

Bombay

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd November 1871.*

No. 254A. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, (Forests,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 31st August 1871, No. 199.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the orders passed by the Government of Madras on Major Beddome's Annual Report of the Forest Department for 1869-70, received with your memorandum of 19th April last.

2. In paragraphs 147 and 191 of Major Beddome's report he notices the difficulty of carrying out proper forest conservancy arrangements, owing to the vicinity of large tracts of forests which are still under the Revenue authorities and managed on account of the Jungle Conservancy Fund. He also represents that, owing to defective protection and management, these forests do not yield as much as they ought, and that, for the same reasons, their vicinity to the tracts under the Forest Department facilitates much smuggling. It is also said that it had been suggested to place the entire forests and jungles under the Forest Department proper; but that the question has been allowed to lie over, pending the reorganization of the department, and the settlement of the point as to how far all the forests are to be placed under the Collectors of districts.

3. As the question of the reorganization of the department is, therefore, under consideration, I am directed to forward a copy of the papers relative to the reorganization of the Forest Department in Bombay, which has recently been effected. The system adopted in Bombay of subordinating the Forest-officers to the Collectors, and thus securing the cooperation of these latter, as well as of making the Conservator a sort of Inspector-General of Forests, with powers of advice and control, might possibly be found equally applicable to Madras.

4. I am also to inquire whether there is any objection to the amount of revenue collected for the Jungle Conservancy Fund (which amounted in 1868-69 to Rs. 1,47,666), being credited to Imperial Funds under the head of Forests to which it properly belongs instead of to Local Funds.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

2005
No. 254b.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Forests, No. 8.

Forest Department, received with you state that the principle there adopted of the Collectors commends itself to this Government. The conversion of the suggested itself to this Government.

2. In reply to the cc there is any objection to the Fund being credited to Imperial revenue that this amount does not, as supposed, properly belong to Imperial rather than to Local Funds, inasmuch as the Fund is derived from payments by villagers in connection with the exercise of their immemorial rights and privileges of common in regard to village jungles, and the Fund is held in trust for them for guarding and maintaining those privileges.

3. It is applied to the payment of and plantations to restore the exhausted supplied, and the accumulated fund is real when it is considered that it is distributed districts.

1871.
Sir, — I am directed to acknowledge, the receipt of the papers organization of the Bombay 31st August 1871, and to District Forest-officers to will mainly influence the of the Supreme Government into an Inspector has also approved for adoption. letter, inquiring whether Village Jungle Conservancy ests, I am directed to explain chers and to the formation of nurseries s from which the village demand is arely commensurate with the purpose, among all the villages of twenty

have the honour to be,
Sir,

ur most obedient servant,

HUDLESTON,

ry to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

PT. PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. PROCEEDINGS, DECEMBER, 1870.

REVENUE-FORESTS.

Re-organisation of the Forest Department, Bombay.

Pros. Nov. 1864, Nos. 2-4.

" " 1867, " 7

" " 1868, " 1

" Aug. 1869, " 1

" Oct. " 2

" July 1870, No. 2

Bombay " Nov. 1869.

No. 3757, dated 6th August, 1870.

[No. 10.] RESOLUTION,—By the Government of Bombay, Revenue Dept.

Letters from the Inspector General of Forests, Nos. 208 and 209, dated 18th June 1870—Submitting his suggestions concerning the general organization of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh, and the revision of the Subordinate Forest Establishments in the different Collectories.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council desires, in the first place, to express to Dr. Brandis his acknowledgments for the clear and complete Reports he has submitted concerning the general organization of the Forest Department of this Presidency.

2. It is most gratifying to find so competent and independent an authority take such an encouraging view of the prospects of this important branch of the Administration. The following figures prove there is good foundation for doing so:—

		Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.
1867-68	...	6,54,700	...	4,09,600	...	2,45,100
1868-69	...	9,65,700	...	4,86,200	...	4,79,500
1869-70	...	10,03,800	...	4,03,600	...	5,95,200

3. Dr. Brandis' proposals, as contained in his two Reports under acknowledgment, refer to—

1st.—Demarcation.

2nd.—The duties and responsibilities of Forest Officers, and the relation they should stand in towards the Collectors.

3rd.—The strength at which the controlling establishments should be maintained; and,

4th.—The strength at which the Subordinate Establishments should be maintained.

4. Government have repeatedly admitted that the work of demarcation is of primary importance. And this not more in the interest of the Forest Department, than to protect the cultivators from

the oppression and hardship they must necessarily be subjected to if the restrictions essential to Forest conservancy are not limited to well-defined areas.

5. Dr. Brandis has given a correct description of the efforts that have already been made towards demarcation. A great deal has been done in most of the Collectories where the Revenue Survey has been introduced, by setting aside Forest numbers in the Ghât villages. In these Collectories it will be the duty of the Forest Department to decide how many of these numbers ought to be retained, and how many abandoned. It will probably be found that many may, with advantage, be given up, and it will be advisable to concentrate those to be retained, as far as possible, into compact blocks. Until the selection has been made, no numbers in Ghât Districts capable of being converted into forest are to be given in cultivation without the permission of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Talook.

6. His Excellency in Council hopes the Survey and Revenue Commissioners will arrange for this duty being finally completed as soon as possible, and desires to be favoured with a report showing the plan of operations proposed to be adopted. An Assistant Collector should accompany the Forest Officer in making the selection, and they should be allowed the services of a competent Surveyor. It will occasionally, perhaps, be advisable to buy out existing occupants, or to give them other land in exchange. After the selections have been made and final sanction accorded, the blocks are to be laid down in the maps in the manner proposed by Dr. Brandis, and they are to be entered in registers, copies of which are to be kept in the Offices of the Collectors and the Conservators.

7. In the Punch Mahals, Nassick Dangs, and Canara, where survey operations progress, forest demarcation is to be effected simultaneously with these operations opportunity that now offers for having this work done once for all in these Districts in an effectual manner will not recur; and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that it not be lost. In Canara, the forests constitute a mine of wealth, and Government are of that, under Colonel Anderson's able supervision, the work of demarcation will be thoroughly done. No reasonable outlay is to be spared, and the cost is to be shown separately in the debit of the Forest Department.

8. The Forest Conservators are, throughout the Presidency, to be allowed, subject to the approval of the Revenue Commissioners, to select such Kooruns as they may deem suitable for fuel reserves. In the selection of Kooruns naturally adapted to the growth of wood may even be selected in rotation. It will probably not be found necessary to exclude cattle.

9. The question of the relation in which Forest Officers are to stand towards Collectors hardly admits of being defined by precise rules. Much must necessarily be left to the good sense of the Officers concerned. Looking to the vast influence a Collector possesses under a ryotwar-system of Revenue Administration, it would be inexpedient to lose the co-operation of so powerful an ally; and it is certain that, until the demarcation of forests is completed, it would not be possible to dispense with his assistance and that of the numerous class of officials under his control. Dr. Brandis has arrived at the same conclusion.

10. His Excellency in Council is pleased to rule—

1st.—Subject to the following restrictions, the District Forest Officer is to be subordinate to the Collector in all Forest matters.

2nd.—All orders of a professional character, relating, for example, to felling, planting and other operations, will emanate from the Conservator, but are to reach the District Officer through the Collector. If the latter Officer sees any reason to object to them, he can do so; and differences of opinion between him and the Conservator, which cannot be otherwise settled, are to be referred to the Revenue Commissioner, and, if necessary, to Government. The Conservator will be held specially responsible for the economical working of the Department.

3rd.—In like manner, all correspondence between the District Officer and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periodical reports, estimates, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable.

4th.—The Collector is not to issue orders to the District Officer affecting Forest management direct; but in the event of his deeming it necessary to order him to proceed to a particular locality, he can do so, taking care to send a copy of such order for the information of the Conservator.

5th.—The Conservator is to be the controlling authority in all matters of patronage in the Subordinate branches, and in all matters of Departmental discipline.

6th.—An annual plan of Forest operations is to be prepared by the District Officer and submitted, through the Collector, to the Conservator in the manner indicated by Dr. Brandis. The Conservators will, in turn, submit through the Revenue Commissioner, a sketch of the proposed operations in their Divisions for the information of Government.

7th.—The existing arrangements regarding the provision of funds, power of sanction, and the rendering of accounts, are to be adhered to.

11. His Excellency in Council fully approves of Dr. Brandis' proposals regarding the strength at which the controlling establishments ought to be maintained. The services of at least two Conservators are requisite. The extent of the Presidency renders it impossible that any one man, however active and zealous, can personally supervise the working of the Department. The absence of such personal supervision was the great defect in the recent administration. It is the intention of Government to insist for the future on the individual responsibility of the Conservator for the efficient and economical working of the Department under his control. In anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India to the general scheme, the forests of the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates may be placed under Captain Peyton, and the Kulladghee Collectorate may also be given in his charge. It will be advisable, until sanction is obtained to the scheme, that the entire business relating to accounts and finance be conducted as heretofore by Mr. Shuttleworth.

12. Government agree with Dr. Brandis that it is necessary there should be a District Forest Officer for each Collectorate; and, in the case of the important Forest Collectorates of Canara and Tanna, two of such Officers. It is not proposed to make any provision

Broach, Sholapoor, and Kulladghee Collectorates for the present. His Excellency cannot consent to overlook the claims of the two latter Collectorates, and will, probably no part of the Presidency where arboriculture has been so much neglected, the effects of extreme denudation on the climate are so apparent. It is true there is no prospect of ever creating forests properly so-called in these Collectorates, but a servator may be done in the way of fuel-reserves, and towards re-clothing the, at present, rates of scrub-wood. The sooner this work is commenced the better, and nothing will be by delay. Arrangements will therefore be made for the appointment of one Inspector each Collectorate on Rs. 100, and six Foresters. These men will be more directly under the immediate orders of the Collectors; but the Conservators will afford the Collectors the assistance they may call for. The alterations these arrangements will make in the proposed scale of expenditure will be noticed hereafter, when the Subordinate establishment is under consideration.

His Excellency in Council agrees with Dr. Brandis as to the expediency of assimilating the classes and grades of the superior Forest Officers in Bombay to the scale sanctioned in the Provinces under the Government of India. Adopting Dr. Brandis' proposals, the scale for Controlling Officers will be as follows:—

					Rs.
2	Conservators,	at Rs. 1,000 each	...	...	2,000
3	Deputy Conservators,	at " 700 "	...	...	2,100
8	Assistant "	at " 350 "	...	...	2,800
3	Sub-Asstt. "	at " 175 "	...	...	525
Total Officers 16					Total ... 7,425 per mensem.

It is to be understood that the claims of these Officers, especially the Conservators, to rise to higher grades hereafter will not be overlooked. The present number of Controlling Officers is ten, and their pay aggregates to Rs. 4,200 but if they are classified according to the new scale, they will receive Rs. 4,675. There will, therefore, be an increase of Rs. 2,750 per mensem, or Rs. 33,000 annually. Besides this there will, retaining the principle of consolidated allowance, be an increase of Rs. 850 per mensem, or Rs. 10,200 annually, in the charges on account of travelling. The ultimate total increase in salaries of the upper grades will thus amount to Rs. 43,200 per annum. It is to be remarked, however, that this total increase will not be immediate, for it is not proposed to give, with the exception of the one additional Conservator, existing incumbents immediate promotion. If these arrangements are sanctioned, two new Deputies, two Assistants, and two Sub-Assistant Conservators will have to be appointed.

14. His Excellency in Council is prepared to accept the proposals for the revision of Subordinate Establishments, on the understanding that they will be liable to revision after they have been subjected to the test of experience. Dr. Brandis' views regarding the employment of Resident Foresters have the entire concurrence of Government. The system of village hereditary Officers which prevails in this Presidency renders it comparatively easy to secure the co-operation of trustworthy local agency. An annual reward of Rs. 10 or 20 to the Patel or Watchman would probably be more efficacious than the expenditure of a much larger amount, or a full-time stipendiary.

15. The result of Dr. Brandis' proposal for Subordinate Establishment is Rs. 7,568. To this must be added the cost of two Inspectors and twelve Foresters for the Kulladghee and Sholapoor Collectorates, at a monthly cost of Rs. 300 or Rs. 3,600 per annum. This will give a total increase of Rs. 11,168.

Under the head of Controlling Establishments the proposed ultimate increase is Rs. 43,200, thus giving a grand total of Rs. 54,368.

16. Dr. Brandis has in one part of the report stated that "the resources of the Government forests in this Presidency are splendid." The remarkably rapid increases in the Forest revenue since the Department has been organized on its present imperfect footing lead to the conclusion that additional outlay will prove most remunerative. In this belief, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council confidently recommends these proposals to the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

No. 3757, dated 6th August, 1870.

Endorsed by Revenue Dept.

Submitted to the Government of India, with copies of Dr. Brandis' Reports.

[No. 11.]

Reports by Mr. BRANDIS, above referred to.

[See Appendix.]

[No. 12.]

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of Bombay, No. 1247, dated 23rd
Public Works Department Circular No. 13 F of 24th August 186

Read also—

Resolution by the Government of Bombay, No. 3757, dated 6th August

OBSERVATIONS.—It is gratifying to observe, from the the Bombay Government and from the Inspector General, the prospects of the Bombay forests are very favourable, the yield of material and the revenue of the Department, that the forests in several Districts have an abundant growth of wood and timber, and that there is a large and growing demand for produce. And the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the proposals made by the Bombay Government for the organization of efficient establishments for the administration of these forests are moderate and reasonable, and may, with a few modifications, be accepted. The main points of these propositions are, that the forests in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sindh) require the services of two Conservators,—one for the Northern, the other for the Southern portion; that a District Forest Officer be appointed for the charge of the forests of each Collectorate; and that the Subordinate Forest Officers be arranged in graded and classified lists, so as to afford reasonable prospects of promotion to deserving men.

2. The first proposition has already been carried out by the Bombay Government in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India; and it is understood that while Mr. Shuttleworth retains the charge of the forests in the Northern Collectorates, Captain Peyton, the Deputy Conservator of the Canara forests, has been placed in charge of the forests in the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates in addition to Canara, and that the Kulladghee Collectorate will also be given in his charge. The Governor General in Council approves of this arrangement, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will be requested to sanction a second Conservator of Forests for the charge of the forests in the Southern Collectorates.

The pay of the two Conservators should be fixed at the rate sanctioned in the Provinces under the Government of India for the 4th class of Conservators, viz., at Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It will be a matter for further consideration whether the two Conservators in the Bombay Presidency should be entitled to promotion to the higher classes established in the Bengal Presidency.

3. The proposal to appoint 14 District Forest Officers, one for each Collectorate where the forests are of sufficient importance, will also be recommended for sanction to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the manner proposed by the Bombay Government. These Officers will belong to three classes with the following gradation:—

	Rs.
3 Deputy Conservators,	1st grade, 900 per mensem.
"	2nd " 700 "
"	3rd " 500 "
8 Assistant Conservators,	1st " 450 "
"	2nd " 350 "
"	3rd " 250 "
3 Sub-Assistant Conservators,	1st " 200 "
"	2nd " 150 "

The number of the Officers in each class will be fixed, and promotions from class to class will be regulated by the occurrence of vacancies. The proportion of the different grades, however, in each class will not be fixed,

but will necessarily vary under the rules for promotion from grade to grade, and will, moreover, be regulated by the provision made in the Bombay Forest Budget for the aggregate pay of Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators. Provision in the Budget will ordinarily be made at the average rates of pay proposed for these classes, viz., at Rs. 700, Rs. 350, and Rs. 175, respectively.

4. These Rules have been framed as follows in accordance with the Rules which regulate these subjects in the Provinces under the Government of India. Provision has also been made for several cognate matters:—

RULES.

- I.—First appointments of Officers to the Controlling Establishment of the Forest Department under the Government of Bombay will be made either by the Secretary of State for India, or by the Governor of Bombay in Council.
- II.—Persons admitted to be Officers of the Forest Department will, as a rule, be appointed as Sub-Assistant Conservators or as Assistant Conservators, 3rd grade, but the exigencies of the service may demand the occasional first appointment of Officers to the higher grades.
- III.—Promotions from one grade to another of Sub-Assistant, of Assistant, and of Deputy Conservators will be made by the Bombay Government, subject to the conditions named in Rules IV and VI.
- IV.—No Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, will be eligible for promotion to Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade—
 - (1) until he shall have passed such examination in the languages as may be ordered by the Government of Bombay, and shall have been duly reported to be able to read letters and accounts in the Native character; and,
 - (2) unless he has been duly reported to be competent to hold charge of a Forest Division.
- V.—The qualifications of an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd grade for promotion to the 2nd grade shall be certified in the following form by the Conservator of Forests:—

I certify that Mr. A. B., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, has passed the prescribed examination in the _____ character. language, and is able to read letters and accounts in the _____

I further certify that I consider Mr. A. B. fully competent to hold charge of a Forest Division.
- VI.—Assistant Conservators of other grades than the 3rd, Sub-Assistant Conservators and Deputy Conservators of all grades, will not be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade or class till they shall have served, respectively, three years in the lower grade, and unless they shall have passed such examination in the languages, or in surveying, or in other matters, as the Government of Bombay may from time to time prescribe. But length of service and the passing of these examinations alone shall not entitle any one to promotion.
- VII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of Sub-Assistant, Assistant, or Deputy Conservator, and in such cases the pay of the acting

Officer will be that of the lowest grade of the Office in which he is acting. There being no fixed number in the different grades of Sub-Assistant, Assistant, and Deputy Conservator, no acting appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

VIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade of Sub-Assistant, Assistant, or Deputy Conservator, the pay of the acting Officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowances, or will be specially fixed by the Government of India.

5. As regards the Subordinate Establishments for Office, Forest, and Depôt work, the proposals of the Statement appended to the Inspector General's Report No. 209, dated 18th June 1870, are accepted by His Excellency in Council, and will be recommended for sanction to the Financial Department of the Government of India. The Bombay Government have proposed an addition to this establishment of two Inspectors and six Foresters for the Sholapoor and Kulladghee Collectories at a monthly cost of Rs. 300. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the sanction of these additional establishments had better be left for further consideration. Regarding the other Collectories, the needed information concerning the forest lands under Government management is before Government; but regarding Sholapoor and Kuladghee, there is only the general statement that arboriculture has been much neglected, and that the effects of extreme denudation on the climate are apparent. The Governor General in Council fully acknowledges the necessity of action to remedy this state of things, but desires, in the first instance, to learn what extent of waste land is available for that purpose, and would suggest, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, that the Conservators of Forests to whose Ranges these two Collectories will belong, should examine the Government waste lands which it is intended to improve by protection or planting, and should submit definite proposals as to what should be done and what revenue may eventually be expected.

6. In accordance with these proposals, the Forest Establishments for the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh, will stand as follows, as compared with the present scale:—

I.—Controlling Establishments.

1.—Controlling Establishments.			
PRESENT SCALE.	NEW CLASSIFICATION.		PROPOSED SCALE.
	Average Salaries.		Average
	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Conservator	1,000	1 Conservator	1,000
1 Deputy	600	2 Deputies, at Rs. 700 ...	1,400
1 Ditto	500		
3 Deputies, at Rs. 400 ...	1,200		
1 Deputy	300	6 Assistants, at Rs. 350 ...	2,100
1 Ditto	250		
1 Ditto	200		
1 Sub-Deputy	150	1 Sub-Assistant	150
TOTAL	4,200		

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... be fixed, and promotions from
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... in each class will not be fixed,

II.—Subordinate Establishments.

DIVISION.	DETAILS.	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN DIVISION.	Office	312	312	262	262
DITTO, SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Office	...	...	202	202
CANARA	Office Forest Depôt	287 943 286	1,516	317 1,040 484	1,841
DHARWAR	Office Forest Depôt	50 193 124	372	36 238 64	338
BELGAUM	Office Forest Depôt	66 317 ...	383	79 310 91	480
SATTARA	Office Forest Depôt	15 258	273	36 278	314
POONA	Office Forest	91 598	689	84 520	604
AHMEDNUGGER	Office Forest	40 427	467	36 194	230
NASSICK					
KHANDEISH					
RUTNAGHERRY					
COLABA					
TANNA					
SURAT					380
DANGS	Office Forest			138 36	138
PUNCH MEHALS	Office Forest			68 94	104
APPRENTICES	6, at Rs. 15 each			90	90
	Total		6,936		7,568

7. The increase under Controlling Establishments will be Rs. 3,225, and under Subordinate Establishments Rs. 632 per mensem, being a total increase of Rs. 3,857 per mensem, or Rs. 46,284 annually. A large portion of the additional cost of the Controlling Establishments, however, will at first be nominal and will only be attained gradually, under the rules for promotion proposed above.

Officer will be that of the lowest grade of the Office in which he is acting. There being no fixed number in the different grades of Sub-Assistant, Assistant, and Deputy Conservator, no acting appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

VIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade of Sub-Assistant, Assistant, or Deputy Conservator, the pay of the acting Officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowances, or will be specially fixed by the Government of India.

5. As regards the Subordinate Establishments for Office, Forest, and Depôt work, the proposals of the Statement appended to the Inspector General's Report No. 209, dated 18th June 1870, are accepted by His Excellency in Council, and will be recommended for sanction to the Financial Department of the Government of India. The Bombay Government have proposed an addition to this establishment of two Inspectors and six Foresters for the Sholapoor and Kulladghee Collectories at a monthly cost of Rs. 300. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the sanction of these additional establishments had better be left for further consideration. Regarding the other Collectories, the needful information concerning the forest lands under Government management is before Government; but regarding Sholapoor and Kuladghee, there is only the general statement that arboriculture has been much neglected, and that the effects of extreme denudation on the climate are apparent. The Governor General in Council fully acknowledges the necessity of action to remedy this state of things, but desires, in the first instance, to learn what extent of waste land is available for that purpose, and would suggest, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, that the Conservators of Forests to whose Ranges these two Collectories will belong, should examine the Government waste lands which it is intended to improve by protection or planting, and should submit definite proposals as to what should be done and what revenue may eventually be expected.

6. In accordance with these proposals, the Forest Establishments for the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh, will stand as follows, as compared with the present scale:—

I.—Controlling Establishments.

PRESENT SCALE.	NEW CLASSIFICATION.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
	Average Salaries.		Average Salaries.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Conservator	1,000	1,000	2 Conservators, at Rs. 1,000	2,000
1 Deputy	600	2 Deputies, at Rs. 700	1,400	2,100
1 Ditto	500	6 Assistants, at Rs. 350	2,100	2,100
3 Deputies, at Rs. 400	1,200	8 Assistants, at Rs. 350	2,800	2,800
1 Deputy	300	3 Sub-Assistants, at Rs. 175	525	525
1 Ditto	250			
1 Ditto	200			
1 Sub-Deputy	150			
TOTAL	4,200	TOTAL	7,425	7,425

II.—Subordinate Establishments.

