

Administration

Report of the Forest Circles

in the Bombay Presidency including

Sind for the year

1913-1914

Government

1915

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
FOREST CIRCLES

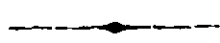
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914

WITH A SUMMARY OF PROGRESS DURING THE FIVE YEARS
1909-10 TO 1913-14.



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1915.

Digitized by M. H. Panhwar Institute of Sindh Studies, Jamshoro.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST CIRCLES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914.

CONSERVATORS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES DURING THE YEAR:—

Northern Circle.

G. R. Duxbury, Esquire, 1st July 1913 to 24th October 1913.

O. H. L. Napier, Esquire, 25th October 1913 to 17th April 1914.

W. E. Copleston, Esquire, 18th April to 30th June 1914.

Central Circle.

O. H. L. Napier, Esquire, 1st July 1913 to 17th October 1913.

The Honourable Mr. G. P. Millett, 18th October 1913 to 30th June 1914.

Southern Circle.

T. R. D. Bell, Esquire.

Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle.

E. G. Oliver, Esquire, 1st July 1913 to 2nd April 1914.

D. A. Thompson, Esquire, 3rd April 1914 to 30th June 1914.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

(1) *Alteration in Area.*

Northern Circle.

RESERVED FOREST.

The changes in forest areas shown in forms Nos. 7 and 7A give a net increase of 191 acres to reserved forest.

The following are the details:—

Kolába.—The acquisition, by payment of compensation, of 132 acres of inám forest land in Chincholi and the transfer of 19½ acres in Borgaon from protected to reserved forest and the disforestation of 85 acres for roads and village sites gives Kolába a net increase of 241 acres.

South Thána.—Fifty acres disforested for extension of G. I. P. Railway works.

PROTECTED FOREST.

Of this class of forest there is a net decrease of 219 acres, most of which area has been classed as reserved forest.

Kolába.—Of the 210 acres excluded from protected forest most of this was transferred to the Karjat reserved forest.

About 28 acres of reserved forest in the village of Tare in Panvel was made protected forest for the convenience of the villagers.

South Thána.—Thirty-one acres of protected forest were handed over to the G. I. P. Railway.

Other smaller areas were disforested for enlarging village sites.

Central Circle.

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1914.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	6,180	527	2	12	1	630	6,180	549
Protected ...	99	237	.....		.....		99	237
Leased ...	0	232	.....		.....		0	232
Total ...	6,280	356	2	12	1	630	6,280	378

The additions to reserved forest consisted of various small areas in different districts which were acquired for the purpose of improving the forest demarcation line; and the exclusions similarly consisted of small areas disforested in the interests of cultivation, etc.

The above statement shows the extent of land gazetted under the Indian Forest Act as forest. The area actually under the management of the Forest Department is now 4,421 square miles only. The remainder, amounting to 1,860 square miles, is assigned to the Revenue Department for management under the circumstances which have been stated in previous reports. During the year under report 28,171 acres of reserved forest in the Poona Division were handed over to the Revenue Department. The change in the management of the forests is being effected gradually, as the necessary arrangements for taking charge of them are completed by the Collectors.

Southern Circle.

The several small changes that have taken place do not affect the total acreage of the forest very much. In the Belgaum Division 6,570 acres of protected forest were transferred to reserved. Scattered waste lands measuring 911 acres, which were more fitted for forest in Kánara, Dhárwár and Bijápúr, were also made reserved forest. Six hundred and eighty-two acres of reserved forest—all divisions subscribing—were disforested in favour of occupation, pasture and the M. & S. M. Railway. The addition of 41 acres to protected forest is on account of *bettas* for extensions of spice-gardens in Kánara S. D.

The net results are exhibited in the following abstract :—

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1914.	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Reserved ...	2,852,505		7,476		682		2,859,299	
Protected ...	92,205		41		6,766		85,480	
Total ...	2,944,710		7,517		7,448		2,944,779	

Sind Circle.

The alterations in area are :—

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1914.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	1,135	528	20	248	17	280	1,138	496
Protected ...	0	585	.....		.....		0	585
Total ...	1,136	473	20	248	17	280	1,139	441

The additions are 19 square miles, 374 acres of alluvial accretion and 514 acres of fresh reservation.

The exclusions are 17 square miles, 236 acres eroded and 44 acres by rectification of area.

The eroded area is classified thus :—

	Acres.
Growing valuable timber	1,545
New alluvium without trees	2,882
New alluvium with young growth	2,031
Coupes under regeneration	2,654
Blanks	2,004
Total ...	11,116

In the previous year the total erosion area was 20,037 acres.

Value of material exploited from eroded areas (*vide* Government Resolution No. 804 of 2nd February 1900) :—

	Acres.
Approximate area eroded after exploitation	1,596
	Rs. a. p.
Value per acre as estimated prior to erosion	5 12 7
Estimated value of timber before exploitation... ..	8,891 0 0
Actual receipts	9,686 9 11

An area of 8 acres and 30 gunthás in Lárkána Division, containing growth of the value of Rs. 15-13-5, was eroded before exploitation was possible, as erosion was very rapid.

Two thousand two hundred and ninety-five acres threatened with erosion were exploited. The resultant material was sold for Rs. 12,030-9-10.

Acquisition of *kachas* adjoining forests :—

<i>Kachas</i> pending at the end of last year	14
New claims during the year	26
Decided in favour of the Forest Department	21
Decided against the Forest Department	2
Still undecided	17

Eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-six acres 13 gunthás were temporarily alienated to other departments.

(2) Forest Settlements.

Northern Circle.

Form 8.

Forest settlement work is practically complete in this circle.

Kolába.—An area of 18 acres of Akshi village selected for planting casuarina will be notified under section 19, Indian Forest Act. Also 25 acres in Varsoli selected for the same purpose and 35 acres in Khálápur acquired by exchange have been notified under section 4. Thirty-seven acres in Bandh-Tiwre of the Ratnágiri District have been proposed for acquisition for consolidating the forest.

Surat.—The re-settlement of Bulsár-Chikhli Range is in abeyance.

Central Circle.

The work has been completed. Certain survey numbers situated inside the reserved forest demarcation line have been sanctioned for addition to

forest as opportunities to acquire them occur. Some of these lands were acquired during this year without expenditure and others on payment of compensation; and Rs. 1,241 were paid thus to the occupiers of lands who were willing to relinquish them for inclusion in forest.

Southern Circle.

Rs. 3,428 were paid as compensation for lands acquired for forest in the Belgaum Division where an area of about 44,000 acres suitable for forest has been proposed for afforestation with a view to simplify forest boundaries and to make the protection of reserved forest more easy, as also to secure an increase in the efficiency of control. The inclusion of this area does not affect the condition of agriculturists adversely as they earn more by work in forest operations, cuttings, etc. The proposals are, however, still under consideration; inquiries, land valuations and other formalities have to be gone through by revenue officers.

A piece of land measuring 2 gunthás in the village of Manki was acquired for Rs. 34 for a forest road in the Honávar Táluka.

In other divisions there has been practically no settlement work.

There still remains much settlement to be done for the improvement of forest boundaries, the inclusion of waste numbers which have been lying fallow nearly since the settlements, and of odd small numbers far away from other cultivation in the middle of large forest blocks. The work of afforesting these is being gradually done, but, in the absence of special officers, it will take a very long time.

Sind Circle.

	Acres.
Area awaiting settlement at the commencement of the year ...	38,430
Area added by notification under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act	255
Total ...	38,685
Area actually settled under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act	35,388 acres.
Area notified short under section 19 as it was required for a path	4 "
Balance awaiting settlement	3,293
Expenditure	Nil.

Out of the total area of 35,388 acres notified under section 19, 34,874 acres consisted of *kacha* lands. This area at the time of its acquisition was already included in form no. 7.

Internal Boundaries.—The forests are cut up into half-mile squares by rides 20 feet wide. Five miles of new lines were cut during the year free of cost. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five miles of previously cut rides were kept clear by free labour. If paid for, this work would cost Rs. 5,750.

An area of 1,30,372 acres still remains undivided into half-mile squares. This area being mostly newly formed *kachas* will be taken in hand when the growth on them is sufficiently developed.

(3) Demarcation.

Northern Circle.

The demarcation of the outer boundary of the forests in this circle is complete except in Kolába, where 401 miles remained to be dealt with at the end of the year. During the year 92 miles were demarcated in Kolába by erecting 127 cairns of the first class and 1,942 of the second class at a total cost of Rs. 1,546.

Repairs to the existing cairns and the annual white and red washing was done in all divisions at a cost of Rs. 2,754.

Besides the above Rs. 92 were spent on clearing demarcation lines in the Central Thána Division.

Central Circle.

A further length of reserved forest outer boundary extending to 124 miles was demarcated with cairns at a cost of Rs. 1,000; and cairns on 3,260 miles of previously demarcated boundary were repaired, painted, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,824. The new work was distributed as follows:—

					Miles.
South Násik Division	...	...	...	...	81
Poona Division	...	...	...	...	8
North Násik Division	...	...	...	...	35
				Total	124

The work of demarcation is being carried on as rapidly as circumstances will permit; but 857 running miles still remain to be completed, all except 4 miles of which is in the South Násik Division.

