14,428 acres in 1905 and 17,235 acres in 1904. The continued reduction in the area annually exploited is due to two causes, *viz.*, revision of the cutting series to allow for the reduction in area of working circles caused by erosion, and the withdrawal from sale of coupes containing little or no exploitable forest growth. In addition to the regular fellings 967 acres of forest were exploited in "erosion strips"—one or more chains in width and of such length as may be found necessary. Small

unregulated fellings were made for the supply of timber to the Public Works Department and to recipients of free grants, and of fuel to steamers belonging to the Commissioner in Sind and to the Indus River Commission.

(ii) Minor Forest Produce.

60. Grazing was allowed free and on payment of fees. Lac is a very valuable article of minor forest produce, and receipts from it are increasing yearly. The right of collecting lac from trees in forest is sold by auction or tender and restrictions are imposed regarding the manner of collection. Unfortunately though so easy to steal by illicit collection and mixture with produce of trees outside forest, lac is not yet declared to be an article requiring a transport pass, and the difficulties of the contractor in safeguarding his property are thereby much increased. Unless orders are passed by Government declaring the necessity of covering lac in transit with passes showing source of origin, &c., the rise in the receipts from lac will be seriously checked in the future. The receipts from other articles of minor forest produce, *viz.*, babul pods, fisheries in forest flood waters, grass, &c., will be dealt with later.

Sub-section (b)—Agency of exploitation.

(i) Departmental Agency.

61. Departmental operations in timber and firewood were confined to small works, such as cleaning of compartment lines and of erosion strips when these could not be given out to contract or when the material was required for supply as fuel to steamers, the total out-turn of timber and firewood thus exploited was 289,327 c.ft. valued at Rs. 7,893. No minor forest produce was collected departmentally, but fruit and vegetables grown in nurseries and gardens were sold and realized Rs. 514.

(ii) Purchasers.

62. The result of the coupe sales (coupes sold in the forest year 1906-07 for exploitation in the fuel year ending the 30th September 1907) was more favourable than in the preceding year, and marks the return to the receipts from coupes when the contract for the supply of fuel to the North-Western Railway was in force. This became verified in the sales made since the close of the year under report of the coupes for 1907-08.

The coupes sold were as follows :—

No.	Division.	No. of coupes.	Area.	Value realized.	Average price per acre.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sukkur ...	70	5,865 0	41,387 0 0	7 0 10
2	Naushahro ...	25	1,699 12	11,304 0 0	6 10 5
3	Hyderabad ...	46	2,850 0	1,10,576 0 0	38 12 9
4	Jerruck ...	44	2,182 39	38,170 0 0	17 7 9
	TOTAL, 1906-1907 ...	185	12,597 11	2,01,437 0 0	15 15 10
	TOTAL, 1905-1906 ...	202	13,939 28	1,86,188 0 0	13 5 8

There was thus an increase of Rs. 15,249 as compared with 1905-06 in spite of the fact that the area of coupes sold was less by nearly 1,400 acres.

63. The sale of wood under the permit pass system was continued and the realizations amounted to Rs. 10,986 as compared with Rs. 8,198 in the previous year. Much of the wood thus brought in under forest permits on payment of fees is actually from revenue lands which, but for this system of forest permits, would be looted free by wood collectors. The greater part of the receipts are in the Sukkur division (Rs. 9,544). Hyderabad and Jerruck contributed Rs. 1,328 and Rs. 114, respectively, and Naushahro nil. The receipts from grazing fees were smaller in all divisions except Sukkur, and the probable reason for this have been already given in paragraph 31. They were as follows :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur ...	8,364	9,406
Naushahro ...	7,259	6,334
Hyderabad ...	16,025	13,891
Jerruck ...	11,429	8,745
Total	43,077	38,576

64. The receipts from minor forest produce in 1906-07 compared with the preceding year were as follows:—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lac ...	37,108	45,074
Babul pods ...	20,801	21,318
Grasses ...	3,695	5,494
Fisheries ...	5,591	6,541
Cultivation ...	14,178	10,237

Lac.—This most important article of minor forest produce in Sind continues to increase in value. There was an increase of about Rs. 8,000 in spite of lower receipts in Jerruck. The lac is only produced in the forests of two divisions, viz., Hyderabad and Jerruck, and efforts are being made to extend it.

65. *Babul pods and grasses.*—The receipts from these sources show some increase.

Fisheries—The value of the fisheries in forest depends upon the extent of the inundation of the River Indus, which fills up the dhands and wahurs existing in the forests and brings fresh fish into them.

Cultivation.—There was a decrease in the receipts under this head as compared with those of the year 1905-06, though the receipts are higher than in the year before that. The decrease was mainly due to less forest land being given out to cultivation in the Sukkur division caused by a change in the officers, the relieved officer not having made the arrangements.

66. The supply of fuel to the North-Western Railway having ceased, the out-turn of the coupes was disposed of by contractors wherever a market was found, new sources of demand were created by new mills started in different parts of the Province, and many mills which formerly got their fuel from revenue lands and zamindars have now to obtain it from forest contractors. Also, there is a large demand for fuel to be supplied in Quetta and a good market for charcoal in the Persian Gulf as well as in the big towns of Sind. In this manner the full annual out-turn of the forests is absorbed and measures will be required in the future to increase the yield. Further irrigation will do much towards promoting this increased yield.

67. Fuel supplied by the Forest Department direct, and by contractors to the Commissioner's steamer, Indus River Commission steamers, steam ferries and to jails, &c., was as follows:—

No.	Name of public body.	Amount supplied by the Forest department.	Amount supplied by contractors.
		C. ft.	C. ft.
1	Commissioner's steamer staff ...	26,624	...
2	Indus River Commission ...	142,218	...
3	Hyderabad Municipality ...	...	316,240
4	Commissariat officer, Hyderabad ...	...	140,330
5	Commissariat officer, Karachi ...	...	100,000
6	Commissioner's Press, Karachi ...	...	75,000
7	Port officer, Karachi ...	...	10,000
	TOTAL ...	168,842	641,570

(iii) Rights and Privileges.

68. The extent and value of the forest produce removed or grazing enjoyed free under forest settlement privileges in forests were as follows:—

	Extent.	Value. Rs.
Grazing ...	14,896 head of cattle	17,662
Minor produce ...	Nil.	Nil.
Timber and firewood ...	55,599 c. ft.	515
Bamboos ...	Nil.	Nil.

(iv) Free grants.

69. The extent and value of free grants of forest produce or of grazing made were as follows:—

	Extent.	Value. Rs.
Grazing ...	1,455 head of cattle	1,713
Minor produce ...	155 bundles	13
Timber and firewood ...	7,524 c. ft.	783

In addition to the above, it is estimated that the value of grazing enjoyed free in accordance with the agreements, by cattle belonging to coupe, etc., and contractors was Rs. 2,675.

69-a. The following schedule shows the value of produce removed under rights or granted free or at reduced rates:—

	TIMBER.		FUEL.		BAMBOOS.		MINOR PRODUCE.	GRAZING	TOTAL VALU.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Right holders ...	...	...	55,599	515	...	...	...	17,662	18,177
Free grantees ...	3,876	741	3,648	42	...	...	13	4,388	5,184
Total ...	3,876	741	59,247	557	...	...	13	22,050	23,361

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

70. The statement of the above prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2872 of the 12th August 1897 is given below. The number of cattle which grazed on payment of fees by their owners was 77,944. In the previous year the number of such cattle was 98,379 and reasons for the decrease in the extent of grazing in forests during the year under report have already been given:—

Division.	Agency by which material removed.	MATERIAL REMOVED.								TOTAL.	AVERAGE OUT-TURN PER SQUARE MILE OF ALL FORESTS.			
		Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Minor produce.	Grazing.		Timber and fuel.		Minor produce.	Grazing.
		C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.		C. ft.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.
Bukkur	Government	3,643	508	167,127	2,488	160,770	2,996	373	...	3,389	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	45,619	11,704	5,120,793	50,630	5,166,412	62,334	2,611	9,404	74,351	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	1,747	303	675	8	2,422	314	3	...	381	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,299	11,299	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	51,003	12,518	5,278,595	53,126	5,329,604	65,644	2,987	21,069	89,700	12,608	155	7	50
Naushahro	Government	856	56	74,208	2,393	75,094	2,449	5	...	2,454	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	22,579	2,780	748,954	9,030	771,533	11,810	2,556	6,334	20,700	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	1,324	170	...	...	1,324	170	1	733	904	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	55,599	515	55,599	515	...	3,636	4,201	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	24,789	3,006	878,761	11,938	903,550	14,944	2,562	10,753	28,259	4,278	71	12	51
Hyderabad	Government	73	13	47,833	2,046	47,856	2,019	133	...	2,153	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	50,469	43,699	6,093,247	67,587	6,143,746	1,11,286	75,934	13,891	2,01,161	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	795	263	2,973	34	3,768	297	6	1,436	1,739	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	628	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	51,367	43,975	6,144,103	69,627	6,195,470	1,13,603	76,123	15,955	2,05,640	23,970	474	318	67
Jerruck	Government	...	...	5,507	429	5,507	429	3	...	432	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	42,563	9,159	2,606,168	35,731	2,648,751	44,583	17,476	8,745	71,110	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	10	2	...	...	10	2	3	1,855	1,860	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,049	2,049	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	42,573	9,160	2,611,695	36,160	2,654,268	45,320	17,482	12,649	75,451	12,284	210	81	59
Total, Sind Circle.	Government	4,602	577	281,725	7,316	281,327	7,893	514	...	8,407	...	...	...	...
	Purchasers	161,260	67,341	13,569,142	1,62,978	14,739,442	2,30,319	98,627	38,376	3,67,322	...	...	...	...
	Free grants	3,876	741	3,448	42	7,524	783	13	4,388	5,184	...	...	...	...
	Right and privilege holders.	...	...	55,599	515	55,599	515	...	17,662	18,177	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	169,738	69,659	14,913,164	1,70,851	15,082,892	2,39,510	99,164	60,426	3,93,090	13,944	220	91	56

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

71. The revenue and expenditure of the financial year 1906-07 as compared with the preceding year show a decrease in receipts and a slight increase

in expenditure, and were as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ment.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	3,83,200	37,520	1,11,652	1,49,172	2,34,028
1906-1907 ...	3,69,412	38,164	1,11,776	1,49,940	2,19,472
INCREASE ...	...	644	124	768	...
DECREASE ...	13,788	...	...	...	14,556

72. For the forest year, however, the results of 1906-07 show considerably more favourably the receipts exceeding those of 1905-06 by Rs. 24,737, though the expenditure was also larger by Rs. 3,103. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ment.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	3,75,620	38,457	1,11,986	1,50,443	2,25,177
1906-1907 ...	4,00,357	40,450	1,13,096	1,53,546	2,46,811
INCREASE ...	24,737	1,993	1,110	3,103	21,634
DECREASE ...	...	...	...	...	...

73. The figures of receipts in the above schedules show that the forecast made in last year's report of the probable effect of the termination of the fuel contract with the North-Western Railway was correct. Following on the fall of Rs. 22,371 in the receipts of 1905-06 compared with 1904-05 came a further fall of Rs. 13,788 in the receipts of 1906-07 compared with 1905-06. Receipts began to increase immediately afterwards however, and the report of 1907-08 may already be so far forestalled as to state that the receipts of that year will show a very large increase both from major and minor forest produce, and will probably be the highest on record for Sind.

74. In spite of the termination of the supply of fuel to the railway, the price of fuel of all kinds has increased throughout Sind. The productiveness of the forests must be increased by enhanced expenditure on irrigation in order to meet the increased demand; and with increased productiveness combined with steady demand the revenue from the valuable Sind forest property cannot but get larger year by year.

75. The increased expenditure under A-Conservancy and Works was due to more extensive departmental fellings to provide steamer fuel and to the free supply of uniforms to forest subordinates drawing less than Rs. 30 per mensem; and that under B. Establishment was due to the higher pay drawn by the Imperial officers serving in Sind in accordance with the Forest Department re-organization introduced during the year.

76. The analysis of income derived from major and minor forest produce and of expenditure incurred is as follows :—

		Rs.
Gross revenue	Wood ...	2,38,433
	Minor forest produce	99,654
	Grazing...	41,123
	Miscellaneous	21,147
	Total ...	4,00,357

Expenditure.	Rs.	Proportion of expenditure to gross revenue.
Extraction ...	7,192	1·8
Live stock, stores, tools and plant ...	1,832	·5
Communications and buildings ...	10,353	2·6
Working plans ...	5,848	1·5
Sowing and planting ...	6,591	1·6
Fire protection ...	509	·1
Miscellaneous ...	8,125	2·0
Superior staff ...	43,949	11·0
Exchange compensation allowance ...	470	·1
Subordinate staff ...	46,628	11·6
Office and contingencies ...	22,049	5·5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	1,53,546	38·4
NET REVENUE ...	2,46,811	61·6

77. The financial results of the last ten years are exhibited for comparison in the following schedule as required by Government Resolution No. 5385, dated the 23rd June 1894, the figures for the forest year being taken :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	2,67,114	1,39,811	1,27,303
1898-99 ...	2,90,207	1,49,779	1,40,428
1899-00 ...	3,09,488	1,45,319	1,64,169
1900-01 ...	2,68,089	1,44,105	1,23,984
1901-02 ...	3,34,738	1,63,892	1,70,846
1902-03 ...	2,61,650	1,41,138	1,20,512
1903-04 ...	3,21,145	1,28,296	1,92,849
1904-05 ...	4,06,954	1,41,106	2,65,848
1905-06 ...	3,75,620	1,50,443	2,25,177
1906-07 ...	4,00,357	1,53,546	2,46,811

78. The outstanding revenue on the 30th June 1907 amounted to Rs. 1,81,924 as compared with Rs. 1,56,412 at the same date last year. The amount represents, with one exception, instalments of purchase money not due to be paid by contractors till after the date shown. The exception consists of Rs. 6,060 due from Mr. Chandiram on account of coupes in the Mulchand range purchased by him in 1904-05. The payment of these instalments has been postponed till the civil suits brought by him and by Government under the circumstances mentioned in the following chapter have been finally disposed of.

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

80. The quantity and value of material removed by the Public Works Department from the strips of forest temporarily alienated to that department on both sides of bunds and canals were as follows :—

Timber ...	4,545 cubic feet	Rs. 365
Branch wood ...	1,866 bundles	116
Earth ...	43,47,748 cubic feet	1,087
Total ...		1,568

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

81. The circle was in charge of Mr. G. P. Millett throughout the year. Mr. Millett held the rank of Acting Conservator of Forests for 5 months and for the remainder of the year had charge as Deputy Conservator of Forests. The need of raising the status of the officer in charge of the Sind Circle to that of a full time Conservator has been urgently represented by the Commissioner to Government, and the growing importance of the circle adds force to his representation. The Jerruck division was in charge of Mr. C. S. McKenzie

from the commencement of the year till the 8th May 1907, when he handed over charge to Mr. Maitland-Kirwan and proceeded on 6 months' combined privilege leave and leave on private affairs. The Hyderabad and Sukkur divisions were held by Messrs. N. D. Satarawala and J. H. Irani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, throughout the year.

The Naushahro division was held by Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro, Extra Assistant Conservator, until the 13th December 1906, when he handed over charge to Mr. Metharam D. Jagtiani, Extra Assistant Conservator, on transfer to the southern circle, and the division was held by Mr. Jagtiani till the end of the year.

82. The Forest Contour Survey division was held by Mr. Jagtiani till the 13th December 1906 and then by Mr. Dalpatrai, Acting Extra Assistant Conservator, till the end of the year. All the Divisional Forest Officers have worked well during the year and taken interest in managing their charges. Their offices were duly examined by the Conservator and the work found to be properly conducted, except as regards classification of records which was very much in arrears. This work was under the Conservator's directions rigorously undertaken at the commencement of the recess of 1907 and fair progress was made, so that the records should be classified to date by the end of the next recess.

83. The work of the Range Forest Officers has been of varying quality. Some have done good work and some have worked very indifferently. The pay of most of the men is very low for the important work they have to perform, and promotion is slow. The re-organization scheme of the executive, protective and clerical staffs advanced a few steps nearer sanction during the year, but will afford only a small measure of relief to the men in Sind, where many men must continue to hold charge of ranges on salaries of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month.

84. Forester Kundanmal Mulchand was suspended for two months as a punishment for irregular conduct, resulting in the loss of Government documents.

85. The work of the forest protective staff is indifferent. The pay obtainable by forest guards, varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15, is not sufficient to attract educated men, and very few of the men recruited are at all literate. Much can, however, be effected and is effected in some ranges by efficient supervision of the men. The total protective staff employed in the Sind forests is 329 men and punishments were inflicted upon this staff during the year as follows:—

Dismissals	...	8	or	2·4	per cent.
Reductions	...	8	or	2·4	per cent.
Fines	...	65	or	19·8	per cent.

The corresponding figures of 1905-06 were 7, 8 and 79, respectively.

86. The working season of 1906-07 was very unhealthy, fever being rife all over the district as a result of unusual rain and excessive inundation of the river. There was much sickness amongst executive, protective and office establishments, and 10 forest guards died, including 1 from pneumonia and 8 from fever. One guard died from snake bite.

87. *Office establishments.—Direction office.*—The services of Mr. Parmanand U. M. are specially commended. Messrs. Lachiram, Sujansing, Kazi Imdad Ali, Kotumal and the Type-writer Tulsidas have all worked well in their particular branches and deserve commendation.

88. The work of the divisional offices was on the whole satisfactory, but there was some delay in all offices in disposing of correspondences. A few clerks are behind the times, possess no knowledge of English and can only take a limited part in the work of their offices, which is the main reason why classification work has fallen so much in arrears. The following men deserve special commendation:—

Chandumal Hirdaram,	Serishtedar,	Jerruck	division.
Dayasing Bhopatrai	"	Hyderabad	"
Shamdas Parmanand	"	Sukkur	"
Ramchand	Clerk,	Naushahro	"
Abdul Wahid	"	Sukkur	"
Naraindas	"	Jerruck	"

89. All the surveyors are reported to have worked well, and the Superintendent, Forest Contour Survey division, especially mentions Moro Nilkant as an intelligent and hard-working man. He further reports that his clerk Lekhraj Lachiram has discharged his duties very satisfactorily.

90. The termination of the fuel contract with the North-Western Railway has, as was anticipated last year, led to a reduction of work in some offices, but this is largely counterbalanced by increase of work in other directions following the expansion of revenue and greater minuteness of working. An additional clerk was granted to the Sukkur and Jerruck offices during the year, but the appointment of another clerk is still recommended to the Hyderabad and Naushahro divisions.

91. The relations between the revenue and the forest officials and the Public Works Department and forest officials were in all respects satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

92. The Deputy Conservator on the 6th December joined Mr. Beyts, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, in order, as requested by the Commissioner in Sind, to inspect the lands gazetted under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act in that district and report on the advisability or otherwise of retaining the lands as forests and converting them in reserved forest under section 19. With the exception of the Makhi Dhand forest, which were excluded from the scope of the inspection, most of the forest area was seen between the above date and 9th January, and a report was shortly after submitted to the Commissioner.

93. The rise in this year in the price of fuel and charcoal throughout the province is stated to have caused hardship to the people and has led to much complaining by petitions to officials and by writing in the local press. In view of the fact that the whole out-turn of the forests has been available for wholesale and retail sale, instead of only one quarter, since the termination of the contract with the North-Western Railway, the true cause of the high price of fuel is hard to discover. Many reasons have been assigned, such as higher wages paid to workmen in the forests by contractors, and deficiency in labour; early and severe inundation interfering with cutting, stacking and boating of fuel; greater demand by mills, old and new, in the province; larger exports, of fuel to Quetta, but especially of charcoal to the Persian Gulf; and combination amongst contractors to raise prices. Probably all the foregoing causes have operated together, but it is nevertheless not to be denied that, though the forests of Sind are being worked to what at present is their utmost capacity, the supply of timber and fuel is being completely absorbed. Further demand must arise however as cultivation spreads and population increases. The importance of maintaining the forests in their fullest efficiency, of increasing the area whenever possible and resisting all schemes which may involve any disforestation, and of developing the resources of existing forest by irrigation, requires therefore always to be borne in mind by responsible officials.

94. The civil suits brought by Government and by contractor Chandiram against Sayad Kadirdino Shah and Sidik Muhammad to recover damages from a forest fire alleged to be due to the negligent act of the defendants was decided by the Additional Judicial Commissioner against Government and the contractor who were ordered to pay costs. Against this decision an appeal has been lodged after reference to the Legal Remembrancer, and this has not yet been disposed of.

95. As in the previous year there were large exports of charcoal, fuel, and timber as mine props, to Baluchistan, and of charcoal to Persian Gulf. The trade in the latter is increasing and has caused a rise in the price of charcoal sold retail in Karachi. There were considerable imports of Chil logs and planks from the Punjab brought in boats to Sukkur.

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

*Sind Forest office,
Karachi, 30th September 1907.*

APPENDIX A for the year 1906-1907, *vide* paragraph 79.

Particulars.			Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Hyderabad district.	Karachi district.	TOTAL.
Area	{ Reserved, square miles	...	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
	{ Protected do.	...	65-631	406-52	87-226	294-556	234-179	1,088-864
			0-585	...	...	...	...	0-585
Chief products—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	...	...	1,109	11,397	1,516	36,988	16,908	67,918
Firewood	...	...	1,424	53,015	6,201	63,374	46,280	1,70,294
Grazing	...	...	901	8,864	2,315	15,846	10,450	38,376
Babul pods	...	...	13	507	270	15,976	4,653	21,418
Leo	...	...	...	...	...	41,724	28,150	69,874
Other receipts	...	...	988	11,556	1,896	12,582	2,425	28,947
Total receipts	...	...	4,434	85,339	11,698	1,86,490	1,08,866	3,96,827
Expenditure	...	...	3,926	36,122	9,219	34,095	35,007	1,18,369
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of plantation	...	...	855	5,741	2,518	25,159	9,628	43,401
Area closed	...	...	3,673	42,435	8,665	24,662	20,453	99,888

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

APPENDICES.

Form No. 51.—Area of Reserved Forests, 1906-1907.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1907.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
			Acrea.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acrea.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
Panch Mahals	Panch Mahals	Reserved	212,117 13	331 278	*20 8	†170 31	211,966 80	331 127	.....	*Rectification of areas as per Forest Settlement Officer's No. 3510 16-7-1906. † Do. Nos. 17, 18, 67 8-10-1906 and 543, 545 18-6-1907 and G. 7632 R. No. 90-10-1891.
Surat	Surat	Do.	43,360 37	67 481	...	...	43,360 37	67 481	.....	
Do. Dangs (Leased)	Do.	Do.	138,957 0	217 77	...	...	138,957 0	217 77	.....	
North Thána	Thána	Do.	214,001 36½	334 242	146 13	17 36	214,030 13½	334 270	4281 1-5-1906.	†Due to correction of village boundary which was wrongly marked on village maps.
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	235,814 11½	368 284	§42 4	7 9	235,849 6½	368 329	4769 and 4770 10-5-1907.	§Due to correction of an error in survey records.
South Thána	Do.	Do.	211,806 6	330 606	119 9½	...	211,925 15½	331 85	3261 28-3-1907 and 3382 2-4-1907.	
Kolába	Kolába	Do.	287,631 0	449 271	...	512 28	287,118 12	448 398	9826 15-10-1906 and 7801 15-8-1906.	
Ahmedabad (Modása)	Ahmedabad	Do.	13,116 0	20 316	...	...	13,116	20 316	.....	
Total, Northern Circle.			1,356,804 23½	2,120 5	227 34½	708 24	1,356,823 34½	2,119 163		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh	Khándesh	Reserved	520,124 0	812 444	(a) 354	...	520,478 0	813 158	(a) 5059 23-5-1906.	
West Khándesh	Do.	Do.	1,049,180 0	1,639 220	(b) 3,955	(c) 193	1,052,942 0	1,645 142	(b) 5008 22-5-1906, 11479, 11479-A, 11480 5-12-1906, (c) 8858 17-9-1906.	
Nasik	Nasik	Do.	815,361 0	1,274 1	(d) 476	(e) 776	815,081 0	1,273 311	(d) 7023 23-7-1906, 61 14-1-1907, 7332 31-7-1906, 2037 28-2-1907.	
Ahmednagar	A h m e d n a g a r.	Do.	535,560 0	836 520	(f) 36	(g) 4	535,592 0	836 552	(e) 4804 22-5-1906, 5059 23-5-1906, 7794 15-8-1906, 3201 27-3-1907.	
Poona	Poona	Do.	455,898 0	712 218	...	(h) 38	455,860 0	712 180	(f) 8020 21-8-1906, (g) 9958 20-10-1906, 3663 11-4-1907, 4741 1213 14-5-1906, 4-2-1907, (h) 8603 63-A 6-9-1906, 4-1-1907, 1214 4-2-1907.	
Sátára	Sátára	Do.	452,008 0	706 168	(i) 139	(j) 30	452,117 0	706 277	(i) 4741 14-5-1906, 1213 4-2-1907, (j) 5457 5458 5-6-1906, 5-6-1906, 11281 7898 17-8-1906, 25-11-1906, 4644 7-5-1907.	
Sholápur	Sholápur	Do.	177,244 0	276 604	(k) 44	(l) 27	177,261 0	276 621	(k) 11915 18-12-1906, (l) 10613 8-11-1906, 11709 11-12-1906.	
Total, Central Circle.			4,005,375 0	6,258 255	5,004	1,068	4,009,311 0	6,264 351		
Leased Forests.										
Sátára	Sátára	Leased	233 0	0 232	...	...	232 0	0 232		