DIVISION.	DETAILS.	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN DIVISION.	Office	312	312	262	262
DITTO, SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Office	...	...	202	202
CANARA	Office	287	1,516	317	1,841
	Forest	943		1,040	
	Depôt	286		484	
DHARWAR	Office	50	372	36	338
	Forest	198		238	
	Depôt	124		64	
BELGAUM	Office	66	383	79	480
	Forest	317		310	
	Depôt	...		91	
SATTARA	Office	15	273	36	314
	Forest	258		278	
	Depôt	...		...	
POONA	Office	91	689	81	604
	Forest	598		520	
	Depôt	...		...	
AHMEDNUGGUR	Office	40	467	36	230
	Forest	427		194	
	Depôt	...		...	
NASSICK	Office	...	...	94	482
	Forest	...		338	
	Depôt	...		...	
KHANDEISH	Office	132	513	74	404
	Forest	381		330	
	Depôt	...		...	
RUTNAGHERRY	Office	138	138	15	129
	Forest	...		114	
	Depôt	...		...	
COLABA	Office	183	596	189	648
	Forest	413		459	
	Depôt	...		...	
TANNA	Office	238	1,019	112	922
	Forest	781		810	
	Depôt	...		...	
SURAT	Office	78	426	78	380
	Forest	348		282	
	Depôt	...		20	
DANGS	Office	138	138	138	138
	Forest	...		...	
	Depôt	...		...	
PUNCH MEHALS	Office	94	94	36	104
	Forest	...		68	
	Depôt	...		...	
APPRENTICES	6, at Rs. 15 each	...	...	90	90
TOTAL		...	6,936	...	7,568

7. The increase under Controlling Establishments will be Rs. 3,225, and under Subordinate Establishments Rs. 632 per mensem, being a total increase of Rs. 3,857 per mensem, or Rs. 46,284 annually. A large portion of the additional cost of the Controlling Establishments, however, will at first be nominal and will only be attained gradually, under the rules for promotion proposed above.

8. It now remains to explain how these arrangements are to be applied to existing incumbents. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the best plan will be to follow the practice adopted when the re-organization of the superior forest establishments was introduced in the Provinces under the Government of India. On the promotion of Captain Peyton, the Senior Deputy Conservator, to Conservator of the Southern Division, the following Officers will remain to be provided, and they should be gazetted as follows under the new organization :—

	Pay.		Pay.
1 Deputy Conservator on ...	Rs. 500	Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade ...	Rs. 500
3 " Conservators " ...	" 400	Assistant " 2nd " ...	" 400
1 " " " ...	" 300	" " 3rd " ...	" 300
1 " " " ...	" 250	" " " ...	" 250
1 Sub-Deputy " " ...	" 200	" " " ...	" 200
		Sub-Assistant " 2nd " ...	" 150

Thus the pay will, in every case, remain the same as at present; and when it is not the exact salary of any grade, the Officers will rank in the grade whose salary is next below that which they now receive, an exception being made in the case of the Junior Deputy Conservator on Rs. 200 per mensem. The promotion of these Officers will be regulated by the rules given above.

9. In addition to the existing incumbents, six new Officers will, as stated by the Bombay Government, have to be appointed, viz., two new Deputies, two Assistants, and two Sub-Assistants. The attention of the Governor General in Council has been drawn to a suggestion made by the Inspector General of Forests in para. 65 of his Report, that some of these appointments might advantageously be filled by the selection of Officers from the Revenue Survey Department, or of young Civilians. This suggestion commends itself to His Excellency in Council as a good one at the present time, while the most important work before the Forest Department is the selection and demarcation of what shall be reserved as Government forest land, and the settlement of the Forest rights of the surrounding population. If, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, a reduction of the Revenue Survey staff is feasible, and if supernumerary Civilians are available, this proposal might serve somewhat to diminish the additional cost of the increase of Forest establishment now proposed.

10. Regarding travelling allowances, it is understood that the Bombay Government proposes to retain consolidated allowances for the superior Officers of the Department, that is, Rs. 250 per mensem for Conservators, and Rs. 200 per mensem for Deputy Conservators. In this case the Governor General in Council will not object to the retention of the principle of consolidated monthly allowances. By the appointment of two Conservators, however, the extent of country to be travelled over by each will be considerably diminished; and as this will, to a certain extent, decrease the expense of travelling, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it will suffice to grant to each a consolidated allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

In the case of Deputy and Assistant Conservators also, the rate may be reduced from Rs. 200 to 150 per mensem. Present incumbents, however, will be permitted to continue drawing the higher rate until promoted to the next higher grade or class.

No proposals have been made regarding the travelling allowances of Sub-Assistant Conservators and Subordinate Establishments. Existing arrangements, therefore, will continue for the present.

11. The increased cost of the additional establishments under salaries and travelling allowances will, at the outset, not be much less than Rs. 40,000 annually, and will eventually exceed Rs. 50,000. This is a large

increase which the Governor General in Council would hesitate to sanction, if it were not for the distinct assurances of the Bombay Government and the Inspector General of Forests, that the natural resources of the Bombay forests are excellent, and that there are good prospects of an increasing demand for forest produce, and consequently of an increasing forest revenue. Under these circumstances, the increased outlay is recommended for sanction in the expectation that, by a more careful management in detail, it will be speedily covered by an increased forest revenue.

12. Besides the re-organization of the forest establishments, other matters of great importance connected with the administration of these forests are discussed in the papers submitted.

It will be sufficient here to notice two points,—the demarcation of forests, and the relation between the Revenue Officers and the Officers of the Forest Department. It is self-evident that the future success of the administration of these forests will, to a great extent, depend on their constitution, that is, whether they form large continuous blocks, or are broken up into a number of small plots. It seems evident from the Inspector General's Report that, in several Collectorates, it will be possible to secure the possession by Government of forest blocks of such extent and such boundaries as are required for a satisfactory management. The Inspector General has suggested a plan of procedure to regulate this operation, and the Bombay Government have referred the matter to the Survey and Revenue Commissioners for report. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Conservators of Forests will be consulted in this important matter, on the satisfactory settlement of which the future success of forest administration to a great extent will depend. When the mode of procedure and the plan of operations to be followed in this respect have been agreed upon, the conclusions arrived at by the Government of Bombay should be reported to the Government of India.

13. From what is said in the papers submitted, His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that it is intended to bind together as closely as possible the Revenue and Forest administration in the Bombay Presidency. This the Governor General in Council considers to be a most desirable object, which should steadily be kept in view. But it seems equally important that the responsibility of the Conservators, each in his own Division, should be clearly defined. The Conservators should be kept regularly informed of all orders issued on Forest matters in their Divisions by Government, the Revenue Commissioners, and Collectors; they should be made acquainted with all business that passes between Collectors and District Forest Officers; and, as a rule, they should be consulted on all Forest business that comes before Government or the Revenue Commissioners. The appointment of an additional Conservator will be recommended to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the distinct understanding that two Conservators are required in order to exercise a more efficient control over the administration of the forests. But unless the position and responsibility of these Officers are clearly defined, it is difficult to understand the advantage of appointing two instead of one Conservator for the forests of the Bombay Presidency.

14. Those new appointments which require the sanction of the Home Government cannot permanently be filled up before the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State on these proposals have been obtained. Should the Bombay Government deem it necessary at once to make temporary arrangements in the sense of the present orders, this may be done; but all appointments made in anticipation of the final sanction of the whole scheme should be reported to the Government of India.

The revision of the Subordinate Establishment entails only a small increase of Rs. 632 per mensem, and should, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor General in Council in this Department, be strongly recommended for early sanction in the Financial Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded, with the papers read, to the Financial Department for further orders regarding the Subordinate Establishment, with the remark that, as in the case of the re-organization of the Forest Establishment under the Government of India, the proposals in regard to the superior Officers will be submitted to the Home Government for sanction from this Department.

No. 643 R—P, dated 22nd October, 1870.

[No. 13.] *Memo. from—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,
To—Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Revenue Dept.*

With reference to the Resolution from the Government of Bombay, No. 3757, dated 6th August last the undersigned is directed to forward for information, copy of a Resolution by the Government of India, in this Department, No. 637 of 21st instant, relative to the re-organization of the Forest Department in Bombay, and to remark that no action regarding the additional Officers and Subordinate Establishments proposed should be taken until the orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are communicated to the Government of Bombay.

No. 3091, dated 17th November, 1870.

[No. 14.] *RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Finl. Dept.*

Read a Resolution by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 637 F, dated 21st October 1870.

RESOLUTION.—The Subordinate Establishment proposed for the Forest Department in Bombay, at an increase of Rs. 632 per mensem, is sanctioned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be sent to the Public Works Department and the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 722 F, dated 23rd November, 1870.

Endorsed by P. W. Dept.

Copy of the Financial Department Resolution forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, in continuation of Public Works Department Memorandum No. 343 F, dated 22nd ultimo.

2. The sanction has been registered as No. 8 F of 1870-71.

No. 28 F, dated 18th November, 1870.

[No. 15.] *From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.*

We have now the honour to submit the proposals made by the Bombay Government on the reports in which our Inspector General of Forests has embodied the general results of his tour of inspection through the forests of the Bombay Presidency, undertaken by him last year at the request of the Bombay Government, and with our consent.

2. From our Resolution of the 21st ultimo, which is enclosed, your Grace will observe that in the main points we have adopted the

proposals of the Bombay Government. We consider that the superior staff of Forest Officers should be strengthened by the appointment of a second Conservator, and by increasing the number of District Forest Officers from 9 to 14, and that these Officers should be placed in a Classified List, with classes and grades similar to those sanctioned by your Grace's predecessor for the controlling Forest establishment of the Provinces under the Government of India.

Despatch No. 27, dated 24th November 1868.

3. This re-organization of the Bombay Forest Department, involving the additional appointments mentioned, we beg now to recommend for sanction.

Documents to accompany.

- 1.—Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 3757, dated 6th August 1870.
- 2.—Mr. Brandis' Reports enclosed therein.
- 3.—Public Works Department Resolution No. 637 F of 21st October 1870.

APPENDIX
TO
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. PROCEEDINGS, DECEMBER, 1870.

REVENUE-FORESTS.

Re-organisation of the Forest Department, Bombay.

[No. 11.]

Reports by MR. BRANDIS, above referred to.

No. 208, dated 18th June, 1870.

From—MR. D. BRANDIS, *Inspector General of Forests,*

To—*Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Dept.*

I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following suggestions concerning the general organization of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh, regarding the forest administration of which Province several reports were submitted by me in 1869.

2. The forests in Bombay Proper are spread over a very large area, from Canara in the south to the Mhye River in the north, or from the 14th to the 23rd degree of latitude. The best forest tracts are generally in the vicinity of the line of Ghâts, but not in all cases.

With reference to forest matters, the 17 Collectorates may be divided into three classes. In four—Amedabad, Broach, Sholapoor and Kulladghee—there are no forest lands properly speaking, but there are hills producing low scrub and jungle, and there are grasslands with babool and other trees. At present I would not suggest special Forest establishments for these Collectorates, but eventually it is not impossible that some of the lands at the disposal of Government in these Districts may require the attention of professional Forest Officers.

3. Of the remaining 13 Districts, four, *viz.*, Canara, Tanna, Colaba and Khandeish (if, as has now been proposed, the leased dangs are included in the charge of the Khandeish forests), contain the largest and most productive Government forests. They stand in the first line, and second to them in the wealth of their forest resources stand Kaira (Punch Mahals), Surat, Nassick and Peint, Ahmednuggur, Poona, Sattara, Rutnagherry, Belgaum and Dharwar.

4. The proposals of the present report are not, I regret to say, based upon a complete personal knowledge of the forests in all Collectorates. It was quite impossible within one season, the first part of which was devoted to a tour through the entire length of Rajpootana, to examine in a satisfactory manner the principal forest ranges in all Districts. I had to choose between two plans—a rapid tour through all parts of the Presidency, which would only have taken me to the outskirts of the forests, and a careful examination of selected forest ranges. I adopted the latter plan, and the following is a brief summary of the forests visited by me.

5. In February 1869 I made a short tour to see some forest tracts in the Callian Talooka of Tanna in company with Mr. Dalzell, the late Conservator.

In 1870 I entered this Presidency in the Punch Mahals on the 22nd January, and after examining, in company with Mr. Shuttleworth, the Conservator, and Mr. Müller, the Deputy Conservator of Guzerat, a large portion of the forests of that District, reached Baroda on the 4th February.

From that place we made an excursion to see the Railway fuel plantations and the forests near Palgurb in the Mahim Talooka of Tanna, and after visiting Bombay and Bulsar, re-joined our camp on the 12th February at Turkesur in the Mandvee Talooka of Surat. From Turkesur we went through the Mandvee forests, and, after crossing the Taptee River, proceeded to Nowapoor in Khandeish. That place we left on the 24th February for the leased dangs of Khandeish, examined a considerable portion of those forests, and then entered Nassick by the Cheep Ghât on the 3rd March. Here Mr. Müller left us. In the Nassick District we examined the principal forest tracts in the Dindoree Talooka and arrived at Nassick on the 6th March. From that place one portion of my camp marched to Belgaum, another went by rail and boat to Carwar, and we ourselves proceeded by steamer to Hurnee, examined the teak forests of the Severndooorg Talooka, and thence went on to Rutnagherry to Carwar, where we landed on the 17th March. At Carwar Captain Peyton joined us, and we commenced our tour through a portion of the Canara, Dharwar and Belgaum forests. Captain Peyton left us at Bedee on the 15th April, and we reached Belgaum on the 17th. From Belgaum we marched to Kolapoor, and from there entered the Sattara District on the 27th. The examination of the Sattara forests, and of a small portion of Rutnagherry below the Ghâts, occupied me until the 14th May, on which date I arrived at Mahableshwar and closed my forest tour of the present season.

6. I have thus seen nothing of the forests in Poona, Ahmednuggur and Colaba, and but little of Tanna and Khandeish. But I have endeavoured to utilize those opportunities which I have had of discussing the proposals now submitted to Government with the Revenue Commissioners, the Officers of the Revenue Survey Department, with the Collectors of several Districts, and with other public Officers, but particularly with the present Conservator, Mr. Shuttleworth, and the Deputy Conservator of the Canara Forests, Captain Peyton.

I desired here to express my gratitude for the attention and assistance I have received on this tour from all public Officers whom I have had the privilege of meeting, and for many valuable suggestions, which have materially facilitated my work.

7. What I have seen of forest management in the Bombay Presidency has convinced me that it is necessary, specially at the present time, to bind together as closely as possible the forest and revenue administration of the country, and the principal object of the present suggestions is, on the one hand, to secure the cordial co-operation of the Revenue Authorities in the administration of the forests, and on the other to define better, than has hitherto been done, the position, duties and responsibility of the Conservator of Forests and the District Forest Officers.

8. First of all it will be necessary to submit my views concerning the constitution of the forests in this portion of the Bombay Presidency. They are not, as a rule, like the Belas of Sindh, or the Imperial forest of the Central Provinces, extensive blocks of land, enclosed by well-defined boundary lines, and entirely at the disposal of the State, free of customary or prescriptive rights. In those Districts where the Revenue Survey has completed its work, one or several numbers have generally been reserved for forest purposes in those villages where it was considered that a sufficient area of waste and forest land was at the disposal of Government. A portion of these forest numbers have in most Districts been assigned to the inhabitants of the village for free grazing, and in the remainder the grass and grazing is sold annually where there is a demand. These Government forest numbers range from a few acres to several hundred acres. In some cases the numbers of one village and of adjoining villages are continuous, in others they are detached, their boundaries are generally irregular, and they are frequently interlaced with private holdings.

9. In many cases I have, on my present tour, come across extensive blocks of natural forests, where, on examining the village maps, I found that these blocks had been divided into numbers, a proportion of which were entered in the names of private individuals. By this arrangement the administration of the Government forest lands has in many cases become difficult. Forest property, save in exceptionally favourable cases, cannot easily be protected, or advantageously be managed, if the forests are cut up into a number of small plots. In many Districts this arrangement, doubtless, was unavoidable. Vested rights existed in jungle lands as well as in fields, and where such rights were found to exist, there was no alternative. But in many cases it appears probable that larger or more compact blocks of forest might have been formed if the occupancy of waste and forest numbers in their vicinity had not been given up when the Revenue Survey was introduced. The spirit of the rules of the Bombay Revenue Survey was, I believe, to encourage cultivation as much as possible, and though it was provided that certain lands should be set apart as forest reserves, no defined principles were laid down for the selection and demarcation of these reserves, nor does it appear that it was considered the duty of the Forest Department to assist in these operations.

10. The inconvenience here adverted to is not felt in all Districts alike, and especially in the more recently surveyed Districts, the selection of the forest numbers has, to a certain extent, been made with due regard to the requirements of forest administration. Thus, in the Mandvee Talooka of Surat, in some parts of Belgaum and Sattara, and in the surveyed portion of the Hulla Talooka in Canara I have gone through the forest numbers of many villages with the village maps in hand, and my impression was that generally no great changes in the forest boundaries would be necessary. Again, in Districts rich in forests, such as a portion of Tanna and the Ghât Districts of Sattara, the forest numbers set apart by the Revenue Survey frequently comprise a larger area than may appear desirable to place under regular forest administration.

11. Thus, nearly in all Districts in which the Revenue Survey has completed its work, some revision of the forest boundaries has become necessary, and this has repeatedly been acknowledged by the Government of Bombay.

As far as I can learn, this subject of revision or demarcation as it has been called, was first suggested to Government as a comprehensive measure by the Forest Committee which had been assembled in December 1863, in order to consider the existing forest rights of Government and private proprietors, the extent to which forest rights had been defined by the Survey, and the further action, rules and legislation needed to protect the rights of Government.

12. This enquiry was, I believe, called forth by a number of petitions presented to Government against the orders issued restricting the cutting of timber and firewood in the Government forest numbers as demarcated by the Revenue Survey.

The Committee, consisting of Colonel Francis, Mr. E. P. Robertson, and Mr. Dalzell, in the first instance, discussed in their Report* the forest rights of private proprietors on their lands. Into this subject I do not propose to enter in the present report. The question how far the forest rights of private proprietors and of ryots on the lands occupied by them are subject to limitation is of great importance in this Presidency, as a considerable portion of the present forest revenue is derived from the sale of teak grown on ryots' numbers.

13. The question is of great importance also in other respects. In Canara the Betta lands, which yield leaves and branches for manuring the cocoanut and supari gardens, have, I understand, been measured off into Survey numbers, and have been recognized as part of

the ryots' holdings. But in order to prevent the devastation of these forest lands which are very extensive, certain restrictions have been imposed, and the more valuable kinds of trees

* No. 438, dated 15th December 1869. have been reserved. (See Captain Peyton's Report* on the Canara Forests, paras. 24 to 26.) In the Ghât Districts of Sattara, where Kumri or Dullee is the principal mode of cultivation, the Kumri numbers in many villages are assessed at the low rate of one anna per acre. The numbers are very extensive, and the jungle in the different portions of one number is cleared and burnt in succession until the whole is exhausted, when the number is generally thrown up. Here the ryot has permission to cut and sell the timber growing on his Kumri numbers, and in some places, as in the vicinity of the Kurrar-Chiplone Road, a trade eastward in wood and small timber has commenced, and will doubtless increase. But, under the existing mode of cultivation, the value of the estate depends as much on the number and description of the trees on the ground as on the quality of the soil. Where the trees are numerous and healthy, a larger supply of branches and leaves are available for burning, and the crops are heavier. By permitting the sale of these trees the value of these estates is allowed to deteriorate; and as in the majority of cases the Kumri numbers are only held for a short series of years, a temporary occupant is thus permitted to diminish the value of the estate held by him. A similar question might, no doubt, be raised with regard to the sale of trees off Rāb numbers in the Concan.

Again, in Rutnagherry it may be a matter for serious consideration whether measures should not be taken to guard against the further progress of denudation in this District, the lands of which are almost entirely included in private estates.

14. Besides these, there are many questions connected with trees and forests in private estates and occupied lands which may eventually become of importance; but, as said before, I do not propose to enter into this subject at present.

I, therefore, proceed to the second point notified by the Committee—the privileges in respect to public forest lands which the agricultural classes have hitherto enjoyed. Three classes of privileges are enumerated—

1st.—The privilege of cutting "Rāb" (grass and brushwood for the manure of rice-fields).

2nd.—The privilege of cutting fire-wood, without payment, for domestic purposes.

3rd.—The privilege of free grants of wood for agricultural purposes and dwelling-houses, subject to special permission.

The privilege of grazing cattle is also mentioned in the report.

15. The requirements under the first head, the Committee explain, had been met by recognizing as part of the ryots' holding the lands appropriated by the village community to the growth of brushwood and grass used as the Rāb materials for rice lands.

The wants of the agricultural community in the matter of grazing had generally been met by the assignment to each village of public grazing land.

Thus it was considered that further provision was required only with regard to the supply of fire-wood and wood for agricultural purposes and dwelling-houses.

16. The proposals of the Committee were to mark off certain forest tracts as special Government forest reserves, and to grant the ryots free access to such forest lands as would not be included in these specially reserved forest tracts. The only restrictions proposed were that 7 reserved kinds of timber should not be cut for fire-wood, and that the ryots should confine their cuttings of fire-wood and building timber to what they required for private use.

Special arrangements were proposed for meeting the requirements of those villages which have no fuel resources.

17. These proposals were in the main sanctioned by Government, and it was ordered, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, that the duty of selecting and marking off the special reserves should be entrusted to the Assistant Collectors of the respective Districts with the aid of Surveyors to be placed at their disposal by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. Government also directed that an accurate description should, as far as possible, be drawn up of each reserve, stating the principal descriptions of timber growing in it, and that this duty should be performed by the Assistant Conservator of the Collectorate, for which purpose he should be furnished with a map of each village in which a tract of forest land was reserved.

Thus the main object of this demarcation evidently was to separate the forest lands at the disposal of Government into two portions,—one for the use, under certain restrictions, of the agricultural communities, the other to be entirely under the control of Government, to be free of all customary and prescriptive rights, and to be strictly protected.

In addition to this main object, the Committee also proposed that, at the time of demarcation, an endeavour should be made to make the reserves more compact by connecting the forests of adjoining villages, so as to have large tracts in place of detached pieces for each village. In exceptional cases they thought that land now enjoyed as "Rāb" might be included, so as to have good natural or well-defined boundaries. In such cases the party dispossessed should be compensated for the loss of his land.

18. In accordance with these arrangements, the work of demarcation has been nearly completed in the Tanna* and Colaba† Collectorates.