There is still great difficulty in recruiting efficient surveyors, and this will only be eliminated when the departmental training of forester-surveyors can be carried out in a Government Forest School.

Southern Circle.

Two hundred and sixteen miles have been newly demarcated at a cost of Rs. 517 and demarcations along 870 miles repaired at a cost of 49 rupees. The average cost per mile of forest demarcation was Rs. 2-6-4 and of repairs 11 pies exclusive of establishment charges.

In Kánara Northern Division a portion of the Belgaum-Kánara boundary was cleared by a contractor who received the material in exchange for wages.

In Kánara Eastern Division 26 miles of external and 253 miles of internal boundaries were cleared without expense. In 21 villages 132-foot strips were demarcated around cultivated lands at a cost of Rs. 144. It is expected that the remaining 3 miles of boundary demarcation will be finished next season.

In Kánara Southern Division a further 10 miles of Mysore boundary on precipitous hills covered with semi-evergreen and cane jungles was ranged at a cost of Rs. 210. *Betta* lands in Sirsi were demarcated over an area of 181 square miles at a cost of Rs. 182. Also about 16 miles of boundary along ten compartments of the tali palm area were demarcated by blazing trees.

Beyond repairing cairns and painting stones where necessary, nothing was done under this head in Kánara Western Division. The work of clearing the Goa frontier line will be taken in hand next fair season.

Outer boundary between reserved forest and the Native States of Sánгли and Kolhápur in the Belgaum Division was cleared for a width of 30 feet, and the regrowth was cleared on the original 30-foot line at a cost of Rs. 600. One hundred and thirty-one miles of outstanding demarcation work in this Division will be taken in hand on the completion of the afforestation mentioned in subsection (2) of this chapter.

Two seasons will, it is hoped, suffice to clear off the major portion of the outstanding work in Dhárwár.

Beat guards did most of the clearing work in Bijápur without any cost except Rs. 6 for the destruction of prickly pear where it was impenetrable. The cost of materials for repairing and colouring the boundary stones where necessary amounted to Rs. 18.

Sind Circle.

External boundaries.—Nineteen miles and 1,980 feet were demarcated by 266 new boundary marks in newly afforested areas; 18,787 old boundary marks on 2,070 miles and 2,517 feet of line were repaired. Expenditure *nil*.

(4) Forest Surveys.

Northern Circle.

No survey work was carried on during the year. Expenditure under the head "Constitution of State Forests" for the circle was:—

					Rs.
Acquisition of land	...	...	...	...	162
Settlement offices	...	...	...	...	126
Demarcation new and old	...	...	...	...	4,392
Total ...					<u>4,680</u>

Central Circle.

None were undertaken.

Southern Circle.

No survey was carried out in this circle by the Superintendent of forest surveys, and no surveys of importance by local officers. All surveys have been practically finished.

The total capital expenditure on all heads included in this chapter amounted to Rs. 5,468 as compared with Rs. 4,893 for the previous year. The increase is due to more lands having been acquired for forest during the year under report.

Sind Circle.

The work done by the surveyors of the Working Plans Assistant in the Jerruck and Hyderabad Divisions is tabulated below:—

Division.	River course surveyed.		Forest boundaries surveyed and checked.		Levelling of bunds and drainage projects.		Measurement of compartment lines.		Number of tracings prepared.	Number of coupes marked.
	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.		
Jerruck	116	22	91	45	12	30	651	43	71 of all Divisions.	6
Hyderabad ... ..	.....		10	16	.....		57	67		
Total ...	116	22	101	61	12	30	709	30	71	6

The survey of the river frontage and the marking of coupes was carried out as usual by Range Forest Officers, the number of miles of river frontage surveyed being 146 and that of coupes demarcated and laid out was 182.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.

Northern Circle.

The working plan for the North Dángs mentioned in last year's report Form No. 11. has been submitted to Government for sanction.

A working plan for an area of 230 square miles in South Dángs of the Surat Division has been taken in hand by the Divisional Forest Officer. Two hundred and sixty-seven square miles in the same division still remain to be brought under a working plan.

Mr. W. C. Milne, who took charge of the Working Plans Office on the 30th January 1914, has been entrusted with work in connection with the revision of the working plans of Bhivandi and Bassein Ranges.

Four hundred and forty-four coupes were laid out by the surveyors during the year, of which 390 were sold and 54 remained unsold partly on account of inaccessibility. In Talasari Mahál in the North Thána Division the coupes of blocks I to IV could not be exploited as there is no road.

No plan will lapse within the next three years.

Central Circle.

A revised working plan for the Anjan forests of the Dhulia and Pimpalner Ranges in West Khándesh Division was submitted and received the sanction of Government after the close of the year. A revised working plan for the Sátmála reserved forests of the Cháligsaon Range, East Khándesh, was drawn up and submitted to the Conservator by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, but did not meet with the Conservator's approval. It has since been amended and re-written and will be submitted to Government early in 1914-15.

In Poona the transfer of some of the reserved forests of the division, included in sanctioned working plans in force, to the management of the Revenue Department has rendered the revision of the plans necessary. The area transferred contains some entire blocks and portions of other blocks, thus disturbing the felling lists. This revision of the plans will give an opportunity of getting the grazing arrangements brought into line with the recommendations of the Grazing Commission. The data necessary for the revised working plans have been collected.

Other work done in connection with working plans was as follows:—

Detailed inspection of—(1) The sub-ghát teak and mixed forests of the Ulhás valley at Khandála in the Lonávla Range, and those at Kondával in the Ambegaon Range of the Poona Division;

(2) The teak villages in the Haveli, Mulshi and Máwal Ranges and the evergreen forests of the Mulshi Range;

(3) The sub-ghát teak and mixed forests of Anjanwale and Ghátgar of the Junnar Range.

Data of (1), (2) and (3) have been collected for including the teak forests in the existing teak working plans of the Poona Division; a separate plan is being drawn up for the evergreen forests of Mulshi Range.

(4) The checking of the coupe demarcation work done by the working plan surveyors in the Khed and Ambegaon Ranges of the Poona Division and in the Málegaon, Báglan and Kalwan Ranges of the North Násik Division was performed by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans.

Exploitation under the teak working plan of the Jámner Range (East Khándesh), as modified to work out the dead and dying teak affected by drought, was completed during the year; and as no exploitable trees now remain the Conservator has suspended the further working of these forests.

In the Edlabad Range (East Khándesh) the Transpurna babul working plan, which had been submitted, being disapproved, is under revision.

The working plans for the Sátapura reserved forests (East Khándesh) have proved unsuitable to the present conditions, though exploitations have continued to be made in a very modified form. These plans, being for the most extensive and important forests in the division, are in urgent need of revision; and the work will be undertaken as soon as an Imperial Forest Officer can be spared for the work.

The West Khándesh Division is as a whole very badly supplied with working plans. Thus out of a total area of 542 square miles of forest proper, only 169 square miles are at present under working plans. Of the remaining 373 square miles, a certain amount consists of thorn and scrub jungle mainly situated in the Sákri Range, the systematic working of which is neither particularly urgent nor desirable. On the other hand, there are large areas in Pimpalner and West Sákri Ranges containing a fair proportion of saleable teak. The same may also be said of the forests along the gháts in the South Nandurbár Range, but in this case the preparation of working plans must be delayed until the further afforestation scheme for Nandurbár and Nawápúr Ranges, now before Government, receives final sanction. The forests of Nawapur Range also contain very valuable timber, a certain amount of which is already over-mature. The question of working these forests is complicated by the fact that there are large quantities of timber outside forest, in malki numbers and revenue waste, which are being exploited annually. The labour required is already more than the resources of the district can supply, and contractors are compelled to work to some extent with imported labour. Under these circumstances systematic working of these forests cannot be undertaken in addition to the fellings now taking place outside. The matter of the preparation of working plans for the above forests is receiving the attention of the Conservator.

All the forests in the North Khándesh Division except those in the Akrani Range are organized under regular working plans, but owing to the lack of demand for inferior species large numbers of trees not intended for reservation are left unfelled in the coupes by the contractors. This is not in accordance with the working plans, but if the Forest Department insisted upon contractors removing all unreserved material the prices of the coupes would sink considerably. When a market can be found for such material the prescriptions of the working plans can be worked up to and the prices of the coupes will be enhanced. The working plans which were brought into force about 15 years ago are in need of revision similarly to those of the Sátapura forests. The Akrani Range, comprising 304 square miles, is not under a working plan, nor owing to their present inaccessibility is it considered necessary to make one at present. When the Akrani is joined by a good road to the plains below, the forests should be organized, as they contain good teak. The scheme which was sanctioned in June 1913 for regulating the free extraction of fuel, etc., from the revenue lands has been brought into operation and is dealt with in Chapter IV under "Administration".