FORM No. 51.—Area of Reserved Forests, 1906-1907—continued.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1907.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, Northern.	Kánara	Reserved	536,274	916 0	.....	(a) 416 (b) 2	536,566	916 0	(b) 446 1-5-1907.	(a) Correction of past years' errors.
Kánara, Southern.	Do.	Do.	615,075	962 0	(a) 2,636 (c) 87,733	(d) 39	705,405	1,102 0	(c) 7796,7797 15-8-1906, 20-9-1906, 11381-A and 11813-A 1-12-1906 and 14-12-1906. (d) 11071 22-11-1906, 9-1-1907, 638, 1770 21-1-1907, 10-2-1907, 4404 and 5466 1-5-1907 and 5-6-1906.	
Kánara, Western.	Do.	Do.	536,906	839 0	(a) 2,416 (c) 31,183	(f) 23	570,483	891 0	(e) 8547 5-9-1906, 20-9-1906, 10614 (a) 11710-A 8-11-1906, 11-12-1906 5014 and 23-5-1906. (f) 5006 5182 24-5-1906 28-5-1906, 7803 and 9822 15-8-1906 and 15-10-1906.	
Belgaum	Belgaum	Do.	428,399	669 0	.....	.....	428,399	669 0	.....	
Dhárwar	Dhárwar	Do.	237,740	371 0	26	.....	237,766	373 0	11709 and 1215 11-12-1906 and 7-2-1907.	
Bijapur	Bijapur	Do.	175,576	274 0	(g) 841	(h) 244	176,173	275 0	(g) 11431 (h) 8225 6-12-1906, 30-8-1906.	
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	Do.	12,089	19 0	.....	.....	12,089	19 0	.....	
SIND CIRCLE.										
Total, Southern Circle			2,592,059	4,050 0	124,635	724	2,716,170	4,244 0		
Sukkur	Sukkur	Sarhad	4,585	7 105	.....	*161 -40	4,384	6 544	.....	* Due to rectification according to Forest Register. - Lost by action of the river.
		Jehánpur	4,305	6 455	131	.....	4,336	6 496	.....	† Due to rectification according to Forest Register.
		Samowah	2,944	4 234	.....	4	2,940	4 280	No. 6949 of 20-7-1906.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Other forests	212,555	332 375	+6,138	-2,990	216,003	337 323	.....	- Lost by do.
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Shergarh	.....	.....	813	.....	813	1 173	No. 9189 of 20-9-1906.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Other forests	44,078	63 553	+1,568	-4,663	41,574	64 614	.....	- Lost by do.
		Total	268,667	419 507	8,540	7,257	269,950	421 510		
Nasabábro	Sukkur	Forests	32,173	50 173	.....	.....	32,173	50 173	No. 3556 of 2-4-1907.	
	Lárkána	Shahgar Dhandan	1,144	1 504	37	.....	1,181	1 541	.....	† Due to rectification according to Forest Register.
		Other forests	53,554	83 434	1575 +681	-85	54,725	85 325	.....	+ Gained by action of the river.
	Hyderabad	Forests	47,963	74 603	+315	-1,184	47,094	73 374	.....	- Lost by do.
		Total	134,534	210 434	1,609	1,269	135,173	211 133		
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Forests	128,629	200 629	5509 +4,919	*223 -8,472	125,163	195 363	.....	§ Due to rectification according to Forest Register.
	Karáchi	Do.	26,312	41 72	+2,200	-403	23,09	43 589	.....	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Total	154,941	242 61	7,428	9,497	153,273	239 312		- Lost by do.
Jerruck	Hyderabad	Forests	15,246	23 524	+181	-218	15,179	23 459	.....	+ Gained by action of the river.
	Karáchi	Mulchand	6,529	10 129	263	.....	6,791	10 331	No. 5431 of 4-6-1906.	- Lost by do.
		Khadi	4,540	7 60	509	.....	4,549	7 339	No. 8991 of 20-8-1906.	
		Khanani	3,363	5 133	4	.....	3,337	5 187	Erratum No. 669 of 23-1-1907.	
		Chach	1,548	2 265	115	-2	1,661	2 331	No. 12049 of 21-12-1906.	- Lost by action of the river.
		Sadnani	2,635	3 115	17	-657	1,485	2 235	Do. ...	- Do. do.
		Garbko	4,079	6 239	13	.....	4,092	6 252	Do. ...	- Lost by action of the river.
		Bijora	6,671	10 171	59	-6	6,624	10 224	Do. and No. 1169 of 2-2-1907.	+ Gained by action of the river.
		Other Forests	95,361	149 21	+744	-1,904	94,221	147 141	.....	- Lost by do.
		Total	1,39,312	217 432	1,794	2,817	139,259	216 49		
	Total, Sind Circle		697,764	1,090 154	10,370	20 440	696,664	1,089 364		
GRAND TOTAL			8,651,992 231	13,619 414	149,436 344	22,940 24	8,773,489 344	13,716 238		

FORM No. 51-A.—Area of Protected Forests, 1906-1907.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1907.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			A. g.	Sq.m. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Sq.m. a.		
Surat Dangs (Leased).	Surat	Protected	280,851 0	438 531	.....	.....	280,851 0	438 531	.....	
North Thána	Thána	Do.	93,650 18½	146 210	5 30	70 20	93,655 29½	146 146	11478 5-12-1906.	Due to corrections of errors in the Survey Registers.
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	65,364 32½	102 85	10 15	616 14½	64,758 32½	101 119	6602 10-7-1906.	Do.
South Thána	Do.	Do.	98,914 0½	154 354	115 33½	629 13½	98,400 19½	153 480	6602 10-7-1906, 62 4-1-1907 and 6301 25-6-1907.	Do.
Kolába	Kolába	Do.	5,700 1	8 580	41,013 29½	.....	46,713 30½	72 634	1963-A to I 23-2-1907.	
Total, Northern Circle			544,430 13	850 480	41,145 27½	1,316 8½	584,309 32	912 630	.....	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
Násik	Násik	Protected	55,798 0	87 118	.....	.....	55,798 0	87 118	.....	
Ahmednagar	A h m e d nagar.	Do.	7,140 0	11 100	.....	.....	7,140 0	11 100	.....	
Sátára	Sátára	Do.	658 0	1 18	.....	.....	658 0	1 18	.....	
Total, Central Circle			63,596 0	99 236	.....	.....	63,596 0	99 236	.....	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, Northern	Kánara	Protected	752 0	1 0	.....	.....	752 0	1 0	.....	(a) Errors of past years now corrected.
Kánara, Southern	Do.	Do.	146,630 0	229 0	(b) 57 0	(a) 6 0 (c) 10,890 0	135,801 0	212 0	(b) 11381 1-12-1906. (c) 6800 7156 16-7-1906, 26-7-1906 11813 and 14-12-1906.	
Kánara, Western	Do.	Do.	128,536 0	201 0	.....	(a) 24,722 (d) 25,795 0	78,009 0	122 0	(d) 10814 and 11710 8-11-1906 11-12-1906.	
Belgaum	Belgaum	Do.	6,777 0	11 0	.....	.....	6,777 0	11 0	.....	
Total, Southern Circle			282,745 0	442 0	57 0	61,403 0	221,399 0	346 0	.....	
SIND CIRCLE.										
Sutkur	Upper Sind Frontier.	Dickinson	585 0	0 585	.....	.....	585 0	0 585	.....	
Total, Sind Circle			585 0	0 585	.....	.....	585 0	0 585	.....	
GRAND TOTAL			891,406 13	1,398 21	41,202 27½	62,719 8½	869,859 32	1,359 171	.....	

FORM No. 51-B.—Area of Forest Proper, Reserved or Mixed Fuel and Fodder Reserves under the management of the Forest Department for 1906-1907.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1907.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			A. g.	Sq.m. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Sq.m. a.		
Panch Mahals...	P a n c h Mahals.	Reserved ...	212,117 13	331 278	20 8	170 31	211,966 30	331 127	Vide Form 51.	
Surat ...	Surat ...	Reserved and Protected .	463,168 37	723 448	...	...	463,168 37	723 449	.....	
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Reserved ...	214,001 36½	334 242	46 13	17 36	214,030 13½	334 270	Vide Form 51.	
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Reserved and Protected .	238,365 23½	372 286	42 4	7 9	238,400 18½	372 320	Vide Forms 51 and 51-A.	
South Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	217,302 16	339 342	119 10	...	217,421 26	339 462	Do.	
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	Do. ...	270,945 18½	423 225	...	512 28	270,432 25½	422 353	Do.	
Total, Northern Circle.			1,615,901 18½	2,524 541	227 35	708 24	1,615,420 29½	2,524 61		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh...	Khándesh ..	.....	498,114	778 194	354	...	498,468	778 548	Vide Form 51.	
West Khándesh.	Do. ...	.....	889,337	1,389 377	3,955	193	893,099	1,395 299	Do.	
Násik ...	Násik ...	.....	776,165	1,212 485	476	525	776,116	1,212 436	Do.	
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar	.....	293,416	458 296	...	4	293,412	458 292	Do.	
Poona ...	Poona ...	.....	322,679	504 119	...	38	322,641	504 81	Do.	
Sátára ..	Sátára ...	.....	392,738	613 418	139	30	392,847	613 527	Do.	
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	.....	139,945	218 425	2,314	50,213	92,046	143 526	Do. and Government Resolution No. 9910, dated 19th October 1906.	27 Acres disforested.
Total, Central Circle.			3,312,394	5,175 394	7,238	51,003	3,268,629	5,107 149		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, North-ern.	Kánara ...	.....	587,026	917	...	418	586,608	917	.....	
Kánara, South-ern.	Do. ...	.....	761,705	1,191	90,426	10,925	841,206	1,314	.....	
Kánara, West-ern.	Do. ...	.....	665,493	1,040	33,599	50,540	648,652	1,013	.....	
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	.....	401,043	627	...	...	401,043	627	.....	
Dhárwar ...	Dhárwar ...	.....	137,775	215	26	...	137,801	215	.....	
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	.....	60,010	94	...	16	59,994	94	.....	
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	.....	12,089	19	...	...	12,089	19	.....	
Total, Southern Circle.			2,625,141	4,103	124,051	61,899	2,687,293	4,199		
SIND CIRCLE.										
Sukkur ...	Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur.	.....	268,667	419 507	* 8,540	* 7,257	269,950	421 510	* Vide Form 51.	
Naushábro ...	S u k k u r, L á r k á n a and Hyderabad.	.....	134,834	210 434	* 1,608	* 1,269	135,173	211 133	Do.	
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad and Karáchi.	.....	154,941	242 61	* 7,428	* 9,097	153,272	239 312	Do.	
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	.....	139,312	217 432	* 1,794	* 2,817	133,289	216 49	Do.	
Total, Sind Circle			697,754	1,090 154	19,370	20,440	696,684	1,088 364		
GRAND TOTAL...			8,251,190 18½	12,893 449	150,886 35	134,050 24	8,268,026 29½	12,918 574		

FORM No. 51-C.—Area of Fodder Reserves and Pasture Lands under the management of the Revenue Department for 1906-1907.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1906.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1907.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			A. g.	Sq. m. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Sq. m. a.		
Surat ...	Surat ...	Reserved ...	2,678 2	4 118	...	...	2,678 2	4 118	.....	
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Protected ..	93,650 19½	146 210	5 30	70 20	93,585 29½	146 146	Vide Form No. 51-A. Do.	
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	62,813 20½	98 94	10 15	616 14½	62,207 20½	97 128		
South Thána ...	Do. ...	Reserved and Protected.	93,417 30½	145 618	115 33½	629 13½	92,904 9½	145 104	Vide Forms Nos. 51 and 51-A. Vide Form No. 51-A.	
Kolába ...	Do. ...	Protected ...	22,385 19½	34 625	41,013 29½	...	63,399 8½	99 39		
A h m e d a b a d (Modasa).	Ahmedabad ...	Reserved ...	13,116 0	20 316	...	...	13,116 0	20 316		
Total, Northern Circle ...			2,88,061 11½	450 61	41,145 27½	1,316 8½	3,27,890 30½	512 211		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh ...	Khándesh ...	.....	22,010 0	34 250	...	...	22,010 0	34 250	.....	
West Khándesh ...	Do. ...	.....	159,843 0	249 483	...	...	159,843 0	249 483	.....	
Násik ...	Násik ...	.....	94,994 0	148 274	...	251 0	94,743 0	148 23	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	.....	249,284 0	389 324	36 0	...	249,320 0	389 360	.....	
Poona ...	Poona ...	.....	133,219 0	208 99	...	...	133,219 0	208 99	.....	
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	.....	60,160 0	94 0	...	...	60,160 0	94 0	.....	
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	.....	37,299 0	58 179	50,186 0	2,270 0	85,215 0	133 95	.....	
Total, Central Circle ...			756,809 0	1,182 329	50,222 0	2,521 0	804,510 0	1,257 30		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	.....	34,132 0	53 0	...	...	34,132 0	53	.....	
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	.....	99,965 0	156 0	...	...	99,965 0	156	.....	
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	.....	115,566 0	180 0	841 0	228 0	116,179 0	182	.....	
Total, Southern Circle ...			249,663 0	389	841 0	238 0	250,276 0	391	.....	
SIND CIRCLE.						Nil.				
GRAND TOTAL			1,294,533 11½	2,021 390	92,208 27½	4,065 8½	1,382,676 30½	2,160 241		

ABSTRACT OF FORMS NOS. 51, 51-A, 51-B and 51-C for 1906-07.

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Division.	In charge of the Forest Department.					In charge of the Revenue Department.				Total Forest Area.	Remarks.
	Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		
	Forest proper.	Pasture reserve.	Fuel and Fodder reserve.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserve.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserve.	Fuel and Fodder reserve.	Pasture reserve.		
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq.m. a.	Sq. m.	Sq. m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq. m.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	
Panch Maháls ...	331 127	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	331 127	
Surat ...	284 557	.....	...	438 531	.....	...	*4 118	...	...	727 566	
North Thána ...	334 270	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	146 146	480 416	
Central Thána ...	368 329	.....	...	3 631	.....	...	.....	...	97 128	469 448	
South Thána ...	330 577	.....	...	8 525	.....	0 148	.....	...	144 596	484 566	
Kolába ...	418 317	.....	4 36	...	.....	...	26 45	...	72 634	521 392	
Ahmedabad (Modasa) ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	20 316	...	20 316	
Total ...	2,068 257	.....	4 36	451 407	.....	0 148	30 163	20 316	461 224	3,036 271	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
East Khándesh ...	778 548	.....	...	...	.....	...	34 250	...	...	813 158	
West Khándesh ...	1,273 322	.....	121 617	...	.....	...	249 483	...	...	1,645 142	
Násik ...	1,200 489	.....	11 587	...	.....	...	59 477	1 68	87 118	1,360 459	
Ahmednagar ...	412 94	.....	35 98	11 100	.....	...	250 324	139 36	...	848 12	
Poona ...	408 0	.....	96 81	...	.....	...	208 99	...	...	712 180	
Sátára ...	606 331	.....	6 178	1 18	.....	...	94 0	...	...	707 527	
Sholápur ...	38 69	.....	105 457	...	.....	...	133 95	...	...	276 621	
Total ...	4,717 573	.....	377 98	12 118	...	...	1,029 448	140 104	87 118	6,364 179	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara, Northern ...	775 0	141	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	917 0	
Kánara, Southern ...	792 0	310	...	...	212	...	.....	...	...	1,314 0	
Kánara, Western ...	689 0	202	...	...	122	...	.....	...	...	1,013 0	
Belgaum ...	616 0	.....	...	11 0	.....	...	.....	51 0	2 0	680 0	
Dhárwár ...	184 0	14	18 0	...	.....	...	156 0	...	...	372 0	
Bijápur ...	90 0	.....	3 0	...	.....	...	181 0	1 0	...	275 0	
Ratnágiri ...	15 0	4	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	19 0	
Total ...	3,161 0	671	21 0	11 0	335	...	337 0	52 0	2 0	4,590 0	
SIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkur ...	421 510	.....	...	0 585	.....	...	.....	...	...	422 455	
Nausbahro ...	211 133	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	211 133	
Hyderabad ...	239 312	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	239 312	
Jerruck ...	216 49	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	216 49	
Total ...	1,088 364	.....	...	0 585	.....	...	.....	...	...	1,089 309	
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,035 554	671	402 134	475 470	335	0 148	1,336 611	212 420	550 342	15,080 119	

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

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 52.

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

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on Areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of Areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Sq. m.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved.</i>								
Panch Mahals ...	Panch Mahals ...	331	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Thána ...	334½	4281 1-5-06.	Dáhanu ... Umbergaon.	...	...	...	...
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	368½	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South Thána ...	Do. ...	330½	3892 2-4-07.	Kalyán ... Murbád ...	... 1/8	...	*	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	449	...	.....	...	...	...	1 ...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Total ...		1,813½	...	.....	1/8	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Thána ...	146½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	102½	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	154½	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	9	...	.....	64	...	...	...
Total ...		411½	...	.....	64	...	...	...
Total, Northern Circle ...		2,225½	...	.....	64½	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
East Khándesh ...	East Khándesh .	813	...	.....	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	West Khándesh .	1,639	5908 11479 22-5-06. 5-12-06. 11479-A, 11489 5-12-06.	.....	115 640	...	...	...
Násik ...	Násik ...	1,274	7023 7332 23-7-06. 31-7-06. 61 2037 4-1-07. 26-2-07.	.....	478 640	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	837	8920 21-8-06.	.....	36 640	...	...	...
Poona ...	Poona ...	712	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	706	4741 1213 14-5-06. 4-2-07.	.....	139 640	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	277	11915 8-12-06.	.....	44 640	...	...	...
Total ...		6,258	...	.....	170 640	...	...	...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Násik ...	Násik ...	87	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	11	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...		99	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...		6,357	...	.....	170 640	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1906-1907.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	*It is impossible to say how much of the expenditure was incurred on areas settled and undergoing settlement in each Division. The expenditure for the whole of the District has, therefore, been shown below. Total expenditure— For the office establishment, including contingencies Rs. a. p. 883 11 10 Compensation for lands. Pay and travelling allowance of officers. Total ... 883 11 10 513 acres disforested.
.....	..		...	...	...	
.....	...	Dabānu Umbergaon.	...	...	...	
Khardi 	1½	Khardi 	...	...	...	
Bassein 	1/8	Bassein.	...	...	...	
Mokháda 	1/8			*	...	
Kalyán ... ...	...	.....	...		...	
Bhiwandi 	...					
Sháhápúr 	1½					
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	2½	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	2½	.....	...	...	...	
.....	433 640	.....	...	...	...	
.....	314 640	.....	28 640	926	...	
.....	15 640	.....	99 640	...	...	
.....	178 640	.....	39 640	...	...	
.....	150 640	.....	15 640	45	...	
.....	225 640	.....	1351 640	1,891	...	
.....	345 640	.....	...	...	...	
.....	6350 640	.....	250 640	2,862	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	350 640	.....	250 640	2,862	...	

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

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara	916	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do.	962	7798 15-8-03 7797 11813-A 15-8-06, 16-12-06 892 20-9-06 11381-A 1-12-06	Siddápur ... Sirsi ... Yellápur ... Mundgod ...	245 1663 023 11797	...	...	...
Do. Western ...	Do.	839	8547 8084 5-9-06, 20-9-06 10614-A 8-11-06 11710-A 11-12-06 5014 23-5-06	Kumta ... Honáwar ... Bhatkal ...	2187 2639 45	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	669	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	371	1215 7-2-07 11709 11-12-03 11491 5-12-06	Eankápur ... Hángal ... Bégalkot ...	003 04 131	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	Bijápur	274	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		4,050	...	...	187141	...	...	...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do.	229	11381 1-12-06	Mundgod ...	09	...	...	...
Do. Western...	Do.	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		442	...	...	09	...	...	...
Total, Southern Circle ...		4,492	...	...	187231	...	...	...
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur ...	Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur.	421	9189 26-9-06	Shergarh ...	1173 640	...	...	...
Total ...		421	...	...	1173 640	...	...	...
Naushávro ...	Sukkur, Lárkána and Hyderabad.	211	3781 24-7	Shahgarh Dhan.	37 640	...	...	...
Total ...		211	...	...	37 640	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1906-1907—continued.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	
.....	...	.....	...	4,086	12,235	1 acre and 27 gunthás disforested.
.....	...	.....	...			39 acres and 14 gunthás disforested.
.....	...		...			
.....	...		...			
.....	...		...			
.....	...	.....	...	20	...	23 acres and 10 gunthás disforested.
.....	...		...			
.....	...		...			
.....	...		...			
.....	...		...			
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	227 acres and 29 gunthás disforested
.....	...	.....	...	4,086	12,235	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	.....	...	4,086	12,235	
Kandhkot Táluka	1 ⁴⁵⁹ / ₆₄₀	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1 ⁴⁵⁹ / ₆₄₀	.....	...	...	...	
Ratodero Táluka	559/640	Garhiyasin Táluka .	1/640	...	...	
		Naushahro Feroz Táluka.	7 ⁴³ / ₆₄₀	...	...	
.....	559/640	.....	7 ⁴⁴ / ₆₄₀	...	...	

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

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SIND CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>		Sq. m.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad ...	Karachi and Hyderabad.	242	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	242	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Jerruck ...	Karachi and Hyderabad.	217	5431 4-6-06. 5431 4-6-06. 8991 20-9-06. 689 22-1-07. 12049 21-12-06. Do. ... Do. ... 12049 21-12-06. 1169 2-2-07.	Mulchand forest ... } Khadi forest ... Khanani forest ... Chach forest ... Sadnani forest ... Gharko forest ... } Bijora forest ...	263 640 309 640 4 640 116 640 107 640 13 640 59 640	...	...	...
	Total ...	217	...	.....	1 229 640	...	...	...
	Total, Sind Circle ...	1,091	...	.....	2 439 640	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,165½	...	.....	261 307	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1906-07—continued.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	
Hála Táluka	$\frac{23}{640}$	Hyderabad Táluka.	$\frac{160}{640}$	...	...	
	$\frac{4}{640}$	Kotri Táluka ..	$\frac{8}{640}$	...	...	
Kotri Táluka	$\frac{14}{640}$	Halo Táluka ...	$\frac{317}{640}$	...	...	
Hyderabad Táluka ...		Sákrand Táluka ...	$\frac{244}{640}$	...	...	
.....	$\frac{40}{640}$	.....	$\frac{2289}{640}$	...	...	
Mirpur Bathoro Táluka.	$\frac{325}{640}$	Tatta Táluka ...	$\frac{3}{640}$	...	...	
Tatta Táluka	$\frac{31}{640}$	Shahbander Táluka.	$\frac{307}{640}$	...	...	
Ghorabari Táluka ...	$\frac{448}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	
Sujawal Táluka ...	$\frac{329}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Táluka ...	$\frac{43}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	...		...	...	...	
.....	$\frac{23536}{640}$	.....	$\frac{310}{640}$	...	...	
... ..	$\frac{25311}{640}$	.....	$\frac{33448}{640}$	...	...	
.....	34657	.....	36082	6,948	12,235	

FORM No. 53.—*Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1906-1907.*

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	904½	904½	54½	101	1,060	.....	7 3 6	
Surat ...	.....	11½	820½	832	.....	103½	985½	.....	351 10 9	
North Thána ...	.....	2	966½	968½	.....	19	987½	.....	524 5 3	Of which Rs. 484-5-3 were spent in colouring the old cairns.
Central Thána ...	4	870½	.....	874½	.....	114½	989½	63 3 6	259 9 3	
South Thána ...	8½	.....	881½	893½	17½	59	970	*131 0 0	†376 5 3	* On erecting 185 cairns. † On colouring the old as well as new cairns.
Kelába ...	.....	.....	1,006	1,006	724	72	1,802	.....	‡262 4 6	‡ In all 689 intermediate cairns were put up during the year without actually doing any fresh demarcation work.
Total, Northern Circle ...	12½	884½	4,582	5,478½	796	468½	6,743½	194 3 6	1,771 6 6	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh ...	.....	2,146	.....	2,146	.....	107	2,253	.....	69 0 0	
West Khándesh ...	.....	1,511	.....	1,511	35	106	1,652	.....	239 0 0	
Násik § ...	4	8	3,862	3,874	140	322	4,336	45 0 0	129 0 0	§ Rs. 218 debitabie to A—VII-A have been wrongly classified by the Accountant-General under A—VIII-A.
Ahmednagar ...	47	259	1,660	1,968	1,942	.....	3,908	498 0 0	121 0 0	
Peona ...	29	.....	3,244	3,273	280	186	3,709	140 0 0	176 0 0	
Sátára ...	61	33	4,006	4,100	1,704	100	5,904	508 0 0	465 0 0	
Sholápur ...	1	.....	1,202	1,208	468	40	1,711	3 0 0	.....	
Working Plans ...	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	
Total, Central Circle ...	142	3,957	14,003	18,102	4,539	861	23,502	1,194 0 0	1,199 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, N. D. ...	... ..	291	1,153	1,444	45	79	1,569	(a) 1,100 0 0	570 0 0	(a) Outstandings due on account of previous work.
Kánara, S. D. ...	52	1,208	3,553	4,813	30	64	4,907	769 0 0	(b) 95 0 0	(b) Includes Rs. 35 on account of pay of Surveyor.

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

FORM No. 53.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1906-1907—continued.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—concluded.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kánara, W. D. ...	.....	39	2,821	2,860	.....	249	3,109	*26 0 0	†973 0 0	*Outstandings due on account of previous work. †Includes Rs. 961 on account of zinc plates with accessories for future use.
Belgaum ...	205	.....	974	1,179	673	140	1,992	1,843 0 0	.....	
Chárwár ...	40	49	496	585	63	.....	648	†897 0 0	99 0 0	†Includes Rs. 150 on account of pay of Surveyor.
Bijápur ...	.....	8	704	712	213	25	950	.....	(a) 55 0 0	(a) Includes Rs. 32 on account of pay of Surveyor.
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	140	140	.....	69	209	.....	.....	6 annas only were expended on repairing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of boundary.
Total, Southern Circle ...	297	1,595	9,841	11,733	1,024	626	13,383	4,635 0 0	11,792 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.			
Sukkur ...	19 1,254	902 160	.....	921 1,414	.....	128 2,577	1,049 3,991	.....	.....	
Naushábro ...	3 3,903	134 1,675	324 3,663	462 3,956	.....	95 4,583	558 3,259	.....	.....	
Hyderabad ...	.....	345 1,744	.....	345 1,744	.....	195 3,019	540 4,763	.....	.....	
Jerruck ...	4 4,949	267 1,661	.....	272 1,330	.....	159 2,223	431 3,552	.....	.....	
Total, Sind Circle ...	27 4,913	1,649 5,140	324 3,663	2,001 3,164	.....	579 1,841	2,580 5,005	.....	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	479 3,596	8,085 2,005	28,750 3,663	37,315 3,989	6,359	2,535 521	46,209 4,510	6,023 3 6	4,762 6 6	

FORM No. 54.—Statement of Forest Areas surveyed

Division.	AREAS SURVEYED AND UNDER SURVEY															
	SPECIAL SURVEYS—MAPS ON 4" SCALE OR OVER BY SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OR FOREST SURVEY BRANCH.								ORDINARY, INCLUDED IN DISTRICT SURVEYS.							
	With Interior Details.					Boundary Surveys.			With Interior Details.					Boundary Surveys.		
	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		70 per cent. of the Total Expenditure.	Cost per Sqr. mile.	Of the year.	Total Cost.	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total Cost.
	Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Pre-vious.	Area completed.					Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Pre-vious.	Of the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.
Northern Circle	...	...	...	Nil	*7,535 0 0	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
Reserved.																
East Khândesh	...	...	228	...	2,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khândesh	...	...	759	8	2,961 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nâsik	...	...	1,243	†32	6,893 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sâtâra	...	...	530	...	2,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholâpur	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	4,021	40	†14,854 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protected.																
Nâsik	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sâtâra	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, C. C.	...	...	4,109	40	14,854 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Kânara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhârwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijâpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batnâgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, S. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIND CIRCLE.	(No return)															
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	4,109	40	14,854 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Expenditure incurred on arrears
† N.B. 22 square miles surveyed
‡ The amount of Rs. 10,000

[illegible]

mapping.
but not shown in column 5.
charged for arrears of mapping has been equally distributed among East and West Khándesh, Násik and Sátára.