* Except Dianoo and Mahim.
† Except Alibag.
Subsequently, a demarcation of Government forests was commenced in Poona, where, I understand, the work has been completed in four talookas; further in Surat, where it was effected simultaneously with the introduction of the Revenue Survey; and since 1866 the work has been going on in Sattara. In the Punch Mahals a few small plots of forest land were demarcated in 1866, and in Nassick the work has lately commenced.

19. I desire now to offer a few suggestions of a general character to be considered in connection with these operations in the different Collectorates.

And first it may be useful to re-capitulate the objects which we have in view in effecting a demarcation of the Government forests. As far as I understand, it is the wish of Government that ultimately the attention of the Forest Department should be concentrated upon a limited number of productive forest tracts in each Collectorate; that their boundaries should be well-defined so as to facilitate protection; and that, as far as possible, these forest tracts should be entirely at the disposal of Government, free of all prescriptive and customary rights.

20. Second, as regards the mode of procedure to be followed in selecting and demarcating these forests. In the orders of March 1864, the work was entrusted to the Assistant Collectors, to be done by each in his own District with the assistance of Surveyors from the Revenue Survey Department and of the Assistant Conservator, who was not, however, to have any share in the selection, but merely to draw up a descriptive account of the reserves. When, however, in November 1865, the demarcation was ordered to be made in Sattara, the Forest Officer was directed to do the work in conjunction with one of the Collector's Assistants. This doubtless is the correct plan to pursue, for it cannot be expected that any but a Forest Officer will duly consider the requirements of forest administration in the selection of these reserves, and I would suggest that in future the procedure in this respect should be regulated as follows:—

21. When a block has been selected by the Forest Officer, and the consent to the selection of the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Survey Department has been obtained, sanction to its final demarcation should be given in a formal manner, either by the Revenue Commissioner, or by such other Officer as Government may direct.

The proposals should be submitted for sanction in the following form. A map should be prepared of each block by joining together the village maps containing the forest numbers of which the block will be composed. Where the block is extensive there will be several sheets, not, however, divided according to villages. On this map of the reserve the topographical features of the country should be roughly entered, and the character of the forest should be indicated. The proposed reserve should be painted green, and all occupied numbers in the vicinity, or within the boundaries of the reserve, that it may appear desirable eventually to include, should be indicated by another colour.

With the map should be submitted a report containing a descriptive account of the reserve, and a record of the forest rights and privileges of the inhabitants in the vicinity, together with proposals as to how their requirements in the matter of forest produce are to be met.

The map would be prepared with the assistance of the Revenue Survey Department, and the Assistant Collector would enter his remarks on the Forest Officer's report.

22. These documents would be submitted, in the first instance, to the Collector, and would, with his remarks, be forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, whose duty it would be to obtain the sanction of the proper authority. After sanction was obtained, the needful orders would be issued by the Conservator for the demarcation of the forest. Wherever practicable, a series of main boundary marks (stones or short teak-posts), with a number on each, corresponding to a serial number on the map, should be put up. Intermediate marks may, if necessary, be added. In some Districts it will be expedient to clear and keep clear boundary paths, but all this must be regulated by the circumstances of each case. The object is to have the boundaries so well-defined that the question whether any point is inside or outside the forest limits can be decided without difficulty.

23. After sanction has been obtained, a suitable name should be given to the block, and its area and position should be entered in a register of forest reserves to be kept in the Office of the Conservator of Forests. All reserves should also be entered on copies of the talooka maps of the Revenue Survey Department.

Several copies of the detailed maps of these reserves will eventually be required; the needful copies of the village maps should at once be obtained. As the maps are lithographed, there ought to be no difficulty.

If the demarcation of forest reserves is thus regulated by a regular system of procedure, and by formal sanction, the progress of these operations can be controlled, and errors can be avoided and rectified. I will bring this subject to a close by a few remarks on what remains to be done in the different Collectorates.

24. In Canara it will not, I believe, be difficult to obtain possession of extensive and valuable forest tracts, and I am of opinion that, in the unsurveyed portions of that Collectorate, the selection and demarcation of the Government forests may be effected in anticipation of, or better in conjunction with, the operations of the Revenue Survey. The work of selecting and demarcating the Government forests should be done by a Forest Officer, who should, for the time being, have no other duties to perform. Natural boundaries, rivers, roads and hills should, as far as practicable, be selected. These blocks would be large: in the Soopa Talooka, for instance, they would probably comprise the whole of the teak forests between the Hullial and Yellapoor Road on the east, and the Belgaum-Soopa-Unshee Road on the west, as far as they have not yet been included in the areas of surveyed villages. Forest of other description would be taken in as far as necessary. Most, if not all, of these blocks would comprise within their limits a few inhabited villages and hamlets, but the demarcation of the fields, the grazing, betta, and forest lands of these villages would be left to be done by the Revenue Survey Department. The Forest Department would only define the outer boundaries of these blocks. I do not know whether these extensive and almost uninhabited forest lands can fairly be said to be included within the limits of any villages, and it may be a matter for consideration whether in Canara some of the larger forest blocks might not be demarcated separately without being included in village areas.

At the time of demarcation a survey of the outer boundary lines of these blocks would have to be made and maps prepared, which should give as much of the topographical features of each block as possible. Perhaps, this might be done by the Revenue Survey, if arrangements could be made for that Department to take up their part of the work in these Forest Districts simultaneously with the demarcation here suggested to be done by the Forest Department.

If these suggestions cannot be accepted, then it will, in my opinion, be necessary to employ a Forest Officer specially to assist the Officers of the Revenue Survey Department in selecting and defining the tracts to be set apart as Government forests in Canara. If this precaution is neglected, it may hereafter be found necessary to revise the forest boundaries laid down by the Revenue Survey.

25. In the forest talookas of Dharwar, it will not, I believe, be found difficult to form large forest blocks of a convenient shape. Here, as elsewhere, the jungle lands were broken up into survey numbers, but numerous villages have been deserted, and a large area of land is thus available, from which the selection may be made. I had the privilege of discussing the subject of forest demarcation with Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Collector, who has, I believe, already submitted his proposals to Government. A large area will remain available for the extension of cultivation after the reserves have been demarcated.

26. In the Bedee Talooka of Belgaum, a large area of jungle land is at the disposal of Government, from which the reserves may be selected, and the remainder can then be given up to cultivation as far as it is not wanted to supply the forest requirements of the agricultural communities.

In the northern talookas of Belgaum I had only an opportunity of examining the forests in the vicinity of Sutguttee (Talooka Chickodce). Here the demarcation of the forest numbers, as made by the Revenue Survey Department, appeared to call for no alteration.

27. In Sattara a distinction should be made between the country along the ghâts and the hills further east. In the eastern hills most forest numbers as defined by the Revenue Survey will probably remain unchanged, increased in places, and rendered more compact by the inclusion of such occupied numbers contiguous to them as may eventually be thrown up. At the same time it will be necessary to exclude from the reserves a sufficient area of jungle land to provide for the requirements of the agricultural population. The selection of these unreserved jungles will be a matter of some difficulty in the eastern hills of Sattara, for the country has been denuded to a degree, and the preservation of what remains seems really a matter of pressing necessity.

Along the ghâts there will not, I believe, be any difficulty in selecting a sufficient number of suitable forest blocks, without in any way interfering with the present system of Kumri cultivation, which I suppose will last until these hills also have been denuded, and which then, we must hope, will give way to a more thrifty and productive mode of agriculture.

In Sattara the work of demarcation was commenced in 1866. What has hitherto been done will be found useful as a preparatory work, but the real work remains to be accomplished.

28. In Tanna and Colaba I understand that many Imperial reserves include steep rocky hills only, the outer slopes with the best soil and the best timber having in many cases been excluded. In Tanna the forest reserves have been delineated on the talooka map. To judge by the appearance of these maps, the demarcation has done all that was required. There are large compact blocks with convenient boundary lines, but in reality these blocks are said to be of very little value. I regret particularly not having been able to see more of the forests of these two Collectorates, for it is a very important question whether the Imperial reserves, as demarcated at much expense of labour, time and money, can usefully be retained, or whether there must be a fresh revision of their boundaries.

The peculiar configuration of the Concan, long steep rocky hill ranges, divided by cultivated valleys, makes the task of separating the Government and village forests a peculiarly difficult one, and at first sight it would seem to be the most natural arrangement to locate the Imperial forests on the hills, and to assign to the villages the outer slopes which are adjacent to their fields.

29. Thus in the Concan a large extent of forest land has, under various names, been made over to the agricultural population. The Râb lands, grazing grounds and village forests will probably in many cases be found to comprise the best forest lands in these Districts.

In those talookas where Imperial forests have not yet been demarcated, I would certainly not recommend that operations be conducted on the former plan: the Conservator of Forests should be asked to give this subject his early attention, and to report whether it will not be advisable for the present to postpone demarcation in these talookas. Measures must, of course, in that case be devised to provide for the customary requirements of the agricultural population in these Districts without serious injury to the forests. There are localities where the cutting of fire-wood and of bamboos does no harm; there are others where it may even be beneficial, provided certain valuable kinds of trees are protected. But close by there may be a forest tract where the teak requires some shelter, and where the cutting of brush-wood and bamboos would be injurious.

30. A large proportion of the woodlands in the Concan are teak coppice, yielding excellent rafters in short rotation of from 20 to 30 years. For such description of forest the best plan would probably be to have the power from time to time to close certain blocks absolutely, and to open others for cutting. To enter into further detail here would lead too far: it may be sufficient to say that the requirements of the surrounding population might be met by opening periodically certain blocks for cutting.

Where privileges of this kind have the force of prescription, this could not be done without a forest law, which, among other matters, would give power to regulate, within certain limits, the exercise of all customary rights.

31. I am not able to say how far the demarcation effected in the Poona District meets the requirements of the forest administration. In the talookas where the work has not yet been completed, it should, in my opinion, be conducted in the manner here suggested, specific sanction being obtained for each block as it is selected.

In the Punch Mahals the demarcation of 1866 is quite useless, and a fresh selection of forest reserves must be made.

32. In the Mandvee Talooka of Surat the demarcation has been effected by the Revenue Survey, and the forest numbers have been divided into Imperial and village forests. Here also an endeavour should be made, from the forest numbers of adjoining villages, to form compact blocks of Government forest, and sanction to each block should be obtained in the manner suggested above. A few large blocks will, I believe, be formed on the eastern boundary of the talooka; these blocks must necessarily include two or three small forest villages, and it will be for consideration whether, instead of assigning separate village forests to these hamlets, it will not be preferable to leave it to the Forest Department from year to year to provide for their requirements in the matter of grazing, fire-wood and dullee cultivation. In that case it would be necessary to place these villages entirely under the control of the Forest Department in revenue matters, and if this was done, the Forest Officers would probably not find it difficult to gain the confidence of these people, and to employ them for the protection and improvement of the forest. This is a suggestion for future consideration. Should the plan here advocated be found to answer in Mandvee, it may perhaps be adopted in other Forest Districts also, and in that case there will, as a rule, be no necessity for removing small jungle villages outside the limits of large forest reserves.

33. In Nassick the demarcation was commenced last season. If the suggestions of this report are approved, the work in that District may, I believe, be carried on with the most beneficial results. The teak coppice woods of the Dindoree and other talookas are extensive and most valuable. On the village maps however, of those examined by me, I found them cut up into survey numbers, a proportion of which were in the occupancy of private parties. But I am informed that the occupancy of these jungle (red soil) numbers is not generally permanent, the land between the trees is cultivated with long fallows between, and after the crop has been cut, these numbers are generally thrown up, so that no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining compact blocks of this teak coppice, which certainly should be preserved and managed with great care.

34. Some attention should, I think, in this District be paid to the jungle along the line of ghât. Ascending the Cheep Ghât in March last from the well-wooded country of the Dangs into the Abhona Talooka of Nassick, I was astonished to see the extremely barren slopes on the east face of the Syhadree range, on the Suptashring range, and the other hill ranges which stretch eastward from the edge of the ghâts. The road from the top of the Cheep Ghât to Hatghur was along the east slope of the Syhadree range at the head of a fertile valley, with numerous sugarcane fields irrigated from the water carefully stored in the streams that drain the Syhadree range, and its great branch ranges. There is no teak here

along the ghâts, but a narrow belt of low dense jungle of Terminalia Chebula, Bellerica, Emblica, and other trees, which it is not necessary here to enumerate. Wherever the land is at the disposal of Government, this jungle should, in my opinion, be carefully preserved, for on its maintenance depends to a certain extent the water-supply in the streams which take their rise from the Syhadree range. For, whatever views may be entertained regarding the influence of forests upon rain-fall, there is no doubt that the rain which does fall upon hilly country is husbanded better for purposes of irrigation if the hills are clothed with forest than if they are bare. This is particularly the case along the Western Ghâts, where the water supply during the dry season mainly depends on the south-west monsoon.

But, instead of being preserved, we found the whole of the jungle on the east face of the ghâts between the Cheep Ghât and Hatghur cleared for Dullee, a large portion having been cut this year.

Possibly the land was Enam, or included in occupied numbers: in that case nothing can be done. On arrival at Nassick I brought the matter to the Collector's notice, and I have no doubt that if any measures were called for, they have been taken. I merely mention the matter here to show the necessity of caution in giving up the control of forest land, the maintenance of which is important for other purposes, besides the supply of timber, wood and forest produce.

35. No special remarks appear called for regarding forest demarcation in the remaining Collectorates. Until the demarcation of all forest reserves in any one talooka has been finally sanctioned, it will, I think, be advisable to prohibit the taking up of assessed waste numbers in the vicinity of the forest tracts without the consent of the Conservator of Forests, who will ordinarily be guided by the recommendation of the District Forest Officer. In some Districts the Forest Officer is already in possession of those village maps which he requires; where this is not the case, he should be furnished with these maps, and whenever he visits the land of any village, he should do so map in hand, and make the needful notes on his map regarding the vegetation on the different occupied and unoccupied numbers: these notes would afterwards guide him in the event of any application for land being referred to him.

As a matter of course, it should be open to the Revenue Commissioner to over-rule the objections of the Conservator of Forests in this matter.

36. It now remains to say a few words concerning the assignment of forest lands for the requirements of the agricultural population, and concerning the protection of these forests. In those tracts where extensive jungle numbers have been allotted to ryots, either for Dullee cultivation, Râb, or Betta, or for other purposes, it will probably be found unnecessary specially to assign to villages any lands for the supply of pasture, fire-wood, or other forest produce. No general rules can, however, be laid down, and the question must be decided on the merits of each case. In such Districts all surplus forest land not included within the reserves would be available for the extension of cultivation, but until such lands are given up some provision should be made for their management, which would vary according to the peculiarities of each District. When contiguous to the reserves, these forest lands might, in many cases, conveniently be managed through the agency of the Forest Department.

37. Where, on the other hand, it is found necessary to set apart forest or waste numbers for the use of villages, some definite orders regarding their control and management appear requisite. It has already been determined by Government in the case of the Concan* that these partially reserved tracts should be marked off, mapped in the village maps, and be placed under the village Officers; and as regards specially the Tanna Collectorate it was explained† that two measures were possible for the protection of these forests, either the reservation of certain kinds of superior timber, or the prohibition of the export for sale of any timber or forest produce grown in these reserves.

These and other measures necessary for the efficient protection of the forests will require legislation: this is no longer open to doubt, and the necessity for forest legislation has again been set forth in the report of the Forest Committee which assembled last rains for the preparation of a Forest Bill.

Further remarks on this subject, and on the subject of the proposed village forests in this Presidency, do not appear called for at present.

38. From the preceding remarks it will, I believe, be apparent that a separation of the forests from the Revenue Department would not be advisable at present. Forest business in Bombay is not simply the administration of certain well-defined Government estates, which may be managed by a separate agency without interfering with the interests and privileges of the surrounding population. Forest administration in this Presidency means the management of public forests, cut up and interlaced with private lands, burdened by a variety of customary rights and privileges: it comprises further the management of village forests, and the maintenance and exercise of the Government forest rights in occupied lands and in private estates. If an independent Department were to deal with these multifarious

* No. 1106, dated 26th March 1864, para. 14.

† No. 4315, dated 23rd November 1866, para. 4.

and intricate matters without the co-operation of the Revenue Officers, the result would not be satisfactory. After the demarcation of the Imperial forests is completed, matters will be different, and an attempt may then be made to place the Department on a more independent footing.

39. The resources of the Government forests in this Presidency are splendid. Thanks to the adoption of early conservancy measures in many Districts, the more valuable kinds of timber have been well preserved over large tracts of country, and under good management the annual revenue from these forests will steadily increase, and will ultimately attain a very high figure, and the capital value of these State domains will, after the work of demarcation has been completed, be very considerable.

It is, therefore, well worth while to devise an efficient organization of the Department. The task is not an easy one, for it will be unavoidable, to a certain extent, to divide the responsibility in forest matters between the Conservator of Forests and the Collector of the District. I trust that the following suggestions will be found to work well in practice, however faulty the arrangements proposed may appear to be in theory.

40. First of all, it will be necessary to have a District Forest Officer for each Collectorate. At present there is one Officer for the whole of Guzerat, another has charge of Poona and Ahmednuggur, and was, until lately, in charge of the Sattara forests also. A third has Belgaum and Dharwar; and in the Concan the forests of Colaba and Rutnagherry are in charge of one Officer.

The inconvenience of having one Forest Officer for several Collectorates has been felt for some time: it has led to the removal of the Khandeish forests from the charge of the Officer in Nassick, of the Sattara forests from the range of the Poona Officer; and I beg here distinctly to state, as the result of my experience, that, in my opinion, it is quite impossible for one Forest Officer to exercise an efficient control over the forests of more than one Collectorate. The only exception which may be admitted is Rutnagherry, where the Severndroog forests, being the only important Government reserves in the Collectorate, and at the same time contiguous to Colaba, may be managed by the Officer in charge of that District. In the two richest Collectorates, as far as forests are concerned (Canara and Tanna), there are two Officers in each, and this arrangement should be maintained. These remarks relate only to the 13 Districts enumerated at the outset of this report: in Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapoor and Kulladghee, forest matters had better for the present remain entirely in the hands of the Collectors, with the cooperation of the Conservator of Forests. Eventually, when a number of efficiently trained subordinates are available, it will probably be useful to place some of the best Inspectors at the disposal of the Collectors in these Districts.

At present there are nine District Forest Officers. I propose 14, so as to provide two for Tanna and two for Canara, as at present; Colaba and Severndroog talooka of Rutnagherry remaining for the present under the control of one Officer. The cost of these proposals will be discussed further on.

41. Secondly, I suggest to divide the forests of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sindh) into two great Divisions, each of which should be in charge of a Conservator. It has already been admitted that one Conservator cannot possibly exercise an efficient and detailed supervision over the forest business of the whole country: he could not visit all his forest ranges once a year, unless he limited his visits to the outskirts of the forests which would be a useless procedure. The extent of country is too large, and one Officer cannot possibly do justice to the charge.

The orders of Government* placing Captain Peyton in independent charge of the Canara forests have already effected the Division of the forests; it, therefore, only remains for me to discuss the limits that should be assigned to the two charges.

42. The most important forests in Bombay proper are those of Canara; their wealth in valuable timber is immense; the demand for it has of late years been increasing steadily, and the forest revenue from that Collectorate alone has, during the last year 1869-70, amounted to one-half of the entire forest revenue of the Bombay Presidency. At the same time the forests of Belgaum and Dharwar are contiguous to those of Canara; the control of the forests in these three Collectorates should form the charge of one Officer, and Kulladghee should be added to it. Eventually the Southern Forest Division may be extended so as to comprise Sattara, Poona and Rutnagherry also. But at the outset the work of the Conservator in charge of this Division should be mainly devoted to the Canara forests, and it does not appear desirable at present to take up his time by adding the extensive, but comparatively poor jungles of Poona and Sattara.

I am, therefore, of opinion that there should be two Conservators, one for the four southern Collectorates already named, the other for the remaining Districts. In point of revenue the Southern Division will probably be the more important, although the Northern Division will be more extensive. Each Conservator should be independent of the other: he should prepare the Forest Budget of his Division, and should correspond with Government direct.

43. I will now proceed to consider the relative position of the Collector, the Conservator, and the District Forest Officers.

The District Forest Officer should, in my opinion, be the Assistant to the Collector for all forest business; in ordinary cases he will receive all his orders from the Collector, and he should be directly responsible to that Officer.

At the same time the general control of all forest business must rest with the Conservator, subject to the orders of Government. All forest business that comes before Government, or the Revenue Commissioners, will ordinarily be referred to him for his opinion, and he will be kept informed of all orders issued on forest matters. It will be his duty periodically to inspect the different forest ranges, to examine the work of any Forest Officer whenever he may deem it necessary, and to call for all needful reports and returns. The Conservator will, as a rule, take the initiative in all forest matters, but all his orders and other communications to District Forest Officers must be sent through the Collector. Collectors should not have the power to modify the Conservator's orders. Should the Collector object, he would return the Conservator's communication with his remarks, and any difference of opinion between them would then be referred to higher authority. It should be decided whether in such cases the final decision should rest with the Revenue Commissioner, or whether all important differences between Collector and Conservator should go to Government.

44. Frequently the Conservator will give orders to his subordinate Officers verbally on the spot in the forests, or elsewhere. Such cases are unavoidable; in fact, an active Conservator will do most of his work in this manner; and the practice of arranging on the spot what has to be done should, by all means, be encouraged. The substance of such verbal orders should invariably be reduced to writing, and should, by the Conservator, be communicated to the Collector for his approval.

45. Assistant Collectors should not exercise any control or issue orders in forest matters; the District Forest Officer should alone be held responsible for all forest business in the Collectorate, and no orders on forest business should be issued by the Collector to any other official. All public forest lands, whether brushwood, babool, kooruns, or high timber forest, should, without any exception, be placed under the control of the District Forest Officer.

It appears necessary that all reports and other communications, except on trivial matters from the District Forest Officer to the Collector, should be sent on to the Conservator (original or copy), and that the same be done with all orders and other communications on forest matters issued from the Collector's Office. It is essential that the Conservator should be kept informed of all that passes between the Collector and the District Forest Officer, and, whenever practicable, the Collector should consult the Conservator on all matters of a professional nature.

Under this system the District Forest Officer will, it is true, be under two masters, the Conservator and the Collector, but as he will receive his orders only through the Collector, this will not create any inconvenience.