In North Násik out of 92 compartments that were laid out only 59 could be sold. The attempts to dispose off the remainder failed as the growth in the forests is very poor and as the demand for firewood in their vicinity is very limited. The unsold compartments were allowed to remain as they were, the cost of their exploitation departmentally being prohibitive and the demand for firewood being practically *nil*.

Southern Circle.

Preparation.—In Kánara Northern Division the high forest plans for blocks VII, IX and XX and the teak pole—copice with standards—plan for block VII-A are being revised. In Kánara Eastern Division a newly afforested

area of 17 acres was added; the Yellápur high forest plan for which statistics were collected is not yet written. In Kánara Southern Division, the Sirsi town plan on the coppice with standard system, covering an area of 13 square miles, was sanctioned by Government during the year. The Yekkambi high forest plan is in the press. The Honávar-Bhatkal fuel plan is held back pending arrangements for supply to Kumta town being worked out, as it was found that those under the plan as it stands were not convenient and contractors could not be got to undertake operations at rates which would pay. Parts of the area are, however, being worked in anticipation. The Gokák working plan and the revised plan for series XIX have been received in this office since the close of the year and are under discussion. The plan for the Kalghatgi, Bankápur and Hangal forests of Dhárwár has been drawn up and is under consideration.

Control.—Due to scarcity and steady increase in cost of labour and transport the prescriptions of the high forest plans and the Supa fuel plan are behind hand some two years, others even longer. There has, however, been no difficulty in selling the coupes of the Haliyal teak pole area but the minimum number of standards to be retained had to be reduced in some cases from 24 to 19. The exploitation of the areas as prescribed by the Yellápur above-ghát and Mundgod high forest plans is also behindhand, but from the way the work was done during the last two years things are picking up and gradual progress is being made towards normality. There being no demand for the produce of four coupes as prescribed by the Sirsi town plan in Southern Division Kánara, only two blocks were worked. The provisions of plans in force in Kánara Western Division were worked up to with better results than in other divisions of Kánara. The only deviation was that fewer jungle wood trees (other than Matti and Nandi) were exploited than prescribed, as the yield of such is far in excess of the demand. The Belgaum Division plans are mostly up to date without any material deviations having taken place. The provisions of the Dhárwár pole area plan were carried out as usual with few variations.

Sind Circle.

Except new *kachas* and recent reservations, all forests in Sind are under regular working plans. The prescriptions of the plans were adhered to with the following exceptions:—

Sukkur Division.—Some burnt areas and areas threatened with erosion were exploited in addition to the coupes prescribed under the sanctioned working plans.

Lárkána Division.—Prescribed coupes according to the sanctioned working plans were exploited with some deadwood as well.

Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions.—Deadwood was sold in addition to prescribed coupes.

A separate Working Plan Officer in Sind was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1151, dated 25th November 1911, but as Government in their Resolution No. 10721, dated 23rd November 1912, made no mention of a Working Plans Division proper, a proposal was submitted through the Commissioner in Sind to continue the Working Plans Division in Sind in a modified form, as stated in Government Resolution No. 7084, of 30th July 1913, by which the Working Plans Officer was appointed as Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer of the Division in which he was working and was termed the Working Plans Assistant of that Division. This office was attached during the year to the Jerruck Division to revise the working plans of that Division; the field work was completed during the working season and the revised working plan report will be ready for submission by the end of the current recess season.

(b) Preliminary Working Plan Reports.

Northern Circle.

A preliminary working plan for the South Dangs forests, Surat Division, for an area of 230 square miles prepared by the Divisional Forest Officer was approved by the Conservator.

Central Circle.

Nil, beyond what has already been recorded.

Southern Circle.

No such reports were submitted. The plans contemplated for the Belgaum Division and which were referred to in the last year's report are in various stages of preparation.

Sind Circle.

Nil.

(c)—Plans of Operations.

Northern Circle.

These were submitted by all the Divisional Forest Officers and were worked upto, except in a few cases of minor importance.

Central Circle.

These were drawn up in all divisions and submitted through the Collectors. The works which were provided for were generally carried out, and in addition to the sanctioned allotments under A—Conservancy and Works, full use was made of a subvention grant of Rs. 19,500 which was given late in the year by Government for expenditure on roads and buildings.

Southern Circle.

These were adhered to as far as possible except as detailed under working plans above.

Sind Circle.

Plans of operations were submitted for each division and sanctioned; these were carried out with minor and unimportant changes.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—Roads and Bridges.

Northern Circle.

Rs. 14,230 were spent during the year on roads, including repairs, compared with Rs. 13,002 spent during the previous year.

Form No. 12.

In the Surat Division a lot of useful road construction work has been economically carried out by Mr. Marjoribanks. A revised 5-year programme for the Dáng roads was sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 5390, dated 10th June 1914.

There is scope for road work in the Thána divisions, and the roads in this district should be gradually and economically developed by the forest officers themselves. This work should not be handed over to the Public Works Department as hitherto in Thána District.

Surat, North Dángs.—The Chikli-Bardipada road was completed, the cost for $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles being Rs. 732.

Central Dángs.—The Kalam-Vihir-Chinchli road was completed. The expenditure incurred for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles was Rs. 1,744. A new road from Borkhal to Holbari was taken in hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles being constructed for Rs. 404. On the old Ahwa-Galkund road an impossibly steep part was abandoned and an entirely new section $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long on the Awlimal-ghat was aligned and constructed in its place for Rs. 365.

South Dánga.—Seven miles of the Málegoan-Zaria road and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the new Galkund-Pandwa road were completed, respectively, for Rs. 4,117 and Rs. 479.

Central Thána.—The Mangrul road was completed, the cost incurred for 2 furlongs being Rs. 250. The Osarwira-Ghodpada road in the Mokhada Range was begun and 1 mile of it was constructed for Rs. 1,777. Besides the above, cart-tracks were constructed, as necessity arose, for Rs. 637.

Kolába.—The remaining portion of the Kondvi-Diwanmal road, viz. 1 mile 1 furlong 275 feet, was completed at a cost of Rs. 575.

Repairs were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,149 in all the divisions.

Central Circle.

The following new road work was carried out during the year:—

Name of road.	Division.	Length.		Cost.
		M.	F.	Rs.
Hisala-Bohiti ...	North Khándesh	3	0	1,245
Wasardi-Bhurki ...		3	4	1,725
Mhaismal Deola ...	South Násik	6	0	686
Mehenduri Sharankhel ...		0	4	338
Chinchohal ...		0	4	1,024
Vang valley road ...	Sátára	2	3	1,243
Koina valley ...		0	5	762
Total ...		16	4	7,023

Rs. 11,905 were spent on repairs to existing roads and cart-tracks.

Interesting details of the nature and extent of the work done are as follows:—

West Khándesh.—No new roads or bridges were constructed, but the following roads were repaired:—

	Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Kalambari road in Pimpalner—widening, smoothing surface, removing rocks, etc. ...	657	15	0
(2) Charanmal-Borzar road in Nawapur—repairing surface, cleaning gutters, rebuilding the retaining wall with pucca masonry, repairing bridge and culverts ...	1,871	7	0
(3) Lalling road in Dhulia—repairing surface and clearing gutters ...	130	0	0

North Khándesh.—There are no metalled forest roads, but two old fair-weather cart-tracks are being realigned and improved; work on the Wasardi-Bhurki road (Shirpur-West) was commenced in 1912-13, and continued in 1913-14 when Rs. 1,725 were spent on the work. Cutting and levelling is now more or less complete and the spreading of murum has been commenced. Work on the Hisala-Bhoiti road (Shirpur-East) was commenced this year, and 3 miles were cut, levelled and lightly spread with murum, at a cost of Rs. 1,245.

Eighty-seven miles of footpaths were repaired and some widened with a view to converting them gradually into cart-tracks, at a cost of Rs. 1,355.

Poona.—The portion of the bridle path in Lonávla has been widened, and has become more practicable to pack animals than before. The repairs have added to the convenience of people living in the neighbourhood. A portion of this bridle road between Vándra and Kusur was found to have been used also for cart traffic.

A small bridge at a cost of Rs. 150 was constructed over the nalla running between the newly built forest post of Kusur and the bridle path.

Sátára.—The further construction of the Vang valley road was continued, the length added during the year being 2 miles and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The road now extends to 18 miles and 3 furlongs, and is of considerable advantage to the people, especially for the passage of carts loaded with groundnuts, which are extensively grown. Since this road has been made timber coupes in the Patan Range have fetched higher prices from contractors, and coupes in the more inaccessible parts of the valley have been opened out to exploitation.

The Koina valley road was extended by $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs only. This road is difficult to construct and had suffered considerable damage during the rains which are here heavy in the monsoon months. The Irish bridges and culverts of dry masonry undertaken during the previous year were washed away, and had to be constructed afresh. The more expensive prepared stones were found to be of no advantage, and this year therefore only undressed "khandkis" and rubble were used in such works, and they were made stronger and have stood the heavy rains which have fallen in the valley in the present monsoon season.