FORM No. 55.—Progress made in Working Plans, 1906-1907.

Division.	AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT		AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS ARE BEING COMPILED		Areas for which Working Plans have still to be taken in hand.	Total Forest area as in Form No. 51.	Entire cost per square mile of Working Plans completed.	REMARKS.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>								
Panch Maháls	331 127	...	...	...	.....	331 127	...	
Surat	4 251	...	63 230	...	.....	67 481	...	
Do. Dángs (Leased)	...	...	...	...	655 608	655 608	...	
North Thána	334 270	...	...	...	.....	334 270	...	
Central Thána	368 329	...	...	...	.....	368 329	...	
South Thána	331 85	...	...	...	.....	331 85	...	
Kolába	418 0	...	2 0	...	*32 0	452 0	...	* Pasture reserves not to be included in the plan.
Ahmedabad (Modása)	...	...	...	...	20 316	20 316	...	
Total, Northern Circle ...	1,787 422	...	65 230	...	708 284	2,561 296	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Reserved.</i>								
East Khándesh	595	3	153	...	28	779	132 0 0	Government Resolution No. 9486, dated 4th October 1906, Revenue Department.
West Khándesh	637	...	185	...	573	1,395	...	
Násik	735	...	104	...	374	1,213	...	
Ahmednagar	147	...	...	...	311	453	...	
Poona	163	...	25	8	308	504	...	
Sátára	...	...	80	...	534	614	...	
Sholápur	...	...	7	...	126	133	...	
Total, Central Circle ...	2,277	3	554	8	2,254	5,096	132 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Kánara, Northern Division ...	327	80	63	...	447	917	389 0 0	
Do. Southern do. ...	215	...	169	...	940	1,314	810 0 0	
Do. Western do. ...	70	...	...	54	889	1,013	146 0 0	
Belgaum	182	...	8	...	490	680	96 0 0	
Dhárwár	47	...	...	...	325	372	39 0 0	
Bijápur	...	...	...	2	273	275	...	
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	
Total, Southern Circle ...	841	80	230	56	3,383	4,590	...	
SIND CIRCLE.								
	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m.	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m.	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac.	Rs. a. p.	
Sukkur	...	...	420 368	...	1 173	421 510	...	Columns 2 and 4 show the areas as they existed at the time that the forests in the different Divisions were organized.
Nausháhró	202 176	...	...	...	1 180	211 133	18 11 9	
Hyderabad	225 142	...	...	...	14 350	239 312	37 13 0	
Jerruck	183 214	...	...	...	22 592	216 49	27 13 1	
Total, Sind Circle ...	610 532	...	420 368	...	40 15	1,088 364	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,516 314	83	1,269 594	64	6,385 299	13,336 20	...	

FORM No. 56.

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Panch Mahals ...	<i>Nil</i> ...	.....	<i>Nil</i> ...	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....		...	.....	.....
Surat ...	Rest-houses and posts for Subordinate Establishment.	3,326	Roads ...	2½	843 0 0	.....
	Wells in Dangs and other places ...	1,246				
	Total ...	4,572		2½	848 0 0	5,420 0 0
North Thána ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Others ...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	195		.....	.....	195 0 0
Central Thána ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....		.....	.....	.....
South Thána ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,800		.....	.....	1,800 0 0
Kolábá ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	1,237	Road ...	½	173 0 0	.....
	Total ...	1,237		½	173 0 0	1,410 0 0
	Total, Northern Circle ...	7,804		2½	1,021 0 0	8,825 0 0
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
East Khándesh ...	Forest rest-house at Umarti ...	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Five Forest Guards' huts in Pachora range.	523				
	Well at Satrason ...	10				
	Windlass for well at Chopda Depôt ...	3				
	Total ...	3,036		.....	.....	3,036 0 0
West Khándesh ...	2 Forest Guards' huts ...	185	Two bridle paths— Nagzari to Toran- mal, Toranmal to Zarat.	6	126 0 0	.....
	Total ...	185		6	126 0 0	11 0 0

and Buildings during 1906-1907.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length re- paired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Houses for Subordinate Establish- ment.	204	Nil ..	...	.....	... ..	
Zankuria well	10					
Total ...	214		...	... ..	214 0 0	
Rest-houses and posts for Sub- ordinate Establishment.	1,128	Roads and bridges.	...	1,052 0 0	.....	
Wells	282					
Total ...	1,410		...	1,052 0 0	2,462 0 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establish- ment.	227	Cart tracks ...	1	10 0 0	.....	
Total ...	227		1	10 0 0	237 0 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establish- ment.	258	Road	1	202 0 0	.....	
Total ...	253		1	202 0 0	460 0 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establish- ment.	410	Roads	7	56 0 0	.....	
Wells	15					
Total ...	425		7	56 0 0	481 0 0	
Houses for Subordinate Establish- ment.	437	Roads	5	45 0 0	.....	
Total ...	437		5	45 0 0	482 0 0	
	2,971		13½	1,365 0 0	4,336 0 0	
Repairs to following rest-houses:— Rs. a. p.		Repairs to fol- lowing roads:— Latynbari and Ashrabari.				
Vaizapur and Deo- 24 0 0		Rs. a. p.				
Tinshamli 574 0 0		169 0 0				
Pal 24 0 0	622	From Mogra- mal to Tin- shamli.				
Repairs to following Depôts:— Dhanora and Ada- 34 0 0		Rs. a. p.				
wadi.		37 0 0				
Morala Faizpur ... 15 0 0			...	226 0 0	.....	
Pachora 3 0 0						
Chalisgaon 105 0 0						
Lchhara 15 0 0	172					
Repairs to a Forest Guards' hut at Hartala	3					
	797		...	226 0 0	1,023 0 0	
Repairs to 25 Forest Guards' huts. Do. 15 Depôt-houses ...	87 177	Repairs to fol- lowing roads:— Biglan Bari road.	2	8 0 0	... ..	
		Charanmal Borzai road.	2	1,345 0 0	.....	
		Vasardi-Bhunki road.	5	93 0 0	.....	
		Kulamba-i road.	2	74 0 0	.....	
		Chancelli-Kotba path.	6	3 0 0	.....	
		Nazari to Tawlai road.	6	23 0 0	.....	
		Taolai to Shakhada road.	12	14 0 0	.....	
	264		35	1,590 0 0	1,824 0 0	

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—continued.	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik	One Forest Guards' hut	5	Thána-Bhavad a road viá Kharshet Gandola-Chankada viá Ambe.	1	633	.....
				2	317	.....
	Total	5		1½	180	985
Ahmednagar	Part expenditure on out-houses and servant's quarters at Tale and Ghatghar Depôts.	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	34		.....	.....	34
Poona	Three Forest Guards' huts	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	14		.....	.....	14
Sátára	A Forest Depôt at Yeoteshwar in the Sit. a Ring.	1,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Plague huts	6				
	Total	1,344		.....	.....	1,344
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..	.....		.....	.....	.....
	Total, Central Circle	4,618		7½	1,106	5,724
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
Kánara, Northern...	Rest-houses	2,593	Cart roads	26	9,934	.....
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment .	2,624				
	Other works	900				
	Total	6,117		26	9,934	10,051
Kánara, Southern..	Rest-houses	1,237	Bridges on cart roads.	.....	3,299	.....
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	2,312				
	Other works	50				
	Total	3,599		.....	3,299	6,898
Kánara, Western ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	700	Cart roads	4	1,800	.....
	Total	700		4	180	2,500
Belgaum	Rest-houses	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment...	716				
	Other works	463				
	Total	1,353		.....	.....	1,353

and Buildings during 1906-1907—continued.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.	
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.		
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.		
Repairs to 12 Forest Guards' huts.	18	Repairs, &c., to Bhawli-Ambewadi road in Igatpuri Range.	...	148	.....		
Watcher for Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow at Násik.	63						
.....	81		...	148	229		
.....			...				
.....			...				
Repairs to 3 Forest Guards' huts.	5	.....	...	.....	.....		
Advertising notice in the newspaper calling tenders for the construction of a rest-house at Hivre, Junnar Range.	10		...	.....	.....		
.....	15		...	.....	15		
Repairs to following Depôts—			...	.....			
Pátan Range	Rs. 1	Repairs to a road from Salva to Ambaoda in Pátan Range.	...	10	... ..		
Wálva Range	2						
Jaoli Range	11						
Mahableshwar	17						
1 Forest Guard's hut in Koregaon Range.	31						
.....	6						
.....	37		...	10	47		
.....	.....	Nil	...	.....	.....		
.....			...				
.....	1,194		35	1,944	3,133		
Head-quarter houses	288	Cart roads ...	8	4,656	.....	Rs. 246 on account of pay of temporary establishment is omitted in this return.	
Rest-houses	113						
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	1,196						
Other works	2,447						
.....	4,044		8	4,656	8,700		
Head-quarter houses	57	Cart roads ...	...	2,946	.....	Rs. 94 on account of the pay of temporary establishment is omitted in this return.	
Rest-houses	693						
Other works	225						
.....	975		...	2,946	3,921		
Rest-houses	96	Cart roads ...	...	1,297	.....	Rs. 84 on account of temporary establishment is omitted in this return.	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	673		Other works ...	49			
Other works	10						
.....	779		...	1,346	2,125		
Head-quarter houses	49	Roads ...	17	2,497	.....	Rs. 84 on account of temporary establishment is omitted in this return.	
Rest-houses	78						
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	270						
Other works	47						
.....	444		17	2,497	2,941		

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dharwar ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment ...	1,659	Cart road ...	2	920	.....
	Other works ...	697				
	Total ...	2,356		2	920	3,276
Bijapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Southern Circle ...	14,140		32	15,973	30,113
	SIND CIRCLE.					
Sukkur ...	Construction of Range Forest Officer's quarters at Ghotki.	341 14 5				
	Construction of Range Forest Officer's quarters at Panoakil.	318 1 7				
	Construction of a stable for Government bullocks in Rahuja Nursery.	251 4 6				
	Construction of Jhali Naka building at Sukkur.	199 11 10	.....	.....	.....	1,111 0 4
	Total ...	1,111 0 4		.....	.....	1,111 0 4
Naushahro ..	Construction of a double house for Forest Guards at Adamji Village.	295 0 0				
	Construction of a kacha landhi for Forest Guard at Puranodero.	5 0 0				
	Construction of a compound wall and a verandah to the Range Forest Officer's quarters at Sehwan.	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
	Total ...	500 0 0		.....	.....	500 0 0
Hyderabad ...	Construction of a room to the Range Forest Officer Sakarand's quarters at Mari.	70 0 0				
	Construction of a single house for Forest Guard at Amin Lakho.	182 0 0	.....	.....	.....	252 0 0
	Total ...	252 0 0		.....	.....	252 0 0
Jerruck ...	Construction of a single house for Forest Guards in Ach Marho Forest.	182 0 0				
	Construction of a double house for Forest Guards in Ach Marho Forest.	295 0 0	.....	.....	.....	477 0 0
	Total ...	477 0 0		.....	.....	477 0 0
	Total, Sind Circle ...	2,340 0 4		.....	.....	2,340 0 4
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,902 0 4		42½	18,100	47,002 0 4

and Buildings during 1906-1907—concluded.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12			13	14
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rest-houses	114	Cart roads ...	15	117	.....	Rs. 97 on account of temporary establishment is omitted in this return.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	361	Other works ...	...	60	.....	
	475	.....	15	177	652	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	10	.....	...	.....	10	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	3	.....	...	.....	3	
	6,730	.....	40	11,622	18,352	
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Repairs to a portion of compound wall in Rahuja Nursery.	16 8 0	.....	...	.....	.....	
Making and fixing doors and windows in the Range Forest Officer Abad's quarters at Rahuja.	89 3 6	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to Sukkur Depôt building.	4 3 2	.....	...	.....	...	
Repairs to Jhali Ghat building ...	1 14 9	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to Shikárpur Depôt building.	35 10 9	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to Forest bungalow at Raoti.	32 3 6	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to Range Forest Officer, Mirpur's quarters at Mirpur.	60 15 4	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to Range Forest Officer, Sadhuja's quarters at Panoakil.	43 5 7	.....	...	...	.....	
Repairs to Range Forest Officer Abads' quarters and the Ghat Munshi's quarter at Rahuja.	60 9 8	.....	...	.....	344 10 3	
	344 10 3		...	.....	344 10 3	
Repairs to the Ghat building at Garhi yasin.	7 4 0	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Tigir's quarters at Radhan.	60 12 7	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to the Depôt building at Sehwan.	21 9 0	.....	...	.....	89 9 7	
	89 9 7		...	.....	89 9 7	
Repairs to the Ghat building at Hyderabad.	35 11 6	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to bungalow at Miani garden.	69 12 0	.....	...	...	105 7 6	
	105 7 6		...	.....	105 7 6	
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Shah-Bandars quarters at Syedpur.	24 9 4	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Katiar's quarters at Khutber.	44 13 11	.....	...	.....	.....	
Repairs to the Forest Guard's houses in Bao Purandas.	52 8 0	.....	...	.....	121 15 3	
	121 15 3		...	.....	121 15 3	
	661 10 7		...	.....	661 10 7	
	11,556 10 7		88½	11,931	26,487 10 7	

FORM No. 57.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1906-1907.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1905-1906.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unau- thorized felling or appro- priation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permis- sion or in tracts in which grazing is pro- hibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
Panch Maháls ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	6 46 ...	11 10 347	20 386 316	38 208 3	5 50 ...	74 654 666	80 700 666	63 623 ...	94 1,226 ...	5	37	68 623 ...	131 1,226 ...	12 77 ...
Total ...		52	368	722	249	55	1,394	1,446	686	1,320	5	37	691	1,357	89
Surat ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	5 2 ...	56 24 16	8 63 ...	7 33 ...	1 8 1	72 128 17	77 130 17	71 97 ...	132 163 ...	5	20	76 97 ...	152 168 ...	1 33 ...
Total ...		7	96	71	40	10	217	224	163	300	5	20	173	320	34
North Thána ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	5	3 3 127	12 100 211	... 115 ...	3 31 ...	18 249 338	23 249 338	12 249 ...	24 312 ...	3	8	15 249 ...	32 312 ...	8
Total ...		5	133	323	115	34	605	610	261	336	3	8	264	344	8
Central Thána ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	13	9 14 95	9 277 50	... 160 2	2 47 4	20 498 151	33 498 151	17 493 ...	29 819 ...	4	13	21 493 ...	42 819 ...	12 5 ...
Total ...		13	118	336	162	53	669	682	510	848	4	13	514	861	17
South Thána ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	33 32 ...	14 1 92	81 139 110	... 148 1	5 14 20	100 302 223	133 334 223	89 314 ...	211 600 ...	19	68	108 314 ...	279 600 ...	25 20 ...
Total ...		65	107	330	149	39	625	690	403	811	19	68	422	879	45
Kolába ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	*50	46 42 95	186 151 196	190 200 1	53 70 4	475 463 296	525 463 296	374 463 ...	858 1,036 ...	34	133	408 463 ...	996 1,036 ...	117
Total ...		50	183	533	391	127	1,234	1,284	837	1,894	34	133	871	2,032	117
Total ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	112 80 ...	139 94 772	316 1,116 883	235 864 7	69 220 29	759 2,294 1,691	871 2,374 1,691	626 2,239 ...	1,348 4,161 ...	70	284	696 2,239 ...	1,632 4,161 ...	175 135 ...
Total, Northern Circle ...		192	1,005	2,315	1,106	318	4,744	4,986	2,865	5,509	70	284	2,935	5,793	310
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khándesh ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	34	4 7 93	35 203 50	83 544 10	20 119 1	142 873 154	176 873 154	149 873 ...	291 2,632 ...	15	45	164 873 ...	336 2,632 ...	12
Total ...		34	104	288	637	140	1,169	1,203	1,022	2,923	15	45	1,037	2,968	12
West Khándesh...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	52	12 1 207	62 119 201	51 222 9	3 56 4	128 398 421	180 398 421	148 398 ...	304 869 ...	11	17	159 398 ...	321 869 ...	21
Total ...		52	220	382	282	63	947	999	546	1,173	11	17	557	1,190	21
Násik ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	54	14 19 159	60 595 595	109 1,104 7	19 139 15	202 1,857 776	256 1,857 776	194 1,857 ...	548 3,989 ...	33	77	227 1,857 ...	625 3,989 ...	29
Total ...		54	192	1,250	1,220	173	2,835	2,889	2,051	4,537	33	77	2,084	4,614	29
Ahmednagar ...	{ (A) ... (B) ... (C) ...	45	3 5 45	13 163 67	200 905 7	8 65 2	224 1,138 121	269 1,138 121	240 1,138 ...	609 2,301 ...	13	44	253 1,133 ...	653 2,301 ...	16
Total ...		45	53	243	1,112	75	1,483	1,528	1,378	2,910	13	44	1,391	2,954	16

(A) Means cases taken into Court.

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

(C) Means undetected cases.

* In Kolába out of 51 cases shown as pending in the last year's Form, one case has subsequently been withdrawn.

FORM No. 57.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1906-1907—continued.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1905-1906.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.	
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.				
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CENTRAL CIRCLE— continued.																
Poona ...	(A) ...	19	5	64	19	9	97	116	107	192	5	38	112	230	4	...
	(B) ...	...	27	1,061	1,445	166	2,699	2,699	2,699	4,983	...	...	2,699	4,983	...	...
	(C) ...	...	67	138	106	36	347	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		19	99	1,263	1,570	211	3,143	3,162	2,806	5,175	5	38	2,811	5,213	4	...
Satara ...	(A) ...	7	1	8	26	11	46	53	33	96	15	25	48	121	5	...
	(B) ...	...	62	834	2,085	187	3,168	3,168	3,168	6,102	...	...	3,168	6,102	...	...
	(C) ...	...	113	152	101	3	369	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		7	176	994	2,212	201	3,583	3,590	3,201	6,198	15	25	3,216	6,223	5	...
Sholapur ...	(A) ...	2	...	4	8	1	13	15	13	27	...	...	13	27	2	...
	(B) ...	...	5	48	265	79	397	397	397	853	...	...	397	853	...	...
	(C) ...	...	26	6	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		2	31	58	273	80	442	444	410	880	...	...	410	880	2	...
Total ...	(A) ...	213	39	216	496	71	852	1,065	884	2,067	92	246	976	2,313	89	...
	(B) ...	...	126	3,023	6,570	811	10,530	10,530	10,530	21,729	...	...	10,530	21,729	...	...
	(C) ...	...	710	1,209	240	61	2,220	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...		213	875	4,478	7,306	943	13,602	13,815	11,414	23,796	92	246	11,506	24,042	89	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Northern Division of Kánara ...	(A) ...	9	7	7	9	...	23	32	18	23	9	24	27	47	5	...
	(B) ...	...	5	34	51	31	121	121	121	209	...	...	121	209	...	...
	(C) ...	...	107	20	...	1	128	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		9	119	61	60	32	272	281	139	232	9	24	148	256	5	...
Southern Division of Kánara ...	(A) ...	34	5	47	19	8	79	113	67	111	22	78	89	189	21	3
	(B) ...	...	...	192	64	105	361	361	361	516	...	...	361	516	...	...
	(C) ...	...	172	60	4	6	242	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		34	177	299	87	119	682	716	428	627	22	78	450	705	21	3
Western Division of Kánara ...	(A) ...	3	3	128	1	2	134	137	41	111	13	48	54	159	83	...
	(B) ...	...	1	773	36	29	839	839	839	2,181	...	...	839	2,181	...	...
	(C) ...	...	135	131	...	8	269	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		3	139	1,032	37	34	1,242	1,245	880	2,292	13	48	893	2,340	83	...
Belgaum Division ...	(A) ...	3	...	8	1	3	12	15	10	19	2	4	12	23	3	...
	(B) ...	*26	2	152	273	14	441	487	467	1,123	...	...	467	1,123	...	...
	(C) ...	...	193	63	...	...	256	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		29	195	223	274	17	709	738	477	1,142	2	4	479	1,146	3	...
Dhárwar Division ...	(A) ...	8	3	19	7	1	30	38	25	52	6	30	31	82	7	...
	(B) ...	...	...	38	34	3	75	75	75	241	...	...	75	241	...	...
	(C) ...	...	115	31	...	3	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		8	118	88	41	7	254	262	100	293	6	30	106	323	7	...

(A) Means cases taken into Court.

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

(C) Means undetected cases.

* One of the cases was prosecuted.

FORM No. 57.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1906-1907—concluded.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1905-1906.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Cases pending at close of year.	Cas writ off
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthor- ized felling or appropri- ation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permis- sion or in tracts in which grazing is pro- hibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.					
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE —continued.																	
Bijapur Division.	{ (A) ...	14	2	16	87	...	105	119	96	168	3	20	99	188	18	...	
	{ (B) ...	11	...	74	197	9	280	291	270	799	...	...	270	799	21	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	83	38	4	1	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		25	85	128	288	10	511	536	366	967	3	20	369	987	39	...	
Ratnagiri Division	{ (A) ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	3	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	
	{ (B) ...	...	1	46	...	4	51	51	46	56	...	...	46	56	5	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	1	65	...	4	70	70	49	59	...	...	49	59	6	...	
Total ...	{ (A) ...	71	20	229	124	14	387	458	260	487	55	204	315	691	138	...	
	{ (B) ...	37	9	1,309	655	195	2,168	2,205	2,179	5,125	...	...	2,179	5,125	26	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	805	358	8	14	1,185	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Southern Circle		108	834	1,896	787	223	3,740	3,848	2,439	5,612	55	204	2,494	5,816	164	...	
SIND CIRCLE.																	
Sukkur	{ (A) ...	10	...	16	9	9	34	44	32	64	6	21	38	85	6	...	
	{ (B) ...	...	...	194	327	1	522	522	522	547	...	...	522	547	...	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	8	41	...	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		10	8	251	336	10	605	615	554	611	6	21	560	632	6	...	
Naushahro	{ (A) ...	3	...	9	...	2	11	14	8	13	1	4	9	17	5	...	
	{ (B) ...	...	...	57	177	1	235	235	235	240	...	...	235	240	...	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	23	30	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		3	23	96	177	3	299	302	243	253	1	4	244	257	5	...	
Hyderabad	{ (A) ...	12	...	19	2	21	42	54	37	73	4	12	41	85	13	...	
	{ (B) ...	...	...	102	454	...	586	586	586	1,492	...	...	586	1,492	...	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	5	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		12	5	124	486	21	636	648	623	1,565	4	12	627	1,677	13	...	
Jerruck	{ (A) ...	2	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	...	
	{ (B) ...	...	...	22	380	...	402	402	402	408	...	...	402	408	...	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	8	3	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		2	8	25	381	1	415	417	403	409	1	1	404	410	2	...	
Total ...	{ (A) ...	27	...	44	12	33	89	116	78	151	13	38	90	189	26	...	
	{ (B) ...	...	...	375	1,368	2	1,745	1,745	1,745	2,687	...	...	1,745	2,687	...	...	
	{ (C) ...	...	44	77	...	...	121	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Sind Circle		27	44	496	1,380	35	1,955	1,982	1,823	2,838	12	38	1,835	2,876	26	...	
GRAND TOTAL		540	2,758	9,185	10,579	1,519	24,041	24,581	18,541	37,755	229	772	18,770	33,527	589	5	

(A) Means cases taken into Court.

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

(C) Means undetected cases.