46. Business under the arrangements here proposed will, I believe, be much facilitated by insisting on a regular annual plan of operations which should be prepared at the commencement of the monsoon, say in June or July, for the ensuing working season. It would not be necessary to prepare such a plan for the whole financial year. What is wanted is that all the work to be done in each forest range during one season should be well considered and arranged beforehand, so that any needful sanction may be obtained in due time, and all other arrangements may be made. This plan of operations should comprise all that has to be done in timber works, in planting, road-making, and other work for the improvement of the forests. The extent of cuttings and the localities where cuttings should be made should be indicated, and estimates of roads and other works which admit of estimate should be added. This report would be submitted to the Collector, who would send it on to the Conservator with his remarks. The Conservator would obtain the sanction of Government to such items as may exceed his competency, and would then finally approve of the plan of operations, or in case of any difference between him and the Collector would refer the matter for the decision of the Revenue Commissioner.

Once arranged and approved, the provisions of this plan of operations should guide the work of the season as far as circumstances may permit, and without the Conservator's consent the Collector should give no orders that would not be in accordance with its provisions.

I lay great stress upon this proposal, although I anticipate the objections that may be raised against it. It will be said to be good in theory, but to break down in practice. But something of the kind must be adopted if it is intended to introduce system and regularity into the work of the Department.

Indeed, eventually we must go much further, and we must lay down for each forest range the general system and rules of rotation under which it shall be worked for a series of years; but this is a matter for future consideration.

47. When the re-organization of the Forest Department in 1862 was made, the principle intended to be carried out was, I believe, to divide the business of the Forest Department

into two branches,—one, the executive branch, comprising the control of establishments, sales and accounts, being under the Collector, the other, the scientific or professional branch, under the Conservator of Forests.

This division of subjects was, however, never carried out, and I do not see how it can be maintained in practice.

Nevertheless, there are certain subjects regarding which Government will naturally hold the Conservator specially responsible, and there are others in which the authority of the Collector must be paramount.

A clear separation of duties cannot, however, be attempted, and nothing like a rigid line can be drawn between the authority in forest matters of these two Officers. The best plan will be to state those subjects regarding which the Conservator should be held specially responsible.

48. First of all, I think that the Conservator should be held specially responsible for the economical working of the Department.

He must be expected to possess a detailed knowledge of the work in all its branches, of the localities where and the circumstances under which it is conducted, and it will be his interest, more than that of anybody else, to enforce an economical working without impairing the efficiency of the Department.

With the present arrangements regarding the provision of funds, and the rendering of the forest accounts, I do not suggest any interference. I understand that, after the Budget allotment to the different Budget heads and Forest Divisions has been made by Government, it rests with the Collector to provide the needful funds for the expenditure of the Department within the limits of the Budget allotment. As a rule, all payments for establishments, as well as working charges, are made by the Mamlutdars of Talookas, and the money does not pass through the hands of Forest Officers. There are unavoidable exceptions, such as outlay for daily labour on plantations or other work. For these purposes a permanent advance is placed at the disposal of Forest Officers whenever necessary.

In the same manner all forest revenue is paid direct into District or Talooka Treasuries, special cases excepted, such as petty sales when the amounts are realized and sent to the Treasury by Forest Officers.

The result is that, in this portion of the Bombay Presidency, Forest Officers have, as a rule, no money transactions on account of Government, and render no accounts, the Mamlutdars being the agents of the Forest Department for all money transactions.

This system has the great advantage of relieving Forest Officers from all money responsibility and from all business connected with accounts. Their movements are not hampered by an excess of Office work, and they have ample time to attend to their out-door work in the forests. I understand that the system works satisfactorily, and would not recommend any change.

49. But it is desirable that the Conservator should be kept informed of all details of both receipts and charges on account of the Forest Department. As regards charges, the

* Originals being sent to the Accountant General.

Conservator receives from each Collector's Office copies of monthly contingent bills,* which comprise the whole working charges of the Department. These are scrutinized by him, and admitted where unobjectionable. Items objected to by him are referred back for explanation, and the bills, with the Conservator's final remarks, are sent on to the Accountant General, who, if he concurs, gives effect to the retrenchments made by that Officer. No working charges that have not been either specifically sanctioned by Government, or admitted by the Conservator, should be entered under "Forests" in the books of the Accountant General. Travelling allowances of Officers and Subordinates are subject to pre-audit by the Conservator, and are only cashed after having been passed by him. All this may remain unchanged, save any alterations in the forms of the bills that may hereafter be deemed desirable. But, in addition, the Conservator should be furnished from each Collectorate with a full and detailed statement of the revenue realized during the month, and the District Forest Officer should submit to him, through the Collector, a detailed monthly stock account, showing all operations of felling and cutting in the forest, as well as the receipts and disposals of timber, wood, bamboos and other stock at depôts. The forms of these returns can be settled hereafter when orders have been passed on the general question.

The information here proposed to be furnished to the Conservator will enable him to exercise a more complete control over the financial business of the Forest Department than he can do at present.

50. It now remains to say a few words concerning the power of sanctioning charges. No remarks are needed with regard to permanent establishments, or to larger works, which require the sanction of Government. Nor need anything be said concerning the transfer of Budget allotments.

The Conservator's sanction is at present required for all contracts, and this provision should be maintained. Special works up to Rs. 500 are, I understand, sanctioned by the

Collector with the Conservator's consent, and it will probably be useful to continue this or a similar arrangement. Temporary establishments employed in working the forests are, I am informed, sanctioned by the Conservator, and cannot be entertained without his permission. Their cost is charged in the contingent bills of the Department, and considering the nature of the work, the maintenance to a certain extent of temporary establishments appears unavoidable, and the Conservator is more likely to be able to judge of their necessity than another Officer. In all these matters I do not propose any change. Items exceeding the authority of the Collector and Conservator have hitherto, up to a certain limit, been subject to sanction by the Revenue Commissioner, and there seems no necessity for proposing any change in this respect. In financial matters then it is proposed that the present arrangements regarding the sanction of charges and the provision of funds should remain unchanged, that the Conservator should retain the post-audit of all working and the pre-audit of certain establishment charges, and that he should be furnished with full information concerning the receipts, expenditure and stock transactions of the Department.

51. Secondly, the Conservator's responsibility should be defined with reference to the growing material in the forests and the disposal of its produce. The capital value of the Government forest domains consists of two great items—the land, and the forest with which it is stocked. The Conservator should be held responsible that the productiveness of the forest is not impaired, but increased and improved if possible, and that the annual produce of the forests is turned to the best possible account, so as to secure the largest outturn of material and the highest revenue compatible with the maintenance and improvement of the forests. It will be his work to lay down for each forest range the principles and rules by which the operations of felling, thinning and planting will be regulated. Eventually, when the needful data are available, it will be desirable to frame systematic working plans for those forest ranges that are of sufficient extent and importance to require it. They should then be divided into blocks or working divisions: the normal annual yield of the range, and the order in which the blocks should be worked in a regular rotation, should be determined. The preparation of these rules and plans for the different forest ranges will be a work of time; meanwhile, the Conservator will be able, to a certain extent, to regulate the working of the forests by means of the annual plans of operations, the preparation of which was suggested above.

52. The arrangements regarding the disposal of the forest produce, whether by sale at depôts, by granting leases, permits, licenses, or otherwise, should be made by the Conservator in consultation with the Collector of the District. In these arrangements many questions are involved, which affect materially the interests of the population in the vicinity of the forests.

Application for timber required for works built from Local Funds, or other local purposes, should be dealt with in the same manner as sales of timber to private individuals or public Departments. All extensive cuttings for such purposes should be provided for in the regular plan of operations. In cases of unforeseen and extraordinary requirements, the Collector should, in the first instance, make a reference to the Conservator.

53. Free grants of timber have hitherto, within the limits fixed by Government, been made by the Collector. Grants exceeding Rs. 40 in value require the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, and all grants to dhurmasallas, religious buildings, and the like, are submitted to Government.

The great point to look to in this respect is, that these grants shall not interfere with the established plan of operations. If the separation of imperial reserves and village forests had been carried out in all Districts, it would be well to provide that, as a rule, all timber granted free should be cut in the village forests, or in the lands excluded from the reserve. But, with the exception of part of Poona, Surat, Tanna and Colaba, no demarcation has yet been made, and, as explained above, it will have to be considered whether the demarcation effected in those Districts can, in all cases, be maintained.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, these grants must be met from such parts of the public forests as have been assigned for cutting in the plan of operations, and it will be the duty of the Forest Officers to make the needful arrangements. Free grants sanctioned by Government, or the Revenue Commissioner, should, I think, be referred to the Conservator for the issue of needful orders, whereas those sanctioned by the Collector would go to the District Forest Officer, the needful information being communicated to the Conservator.

54. The right to collect minor forest produce and to graze cattle is, I understand, in most Districts leased annually by the Mamlutdars under the Collector's orders. In those Government forests which are in charge of the Forest Department, the amounts realized should certainly be credited as forest revenue, and it is for consideration whether, in certain forest tracts, it will not be preferable to have these matters managed through the agency of the Forest Department. In certain forest ranges it will be necessary, from time to time, to close against cattle those blocks in which cuttings have been going on, and in such cases the grazing leases should be in the hands of the Forest Department.

55. Finally, I am of opinion that the responsibility of the Conservator should be clearly defined with regard to the subordinate Forest establishments.

In Bombay, as elsewhere, there are three great classes of Forest Officers under the Conservator of Forests—

I.—*Officers of the Controlling Establishment or District Officers.*—They will mostly be gazetted Officers, and their appointment and promotion will rest with Government.

II.—*Executive Forest Officers.*—Under the existing organization, these Officers are styled Inspectors; in most cases they have charge of the Government forests in one talooka. Eventually the executive management of the forests should entirely be in their hands under the control of the District Forest Officers. This, however, will require a better supply of experienced and trustworthy Officers of this class than is available at present. Store-keepers and other Officers in charge of Government depôts would range in this class.

III.—*Protective Establishments.*—To this class belong Foresters, Forest Watchers, Patrols and others, who are mainly employed for the protection of forests, timber depôts, or other Government property.

56. It seems to me that the Conservators of the two Divisions will have no more important task before them than to place the establishments of the two last-named classes upon a thoroughly efficient footing, and this can only be effected by selecting the men with due care, making them distinctly responsible for well-defined duties and charges, and by holding out to them reasonable chances of promotion within the Department.

It will, in my opinion, be necessary in each Division to establish a general classified list for all Inspectors and other Forest Officers of the Executive Establishment. Transfers on promotion from one Collectorate to another may not in all cases be practicable or desirable, but a general divisional list will give more opportunities of rewarding merit by promotion than if these appointments are sanctioned separately for each Collectorate. Forest service in this country should gradually become a distinct profession for which men should be specially trained and prepared. The appointment and promotion of Forest Officers of the two lower classes should, in my opinion, rest with the Conservator of Forests, and as all orders passed by the Conservator will be sent through the Collector, that Officer will have ample opportunities of guarding against the selection of unsuitable men with whose antecedents he may be more familiar than the Conservator. If it is intended to have an efficient Forest Establishment, these Forest Officers should be selected with regard to their fitness for the special work for which they are required, and for this the Conservator must be held responsible.

57. The responsibility of Conservators has thus been defined with regard to three important branches of the forest business—financial matters, the maintenance, improvement and proper utilization of the growing stock in the forests, and the efficiency of the Subordinate Forest Establishments.

Regarding the protection of the forests, that is the maintenance of the forest area guarding against alienations and encroachments, and prevention of injury to the forests, it will, under the existing state of things, not be practicable to fix the main responsibility upon the Conservator. Where the Government forests consist of a large number of small plots of land, scattered all over the District, their protection must mainly be entrusted to the village Officers. Where, on the other hand, a limited number of large blocks have been demarcated as Government forests, there special local Forest Officers can be employed for that purpose. It is manifest that in some Districts the responsibility in this respect will rest more with the Collector, in others with the Conservator of Forests.

But it may be useful at once to provide, as already suggested in a previous para. of this report, with reference to those Districts where the Revenue Survey has been introduced, that no land clothed with trees, or likely to be included within forest limits, shall be given out for cultivation or alienated without a report on it by the District Forest Officer and the command of the Conservator, subject to appeal to the Revenue Commissioner. This should be made specially applicable to all Districts, whether the Revenue Survey has been introduced or not.

58. The last subject which I propose to discuss in this report relates to the establishments by which the work sketched out is to be undertaken.

Regarding the revision of the Subordinate Establishments, a separate report will be submitted. It may suffice here to state that the different classes of Foresters should probably range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and Inspectors from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

The recruiting of the class of Foresters requires no special arrangements: it is different with the class of Inspectors. A few vacancies only among Inspectors are likely to be filled by the promotion of Foresters, who are generally illiterate men; as to the rest, all I desire to say is that, as much as possible, no person should be appointed to the post of Inspector who is not practically acquainted with the work of the Department, and whose character has not previously been tested.

My consultations with Captain Peyton and Mr. Shuttleworth in this respect have resulted in the following recommendation:—

Six Apprentices should be sanctioned, four for the Northern and two for the Southern Division. There should be two classes on Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per mensem. Candidates should have passed the examination for admission into the public service, and they should be between 16 and 20 years of age. All should first enter in the second class, should be promoted to the first after one year's approved service, and should then be eligible for promotion on the occurrence of a vacancy among Inspectors. During their apprenticeship they should be placed under efficient and experienced Inspectors, who should be specially selected for this duty by the Conservator. The total outlay on account of these Apprentices would amount to Rs. 90 per mensem, or Rs. 1,080 annually. This proposal is made here as it relates to a general question, but the amount will be included in the report on the Subordinate Establishments.

59. With regard to the revision of the Controlling Establishments, I have already in a previous communication (No. 43, dated 15th February 1869), suggested the expediency of assimilating the classes and grades of the superior Forest Officers in Bombay to the scale sanctioned for the Provinces under the Government of India, and I think it would be an advantage if this suggestion were now adopted. If that is the case, then the Officers of this branch of the Department under the Conservator will be classified in three great classes—Deputy Conservators on Rs. 500, 700, and 900 per mensem; Assistant Conservators on Rs. 250, 350, and 450 per mensem; and Sub-Assistants, of whom it will probably be desirable to make two grades, on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 per mensem. Officers of the last-named class do not belong to the Controlling Establishment in the Provinces under the Government of India, but, as suggested in my previous communication, they had better in this Presidency be included.

The number of Officers in each of the three classes of Deputies, Assistants, Sub-Assistants, would be fixed, and promotions from class to class would be determined, by the occurrence of vacancies, but promotion from grade to grade within each class would be regulated by the rules of August 1869, circulated with Public Works Department Circular No. 21 F, dated 8th October 1869. In Bombay, as in the Provinces under the Government of India, there are Officers whose present rate of pay is intermediate between the rate of two grades. The introduction of the new classification in the Provinces under the Government of India gave no immediate promotion. Those Officers whose pay was intermediate between that of two fixed grades were gazetted in the grade whose salary was next below that which they were drawing. The only exception made was in the case of an Assistant Conservator in the North-West Provinces, whose pay was Rs. 200, but who was classed as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd grade. If the same principles are followed in this Presidency, then the classification of existing appointments will stand as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1 Conservator	Pay 1,000	IV. Class Pay 1,000	
Canara, Balaghat Division, Depy. Conservr. ...	600	Depy. Conservator III. Grade ..	600
Ditto Payenghat	500	" " " "	500
Kaira, (Punch Mahals)	"		
Surat and Dangs	400	Assistant " II. " "	400
Tanna	400	" " " "	400
Poona and Sattara	400	" " " "	400
Nassick and Nuggur	300	III. " "	300
Dharwar and Belgaum	250	" " " "	250
Colaba and Rutnagherry	200	" " " "	200
Tanna ... Sub-Deputy Conservator	150	Sub-Asstt. " "	150
Total 10 Officers 4,200		Total ... 4,200	

60. This would be the present Controlling Establishment under the new classification, on the supposition that the travelling allowances of these Officers will continue as at present. The Conservator now draws a consolidated monthly allowance of Rs. 250, Deputy Conservators draw Rs. 200 throughout the year, and the Sub-Deputy Conservator draws Rs. 1-4-0 per diem when in camp. Forest Officers under the Government of India draw daily allowances of Rs. 6 for a Conservator, Rs. 5 for a Deputy and Rs. 4 for an Assistant Conservator. These rates are much lower to Forest Officers in the Bombay Presidency, as will be seen from the following comparison, which is based upon the assumption that Forest Officers are generally in camp for eight months of the year:—

	With daily allowances.	With monthly allowances.
	Rs.	Rs.
Conservator ...	1,440 annually.	3,000 annually.
Deputy do. ...	1,200 "	2,400 "
Assistant do. ...	960 "	2,400 "

It will have to be decided whether the travelling allowances of Forest Officers in this Presidency should continue consolidated, or whether daily allowances should be adopted instead. If the latter, it would be necessary considerably to increase the Government of India rates in order to meet the much higher cost of travelling in this Presidency.

It is a matter of the greatest importance that Forest Officers should be enabled to maintain efficient Travelling Establishments, so as to move about rapidly, and while out in the forests to have the needful shelter and comfort.

Present incumbents would, I suppose, under all circumstances retain their travelling allowances. If they were reduced, it would be necessary to increase their pay to make up for the difference, which would be inconvenient.

61. If these suggestions are accepted, then the present cost of the Controlling Establishment (salaries only) will be Rs. 4,200 per mensem, as detailed above: the Officers will, however, if the rules of August 1869 are made applicable to this Presidency, be eligible for promotion to the higher grades in their class under the conditions laid down in those rules. Eventually, therefore, the average cost of the present Controlling Establishment will stand as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Conservator	1,000
2 Deputy Conservators, at Rs. 700	1,400
6 Assistant do. at " 350	2,100
1 Sub-Assst Conservator, at " 175	175
10 Officers	Total ... 4,675

62. This is the present establishment arranged according to the classification adopted by the Government of India. But this establishment is utterly insufficient for a satisfactory management of the forests in this part of the Bombay Presidency. It has been above explained that there must be one District Forest Officer for each Collectorate: the whole of the suggestions of the present report are based upon the assumption that this will be sanctioned, and, as far as I can judge, it will not be practicable to manage the forests in a satisfactory manner under any other arrangement. There are 17 Collectorates; for four of these I do not propose any special provision at present, not that it would not be desirable to give some professional assistance to the Collectors for the management of the babool kooruns and waste lands in those Districts. As explained above, I have no doubt that eventually District Forest Officers will be required for those Districts as well as for the others, and that the revenue will be forthcoming to defray the cost of establishments. But at the outset the two Conservators will have more work on their hands than they will be able to accomplish, and it will be some time before they will have trained Officers available to place them at the disposal of Collectors in all Districts. Under these circumstances I think that proposals for forest establishments in these Collectorates had better be deferred for the present.

In Canara there are two District Forest Officers. This must be maintained; one Officer cannot possibly attend to the work in the whole Collectorate. In Tanna also two Officers are sanctioned and required.

63. For the four principal Collectorates—Canara, Tanna, Colaba, with Rutnagherry—and Khandeish with the leased Dang forests, which, in another communication, it has been proposed to form into one charge, there should, if possible, be four Deputy Conservators. I will limit my proposals to three, in order somewhat to reduce the cost. Of the other Collectorates there are two, the forests of which are as yet of no great importance in revenue point of view—Sattara and the Punch Mahals. These charges may ordinarily be filled by Sub-Assistant Conservators, as soon as the demarcation of the forests in these Districts shall have been completed. While the demarcation is going on, however these Districts should be in charge of superior Officers, and the Sub-Assistants must, meanwhile, be employed elsewhere.

The second Officer in Tanna may, as is the case at present, be a Sub-Assistant Conservator. Under these circumstances, I would propose 8 Assistant and 3 Sub-Assistant Conservators, making a total of 14 District Forest Officers.

The posts of Sub-Assistant Conservators should ordinarily be filled by Natives of the country. Eventually these appointments will be available for the promotion of deserving Inspectors, and efficient Sub-Assistants should, as a matter of course, be eligible for promotion to Assistant Conservators. Something will have to be settled regarding the travelling allowances of Sub-Assistants. The Sub-Deputy in Tanna draws a daily allowance of Rs. 1-4, which is hardly sufficient for a District Forest Officer. Under the Government of India those Officers are allowed four-tenths of their pay while absent on duty from head-quarters, which would be more favourable if the two grades here proposed of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 are adopted.

64. It remains now to notice the pay of the two Conservators whom it is proposed to place in charge of the two Divisions of the forests. The rate sanctioned for the Conservator is Rs. 1,000, with a consolidated monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 250. Under the Government of India there are four classes, on Rs. 1,000, 1,200, 1,400 and 1,600. But

the two higher classes have not yet been filled up. The two Conservators in Bombay should begin in the lowest class, but it is for consideration whether some prospects of promotion in their own Presidency should not be held out to them. In the following Statement I will enter their pay at Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

65. If these proposals are accepted, the following will be the new appointments which will have to be filled up. Assuming that Captain Peyton is appointed Conservator, there will be two Deputy, two Assistant and two Sub-Assistant Conservators. I trust I may be pardoned for stating that in my opinion it would be highly advantageous if some of these additional appointments could be filled by the selection of Officers from the Revenue Survey Department; or of young Civilians, who have had some experience in revenue work, and who have a taste for jungle life. Civilians may not probably remain long in the Department, as the prospects in their own line are very much more favourable, but it might be arranged that they should at least remain five years if required. At the present time I do not know of any measure more likely to benefit the Department in Bombay, unless perhaps the introduction from elsewhere of experienced Forest Officers, which is impracticable, as the men are not available. Officers of the Revenue and of the Revenue Survey Department have the advantage of being acquainted with the country and with the people, with all matters relating to the tenure of land, the cultivation of the country, and public business generally. They may reasonably be expected to make themselves familiar with the work of the Forest Department in a shorter time than outsiders, who have no special preparation; and if the right people are selected, I have no doubt that the introduction of a few Civilians and Officers of the Revenue Survey Department will serve to promote an efficient administration of the forests.

The most important work on hand now is the demarcation of the forests, and the assistance of the Officers alluded to will, I believe, be found specially useful for these operations.

66. There are one or two other proposals which I should wish to bring forward, but which I have decided to keep back on account of their cost. In addition to the regular District Forest Officers, a few Officers will, I believe, eventually be needed specially for the work of demarcation. No supernumeraries are provided in the present proposals: hereafter there ought, I think, to be one or two to guard against interruption of the work by casualties or sickness. These supernumeraries should be junior Officers serving their apprenticeship in the Department.

These suggestions, however, I have set aside, and have limited the present proposals to what I consider to be urgently necessary, in order to place the administration of these splendid and extensive forest lands upon a satisfactory footing.

67. The total cost of the Officers of the Controlling Establishment as now proposed will be as follows:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
2 Conservators, at Rs. 1,000 each	2,000
3 Deputy Conservators " 700 " ...	2,100
8 Assistant " " 350 " ...	2,800
3 Sub-Assistant " " 175 " ...	525
Total	7,425
Total 16 Officers.	