South Násik.—The forests in North and South Peint are not sufficiently accessible for the extraction of timber for which the demand is increasing yearly. As dealers from outside the district, *e. g.* Gujarát and Mokháda, are coming in to take contracts, it is time to have the tracts opened out for trade not only in the interest of these forests but to improve the condition of the backward inhabitants of this part of the district. During the year under report some progress has been made and a new road in North Peint from Mahismal to Deola was commenced and earthwork completed for over 6 miles. A road in South Peint at Chinchohol was also completed.

Southern Circle.

The following figures compare the outlay on works under this head:—

			1912-13,	1913-14.
			Rs.	Rs.
Roads and bridges	...	...	42,737	45,396
Buildings	...	...	21,833	27,824
Other works	...	...	2,588	3,708

The increase under all heads is due to special grants for the repairs of roads handed over to the Forest Department by Local Boards and a larger number of buildings and wells constructed during the year.

(a) *Roads and Bridges.*—The important works of a permanent nature carried out were:—

Northern Division, Kánara.—Shiroli-Chulchulpani road 5 miles, Ambgaon-Shiroli road 1 mile, Hudsa-Jaida road 4 miles, road from compartment 23 to Dandeli 1 mile. All these are not completed yet. A railway line from Bhistanhatti station to Kumbarkop has been surveyed; 69 miles of existing roads were repaired.

Kánara, Eastern Division.—Davgi-Nullah-Wantmane road 6 miles, Katur-Bomnalli road and Gunjawati-Kurli road 9 miles, cycle paths 17 miles and 2 bridges on Ganeshkatta and Bilki Manchikeri roads and 35 miles of existing roads repaired.

Kánara, Southern Division.—Chittar-Hadikal road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Allanki bungalow road and 4 miles of old roads repaired.

Kánara, Western Division.—The Kadra-Sulgeri road was extended by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, Hattikeri-Gule road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles completed. The existing old roads were repaired.

Belgaum.—Five pucca masonry bridges were constructed and 76 miles of existing roads were repaired.

Dhárwár.—Eleven miles of existing roads were repaired.

Sind Circle.

There are no works under this head in the circle; the 20 feet rides which cut up the forest into half mile squares are available as roads and used as such.

(b).—Buildings.

Northern Circle.

Expenditure on account of new buildings was:—

			Rs.
Divisional Forest Office at Godhra	...	...	4,999
Police lines at Ahwa	...	...	1,570
House for sweepers at Godhra	...	...	272
Halt shed at Sakhalpatal	...	...	592
18 houses for forest subordinates	...	...	18,978
Three houses constructed in part	...	...	1,709
One house completed	...	...	254
Additions and alterations to existing posts	...	...	916
One cattle pound	...	...	71
Temporary huts	...	...	895
		Total	30,256
Repairs in all divisions	...	...	3,751

Central Circle.

The expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 29,311. An abstract of the work done is as under:—

			Rs.
6. Forest depôts	...	...	7,552
17. Forest guards' posts	...	...	17,049
Rangers' quarters at Taloda in North Khândesh	...	...	1,574
Stables at Dhadgaon in North Khândesh	...	...	250
Chawdi in North Khândesh	...	...	33
On part construction of depôts	...	...	969
On part construction of forest guards' posts	...	...	1,884
			29,311

In addition to the above Rs. 3,200 were spent on the repairs to existing buildings, making a total expenditure under this head of Rs. 32,511.

Some details of works done in the several divisions are as follows:—

West Khândesh—

			Rs.
(1) Depôt building at Dhulia	...	...	1,598
(2) Depôt building at Lakadkot	...	...	400
(3) Remaining part amount paid for four-roomed guards' pucca building at Khoksa in Nawapur	...	...	150
(4) Part amount of three-roomed guards' building at Kholvihir in Nandurbar Range	...	...	700
(5) Part payment of Dangshirwada depôt building in Pimpalner Range	...	...	569
(6) Forest guard's post at Nanchhal in Nawapur Range	...	...	600
			4,017

Rs. 560 were spent on repair to existing buildings.

In addition, works were done by the Public Works Department during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,336.

North Khándesh—

New quarters for forest guards were built in accordance with sanctioned plans as under :—

Range.	Post.	Expenditure.
		Rs.
(1) Akrani	... Dhadgaon ...	272
(2) Sháháda	... Aslod ...	1,313
(3) Shirpur, East	... Hisala ...	1,170
(4) Shirpur, West	... Sangvi and Boradi ...	1,928
(5) Taloda	... { Kothat ... Pimparda ... Borad and Taloda ... }	5,953
	Total ...	10,636

The existing bungalows, guards' quarters and depôts were repaired at a cost of Rs. 432.

The Public Works Department during the year carried out works and repairs to the amount of Rs. 2,520.

Poona.—Three new forest guards' posts were constructed through the agency of contractors, one in the Junnar Range and two in the Mawal Range, at a total cost of Rs. 2,677 as shown below :—

Range.	Name of village where guard's post is built.	Expenditure incurred.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
Junnar	... Wanewadi ...	877 0 0	Rs. 2 out of this paid for conveyance of wood.
Mawal	... Wahagaon ...	900 0 0	
Do.	... Kusur ...	900 0 0	
	Total ...	2,677 0 0	

The increase over the usual cost in the case of all the three buildings is due to the fact that teak timber for construction, lime, etc., had to be brought from long distances; and as the places are situated in the regions of heavy rainfall galvanized iron sheets had to be used for roofing purposes instead of tiles.

Southern Circle.

In Kánara, Northern Division, the Kalamkhand rest-house and Amgaon forest naka were completed though the full expenditure has not been charged with in the year.

In Kánara, Eastern Division, the rest-house at Katur and naka houses at Choudalli and Hirehalli were commenced. The guards' houses at Kangod, Indur, and Hutkhand and Bashanki were finished.

The rest-house at Allanki in Kánara, Southern Division, was completed.

In Kánara, Western Division, the rest-house at Ramanguli was completed and two more at Santgal and Pattanpur were commenced. The naka houses at Sulgeri, Kádvád and Manáki, the combined depôt office and quarters at Hattikeri, and ceiling to the Kumta range office rooms were finished. Office and quarters for the Range Officer, Kadra, and a naka house at Marakal have been commenced.

In Belgaum, rest-houses at Jámboti and Shirolí, range offices and quarters at Jámboti, Kanápur, Merde, Pátne and Gujnal, and guards' houses at Kankumbi, Rumewádi, Gunji, Hemadge, Pátne, Jámboti, Chunchewádi and Bhuránki were completed.

The progress in roads and buildings is satisfactory ; still much remains to be done. Unless good roads and rest-houses are provided and the subordinates are well housed, proper inspection, protection and working of the forests is almost impossible. Expenditure invested on such works is sure to repay itself in a few years time. With due regard to progress and improved efficiency of working it is not possible to advocate any serious curtailment of expenditure under either of these important heads.

Sind Circle.

The cost of new buildings was Rs. 8,889 as under :—

	Rs.
Paving with paka bricks the floor of the office, record rooms and verandah of the Range Forest Officer, Ghotki, at Ghotki ...	447
Additions to Range Forest Officers' quarters in Lárkána and Hyderabad divisions ...	1,218
Construction of office and residential quarters for the Range Forest Officer, Hala, in the Hyderabad Division ...	999
Construction of office and residential quarters for the Range Forest Officer, Mulchand, at Bano in the Jerruck Division ...	4,520
Addition of a verandah to the quarters of the Range Forest Officer, Tatta, at Tatta ...	611
Construction of houses for round and beat guards in Lárkána and Jerruck divisions ...	1,067
Other petty works ...	27
Total ...	<u>8,889</u>

Repairs to existing buildings cost Rs. 5,340.

The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department and charged to their budget :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Additions and alterations to the Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow at Sukkur ...	25	9	6
Repairs to the Divisional Forest Office and the residential quarters at Sukkur ...	121	8	1
Total ...	<u>147</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

(c).—Miscellaneous.

Northern Circle.

	Rs.
Pavement to existing wells ...	120
Sinking of 5 wells ...	1,549
Sinking of 1 well completed ...	147
Four wells taken in hand but remained incomplete ...	1,203
Erection of a compound around the Divisional Forest Office at Godhra ...	94
Total ...	<u>3,113</u>

Contribution towards the sinking of a well in North Thána by the Revenue Department ...	200
Repairs ...	562

Central Circle.

Rs. 267 were spent on the construction and improvement of wells and Rs. 53 on improvement of camping grounds in the Sátára Division.

Southern Circle.

New wells were sunk at Kesrodga (Northern Division, Kánara), Binghe and Kodibág (Western Division, Kánara), Patne, Kamatge, Katgali, Shirolí and Bailur (Belgaum). Eleven tanks were deepened in Eastern Division, Kánara. Old wells were repaired in all divisions. Two naka houses in Dhárwár Division were newly wire-fenced. The telephone connections in Yellápur-Kirvatti and Távargatti-Dandeli which were most useful, and which saved delays in many urgent matters, were maintained.

Sind Circle.

The usual minor irrigation works were carried out by forest officials. These cost for new works Rs. 2,750; repairs to existing works cost Rs. 4,642; total cost under this head comes to Rs. 7,392.