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1906-1907.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1906-1907.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Panch Mahals	Godhra ...	...	61,037	89,197	22,795	66,402	3,616 0 0	
	Kalol ...	...	15,962	21,579	4,205	17,374		
	Halol ...	...	19,638	28,089	9,240	18,849		
	Dohad ...	...	34,319	46,241	11,095	32,146		
	Jhalod ...	...	22,446	26,862	8,938	17,924		
	Total ...	...	153,402	211,968	59,273	152,695	3,616 0 0	
Surat	3 Dangs Ranges ...	...	11,552	419,808	32,000	387,808	2,346 13 2	
	Mandvi ...	...	40,488	40,548	57	40,491	2,411 10 5	
	Bulsar-Chikhli ...	...	2,799	2,809	1	2,808	29 1 6	
	Total ...	...	54,839	463,165	32,058	431,107	4,787 9 1	
North Thana	Mahim ...	...	71,650	76,412	10,567	65,845	1,283 6 0	
	Dahanu ...	...	77,039	79,476	6,439	73,037	1,006 1 6	
	Umbargaon ...	...	57,263	58,114	1,823	56,291	987 10 0	
	Total ...	...	205,952	214,002	18,829	195,173	3,277 1 6	
Central Thana	Bassein ...	...	53,063	54,348	1,985	52,363	3,768 4 9	
	Wada ...	...	70,757	79,748	11,202	68,546		
	Khorda ...	...	62,000	67,765	1,855	65,910		
	Mokhada ...	...	35,367	36,539	285	36,254		
	Total ...	...	221,187	238,400	15,327	223,073	3,768 4 9	
South Thana	Salsette ...	...	13,985	14,751	239	14,512	90 0 0	
	Kalyan ...	...	29,573	31,664	2,563	29,101	170 10 3	
	Bhiwandi ...	...	38,446	40,134	2,049	38,085	415 8 0	
	Shahapur ...	...	49,660	69,465	4,520	64,945	1,240 13 0	
	Murbad ...	...	65,810	55,791	1,054	54,737	189 4 6	
	Total ...	...	197,474	211,805	10,425	201,380	2,106 3 9	
Kolaba	Alibag ...	...	21,923	22,010	156	21,854	827 4 0	
	Pen ...	...	3,500	3,821	291	3,530		
	Panvel ...	...	8,535	13,153	...	13,153		
	Karjat ...	...	30,561	32,673	1,452	31,221		
	Khairapur ...	...	20,671	21,866	480	21,386		
	Nagothna ...	...	1,392	1,324	...	1,324		
	Roha ...	...	19,291	15,812	354	18,458		
	Mangaon ...	...	1,536	2,312	...	2,312		
	Mahad ...	...	1,734	1,530	113	1,417		
	Dapoli ...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bundh Reserve ...	...	511	585	...	585		
	Total ...	...	109,654	115,086	2,846	112,240	827 4 0	
	Total, Northern Circle.	...	942,508	1,454,426	138,758	1,315,668	18,382 7 1	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
East Khandesh	Amalner ...	...	20,737	20,937	80	20,857	15 0 0	
	Pachora ...	...	12,557	12,836	870	11,966	8 0 0	
	Bhadgaon ...	...	16,773	16,778	83	16,695	10 0 0	
	Bhusaval ...	...	23,742	24,307	3,120	21,187	51 0 0	
	Edalabad ...	...	40,323	41,576	4,840	36,736	28 0 0	
	Chalisgaon ...	...	43,917	46,046	1,005	45,041	25 0 0	
	Chopda ...	...	102,139	107,705	19,936	87,769	379 0 0	
	Erandol ...	...	17,489	17,539	243	17,296	.....	
	Jalgaon ...	...	13,501	13,911	1,568	12,345	.....	
	Jamnner ...	...	42,510	42,623	5,239	37,384	.....	
	Raver ...	...	73,300	76,210	9,049	67,161	352 0 0	
	Yaval ...	...	47,758	78,000	30,275	47,725	255 0 0	
	Total ...	...	454,746	498,468	76,306	422,162	1,123 0 0	

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1906-1907—continued.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1905-1906.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —continued.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
West Khándesh	Dhulia ...	...	75,250	75,710	860	74,850	127 0 0	
	Sindkheda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nandurbár ...	...	28,189	125,082	98,467	26,615	282 0 0	
	Navápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pimpalner ...	...	79,274	134,175	68,137	66,038	329 0 0	
	Nizámpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sháháda ...	...	70,698	83,199	69,982	13,217	223 0 0	
	Shirpur ...	...	154,266	268,592	31,777	236,816	171 0 0	
	Taloda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Akráni ...	...	158,828	206,341	175,816	31,025	176 0 0	
	Total ...	...	566,505	893,099	444,539	448,560	1,308 0 0	
Nasik	Násik ...	...	40,641	42,021	2,492	39,529	69 0 0	
	Igatpuri ...	...	53,118	53,671	1,659	52,012	107 0 0	
	Sinnar ...	...	31,304	31,638	544	31,094	4 0 0	
	Dindori ...	...	49,741	53,534	10,934	42,600	30 0 0	
	Chándor ...	...	21,802	21,814	214	21,600	17 0 0	
	Yeola & Niphád ...	...	26,756	26,739	90	26,649	...	
	Báglán ...	...	117,473	120,999	3,548	117,451	200 0 0	
	Kalvan ...	...	106,379	107,641	7,893	99,748	169 0 0	
	Peint ...	...	104,760	107,218	935	106,283	208 0 0	
	Malégaon ...	...	109,260	109,401	50	109,351	60 0 0	
	Nándgaon ...	...	99,596	101,440	8,278	93,162	65 0 0	
	Total ...	...	760,830	776,116	36,637	739,479	929 0 0	
Ahmednagar	Nagar ...	...	17,697	17,703	...	17,703	...	
	Shrigonda ...	...	25,699	25,700	92	25,608	...	
	Karjat ...	...	13,564	13,564	26	13,538	...	
	Jámkhed ...	...	21,836	21,851	5	21,846	...	
	Shevgaon & Nevása ...	...	19,682	19,697	11	19,686	...	
	Kopargaon ...	...	3,875	3,874	44	3,830	...	
	Sangamner ...	...	59,509	59,510	17	59,493	...	
	Akola ...	...	66,326	66,342	62	66,280	...	
	Rájur ...	...	61,917	65,171	699	64,472	...	
	Total ...	...	290,105	293,412	956	292,456	...	
Poona	Junnar ...	...	46,574	46,985	327	46,658	...	
	Indápur ...	...	16,519	16,519	94	16,425	...	
	Khed ...	...	46,393	46,443	199	46,244	18 0 0	
	Ambeagaon ...	...	40,815	40,835	733	40,102	30 0 0	
	Sirúr ...	...	11,941	11,942	8	11,934	...	
	Purandhar ...	...	14,694	14,719	498	14,221	140 0 0	
	Bhimthadi ...	...	10,125	10,103	...	10,103	...	
	Dhond ...	...	28,284	28,328	289	28,039	6 0 0	
	Haveli ...	...	30,802	31,073	1,027	30,046	152 0 0	
	Mulshi ...	...	23,928	25,850	16	25,834	16 0 0	
	Mával ...	...	49,443	49,844	138	49,706	25 0 0	
	Total ...	...	319,523	322,641	3,329	319,312	387 0 0	
Sátára	Mahábaleshvar ...	...	42,968	43,183	801	42,382	...	
	Mán ...	...	27,098	27,098	90	27,008	...	
	Khatáv ...	...	13,470	13,484	21	13,463	...	
	Karíd ...	...	28,902	28,914	188	28,726	...	
	Wái & Khandála ...	...	32,833	33,264	330	32,934	...	
	Koregaon ...	...	24,310	24,335	6	24,329	...	
	Sátára ...	...	20,645	20,879	640	20,239	...	
	Tasgaon & Khánápur ...	...	33,415	33,415	781	32,634	...	
	Jávli ...	...	57,429	57,750	141	57,609	...	
	Válva ...	...	4,059	4,074	100	3,974	...	
	Shirála ...	...	32,158	32,301	276	32,025	...	
	Pátan ...	...	73,383	74,150	324	73,826	...	
	Total ...	...	390,670	392,847	3,698	389,149	...	

FORM No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1906-1907—continued.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1906-1907.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —concluded.							
Sholapur ...	Sholapur ...	...	38,271	24,623	551	24,072	.....	
	Barsi ...	...	6,338	8,232	10	8,222	.....	
	Mádhá ...	...	31,726	9,290	971	8,319	.....	
	Karmála ...	...	33,578	24,069	106	23,963	.....	
	Pandharpur ...	...	4,007	4,383	...	4,383	.....	
	Sangola ...	...	11,641	7,527	724	6,803	.....	
	Málsiras ...	...	14,384	13,922	70	13,852	.....	
	Total ...	...	139,945	92,046	2,432	89,614	.....	
	Total, Central Circle...	...	2,922,324	3,268,629	567,897	2,700,732	3,747	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, Northern Division.	Haliyál ...	1887-88 ...	38,924	42,577	8,734	33,843	1,222 0 0	
	Supa ...	1888-89 ...	2,505	4,563	530	4,033	342 0 0	
	Bomanhalli ...	1887-88 ...	33,214	38,747	8,810	29,937	941 0 0	
	Kulgi ...	" ...	45,011	56,416	216	56,200	1,899 0 0	
	Dandeli ...	" ...	31,565	51,936	40,618	11,318	1,031 0 0	
	Gund ...	1888-89 ...	31,776	53,099	506	52,593	507 0 0	
	Total ...	...	182,995	247,338	59,414	187,924	5,942 0 0	
Kánara, Southern Division.	Yellápur Block 13 ...	1888-89 ...	4,657	5,500	...	5,500	1,074 0 0	
	Do. 17 ...	1897-98 ...	6,601	10,078	425	9,653		
	Do. 12 ...	1902-03 ...	6,820	13,983	105	13,878		
	Kirwatti Block 13 ...	1888-89 ...	54,184	66,972	15,430	51,542	1,884 0 0	
	Do. 14 ...	" ...						
	Do. 15 ...	1894-95 ...						
	Do. 16 ...	1902-03 ...	11,641	36,150	3,404	32,746	694 0 0	
	Bhartanalli Block 16 ...	" ...						
	Do. 18 ...	1894-95 ...						
	Do. 21 ...	1902-03 ...	45,697	115,000	18,985	96,015	878 0 0	
	Mundgod teak area ...	1888-89 ...						
	Block 16 ...	1902-03 ...						
	Sirsi Range Terkanali Coupe ...	1906-07 ...	...	50	...	50	54 0 0	
	Total ...	...	129,600	249,093	38,349	210,744	4,584 0 0	
Kánara, Western Division.	Kárwár ...	1887-88 ...	34,597	28,569	73	28,496	895 0 0	
	Ankola ...	1888-89 ...	24,927	44,800	45	44,755	314 0 0	
	Kumta ...	1899-1900 ...	16,170	5,036	47	4,989	435 0 0	
	Honávar ...	1900-01 ...	7,328	880	...	880	60 0 0	
	Bhatkal ...	1899-1900 ...	907	635	55	580	57 0 0	
	Total ...	...	83,929	79,920	220	79,700	1,761 0 0	
Belgaum Division...	Belgaum ...	1888-89 ...	1,807	1,776	100	1,676	303 0 0	
	Khánápur, East ...	1886-87 ...	58,752	47,782	4,159	43,623	1,537 0 0	
	Khánápur, West ...	1889-90 ...	30,505	31,107	615	30,492	875 0 0	
	Chikodi ...	1897-98 ...	3,938	3,655	810	2,845	128 0 0	
	Gokák-Saunggaon ...	1894-95 ...	76,833	77,001	1,187	75,814	96 0 0	
	Total ...	...	171,885	161,321	6,871	154,450	2,939 0 0	
Dhárwár Division...	Dhárwár ...	1888-89 ...	22,756	29,556	6,924	22,632	637 0 0	
	Kalghatgi ...	" ...	10,128	47,440	42,440	5,000	505 0 0	
	Bankápur ...	" ...	2,646	2,646	1,337	1,309	254 0 0	
	Hángal ...	" ...	439	613	141	472	32 0 0	
	Total ...	...	35,969	80,255	50,842	29,413	1,423 0 0	
Bijápur Division ...	Bágalkot ...	1889-90 ...	21,651	22,331	3,835	18,446	29 0 0	
	Bádámi ...	" ...	35,802	37,664	5,184	32,480	5 0 0	
	Total ...	...	57,453	59,995	9,069	50,926	34 0 0	

Form No. 58.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1906-1907—concluded.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1906-1907.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Ratnágiri Division .	Dápoli ...	1889-90 ...	510	512	...	512	8 0 0	
	Khed ...	1892-93 ...	6,430	6,435	...	6,435		
	Chiplún ...	" ...	798	798	1	797		
	Sangameshvar ...	" ...	3,075	3,101	...	3,101	10 0 0	
	Ratnágiri ...	" ...	277	277	...	277		
	Rájapur ...	" ...	322	323	...	322		
	Devgad ...	" ...	11	11	...	11	7 0 0	
	Málvan ...	1839-90 ...	625	625	...	625		
	Vengurla ...	1892-93 ...	9	9	...	9		
	Total ...	...	12,057	12,090	1	12,089	25 0 0	
	Total, Southern Circle.	...	673,888	890,012	104,766	725,246	16,713 0 0	
	SIND CIRCLE.							
Sukkur ...	Mirpur Range ...	Not known.	43,441	43,810	10	43,800	126 9 2	
	Ghotki " ...		30,941	30,914	1	30,913	76 0 0	
	Sadhuja " ...		44,993	42,347	...	42,347	104 9 3	
	Rohri " ...		30,594	30,602	41	30,561	53 11 6	
	Abad " ...		43,383	48,400	1	48,399	104 0 0	
	Sukkur " ...		26,817	27,827	49	27,778	43 14 0	
	Kot Sultán " ...	1885-86 & 1887-88.	23,255	23,255	...	23,255	.....	
	Kashmore " ...	1895-96 ...	25,325	23,380	...	23,380	.....	
	Total ...	...	268,749	270,535	102	270,433	508 11 11	
Naushábro ...	Naushábro Abro ...	Not known.	32,159	32,173	264	31,909	.....	
	Lárkhána ...		24,757	26,133	425	25,708	.....	
	Tigir ...		21,073	21,074	23	21,046	.....	
	Sehwán ...		24,858	24,676	2	24,674	.....	
	Kandiáro ...	...	31,792	31,117	32	31,085	.....	
	Total ...	...	134,639	135,173	751	134,422	.....	
Hyderabad ...	Sakrand ...	Not known.	49,688	50,465	13	50,452	.....	
	Hála ...		49,270	45,944	50	45,894	.....	
	Unarpur ...		26,312	28,109	22	28,087	.....	
	Miáni ...		27,210	26,465	...	26,465	.....	
	Hyderabad ...	...	2,289	2,289	...	2,289	.....	
	Total ...	...	154,769	153,272	85	153,187	.....	
Jerruck ...	Viran ...	Not known.	25,527	25,319	...	25,319	.....	
	Ghorábári ...		27,113	26,631	500	26,131	.....	
	Penah ...		21,450	21,497	377	21,120	.....	
	Sháhbandar ...		31,851	31,412	209	31,203	.....	
	Mulchand ...		23,932	24,256	...	24,256	.....	
	Katiar ...	...	9,122	9,174	...	9,174	.....	
	Total ...	...	138,995	138,289	1,086	137,203	.....	
	Total, Sind ...	...	697,152	697,269	2,024	695,245	508 11 11	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	5,235,872	6,310,336	873,445	5,436,891	39,351 3 0	

FORM No. 59.—Area closed and open to Grazing during 1906-1907.

Division.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.						REMARKS.	
	Closed to all animals.		Closed to browsers (camels, goats or sheep).		Open to all animals.	Total area.		
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.		
RESERVED FORESTS.								
Panch Mahāla	120 10	13 0	331 127	.....	198 117	331 127	Wanjāris' and Gawlis' cattle may only graze in the Reserves on payment of Re. 1 per head.	
Surat	36 0	31 481	67 481	.....	.....	67 481		
Do. Dāngs (Leased) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 77	217 77		
North Thāna	85 55	3 0	334 270	.....	246 215	334 270		
Central do.	85 46	.....	368 329	.....	283 253	368 329		
South do.	98 0	.....	331 85	.....	233 85	331 85		
Kolāba	54 0	.....	394 398	.....	394 398	448 398		
Ahmedabad (Modāsa) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 316	20 316		
Total, Reserved Forests	478 111	47 481	1,827 410	.....	1,593 211	2,119 163		
PROTECTED FORESTS.								
Surat Dāngs (Leased) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 531	438 531		
North Thāna ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 146	146 146		
Central do. ... ..	.....	.....	3 631	.....	97 128	101 119		
South do. ... ..	.....	.....	8 560	.....	144 560	153 480		
Kolāba ... ..	.....	.....	9 0	.....	63 634	72 634		
Total, Protected Forests ... ..	.....	.....	21 551	.....	891 79	912 630		
Total, Northern Circle	478 111	47 481	1,849 321	.....	2,484 290	3,032 153		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
RESERVED FORESTS.								
East Khāndesh	320 0	.....	.....	.....	493 0	813 0		
West do.	340 0	.....	.....	.....	1,305 0	1,645 0		
Nāsik	256 0	30 0	823 0	.....	160 0	1,274 0		
Ahmednagar	51 0	.....	396 0	.....	390 0	837 0		
Poona	222 0	.....	280 0	.....	210 0	712 0		
Sātāra	124 0	213 0	277 0	.....	93 0	707 0		
Sholāpur	11 0	.....	132 0	.....	134 0	277 0		
Total	1,324 0	243 0	1,913 0	.....	2,785 0	6,265 0		
PROTECTED FORESTS.								
Nāsik ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 0	87 0		
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	.....	11 0		
Sātāra ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	1 0		
Total ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	88 0	99 0		
Total, Central Circle	1,324 0	243 0	1,924 0	.....	2,873 0	6,364 0		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Kānara, Northern... ..	266 0	.....	651 0	.....	.....	917 0		
Do. Southern	186 0	.....	1,128 0	.....	.....	1,314 0		
Do. Western	79 0	.....	934 0	.....	.....	1,013 0		
Belgaum	70 0	.....	557 0	.....	53 0	680 0		
Dhārwar	34 0	.....	182 0	.....	156 0	372 0		
Bijāpur	94 0	.....	.....	.....	181 0	275 0		
Ratnāgiri	9 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0	19 0		
Total for Southern Circle	738 0	.....	3,452 0	.....	400 0	4,590 0		
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur	57 577	.....	204 225	.....	160 293	422 455		
Naushābro... ..	33 236	.....	131 631	.....	45 546	211 133		
Hyderabad... ..	35 571	.....	58 39	.....	145 342	239 312		
Jerruck	28 584	.....	67 585	.....	119 160	216 49		
Total for Sind Circle	156 48	.....	462 200	.....	471 61	1,089 309		
GRAND TOTAL	2,696 159	290 481	7,687 521	.....	6,228 351	15,075 462		

Division.	GRAZING ON PAYMENT—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.												
	At full rates.						At privileged rates.						
	Buf- falo- es.	Cows and Bul- locks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Ani- mals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Ani- mals.	Fees received.	
												Actual.	Value at full rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
RESERVED FOREST.													
Panch Maháls ...	727	743	...	...	13	1,010 0 0	1,088	4,021	...	...	184	196 0 0	3,019 0 0
Surat ...	...	220	...	...	...	220 0 0	305	571	...	...	...	110 0 0	876 0 0
North Thána ...	...	68	...	...	...	43 0 0	25	553	...	...	...	117 0 0	377 0 0
Central do. ...	44	1,661	...	...	...	1,098 0 0	238	827	...	...	...	226 0 0	814 0 0
South do. ...	110	762	...	...	...	614 0 0	505	1,431	...	...	...	378 0 0	1,469 0 0
Kolába ...	37	...	...	...	...	37 0 0	74,354	124	171	...	...	9,312 0 0	74,649 0 0
Total, Reserved Forest ...	918	3,454	...	...	13	3,017 0 0	76,515	7,527	171	...	184	10,339 0 0	81,204 0 0
PROTECTED FOREST ...						Nil.							
Total, Northern Circle ...	918	3,454	...	...	13	3,017 0 0	76,115	7,527	171	...	184	10,339 0 0	81,204 0 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.													
East Khándesh * ...	117	1,817	...	...	16	1,950 0 0	732	6,175	2,102	...	10	2,247 0 0	9,019 0 0
West do. ...	2,368	7,284	2,646	...	191	10,645 0 0	641	8,349	...	...	634	2,200 0 0	9,624 0 0
Násik ...	745	3,937	...	...	410	5,374 0 0	17,701	161,453	110,835	...	3,472	35,908 0 0	2,88,685 0 0
Ahmednagar ...	107	491	...	...	91	780 0 0	3,982	80,966	44,628	...	65	18,497 0 0	96,170 0 0
Poona † ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sátára ‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Central Circle ...	3,337	13,529	2,646	...	708	18,749 0 0	23,056	256,943	157,065	...	4,181	58,942 0 0	4,03,498 0 0
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.													
Kánara, Northern ...	329	...	2	...	...	478 0 0	34,495	...	42	...	13	4,630 0 0	34,518 0 0
Do. Southern ...	433	...	60	...	...	441 0 0	92,768	...	41	...	...	12,375 0 0	92,764 0 0
Do. Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	49,393	...	...	...	1	6,843 0 0	49,394 0 0
Belgaum ...	1,378	...	...	...	...	859 0 0	61,225	...	2,907	...	30	15,795 0 0	62,231 0 0
Dhárwár ...	1,056	1,763	...	...	...	1,302 0 0	33,798	...	3,322	...	23	8,795 0 0	34,281 0 0
Total, Southern Circle ...	3,196	1,825	...	...	...	3,080 0 0	271,669	...	6,312	...	67	48,438 0 0	2,73,188 0 0
SIND CIRCLE.													
Ekkur ...	1,386	1,834	6,244	34	115	6,972 0 0	816	1,172	2,332	83	159	2,434 0 0	3,552 0 0
Naushábro ...	5,416	4,056	19,958	482	21	6,334 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	1,979	2,822	19,543	410	10	13,891 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jerruck ...	1,633	1,277	5,810	342	10	8,745 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	10,414	9,989	51,555	1,268	156	35,942 0 0	816	1,172	2,332	83	159	2,434 0 0	3,552 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,837	56,026	1,268	877	877	60,788 0 0	637,293	165,880	83	4,591	1,20,153 0 0	7,61,442 0 0	

* In addition to the actuals shown in this form, Rs. 41,021 have been collected by village officers and communicated by the Collector in lump sum; the details of cattle are not available.

† As the grazing fees were mostly collected by the lump system the information as regards the number and kinds of animal is not available and hence the form is blank.

‡ Details of animals grazed in State Forests are not available, but the total number of animals of all kinds grazed on payment of fees during 1900-07 is estimated at 80,000.

in the State Forests during 1906-1907.

GRAZING FREE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
By right under Settlement.						During pleasure of Government, or otherwise than under Settlement.						Total value of Fees at full rates.	Grand Total of value at full rates.
Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28
					Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	14,325	51,936	...	...	1,450	21,631 0 0	21,631 0 0	25,660 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	693	24,070	...	...	...	24,763 0 0	24,763 0 0	25,859 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	10,660	71,750	...	...	...	58,169 0 0	58,169 0 0	58,589 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	13,061	45,445	...	...	...	44,729 0 0	44,729 0 0	46,636 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	9,238	86,076	...	...	...	2,85,942 0 0	2,85,942 0 0	2,88,025 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	74,686 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	47,977	279,277	...	...	1,450	4,35,234 0 0	4,35,234 0 0	5,19,455 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	47,977	279,277	...	...	1,450	4,35,234 0 0	4,35,234 0 0	5,19,455 0 0
1,877	9,832	...	...	212	11,921 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	11,921 0 0	22,890 0 0
2,589	13,794	...	...	121	16,504 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	16,504 0 0	36,773 0 0
1,050	4,500	...	...	300	1,725 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,725 0 0	2,95,784 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	96,950 0 0
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...			...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...			...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...			...
5,516	28,126	...	...	633	30,150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	30,150 0 0	4,52,397 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	34,996 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	93,205 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	49,394 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	63,090 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	35,583 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,76,268 0 0
1,472	6,995	...	...	112	11,299 0 0	42	236	...	...	208	364 0 0	11,663 0 0	22,187 0 0
968	3,453	...	...	21	3,686 0 0	142	457	255	60	116	733 0 0	4,419 0 0	10,753 0 0
20	518	...	...	...	628 0 0	76	178	58	452	290	1,436 0 0	2,064 0 0	15,955 0 0
614	629	91	2	1	2,049 0 0	213	262	884	488	1,463	1,855 0 0	3,904 0 0	12,649 0 0
3,074	11,595	91	2	134	17,662 0 0	473	1,133	1,147	1,000	2,077	4,388 0 0	22,050 0 0	61,544 0 0
8,590	39,721	91	2	767	47,812 0 0	48,450	280,410	1,147	1,000	3,527	4,39,622 0 0	4,87,484 0 0	13,00,664 0 0

FORM No. 61.—Statement showing Area of Plantations in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1906-1907.

Division.	Kind of Plantation.	AREA IN ACRES.				EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM COMMENCEMENT.		Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation of plantation.	REMARKS
		On 1st July 1906.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1907.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Panch Mahals ...	Regular plantation ...	441	18	61	393	Rs. 416	Rs. 738 0 0	Rs. 5,086	Rs. 6,265	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
Surat ...	Do. ...	1,395	83	48	1,430	1,577	505 0 0	...	...	...	...	
North Thana ...	Do. ...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central do. ...	Do. ...	6,670	154	1,472	5,353	...	731 0 0	668	2,108	...	...	
South do. ...	Do. ...	50	1	49	2	89	1,026 0 0	89	1,026	...	...	
	Total, Regular plantation.	8,556	256	1,630	7,182	2,082	3,000 0 0	5,843	9,399	...	...	
Panch Mahals ...	Cultural operations ...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat ...	Do. ...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Thana ...	Do. ...	...	370	...	370	469	.....	469	...	...	...	
Central do. ...	Do. ...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South do. ...	Do. ...	642	...	102	540	73	.....	...	...	...	...	
Kolaba ...	Do. ...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total, Cultural operations.	642	370	102	910	542	.....	469	...	...	...	
	Total, Northern Circle ...	9,198	626	1,732	8,092	2,624	3,000 0 0	6,312	9,399	...	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khándesh ...	Regular plantations ...	1,738	...	...	1,738	117	.....	...	...	...	...	
West do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik ...	Do. ...	1,124	39	...	1,163	...	346 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Do. ...	8	...	...	8	...	76 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Poona ...	Do. ...	2,738	...	2,738	...	...	647 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Sátara ...	Do. ...	9	100	...	109	500	.....	...	...	...	...	
Sholapur ...	Do. ...	1,570	200	387	1,333	276	71 0 0	...	...	...	...	
	Total, Regular plantations.	7,187	339	3,125	4,401	893	1,140 0 0	...	...	...	...	
East Khándesh ...	Cultural operations ...	...	1,383	...	...	414	.....	...	...	...	...	
West do. ...	Do. ...	...	101	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik ...	Do. ...	...	570	...	...	...	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Do. ...	...	119	...	...	827	.....	...	...	...	...	
Poona ...	Do. ...	...	4,402	...	...	1,503	.....	...	...	...	...	
Sátara ...	Do. ...	...	1,220	...	...	1,337	.....	...	...	...	...	
Sholapur ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Total, Cultural operations.	...	7,795	...	...	4,698	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	
	Add—Regular operations ..	7,187	339	3,125	4,401	893	1,140 0 0	...	...	...	...	
	Total, Central Circle ...	7,187	8,134	3,125	4,401	5,591	1,173 0 0	...	...	...	...	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, Northern.	Cultural operations ...	...	29,978	...	29,978	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Do. Southern.	Do. ...	...	100	...	100	15	.....	...	...	...	...	
Kánara Western	Regular plantations ...	355	10	...	365	395	.....	15,642	7,381	550	4,823	
Belgaum ...	Cultural operations ...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Regular plantations ...	184	...	184	...	...	8 0 0	36	8	...	...	
Dhárwár ...	Cultural operations ...	206	...	200	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	
...	Regular plantations ...	1,053	...	...	1,053	...	24 0 0	23,419	284	810	1,131	
Bijápúr ...	Cultural operations ...	86	73	...	159	...	...	56	369	...	...	
...	Regular plantations ...	1,299	...	1,024	275	...	...	1,524	...	47	2,059	
Ratnágiri ...	Cultural operations ...	...	162	...	162	79	...	79	...	...	...	
...	Regular plantations ...	130	...	...	130	...	104 0 0	2,872	1,531	57	3,390	
	Total ... { Regular plantations ...	3,021	10	1,208	1,823	395	136 0 0	43,493	9,204	964	11,403	
	... { Cultural operations ...	299	30,813	200	30,412	94	.....	135	379	...	...	
	Total, Southern Circle ...	3,320	30,323	1,408	32,235	489	136 0 0	43,628	9,583	964	11,403	
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur ...	Regular plantations ...	1,904	87	90	1,901	159	2,982 0 0	1,476	27,843	421	3,181	
Nausháhró ...	Do. ...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	421	677	308	790	166	849 0 0	166	849	3,254	3,572	
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	257	10	8	259	240	414 0 0	283	599	22	22	
	Total, Regular plantations.	2,591	774	406	2,959	565	4,245 0 0	1,925	29,291	3,697	6,775	
Sukkur ...	Cultural operations ...	3,978	603	445	4,136	138	36 0 0	354	36	...	...	
Nausháhró ...	Do. ...	7,437	800	1,187	7,050	31	808 0 0	46	1,616	...	...	
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	24,777	2,100	4,696	22,181	186	1,304 0 0	186	1,304	...	...	
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	6,554	2,353	1,838	7,075	238	592 0 0	519	1,181	...	...	
	Total, Cultural operations.	42,743	5,862	8,166	40,442	593	2,740 0 0	1,105	4,137	...	...	
	Total, Sind Circle ...	45,337	6,636	8,572	43,401	1,158	6,985 0 0	3,030	33,428	3,697	6,775	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	65,042	45,719	14,837	88,129	9,861	11,294 0 0	52,970	62,410	4,661	18,178	

The figures in column 4 under Cultural Operations have not been carried over to column 6 for the reasons explained in para. 84 of the report for 1900-1901.