The aggregate of the present scale under the new classification will be Rs. 4,675, difference Rs. 2,750 per mensem, or Rs. 33,000 annually; and the total of the existing scale is Rs. 4,200, difference Rs. 3,425 per mensem, or Rs. 41,100 annually.

This is without travelling allowances and additional Office Establishments. Assuming that the present consolidated allowances are maintained, we have—

	Rs.
2 Conservators, at Rs. 250 per mensem	500
11 Deputy and Assistant Conservators, at Rs. 200	2,200
Total	2,700

against Rs. 1,850* per mensem, which is the present rate, or an increase of Rs. 850 per mensem, or Rs. 10,200 annually. The cost of the additional Office Establishments will partly be met by savings in other Subordinate Establishments, and will not involve any considerable increase of charge.

	Rs.
* 1 Conservator	250
8 Deputy Conservators	1,600
	1,850

68. The ultimate total increase on account of the salaries of the Controlling and Subordinate Establishments will be within Rs. 50,000 annually, but this sum will only be worked up to gradually; and it appears to me certain that this increased charge will be more than covered by the growth of the revenue from these forests.

The financial prospects of the Bombay forests are, in my opinion, exceedingly promising—

		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	...	6,54,700	4,09,600	2,45,100
1868-69	...	9,65,700	4,86,200	4,79,500
1869-70	...	10,03,800	4,08,600	5,95,200

69. The large and steady increase in the revenue is, as far as I can judge, mainly due to the increasing wealth of the country, and the daily increasing demand for forest produce. In Canara, for instance, not many years ago, the principal export of timber was towards the Coast; now the demand in that direction is small, compared with the requirements of the fertile plains to the east. The leased Dangs of Khandeish acquired their importance 30 years ago by furnishing material for the Dockyard and Public Departments at Bombay; now the export is more considerable in the direction of Khandeish and Nassick, and this trade, which is of comparatively recent origin, promises to be of great and permanent importance.

70. Large tracts of wood-land have, it is true, been alienated, but extensive forests, rich in most valuable material, remain, and these forests are not, as in many other Provinces, in places difficult of access and distant from a market, but, as a rule, the market is near, prices are rising, and in many forests every stick is saleable.

As far as forest matters are concerned, I do not know any Province in India as favourably situated as this portion of the Bombay Presidency. What is wanted is careful selection and demarcation of those forests which are to form the permanent domain of the State, efficient protection, roads wherever practicable, and a well-considered plan of operations for each forest range.

71. I do not now recommend the introduction into this Presidency of professional Forest Officers; their services would doubtless be highly beneficial, but there are many other things to be done, the importance of which is more urgent. Sufficient and competent supervision must, however, be provided, otherwise it will be impossible to improve and utilize this splendid public property as it ought to be.

72. The proposals for the increase of the Controlling Establishment are moderate, when compared with what has been sanctioned for other Provinces. The following figures show the amounts expended on salaries in Bombay, Madras, the North-West Provinces and Burmah in 1868-69, placed side by side with the receipts and charges during that year, and the number of superior Officers in each Province:—

1868-69.		RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SALARIES.	CONSERVATORS.	DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.	ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Bombay	1868-69	9,65,700	4,86,200	1,20,882	1	2	0	Sanctioned scale.
"	1869-70	10,03,800	4,08,600	...	2	3	8	Now proposed.
Madras	1868-69	3,91,200	2,70,500	1,18,480	1	5	6	Sanctioned scale.
North Western Provinces...	1868-69	6,53,100	4,11,800	80,017	1	3	6	"
Burmah	1868-69	8,16,200	4,22,200	85,592	1	3	9	"

Forest administration in the other Provinces, besides those mentioned, is not yet sufficiently settled to admit of a useful comparison.

The only extraordinary item in the new proposals for the Bombay Presidency is the appointment of two Conservators. But the present net revenue of Bombay is considerably higher than that of Madras and the North-West Provinces taken together, and, as explained above, the enormous extent of country demands the separation of the forest into two Divisions.

No. 203, dated 18th June, 1870.

From—Mr. D. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests,

To—Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, in the Revenue Dept.

In continuation of my letter No. 203 of to-day's date, I have now the honour to submit the following remarks concerning the revision of the Subordinate Forest Establishments in the different Collectorates.

In my previous communication I have already explained that the only large increase which I deem it expedient to propose at present in the Forest Establishments of this Presidency relates to the Officers of the Controlling Establishments. My present proposals with regard to the subordinate branch of the Department have been so framed as to involve a comparatively small increase. The revision, therefore, is mainly a re-distribution of these establishments. A detailed statement of the establishments now proposed accompanies this report.

2. The main features of these proposals are as follows:—

1.—Provision has been made for an Office Establishment for the Conservator of the Southern Division.

2.—Provision has been made for Office Establishments in those Collectorates for which hitherto no District Forest Officer has been allowed, viz., the Punch Mahals, Ahmednuggur, Nassick, Sattara, and Dharwar.

3.—A classified list of Inspectors or Forest Rangers has been established, one for the Northern, and one for the Southern Division.

With the Inspectors will rank the Store-keepers at timber depôts, and the classes and numbers proposed will stand as follows:—

Inspectors or Forest Rangers.	Southern Division.	Northern Division.
I class on Rs. 100	1	...
II " " 80	1	5
III " " 60	1	10
IV " " 50	5	10
V " " 40	9	22
VI " " 30	6	1
VII " " 20	...	...
Total	24	48

4.—A small number of Apprentices have been provided in order to secure a supply of practically trained men for the class of Inspectors. Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, first started, I believe, the idea of Forest Apprentices in this Presidency, and the present proposals are merely an amplification of his scheme. Two classes are suggested on Rs. 20 and 10 as follows:—

	Per mensem.	Rs.
Southern Division 2, on an average pay of Rs. 15	...	30
Northern Division 4, " " " " 15	...	60
Total	...	90

The classified list of Inspectors proposed should, I think, be sanctioned divisionally, so as to make it possible, if needful, to promote a man without transferring him to another Collectorate.

5.—Several additional grades of Foresters are proposed in order to give more prospects of promotion to men of this class. There will altogether be 332 Foresters, graded as follows:—

	Per mensem.	Southern Division.	Northern Division.
1st grade on Rs. 15	...	...	3
2nd " " 12	...	25	3
3rd " " 10	...	7	31
4th " " 9	...	40	...
5th " " 8	...	14	56
6th " " 7	...	27	126
Total	...	113	219

Havildars, Forest-watchers, and other men of similar position, will be included in the list of Foresters.

3. I beg now to submit a few remarks concerning the duties of Inspectors and Foresters.

Inspectors or Rangers should, in my opinion, eventually be entrusted with the executive management of limited forest ranges, under the control of the District Forest Officers. This arrangement, which I consider as very important, cannot of course take effect at once, but will, I trust, be introduced gradually. I have no doubt that eventually competent and trustworthy men of this class will be available in the different Districts, if due

care is taken in their first selection and subsequent promotion. Under existing circumstances it will, I believe, be convenient to arrange the charges of Inspectors in accordance with talookas. But when the demarcation of all Government forests in one District is completed, then the forest ranges will be formed independent of talookas.

4. The principal duties of Foresters will be the protection of the forests. My ideas in this respect are as follows:—Until the demarcation is completed, the forest numbers of each village must remain in charge of the village authorities, and the Foresters in each talooka under the orders of the Inspectors must be employed either on Nakas to guard important lines of export or to patrol in a regular manner the whole range, and thus to be a check on the village authorities.

As the demarcation progresses, each block, or in the case of small blocks, two or three blocks should, I think, be placed in charge of a resident in one of the nearest villages. He should guard the boundaries, go round the boundary lines once a month, repair the boundary marks, and be generally responsible for the protection of the forest.

5. As to remuneration, I am not in favour of the system of allowing to the Rukwaddar one-third of the profits which I find exists in some parts of the Poona and Colaba Districts. The proceeds of most forests are of two classes,—those which yield a regular annual revenue, such as grass, bamboos, and dry-wood; and cuttings of timber, which come once in 10, 20, or 30 years, according to the length of the rotation. The former class of receipts are generally small in comparison with those that come in long intervals. Now in cases of neglect of duty on the part of the Rukwaddar, how is it practicable to punish him by reducing his remuneration, the principal portion of which will, perhaps, fall due 20 years hence? By all means regulate the remuneration according to the yield of the forest, but endeavour to commute these fluctuating payments into an annual fixed sum, to be cut down or withheld in cases of neglect, and to be increased under certain rules for efficient service and for works of improvement, such as keeping out fires from the forest and the like. The periodical visits of inspection by the District Forest Officer will be the time when these payments should be made; and if these suggestions are accepted, the remuneration paid may, to a certain extent, be made to correspond to the results obtained. The share of the net proceeds now paid to Rukwaddars does not appear under Establishment, nor would I suggest that the annual remuneration of Resident Forester here proposed should be provided for in the sanctioned scale. I merely enter into these matters in order to explain why in the following proposals I have suggested in a few Collectorates a decrease in the number of Foresters. I am inclined to think that these men, who are not generally residents of the forest villages, had better be employed as patrols under the personal supervision of the Inspector, instead of being placed in charge of Sub-divisions of the forest ranges, and consequently a smaller number than had in some cases been proposed by the local authorities will be sufficient.

6. In connection with these remarks on the duties of Inspectors and Foresters, I desire here to state my opinion that there is no more important duty of these Officers than the regular and periodical circuit of the boundaries of the demarcated forests. The Inspector should, if possible, once a year, or once in two years, go round the boundary of each reserve in his charge, and the Foresters should from time to time be sent by him to do the same, and a formal report of each boundary inspection should be submitted to the Conservator through the District Forest Officer.

7. One remark of a general character remains. In some Districts,—Canara, Colaba, and Nassick,—Carcoons for forest duties are attached to the Mamlutdars and Mahalkuries of the principal forest talookas. In these Districts the revenue talooka officials have, I understand, much extraordinary business connected with forest management, and I have, therefore, retained these Carcoons in the scale as at present proposed.* Under existing arrangements, however, Mamlutdars have in all Collectorates, as far as I am aware, the duty of collecting the forest revenue, and of making disbursements under the Collector's authority on account of the Forest Department. This is part of their ordinary work as Revenue Officers, and does not, I understand, call for the employment of any additional establishment.

8. I will now proceed to review in succession the revision proposed for the different Collectorates, beginning with the Southern Division.

The aggregate amount sanctioned by the Government of India for Forest Establishments according to the data now before me is as follows:—

	Rs.
Pay of Conservator, Deputy Conservators, and Sub-Deputy Conservator	...
Travelling allowance of ditto	4,200
Pay of Subordinate Establishments	1,850
	6,943
Total	12,993

The aggregate amount of the existing scale is Rs. 12,784, which leaves Rs. 6,734 for Subordinate Establishments. In several Collectorates re-distributions of the Subordinate Establishments have been sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioners under authority of Bombay Government Resolution No. 1935, dated 8th May 1865. These revisions do not always appear to have been reported to the Government of India. In the following remarks I shall always quote the details of the existing scale.

	Rs.
* Deputy Conservator on Rs. 600 and Rs. 500	1,100
Travelling allowance	400
Subordinate Establishment	1,516
Total sanction	3,016

9. In Canara the sanctioned amount is Rs. 1,516,* and the cost of the existing establishment is Rs. 1,466, of which the following is a summary:—

	Rs.
Office	287
Forest	893
Depôt	286
Total	1,466

The present division of the Canara forests into Districts above and below Ghât is found to be inconvenient, and the result of my discussions with Captain Peyton has been the proposal to form a Northern and a Southern Division, the talookas being distributed as follows:—

Northern Division.

Hullial.
Yellapoor.
Carwar.

Southern Division.

Sircy.
Siddapoor.
Honore.
Coompta.

The details of the existing Office Establishment are—

	Rs.
2 Clerks, on Rs. 30	60
1 Carcoon, on " 20	20
1 " on " 18	18
3 Peons, on " 8	24
11 Carcoons, on " 15	165
Total	287

Under Forest Officers.

Under Mamlutdars and Mahalkuries.

Canara is, I believe, the most expensive District in this Presidency, and on account of the undoubted unhealthiness of its forests, it is difficult to retain the services of good Clerks and Carcoons. Captain Peyton proposed the following modification:—

	Rs.
2 Clerks, on Rs. 40 and Rs. 30	70
2 Carcoons, on Rs. 30 and Rs. 20	50
4 Peons, on " " " "	32
11 Carcoons under Mamlutdars, at Rs. 15	165
Total	317

This is moderate, and, considering the great importance of the Canara forests, should, I think, be sanctioned.

The following is the detail of the existing Forest Establishment:—

	Rs.
1 Overseer and Carcoon, on Rs. 60	60
2 Overseers, on " 40	80
5 " on " 30	150
1 Overseer, on " 25	25
1 " on " 18	18
Total	10
12 Foresters, on Rs. 12	144
2 " on " 10	20
24 " on " 9	216
30 " on " 6	180
Total	68
Total	893

After fully discussing the requirements of the Canara forests with Captain Peyton, I have come to the conclusion that it will be possible somewhat to reduce the number, but that the pay of both Inspectors and Foresters must be increased, and I propose the following arrangement:—

	Rs.
1 Inspector, Rs. 100	100
1 " " 80	80
1 " " 60	60
5 Inspectors, " 40	200
20 Foresters, " 12	240
40 " " 9	360
Total	1,040

There are seven talookas, one Inspector is wanted for each, and in addition one for the Soopa Petta. The proposed distribution of the Foresters need not here be explained. Considering the large resources of the Canara forests, and the large demand for all descriptions of bamboos and timber which appears to be steadily increasing, the addition proposed is extremely moderate.

† Sedasheghur.
Gungawally.
Codibag.

10. The present Dépôt Establishment provides for the care of the three Coast Dépôts,* and is as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Superintendent, Rs. 100	100
1 Store-keeper, " 100	100
1 Clerk, " 25	25
1 Measurer, " 25	25
2 Peons, at " 7	14
4 " at " 5½	22
Total	286

The transactions at these dépôts have not of

late years been very considerable. But they are of great importance, as the Bombay Dockyard and several Public Departments are supplied from that source. The Master Attendant of Carwar is the Superintendent of the Dépôt: he generally selects the timber indented for, and arranges for its shipment to Bombay. It is important that this duty should be performed efficiently, and I understand that Captain Parker requires the whole of the establishment sanctioned.

A new branch of business, the sale of fire-wood and timber of different descriptions, besides teak and black-wood, has commenced, and the transactions of the dépôt will, I feel sure, increase considerably. No reduction can, in my opinion, be effected.

But besides the Coast Dépôts there are a number of dépôts inland,† which are of very great and increasing importance. No permanent Officers are now in charge, and, instead of continuing the present temporary arrangements which are not satisfactory, it appears to me preferable to appoint permanently one Store-keeper and one Watcher for each dépôt. There should be two classes of Store-keepers, on Rs. 30 and Rs. 20, and the cost of this establishment will be as follows:—

	Rs.
3 Store-keepers, on Rs. 30	90
3 " on " 20	60
6 Watchers on " 8	48
Total	198

11. The following will be the cost of the revised establishment for the Canara forests:—

	Rs.
Office	317
Forests	1,040
Dépôts	484
Total	1,841

There is an increase of Rs. 325 monthly over the sanctioned scale, but this increase is insignificant if compared with the large and steady increase of the revenue from those forests. During the last five years the figures have been as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	2,69,954	2,35,447	34,507
1866-67	2,83,678	1,79,857	1,03,821
1867-68	2,99,596	1,49,695	1,58,901
1868-69	3,63,124	1,58,054	2,04,170
1869-70	5,09,602	1,37,591	3,72,011

Thus the receipts have nearly doubled during this period, while the charges have diminished. This is mainly due to—

1st.—Captain Peyton's excellent management of these forests since 1866.

2nd.—The enormous resources of these forests in teak, other kinds of wood and bamboos.

3rd.—The large and apparently steadily increasing demand for all kinds of forest produce from the rich plains to the eastward.

Under these circumstances, there ought, I think, to be no hesitation about accepting the increase proposed.

12. The amount sanctioned for the Dharwar forests is Rs. 286 per mensem, but there are now, I believe, references before the Government of India regarding a revision of this establishment. At present it stands at Rs. 322 per mensem, viz.:—

	Rs.
Office	198
Forest	124
Dépôts	124
Total	322

In his letter to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 1762, dated 10th January 1870, the Collector proposed a revised establishment as follows:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Office	97
Forest	390
Dépôts	124
Total	611

Hitherto the forests of Dharwar and Belgaum have been in charge of one Officer, and no separate Office Establishment was needed. Now it is proposed to have a separate Officer for each Collectorate, and a small Office Establishment is required. The following, I think, will suffice for the present:—

	Rs.
1 Clerk, Rs. 20	20
2 Peons, " 8	16
Total	36

The Collector proposes three Inspectors, which, I think, is necessary. There are four forest talookas,* and in two others, Nawalgaond and Hooblee, there are kooruns and low scrub on the hills which should be looked after.

As the Dharwar Inspectors will be included in the general list of Inspectors in the Southern Division, and as they will thus have a chance of promotion, I propose to class them all at Rs. 30 per mensem.

The Collector proposes 39 Foresters, on Rs. 12, 10 and 7 per mensem (including six Mukadums). I am inclined to think it preferable to have a smaller number of permanent

men of this class, and would suggest to retain the present number, which is 18, but to adopt the rates of pay proposed by the Collector. The Forest Establishment now suggested will thus stand as follows:—

3	Inspectors, on	Rs. 30	...	...	...	...	Rs.
2	Foresters, on	" 12	...	...	...	...	90
4	" on	" 10	...	...	...	...	24
12	" on	" 7	...	...	...	...	40
			...	...	...	...	84
Total							238

There are two wood depôts at Dharwar and Hooblee, for which the following establishment appears suitable:—

1	Store-keeper at	Rs. 30	...	...	...	...	Rs.
1	" "	20	...	...	...	...	30
2	Foresters	" 7	...	...	...	...	20
			...	...	...	...	14
Total							64

13. To recapitulate, the following Subordinate Establishment appears suitable for the Dharwar forests:—

									Per mensem.
									Rs.
Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Total									338

involving an increase over the sanctioned scale of Rs. 52 per mensem.

The receipts and charges of the Dharwar forests during the last five years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	17,108	7,046	10,062
1866-67	30,282	12,725	17,557
1867-68	32,789	19,784	13,005
1868-69	22,883	16,378	6,504
1869-70	46,635	28,537	18,098

The Dharwar forests form a belt about 90 miles long, and from 3 to 7 miles in width, skirting the eastern boundary of Canara; the material at present produced by them in wood and bamboos is smaller, and in every way inferior to that of the Canara forests, but this is counterbalanced by their vicinity to the market; and as soon as their demarcation has been completed, I expect they will improve greatly, as soil and climate are most favourable. They will, I believe, yield a considerable revenue in future. The establishment here proposed is only sufficient as a commencement: it will require increase hereafter.

14. The establishment sanctioned for Belgaum amounts to Rs. 383.* The present establishment costs Rs. 436, viz.:—

Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
							Total	436

* No. 121, dated 28th January 1870, from Collector, Belgaum, to Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

The last proposal for revision prepared by Mr. Hilliard,* and concurred in by the Collector, is as follows:—

Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Forest	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	87
									724
								Total	811

The Office Establishment may remain, the number of peons being reduced from 4 to 3, thus reducing its cost to Rs. 79 per mensem.

		Office.						Rs.
1 Clerk, on	Rs. 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
1 Carcoon, on	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3 Peons, at	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total								79

For the forests 3 Inspectors were proposed, which, I think, is necessary. the Bedee Talooka alone requires one man, and there are 5 other talookas with important Government forests.

The number of Foresters applied for is 81, at Rs. 12, 10, 8, and 7. I retain the rates, but reduce the number to 24, for reasons explained at the commencement of this report. The present number is 37. The following is the forest establishment now suggested:—

Forest.										Rs.
1	Inspector,	Rs. 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2	Inspectors,	" 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
3	Foresters,	" 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
3	"	" 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
8	"	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
10	"	" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Total										310

On visiting the forests of the Bedee Talooka, I found that they were to a great extent worked under the license system, and that timber and bamboo were cut and removed without sufficient control. Mr. Hilliard himself suggested a change, and the result of my discussions with the Forest Officers on the spot was that 3 Depôts† should be established, and that for the present the forests should be worked on Government account. This will necessitate the entertainment of depôt establishments as follows:—

† Lingunmat, Bedee, Khanapoor.

the Forest Officers on the spot was that 3 Depôts† should be established, and that for the present the forests should be worked on Government account. This will necessitate the entertainment of depôt establishments as follows:—

	Rs.	Depôt.							Rs.
1 Store-keeper,	Rs. 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
2 Store-keepers,	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
3 Foresters,	" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
6							Total	...	91

And this brings up the total of my present proposal to the following figure:—

										Per mensem.
										Rs.
Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
									Total	480

which entails an increase over the sanctioned scale of Rs. 97 per mensem. This I consider unavoidable. The Belgaum forests are very rich and extensive, and, though the demand is less than in the Dharwar forests, the prospects of the forest revenue are good. During the last five years the figures were as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	30,927	9,646	21,280
1866-67	11,221	11,940	Loss 689
1867-68	23,290	11,640	Surplus 13,650
1868-69	43,466	9,393	34,073
1869-70	22,882	4,085	18,797

15. For Sattara the sanctioned scale amounts to Rs. 273, without grain compensation. This is Rs. 93 per mensem, and a revised scale was called for by the Government of India,* the aggregate cost of which should not exceed Rs. 366 per mensem. The revision now suggested will be within this amount.

The present scale comprises a forest establishment costing Rs. 366. As a separate Officer has been proposed for the Sattara forests, a small Office on the scale proposed for Dharwar, and costing Rs. 36 per mensem, will be required. The forest talookas are six in number, and three Inspectors will be wanted, whose pay may be fixed at Rs. 30 per mensem. Havildars and Foresters are at present 37, on Rs. 10 and 6; I propose 24, on Rs. 10, 8, and 7. The rate of Rs. 6, I understand, is not sufficient to secure the services of good men. The establishment will then stand thus:—

	Office	Forest	Rs.
3 Inspectors, Rs. 30	...	...	36
4 Foresters, " 10	...	...	90
8 " " 8	...	...	40
12 " " 7	...	...	64
			84
Total	...	...	314

The receipts and charges on account of the Sattara forests have been as follows during the last five years:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	LOSS.
1865-66 ...	Rs. 2,005	Rs. 7,297	Rs. 5,292
1866-67 ...	8,051	13,810	5,759
1867-68 ...	...	...	Surplus
1868-69 ...	13,487	11,020	2,467
1869-70 ...	17,623	7,900	9,723
	20,041	10,760	9,279

The forests along the Ghâts are valuable, but difficult to work, and the teak forests further east are extensive, but poor. The growth of forest revenue in this Collectorate will be less rapid than in some of the other Districts.