The following sluices for the irrigation of forests were constructed by the Public Works Department and debited to their budget :—

	Rs,	a.	p.
(1) Paka sluice over a forest karia in mile 10/5 of the Rajib Canal in Lakhi forest, Sukkur Division ...	128	1	2
(2) Masonry sluices ex mile 2/6 Pritchard Canal right bank in Kasimshah forest, Larkana Division ...	55	2	7
(3) Sluices on Gillespiewah, a branch of Western Nara at mile 11/4 left bank in Hassan Wahan forest, Larkana Division ...	182	4	9
(4) Sluice on new feeder to Western Nara, mile 2/7 left bank in Gajidero forest, Larkana Division ...	305	13	2
(5) Sluice on new feeder to Western Nara, mile 2/7 right bank in Gajidero forest, Larkana Division ...	284	6	11
(6) A forest sluice ex the Western Nara bunds (Magsi Bund) at mile 44/0 in Nari forest, Larkana Division .	1,272	15	10
(7) A bund along the Western and Southern boundary of Garko forest ...	8,011	15	0
(8) Connecting Huderani and Penah forests with the drainage system of Sujawal Dhand (Sukhat Chandan)	4,596	12	10
Total ...	14,837	8	3

NOTE:—Work No. 7. The bund round Garko forest was destroyed by the breach in Baphi Garko and will require reconstruction.

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) General Protection.

Northern Circle.

Statement comparing the offences of the year, of the preceding year, and the average of the past three years :—

Division.	A. Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded.				C. Cases undetected.				Total.				Grand total.
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	
Panch Maháls ...	13	2	4	...	6	490	226	37	129	198	...	...	148	698	230	37	1,103
Surat ...	25	6	...	1	9	74	28	20	4	8	3	1	38	89	31	22	179
North Thána ...	3	7	...	2	2	153	184	40	47	138	...	4	52	298	184	46	578
Central Thána ...	14	4	2	1	1	281	251	19	63	177	2	...	78	462	256	20	815
South Thána ...	1	10	12	...	14	209	244	27	64	182	...	...	65	556	357	55	1,033
Kolába ...	9	173	2	18	20	643	205	174	43	299	2	3	72	1,015	209	193	1,491
Total of 1913-14	65	202	20	22	52	1,750	1,138	317	350	998	7	8	467	2,950	1,165	847	4,929
Total of 1912-13	41	178	30	12	32	1,680	1,322	302	286	911	7	8	359	2,769	1,369	222	4,709
Average of the past three years.	52	204	50	11	41	1,578	1,250	229	333	995	9	10	426	2,777	1,309	250	4,762

The total number of offences shows an increase of 220 over the last year and of 167 over the average of the past three years.

Fires show an increase of 108 cases over last year and of 41 over the average of the past three years. This increase is shared chiefly by Panch Maháls, South Thána and Kolába.

The increase in the cases of unauthorized felling, *i.e.*, 181 over the last year, is chiefly confined to the southern ranges of Kolába; where a few distant rounds received a thorough stirring up which made the establishment report offences which were formerly neglected or connived at. In Central Dangs too, of the Surát Division, breaches of táhal rules account for a certain increase.

Grazing offences show a decrease of 194 and 144 cases compared with those of last year and the average of the past three years. This decrease is chiefly due to the more liberal and practical grazing arrangements sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 9441 of 16th October 1913.

Other offences.—The increase of 125 cases over last year and of 97 over the average of the past three years is more or less spread over all the divisions, but is chiefly noticed in Kolába where the surveyors working on demarcation in the south brought to light encroachments on forest lands of 10 to 20 years' standing.

The results of prosecutions compare as follows :—

Division.	1913-1914.		1912-1913.		Percentage of acquittals.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Panch Maháls ...	21	1	17	1	4.5	5.5
Surat ...	95	...	14	1	...	6.6
North Thána ...	10	...	14	...	...	...
Central Thána ...	18	1	20	8	5.2	28.6
South Thána ...	24	8	49	4	25.0	7.5
Kolába ...	181	12	106	19	6.2	15.2
Total ...	289	22	220	33	7.07	13.0

The percentage of acquittals was satisfactory in all the divisions except South Thána where it rose from 7.5 in the previous year to 25 during the year under report. This result in South Thána Division is not consistent with the Divisional Forest Officer's explanation for the decrease (by 21) of cases prosecuted, *viz.*, that he sanctioned prosecutions only in cases in which there was strong evidence.

The total number of compounded cases increased from 3,225 to 3,257.

Undetected cases increased from 1,212 to 1,363.

Communal punishment for breaches of forest laws was inflicted as shown below :—

Division.	Range.	Village punished.	Reason of punishment.	Nature of punishment.	Period of punishment.
North Thána.	Máhim	Sakre and Nawje	Illicit cuttings and grazing and non-attendance at extinguishing forest fires.	Suspension of privileges	One year, ending 29th May 1914.
Do.	Do.	Kamare Varkhunta, Nawli Dagaddboudpada.	Illicit cuttings	Suspension of privileges and levy of double grazing fees.	One year, from 22nd May 1914.
Do.	Do.	Shelwal Ambadi	Do.	Warning through the Mám-latdar.	.....

Division.	Rango.	Village punished.	Reason for punishment.	Nature of punishment.	Period of punishment.
North Thána	Máhim	Haloli Satwysachapada and Bot.	Non-attendance at extinguishing fires.	Suspension of privileges and levy of double grazing fees. Warning through the Mámíatdár.	.....
Do.	Do.	Manor	Illicit grazing	Warning through the Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Máhim.	.....
Do.	Umbergaon	Kainad and all padas.	Illicit cuttings	Suspension of privileges and levy of grazing fees.	Suspension to run indefinitely.
Do.	Do.	Boidi	Do.	Warning through the Mámíatdár.	.....
South Thána	Murbad	Pawala	Illicit cuttings and not helping subordinates in Forest conservancy.	Suspension of free grazing privileges.	Two years, from 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1915.
Kolába	Alibág	Saral Kawade Shivre Vajjali,	Illicit cuttings	Suspension of privileges except grazing for one year.	From 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.
Do.	Do.	Malade (6 men)	Do.	Double grazing fee	One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Panvel	Kalhe	Do.	Double grazing fee and suspension of privileges except grazing for two years.	One season of 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1916.
Do.	Do.	Chavne	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for one year.	1st May 1914 to 30th May 1915.
Do.	Karjat	Neral	Do.	Suspension of privileges and double grazing fee.	From 21st January 1914 to 20th January 1915. One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Do.	Humgaon (Katkaris).	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing.	From 1st June 1914 to 31st May 1915.
Do.	Do.	Olman	Do.	Double grazing fee	One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Do.	Pathraj	Do.	Double grazing fee and suspension of privileges except grazing for two years.	One season of 1914-15, from 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1916.
Do.	Nagotna	Bondse Wadi Zotire...	Do.	Double grazing fee and suspension of privileges except grazing for one year.	One season of 1914-15 from 1st August 1914 to 31st July 1915.
Do.	Do.	Amtem	Do.	Double grazing fee and suspension of privileges except grazing for three years.	One season of 1914-15, from 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1917.
Do.	Roha	he nvai	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for two years.	From 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1916.
Do.	Do.	Kandale	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for one year.	From 1st August 1914 to 31st July 1915.
Do.	Do.	Bhalgaon Ghosale, Kandhane Budruk, Kandhane Khurd, Nandap Mhasadi.	Do.	Do. do.	From 15th November 1913 to 14th November 1914.
Do.	Do.	Wave	Do.	Double grazing fee	One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Do.	Kille	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for one year.	From 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1915.
Do.	Mangaon	Vile	Do.	} Double grazing fee	One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Do.	Kude	Do.		
Do.	Do.	Jawte	Do.		
Do.	Do.	Nandvi	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for three years.	From 15th June 1914 to 14th June 1917.
Do.	Do.	Nandvi	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for two years.	From 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1916.
Do.	Do.	Tokarde	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing for one year.	From 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1916.
Do.	Mabud	Nandgaon Khurd	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing and double grazing fee.	From 1st May 1914 to 30th April 1916. One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Do.	Bheloshi	Do.	Do. do.	From 1st June 1914 to 31st May 1916. One season of 1914-15.
Do.	Do.	Kokare	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ...
Do.	Do.	Kinjlioli	Do.	Suspension of privileges except grazing.	From 1st June 1914 to 31st May 1915.
Do.	Do.	Nandgaon	Do.	Do. do.	From 1st June 1914 to 31st May 1916.
Do.	Do.	Barasgaon	Do.	Do. do.	From 15th July 1914 to 14th July 1916.
Average of th. years.	Do.	Rajewadi	Do.	Suspension of privileges except including grazing.	From 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1916.

Rewards for good forest protection were given as follows:—

Kolába.—Wajapur, Patansi, Nadoli, Girne, Kalose, Kachale and Parwadi.—Full remission of grazing fees for one year.

Measures to improve supply of fuel and rab and thus to reduce offences of unauthorized felling.