FORM No. 62.

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

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.			C. ft.
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>															
Panch Mahals	89	584	296	...	969	904	31,632	6,148	...	38,684	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	9,626	...	...	9,626	...	61,273	1,708	...	62,981	...	...	...	...	...
North Thána	...	19,359	...	...	19,359	1,830	203,042	761	...	205,633	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána	...	40,350	...	...	40,350	405	328,835	3,165	...	332,455	...	...	...	...	...
South Thána	...	18,800	...	...	18,800	2,151	142,095	1,584	...	145,830	...	36,208	...	...	36,208
Kolaba	...	23,488	...	...	23,488	6,234	170,310	767	...	177,311	...	2,027	...	...	2,027
Total, Reserved ...	89	112,207	296	...	112,592	11,524	937,237	14,133	...	962,894	...	38,235	...	...	38,235
<i>Protected Forests.</i>															
South Thána	...	87,639	...	...	87,639	...	208,381	...	...	208,381	...	70,120	...	...	70,120
<i>Leased Forests.</i>															
Surat Dangs	48,962	15,625	...	...	64,587	...	39,893	19	...	39,912	...	...	...	...	...
South Thána	...	126	...	...	126	...	665	...	...	665	...	231	...	...	231
Total Leased ...	48,962	15,751	...	...	64,713	...	40,558	19	...	40,577	...	231	...	...	231
Grand Total ...	49,051	215,597	296	...	264,944	11,524	1,186,176	14,152	...	1,211,852	...	108,586	...	...	108,686

during the year 1906-1907, and Agency of Exploitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.			
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
					C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.			
...	Bamboos No. 25,014	Bamboos No. 1,500	.....	Bamboos No. 26,514	9,090	369,700	120	202,780	581,690	Timber	...	...	39,653
										Fuel	...	...	581,690
										Bamboos	...	...	26,514
...	Bamboos No. 46,962	Bamboos No. 1,500	.....	Bamboos No. 48,462	...	67,180	...	...	67,180	Timber	...	...	72,607
										Fuel	...	...	67,180
										Bamboos	...	...	48,462
...	Bamboos No. 1,75,872 Cart-loads 3,102 Head-loads 417	.....	Bamboos No. 74,000 Cart-loads 20,000	Bamboos No. 249,872 Cart-loads 23,102 Head-loads 417	405	764,320	...	410,000	1,174,725	Timber	...	...	224,992
										Fuel	...	...	1,174,725
										Bamboos	...	...	249,872
										Do. cart-loads	...	...	23,102
										Do. head-loads	...	...	417
...	Bamboos No. 1,538,911 Cart-loads 933	Bamboos No. 450	Bamboos No. 562,550	Bamboos No. 2,101,911 Cart-loads 933	200	826,905	...	183,445	1,010,550	Timber	...	...	372,805
										Fuel	...	...	1,010,550
										Bamboos	...	...	2,101,911
										Do. cart-loads	...	...	933
...	Bamboos No. 3,611	.....	Bamboos No. 950	Bamboos No. 4,561	500	560,724	...	3,245,051	3,806,275	Timber	...	...	200,838
										Fuel	...	...	3,806,275
										Bamboos	...	...	4,561
...	2,605	.....	.....	2,605	...	914,419	...	...	914,419	Timber	...	...	205,431
										Fuel	...	...	914,419
...	2,605 Bamboos No. 1,790,370 Do. cart-loads 4,035 Do. head-loads 417	Bamboos No. 3,450	Bamboos No. 637,500 Cart-loads 20,000	2,605 Bamboos No. 2,431,320 Do. cart-loads 24,035 Do. head-loads 417	10,195	3,503,248	120	4,041,276	7,554,839	Timber	...	...	1,116,326
										Fuel	...	...	7,554,839
										Bamboos	...	...	2,431,320
										Do. cart-loads	...	...	24,035
										Do. head-loads	...	...	417
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	457,930	...	...	457,930	Timber	...	...	366,140
										Fuel	...	...	457,930
...	Bamboos No. 235,356	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 235,356	...	11,220	...	...	11,220	Timber	...	...	104,499
										Fuel	...	...	11,220
										Bamboos	...	...	235,356
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	831	...	...	831	Timber	...	...	1,022
										Fuel	...	...	831
...	235,356	.....	.....	235,356	...	12,051	...	...	12,051	Timber	...	...	105,521
										Fuel	...	...	12,051
										Bamboos	...	...	235,356
...	2,605 Bamboos No. 2,025,726 Do. cart-loads 4,035 Do. head-loads 417	Bamboos No. 3,450	Bamboos No. 637,500 Cart-loads 20,000	2,605 Bamboos No. 2,666,676 Do. cart-loads 24,035 Do. head-loads 417	10,195	3,973,229	120	4,041,276	8,024,820	Timber	...	...	1,587,987
										Fuel	...	...	8,024,820
										Bamboos	...	...	2,666,676
										Do. cart-loads	...	...	24,035
										Do. head-loads	...	...	417

APPENDICES.

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

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.					
East Khândesh	...	...	...	...	...	53	662,295	7,200	...	669,548	...	...	...	...	...
West Khândesh	...	...	...	...	...	244,989	530,696	2,116	...	777,801	...	...	...	...	...
Nâsik	...	...	...	...	...	81,352	44,536	866	...	76,754	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,464	317	...	108,781	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	38,827	34,677	8,529	...	82,033	...	...	...	...	...
Sâtara	...	...	...	...	...	50,529	1,050	1,071	...	52,650	...	...	...	...	...
Sholâpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	365,750	1,381,919	20,099	...	1,767,768	...	...	...	...	...

during the year 1906-1907, and Agency of Exploitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	
.....	Bamboos No. 1,183,375	Bamboos No. 1,900	.....	Bamboos No. 1,186,275	3,156	530,105	...	...	533,261	C. ft. 1,202,809 Bamboos No. 1,185,275
.....	Bamboos No. 234,041	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 234,041	41,380	547,690	...	...	589,070	C. ft. 1,366,871 Bamboos No. 234,041
.....	Bamboos No. 150,616	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 150,616	326,911	35,040	...	...	361,951	C. ft. 438,705 Bamboos No. 150,616
.....	Bamboos No. 7,299	C. ft. 60	.....	Bamboos No. 7,299 C. ft. 60	6,550	213,121	...	...	219,671	C. ft. 328,512 Bamboos No. 7,299
.....	Bamboos No. 18,756	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 18,756	18,328	549,957	...	...	568,285	C. ft. 650,318 Bamboos No. 18,756
.....	Bamboos No. 44,703	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 44,703	208,966	7,953	...	36,180	253,099	C. ft. 305,749 Bamboos No. 44,703
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	18,324	3,655	...	21,984	C. ft. 22,185
.....	Bamboos No. 1,638,790	Bamboos No. 1,900 C. ft. 60	.....	Bamboos No. 1,640,690 C. ft. 60	605,296	1,902,190	3,655	36,180	2,547,321	C. ft. 4,315,149 Timber. 1,767,823 Fuel. 2,547,321 Bamboos No. 1,640,690

APPENDICES.

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

[illegible]

during the year 1906-1907, and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Bamboos No.	1,085,156	2,600	...	1,087,756	123,787	156,084	...	...	279,871	632,133 1,087,756
1,536 Bamboos No.	413,275	4,700	...	1,836 422,975	11,525	116,443	...	...	127,968	310,513 422,975
Sandalwood, K. m. lbs. 44 15 16	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 44 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 44 15 16
Do. pieces No. 1,136	...	...	...	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	1,136
Bamboos No.	187,313	6,980	...	194,293	70,472	1,306,801	4,246	...	1,381,519	1,472,964 194,293
155 Bamboos No.	79	...	...	234	3,207,577	342,375	1,320	...	3,551,272	3,606,986
6,540	435,005	6,587	...	448,132	...	...	...	...	...	448,132
Dry bamboo, cart-loads No.	212	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	212
Bamboo end, pieces No.	150	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150
Sandalwood trees No. 283	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	283
Do. pieces No. 14	22	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
1,250 Bamboos No.	...	...	...	1,250	25,223	297,858	...	...	323,081	463,823
2,600	140,614	3,175	...	146,359	...	...	...	...	...	146,359
Sandalwood, K. m. lbs. 183 13 1/4	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 183 13 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 183 13 1/4
Sandalwood trees No. 13	151	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	164
Bamboos No.	4,270	155	...	4,425	...	98,382	7,420	...	105,802	133,977
Sandalwood, K. m. lbs. 18 10 19	1,161	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	1,161
Do. trees No.	262	...	...	K. m. lbs. 18 10 19 262	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 18 10 19 262
Bamboos No.	200	...	...	200	...	4,521	...	...	4,521	9,713 200
3,241	4,319	155	...	7,745	3,438,584	2,322,464	12,956	...	5,774,034	6,770,114
9,140	2,267,624	24,042	...	2,300,806	...	...	...	...	...	Timber 906,080 Fuel 5,774,034 2,300,806
...	212	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	212
...	150	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150
K. m. lbs. 246 19 7 1/4	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 246 19 7 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 246 19 7 1/4
301	413	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	714
1,150	22	...	...	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	1,172

APPENDICES.

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

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH: LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH: POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SIND CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Reserved Forests.															
Sukkur { Actuals ...	532	2,787	439	...	3,758	8	114	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...
Estimate ...	...	25,844	...	...	25,844	3,103	16,874	1,308	...	21,285	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	532	28,631	439	...	29,602	3,111	16,988	1,308	...	21,407	...	...	...	...	...
Naushahro { Actuals ...	12	1,389	126	...	1,527	...	...	415	...	415	...	...	...	...	...
Estimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	874	21,190	1,198	...	22,847	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	1,389	126	...	1,527	874	21,190	1,198	...	23,262	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad { Actuals ...	42	3,113	447	...	3,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	177
Estimate ...	31	1,440	...	...	1,471	...	1,996	171	...	2,167	...	43,950	...	...	43,950
Total ...	73	4,553	447	...	5,073	...	1,996	171	...	2,167	...	43,950	177	...	44,127
Jerruck { Actuals ...	...	19,350	10	...	19,360	...	19,653	...	...	19,653	...	50	...	...	50
Estimate ...	...	3,510	...	...	3,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	22,860	10	...	22,870	...	19,653	...	...	19,653	...	50	...	...	50
Total, Sind Circle ...	617	57,433	1,022	...	59,072	3,985	59,827	2,677	...	66,489	...	44,000	177	...	44,177
GRAND TOTAL ...	303,473	403,920	23,772	...	612,165	423,768	2,757,452	47,381	...	3,268,601	440,418	163,384	1,655	...	600,457

during the year 1906-1907 and Agency of Exploitation—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....					155,190	2,427,000	...	...	2,582,190	2,586,070
.....					1,937	2,693,793	675	...	2,696,405	2,713,534
.....					157,127	5,120,793	675	...	5,278,595	5,329,604
.....					73,958	432,180	...	...	506,138	508,080
.....					250	316,774	...	55,599	372,623	395,470
.....					74,208	748,954	...	55,599	878,761	903,550
.....					47,559	2,850,655	2,800	...	2,901,014	2,904,793
.....					324	3,242,592	173	...	3,243,089	3,290,677
.....					47,863	6,093,247	2,973	...	6,144,103	6,195,470
.....					5,507	61,084	...	...	66,591	105,654
.....					...	2,545,104	...	...	2,545,104	2,548,614
.....					5,507	2,606,188	...	...	2,611,695	2,654,268
.....					284,725	14,569,182	3,648	55,599	14,913,154	15,052,892
3,241 Bamboos No. 9,140 Sandalwood weight. K. m. lbs. 246 19 7½ Sandalwood trees, &c. 1,451	6,954 Bamboos No. 5,932,140 Cart-loads 4,247 Head-loads 417 Bamboo end pieces 150 Sandalwood trees, &c. 435	215 Bamboos No. 29,392	Bamboos No. 687,500 Cart-loads 20,000	10,410 Bamboos No. 6,608,172 Cart-loads 24,247 Head-loads 417 Bamboo end pieces 150 Sandalwood weight. K. m. lbs. 246 19 7½ Sandalwood trees, &c. 1,886	4,338,800	22,767,065	20,409	4,133,055	31,259,329	Timber 169,738 Fuel 14,913,154 35,780,963 Timber 4,521,633 Fuel 31,259,329 Bamboos No. 6,608,172 Cart-loads. 22,247 Head-loads, 417 Bamboo end pieces 150 Sandalwood weight. K. m. lbs. 246 19 7½ Sandalwood trees, &c. 1,886

FORM No. 63.—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1906-1907.

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.										REMARKS.
	By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free-grantees.		By right-holders.		Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I.—Reserved Forests.											
Mhowra seed		2,646	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	2,646	
A'pta, and Tembhurni leaves		...	...	4,737	...	...	...	...	.....	4,737	
Hirdanuts		...	...	2,845	...	...	...	...	.....	2,845	
Palm leaves		...	...	1,472	...	...	...	...	.....	1,472	
Shigekai		...	...	293	...	...	...	...	.....	293	
Chilhuri bark		...	...	175	...	...	...	...	.....	175	
Saliwood		...	...	50	...	...	...	...	.....	50	
Silk cotton and Chayal leaves.		...	...	353	...	...	...	26,107	.....	26,107	
Miscellaneous		...	...	952	...	...	...	...	.....	952	
Grass		...	...	17,968	...	...	...	...	.....	17,968	
Grazing		...	...	13,356	...	...	...	4,10,471	.....	4,23,827	
Total, Reserved Forests		2,646	...	42,206	...	...	...	4,36,578	.....	4,81,430	
II.—Leased Forests.											
A'pta, and Tembhurni leaves		...	...	162	...	...	...	1,39,000	.....	1,39,000	
Miscellaneous		...	...	1,968	...	...	...	...	.....	1,968	
Total, Leased Forests		...	...	2,130	...	...	...	1,39,000	.....	1,41,130	
Total, Northern Circle		2,646	...	44,336	...	...	...	5,75,57	.....	6,22,560	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
Mhowra	Cwt. 3,412	17,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	Cwt. 3,412	17,000	
Hirda	K. m. p. 246 3 10	7,685	...	14,585	...	...	...	...	K. m. p. 246 3 10	22,270	
Shikakai		...	...	104	...	...	...	...	.....	104	
Rosha		...	...	6,115	...	...	...	...	.....	6,115	
Earth, stones, &c.	No. ....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Do. Cart & Head-loads		...	13,254	1,502	...	...	1,030	150	14,866	1,652	
Do. Cubic feet		...	92,261	1,600	...	...	...	...	92,261	1,600	
Leaves and pods, &c.		...	...	4,104	...	...	...	...	.....	4,104	
Do. Cart & Head-loads		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grass and grazing		30,929	...	3,49,652	...	...	...	30,150	.....	4,10,981	
Miscellaneous—											
Head-loads		72	18,986	526	...	...	552	35	18,986	633	
Cart-loads		...	5,778	4,674	...	...	...	...	5,778	4,674	
Cubic feet		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,427	.....	2,427	
Total, Central Circle	Cwt. 3,412	55,746	...	3,83,082	...	...	...	32,702	.....	4,71,570	
	K. m. p. 246 3 10										
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Grazing		...	...	50,576	...	...	...	...	.....	50,576	
Grass		...	...	1,771	...	...	...	...	.....	1,771	
Myrabolams		...	...	20,626	...	40	...	...	.....	20,626	
Shigekai, pepper, honey and wax.		...	...	6,958	...	...	...	...	.....	6,958	
Hulgal seeds		...	...	983	...	...	...	...	.....	983	
Carachew		...	...	1,950	...	...	...	...	.....	1,950	
Ramphal, Rampatri		...	...	625	...	...	...	...	.....	625	
Cinnamon		...	...	378	...	...	...	...	.....	378	
Quarrying fees		...	...	1,216	...	413	...	...	.....	1,629	
Tali palms		...	...	3,224	...	462	...	...	.....	3,686	
Coap-nuts		...	...	51	...	...	...	...	.....	51	
Leaves of Palms, Tumri, Bandurbi and wild dates, &c.		...	...	372	...	...	...	...	.....	372	
Creepers and karvi		...	...	39	...	25	...	...	.....	64	
Fencing stakes, pegs and thorns.		...	...	275	...	...	...	...	.....	275	
Skins, horns and bones of wild animals.		...	...	22	...	...	...	...	.....	22	
Nux Vomica		...	...	570	...	...	...	...	.....	570	
Surgi flowers		...	...	158	...	...	...	...	.....	158	
Honne fruits		...	...	28	...	...	...	...	.....	28	
Ambehalad		...	...	15	...	...	...	...	.....	15	
Canes		...	...	356	...	7	...	...	.....	363	
Carried over		...	...	90,193	...	947	...	...	.....	91,140	

FORM No. 63.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1905-1907—continued.*

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.									
	By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free-grantees.		By right-holders.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	.....	90,193	.....	947	...	...	.....	91,140
SOUTHERN CIRCLE— continued.										
Pods of Bābul, Kakki and Divi-divi.	...	...	.....	62	.....	...	...	...	.....	62
Baini trees	...	...	.....	157	.....	...	...	...	.....	157
Gum	...	...	.....	451	.....	...	...	...	.....	451
Bark of Tarwad, Matti and Kakki.	...	...	.....	3,871	.....	...	...	...	.....	3,871
Prickly-pear	...	...	.....	9	.....	...	...	...	.....	9
Tali ribs	...	...	.....	15	.....	...	...	...	.....	15
Total, Southern Circle ...	...	...	.....	94,758	.....	947	...	...	.....	95,705
SIND CIRCLE.		Rs.								
Fruit	...	151	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	151
Vegetable	...	175	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	175
Juari grain	10 15	14	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	10 15	14
Bābul seed	17 20	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	17 20	20
Khandi seed	15 0	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	15 0	12
Tali seed	0 21	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	0 21	1
Sur reed	...	Contract.	.....	1,888	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	1,888
Bābul pods	...	.....	.....	486	.....	...	...	...	.....	486
Kanh grass	...	626 bundles.	.....	40	26 bundles.	2	...	...	652	42
Dub grass	...	281 "	.....	18	.....	...	...	...	281 bundles.	18
Jhav brushwood	...	Cart-loads.	.....	182	.....	...	...	...	Cart-loads.	182
Do.	...	34 bundles.	.....	2	7 bundles.	1	...	...	41 bundles.	3
Branches of Bābul, Khandi.	...	1180	.....	40	.....	...	...	...	1180	40
Baban and lye trees	...	Branches.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	Branches.	.....
Grazing fees	...	.....	.....	9,406	.....	364	...	11,299	.....	21,069
Total ...	...	373	.....	12,017	.....	367	...	11,299	.....	24,056
Naushahro.		Mds. srs.							Mds.	
Bābul seed	3 0	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	3 0	5
Bābul pods	...	Contract	.....	778	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	778
Sur reed	...	.....	.....	1,471	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,471
Kanh grass	...	1,047 bundles.	.....	222	22	1	...	...	1,069 bundles.	223
Jhav brushwood	...	1,008 "	.....	62	.....	...	...	...	1,008 "	62
Bābul leaves	...	.....	.....	20	.....	...	...	...	.....	20
Branches of Bābul and Kandi trees.	...	161 branches.	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	161 branches.	3
Grazing fees	...	.....	.....	6,334	.....	733	...	3,686	.....	10,753
Total ...	...	5	.....	8,890	.....	734	...	3,686	.....	13,315
Hyderabad.		Mds.							Mds.	
Bābul seed	113	133	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	113	133
Bābul pods	...	Contract.	.....	16,651	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	16,651
Lae	...	.....	.....	56,299	.....	...	...	...	.....	56,299
Kanh grass	...	.....	.....	1,659	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,659
Do.	...	.....	.....	.....	10 bundles.	1	...	...	10 bundles.	1
Mango-fruit, able, &c.	...	.....	.....	873	.....	...	...	...	.....	873
Grass	...	920 loads.	.....	57	.....	...	...	...	920 loads.	57
Bābul leaves	...	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	.....	2
Branches of Bābul, Kandi and Bahan trees.	...	.....	.....	443	.....	...	...	...	.....	443
Bhan (Manure)	...	.....	.....	.....	40 loads.	5	...	...	40 loads.	5
Grazing fees	...	.....	.....	13,801	.....	1,436	...	623	.....	15,955
Total ...	...	133	.....	89,875	.....	1,442	...	623	.....	92,073

FORM No. 63.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1906-07*—continued.

Description of Produce.		Produce removed or utilized.									
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free-grantees.		By right-holders.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jerruck.	SIND CIRCLE— continued.	Mds.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Bábul seed ...	2	3	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2 maunds.	3
	Bábul pods ...	...	...	Contract.	3,503	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	3,503
	Sar grass ...	...	...	"	319	.....	...	...	...	"	319
	Lac ...	.....	...	"	13,575	.....	...	...	...	"	13,575
	Mango fruit ...	.....	...	"	8	.....	...	...	...	"	8
	Dub grass ...	.....	...	"	12	.....	...	...	...	"	12
	Palean (Nehembium Speciosum) ...	.....	...	"	35	.....	...	...	...	"	35
	Jhav brushwood ...	.....	...	220 bundles.	15	50 bundles.	3	...	...	270 bundles.	18
	Branches of Bábul and Kandi trees.	.....	...	102 branches.	9	.....	...	...	...	102 branches.	9
Grazing fees ...	.....	...	.....	8,745	.....	1,855	...	2,049	.....	12,649	
Total ...	.....	3	.....	26,221	.....	1,858	...	2,049	.....	30,131	
Total, Sind Circle ...	.....	514	.....	1,37,003	.....	4,401	...	17,662	.....	1,59,580	
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	58,906	.....	6,59,159	.....	5,348	...	6,26,002	.....	13,49,415	

FORM No. 64.—Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of during the year 1906-1907.

Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
<i>Timber.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Panch Mahals ...	...	993	993	33	961	Kanara, Northern Division—					
Surat ...	41,150	48,962	90,112	41,112	49,000	Teak ...	215,077	366,767	581,844	318,550	263,294
North Thana ...	3,160	845	4,005	2,115	2,190	Blackwood ...	7,231	14,905	22,123	9,891	12,235
Central Thana ...	...	405	405	405	...	Junglewood ...	12,454	40,593	53,052	35,141	17,911
South Thana ...	...	1,264	1,264	1,264	...						
Kolaba ...	169	6,234	6,403	6,403	...	Total ...	234,752	422,270	657,022	363,582	293,440
Total, Timber ...	44,779	58,703	103,483	51,331	52,151						
<i>Fuel.</i>						Kanara, Southern Division—					
Panch Mahals ...	...	9,090	9,090	1,430	7,660	Teak ...	84,402	91,061	175,463	119,690	55,773
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	108	Blackwood ...	1,203	1,234	2,437	1,946	591
North Thana ...	1,320	15	1,335	1,227	...	Junglewood ...	31,276	35,030	66,306	56,122	10,184
Central Thana ...	...	200	200	200	...	Total ...	116,881	127,325	244,206	177,658	66,548
South Thana ...	...	500	500	500	...						
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...						
Total, Fuel ...	1,320	9,305	11,125	3,357	7,768	Kanara, Western Division—					
<i>Mhowra Seed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Teak ...	570	8,108	8,678	8,678	...
North Thana ... Value	...	6	6	6	...	Blackwood ...	39	1,523	1,567	1,567	...
Central Thana ...	...	498	498	498	...	Junglewood ...	1,259	30,585	31,844	22,171	9,673
South Thana ...	...	2,142	2,142	2,142	...	Total ...	1,868	40,221	42,089	32,416	9,673
Total, Mhowra Seed ...	...	2,646	2,646	2,646	...						
Grand Total, Northern Circle.	C. ft. 46,099	C. ft. 68,568	C. ft. 114,607	C. ft. 54,688	C. ft. 59,919	Belgaum—					
	Rs. 2,646	Rs. 2,646	Rs. 2,646	Rs. 2,646	Rs. 2,646	Teak ...	1,195	21,196	22,332	20,614	1,718
						Blackwood ...	4,522	3,647	8,169	4,491	3,673
						Junglewood ...	179	2,686	2,865	2,865	293
						Total ...	5,837	27,529	33,366	27,690	5,678
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						Dharwar—					
<i>Timber.</i>						Teak ...	6,418	17,220	23,638	15,941	7,697
East Khândesh ...	...	53	53	53	...	Blackwood ...	...	159	159	155	4
West Khândesh ...	14,708	2,44,939	2,59,697	2,24,870	34,827	Junglewood ...	...	2,078	2,078	1,661	417
Nasik ...	...	31,352	31,352	7,663	23,689	Total ...	6,418	19,457	25,875	17,757	8,118
Poona ...	...	33,827	38,827	38,445	382						
Satara ...	300	50,529	50,829	50,769	60	Bijapur—					
Total, Timber ...	15,008	3,65,750	3,80,758	3,22,000	58,759	Junglewood ...	458	85	543	543	...
<i>Fuel.</i>						Total, Southern Circle—					
East Khândesh ...	2,649	3,156	5,805	4,165	1,640	Teak ...	307,603	504,352	811,955	483,473	328,482
West Khândesh ...	2,184	41,330	43,564	41,380	2,184	Blackwood ...	12,985	21,473	34,453	17,950	16,503
Nasik ...	3,935	3,26,911	3,30,846	92,969	2,37,873	Junglewood ...	45,626	111,063	156,683	118,223	38,455
Ahmednagar ...	2,725	8,550	9,275	9,275	...	Total, Timber ...	366,214	636,887	1,003,101	619,646	383,455
Poona ...	...	18,328	18,328	18,061	287						
Satara ...	27,420	2,08,966	2,36,386	2,08,446	27,940	<i>Fuel.</i>					
Sholapur ...	8	6	8	8	...	Kanara, Northern Division ...	10,833	123,737	134,630	118,335	16,395
Total, Fuel ...	38,916	6,05,396	6,44,212	3,74,303	2,69,909	Kanara, Southern do. ...	38,585	11,525	50,110	33,110	17,000
<i>Bamboos.</i>						Kanara, Western do. ...	1,626	70,472	72,098	22,592	49,506
Ahmednagar ...	828	...	828	828	...	Belgaum ...	29,035	3,27,577	3,236,612	3,043,227	193,335
Minor Forest Produce.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Dharwar ...	163,776	25,223	188,999	175,954	13,045
East Khândesh ... Value	...	290	290	290	...	Bijapur ...	21,200	...	21,200	21,200	...
West Khândesh ...	...	16,770	16,770	16,770	...	Total, Fuel ...	265,055	3,438,584	3,703,639	3,414,318	289,321
Satara ...	...	55	55	55	...						
Sholapur ...	...	16	16	16	...						
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,805	7,805	7,805	...						
Famine Fodder ...	...	30,509	30,509	30,509	...						
Total, Central Circle ...	C. ft. 53,924	C. ft. 9,71,046	C. ft. 10,24,970	C. ft. 6,96,303	C. ft. 3,25,697						
	Bamboos No. 828	...	Bamboos No. 828	Bamboos No. 828	...						
	Rs. 55,745	Rs. 55,745	Rs. 55,745	Rs. 55,745	Rs. 55,745						

FORM No. 64.—*Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of during the year 1906-1907—continued.*

Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN CIRCLE <i>—continued.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	SIND CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
<i>Bamboos.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Belgaum	...	6,540	6,540	6,540	...	Sukkur	863	3,043	4,446	3,975	471
Dhárwár	...	2,600	2,600	2,600	...	Nausháhro	60	886	946	945	1
						Hyderabad	19	73	92	92	.....
						Jerruck ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Total, Bamboos ...	...	9,140	9,140	9,140	...	Total, Timber ...	882	4,002	5,484	5,012	472
<i>Sandalwood.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Fuel.</i>					
Kánara, Southern Division ... Value.	6	6,768	6,774	6,764	10	Sukkur	20,810	157,127	177,937	88,875	89,263
Belgaum	...	4,592	4,592	4,492	100	Nausháhro	53,967	74,208	128,175	99,323	28,552
Dhárwár	140	24,279	24,419	24,409	10	Hyderabad	42,189	47,883	90,072	76,253	13,819
Bijápur	...	590	590	516	74	Jerruck	28,302	5,507	33,809	16,475	17,334
Total, Sandalwood ... Value.	146	36,229	36,375	36,181	194	Total, Fuel ...	145,268	284,725	429,993	280,726	149,267
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kánara, Western Division ... Value.	10	...	10	...	10	Sukkur ... Value.	82	245	327	171	156
<i>Drift and waif wood and Confiscated Forest Produce.</i>						Nausháhro	...	243	243	203	40
Kánara, Western Division ... Value.	14	53	67	13	54	Hyderabad	45	701	746	686	60
Belgaum	...	123	123	123	...	Jerruck	129	400	529	424	105
Dhárwár	...	143	143	143	...	Total, Minor Forest Produce ... Value.	256	1,589	1,845	1,494	361
Bijápur	1	2	3	3	...						
Total, Confiscated Produce ... Value	18	321	336	282	54						
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Total, Southern Circle ...	631,269	4,075,471	4,706,740	4,033,964	672,776	Total, Sind Circle ...	140,150	280,327	436,477	285,738	149,739
	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+
	Rs.	Bamboos.	Bamboos.	Bamboos.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	171	No.	No.	No.	258		250	1,589	1,845	1,494	361
		9,140	9,140	9,140							
		+	+	+			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			877,442	5,404,352	6,281,794	5,070,663	1,211,101
		36,550	36,721	36,463			+	+	+	+	+
							Bamboos.	Bamboos.	Bamboos.	Bamboos.	Rs.
							No.	No.	No.	No.	
							823	9,140	9,968	9,968	619
							+	+	+	+	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							427	99,530	99,967	99,338	

FORM No. 65.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1906-1907.

Description of Timber and other produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		Remarks.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Timber.</i>			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rafters and Beams	3,614	44,779	4,865	47,018	52,113	62,715	57,850	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 57,930.
<i>Fuel.</i>									
Firewood	66	1,320	33	388	7,768	113	80	...	
Grand, Total	3,680	46,099	4,898	47,406	59,881	62,828	57,930	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Timber.</i>									
Pieces	1,813	1,183	169	2,165	6,411	893	...	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 10,547.
Posts	4,448	5,623	802	9,835	11,274	938	...	...	
Rafters	14,60	4,060	580	11,474	17,648	1,625	...	...	
Logs	604	2,820	375	1,376	8,087	962	...	...	
Beams	113	1,322	188	1,320	15,338	2,180	...	...	
Total, Timber	8,438	15,008	2,114	26,170	58,758	6,538	4,424	...	
Firewood	...	36,732	482	...	269,909	5,199	4,717	...	
Seeds	K. m. lbs. 116 16 8	...	...	K. m. lbs. 114 8 12	...	...	...	...	
Mowra seed	K. m. lbs. 108 26 10	...	4,085	K. m. lbs. 139 8 17	...	5,746	1,661	...	
Hirda	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 1 23 13	...	15	15	...	
Bamboos	828	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	
Grass	...	...	300	...	...	50	...	250	
Total, Central Circle	...	...	7,001	...	...	17,548	1,0817	270	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Timber.</i>									
Teak	57,602	307,603	3,94,237	90,846	323,482	4,39,178	...	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 50,270.
Blackwood	549	12,985	6,595	674	16,508	8,275	...	...	
Junglewood	7,447	45,626	20,815	1,932	38,465	26,685	...	...	
Total, Timber	65,598	366,214	4,21,697	93,452	383,455	4,74,133	52,441	...	
<i>Fuel.</i>									
Fuel	...	265,055	7,169	...	289,321	10,917	3,748	...	
<i>Sandalwood.</i>									
Sandalwood	...	...	146	...	...	194	48	...	
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>									
Minor Forest Produce	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
<i>Confiscated Forest Produce.</i>									
Confiscated Forest Produce	...	...	15	...	...	54	39	...	
Total, Southern Circle	...	...	4,29,037	...	...	4,85,313	56,276	...	

Form No. 65.—*Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1906-1907—continued.*

Description of Timber and other Produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		Remarks.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SIND CIRCLE.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Timber.</i>									
Bábul logs	110	412	58	...	...	...	...	...	
Kandi logs	25	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Tali logs	63	398	100	...	...	...	...	...	
Lye log	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Bahan posts	...	...	...	234	234	30	...	...	
Bahan rafters	...	...	...	474	237	32	...	...	
Jhan rafters	120	60	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Timber ...	318	882	164	709	472	63	...	101	
<i>Firewood and Charcoal.</i>									
Loco fuel	...	145,133	3,136	...	149,267	3,503	...	...	
Firewood	20	135	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Fuel ...	20	145,268	3,138	...	149,267	3,503	365	...	
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>									
Bábul and other seeds	513	...	256	676	...	361	...	...	
Total, minor produce ...	513	...	256	676	...	361	105	...	
TOTAL SIND CIRCLE ...	...	...	3,558	...	...	3,927	470	101	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	444,494	...	...	569,616	125,493.	371	125,122

Net difference in favour of the year, Rs. 369.

FORM No. 66.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1906-1907.

Description.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		REMARKS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bullocks	5	414	4	309	...	105	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	165	1,24,679	172	1,32,165	7,486	...	
Tents	9	3,375	10	3,780	405	...	
Rahuti (Cabul Pal)	5	603	19	1,505	902	...	
Tools, Plant and Office furniture	...	19,518	...	19,947	429	...	
Remington Standard Typewriter No. 8	1	*	1	*	...	...	* Not known.
Empire Typewriter	2	*	2	*	...	...	
Copying Machine	7	*	7	*	...	...	
Carts	7	133	7	133	...	...	
Forest Boat Violet with fittings	1	1,371	1	1,371	...	...	
Total ...	197	1,49,679	219	1,58,901	9,222	...	
Grand Total ...	202	1,50,093	223	1,59,210	9,222	105	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	10	18,950	11	22,023	3,073	...	
Tents	8	1,771	7	1,415	...	356	
Rahuti (Cabul Pal)	8	756	8	751	...	5	
Tools Plant and Office furniture	...	32,639	...	33,780	1,141	...	
Remington Standard Typewriter No. 7	2	...	3	*	...	...	* Not known.
Copying Machine	3	...	3	†	...	...	† Do.
Total, Dead Stock ...	31	54,116	32	57,969	4,214	361	
Grand Total ...	31	54,116	32	57,969	4,214	361	

FORM No. 66.—Abstract showing the Value of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1906-1907—continued.

Description.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		REMARKS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings ...	243	1,51,019	261	1,64,851	13,832	...	
Tents ...	13	4,186	11	3,884	...	302	
Rahuties ...	1	96	7	459	363	...	
Tools, Plant and Office furniture ...	...	53,237	...	54,645	1,408	...	
Typewriters ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Total, Dead Stock ...	259	2,08,538	281	2,23,839	15,603	302	
Grand Total ...	259	2,08,538	281	2,23,839	15,603	302	
SIND CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
Bullocks ...	23	569	24	614	45	...	
Camels ...	25	1,053	28	1,071	18	...	
Total, Live Stock ...	48	1,622	52	1,685	63	...	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings ...	58	15,555	64	17,620	2,065	...	
Tents ...	6	2,554	6	2,554	...	...	
Stores (Mathematical) ...	287	3,695	295	3,956	261	...	Value not known.
Tools, Plant and Office furniture ...	1,697	7,477	1,734	7,924	447	...	Do.
Remington Typewriter No. 7 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Copying Machine ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	509	567	513	569	2	...	
Total, Dead Stock ...	2,559	29,848	2,614	32,623	2,775	...	
Grand Total ...	2,607	31,470	2,666	34,308	2,838	...	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL CIRCLES ...	3,099	4,44,217	3,202	4,75,326	31,877	768	

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1906-1907.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Kolaba Division.	Panch Mahals Division.	Working Plans Division.	Surat Division.	North Thana Division.	Central Thana Division.	South Thana Division.	Forest Settlement Office, Thana Division.	Total for the Forest year 1906-1907.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
REVENUE.										
I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—										
a. Timber ...		3 10 0	2 8 0	.....	57,856 11 8	460 14 0	11 15 0	5 4 6	.....	58,440 15 2
b. Firewood and charcoal...			170 2 4	.....	.....	11 4 0	0 12 0	3 10 0	.....	185 12 4
c. Bamboos ...								22 0 0	.....	22 0 0
d. Sandalwood ...										
e. Grass and other minor produce...						5 11 1	492 8 6	2,141 12 0	.....	2,629 15 7
Total, I ...		3 10 0	172 10 4	.....	57,956 11 8	477 13 1	495 3 6	2,172 10 6	.....	61,278 11 1
II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—										
a. Timber ...		52,988 9 2	2,816 10 5	.....	26,732 8 11	2,36,154 3 0	4,37,706 7 3	1,10,259 6 9	.....	8,89,657 13 6
b. Firewood and charcoal...		756 1 6	2,624 1 6	.....	164 0 0	309 11 3	164 18 10	66 13 9	.....	4,085 9 10
c. Bamboos ...		1 0 0	191 4 3	.....	4,709 9 9	6,894 0 9	4,056 4 9	533 8 9	.....	16,985 12 3
d. Grazing and fodder grass ...		9,902 7 8	3,632 7 3	.....	765 15 9	11,609 6 0	1,819 7 0	2,401 13 0	.....	29,631 8 8
e. Other minor produce ...		3,046 4 0	239 0 3	.....	3,243 7 1	129 10 0	3,341 3 5	3,763 2 6	.....	13,762 11 3
f. Forest stamps ...										
g. Other items ...										
h. Compensation fees ...										
Total, II ...		66,694 6 4	32,503 7 8	.....	35,615 9 6	2,55,098 15 0	4,47,188 4 3	1,17,024 12 9	.....	9,54,123 7 6
III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce...										
Total, III ...		756 10 8	83 3 9	.....	7 15 6	68 1 9	41 3 0	270 7 10	.....	1,225 10 6
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce...										
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests ...		28 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 12 0	505 3 3	.....	904 3 3
Total, IV ...		28 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 12 0	505 3 3	.....	904 3 3
V.—Miscellaneous—										
a. Fines and forfeitures ...		1,687 6 9	1,959 11 0	.....	614 5 0	679 4 0	3,316 14 0	1,158 11 3	.....	9,416 4 0
b. Refunds ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	19 12 3	22 2 8	7 8 8	30 9 8	8 7 0	.....	.....	89 3 3
c. Other sources ...	371 0 0	7,070 8 3	2,512 6 11	1,778 2 2	1,778 2 2	2,387 8 4	4,369 9 6	1,740 9 1	0 9 6	20,230 5 9
Total, V ...	371 8 0	8,758 2 0	4,491 14 2	22 2 8	2,399 15 10	3,097 6 0	7,694 14 6	2,899 4 4	0 9 6	29,735 13 0
Grand Total, Revenue.	371 8 0	76,241 1 0	37,251 3 11	22 2 8	95,980 4 6	2,58,738 3 10	4,55,790 5 3	1,22,872 6 8	0 9 6	10,47,267 13 4
EXPENDITURE.										
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.										
I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—										
a. Timber ...		2 10 0	20 0 0	.....	31,252 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,275 1 5
b. Firewood and charcoal...			479 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479 4 3
c. Bamboos ...								54 0 0	.....	54 0 0
d. Sandalwood ...										
e. Grass and other minor produce...						68 9 8	679 4 0	1,242 12 0	.....	1,990 9 3
Total, A-I ...		2 10 0	499 4 3	.....	31,252 7 5	68 9 3	679 4 0	1,296 12 0	.....	33,798 14 11
II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers ...										
Total, A-II ...		4,240 6 11	4,557 2 2	.....	3,495 2 10	21,161 10 3	81,880 11 0	4,039 2 10	.....	1,19,821 4 0
III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce ...										
Total, A-III ...		23 0 6	10 6 0	.....	1 0 0	10 8 2	3 6 0	6 15 0	.....	54 14 8
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce...										
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests ...										
Total, A-IV ...										

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1906-1907—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Kolaba Division.	Panch Mahals Division.	Working Plans N. C. Division.	Surat Division.	North Thana Division.	Central Thana Division.	South Thana Division.	Forest Settlement Office, Thana Division.	Total Forest year 1906-1907.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—continued.										
V.—Rent of leased Forests and payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government		864 4 11	.....	.....	18,245 15 8	.....	.....	860 2 2	.....	19,970 6 9
Total, A-V		864 4 11	.....	.....	18,245 15 8	.....	.....	860 2 2	.....	19,970 6 9
VI.—Live-Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant.										
a. Purchase of cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle	.....	.....	193 12 3	.....	109 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	363 2 9
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	175 11 3	477 14 0	295 7 6	568 18 0	243 5 5	394 7 1	52 12 0	100 13 0	.....	2,300 3 8
Total, A-VI	175 11 3	477 14 0	489 3 9	568 18 0	412 11 11	394 7 1	52 12 0	100 13 0	.....	2,672 6 0
VII.—Communications and Buildings.										
a. Roads and bridges	.....	217 7 0	.....	.....	1,900 3 1	9 12 0	201 15 6	66 0 0	.....	2,885 5 7
b. Buildings	.....	1,588 9 10	203 12 10	.....	4,453 5 11	421 12 6	256 15 0	2,210 6 0	.....	9,132 14 1
c. Other works	.....	32 3 0	9 14 0	.....	1,629 9 3	.....	.....	14 15 0	.....	1,885 0 3
Total, A-VII	.....	1,836 3 10	213 10 10	.....	7,882 2 3	431 8 6	458 14 6	2,281 5 0	.....	13,103 12 11
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest.										
a. Demarcation	.....	864 5 1	7 3 6	.....	351 10 9	524 5 3	321 12 9	507 5 3	.....	2,576 10 7
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights	.....	.....	83 8 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	871 11 10	867 3 10
c. Surveys	8,411 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,411 0 0
d. Working-plans	.....	.....	424 7 1	5,431 12 9	403 2 10	579 7 6	615 9 2	564 3 10	.....	8,018 11 2
e. Sowing and planting	.....	62 10 0	1,153 13 3	.....	2,032 7 8	469 3 4	731 5 0	1,188 8 8	.....	5,687 15 11
f. Protection from fire	.....	827 4 0	3,615 15 1	.....	4,787 9 1	3,277 1 6	3,768 4 9	2,106 3 8	.....	18,322 6 2
g. Other works	.....	1,047 9 3	80 8 0	.....	69 4 0	693 0 3	582 10 9	799 8 0	.....	3,577 8 3
Total, A-VIII	8,411 0 0	2,801 12 4	5,365 6 11	5,431 12 9	7,706 2 4	5,843 1 10	6,019 10 8	5,105 13 6	871 11 10	47,621 7 11
IX.—Miscellaneous.										
a. Law charges	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1 0	.....	.....	4 1 0
b. Other charges	127 4 7	5,261 12 10	1,834 14 0	39 0 0	1,166 12 1	1,734 3 2	1,500 1 4	2,899 13 10	12 0 0	14,694 13 10
Total, A-IX	127 4 7	5,263 12 10	1,834 14 0	39 0 0	1,166 12 1	1,734 3 2	1,511 2 4	2,899 13 10	12 0 0	14,888 14 10
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS	8,713 15 10	15,510 1 4	12,939 15 11	6,039 9 9	70,162 6 6	29,648 11 3	90,405 12 3	16,700 13 4	883 11 10	2,51,035 2 0
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I.—Salaries—										
a. Conservators	20,119 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,967 11 11	.....	.....	28,087 1 7
b. Superior Officers	.....	7,200 0 0	12,667 3 0	4,231 3 8	11,128 5 10	11,420 5 8	18,749 1 6	8,560 0 0	.....	68,978 3 3
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	.....	28,970 15 9	14,277 8 3	.....	12,346 11 5	13,585 3 6	2,511 1 10	20,484 9 7	.....	92,170 2 4
d. Office Establishments	5,050 9 11	3,518 15 0	2,651 7 1	1,230 0 0	8,293 1 4	2,278 4 5	255 11 9	2,347 5 7	.....	21,025 7 1
e. Deputation and Special Allowances	.....	.....	540 9 3	.....	3,951 4 6	121 9 8	-5 9 2	.....	.....	4,607 14 3
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators	.....	.....	357 6 0	103 8 3	208 12 0	119 8 0	.....	.....	.....	759 2 3
3. Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329 2 0	.....	.....	329 2 0
4. Extra Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I	25,169 15 7	39,689 14 9	30,494 1 7	5,568 11 11	30,923 3 1	27,524 14 10	24,807 3 10	31,411 15 2	.....	2,15,593 0 9
II.—Travelling Allowances—										
a. Conservators	2,477 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,477 13 1
b. Superior Officers	.....	1,679 2 0	2,322 4 5	1,129 10 0	1,094 3 11	2,066 10 0	2,130 10 0	1,678 9 11	.....	13,201 2 3
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	.....	1,356 15 9	891 2 3	.....	792 8 0	462 1 8	770 3 8	598 0 0	.....	8,170 15 4
d. Office Establishments	1,257 5 4	1,120 7 4	759 8 10	304 7 4	1,136 7 10	639 4 11	738 10 0	749 9 0	.....	6,705 7 7
e. Forest school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
f. Pique allowance	.....	.....	105 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	105 6 10	.....	226 6 10
Total, B-II	3,735 2 5	4,356 9 1	4,077 10 6	1,449 1 4	3,923 3 9	3,168 0 7	3,639 7 8	3,443 9 9	.....	27,792 13 1
III.—Contingencies—										
a. Stationery	13 11 0	381 13 6	252 13 10	16 1 0	178 5 5	203 1 11	254 0 4	329 11 2	.....	1,628 10 2
b. Carriage of Tents and Records	412 13 8	268 15 0	345 1 4	141 2 6	483 3 6	574 5 0	270 10 6	93 11 9	.....	2,568 15 3
c. Rents, rates and taxes	785 10 2	113 8 3	62 8 0	334 0 0	33 2 4	420 0 0	438 0 0	0 6 0	.....	2,251 2 9
d. Pay of Police guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official postage	348 8 6	1,061 0 6	780 10 0	125 0 0	665 13 6	900 0 9	632 8 6	892 4 0	.....	5,511 13 0
f. Sundries	502 11 8	690 9 11	604 12 10	120 11 0	456 8 2	355 8 6	317 9 11	401 1 11	.....	3,440 9 6
Payments to Officers of other Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III	2,063 6 7	2,515 15 2	2,051 14 0	780 14 6	1,822 0 11	2,402 0 2	1,921 13 3	1,816 2 10	.....	15,440 3 5
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENT	30,909 8 7	46,562 7 0	36,623 10 1	7,802 11 9	36,673 7 9	33,154 15 7	30,368 6 9	36,671 11 9	.....	2,58,826 1 3
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	39,682 8 5	62,072 8 4	49,563 10 0	13,842 5 6	1,06,835 14 3	62,803 10 10	1,20,774 5 0	53,372 9 1	683 11 10	5,00,801 3 3

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Ahmednagar Division.	East Khandesh Division.	West Khandesh Division.	Nasik Division.	Poona Division.	Satara Division.	Sholapur Division.	Working Plans Division.	Famine Fodder Division.	Total for the Forest year 1906-1907.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
REVENUE.											
I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—											
a. Timber .....	.....	.....	6 3 0	30,780 3 0	564 1 0	4,867 10 0	10,343 6 0	.....	.....	.....	46,561 7 0
b. Firewood and charcoal .....	.....	371 10 0	240 14 0	267 14 0	963 5 0	922 11 0	3,111 3 9	1 0 0	.....	.....	5,878 9 9
c. Bamboos .....	.....	24 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 12 6	.....	.....	.....	6 15 0
d. Sandalwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 0 0	.....	.....	.....	37 0 0
e. Grass and other minor produce .....	.....	7,805 6 5	289 13 9	16,769 11 2	.....	.....	55 7 6	15 11 0	.....	30,809 6 7	55,745 8 5
Total I .....	.....	8,201 13 11	536 14 9	47,817 12 2	1,527 6 0	5,790 5 0	13,515 4 9	16 11 0	.....	30,809 6 7	1,08,215 10 2
II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—											
a. Timber .....	.....	1,334 3 4	18,240 9 6	27,136 2 4	24,459 1 11	3,844 2 0	162 9 0	30 13 6	.....	.....	75,236 8 7
b. Firewood and charcoal .....	.....	3,141 8 1	17,741 8 3	22,237 0 4	13,300 12 3	20,475 10 3	169 4 9	2,468 12 5	.....	.....	79,522 8 4
c. Bamboos .....	.....	126 4 0	10,569 0 0	2,299 12 0	8,668 7 0	223 3 0	106 10 0	.....	.....	.....	17,073 4 0
d. Grazing and fodder-grass .....	.....	24,636 8 3	73,334 3 2	1,03,158 14 9	57,182 5 11	33,441 1 7	33,212 9 3	24,688 7 0	.....	.....	3,49,852 1 11
e. Other minor produce .....	.....	3,112 9 9	1,041 12 6	7,378 0 0	5,196 8 1	1,827 9 6	13,518 2 0	1,135 7 6	.....	.....	33,210 1 4
f. Forest stamps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
g. Other items .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
h. Commutation fees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total II .....	.....	82,351 1 5	1,20,917 1 5	1,62,208 13 5	1,03,807 3 2	59,811 10 4	47,249 3 0	28,519 7 5	.....	.....	5,54,864 8 2
III.—Drift and Waif Food and Confiscated Forest Produce .....	.....	132 8 3	911 13 3	448 2 2	345 0 11	346 15 1	280 0 9	50 4 3	.....	.....	2,514 12 8
Total III .....	.....	132 8 3	911 13 3	448 2 2	345 0 11	346 15 1	280 0 9	50 4 3	.....	.....	2,514 12 8
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—											
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce .....	.....	.....	5,734 3 6	1,689 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,423 13 6
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	33 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	633 14 7
Total IV .....	.....	.....	5,734 3 6	1,689 10 0	600 0 0	33 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,057 12 1
V.—Miscellaneous—											
a. Fines and forfeitures .....	.....	5 0 0	1,147 13 0	99 0 0	146 14 0	22 12 0	18 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	1,449 7 0
b. Refunds	15 2 8	43 8 3	63 7 8	6 11 5	289 6 4	7 8 3	7 5 0	3 6 10	.....	15 7 0	451 15 5
c. Other sources	554 4 6	5,918 5 1	4,563 10 4	5,567 5 3	2,923 11 8	4,245 8 1	5,590 5 5	1,258 5 10	.....	753 8 0	31,273 0 2
Total V	569 7 2	5,964 13 4	5,774 15 0	5,673 0 8	3,260 0 0	4,275 12 4	5,615 10 5	1,271 12 8	.....	768 15 0	33,174 6 7
Grand Total, Revenue	569 7 2	46,650 4 11	1,33,874 15 11	2,17,837 6 5	1,09,539 10 1	70,258 9 4	66,663 2 11	29,558 3 4	.....	31,578 5 7	7,06,827 1 8
EXPENDITURE.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.											
I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—											