16. The amount sanctioned for Poona is Rs. 639, and the present establishment costs Rs. 570.

The forests of Poona are very extensive, spread over eight talookas. Three of these† contain mixed forests near the Ghâts, and teak coppice wood further east. Hawalee and Poorundhur contain valuable teak coppice, and the remaining three‡ have principally babool kooruns, which are of great importance.

† Jooneir, Khied, Mawul.
‡ Patus, Indapor, Soroor.

The Collector's proposals aggregate Rs. 810, viz.:—

	Office	Forest	Rs.
...	...	...	117
...	...	...	693
Total	...	...	810

The Office Establishment should be somewhat improved: the present scale and that now suggested stand side by side as follows:—

	Present.	Proposed.
1 Clerk	Rs. 25	Rs. 35
1 Carcoon	20	25
4 Peons, at Rs. 8	32	3 at Rs. 8 24
	77	84

This will enable the Officer in charge of these forests to secure the services of superior Clerks without greatly increasing the cost of the Office.

The present scale has six Inspectors, on Rs. 45, 40, and 35 per mensem. The Collector proposes eight Inspectors, on Rs. 60, 55, 45, 40, and 35. I fully admit the necessity of securing and retaining the services of really good men of this class, and I agree with Mr. Wallinger that

there should be one supernumerary Inspector of a higher rank to hold sales, and to do other important work to which the District Forest Officer cannot himself attend, but I would deprecate the proposed division of the forests into an eastern and a western division, each in charge of a Head Inspector.

Forty-one Foresters, including Havildars, are proposed at Rs. 12, 11, 10, 9, 8 and 7 per mensem. I think their number can be reduced to 30; the existing number is 35, and my suggestions stand as follows:—

	Office.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35	...	...	35
1 Carcoon, " 25	...	...	25
3 Peons, " 8	...	...	24
			84
	Forest.		
1 Inspector, at Rs. 60	...	...	60
1 " " 50	...	...	50
2 Inspectors, " 40	...	...	80
3 " " 30	...	...	90
2 Foresters, " 12	...	...	24
4 " " 10	...	...	40
8 " " 8	...	...	64
16 " " 7	...	...	112
			520
Total	...	...	604

The receipts and charges of the Poona forests during the last five years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	LOSS.
1865-66 ...	Rs. 35,260	Rs. 42,616	Rs. 7,356
1866-67 ...	23,043	38,063	15,025
1867-68 ...	...	...	Surplus
1868-69 ...	78,050	42,197	35,853
1869-70 ...	69,927	42,302	27,625
	74,242	33,821	40,421

The greater portion of the pay of Conservator and his Establishment is included under the disbursements of the Poona Division, which would otherwise show a much larger surplus.

17. The three Collectorates of Nuggur, Nassick and Khandeish have been formed from the two old Collectorates of Nuggur and Khandeish: it will, therefore, be necessary to consider the sanctioned scale of the entire group, which stands as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Conservator	500	Nuggur ... 462
Subordinate Establishment	513	Khandeish ... 513*
Total	1,013	Total ... 975

The present scale of the forests in the Nuggur District as now defined, including the Akola Talooka, stands as follows:—

	Rs.
3 Havildars, at Rs. 8	24
10 Foresters, " 5	50
13	74
Add grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 2 per man	26
Total	100

A separate Officer having been proposed for this Collectorate, there must be a small Office Establishment, which may be fixed on the scale of Dharwar and Sattara, viz., at Rs. 36 per mensem.

The principal forest talookas are Akola and Sungumnair (teak). But in 9 other talookas there are babool, kooruns and brushwood on the hills. There are no Inspectors at present, but the Collector proposes 3, on Rs. 45, 40, and 35; 7 Havildars, at Rs. 10; and 12 Foresters, at Rs. 8 and 7. The total cost of the Establishment proposed is Rs. 319 per mensem.

My suggestions, which I have framed after discussing the requirements of these forests with the Conservator and Mr. Wallinger, stand as follows:—

				Per mensem.	
				Rs.	Rs.
Office	...	...	...	36	
		Forest.	...	—	36
3 Inspectors, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	90	
3 Foresters, " 10	...	...	...	30	
4 " " 8	...	...	...	32	
6 " " 7	...	...	...	42	
				—	194
Total				230	

18. The present scale of the Nassick forests is as follows:—

				Rs. Rs.	
				Office.	Forest.
1 Clerk, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	30	
1 Carcoon, " 20	...	...	...	20	
4 Peons, " 8	...	...	...	32	
4 Carcoons with Mamlutdars, at Rs. 12	...	...	...	48	
				—	130
1 Inspector, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	30	
5 Inspectors, " 20	...	...	...	100	
5 Havildars, " 8	...	...	...	40	
3 Foresters, " 7	...	...	...	21	
32 " " 5	...	...	...	160	
				—	351
40					
Total				481	

I understand that a portion of this Establishment receive grain compensation aggregating Rs. 106 monthly.

The following proposals for a revision have been drawn up by Mr. Paradise, and were concurred in by the Collector:—

				Rs.
3 Carcoons with Mamlutdars, at Rs. 15	...	...	...	45
7 Inspectors, at Rs. 50 & 30	...	...	...	270
5 Havildars, " 15	...	...	...	75
40 Foresters, " 7	...	...	...	280
Total				670

The Office Establishment of the District Forest Officer should, I think, be modified as follows:—

				Rs.
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35	...	...	...	35
1 Carcoon, " 20	...	...	...	20
3 Peons, " 8	...	...	...	24
Total				79

Of the Carcoons with the Mamlutdars I understand that one only is required for the Peint State, and that the others may be dispensed with.

The number of Inspectors must remain as at present: there are five talookas rich in valuable teak coppice wood—Abhona (Baglan), Dindoree, Nassick, Egutpoora, and the Peint State. Two Inspectors are in Peint, and should be maintained: the pay of the Inspector must, in my opinion, be raised. I understand that it is not possible to secure the services of good men for this work at Rs. 20 per mensem.

The number of Foresters, however, must be reduced from 40 to 26, the lowest rate of pay being Rs. 7 per mensem, which is the present rate, plus grain compensation.

The following will be the scale now proposed:—

				Rs.	Rs.
				79	
Office of District Forest Officer				15	
1 Carcoon for Peint Mamlutdar				—	94
					Forest.
6 Inspectors, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	180	
6 Foresters, " 10	...	...	...	60	
8 " " 8	...	...	...	64	
12 " " 7	...	...	...	84	
				—	388
Total				482	

19. In Khandeish the present scale is as follows:—

				Rs.	Rs.
				30	
Office.				20	
1 Clerk, at Rs. 30				—	50
1 Carcoon, " 20					
					Forest.
3 Inspectors, at Rs. 50	...	...	...	150	
1 Inspector, " 30	...	...	...	30	
3 Havildars, " 15	...	...	...	45	
15 Foresters, " 7	...	...	...	105	
				—	330
Total				380	

No proposals for a revision have been received from the Collector, and it appears best under these circumstances, as I have no personal knowledge of the forests of that Collectorate, except those in the Nowapoor District, to let the present scale stand, adding only three Peons for the District Forest Officer whom it is proposed to appoint to this charge.

The Establishment for this Collectorate will then stand as follows:—

				Rs.
Office	...	...	...	74
Forests	...	...	...	330
Total				404

The aggregate proposals of these three Collectorates will stand as follows:—

				Rs.
Nuggur	...	...	...	230
Nassick	...	...	...	482
Khandeish	...	...	...	404
Total				1,116

The sanctioned scale provides Rs. 975 for these Districts; if grain compensation, Rs. 132, is added, the total is Rs. 1,107, so that the real increase is insignificant. From what I have seen of Nassick, and from what I have been able to learn concerning the two other Collectorates, I consider that there are good prospects of an increasing revenue.

The forest receipts and charges cannot be given separate for these three Collectorates: the following are the aggregate figures of Khandeish and Ahmednuggur as they stood formerly:—

YEARS.		RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	...	67,922	46,687	21,235
1866-67	...	66,190	28,928	37,262
1867-68	...	68,377	46,743	21,634
1868-69	...	1,19,787	43,597	76,190
1869-70	...	96,463	60,234	36,229

20. For Rutnagherry the sanctioned scale amounts to Rs. 236 per mensem; the present scale is Rs. 138, composed of the following items:—

				Rs.
1 Inspector, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	30
1 Havildar, " 12	...	...	...	12
12 Foresters, " 8	...	...	...	96
Total				138

This reduction of the Establishment was, I understand, in consequence of Mr. Peile's revision in April 1868.

The Collector now proposes the following revised establishment :—

Office (under the Collector).				Rs.
1 Clerk, at Rs. 25	...	...	...	25
Forest.				
1 Inspector, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	30
13 Foresters, " 8	...	...	...	104
Total				159

In my report on the Controlling Establishments, I have proposed that, for the present, existing arrangements should continue, that the forests of the Sooverndoorg Talooka, being contiguous to Colaba, remain in charge of the Colaba District Forest Officer, and that the small forest tracts in the other talookas remain in charge of the Collector. At present there seems very little prospect of securing the occupancy of more land for forest purposes in this Collectorate. Doubtless, it would be most desirable to set apart some tracts as public forests, and somewhat to guard against the complete denudation of the country which is progressing rapidly; but, under existing circumstances, I see no prospects of a change, and would therefore leave the establishments as they stand, with a few modifications in the grades of Foresters, and one Carcoon on Rs. 15 for the Sooverndoorg Mamlutdar, which Mr. Shuttleworth considers necessary. My proposals are—

Office.				Rs.	Rs.
1 Carcoon, at Rs. 15	...	...	...	15	15
Forest.					
1 Inspector, at Rs. 30	...	...	...	30	
1 Forester, " 10	...	...	...	10	
4 Foresters, " 8	...	...	...	32	
6 " " 7	...	...	...	42	
				114	
Total				129	

For some years past the small Government forests in this District have yielded no surplus; the revenue has been realized entirely from the forests in the Sooverndoorg Talooka, which, Mr. Shuttleworth informs me, have always paid their way, and shown a small net revenue. For the entire Collectorate the figures stand as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	15,933	6,608	9,325
1866-67	6,516	7,046	Loss 530
1867-68	7,073	8,860	1,787
1868-69	3,656	7,253	3,597
1869-70	4,153	10,400	6,245

21. The sanctioned scale in Colaba amounts to Rs. 596 per mensem: the present establishment stands as follows:—

Office.				Rs.	Rs.
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35	...	...	...	35	
1 Carcoon, " 25	...	...	...	25	
1 " " 15	...	...	...	15	
1 Peon, " 9	...	...	...	9	
3 Peons, " 8	...	...	...	24	
5 Carcoons with Mamlutdars, at Rs. 15	...	...	...	75	
				183	
Forest.					
3 Inspectors, at Rs. 50	...	...	...	150	
2 " " 40	...	...	...	80	
8 Foresters, " 8	...	...	...	64	
17 " " 7	...	...	...	119	
				413	
Total				596	

In this Collectorate the present scale agrees with that sanctioned by the Government of India: the sanction is of 6th July 1869. A new revision has now been proposed by the Deputy Conservator, with some modifications proposed by the Collector. This revision would raise the establishment to Rs. 815 per mensem.

After discussing the subject with Mr. Shuttleworth, I have come to the conclusion that there should be one Inspector on Rs. 60 in the place of one on Rs. 50, and that there should be an additional man on Rs. 30, and one Carcoon on Rs. 15; these two last men to have charge of the Nagotna Petta, for the forests of which temporary arrangements have now been made. There should be three Foresters on Rs. 10; and one Peon on Rs. 9 of the Deputy Conservator's Office should be reduced, the result being an increase of Rs. 52 per mensem. The revised establishment will stand as follows:—

Office.				Rs.	Rs.
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35	...	...	...	35	
1 Carcoon, " 25	...	...	...	25	
1 " " 15	...	...	...	15	
1 " " 8	...	...	...	8	
3 Peons, " 9	...	...	...	27	
6 Carcoons for Mamlutdars, &c., at Rs. 15	...	...	...	90	
				189	
Forest.					
1 Inspector, at Rs. 60	...	...	...	60	
2 Inspectors, " 50	...	...	...	100	
2 " " 40	...	...	...	80	
1 Inspector, " 30	...	...	...	30	
3 Foresters, " 10	...	...	...	30	
5 " " 8	...	...	...	40	
17 " " 7	...	...	...	119	
				459	
Total				648	

being an increase of Rs. 52 over the sanctioned scale, which appears warranted by the great importance of the forests of this Collectorate, which have yielded a very considerable annual net revenue during the last five years—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	94,519	52,035	42,485
1866-67	29,259	24,905	4,353
1867-68	68,318	21,885	46,433
1868-69	1,44,743	22,350	1,22,397
1869-70	88,850	39,749	49,101

22. In Tanna the sanctioned scale amounts to Rs. 1,019, and the present scale stands as follows:—

Office.				Rs.	Rs.
1 Carcoon, at Rs. 35	...	...	...	35	
1 " " 25	...	...	...	25	
1 " " 20	...	...	...	20	
1 " " 8	...	...	...	8	
6 Peons, " 9	...	...	...	54	
				128	
Forest.					
2 Inspectors, at Rs. 60	...	...	...	120	
4 " " 50	...	...	...	200	
4 " " 40	...	...	...	160	
1 Inspector, " 30	...	...	...	30	
12 Foresters, " 8	...	...	...	96	
25 " " 7	...	...	...	175	
				781	
Total				909	

The Collector proposes a revision, the cost of which is to amount to Rs. 1,253. Eleven Inspectors are said to be necessary for the eleven talookas of the Collectorate, and in addition to these, three Inspectors are proposed to have charge of the forests in Pettas Oomergaon, Mokhada and Khalapoor, and two for the control of the Railway Stations and Bunders from which wood is despatched to Bombay. Although Tanna has not of late years yielded any surplus revenue, the forests are exceedingly valuable, and will produce a considerable surplus as soon as they are regularly worked. I recommend to add one Inspector on Rs. 30, and to reduce one of the Inspectors on Rs. 50 to Rs. 40; to introduce a higher class of Foresters; and to reduce the number of Peons from 6 to 4. The result of these modifications will be as follows:—

		Office.		Rs. Rs.	
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35		...	...	35	
1 Carcoon, " 25		...	...	25	
1 " " 20		...	...	20	
4 Peons, " 8		...	...	32	
				112	
		Forest.		Rs. Rs.	
2 Inspectors, at Rs. 60		...	...	120	
3 " " 50		...	...	150	
5 " " 40		...	...	200	
2 " " 30		...	...	60	
6 Foresters, " 10		...	...	60	
10 " " 8		...	...	80	
20 " " 7		...	...	140	
				810	
Total				922	

The financial results of forest management in Tanna have not been favourable—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	SURPLUS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	1,61,454	74,012	87,442
1866-67	54,988	1,11,057	Loss 56,069
1867-68	36,298	47,695	10,766
1868-69	43,134	91,844	48,711
1869-70	41,726	52,402	10,667

23. The sanctioned scale for the Surat forests amount to Rs. 564.* The existing Establishment agrees with the sanctioned scale. This includes the Establishment of the leased Dangs of Khandeish, but as it has been proposed to remove their charge from Surat, and to transfer them to Khandeish, the Dang Establishment had better be kept distinct. It stands as follows:—

		Rs.	
Pay and allowance of the Deputy Conservator	...	600	
Subordinate Establishment	...	64	
Total	...	1,164	
		Forest.	
1 Inspector, at Rs. 50		...	50
1 Havildar, " 12		...	12
1 " " 10		...	10
3 Foresters, " 8		...	24
6 " " 7		...	42
			138
Total			138

No change appears needed at present.

24. The establishment in Surat proper stands as follows:—

		Office.		Rs. Rs.	
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35		...	...	35	
1 Carcoon, " 20		...	...	20	
2 Peons, " 8		...	...	16	
1 Peon, " 7		...	...	7	
				78	
		Forest.		Rs. Rs.	
1 Inspector at Rs. 70		...	...	70	
1 " " 35		...	...	35	
1 " " 25		...	...	25	
1 Carcoon (Store-keeper) at Rs. 20		...	...	20	
3 Apprentices, at Rs. 12		...	...	36	
3 Havildars, " 10		...	...	30	
6 Foresters, " 8		...	...	48	
12 " " 7		...	...	84	
				426	
Total				426	

The Collector reports that no change is called for, and, after visiting a considerable portion of the Surat Collectorate, I am inclined to agree while existing arrangements continue. The only alteration I would recommend at present is to bring the pay of Inspectors in accordance with the rates proposed for the whole of the forests. I would, therefore, propose one Inspector on Rs. 60 and two on Rs. 30, which will involve a saving of Rs. 10 per mensem. Four Apprentices of two grades, on Rs. 20 and Rs. 10, are proposed for the Northern Division. This will do away with the necessity of Apprentices in the Surat Collectorate.

In the event of my proposals for transferring the leased Dangs from Surat to Khandeish being accepted, the following forest lands would remain in charge of the Surat Forest Officer:—

I.—Nine detached reserves in the Cheeklee, Bulsar, and adjoining talookas, aggregating 2,352 acres, a small area, but exceedingly valuable, as the reserves are surrounded by cultivated lands on all sides.

II.—The forests in the Mandvee talooka north of the Taptee River. The area of the reserves as they ought to be demarcated is not yet known: it will probably not be less than 50 square miles.

Then there is the depôt for the Dangs at Bulsar: this depôt, at which formerly large stores of timber were collected and sold is of no great importance now, there being no great demand for Dang timber on the Coast. It seems probable that in future the principal export from the Dangs will be eastward. One Carcoon on Rs. 20 is specially provided for the depôt, which appears sufficient.

The Surat establishment will thus stand as follows:—

		Office.		Rs. Rs.	
1 Clerk, at Rs. 35		...	...	35	
1 Carcoon, " 20		...	...	20	
2 Peons, " 8		...	...	16	
1 Peon, " 7		...	...	7	
				78	
		Forest.		Rs. Rs.	
1 Inspector, at Rs. 60		...	...	60	
2 Inspectors, " 30		...	...	60	
3 Foresters, " 10		...	...	30	
6 " " 8		...	...	48	
12 " " 7		...	...	84	
				282	
		Depôt.		Rs. Rs.	
1 Store-keeper, at Rs. 20		...	...	20	
				20	
Total				380	

The receipts and charges of this range have been as follows :—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.	LOSS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	35,777	1,52,252	1,16,745
1866-67	52,720	60,519	7,799
1867-68	36,126	49,912	13,786
1868-69	1,32,699	59,379	Surplus. 73,320
1869-70	90,695	34,736	55,959

These figures include these receipts from the Dangs which were realised at Bulsar.

25. In the Punch Mahals the sanctioned establishment amounts to Rs. 94, to which should be added Rs. 6 for grain compensation.

It is proposed to have a separate Officer for these forests, and, after examining the forests and consulting the Conservator on the subject, I suggest the following Subordinate Establishment :—

	Office.		Rs.	Rs.
1 Carcoon, at Rs. 20	...	...	20	
2 Peons, " 8	...	...	16	
			—	36
	Forests.			
1 Inspector, at Rs. 40	...	...	40	
4 Foresters, " 7	...	...	28	
			—	68
	Total	...	104	

The forests in the Punch Mahals have as yet yielded but little revenue, and their financial importance is a matter of the future. But looking to the growing wealth of the northern part of Guzerat, it seems right that these forest lands should be demarcated and carefully managed, and for these purposes the establishment proposed appears necessary.

26. It now remains to provide an Office Establishment for the Conservator of Forests proposed to be appointed for the charge of the forests in the four Southern Collectorates. Mr. Shuttleworth is of opinion that his establishment admits of no reduction, principally because during and after his forest tour a portion of the Office Establishment is invariably laid up with fever. I fully admit the force of this argument, and have myself witnessed the inconvenience to which the Conservator has been put during our late tour; the utmost reduction, therefore, that I feel justified in proposing is one Clerk on Rs. 50. In the Southern Division, there will, for some time to come, be much less Office work. There are no difficulties like those with reference to the Kotee tenure in the Concan, and though the revenue of the Southern Division will probably equal, if not exceed, that of the northern forests, the extent of country will be less.

As a commencement, therefore, I should say that an Office Establishment of the following strength should suffice :—

1 Head Clerk, at Rs. 80	...	...	...	...	Rs.
1 2nd " " 50	...	...	...	...	80
1 Carcoon, " 30	...	...	...	...	50
1 Naik, " 10	...	...	...	...	30
4 Peons, " 8	...	...	...	...	10
					32
					—
	Total	...	202		

27. If the above proposals are accepted, then the Subordinate Forest Establishment of Bombay proper will stand as follows :—

	OFFICE.	FOREST.	DEPOT.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Southern Division.</i>				
Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	...
Office Establishment	202	...	...	202
Two Apprentices	...	30	...	30
Canara	317	1,040	484	1,841
Dharwar	36	238	64	338
Belgaum	79	310	91	480
Total	...	...	...	2,891
<i>II.—Northern Division.</i>				
Conservator's Office	262	...	...	262
Four Apprentices	...	60	...	60
Sattara	36	278	...	314
Poona	84	520	...	604
Nuggur	36	194	...	230
Nassick	94	338	...	432
Khandeish	74	330	...	404
Rutnagherry	15	114	...	129
Colaba	189	459	...	648
Tanna	112	810	...	922
Surat	78	282	20	380
Dangs	...	138	...	138
Punch Mahals	36	68	...	104
Total	...	...	...	4,677

The totals are—

	Rs.
Southern Division	2,891
Northern " "	4,677
Total	7,568

against a sanctioned amount of Rs. 6,943, which, however, as explained above, does not include grain compensation in the case of the Sattara, Nuggur and Nassick Collectorates. The increase now proposed amounts to Rs. 625 per mensem, or Rs. 7,500 annually.

If accepted, the scale now proposed will, for some time to come, be found sufficient for some Collectorates, while in others a further expansion of Subordinate Establishments will probably become necessary hereafter as the demarcation of the forests progresses. Under all circumstances, it will, I believe, be a great advantage to adopt the classification of Forest Rangers and Foresters here proposed, and thus to give some prospects of promotion to the Officers of these important establishments.

Statement of the proposed Forest Establishments for the Bombay Presidency.