Tahal supply.—Practical demonstrations by revenue and forest officers to villagers for the proper utilization of their tahal supply in gurcharan, malki, woodlands and open forests were given with, it is reported, good results. Wherever the people attend to the tahal cutting rules the beneficial results to the tree growth are at once obvious. Unfortunately, to save themselves from trouble, the people drift back to their old ways of hacking and ruining the young growth.

Repeated breaches of the rules were dealt with by infliction of communal punishments and their continued proper observance by rewards in several ways. In Kolába, as a further educative measure, an essay on the formation and tending of woods was read at each of the annual agricultural exhibitions by Mr. M. B. Gumaste, a clerk in the Divisional Office, and the Divisional Forest Officer reports that the interest taken in it was so great that people asked for the publication of the essay in a pamphlet form. This was done, and printed copies supplied to all applicants.

Fuel.—A certain number of coupes were sold in Kolába and North Thána with special terms for the supply of reasonably cheap fuel and small timber for agricultural implements in a set number of jungle and town depôts, for local use. But it is reported that this measure has not benefited the forest to any appreciable extent. Steps have therefore been taken in Kolába to enforce the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8416 of 30th September 1913, Revenue Department, by issuing to villagers printed notices warning them that in case their conduct with regard to forest protection did not improve, the Collector would be approached in view to his abolishing their privileges and recording the order in the Government Gazette.

Central Circle.

The following table gives the number of offences reported during the year as compared with those of 1912-13 and of the past three years.

Division.	A. Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded and warned.				C. Cases undetected.				Total.				Grand total.	
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	1913-14.	1912-13.
East Khândesh ...	6	37	19	10	1	244	242	96	90	77	1	...	97	358	282	100	623	696
West „ ...	15	2	1	1	5	265	423	61	61	160	7	1	101	367	430	68	901	779
North „ ...	7	17	3	6	26	209	99	96	36	57	...	...	69	283	102	102	656	855
North Násik ...	3	16	27	7	...	600	606	39	10	134	2	2	13	759	635	48	1,455	1,670
South „ ...	3	27	10	2	14	590	406	61	84	102	...	2	101	719	416	65	1,301	1,362
Pouua ...	4	10	21	2	25	848	644	20	100	184	2	2	129	1,042	667	23	1,871	1,733
Satára ...	13	56	109	21	22	436	450	110	37	73	1	3	72	565	590	124	1,351	1,339
Total ...	51	165	190	39	93	3,201	2,699	462	429	727	13	10	582	4,058	3,102	541	8,818	8,643
Average of past three years ...	45	145	164	46	57	3,115	2,951	554	301	707	20	30	404	3,967	2,977	632	7,683	...

Whilst, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 687 cases under unauthorised fellings, illicit grazing and other offences, there was a regrettable increase of 362 cases under injury to forest by fire. The reason for this was that whilst the quantity of grass in the forests was greater than in 1912-13, the demand for it was less thus doubly enhancing the danger from fire.

The number of prosecutions instituted in offence cases was 445 as against 369 in 1912-13. The rise in the number of prosecutions was accompanied by a rise in the percentage of convictions, which reached 95·3 per cent. The majority of the prosecutions instituted were for offences of injury to forest by fire, and of grazing cattle in closed forests.

As compared with 1912-13 the number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act decreased from 6,646 to 6,204; but the amount taken in compensation increased from Rs. 33,301 to Rs. 35,717, the average per case being Rs. 5-12-0 in 1913-14 and Rs. 5-0-2 in 1912-13. The main reason for this increase lay in the number of forest fire offences which were compounded and in which substantial sums were taken from offenders.

In 481 cases, as against 688 in the previous year, offenders were let off with a warning. In 488 cases as against 940 cases in the previous year, no offenders could be traced.

Regarding crime in the different forest divisions the following details are of interest:—

East Khandesh.—“The total number of offences is about 10 per cent. below that of the average of the last three years.”

West Khandesh.—“The number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act was 753 and the amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 6,431. In 1912-13 the corresponding figures were 651 and Rs. 3,622. For this increase certain illicit cuttings of timber in Nandurbar and Nawapur are largely responsible. In addition, the amounts recovered for illicit stripping of anjan leaves and for illicit grazing are both larger than during the previous year.”

North Khandesh.—“The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 556, as compared with 855 of the previous year and an average of 691 for the 3 preceding years. The decline in the number of offences in 1913-14 is almost entirely due to treating breaches of rules relating to the exchange of permits for transit passes (under section 41, Indian Forest Act) merely as such, and not entering them as offences under the heading “Other Offences” (form 13) as was formerly done.”

Poona.—“The percentage of failure was 2·78 only as against 14·7 of the previous year. The punishments inflicted were more deterrent than in the previous year. This satisfactory result in the manner in which forest cases taken to Court have been disposed of, seems due to the recent orders of the District Magistrate. In addition to the above offences taken to Court by the Forest Department, two offences reported from the forests in charge of the Revenue Department in the Sirur Taluka (Dhond Range) were taken to the Court and convictions obtained.

South Nasik.—“The chief reason why the number of offences under illicit cutting is so great lies in the fact that the want of fuel is keenly felt everywhere in the district. There are very few trees now left in malki numbers, since all the malki holdings have been cleared of trees and most of them are being cultivated. The supply of fuel decreases year by year whilst the demand for it is increasing and the unfortunate result of this state of affairs is the looting of forests. Punitive measures were resorted to in the case of 55 habitually offending villages in Nasik and 13 in Ahmednagar by imposing double grazing fees. In 20 other villages in Nasik and 15 in Ahmednagar, only warnings were given this year through the Collector. (Part of the Ahmednagar District is attached to the South Nasik Division.)

In 39 villages in the Igatpuri Range the privilege of collecting dead and fallen wood, which had been suspended in 1912-13, was continued under suspension during this year also, since it leads to the illicit manufacture of dead wood; but it had little effect. There is very large consumption of firewood in the Igatpuri town itself, and also in the village of Ghoti, and the supply for these two villages is brought from the neighbouring Government forests. With a view to checking theft by meeting the demand for fuel during 1914-15, it is proposed to establish Government fuel depôts at these two villages, and also one at Trimbak. If a supply of fuel at reasonable rates is made, the illegal supply of illicitly cut material from the Government forests may be checked. Unfortunately the condition of the forests of the range is not such as to permit of an extensive supply of fuel being obtained within a distance from the depôts which will permit of the operations being remunerative."

Southern Circle.

The following statement shows the number and classification of forest offences compared with those of 1912-13 as well as with the average of the past 3 years:—

Nature of offence.	Taken into Court.			Compounded.			Undetected.			Total.		
	1913-14.	1912-13.	Average of past 3 years.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Average of past 3 years.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Average of past 3 years.	1913-14.	1912-13.	Average of past 3 years.
I.—Injury by fire ...	29	23	22	114	51	62	719	478	715	882	552	709
II.—Unauthorized fellings ...	180	174	177	2,836	2,465	2,118	511	530	483	3,607	3,175	2,778
III.—Unauthorized grazing ...	51	55	52	1,211	1,510	968	13	11	5	1,275	1,576	1,025
IV.—Other offences ...	11	16	20	376	311	224	11	12	7	398	339	251
Total ...	251	268	271	4,537	4,337	3,372	1,254	1,037	1,210	6,042	5,642	4,853

The total number of cases for the year under report were thus in excess of those for the preceeding year, as also of the average for the preceeding 3 years, by 400 and 1189 respectively.

There is an increase in the number of fire offences reported for which Kanára, Belgaum and Dhárwár are responsible. It is attributed to the unusually long dry season of the year.

Under "Unauthorized fellings" the increase is noticeable in Kanára North and South Divisions, Bijápur and Ratnágiri, which is ascribed to greater vigilance on the part of the staff and to more systematic reporting rather than to any actual increase of cases during the year.

Under "Unauthorized grazing" the number reported is the mean between the figures of 1912-13 and the average of the 3 previous years, almost all the divisions sharing this decrease. As the pound fees did not appear to act as a deterrent and as it was a question of stopping wilful injury, Re. 1 per head was recovered in some cases under section 67 and this has led to the desired improvement.

The increase in "Other offences" is restricted to Kanára, and in general it is attributed to illicit cultivation or petty encroachments and to breaches of game rules.

The results of cases tried by Courts are compared in the following statement:—

Divisions.	1913-14.		1912-13.		Percentage of acquittals.	
	Convictions	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Kánara, N. D.	8	2	15	1	20.0	6.25
Do. E. D.	17	1	7	4	5.6	36.36
Do. S. D.	80	25	68	14	20.8	17.00
Do. W. D.	10	8	14	19	44.4	57.57
Belgaum	15	4	18	6	21.0	25.00
Dhárwár	13	2	22	5	13.3	18.50
Bijápur	75	7	56	8	8.5	12.50
Ratnágiri	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total	220	49	201	57	18.2	22

The decrease in acquittals which occurs in all the divisions, except Kánara Northern and Southern, is satisfactory. The large percentage of acquittals in Kánara, Northern Division, the Divisional Forest Officer thinks, is not of much value as the number of cases involved is small. The slight increase in Southern Division, Kánara, is not serious.

