All mines, whether situated in land under the control of the Forest Department or outside will be under the control of Mines Department and the revenue will also be credited to the Mines Department. But before a contractor enters any area which is under the control of the Forest Department he will obtain the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer. Whenever a licence is issued the Mines Department will send a copy of the lease and the terms of the licence to the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Divisional Forest Officer concerned and also intimate the name of the lessee to whom the lease is granted. The Mining lessee will abide by the rules and orders of the Forest Department and if any acts, rules or orders are infringed by them they will be suitably dealt with in accordance with the Forest Act and compensation derived from them will be remitted to the Forest Department as Forest Revenue. The Mining lessees will not be allowed to destroy the forest growth except that brushwood may be cut but in no case trees without previous permission in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer and payment of compensation for such trees.

As all Mining Department contracts are entered with the Collector, the Collector will inform the Divisional Forest Officer concerned of each such contract executed by him.

The orders of Government regarding the disposal of skins and hides, bones and horns are as follows:

“Hides and Skins” is a subject which has not specifically allotted to any Department so far. The position has since been examined and it has been decided that matters relating to “Hides and Skins” of agriculturists cattle should be dealt with in the Revenue Department. Hides and skins of wild animals would be the concern of the Forest Department.
Under the Rajasthan Forest Act skins and hides, bones and horns found in or brought from a Government forest are "forest produce; and under Section 69 of the Act, where any doubt exists as to the true ownership of forest produce, it is to be presumed to be the property of Government until the contrary is proved. No doubt if the owner of a beast dying or killed in the forest pastures chooses to assert his claim to the carcass, that claim would have to be allowed. But it is perfectly certain that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the owner would never dream of putting forward such a claim. Failing him, no one has a better right to the hides and horns than Government or its lessees. No private party including the skinner or any neighbouring villages should be allowed to claim or carry or meddle with the carcass of any beast dying in the Government forests. Their rights are limited to the existing village areas.

The right to collect hides, horns and bones in every Government forest should be sold by auction under the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer. The form of lease will, however, expressly state that it convey the right to collect all unclaimed (Lawaris) produce of this description; and on the back of the grazing licences should be entered a notice to owners of stock that any owner desiring to claim the carcass of any animal of his dying or killed within the forest, must intimate the claim within 24 hours of the death to the nearest Forest Ranger. Steps can then be taken by the Forest Officials to see that the animal is properly identified and removed. Ordinarily all skins, horns and bones "found" within the forest would be at the disposal of the Government lessee.

**TRANSACTIONS WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT**

The Forest Department shall charge other departments of the State Government as well as other Governments for all vegetable and animal products extracted from a forest area in the same manner in which it charges the public.

When troops are on the march through any district of the State they are to be allowed to cut grass for forage in any forest reserve not on the line of march free of charge, due precautions being taken against fire and damage to the forest. Special areas
2. For vegetable and animal products for which no charge is made, the Forest Department will take no credit in the (public) treasury accounts of Government. But for statistical purposes the value of these products should be shown in the returns furnished by the Forest Department just as the value of timber and other forest produce removed by free grantees or right-holders are shown.

3. The fact that no charge is made confers on the department of Government or local body no right of entry into or of working in a Government Forest. The Department retains its full powers of control and subject to the orders of superior authority will continue to fix and limit the localities where such extraction may take place and impose any conditions it may consider necessary for the safety of its forests and the convenience of work. All applications by these bodies should be treated as urgent and disposed of with as little delay as possible.

A tariff for the petty sale of timber and other forest produce has been prescribed by Government. These rates may be revised by the Chief Conservator of Forests in consultation with the Conservators, but the revised rates must have the approval of Government before enforcement. If any enhancement is proposed, the Collector and the Commissioner should be consulted. All changes in the rates should be communicated to the Commissioner. Separate rates will be prescribed in regard to the kinds and classes of produce.

Other Produce.

Special rates for manufactured articles, such as axles, felloes etc., or volume or weight of timber will not be prescribed. Lump-sum rate should be prescribed for the whole tree, according to species and diameter or girth at breast height.

2. For other produce, such as fuel-wood, charcoal, grass, fodder leaves, gums, barks, resins etc. be fixed by weight, cart, or headloads.