No.	DETAIL.	MONTHLY SALARY TO EACH.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	TOTAL OF EACH COLLECTORATE.
	CANARA ZILLA.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk	40 0 0	40 0 0		
1	"	30 0 0	30 0 0		
1	Carcoon	30 0 0	30 0 0		
1	"	20 0 0	20 0 0		
4	Peons	8 0 0	32 0 0		
11	Carcoons under Mamlutdars and Mahalkuries	15 0 0	152 0 0		
	Forest Establishment.			317 0 0	
1	Inspector	100 0 0	100 0 0		
1	"	80 0 0	80 0 0		
1	"	60 0 0	60 0 0		
5	Inspectors	40 0 0	200 0 0		
20	Foresters	12 0 0	240 0 0		
40	"	9 0 0	360 0 0		
	Coast Depot Establishment.			1,040 0 0	
1	Superintendent	100 0 0	100 0 0		
1	Store-keeper	100 0 0	100 0 0		
1	Clerk	25 0 0	25 0 0		
1	Measurer	25 0 0	25 0 0		
2	Peons	7 0 0	14 0 0		
4	"	5 8 0	22 0 0		
	Inland Depot Establishment.			286 0 0	
3	Store-keepers	30 0 0	90 0 0		
3	"	20 0 0	60 0 0		
6	Foresters	8 0 0	48 0 0		
	DHARWAR ZILLA.			198 0 0	
	Office Establishment.				1,841 0 0
1	Clerk	20 0 0	20 0 0		
2	Peons	8 0 0	16 0 0		
	Forest Establishment.			36 0 0	
3	Inspectors	30 0 0	90 0 0		
2	Foresters	12 0 0	24 0 0		
4	"	10 0 0	40 0 0		
12	"	7 0 0	84 0 0		
	Depot Establishment.			238 0	
1	Store-keeper	30 0 0	30 0 0		
1	"	20 0 0	20 0 0		
2	Foresters	7 0 0	14 0 0		
				64 0 0	
	Carried over ...			338 0 0	
				2,179 0 0	

No.	DETAIL.	MONTHLY SALARY TO EACH.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	TOTAL OF EACH COLLECTORATE.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	2,179 0 0
	BELGAUM ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk	35 0 0	35 0 0		
1	Carcoon	20 0 0	20 0 0		
3	Peons	8 0 0	24 0 0	79 0 0	
	Forest Establishment.				
1	Inspector	50 0 0	50 0 0		
2	Inspectors	30 0 0	60 0 0	110 0 0	
3	Foresters	12 0 0	36 0 0		
3	"	10 0 0	30 0 0		
8	"	8 0 0	64 0 0		
10	"	7 0 0	70 0 0		
			200 0 0	310 0 0	
	Depot Establishment.				
1	Store-keeper	30 0 0	30 0 0		
2	Store-keepers	20 0 0	40 0 0		
3	Foresters	7 0 0	21 0 0	91 0 0	
					480 0 0
	SATTARA ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Carcoon	20 0 0	20 0 0		
2	Peons	8 0 0	16 0 0	36 0 0	
	Forest Establishment.				
3	Inspectors	30 0 0	90 0 0		
4	Foresters	10 0 0	40 0 0		
8	"	8 0 0	64 0 0		
12	"	7 0 0	84 0 0		
			188 0 0	278 0 0	
					314 0 0
	POONA ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk	35 0 0	35 0 0		
1	Carcoon	25 0 0	25 0 0		
3	Peons	8 0 0	24 0 0	84 0 0	
	Forest Establishment.				
1	Inspector	60 0 0	60 0 0		
1	"	50 0 0	50 0 0		
2	Inspectors	40 0 0	80 0 0		
3	"	30 0 0	90 0 0		
			280 0 0		
2	Foresters	12 0 0	24 0 0		
4	"	10 0 0	40 0 0		
8	"	8 0 0	64 0 0		
16	"	7 0 0	112 0 0		
			240 0 0	520 0 0	
					604 0 0
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	3,577 0 0

No.	DETAIL.	MONTHLY SALARY TO EACH.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	TOTAL OF EACH COLLECTORATE.
	Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	ARMEDNUGGUR ZILLA.				3,577 0 0
	Office Establishment.				
1	Carcoon ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
2	Peons ...	8 0 0	16 0 0		
	Forest Establishment.			36 0 0	
3	Inspectors ...	30 0 0	90 0 0		
3	Foresters...	10 0 0	30 0 0		
4	" ...	8 0 0	32 0 0		
6	" ...	7 0 0	42 0 0		
			104 0 0	194 0 0	230 0 0
	NASSICK ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk ...	35 0 0	35 0 0		
1	Carcoon ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
3	Peons ...	8 0 0	24 0 0		
1	Carcoon for the Peint Mamlutdar	15 0 0	79 0 0		
			15 0 0	94 0 0	
	Forest Establishment.				
6	Inspectors ...	30 0 0	180 0 0		
6	Foresters	10 0 0	60 0 0		
8	" ...	8 0 0	64 0 0		
12	" ...	7 0 0	84 0 0		
			208 0 0	398 0 0	492 0 0
	KHANDRISH ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk ...	30 0 0	30 0 0		
1	Carcoon ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
3	Peons ...	8 0 0	24 0 0		
	Forest Establishment.			74 0 0	
3	Inspectors ...	50 0 0	150 0 0		
1	Inspector ...	30 0 0	30 0 0		
			180 0 0		
3	Foresters	15 0 0	45 0 0		
15	" ...	7 0 0	105 0 0		
			150 0 0	330 0 0	404 0 0
	RUTNAGHERRY ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Carcoon for Sooverndorg Mam- lutdar's Kutcherri ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	Carried over ...	...	...	15 0 0	4,693 0 0

No.	DETAIL.	MONTHLY SALARY TO EACH.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	TOTAL OF EACH COLLECTORATE.
	Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Forest Establishment.			15 0 0	4,693 0 0
1	Inspector ...	30 0 0	30 0 0		
1	Forester ...	10 0 0	10 0 0		
4	Foresters ...	8 0 0	32 0 0		
6	" ...	7 0 0	42 0 0		
			84 0 0	114 0 0	129 0 0
	COLABA ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk ...	35 0 0	35 0 0		
1	Carcoon ...	25 0 0	25 0 0		
1	" ...	15 0 0	15 0 0		
3	Peons ...	8 0 0	24 0 0		
			99 0 0		
6	Carcoons for Mamlutdars and Mahalkuries ...	15 0 0	90 0 0	189 0 0	
1	Inspector ...	60 0 0	60 0 0		
2	Inspectors ...	50 0 0	100 0 0		
2	" ...	40 0 0	80 0 0		
1	Inspector ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	270 0 0	
			30 0 0		
3	Foresters...	10 0 0	40 0 0		
5	" ...	8 0 0	119 0 0		
17	" ...	7 0 0	189 0 0	459 0 0	648 0 0
	TANNA ZILLA.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk ...	35 0 0	35 0 0		
1	Carcoon ...	25 0 0	25 0 0		
1	" ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
4	Peons ...	8 0 0	32 0 0	112 0 0	
	Forest Establishment.				
2	Inspectors ...	60 0 0	120 0 0		
3	" ...	50 0 0	150 0 0		
5	" ...	40 0 0	200 0 0		
2	" ...	30 0 0	60 0 0	530 0 0	
			60 0 0		
6	Foresters	10 0 0	80 0 0		
10	" ...	8 0 0	140 0 0		
20	" ...	7 0 0	280 0 0	810 0 0	922 0 0
	SURAT COLLECTORATE.				
	Office Establishment.				
1	Clerk ...	35 0 0	35 0 0		
1	" ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
2	Peons ...	8 0 0	16 0 0	78 0 0	
1	" ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	78 0 0	6,392 0 0
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	

No.	DETAIL.	MONTHLY SALARY TO EACH.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	TOTAL OF EACH COLLECTORATE.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	78 0 0	6,392 0 0
	<i>Forest Establishment.</i>				
1	Inspector ...	60 0 0	60 0 0		
2	" ...	30 0 0	60 0 0		
			120 0 0		
3	Foresters...	10 0 0	30 0 0		
6	" ...	8 0 0	48 0 0		
12	" ...	7 0 0	84 0 0		
			162 0 0		
	<i>Depôt.</i>			282 0 0	
1	Store-keeper ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
	<i>DANGS.</i>			20 0 0	350 0 0
1	Inspector ...	50 0 0	50 0 0		
1	Forester ...	12 0 0	12 0 0		
1	" ...	10 0 0	10 0 0		
3	Foresters ...	8 0 0	24 0 0		
6	" ...	7 0 0	42 0 0		
				138 0 0	138 0 0
	<i>PUNCH MAHAIS.</i>				
	<i>Office Establishment.</i>				
1	Carcoon ...	20 0 0	20 0 0		
2	Peons ...	8 0 0	16 0 0		
				36 0 0	
	<i>Forest Establishment.</i>				
1	Inspector ...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
4	Foresters ...	7 0 0	28 0 0		
				68 0 0	104 0 0
	<i>CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, N. D.</i>				
1	Head Clerk ...	100 0 0	100 0 0		
1	Clerk ...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
1	Record-keeper ...	25 0 0	25 0 0		
1	Sheristadar ...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
1	Carcoon ...	15 0 0	15 0 0		
1	Naik ...	10 0 0	10 0 0		
4	Peons ...	8 0 0	32 0 0		
				262 0 0	262 0 0
	<i>CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. D.</i>				
1	Head Clerk ...	80 0 0	80 0 0		
1	Clerk ...	50 0 0	50 0 0		
1	Carcoon ...	30 0 0	30 0 0		
1	Naik ...	10 0 0	10 0 0		
4	Peons ...	8 0 0	32 0 0		
				202 0 0	202 0 0
2	Apprentices, S. D. ...	15 0 0	30 0 0		
4	" N. D. ...	15 0 0	60 0 0		
				90 0 0	90 0 0
	Total monthly cost ...	...	...	...	7,568 0 0

DAPOOREE;
18th June 1870.

D. BRANDIS,
Inspector General of Forests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
WORKS DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE-FORESTS.

GENERAL No. 8878.

From Government of Bombay.

No. 3757 { Dated 6th August, 1870.
Recd. 16th " " }

Re-organization of the Forest Department, Bombay.

The Government of Bombay submits Reports by the Inspector General of Forests on this subject.

The constitution of the Forest Department hitherto, as explained in a previous Report recorded in Pros. September 1869, Nos. 1-2, was that the entire executive responsibility in connection with forest management was vested in the Collector of the District and the Officers under him, including the Assistant Conservator. The Conservator had no control or supervision over the executive management of the forests. His duties were confined to a general inspection and in giving advice on forest matters. The Assistant Conservators were under the orders of the Collector; they reported and received orders from him, and did not receive orders from the Conservator. The Subordinate Forest establishments were under the orders of the Mamludars, and received the orders of the Assistant Conservator through the Mamludars. In some Collectorates, the Assistants had charge of all forest matters; in others, the Collector retained the management of certain forests in his own hands. Occasionally also Collectors issued orders regarding felling and other operations without the concurrence of the Assistant.

Forest questions of importance were referred by the Collectors to the Revenue Commissioners who generally consulted the Conservator in matters requiring reference to Government, and in some cases the Collectors referred cases to the Conservator direct.

Forest Budgets were prepared by the Collectors, and revised by the Revenue Commissioner and Conservator before submission to Government. And the monthly forest accounts were prepared by Deputy Collectors in charge of Treasuries, and submitted to the Accountant General through the Conservator, who audited them.

On a report by Mr. Brandis, the Government of Bombay have issued the following orders:—

Mr. Brandis was of opinion that a separation of the Forests from the Revenue Department would not be advisable at present. The District Forest Officers (Deputy or Assistant) are therefore to remain subordinate to Collectors; orders of a professional character will emanate from the Conservator, but will be sent to the Forest Officer through the Collector, who may object to them if he has reason to do so, differences of opinion being referred to the Revenue Commissioner, or, if necessary, to Government.

Revenue—Forests 10-15.

GOVT.
OF INDIA.

1870.

P. W.
D. E. P.

REVENUE-FORESTS.

December.

Nos. 10 to 15.

Re-organisation of the Forest Department, Bombay.

LIST OF PAPERS.

- No. 10. From Bombay, No. 3757 of 6th August 1870. Submits two Reports by Mr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, on the general re-organisation of the Forest Department in that Presidency, with a Resolution thereon.
- No. 11. Enclosure in No. 10.—Reports by Mr. Brandis, above referred to.—Appendix.
- No. 12. Public Works Department Resolution No. 637 F of 21st October 1870. To Financial Department. Forwards for further orders, papers regarding the Subordinate Establishment, with remark that as in the case of the re-organisation of the Forest Establishment under the Government of India, the proposals in regard to the superior Officers will be submitted to the Home Government for sanction from this Department.
- No. 13. To Bombay, Public Works Department No. 643 F of 22nd October 1870. Forwards copy of the above, with the remark that no action regarding the additional Officers and Subordinate Establishments should be taken until the orders of the Government of India are communicated to the Government of Bombay.
- No. 14. From Financial Department, No. 3091 of 17th November 1870. States that the proposed establishment for the Forest Department in Bombay, at an increase of Rs. 632 per mensem, is sanctioned. Public Works Department docket No. 722 F of 23rd November 1870. To Bombay. Communicates above sanction.
- No. 15. To Secretary of State, No. 28 F of 18th November 1870. Submits proposals made by the Bombay Government, and recommends that the re-organisation involving the additional superior appointments, may be sanctioned.

R 2954/71

REFERENCE TO FORMER CASES.

Pros. Nov. 1864, Nos 2-4.
" " 1867, " 7-9.
" Sept. 1868, " 41-3, Part A.
" Aug. 1869, " 50-3.
" Oct. " " 23-4.
" July 1870, No. 22.
Bombay " Nov. 1869.

REFERENCE TO LATER CASES.

Per May/71—64/7

TAKEDS.

DATED.

KEEP-WITHS.
Office Note.

P. W. Dept. Nos. 675 and 723 F and 749 F of 27th Oct., and 23rd Nov., and 6th Dec. 1870.
Office Notes regarding Inspectors General for Madras and Bombay.

The Collector will / 7-9.

the Forest Officer regard—3. Part A. Management; but if he has to send him to a particular locality, he must send a copy of the order for the Conservator's information.

The Conservator is to be held specially responsible for the economical working of the Department, and is to be the controlling authority in all matters of patronage in the subordinate branches, and in all matters of departmental discipline.

The annual plans of forest operations will be prepared by the Forest Officers, and submitted through the Collectors to the Conservator, who will submit a sketch of the operations through the Revenue Commissioners for the information of Government.

Existing arrangements regarding provision of funds, powers of sanction, and rendering of accounts are to be adhered to.

The Government of Bombay have also issued orders for pressing on the demarcation of forests. No reasonable outlay is to be spared. The Revenue and Survey Commissioners have been instructed to arrange for the duty being finally completed as soon as possible, and where, in some Districts, survey operations are in progress, the forest demarcation is to be effected simultaneously with these operations.

Forest Conservators are also to be allowed to select tracts suitable for fuel reserves.

The Government of Bombay also approve of the suggestion to have two instead of one Conservator.

There are 17 Collectorates. It was proposed to divide 13 into two Divisions, as follows :—

Southern Division.

- 1.—Canara.
- 2.—Dharwar.
- 3.—Belgaum.

Northern Division.

- 1.—Tanna.
- 2.—Colaba.
- 3.—Kandeish.
- 4.—Kaira (Punch Mehals).
- 5.—Surat.
- 6.—Nassick.
- 7.—Ahmednuggur.
- 8.—Poona.
- 9.—Sattara.
- 10.—Rutnagherry.

And to place each Division under a separate Conservator on a salary of Rs. 1,000 each.

For the remaining 4 Collectorates* no forest establishments were suggested, as there are no forest lands, properly speaking, but hills producing low scrub-jungle and grass-lands, with babool and other trees.

The Government of Bombay agree that the extent of the Presidency renders it impossible for any one man to supervise the working of the Department, and in anticipation of sanction have placed Captain Peyton, Deputy Conservator, in

ESTS.

5.

Department,

52

h August 1870. Sub-
indis, Inspector Gen-
ral re-organisation of
that Presidency, with

ts by Mr. Brandis,
(x).

Resolution No. 637 F.
Financial Department.
papers regarding the
with remark that as
ation of the Forest
Government of India,
e superior. Officers
he Government for
nt.

Department No. 643 F
Forwards copy of the
no action regarding
Subordinate Establish-
ment the orders of the
communicated to the

No. 3091 of 17th
the proposed esta-
partment in Bor-
32 per mensem. is

cket No. 722 F of
abay. Communi-

of 18th November
by the Board
that the re-organ-
nal superior

* Colaba and Rutnagherry

PUBLIC Northern Division. Mr. Shuttleworth,
 Auditor, will therefore be in charge
 REVENUE Division.

REVENUE

the Conservator, 1 Sub-Deputy Conservator, and 1 Deputy Conservator. The Government of Bombay approve of the suggestion to increase the number to 14, so as to give a District Officer to each Collectorate, except in the cases of Canara and Tanna, which will each have 2 Officers; and the forests of two other Collectorates* will be placed under 1 Officer. These 14 Officers will consist of—

3 Deputy Conservators.
8 Assistant "
3 Sub-Assistant "

14

The Government of Bombay approve also of the proposal to adopt in that Presidency the classification sanctioned for the Provinces under the Government of India, with the addition of a class of Sub-Assistant Conservators on Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 per mensem (average Rs. 175), which, though not included in the scale of the controlling establishment of the Government of India, it is thought advisable to introduce into Bombay, as the number of Forest Officers is small. The effect will be as follows :—

PRESENT SCALE.			NEW CLASSIFICATION. AVERAGE SALARIES.		PROPOSED SCALE. AVERAGE SALARIES.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1 Conservator		1,000	1 Conservator	1,000	2 Conservators, at Rs. 1,000 ...	2,000
1, Deputy		600	2 Deputies, at Rs. 700 ..	1,400	3 Deputies, " 700 ...	2,100
1 "		500				
3 Conservators, at Rs. 400 ...		1,200				
1 Conservator		300	6 Assistants, " 350 ..	2,100	8 Assistants, " 350 ...	2,800
1 "		250				
1 "		200	1 Sub-Assistant	150	3 Sub-Assistants, at Rs. 175 ...	525
1 Sub-Deputy		150				
Total		4,200		4,675		7,425

The increase is Rs 3,225 per mensem, or Rs. 38,700 a year on the originally sanctioned scale, and Rs. 2,750 per mensem, or Rs. 33,000 a year under the new classification of the sanctioned Officers.

At present all the Forest Officers get a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, except the Conservator, who gets Rs. 250, and the Sub-Deputy, who gets Rs. 1-4 a day when in camp. The total sanctioned allowance therefore is—

Per mensem.

			Rs.
1 Conservator	...	...	250
8 Deputies, at Rs. 200		...	1,600
Total	...	...	1,850

Under the proposed scale it would be as follows, as the Government of Bombay propose to continue

the present rate of consolidated travelling allowances:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
2 Conservators, at Rs. 250 ...	500
11 Deputy and Assistants, at Rs. 200 ...	2,200
Total ...	2,700

The Government of Bombay do not allude to the suggestion to allow the Sub-Assistants a travelling allowance of four-tenths of their salary as is done under the Government of India; it is presumed the rate of Rs. 1-4 a day, while in camp, will continue; the increase in travelling allowances will be Rs. 850 per mensem, or Rs. 10,200 a year. And the proposed salaries, *plus* travelling allowances, will be—

	PRESENT SCALE.	NEW CLASSIFICATION.	PROPOSED SCALE.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries ...	4,200	4,675	7,425
Travelling allowances ...	1,850	1,850	2,700
Total ...	6,050	6,525	10,125

or an increase of Rs. 4,075 per mensem, or Rs. 48,900 a year on the originally sanctioned scale; and Rs. 3,600 per mensem, or Rs. 43,200 a year under the new classification of sanctioned Officers.

The Government of Bombay also approve of the proposals for revising the Subordinate establishments.

There are to be two classes of *Inspectors* or Forest Rangers, and *Foresters*. Six *Apprentices* are also proposed for recruiting the ranks of the Inspectors. Before admission, they are first to pass the examination for admission into the public service; their age is to be between 16 and 20, and there are to be two grades on Rs. 10 and 20 per mensem (average 15).

The salaries of the classes and grades are fixed as follows:—

	Rs.
Inspectors, 1st class ...	100
" 2nd " ...	80
" 3rd " ...	60
" 4th " ...	50
" 5th " ...	40
" 6th " ...	30
" 7th " ...	20
Apprentices, average ...	15

	Rs.
Foresters, 1st grade ...	15
" 2nd " ...	12
" 3rd " ...	10
" 4th " ...	9
" 5th " ...	8
" 6th " ...	7

Their duties have been laid down in para. 3 of Mr. Brandis' separate Report on the Subordinate establishments.

Proposals are also made for an Office establishment for the second Conservator, and Office establishments for those Collectorates for which hitherto no separate District Forest Officer has been allowed.

A new Division has also been brought in which was not included in the sanctioned scale, *viz.*, Nassick, owing to the formation of the Nassick Collectorate from portions of the Kandeish and Ahmednuggur Zillahs.

The rest of the revision is mainly a re-distribution of establishments.

Mr. Brandis' proposals do not include (as before stated) separate establishments for Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapoor and Kulladghee, though he proposed that Kulladghee should be placed under the Conservator, Southern Division.

The Government of Bombay, however, say the claims of Sholapoor and Kulladghee cannot be overlooked. It is admitted that there is little or no prospect of ever creating forests, but a great deal may be done in the way of fuel reserves, and towards re-clothing the, at present, bare hills with scrub-jungle. An establishment, amounting to Rs. 300 per mensem, is therefore proposed for these two, consisting of 1 Inspector (on Rs. 100), and 6 Foresters (no rate stated) for each. This is in addition to Mr. Brandis' proposals amounting to Rs. 7,568. The proposed scale will therefore aggregate Rs. 7,868 per mensem.

In para. 8 of Mr. Brandis' Report, the sanctioned establishment is said to amount to Rs. 6,943 per mensem. But there have been revisions since then which alter the total to Rs. 6,936 per mensem.

Attached to Mr. Brandis' Report is a Statement of the proposed scale of the Subordinate establishment only. The Government of Bombay have not, however, submitted a regular Tabular Statement of the entire establishment showing present and proposed scales. The following will Revenue—Forests 10—15.