There were 7 cases of poaching detected during the year, two in Kánara Eastern Division, and five in Kánara, Western Division. Six of these were taken to Court and one was compounded. Conviction was obtained in three and one resulted in acquittal, while two were pending at the close of the year.

The number of cases compounded and the fees realised were 3,955 and Rs. 20,147 respectively. The largest amounts of compensation recovered were in Belgaum and Kánara, Southern Division, where heavy and deterrent fees were imposed. Offenders in 524 cases were let off with simple warning.

The percentage of undetected offences to the total number reported was 21 against 18 in 1912-13 and 26 the average of past 3 years. The increase is due to the large number of fires that occurred in the year:

Sind Circle.

The year's offences are given below :—

Division.	Cases taken into Court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total.				Grand total.
	Fires.	Unauthorized fellings.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Fires.	Unauthorized fellings.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Fires.	Unauthorized fellings.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Fires.	Unauthorized fellings.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	
Sukkur	1	55	16	1	2	418	1,107	3	40	259	...	...	43	731	1,213	4	1,901
Lárkána ... ..	...	1	...	4	...	101	206	1	17	9	...	...	27	111	206	5	348
Hyderabad ... ..	...	8	...	8	...	84	1,150	36	39	2	...	4	38	94	1,150	43	1,325
Jerruck	3	10	2	...	...	30	120	2	95	4	...	...	98	58	122	2	275
Total of 1913-14 ...	4	74	18	8	2	642	2,671	42	200	273	...	4	208	989	2,600	54	3,639
Total of 1912-13 ...	7	59	15	16	4	578	2,535	32	101	149	...	...	112	786	2,518	43	3,404
Average of past 3 years	7	54	13	23	1	617	2,635	20	157	149	...	6	165	820	2,653	43	3,622

There was an increase of 445 cases as compared with cases of 1912-13 and 257 cases as compared with previous 3 years' average.

In the last year's report, offences under illicit grazing were omitted from the return for the reasons given in that report, but under Government Resolu-

tion No. 4737, dated 21st May 1914, they have been included in this year's report and in order to facilitate comparison the actual figures for illicit grazing of last year are entered in the above statement.

The number of cases compounded rose from 3,085 to 3,258 and the amount of compensation accepted from Rs. 5,731 to 6,576, the average per case being Rs. 2-0-4 as against Rs. 1-13-9. The increase in the number of cases is small in the Jerruck and Lárkána divisions, but is very noticeable in the Sukkur and Hyderabad divisions where the Divisional Forest Officers took special care to see that all offences whether big or small were reported; many cases being detected by the Divisional Forest Officers themselves.

In 105 cases the offenders were let off with a warning as against 56 in the previous year, while the number of undetected cases rose from 250 in the previous year to 477 during the year under report, due to greater insistence on the part of the Divisional Forest Officers in having undetected offences reported and registered.

The offences taken to Court during the year were 104, 50 being pending from last year. Thus out of a total of 154 cases 127 were decided during the year and 27 remained pending at the end of the year. The 127 decided cases resulted in 108 convictions and 19 acquittals; the percentage of acquittals was 15 as against 24 of last year. The Jerruck Division for the third year in succession shows no acquittals, while in the Sukkur, Lárkána and Hyderabad Divisions the percentage of acquittals is 17.2, 12.5 and 14.3 as compared with 30.4, 33.0 and 0 respectively in the previous year. In the Hyderabad Division, which alone shows an increase in the percentage of acquittals, 14 cases were sent to Court and convictions secured in 12 of them.

The number of fire cases taken to Court were 4, Sukkur Division being responsible for 1 case and the Jerruck Division for 3 cases. The case in the Sukkur Division was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. In the Jerruck Division in one case the accused was fined Rs. 15, the other 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Prosecutions for assault and obstruction of forest guards in the execution of their duty were 8 during the year as compared with 6 in the previous year; of these 7 resulted in convictions and 1 acquittal.

Under the Cattle Tresspass Act seven cases were tried by Magistrates, of which 6 were convictions and 1 acquittal.

(b) Protection from fire.

Northern Circle.

In spite of the usual measures adopted for the protection of forests from fire, the result turned out to be unsatisfactory, the only redeeming feature being a decrease of 797 acres in the area burnt from the closed forest.

The following statement required by Government Resolution No. 248 of 12th January 1904 shows the area protected:—

Division.	Total forest area of the division in charge of the Forest department.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 4 years.		Extent forest naturally immune from fire.	Extent of forest burnt.		
						Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Panch Maháls ...	212,200	212,200	168,198 or	79.2	...	8,881	4,380	13,261
Surat ...	463,507	463,507	461,773 or	99.6	2,128	1,730	...	1,730
North Thána ...	214,141	214,141	202,797 or	94.7	...	1,372	1,533	2,905
Central Thána ...	238,895	231,844	213,203 or	90.7	1,500	3,337	2,793	6,130
South Thána ...	218,326	208,328	186,401 or	89.4	4,356	4,057	1,431	5,488
Kclába ...	269,965	264,412	261,768 or	99.0	5,553	935	79	1,014
Total, 1913-14 ...	1,617,034	1,597,432	1,494,140 or	93.5	13,537	20,312	10,216	30,528
Total, 1912-13 ...	1,617,051	1,604,539	1,519,784 or	94.7	13,537	13,796	11,013	24,809

The area protected and the number and origin of fires are shown in forms Nos. 14 and 15.

Out of the 467 cases of injury to forests by fire, 65 were prosecuted, 52 compounded, and in 350 offenders were not detected.

Out of the 65 cases prosecuted, in 57 cases conviction was obtained, 2 resulted in acquittal and 6 remained undecided at the close of the year.

The number of cases reported show an increase of 108 over last year's result. The divisions chiefly responsible for this increase are Panch Maháls, South Thána and Kolába.

In the former division a surplus of fodder in the forests probably made the people careless about burning it. In Kolába the increase in the number of fires reported need not disturb one. The total area burnt was small and the people were quick to turn out to extinguish fires.

In South Thána Division the fire protection work was not satisfactory. The Conservator when touring in June found that extensive areas burnt over had not been reported as burnt. Consequently the extent of the forest burnt as shown in the returns is less than the actual.

Central Circle.

There was a serious set back in fire protection of forests during the year under report. The number of fire cases rose from 220 in the previous year to 582, and the total area burnt during the year was 142,268 acres as against 38,288 acres in 1912-13.

Details of the origin of fires which occurred are given in the Appendix in form No. 15.

The following statement shows the progress made in fire protection during the last 7 years :—

Division.	Total forest area of the division in charge of the department.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 7 years.		Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	Extent of forest burnt during the year.		
						Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Khándesh ...	487,720	367,918	130,377	or 35.4	...	35,378	19,075	54,448
West Khándesh ...	346,655	206,107		Nil.	...	21,972	4,899	26,871
North Khándesh ...	555,766	555,766		Nil.	...	3,969	46,854	50,823
North Násik ...	460,287	449,282	442,583	or 98.5	...	374	261	635
South Násik ...	419,860	237,865	185,466	or 77.9	65,920	2,795	1,764	4,559
Poona ...	238,925	127,203	102,654	or 80.7	101,752	981	2,952	3,883
Sátára ...	330,159	229,541	215,933	or 94.	100,569	449	800	1,248
Total ...	2,829,372	2,173,662	1,077,013	or 49.6	268,241	65,863	76,405	142,268

The amount spent on protective measures was Rs. 20,011 as against Rs. 18,545. The measures taken were the same as those which have been explained in previous years.

The reason for the increase in the number and extent of fires in the year under report will be found in the following remarks of Divisional Forest Officers :—

East Khándesh.—There were 97 fires, burning 54,448 acres as compared with 35 fires burning 12,649 acres in the last year, and 62 fires burning 28,819 acres as the average of the last three years. But the last year was exceptional, both owing to the large amount of grass extracted for famine fodder and owing to the exceptional showers during the dry season. It is therefore fairer to compare the past season's results with the average results of the three years 1909 to 1912. In this period the average number of fires was 79, and the average extent of forest burnt was 44,838.

Although the three Satpura ranges contributed only 4 of the additional fires, the excess area burnt in them was 17,390 acres or nearly twice the excess area burnt in the district as a whole, the seven other ranges although

accounting for 13 extra fires having only 6,038 acres burnt or less than half the average. It is regrettable that the serious increase in area burnt in the Satpuras is coincident with great slackness in general inspection and control in those ranges. Chopda had eight fires burning 9,535 acres while fire-tracing; and one case specially inquired into showed a lamentable negligence by all concerned. Similarly Yawal had three fires burning 6,400 acres while fire-tracing. Raver has a fair smaller area burnt owing to greater accessibility, less inflammable material, and far fewer permit holders; but the area burnt was twice the average. In one case great negligence was shown. Generally, it is impossible not to feel convinced that far better results would be obtained if general inspection and control by Rangers were moderately good. Attention is being devoted to secure improvement.