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1906-1907—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Ahmednagar Division.	East Khândesh Division.	West Khândesh Division.	Nasik Division.	Poona Division.	Sâtara Division.	Sholâpur Division.	Working Plans Division.	Famine Fodder Division.	Total for the Forest year 1906-1907.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—continued.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—continued.											
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	45 13 2	3,258 11 8	...	...	...	3,304 8 10
Total A-V ...	...	...	...	...	...	45 13 2	3,258 11 8	...	...	...	3,304 8 10
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—											
a. Purchase of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	0 14 0	92 9 6	287 4 6	174 0 0	14 4 0	269 2 9	168 9 0	84 4 0	167 8 0	1 0 0	1,237 7 9
Total A-VI ...	0 14 0	92 9 6	287 4 6	174 0 0	14 4 0	269 2 9	168 9 0	84 4 0	167 8 0	1 0 0	1,237 7 9
VII.—Communications and Buildings—											
a. Roads and Bridges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Buildings ...	...	33 11 6	3,820 0 0	449 15 6	23 0 0	29 3 2	1,381 0 0	...	...	...	2,881 15 3
c. Other works ...	...	...	12 8 0	...	63 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6,736 14 2
Total A-VII ...	...	33 11 6	4,058 9 0	2,185 4 1	996 10 1	29 3 2	1,380 15 0	...	...	...	8,044 5 5
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—											
a. Demarcation ...	...	618 14 0	68 12 7	238 15 0	392 1 0	316 5 0	972 10 4	3 0 6	...	...	2,610 10 5
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights ...	...	...	...	936 0 0	...	45 0 0	1,890 8 1	...	...	...	2,861 8 1
c. Surveys ...	14,854 0 0	508 2 7	1,729 3 6	2,169 1 3	3,782 1 9	1,606 5 10	515 3 0	352 1 6	3,791 5 11	...	14,854 0 0
d. Working-plans ...	...	903 7 0	530 5 6	17 1 0	378 5 3	2,150 13 0	2,437 9 0	347 4 9	...	...	14,443 13 4
e. Sowing and Planting ...	...	...	1,122 14 0	1,308 5 8	928 7 6	886 13 0	...	...	...	...	6,764 13 6
f. Protection from Fire ...	...	1,118 2 6	164 0 7	31 3 0	1,498 11 4	731 5 4	559 10 0	50 2 6	...	...	3,746 8 3
g. Other works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,143 3 3
Total A-VIII ...	14,854 0 0	3,148 10 1	3,605 4 2	4,680 9 11	6,979 10 10	5,236 14 2	6,375 8 5	762 9 3	3,791 5 11	...	49,424 8 9
IX.—Miscellaneous—											
a. Law charges ...	...	...	...	...	8 14 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	13 12 0
b. Other charges ...	406 6 8	5,546 0 11	2,599 4 6	4,417 12 4	3,096 5 1	5,005 6 11	5,289 7 9	1,431 0 4	149 10 0	14,906 2 0	42,847 8 6
Total A-IX ...	406 6 8	5,546 0 11	2,599 4 6	4,417 12 4	3,096 5 1	5,010 4 11	5,290 7 9	1,431 0 4	149 10 0	14,906 2 0	42,861 4 6
TOTAL A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS...	15,261 4 6	16,198 6 4	16,320 3 1	35,457 6 7	17,374 7 1	12,171 15 5	19,177 10 7	2,340 12 1	4,108 7 11	14,907 2 0	1,53,317 11 9
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.											
I.—Salaries—											
a. Conservators ...	22,900 0 0	12,493 8 9	11,771 18 0	12,719 8 2	21,047 4 1	15,197 7 7	16,510 0 0	5,336 0 0	6,491 8 6	...	22,900 0 0
b. Superior Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,567 2 1
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	263 8 6	21,686 14 0	23,883 15 0	23,830 5 9	33,479 5 9	32,471 8 2	28,390 13 6	13,936 8 4	...	...	1,77,943 15 0
d. Office Establishments ...	6,718 14 2	2,099 15 0	2,647 9 4	2,714 7 11	2,705 15 8	2,799 6 11	2,527 10 3	1,918 8 2	767 9 7	...	24,990 1 0
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	2,574 12 6	6 11 0	312 5 11	552 12 7	235 7 5	200 2 7	461 10 4	600 0 0	...	...	4,943 14 4
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Conservators ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0
2. Deputy Conservators ...	...	402 13 0	411 6 0	391 5 0	412 5 10	...	535 9 4	...	246 2 0	...	2,299 8 2
3. Assistant Conservators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total B-I ...	32,337 3 2	36,689 13 9	39,027 3 3	40,168 7 5	57,880 6 9	50,068 9 3	43,425 10 5	21,791 0 8	7,495 2 1	...	3,34,443 8 7
II.—Travelling Allowances—											
a. Conservators ...	2,328 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,328 10 8
b. Superior Officers ...	4 4 0	1,800 0 0	2,788 9 2	2,215 4 7	2,974 9 2	2,417 1 11	2,624 3 9	886 5 11	1,941 10 6	...	17,652 1 0
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	987 5 9	1,703 4 10	2,018 1 3	1,582 6 9	2,109 0 0	1,811 14 1	2,115 1 8	1,097 0 10	...	11 4 0	13,435 7 3
d. Office Establishments ...	292 11 2	793 5 3	954 1 6	904 12 3	903 2 11	1,508 13 9	931 0 3	669 2 3	374 15 3	...	7,287 1 7
e. Forest School ...	112 8 0	...	...	...	...	108 2 2	79 4 0	...	...	...	112 8 0
f. †Plague allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 6 2
Total B-II ...	3,693 7 7	4,291 11 1	5,760 11 11	4,762 7 7	5,996 12 1	5,845 15 11	5,749 9 8	2,642 9 0	2,316 9 9	11 4 0	41,001 2 7
III.—Contingencies—											
a. Stationery ...	32 4 0	327 1 11	397 5 5	367 8 9	477 8 2	455 5 11	428 0 7	198 9 11	24 0 6	...	2,707 13 2
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	177 14 0	152 10 6	217 14 0	183 4 0	239 6 3	195 7 0	188 3 6	70 12 0	136 8 0	...	1,561 15 3
c. Bents, rates and taxes ...	...	283 8 0	188 8 0	250 0 0	33 0 0	1,659 13 11	...	65 0 0	20 15 3	...	2,506 13 2
d. Pay of Police guards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e. Official postage ...	540 1 6	921 0 0	1,093 10 0	1,198 6 6	1,430 2 0	1,949 2 3	1,196 9 0	376 8 6	85 0 0	...	8,799 7 9
f. Sundries ...	278 8 0	214 13 3	305 5 1	619 1 0	976 3 6	709 13 11	198 0 0	183 14 3	233 11 6	...	3,207 6 6
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total B-III ...	1,026 11 8	1,809 1 8	2,292 10 6	2,618 4 3	2,556 3 11	4,969 11 0	2,010 13 1	804 12 8	506 3 3	...	19,774 7 10
TOTAL B.—ESTABLISHMENTS...	37,077 6 3	42,580 10 6	47,080 9 8	47,429 3 3	66,423 6 9	61,494 4 2	56,186 1 2	25,328 6 2	10,317 15 1	11 4 0	3,94,219 2 0
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	52,338 10 11	59,079 0 1	63,400 12 9	82,886 9 10	83,797 13 10	73,656 8 7	75,363 11 9	27,669 2 8	14,426 7 0	14,918 6 0	5,47,536 14 9

* Of this Rs. 218 are debitable to A VII-A.

† Plague.

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of all Divisions for the Forest year 1906-1907.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Belgaum Division.	Kánara, Northern Division.	Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Dhárwar Division.	Bijapur Division.	Ratnagiri Division.	Working Plans Division.	Total for the Forest year 1906-1907.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
REVENUE.										
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>										
a. Timber	...	24,053 11 9	5,50,484 13 8	2,01,503 7 2	29,346 14 11	8,207 13 11	65 0 0	...	...	8,13,749 13 5
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	2,41,927 2 5	6,673 6 5	1,420 5 3	1,310 1 7	2,242 14 3	1,614 12 0	...	...	2,54,193 9 11
c. Bamboos	...	78 9 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	78 13 0
d. Sandalwood	...	4,492 0 9	6 0 0	6,781 0 2	...	24,409 2 11	516 8 0	...	...	38,157 9 10
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, I	...	2,70,548 7 11	5,56,169 4 1	2,09,686 13 7	30,657 0 6	34,950 3 1	2,198 2 0	...	...	11,04,207 14 2
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>										
a. Timber	...	16,058 3 1	23,311 13 5	8,715 6 0	14,426 4 4	7,757 12 0	4,436 13 0	158 8 0	...	79,882 11 10
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	10,848 8 7	427 8 0	1,195 11 0	15,260 3 6	955 13 4	196 8 5	55 9 9	...	23,839 13 7
c. Bamboos	...	6,967 11 6	11,945 7 6	5,261 15 0	1,764 2 5	1,793 12 9	29 1 0	10 0 0	...	26,772 2 2
d. Grazing and fodder grass	...	17,053 15 2	5,150 4 0	19,837 9 0	8,843 0 0	9,596 16 9	764 4 8	54 7 0	...	62,290 2 7
e. Other minor produce	...	18,079 9 10	2,197 4 1	7,429 3 9	8,717 13 9	1,277 2 9	4,328 13 8	...	...	42,683 14 10
f. Forest stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
g. Other items	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
h. Commutation fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, II	...	63,006 0 2	48,632 5 0	35,428 13 9	47,011 7 0	21,381 2 7	9,755 8 9	278 8 9	...	2,30,493 13 0
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>										
Total, III	...	122 12 10	76 12 0	...	356 14	346 5 1	3 0 0	43 1 3	...	948 13 9
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3 0	...	17 3 0
Total, IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3 0	...	17 3 0
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>										
a. Fines and forfeitures	...	490 0 0	142 7 11	20 0 0	536 1 0	189 0 0	...	...	...	1,437 8 11
b. Refunds	...	6 15 8	9 0 4	90 4 11	50 2 1	...	2 9 0	10 11 0	19 2 8	138 13 9
c. Other sources	1,880 1 6	1,498 4 10	2,997 13 8	1,478 10 2	1,883 0 5	407 13 8	543 10 1	171 2 0	10 14 5	10,871 5 9
Total, V	1,880 1 6	1,995 4 7	3,149 5 11	1,588 15 1	2,519 3 6	596 12 8	546 3 1	181 13 0	30 1 1	12,487 12 5
Grand Total, Revenue	1,880 1 6	3,40,672 9 6	6,05,027 11 0	2,46,704 8 5	80,544 9 7	57,274 7 5	12,500 13 10	520 10 0	30 1 1	13,48,155 8 4
EXPENDITURE.										
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.										
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>										
a. Timber	...	3,336 4 0	1,58,853 3 6	60,931 12 10	13,318 4 1	2,578 4 0	...	...	...	2,39,020 12 5
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	84,533 8 3	6,177 4 0	370 13 0	3,859 11 8	73 7 0	23 0 0	...	...	85,086 11 11
c. Bamboos	...	4,960 4 7	...	726 14 2	...	1,756 2 5	35 9 6	...	...	4,960 4 7
d. Sandalwood	...	286 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,804 14 9
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, A-I	...	93,166 5 6	1,65,030 7 6	62,032 8 0	17,177 15 9	4,407 13 5	57 9 6	...	...	3,41,872 11 8
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>										
Total, A-II	...	1,360 10 1	558 2 9	1,176 13 6	3,187 4 4	743 13 0	10 8 0	23 8 0	...	7,059 10 8
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>										
Total, A-III	...	10 2 2	1 12 0	5 0 0	10 10 6	24 6 9	1 6 6	...	...	53 5 11
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, A-IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of all Divisions for the Forest year 1906-1907—contd.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Belgaum Division.	Kánara, Northern Division.	Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Dhárwar Division.	Bijapur Division.	Ratnagiri Division.	Working Plans Division.	Total Forest year 1906-1907.
EXPENDITURE—contd.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.										
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—										
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	66 10 6	183 2 6	397 14 0	524 4 6	178 8 0	248 3 0	86 15 5	2 4 0	243 8 0	1,926 5 11
Total, A-VI ...	66 10 6	183 2 6	397 14 0	524 4 6	178 8 0	248 3 0	86 15 5	2 4 0	243 8 0	1,926 5 11
VII.—Communications and Buildings—										
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	2,496 9 3	12,110 0 3	5,245 3 10	2,896 4 6	1,050 0 0	.....	...	...	23,898 1 10
b. Buildings ...	.....	1,392 5 6	7,059 13 4	4,298 10 5	1,572 0 0	2,217 3 0	9 12 0	3 0 0	...	16,552 12 3
c. Other works ...	.....	519 3 2	3,347 3 11	276 5 6	0 9 6	757 4 6	.....	...	...	4,899 10 6
Total, A-VII ...	.....	4,408 1 11	22,517 1 6	9,919 3 8	4,468 14 0	4,014 7 6	9 12 0	3 0 0	...	45,350 8 7
VIII.—Organization, Improvement, and Extension of Forest—										
a. Demarcation ...	.....	1,842 10 10	1,670 3 4	863 12 0	998 8 1	996 0 4	54 11 2	0 6 0	...	6,426 3 9
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	.....	3,968 0 7	97 12 0	20 0 0	.....	...	...	4,055 12 7
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
d. Working-plans ...	.....	16 4 6	71 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6,228 4 11	6,253 8 5
e. Sowing and planting ...	34 3 9	132 15 0	969 9 0	855 12 2	1,631 4 3	61 11 0	84 0 3	74 15 6	...	3,844 6 11
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	2,940 13 6	5,941 10 3	4,602 7 6	1,761 6 0	1,428 0 3	34 3 0	24 8 0	...	16,733 0 6
g. Other works ...	.....	.....	1,146 2 0	27 0 0	315 9 9	146 11 0	.....	19 0 0	...	1,654 6 9
Total, A-VIII ...	34 3 9	4,900 2 10	9,799 0 7	10,317 0 3	4,804 8 1	2,652 6 7	172 14 5	119 13 6	6,228 4 11	39,027 6 11
IX.—Miscellaneous—										
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
b. Other charges ...	39 1 2	2,083 0 11	4,000 5 5	2,830 11 4	2,018 1 0	2,157 10 8	1,038 1 2	474 6 2	37 11 6	14,679 1 4
Total, A-IX ...	39 1 2	2,083 0 11	4,000 5 5	2,830 11 4	2,018 1 0	2,157 10 8	1,038 1 2	474 6 2	37 11 6	14,679 1 4
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	139 15 5	1,06,110 9 11	2,02,304 11 9	86,805 8 3	31,643 13 8	14,256 12 11	1,377 3 0	620 15 8	6,509 8 5	4,49,968 3 0
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I.—Salaries—										
a. Conservators ...	15,314 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,314 13 3
b. Superior Officers ...	4,559 6 5	8,262 13 5	10,696 13 5	12,787 11 10	9,438 14 4	8,393 8 9	3,600 0 0	2,327 6 9	4,476 13 0	66,543 7 8
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	22,970 10 3	24,627 13 2	24,545 0 8	16,783 9 6	14,068 7 0	7,272 12 9	2,682 14 2	.....	1,12,951 3 6
d. Office Establishments ...	6,260 3 6	3,112 5 2	3,293 11 2	3,274 13 2	2,538 0 3	1,936 11 5	1,059 0 0	330 0 0	724 4 2	22,530 0 10
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	.....	.....	789 15 0	216 2 0	1 9 10	.....	.....	129 0 6	...	1,136 11 4
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—										
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ...	286 7 0	173 12 0	.....	.....	114 5 0	187 2 0	.....	1 4 11	404 10 0	1,167 8 11
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	312 9 0	304 7 0	103 2 0	.....	.....	...	...	720 2 0
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total, B-I ...	26,420 14 2	34,519 7 10	39,720 13 9	41,128 2 8	28,979 8 11	24,685 13 2	11,631 12 9	5,470 10 2	7,606 11 11	2,20,363 15 6
II.—Travelling Allowances—										
a. Conservators ...	1,426 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,426 10 8
b. Superior Officers ...	1,140 15 9	1,346 13 1	2,468 4 0	3,161 10 9	1,567 7 4	1,406 14 0	1,048 1 4	300 0 0	1,800 0 0	14,210 2 3
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	1,977 10 7	2,196 10 8	2,376 1 10	1,435 11 7	1,329 8 8	330 10 10	363 15 3	...	10,016 5 5
d. Office Establishments ...	722 7 6	818 6 6	939 10 11	880 2 9	814 9 3	665 7 6	435 9 6	234 6 8	172 9 4	5,603 5 11
Total, B-II ...	3,290 1 11	4,142 14 2	5,604 9 7	6,417 15 4	3,917 12 2	3,401 14 2	1,520 5 8	893 5 11	1,972 9 4	31,336 8 3
III.—Contingencies—										
a. Stationery ...	7 10 8	294 4 5	324 1 10	417 8 11	289 1 3	194 7 8	60 3 5	67 13 2	...	1,655 2 4
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	300 12 0	66 12 6	197 14 0	306 2 6	125 15 0	226 14 8	82 5 0	...	...	1,316 11 8
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	600 0 0	323 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	34 0 0	.....	22 0 0	...	1,104 0 0
d. Pay of Police-guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
e. Official Postage ...	525 14 0	714 14 8	777 3 6	996 8 3	804 2 0	416 6 6	397 13 0	95 0 0	...	4,717 13 9
f. Sundries ...	427 3 10	408 0 6	368 7 6	619 8 6	180 5 4	278 10 2	46 1 3	29 9 6	...	2,145 14 7
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total, B-III ...	1,861 8 6	1,911 15 11	1,607 10 10	2,229 12 2	1,519 7 7	1,148 7 0	596 6 8	214 5 8	...	10,009 10 4
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENT ...	31,572 8 7	40,474 5 11	46,933 2 2	49,775 14 2	34,316 12 8	29,186 2 4	14,349 9 1	6,583 5 11	9,679 5 3	2,62,720 2 1
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	31,712 8 0	1,46,584 15 10	2,49,237 13 11	1,36,681 6 5	68,160 10 4	43,392 15 3	15,725 12 1	7,204 5 7	16,057 13 8	7,12,668 5 1

[illegible]

**FORM No. 67.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions
for the Forest Year 1906-1907—concluded.**

Budget Head.	Direction.	Thar and Parkar Division.	Forest Contour Survey Division.	Naushahro Division.	Jerruck Division.	Hyderabad Division.	Bukkur Division.	Total for Forest year 1906-1907.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—contd.								
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.								
<i>V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, A-V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Live-Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—								
a. Purchase of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	...	241 0 0	316 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	63 7 0	2 6 0	233 9 9	299 6 9
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	15 11 0	...	228 10 0	88 4 0	429 10 0	189 5 7	266 2 1	1,216 10 8
Total, A-VI	15 11 0	...	228 10 0	88 4 0	568 1 0	190 11 7	740 11 10	1,832 1 6
VII.—Communications and Buildings—								
a. Roads and bridges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Buildings ...	...	...	...	589 9 7	593 15 3	366 11 6	1,455 10 7	3,047 14 11
c. Other works ...	...	...	...	659 2 6	5,165 13 0	684 11 9	835 1 7	7,344 11 10
Total, A-VII	...	...	...	1,248 12 1	5,764 11 3	1,048 7 3	2,290 12 2	10,352 10 9
VIII.—Organization, Improvement, and Extension of Forest—								
a. Demarcation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Surveys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d. Working Plans ...	...	...	5,430 9 3	0 9 0	328 14 0	...	99 0 0	5,858 0 3
e. Sowing and planting ...	...	...	...	70 6 0	861 6 10	1,516 7 11	4,142 14 11	6,591 3 8
f. Protection from fire ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508 11 11	508 11 11
g. Other works ...	...	...	...	1,228 9 4	1,205 8 6	1,366 10 8	305 2 7	4,195 15 1
Total, A-VIII	...	...	5,430 9 3	1,299 8 4	2,393 13 4	2,833 2 7	5,046 13 6	17,633 14 11
IX.—Miscellaneous—								
a. Law charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Other charges ...	33 10 6	...	18 12 0	499 0 10	662 11 3	1,288 6 1	1,516 15 5	4,019 8 1
Total, A-IX	33 10 6	...	18 12 0	499 0 10	662 11 3	1,288 6 1	1,516 15 5	4,019 8 1
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS	49 5 6	...	5,677 15 3	4,695 4 0	10,162 8 2	6,966 1 5	12,699 4 1	47,450 6 5
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.								
I.—Salaries.								
a. Conservators ...	7,731 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,731 6 3
b. Superior Officers ...	7,116 6 4	...	2,046 10 8	2,880 0 0	8,051 15 2	4,200 0 0	2,659 9 2	27,154 9 4
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	...	477 3 6	...	7,683 14 3	10,275 4 5	9,134 10 2	15,451 12 9	43,022 13 1
d. Office Establishments ...	3,721 11 4	...	744 10 4	1,643 8 2	1,553 4 6	1,533 0 0	1,839 0 6	11,085 2 10
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—								
1. Conservators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deputy Conservators ...	124 2 0	...	...	...	345 15	...	...	470 1 0
3. Assistant Conservators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, B-I	19,093 9 11	477 3 6	2,791 5 0	12,207 6 5	20,226 7 1	15,517 10 2	20,150 6 5	90,464 0 6
II.—Travelling Allowances—								
a. Conservators ...	1,033 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033 5 4
b. Superior Officers ...	1,200 0 0	...	922 9 7	916 9 0	1,991 4 0	559 4 8	1,140 15 11	7,029 11 3
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	...	...	...	703 10 6	1,020 0 7	791 0 2	1,015 6 7	3,533 1 9
d. Office Establishments ...	1,416 4 6	...	258 10 3	699 1 8	578 10 6	557 5 4	609 12 8	4,117 12 11
e. Forest School ...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	...	75 0 0
Total, B-II	3,649 9 10	...	1,179 3 10	2,223 5 1	3,539 15 1	2,362 10 2	2,856 3 2	15,785 15 2
III.—Contingencies—								
a. Stationery ...	10 13 0	...	30 11 3	127 14 2	174 2 0	166 8 8	11 2 10	521 3 11
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	499 13 2	...	239 4 4	234 8 3	203 2 0	235 12 9	213 14 4	1,631 6 10
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	600 0 0	...	300 0 0	236 10 8	807 0 0	302 0 0	29 0 0	1,804 10 8
d. Pay of Police guards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e. Official Postage ...	229 11 6	...	45 1 0	315 5 0	255 8 0	339 14 0	60 5 0	1,551 12 6
f. Sundries ...	245 13 7	...	57 1 1	210 0 4	95 3 2	252 2 1	178 1 7	1,036 6 10
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, B-III	1,596 3 3	...	672 1 8	1,124 6 5	1,034 15 2	1,326 5 6	1,101 7 9	6,545 7 9
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS	24,329 7 0	477 3 6	4,642 10 8	15,600 1 11	24,851 5 4	19,126 9 10	24,103 1 4	1,13,065 7 5
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	24,378 12 6	477 3 6	10,329 9 9	20,465 5 11	35,013 13 6	26,092 11 3	36,807 5 5	1,53,545 13 10

FORM No. 68.—*Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1906-1907.*

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance		(a) 393 10 9	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks— Refunds—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Divided Heads, Forests...	.....	832 2 10
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions		2,141 12 9	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61).	.....	5,09,861 3 3
Tax on other sources of Income, Recoveries by Revenue authorities			„ 14. Interest on other Obligations— Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61)		10,47,267 13 4	Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	2,653 10 2
„ XII. Interest—Interest on arrears of Revenue...		5 0 0	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	438 0 0
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial			„ Civil Deposits—		
Unclaimed Deposits—			Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	81,491 15 8
Other Deposits		1,395 12 6	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Forest Advances ... ..	.....	2,27,359 9 0
Widows' Branch		149 11 4	Tentage Advances ... ..	.....	1,909 0 0
Life Assurance Branch			Objection Book Advances...	.....	2,610 8 0
„ Civil Deposits—			„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	2,610 8 0
Forest Deposits		80,417 15 6	„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
„ Advances Recoverable—			Forests ... ..	.....	3,325 8 1
Forest Advances		2,31,697 7 10	„ Forest Remittances—		
Tentage Advances		4,477 9 8	Remittances to Treasuries .	.....	11,09,342 14 11
Objection Book Advances		2,610 8 0	Inter-departmental Transfers ... ..	.....	128 3 0
„ Cash Recoveries		5,50,245 5 5	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques), Forests		1,949 3 5	„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	250 0 0
„ Forest Remittances—			Accounts Current—		
Remittances to Treasuries .		9,337 11 3	By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
Inter-departmental Transfers		57 8 0	IV. Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	.....
Accounts Current—			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—		
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—			(Ordinary Branches)—		
Postal Fund Deductions		0 8 0	„ IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			Inter-departmental transfers ... ..	.....	25 8 7
III. Items adjustable by India—		1,061 8 3	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D. (Railway Branches—Railway)—		
IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—			IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—		
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of P. W. D.		7,267 12 5			
Miscellaneous			Closing Balance ... ..	.....	253 10 11
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund					
Total		19,40,481 14 5	Total ... ..	.....	19,40,481 14 5

(a) Exceeds the balance shown last year by Rs. 1-8-11 on account of the balance of the Koliba Division transferred to this Circle.