Punch Mehals.
Ahmednuggur.
Nassick.
Sattara.
Dharwar.

show the comparison in an abstract form of the present and proposed Subordinate establishment:—

DIVISION.	DETAILS.	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conservator's Office, Northern Division ...	Office ...	312	...	262	...
Conservator's Office, Southern Division ...	Office ...	...	312	...	262
Canara ...	Office ...	287	...	317	...
	Forest ...	943	...	1,040	...
	Depôt ...	286	...	484	...
		1,516	...	1,841	...
Dharwar ...	Office ...	50	...	36	...
	Forest ...	198	...	238	...
	Depôt ...	124	...	64	...
		372	...	338	...
Belgaum ...	Office ...	66	...	79	...
	Forest ...	317	...	310	...
	Depôt ...	...	...	91	...
		383	...	480	...
Sattara ...	Office ...	15	...	36	...
	Forest ...	258	...	278	...
	Depôt ...	...	...	...	...
		273	...	314	...
Poona ...	Office ...	91	...	84	...
	Forest ...	598	...	520	...
		689	...	604	...
Ahmednuggur ...	Office ...	40	...	36	...
	Forest ...	427	...	194	...
		467	...	230	...
Nassick ...	Office ...	...	...	94	...
	Forest ...	...	...	388	...
		...	...	482	...
Kandeish ...	Office ...	132	...	74	...
	Forest ...	381	...	330	...
		513	...	404	...
Rutnagherry ...	Office ...	...	...	15	...
	Forest ...	138	...	114	...
		138	...	129	...
Colaba ...	Office ...	183	...	189	...
	Forest ...	413	...	459	...
		596	...	648	...
Tanna ...	Office ...	238	...	112	...
	Forest ...	781	...	810	...
		1,019	...	922	...
Surat ...	Office ...	78	...	78	...
	Forest ...	348	...	282	...
	Depôt ...	...	...	20	...
		426	...	380	...
Dangs ...	Office ...	...	...	...	...
	Forest ...	138	...	138	...
		138	...	138	...
Punch Mehals ...	Office ...	...	...	36	...
	Forest ...	94	...	68	...
		94	...	104	...
Kulladghee ...	Forest ...	1	...	150	...
Sholapoor ...	Forest ...	...	...	150	...
Apprentices ...	6, at Rs. 15	...	...	90	...
		...	...	90	...
Total ...		6,936	...	7,868	...

The increase is Rs. 932 per mensem, or Rs. 11,184 a year.

The following is an abstract of the proposed revision of the entire establishment:—

	Sanctioned present scale.	Present scale, with classified salaries of Officers.	Proposed scale, with classified salaries of Officers.
Salaries of Officers ...	Rs. 4,200	Rs. 4,675	Rs. 7,425
Travelling allowances ...	1,850	1,850	2,700
Subordinate establishments ...	6,936	6,936	7,868
Total ...	12,986	13,461	17,993

The increase proposed is therefore Rs. 5,007 per mensem on the originally sanctioned scale, or Rs. 60,084 a year; and Rs. 4,532 per mensem under the new classification of the sanctioned Officers, or Rs. 54,384 a year.

The total increase will not, however, be immediate, as, with the exception of the additional Conservator, it is not proposed to give present incumbents immediate promotion.

In Pros. August 1869, Nos. 11—15, it was proposed to include the Forest Officers of Sindh in the general scheme of classification of the Forest Officers in Bombay. And in Pros. August 1870, Nos. 19—21, it was proposed to consider the positions of Messrs. Schlich, Pengelly and Dasai, Deputy and Assistant Conservators, posted to Sindh for the sleeper operations, when the general scheme for re-organizing the Bombay establishments came before the Government of India (see General No. 9038).

The Sindh establishment must be considered separately when definite proposals are submitted by the Bombay Government (see separate Note). The present case only relates to the forests of Bombay Proper. My Reports and the Resolution of the Bombay Government are in print, and not very long; it will suffice here to indicate the main points regarding which orders are called for.

And first as regards the additional establishments proposed; they are in my opinion unavoidable. There must be two Conservators for Bombay Proper, and a District Forest Officer in each Collectorate. I do not see how the forest business in Bombay can ever be placed on a satisfactory footing otherwise. The rates of pay of these Officers proposed are the same as those sanctioned for the Forest Officers in the Provinces under the Government of India. The proposals regarding the Subordinate establishments are framed with careful consideration of the requirements of each Collectorate, and the necessity of affording certain prospects of promotion to the men of the two principal classes, Forest Rangers and Foresters.

I think, therefore, that as far as salaries of the Controlling and Subordinate establishments are concerned, the proposals of the Bombay Government may be accepted, as far as they are based upon my reports.

The establishments proposed for the Kulladghee and Sholapoor Collectrates had better be left for further consideration. The Conservators of Forests to whose Ranges these two Collectrates will appertain, should examine the Government waste-lands where it is intended to commence forest operations, and should submit definite reports as to what should be

done, and what revenue may be expected, and it will then be time enough to sanction the needful establishments. Regarding the other Collectorates, the needful information concerning the importance, and the receipts and charges of the forests, are before the Government of India. But with regard to Sholapoor and Kulladghee, there is only the general statement of the Bombay Government, that arboriculture has been much neglected, and that the effects of extreme denudation on the climate are apparent. The Government of India, it might be said, fully acknowledges the probable necessity of appointing forest establishments for these Collectorates, but desires, in the first instance, to learn what extent of waste-land is at the disposal of Government suitable for forest purposes, and what is proposed to be done in these Collectorates.

If this is granted, that as regards salaries, the proposals of my reports shall be accepted, then the additional monthly outlay that will have to be sanctioned stands as follows :—

	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Additional.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling establishment ...	4,200	7,425	3,225
Subordinate	6,936	7,568	632
	11,136	15,093	3,857

But a large portion of the increase in the cost of the controlling establishment will only be nominal at first.

Nevertheless, the first effect of the measure will be an increased cost of forest establishments (salaries only) of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 annually.* But this will speedily be covered by the increased revenue which will be the result of a more careful management in detail. I have, in my reports, explained that the natural resources of the Bombay forests are excellent, and that they are in most Districts near to a market, so that the increased expenditure now proposed appears necessary. In para. 13 of the Bombay Resolution it is said that, if these arrangements are sanctioned, two new Deputy and two Assistant Conservators will have to be appointed. With reference to this, I beg to draw attention to para. 65 of my Report No. 208, proposing that these appointments should be filled up by the selection of suitable men from among young Civilians and Revenue Survey Officers. The Government of India might endorse this suggestion, as, if acted upon, it will effect a saving generally.

* The additional travelling allowance of Officers may be put down at about Rs. 8,000 more.

D. B.

There is a large number of supernumerary young Civilians now in Bombay, and some of them may quite as well be employed in the forests. The rates of pay of Deputy Conservators (Rs. 500, 700 and 900) are quite sufficient to secure the services of young Civilians during the early part of their career. They will be specially useful in those Districts where the work of demarcation is progressing, and though to them it will be an interruption of their ordinary administrative duties, yet they will, on the other hand, become familiar with many matters which will be useful to them hereafter, and the measure will serve to bind together more firmly the Forest and Revenue administrations of the country.

Again, it seems likely that the operations of the Revenue Survey will admit of a small reduction of establishments, and there is no doubt that the work of the Officers of that Department would be an excellent preparation for Forest Officers.

It now remains to pass orders concerning the travelling allowances of Officers and Subordinates. No proposals are made regarding Subordinates, nor need anything be settled about it now; it might be said that existing arrangements may continue, and should a change appear desirable, it should be considered whether the rules in the Provinces under the Government of India, which grant a daily allowance calculated at four-tenths of their pay to those Subordinates who are entitled to travelling allowances while absent from Head-quarters on duty, might not be adopted in the Bombay Presidency.

As regards Sub-Assistant Conservators, no proposal is made by the Bombay Government; their allowance, therefore, will, for the present, stand at Rs. 1-4 per diem.

For the superior Officers the Bombay Government proposes to retain the existing consolidated allowances which are Rs. 250 for the Conservator, and Rs. 200 for the other Officers. For the Conservator, my opinion is decidedly in favour of a consolidated monthly allowance. He has the control of the expenditure of the Department, and his allowances should not be open to doubt and retrenchment.

The expense of forest travelling to a great extent depends on the extent of country over which the forests are scattered, the most expensive part of the business being to make arrangements for camps to

be ready at the right time in the different Forest Ranges. As there will be 2 Conservators, the extent of the Range of each will be somewhat diminished, and the consolidated travelling allowances might be reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200. I do not think they could be fixed at a lower figure; Rs. 2,400 annually will be fully spent by a Conservator who travels as he ought to do, and probably more than that.

If it is thought that something should be cut down in this matter, then the pay of the two Conservators might at the commencement be fixed at Rs. 800, and it might be said that, at the close of three years' approved service, they should be raised to the full pay of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Shuttleworth at present draws the full pay, but when he was appointed in November 1869, the question of his allowances was distinctly reserved by the Bombay Government. Captain Peyton's present allowances are, as Deputy Conservator, Canara, Rs. 600 + 200 = Rs. 800.

If the present pay of Conservators is fixed at Rs. 800, then Captain Peyton's allowances will be Rs. $800 + 200 =$ Rs. 1,000. But I do not recommend this arrangement. For many reasons, it is good policy to pay Heads of Departments fairly well. From my Report it will be apparent that financially the two Divisions proposed to be formed are about equal, and, on other grounds also, it would not be advisable to fix the pay of the 2 Conservators at different rates.

As regards the travelling allowances of Deputy and Assistant Conservators, the following arrangement might be adopted:— present incumbents to retain their consolidated allowances until promoted; the Deputies to the next grade, and the Assistants to the class of Deputies. On promotion, the rates of the Provinces under the Government of India to be adopted, or higher rates in case the Bombay Government should deem it necessary. I beg reference to para. 60 of my Report, stating that the cost of travelling is considerably higher than in other Provinces.

A glance at the difference in the annual amount of the daily and monthly allowances will show that the difference in case of Deputies is Rs. 1,200 per annum, or Rs. 100 per mensem, and in the case of Assistants considerably more. Now, it thus happens that the next promotion in the case of Assistants will give them an increase of Rs. 50 only.* Under these circumstances, the above arrangement to defer a change until promotion to Deputy Conservator, appears the most simple and equitable arrangement. The following are

I would not reduce Mr. Shuttleworth's pay.

See Bombay Press, November 1869, No. 182.

W. A. C.

With one exception, Mr. Hilliard, whose next step will be from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

D. B.

the next promotions of present incumbents:—

		Pay. Rs.	Proposed to be promoted to Conservator, Southern Division.		Rs.	D II grade.	
Captain Peyton, Deputy Conservator, III grade ...		600	Next rise to		700,	A I "	
Mr. Barrett,	III "	500,			450,	A I "	
" Muller, Assistant Conservator,	II "	400,			450,	A I "	
" Williams, "	II "	400,			450,	A I "	
" Wallinger, "	III "	400,			350,	A II "	
" Paradise, "	III "	300,			350,	A II "	
" Hilliard, "	III "	250,			250,	A III "	
" _____, "	III "	200,					

In the case of new appointments the rates would

In the case of new appointments, the Government of India rates would at once take effect.

If these different proposals are approved, it will be well to draw up a brief set of rules to regulate the promotion of Forest Officers in the Bombay Presidency, in accordance with the principles of the rules of August 1869.

It now remains to consider the orders passed by the Bombay Government concerning the work of the Department.

First, as regards the demarcation or consolidation of the forests. This subject is by far the most important in the present stage of forest operations in the Bombay Presidency. The future success of forest administration will mainly depend on the manner in which this work is performed. The demarcation of the forests is discussed in paras. 8 to 37. I invite special attention to paras. 20 to 23, suggesting the mode of procedure to be followed in this respect.

The Bombay Government, in para. 6 of their Resolution, request a report by the Survey and Revenue Commissioners, showing the plan of operations proposed to be adopted. It is not said that the Conservator of Forests is to have any voice in the matter. No specific orders are given as to whether the mode of procedure suggested by me is to be adopted. Without at all alluding to my proposals, the Government of India might say that, when a plan of operations in this respect has been agreed upon, it should be reported for the information of the Government of India, and that it is hoped the Conservator will be consulted in this matter.

Paras. 43 to 57 of my Report, and 9 and 10 of the Resolution, treat of the relative position of Forest and Revenue Officers. Here also I am of opinion that it would have been better if the Bombay Government had accepted my proposals, which are precise, exhaustive, and yet sufficiently elastic. The Government of India, however, need not say more than that it seems essential that the Conservator should be kept informed of all orders

issued on forest matters; that ordinarily all forest business that comes before Government, or the Revenue Commissioners, should be referred to him for opinion, and that he should be kept informed of all that passes between the Collector and the District Forest Officer.

This is not specifically provided for in the Bombay Government orders, and I do not feel satisfied that it is intended to place the Conservator in such a position as will enable him to be really useful. During my travels in Bombay I found that a portion of the forest business was transacted between Government and the Revenue Officers, and the Collectors and District Forest Officers, without informing the Conservator of what was going on. This peculiar mode of doing business in Bombay induced me to urge the points noted in my Report, and I think the Government of India may, without trenching upon the prerogatives of the Bombay Government, urge that the Conservator's position should be well-defined. If this is not done, there will be no necessity for two Conservators, and this might be said.

There are other points in which the Bombay Government has ignored the propositions of my Report; but it is not, I think, at present expedient that the Government of India should notice them. The main points now to be settled are the revision of the establishments, the demarcation of the forests, and the position of the Conservator in his Division.

6th September, 1870.

D. B.

Draft Resolution.

13th September, 1870.

W. A. C.

In the Draft Resolution which accompanies, I have proposed to submit these proposals for sanction by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in this Department, as was done in the case of the re-organization of the Financial Department under the Government of India (See Pros. September 1868, Nos. 41-3).

27th September, 1870.

D. B.

Submitted for approval.

I have carefully gone over the Office Note with Mr. Brandis, and this Draft Resolution is the result of our conference. It touches upon an exceedingly important matter, and perhaps His Excellency would wish the case to be circulated.

30th September, 1870.

W. A. C.

This may be circulated. If there is no serious difference among the Members of Council, the Resolution may be referred to Financial Department, and then sent on to Secretary of State.

1st October, 1870.

M.

Seen.

1st October, 1870.

N.

There are one or two points in the proposed draft which seem to require modification. In the Rules in para. 4, Rule VI requires the sanction of the Government of India before the Government of Bombay can dispense with certain tests in special cases. This is not consistent with the position of a Local Government. The whole of the sentence, "if in any special case" to end of para., had better be omitted. In Rule VII, allusion is made to the "lowest class of Conservator," but in Bombay there is to be only one class of Conservator. The para. may be altered as shown in pencil. Rule IX again requires, unnecessarily, reports to the Government of India. The rules regarding promotions being deferred, no report to the Government of India is necessary, nor is any useful object attained by requiring the Government of Bombay to notify dates of departure on leave, and the like, it being the practice for all such dates to be reported to the Accounts Department, and not notified by Government.

I do not concur in the 2nd clause of the 18th para. The 1st para. is reasonable enough, for, when the range of travelling is diminished, the amount of allowance may fairly be diminished. But I am sure that the principle of fixed travelling allowance in the Bombay Presidency is the best suited for the constant travelling which Officers in that Presidency are expected to go through, and if some of the charges of these Deputies and Assistants are now to be reduced in extent, I would prefer that the Bombay Government should be asked to consider whether the amount of allowance might not, in consequence, be reduced, rather than that the system which works well in Bombay should be altered in order to assimilate it to Bengal.

These remarks are applicable to the 3rd Clause also of para. 10.

I concur in the draft generally, and consider that the acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Brandis for the manner in which he has performed this duty.

2nd October, 1870.

B. H. E.

I would rely on Mr. Ellis' knowledge of the requirements of the Bombay Presidency.

3rd October, 1870.

R. T.

4th October, 1870.

J. F. S.

4th October, 1870.

H. W. N.

A.

Para. 4, Rule VI.—The last sentence has only financial importance. If omitted, the word *ordinarily* should be also omitted I think. I would also add the following at the end of para. 3 :—

Being regulated by the aggregate Budget provision for the three classes of Deputy, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators, which will be made at the average rates of Rs. 700,350 and 175, respectively.

Rule VII.—I would word it thus :—*to the lowest grade of Sub-Assistant, Assistant, or Deputy Conservator, and in such cases the pay of the acting Officer, &c.* Para. 2 contemplates the possibility of having Conservators of higher classes, but this need not now be adverted to in the Rules.

Rule IX had better be omitted in *toto*. The proposed addition to para. 3, giving the Accountant General the means of checking immoderate promotion.

Para. 10.—The question of consolidated monthly rates versus daily rates, is not easy. The Financial Department has lately, on several occasions, strongly objected to monthly consolidated allowances. This guided me in drafting the Resolution—(Overseers in Madras and Forest Ranger in Sindh). I am personally in favour of monthly consolidated allowances, as I think that the advantage of daily allowances in inducing people to move about is very slight. Sir R. Temple apparently agrees to consolidated allowances in this case ; if so, I would say that, considering that it is proposed to confine the charges of Deputy and Assistant Conservators to one Collectorate each, the rate is to be reduced to Rs. 150 per mensem for all new appointments, present incumbents retaining the present rate, Rs. 200, until their next promotion.

If Bombay Government is asked to consider, they will say that they want the present rate, and the correspondence resulting from this proposal may indefinitely delay the introduction of the new scheme.

Regarding Subordinates, I would simply omit the last sentence, suggesting the adoption of the Government of India Rules.

10th October, 1870.

D. B.

I have spoken to Dr. Brandis about this case, and he has written the above Note to show how the modifications in the Resolution, which Mr. Ellis has suggested can be made. I agree in all respects with this Note, and the Resolution can now be issued with the proposed alterations. Mr. Ellis having left Simla, it is not necessary to send the papers to him again. His views will be met by the changes which have been made in the Resolution.

11th October, 1870.

J. S.

The alterations are explained in Note marked A, save a small formal change in Rule VI, proposing to leave it to the Bombay Government to fix the standard of examination in the languages.

14th October, 1870.

D. B.

Very good.

17th October, 1870.

B. H. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE-FORESTS

OFFICE NOTE.

DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1870.
organization of the Forest Department, Bombay.

Keep with Proceedings.
For the month of December, 1870.
Nos. 10-15.

N 2957/71

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. PROCEEDINGS, MARCH, 1871.

REVENUE-FORESTS.

Re-organization of the Forest Department, Bombay.

Pros. Dec. 1870, Nos. 10-15.

" " " " 52-3, Part B.

Nos. 142-4 F, dated 23rd February, 1871.

[No. 2.] RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 637 F, dated 21st October 1870, to Financial Department.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 643 F, dated 22nd October 1870, to Government of Bombay.

Financial Department Resolution No. 3091, dated 17th November 1870.

Public Works Department No. 722 F, dated 23rd November 1870, to Government of Bombay.

Public Works Department No. 769 F, dated 15th December 1870, to Government of Bombay.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 23 F, dated 18th November 1870.

Read also the following:—

No. 3 F, dated 12th January, 1871.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council the Despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered 28, Forests, and dated the 18th of November, submitting, with your recommendation of the scheme in its principal features, the proposals of His Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay for the re-organization of the Forest Department of that Presidency, which were founded on the reports of your Inspector General of Forests, who personally inspected these forests at the request of the Bombay Government.

2. The Reports by Mr. Brandis explain, in a lucid manner, the position of the administration of the forests, and carefully take into consideration the difficulties which it has to encounter from their vast extent, and from the manner in which they are intermixed with the estates of other landholders.

3. It is evident that, on the former ground, the present staff is not sufficient to do justice to the management, and that a second Conservator and Deputy Conservator are necessary for the Southern Division, and the great value and capabilities of the forests, even now, fully justify the considerable increase of expenditure proposed.

4. For the second cause mentioned (that of the interlaced position of the Government forests), it seems necessary to bind together as closely as possible, in this instance, the Revenue and Forest administration, and, therefore, the subjection of the subordinate Forest Officers to the Collectors was inevitable. I trust that the definition of the jurisdiction and duties of the Conservator of Forests and the Collectors, which you have laid down, will secure a harmonious working of this important Department, and that no proceeding of any consequence in regard to forest lands will be taken without due consultation with the

Conservator. His Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay should keep a careful watch upon the working of the new organization in this respect.

5. I have no hesitation in giving my sanction to the proposals which you have submitted to me.

6. With respect to the increase proposed for the Collectorates of Sholapoor and Kulladgee, you have, I perceive, called for further information before you accord your approval of it.

7. I am gratified at the careful manner in which these proposals have been prepared and submitted; and the thanks of the Government of Bombay were fully earned by Mr. Brandis for his personal exertions and valuable reports, and seem to have been freely accorded to him.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Despatch be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance. [The sanction has been registered as No. 13 F of 1870-71.]

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded for information to the Financial Department, and to Mr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests.

FORMER CASES.
Nos. 10-15.
" " 52-3, Part B.

GOVT.
OF INDIA.

1871.

{ P. W.
DEPT.

REVENUE-FORESTS.

March.

No. 2.

Re-organization of the Forest Department,
Bombay.

LIST OF PAPERS.

No. 2. To Bombay, Public Works Department No. 142 F
of 23rd February 1871. Forwards for informa-
tion and guidance, copy of a Despatch from the
Secretary of State, No. 3 F of 12th January
1871, sanctioning proposals made for the re-
organization of the Forest Department of that
Presidency.

To Financial Department, and Inspector General
of Forests, Public Works Department dockets
Nos. 143-4 of 23rd February 1871. Forwards
copy of above for information.

TAKES.

DATED.

KEEP-WITHS.
None.

*Chief Secy
to Govt
of India
23/2/71*

2003.

23rd Nov. 1871

*Dear Sir
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
the papers for the
re-organization of
the Bombay Forest
Dept. received from
the Secy to Govt.
of India. I am
pleased to find that the
principles of
administration of
the Forests are
being improved
and the
management of the
Forests will be
improved in future*

1. 1. 1.

22957/71

The proposals &c. are about
to be submitted for
the sanction of the Govt.

For the conversion
of the forest of India
into an Imperial General
Reserve suggested itself
to the Govt. and is admirably
approved for adoption.

In reply to the concluding
para. of the letter Enquiring
whether there is any objection
to the amount allocated
of the Village Panchayat
fund being credited to Imperial
Reserve under Forests
I am directed to explain
that this amount does
not as proposed
properly belong to Imperial

I would meet
the word General.
R. N.

either from Local
Funds. inasmuch
as the fund is derived
from payments by
villagers in connection
with the exercise of
their immemorial
rights & privileges of
Common in regard
to Village Panchayat &
the fund is left
in trust for them for
guarding and maintaining
these privileges.

It is applied to the
payment of datchas
to the formation of
nurseries & plantations
& to take the exhausted
woods from the village
demand is supplied.
The accumulation