FORM No. 68.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1906-1907—continued.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
To Opening Balance		266 10 4	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—Re-funds—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	3,736 2 3
Deductions by Government from			„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum-mary, Form No. 61) ... ..	.....	5,47,536 14 9
Salaries and Pensions		3,124 13 4	„ 14. Interest on other Obliga-tions—		
Tax on other sources of Income, recoveries by Revenue author-ities		7,06,827 1 8	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61)			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,985 7 4
„ XII. Interest—			„ 32. Miscellaneous—and unfore-seen charges—		
Interest on Arrears of Revenue			Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	25 8 0
„ XXXIII. Famine Relief Miscel-laneous Grass Operations Fa-mine Fodder		4,543 4 4	„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	37,242 4 1
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			„ Advances Recoverable—		
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial)			Forest Advances ... ..	.....	3,37,798 15 11
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits		163 0 8	Tentage Advances ... ..	.....	.....
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Objection Book Advances ... ..	.....	2,227 10 3
Widows' Branch		1,249 14 1	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	4,074 5 5
Life Assurance Branch			„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
„ Civil Deposits—			Forests ... ..	.....	2,039 12 2
Forest Deposits		45,200 5 9	„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Advances Recoverable—			Remittances to Treasuries ... ..	.....	7,40,026 7 0
Forest Advances		3,31,032 11 4	Inter-departmental Transfers ... ..	.....	138 14 0
Tentage Advances		5,566 4 11	„ 33. Famine Relief—		
Objection Book Advances			II. Miscellaneous—		
„ Cash Recoveries		4,074 5 5	Grass Operations ... ..	.....	22,758 12 4
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques), Forests		5,52,184 13 10	„ 14. Interest on Miscellaneous Accounts on Revenue Refunds .	.....	1 7 10
„ Forest Remittances—			Accounts Current—		
Remittances to Treasuries		26,878 12 0	By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
Inter-departmental Transfers		19,293 4 11	IV. Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	7,254 12 2
Accounts Current—			„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay— (Ordinary Branches)—		
To Account between Bombay and Post Office—			„ IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—		
Postal Fund Deductions		231 12 5	Inter-departmental Transfers... ..	.....	490 1 0
„ Account between India and Bombay—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
III. Items adjustable by India—			„ 26. Scientific experimental culti-vation ... ..	.....	.....
1 Land Revenue Miscellaneous other items		342 5 3	„ Scientific Farms and Miscellaneous Office Expenses ... ..	.....	3,844 0 0
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—			„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department— (Railway Branches)—Railway—		
IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—			IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department ... ..	.....	15 10 6
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on ac-count of Public Works Department		1,392 14 10	Savings Banks Deposits—		
Miscellaneous			Forest Officer's Provident Fund ... ..	.....	17 8 0
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund		9,449 6 0	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	667 4 2
Total		17,11,871 13 1	Total ... ..	.....	17,11,871 13 1

FORM No. 68.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1906-1907—continued.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	(a) 271 15 1	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks— Refunds—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	1,667 9 2
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions ... ..	.....	2,036 12 9	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum- mary, Form No. 67)... ..	.....	7,12,688 5 1
Tax on other sources of Income—Recoveries by Revenue Authorities ... ..	.....	.....	„ 14. Interest on other Obliga- tions—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 67)... ..	.....	13,48,155 8 4	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XII. Interest—			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,654 6 10
Interest on Arrears of Revenue ... ..	.....	.....	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
Miscellaneous—On other ac- counts ... ..	.....	2,887 11 8	Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	2 0 0
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ..	.....	54,653 7 4
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial) ... ..	.....	.....	„ 33. Famine Relief—		
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits ... ..	.....	748 13 3	VI. Miscellaneous—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Grass Operation ... ..	.....	0 4 6
Widows' Branch	153 7 5		„ Advances Recoverable—		
Life Assurance Branch... ..	114 13 8		Forest Advances	5,00,475 13 4	
		268 5 1	Tentage Advances	1,250 0 0	
„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....	53,862 11 1	Objection Book Advances ...	2,493 0 0	5,04,218 13 4
„ Advances Recoverable—			„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	2,722 12 7
Forest Advances	4,96,366 14 5		„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
Tentage Advances... ..	388 13 4		Forests ... ..	.....	14,220 4 4
Objection Book Advances ..	4,582 14 8		„ Forest Remittances—		
		5,01,338 10 5	Remittances to Treasuries ... ..	.....	8,12,484 7 11
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	2,722 12 7	Inter-departmental Transfers...	.....	3 2 0
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques), Forests ... ..	.....	7,36,677 9 7	„ 19. B. Law and Justice Jails—		
„ Forest Remittances—			District Jail—		
Remittances to Treasuries	8,664 5 10		Jail Manufacture ... ..	.....	306 3 10
Inter-departmental Transfers ...	532 5 1		Raw Materials ... ..	.....	.....
Accounts Current—			„ 18. General Reward and Audit (Imperial)—		
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—			Civil Officers on account of Telegram Charges ... ..	.....	0 4 0
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....	534 6 6	Accounts Current—		
„ Account between India and Bom- bay—			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
III. Items adjustable by India— Military—			IV. Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	9,542 13 11
„ Bombay and Military, Bombay IV. etc.—			„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—(Ordinary Branch- es)—		
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	9,363 10 10	„ IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—		
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—			Inter-departmental Charges ..	.....	7,624 12 1
IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of Public Works Department.	.....	994 9 0	„ Military Works—		
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	IV. Items, etc. ... ..	.....	16,432 3 11
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ...	.....	9,041 2 8	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department (Railway Branches), S. M. Rail- way—		
Total ... ..	.....	26,78,101 5 9	IV. Items adjustable by Pub- lic Works Department ... ..	.....	5,35,164 7 1
			„ Contribution from Provincial to Local ... ..	.....	3,650 0 0
			„ Miscellaneous grants for Local Public Works—		
			House Building Advance ... ..	.....	360 0 0
			Closing Balance ... ..	.....	706 0 10
			Total ... ..	.....	26,78,101 5 9

(a) Differs from the balance shown last year by Rs. 1-8-11 on account of the balance of the Koda Division transferred to the Northern Circle.

FORM NO. 68.—*Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1906-1907—concluded.*

SIND CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance		224 5 11	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deductions by Government			Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	3,695 11 4
from Salaries and Pensions, ...		930 2 1	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum-		
Tax on other sources of Income,			mary, Form No. 61) ... ..	.....	1,53,545 13 10
Recoveries by Revenue			„ 14. Interest on other Obliga-		
authorities		4,00,356 8 1	tions—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary,			Savings Bank Deposits—		
Form No. 61)			Interest on Forest Officers'		
„ XII. Interest—			Provident Fund... ..	.....	467 5 6
Interest on Arrears of Revenue.			„ 32. Miscellaneous—		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Travelling Allowance to offi-		
Sale-proceeds of Stores and			cers attending examination. ....	.....	22 6 0
Materials (Provincial)			„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....	18,540 1 7
Unclaimed Deposits—Other			„ Advances Recoverable—		
Deposits		112 6 6	Forest Advances ... ..	.....	76,748 4 1
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family			Tentage Advances ... ..	.....	39 0 0
Pension Fund—			Objection Book Advances ..	.....	372 5 4
Widows' Branch		5 10 2	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	1,515 10 11
Life Assurance Branch			„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental		
„ Civil Deposits (Forest Deposits) ...		35,613 7 5	Cheques), Forests ... ..	.....	150 0 0
„ Advances Recoverable—			„ Forest Remittances—		
Forest Advances		76,107 10 10	Remittances to Treasuries ...	.....	4,20,455 8 1
Tentage Advances		339 0 0	Inter-departmental Transfers.	.....	335 13 3
Objection Book Advances		589 0 0	Accounts Current—		
„ Cash Recoveries		1,515 10 11	By Account between Bombay and		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental			Military, Bombay—		
Cheques), Forest		1,71,064 0 4	IV. Items adjustable by Mili-		
Forest Remittances—			tary ... ..	.....	.....
Remittances to Treasuries		1,117 8 2	„ Account between Bombay and		
Inter-departmental Transfers... ..		429 1 0	Public Works Department—		
Accounts Current—			Bombay (Ordinary Branches)—		
„ Account between Bombay and Post			„ IV. Items adjustable by		
Office—			Public Works Depart-		
Postal Fund Deduction		169 13 0	ment—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			Inter-departmental Transfers.	.....	5,734 8 6
III. Items adjustable by India—		33 5 4	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between Bombay and Public			„ Account between Bombay and		
Works Department, Bombay—			Public Works Department—		
IV. Items adjustable by Public			(Railway Branches)—		
Payments into Treasuries by			Railway—		
Civil Officers on account of			IV. Items adjustable by Public		
Public Works Department ...			Works Department ... ..	.....	.....
Miscellaneous		247 15 4	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	167 4 6
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ...		1,934 8 10	Total ... ..	.....	6,90,789 12 11
Total		6,90,789 12 11	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	70,21,244 14 2
GRAND TOTAL		70,21,244 14 2			

FORM No. 69.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1906-1907.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Panch Mahals.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	87,363 11 11	87,363 11 11	87,251 3 11	112 8 0	
Surat ...	Do. ....	.....	95,980 4 6	95,980 4 6	95,980 4 6	.....	
North Thána.	Do.	58,331 4 0	2,00,406 15 10	2,58,738 3 10	2,58,738 3 10	.....	
Central Thána.	Do.	5,100 0 0	4,93,902 13 3	4,99,002 13 3	4,55,790 5 3	43,212 8 0	
South Thána.	Do. ....	.....	1,22,872 6 8	1,22,872 6 8	1,22,872 6 8	.....	
Kolába ...	Do.	1,477 0 0	77,520 11 0	78,997 11 0	77,594 6 0	*1,403 5 0	
Direction ...	Various sources	.....	371 8 0	371 8 0	371 8 0	.....	
Working Plans	Do. ....	.....	22 2 8	22 2 8	22 2 8	.....	
Forest Settlement Officer, Thána.	Do. ....	.....	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	.....	
	Total ...	64,908 4 0	10,28,441 3 4	10,93,349 7 4	10,48,621 2 4	44,728 5 0	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.						
East Khán-desh.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	1,33,874 15 11	1,33,874 15 11	1,33,874 15 11	.....	
West Khán-desh.	Do.	20 0 0	2,17,817 6 5	2,17,837 6 5	2,17,837 6 5	.....	
Násik ...	Do.	1,088 0 0	1,08,555 10 1	1,09,643 10 1	1,09,539 10 1	104 0 0	
Ahmednagar...	Do. ....	.....	46,650 4 11	46,650 4 11	46,650 4 11	.....	
Poona ...	Do.	119 8 0	70,258 9 4	70,378 1 4	70,378 1 4	.....	
Sátára ...	Do. ....	.....	66,660 2 11	66,660 2 11	66,660 2 11	.....	
Sholápur ...	Do. ....	.....	29,858 3 4	29,858 3 4	29,858 3 4	.....	
Direction ...	Do. ....	.....	569 7 2	569 7 2	569 7 2	.....	
Famine Fodder	Do. ....	.....	31,578 5 7	31,578 5 7	31,578 5 7	.....	
	Total ...	1,227 8 0	7,05,823 1 8	7,07,050 9 8	7,06,946 9 8	104 0 0	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.						
Kánara, North-ern.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	1,33,455 7 3	5,35,231 4 8	6,68,586 11 11	6,08,802 11 0	59,884 0 11	
Kánara, South-ern.	Do.	27,684 2 0	2,39,414 13 8	2,67,098 15 8	2,47,491 1 10	19,607 13 10	
Kánara, West-ern.	Do.	15,538 15 6	76,273 3 7	91,812 3 1	80,761 1 2	11,051 1 11	
Belgaum ...	Do.	64,466 4 9	3,06,628 8 8	3,71,094 13 5	3,40,672 9 6	30,422 3 11	
Dharwár ...	Do.	6,266 0 0	51,080 15 2	57,346 15 2	57,274 7 5	72 7 9	
Bijápur ...	Do.	97 0 3	12,491 13 10	12,588 14 1	12,500 13 10	88 0 3	
Ratnágiri ...	Do. ....	.....	520 10 0	520 10 0	520 10 0	.....	
Working Plans	Various sources	.....	30 1 1	30 1 1	30 1 1	.....	
Direction ...	Do. ....	.....	1,880 1 6	1,880 1 6	1,880 1 6	.....	
	Total ...	2,47,507 13 9	12,23,551 8 2	14,71,059 5 11	13,49,933 9 4	1,21,125 12 7	
	SIND CIRCLE.						
Sukkur ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	460 12 10	460 12 10	460 12 10	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	2,488 0 11	2,488 0 11	2,488 0 10	.....	
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	373 0 1	373 0 1	373 0 1	.....	
	II. Timber and produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	5,408 4 0	10,494 15 2	15,343 3 2	11,704 7 2	4,138 12 0	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	21,632 4 0	45,552 2 10	67,184 6 10	50,629 10 10	16,554 12 0	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	9,406 5 10	9,406 5 10	9,406 5 10	.....	
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	2,630 8 8	2,630 8 8	2,610 8 8	20 0 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	47 7 0	47 7 0	47 7 0	.....	
	Total ...	27,040 8 0	71,893 5 4	98,433 13 4	77,720 5 4	20,713 8 0	

*Of this Rs. 1,353-5-0 have since been written off under Government Resolution No. 8301, dated 21st August 1907, Revenue Department.

Out of this the sum of Rs. 119-8-0 has been written off, vide Government Resolution No. 4543, dated 4th May 1907.

† Includes Rs. 1,778-1-0 written off.

The outstandings under V.C. at close of the year amount to Nil.

FORM No. 69.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1906-1907—continued.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SIND CIRCLE— <i>contd.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Naushahro ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	2,401 9 3	2,401 9 3	2,393 7 3	8 2 0	
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	5 3 2	5 3 2	5 3 2	.....	
	II. Timber and produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	995 2 0	2,914 8 11	3,909 10 11	2,779 4 11	1,130 6 0	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	3,980 6 0	9,571 7 0	13,551 13 0	9,930 3 0	4,521 10 0	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	6,334 3 0	6,334 3 0	6,334 3 0	.....	
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	2,556 6 6	2,556 6 6	2,556 6 6	.....	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	.....	The outstandings under V-C at close of the year amount to Rs. 374-13-0.
	Total ...	4,975 8 0	23,833 13 10	28,814 5 10	23,154 8 10	5,660 2 0	
Hyderabad ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	1,990 9 4	1,990 9 4	1,990 9 4	.....	
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	133 2 9	133 2 9	133 2 9	.....	
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	20,724 1 6	45,090 5 6	65,814 7 0	43,699 3 9	22,115 3 3	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	31,086 2 6	69,673 6 7	1,00,759 9 1	67,583 12 4	33,172 12 9	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	13,890 8 7	13,890 8 7	13,890 8 7	.....	
	(e) Other minor produce.	36,819 0 0	1,03,382 6 1	1,40,201 6 1	75,983 15 5	64,217 6 8	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	27 14 10	27 14 10	27 14 10	.....	The outstandings under V-C at close of the year amount to nil.
	Total ...	88,629 4 0	2,34,188 5 8	3,22,817 9 8	2,03,312 3 0	1,19,505 6 8	
Jerruck ...	I. Timber and other Forest produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	427 7 6	427 7 6	427 7 6	.....	
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	20 7 0	20 7 0	2 15 0	17 8 0	
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	5,985 7 8	8,201 14 5	14,187 6 1	9,158 4 7	5,029 1 6	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	23,942 0 4	81,906 1 10	53,847 2 2	85,730 11 8	20,116 6 6	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	8,744 11 4	8,744 11 4	8,744 11 4	.....	
	(e) Other minor produce.	5,012 8 0	22,247 13 0	27,260 5 0	17,476 7 8	9,783 13 4	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	The outstandings under V-C at close of the year amount to Rs. 723 Rs.
	Total ...	34,949 0 0	71,549 7 1	1,06,489 7 1	71,512 9 9	81,246 13 4	

FORM No. 69.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1906-1907—concluded.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of State and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SIND CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Thar and Párkar.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	II. Timber and other minor produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	.....	218 1 10	218 1 10	218 1 10	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	.....	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	2,747 0 0	2,747 0 0	2,747 0 0	.....	
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	512 8 0	512 8 0	512 8 0	.....	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The out-standings under V-C at close of the year amount to nil.
	Total ...	.....	3,480 11 10	3,480 11 10	3,480 11 10	.....	
Total of Sind Circle.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	500 12 10	500 12 10	500 12 10	.....	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	7,307 11 0	7,307 11 0	7,299 9 0	8 2 0	
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	531 13 0	531 13 0	514 5 0	17 8 0	
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	33,112 15 2	66,859 13 10	99,972 13 0	67,559 6 3	32,413 6 9	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	80,640 12 10	1,56,705 4 3	2,37,316 1 1	1,62,980 7 10	74,365 9 3	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	41,122 12 9	41,122 12 9	41,122 12 9	.....	
	(e) Other minor produce.	41,831 8 0	1,31,329 10 3	1,73,161 2 3	99,139 14 3	74,021 4 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	92 13 10	92 13 10	92 13 10	.....	The outstandings under V-C at the close of the year amount to Rs. 1,088-8-5.
	Total ...	1,55,585 4 0	4,04,450 11 9	5,60,035 15 9	3,79,210 1 9	1,80,825 14 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,69,228 13 9	33,62,266 8 11	38,31,495 6 8	34,84,711 7 1	3,46,783 15 7	

FORM No. 70.—*Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1906-1907.*

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE		Remarks.
	At Commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Contractors.</i>									
North Thána ...	...	173 2 6	173 2 6	(a) 35 1 0	140 9 6	175 10 6	2 8 0	...	
Total, Contractors ...	...	173 2 6	173 2 6	35 1 0	140 9 6	175 10 6	2 8 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Surat ...	...	48,334 9 3	48,334 9 3	4,577 4 2	46,180 4 5	50,757 8 7	2,422 15 4	...	
Panch Maháls ...	...	31,591 1 11	31,591 1 11	392 13 2	31,378 9 5	31,769 6 7	178 4 8	...	
North Thána ...	...	32,257 13 10	32,257 13 10	1,368 15 3	31,575 0 0	32,943 15 3	686 1 5	...	
Central Thána ...	...	31,834 4 5	31,834 4 5	1,854 13 7	31,480 2 1	33,334 15 8	1,500 11 3	...	
South Thána ...	...	37,434 6 4	37,434 6 4	1,526 2 2	36,424 2 11	37,950 5 1	515 14 9	...	
Working Plans ...	...	1,079 15 11	1,079 15 11	115 8 7	1,048 0 0	1,163 8 7	83 8 8	...	
Kolába ...	...	48,992 1 8	48,992 1 8	1,326 1 2	49,134 12 8	50,460 13 10	1,468 12 2	...	
Total, Disbursers ...	...	2,31,524 5 4	2,31,524 5 4	11,161 10 1	2,27,218 15 6	2,38,380 9 7	6,856 4 3	...	
TOTAL, N. C. ...	...	2,31,697 7 10	2,31,697 7 10	11,196 11 1	2,27,359 9 0	2,38,556 4 1	6,858 12 3	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	1,936 0 0	1,936 0 0	1,744 0 0	...	
West Khándesh ...	...	425 0 0	425 0 0	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	75 0 0	...	
Total, Contractors ...	...	617 0 0	617 0 0	.....	2,436 0 0	2,436 0 0	1,819 0 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...	...	36,355 9 3	36,355 9 3	642 7 9	38,209 10 0	38,852 1 9	2,496 8 6	...	
East Khándesh ...	...	46,599 12 9	46,599 12 9	1,429 12 2	46,355 4 8	47,785 0 10	1,185 4 1	...	
West Khándesh ...	...	63,973 1 0	63,973 1 0	4,954 8 3	65,913 0 9	70,867 9 0	6,894 8 0	...	
Násik ...	...	56,503 9 7	56,503 9 7	2,098 7 2	57,661 10 4	59,760 1 6	3,256 7 11	...	
Poona ...	...	56,295 8 4	56,295 8 4	736 14 5	56,766 11 1	57,503 9 6	1,208 1 2	...	
Sátára ...	...	49,585 0 7	49,585 0 7	1,471 11 6	49,772 13 8	51,244 9 2	1,659 8 7	...	
Sholápur ...	...	18,379 5 1	18,379 5 1	452 4 10	18,190 0 0	18,642 4 10	262 15 9	...	
Working Plans ...	...	2,639 5 2	2,639 5 2	320 11 6	2,493 13 5	2,814 8 11	175 3 9	...	
Famine Fodder ...	...	84 7 7	84 7 7	84 7 7	...	84 7 7	.....	...	
Total, Disbursers ...	...	3,30,415 11 4	3,30,415 11 4	12,191 5 2	3,35,362 15 11	3,47,554 5 1	17,138 9 9	...	
TOTAL, C. C. ...	...	3,31,032 11 4	3,31,032 11 4	12,191 5 2	3,37,798 15 11	3,49,090 5 1	18,957 9 9	...	

(a) Corrected in 1906-37.

FORM NO. 70.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1906-1907—contd.

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE		Remarks.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Belgaum	...	80,243 9 9	80,243 9 9	15,967 5 4	92,746 13 0	1,08,714 2 4	23,470 8 7	...	
Dhárwár	...	239 15 9	239 15 9	750 0 0	.....	750 0 0	460 0 3	...	
Kánara, Northern	...	1,02,899 4 11	1,02,899 4 11	75,252 5 5	84,100 0 0	1,59,352 5 5	56,453 0 6	...	
Kánara, Southern	...	36,765 9 3	36,765 9 3	21,884 7 6	40,680 15 5	62,565 6 11	25,799 13 8	...	
Kánara, Western	...	7,437 15 9	7,437 15 9	2,387 15 9	7,100 0 0	9,437 15 9	2,000 0 0	...	
Total, Contractors...	...	2,27,636 7 5	2,27,636 7 5	1,16,192 2 0	2,24,627 12 5	3,40,819 14 5	1,13,183 7 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Belgaum	...	40,425 13 9	40,425 13 9	1,276 5 4	40,574 4 10	41,850 10 2	1,424 12 5	...	
Bijápúr	...	8,775 14 2	8,775 14 2	184 13 10	8,834 13 2	9,019 11 0	243 12 10	...	
Dhárwár	...	25,813 11 5	25,813 11 5	1,179 15 6	26,462 0 0	27,641 15 6	1,828 4 1	...	
Kánara, Northern	...	80,918 3 8	80,918 3 8	10,844 1 2	81,888 0 0	92,732 1 2	11,813 13 6	...	
Kánara, Southern	...	62,801 2 4	62,801 2 4	3,448 2 0	64,420 12 9	67,868 14 9	5,067 12 5	...	
Kánara, Western	...	44,105 2 4	44,105 2 4	1,736 9 0	47,825 0 0	49,561 9 0	5,456 6 8	...	
Ratnágiri	...	3,535 9 3	3,535 9 3	1 4 0	3,628 9 2	3,629 13 2	94 3 11	...	
Working Plans	...	2,354 14 1	2,354 14 1	160 8 1	2,214 9 0	2,375 1 1	20 3 0	...	
Total, Disbursers	...	2,68,730 7 0	2,68,730 7 0	18,831 10 11	2,75,848 0 11	2,94,679 11 10	25,949 4 10	...	
TOTAL, S. C.	...	4,96,366 14 5	4,96,366 14 5	1,35,023 12 11	5,00,475 13 4	6,35,499 10 3	1,39,132 11 10	...	
SIND CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Direction	...	197 8 0	197 8 0	.....	197 8 0	197 8 0	.....	...	
Hyderabad	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	15 0 0	...	
Sukkur	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	...	
Jerruck	...				50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	
Naushahro	...				50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	
Total, Contractors...	...	322 8 0	322 8 0	.....	437 8 0	437 8 0	115 0 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Hyderabad	...	15,327 0 0	15,327 0 0	1,839 12 6	15,715 0 0	17,104 12 6	1,777 12 6	...	
Sukkur	...	27,605 13 7	27,605 13 7	1,201 15 10	27,250 8 6	28,452 8 4	846 10 9	...	
Jerruck	...	20,009 7 3	20,009 7 3	1,271 8 7	20,590 3 7	21,861 12 2	1,852 4 11	...	
Naushahro	...	12,842 14 0	12,842 14 0	827 14 9	12,755 0 0	13,582 14 9	740 0 9	...	
Total, Disbursers	...	75,785 2 10	75,785 2 10	4,691 3 8	76,310 12 1	81,001 15 9	5,216 12 11	...	
TOTAL, SIND	...	76,107 10 10	76,107 10 10	4,691 3 8	76,743 4 1	81,439 7 9	5,331 12 11	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	11,35,204 12 5	11,35,204 12 5	1,63,103 0 10	11,42,382 10 4	13,05,485 11 2	1,70,230 14 9	...	

FORM No. 71.—Financial Results of the year 1906-1907.

Division.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.	TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Direction	.....	.....	372	303	39,379	372	39,682	
Panch Mahals	173	500	37,078	7,104	41,990	37,251	49,594	
Surat	57,956	31,252	38,024	31,204	44,380	95,980	1,06,836	
North Thana	478	68	2,58,260	23,733	39,008	2,58,738	62,804	
Central Thana	495	680	4,55,296	83,707	36,387	4,55,791	1,20,774	
South Thana	2,172	1,296	1,20,700	9,386	42,691	1,22,872	53,373	
Kolsba	4	2	76,237	12,707	49,363	76,241	62,072	
Working Plans	.....	.....	22	39	13,603	22	13,842	
Forest Settlement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Office, Thana	.....	.....	.....	12	872	.....	684	
Total	61,278	33,798	9,85,989	1,68,195	3,07,868	10,47,267	5,09,861	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khândesh	537	2,596	1,33,447	7,902	65,293	1,33,984	75,791	
West Khândesh	47,818	19,197	1,70,181	11,915	73,499	2,17,999	1,04,611	
Nâsik	1,528	4,246	1,08,093	5,575	84,355	1,09,621	94,176	
Ahmednagar	8,202	7,321	38,603	2,410	54,292	46,706	64,023	
Poona	5,790	3,269	64,550	1,899	75,914	70,340	81,072	
Sâtara	13,515	5,450	53,129	2,849	74,508	66,714	82,807	
Sholâpur	17	533	29,569	661	28,890	29,886	30,139	
Famine Grass and Grazing	30,809	.....	769	.....	14,918	31,578	14,918	
Total	1,08,216	42,657	5,98,611	33,211	4,71,669	7,06,827	5,47,637	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Direction	.....	.....	1,880	31,679	34	1,880	31,713	
Kânara, Northern	5,56,169	1,83,237	51,859	21,476	41,525	6,08,028	2,49,239	
Kânara, Southern	2,09,637	86,461	37,017	23,211	26,909	2,46,704	1,36,581	
Kânara, Western	30,657	27,334	49,388	23,866	14,961	80,545	66,161	
Belgaum	2,70,548	1,14,964	70,125	15,041	16,680	3,40,678	1,46,585	
Dhârwar	34,950	26,515	22,324	2,927	13,951	57,274	43,393	
Bijâpur	2,196	3,680	10,305	3,857	8,189	12,501	15,726	
Ratnâgiri	.....	.....	521	3,787	3,417	521	7,204	
Working Plans	.....	.....	30	16,087	.....	30	16,087	
Total	11,04,207	4,42,191	2,43,949	1,41,931	1,23,666	13,48,156	7,12,688	
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur	3,322	14,783	63,634	11,872	16,815	86,956	43,470	
Nausabro	2,439	8,941	24,674	7,308	8,500	27,313	24,749	
Hyderabad	2,124	10,416	2,06,977	9,176	11,784	2,03,101	31,376	
Jerruck	430	13,276	73,076	13,262	15,333	73,506	41,671	
Thar and Pârkar	.....	159	3,481	159	159	3,451	477	
Forest Contour Survey.	.....	1,985	.....	2,095	7,523	.....	11,603	
Total	8,315	49,560	3,92,042	43,872	60,114	4,00,357	1,53,546	
GRAND TOTAL	12,82,016	5,63,206	22,20,591	3,57,209	9,68,217	35,02,607	19,23,632	