West Khândesh.—The total number of fire cases for the year was 101 involving 26,872 acres; for the previous year the figures were 47 involving 12,959 acres. The year 1912-13 was exceptional, as owing to the poor rainfall, the forests were subject to intense grazing and also large quantities of grass were cut and removed; therefore the danger of fire was greatly lessened. In comparison with 1911-12, which was a more normal year in respect of rainfall, the results of 1913-14 appear better, for although the number of fires, 101, is greater than the number, 61, of that year, yet the area burnt is considerably less, dropping from 43,934 acres to 26,872 acres. The average area burned by each fire was 720 acres in 1911-12, 275 in 1912-13, and 266 in the year under report.

The increase is probably due to the fact that the good rains provided plenty of grass for grazing outside the forest, and small demands were made on the forest proper either for grazing or for cut grass. The forests were therefore always full of dry grass and in a very inflammable condition.

It is disappointing to note that several villages in Nawapur to whom free grants of wood had been given for their improved protection of their forests during the previous year, reverted during the year under report to their previous bad habits. Steps are being taken to suspend privileges, increase grazing fees, etc., in the worst cases.

North Khândesh.—It was the general rule for the forests to be burnt annually from end to end, and in order to prevent this special fire protection measures were instituted in the year 1909-10. This has resulted in a great reduction of fires as will be readily seen from the table below:—

Year.	Area under regular protection.	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per square mile.
	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	489,424	221,919	45.3	3,429	4.48
1909-10	474,556	171,650	36.4	7,641	10.31
1910-11	556,766 (or 868 sq. miles 246 acres).	105,895	19.05	8,191	9.44
1911-12	555,766	27,996	5.03	7,204	8.30
1912-13	555,766	9,511	1.71	8,917	10.27
1913-14	555,766	50,623	9.11	9,084	10.46

The rise in the expenditure in 1909-10 was due to the introduction of the new fire protection measures, and the change in area in 1910-11 is due to the reconstruction of the North and West Khândesh divisions.

It is a matter of regret that the area traversed by fire in the year under report is greater than that of the two preceding years, but this is not altogether surprising; for the year 1911-12 was a famine year and almost all the grass in the forest was cut and removed by permit holders. In 1912-13 there was a late heavy rain in November which, although the grass was more plentiful, kept it green longer and consequently less liable to fire. The rains preceding the 1913-14 fire season were fairly good in Khândesh and the grass grew to an

enormous extent in the forest. Correspondingly there were excellent fodder crops in the revenue lands and consequently very little grass was removed on permit and hence there was greater danger from fire.

Out of 14,329 acres burnt in Shirpur East, 12,561 acres are reported as being the result of 13 fires due to unknown causes. The large area burnt in Shirpur West is chiefly due to two fires which occurred at the middle of March. The first fire, which burnt 11,305 acres, came over from across the Barwani State boundary and is due primarily to the fire line not being properly completed on the Barwani side despite frequent urgent communications.

The second fire, in which 8,000 acres were burnt, is said to be caused by a bhil who crossed from the Barwani border near Kodit and lit a fire under a mhowra tree. On the jungle catching fire, however, he recrossed into Barwani and escaped.

For good fire protection during the 1912-13 fire season numerous free grants of wood were given. Twelve villages were granted the privilege of free grazing for their cattle during the ensuing season, *i. e.*, 1913-14, and pugries were presented to the patels of Hisala, Bablas, Wakwad, Kakadmal, Boradi and Malkatar for especially meritorious service. Under section 285-C of the Standing Orders of the Forest Department Rs. 416 were distributed among the patels of the Akrani for good fire protection. On the other hand, the inhabitants of 14 forest villages showed great dilatoriness in proceeding to put out forest fires and hence the privileges of six villages were stopped and 8 villages were compelled to pay grazing fees at ordinary rates under orders of the Collector, West Khándesh.

Poona.—On account of fires occurring in their forests communal punishment in the shape of enhancing the rate of grazing fees for villagers' cattle in the offending villages, has been inflicted under the Collector's orders. In other cases notices have been issued warning the villagers that if they do not co-operate with the Forest Department in the protection of forests against fires, grazing fees for their cattle will be enhanced. It is hoped that the above measures will have a wholesome effect. A gradual change for the better in the attitude of the village people in the matter of fire protection is already visible since, in some villages where there have been forest fires in the year under review, the villagers have freely co-operated with the Forest Department in arresting the fires. The average acreage per fire during the year was 30.09 as against 18.4 of the previous year, the area burnt in 1913-14 being 3,883 acres and in 1912-13, 938 acres.

South Násik.—The Dindori Range is the greatest defaulter in fire protection, having contributed 33 fires with 2,426 acres against 4 with 288 of the previous year. The total number of fires in this division was 101 and the area burnt was 4,559 acres.

On the whole, except in East Khándesh, there is no reason to be discouraged by the result of fire protection during 1913-14, and measures are being taken to obtain better protection in East Khándesh, in particular, in 1914-15.

Southern Circle.

The system of fire protection remained the same as in previous years but the year was an unfavourable one due to defective monsoon and late rains. The dead bamboos also added to the difficulties in extinguishing fires. The results were therefore rather disappointing.

The area in which protection was attempted during the year was 1,244,513 acres or 1,944 square miles. The increase of 32 square miles as compared with the area attempted in the previous year was due to more areas having been brought under protection in four divisions, the chief increase being in Dhárwár, where it was extended to Doni forests (10,895 acres).

Of the area under protection 1,173,162 acres or 1,833 square miles were successfully protected as against 1,194,457 acres or 1,866 square miles during the preceding year. The percentage of failure thus increased from 2.4 to 5.7 and the cost from Rs. 12-0-1 to 14-11-9. The increase in the area burnt is conspicuously noticeable in Kánara, Northern Division, Belgaum and Dhárwár,

though Kánara, Western and Southern, divisions also contributed to it in slight measure. There were on the other hand small decreases in Kánara, Eastern Division, and Bijápur as detailed below :—

Division.	Area attempted to be protected.		Area burnt.		Area actually protected.		Total cost.		Cost per square mile protected.	
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kánara, N. D.	241,133	241,133	19,855	2,331	221,278	238,802	9,213	9,308	26·6	17·
Do. E. D.	225,946	225,946	10,374	11,997	215,572	213,919	6,685	6,719	19·8	20·1
Do. S. D.	14,213	9,787	87	71	14,126	9,716	366	306	16·6	9·9
Do. W. D.	199,331	193,386	575	380	198,756	193,006	3,017	1,878	9·7	6·
Belgaum	400,214	400,444	18,308	2,262	381,906	398,182	4,791	4,223	8·	7·
Dhárwár	143,395	132,500	22,147	12,073	121,248	120,427	2,816	2,728	15·	14·8
Bijápur	8,230	3,770	5	445	8,225	3,325	95	74	7·	14·8
Ratnágiri	12,051	12,051	...	1	12,051	12,050	30	30	1·6	1·6
Total	1,244,513	1,231,017	71,351	29,560	1,173,162	1,194,457	27,013	22,476	14·7	12·

In Kánara, Northern Division, about 13,000 acres in Kulgi Range were burnt by a single fire caused by carelessness in burning fire-lines (a preventible cause); but for this the result would not have been so disastrous. The subordinates concerned were punished. Even with such bad results the Divisional Forest Officer is not despondent as he finds the people better disposed than formerly to help in fire protection. It must however be noted here that the Haliyal Range jungles, which, on account of their bordering on the Dhárwár District, are most liable to be burnt, and were actually burnt nearly every year up to now, were most successfully protected. The Forest Ranger, Mr. Tuggarse, deserves credit for this.

In Kánara, Eastern Division, the number of fires reported were 178 against 105 last year, but the total average burnt was less. The increase is due to more fire stations through which even the smallest fire of a few gunthás, which formerly used to pass unnoticed, is now reported. This means that fires are still as frequently started as formerly, but arrangements for putting them out are far better now.

In Kánara, Southern and Western divisions, as well as in Bijápur and Ratnágiri incendiarism was not extensive or important enough to call for any comment.

Belgaum, inspite of all the preventive measures adopted by Mr. Hodgson, exhibited sad results. In Khánápur, West Range, where as a rule forest will not burn between 24th May and 7th June, many fires were started at the same time in the month of May—obviously prearranged—burning 11,900 acres.

Dhárwár is always a bad division for fires and it is no wonder that the results were unsatisfactory, the unfavourable climatic conditions helping.

Punitive measures adopted and concessions allowed for good general protection during the year were :—

Division.	Number of villages rewarded with free or concession grazing for good general protection.	Number of villages punished for bad protection of jungles by excessive grazing fees.	Remarks.
Kánara, N. D.	48	40	
Do. E. D.	42	22	
Do. S. D. ... ..	.....	18	
Do. W. D.	8	3	
Belgaum	155	129	
Dhárwár	11	16	
Bijápur	3*	2	
Total	257	230	* Only 138 cattle in 3 villages and not to all.

Besides the above communal awards, patels and other village servants in Belgaum District in seventeen instances were rewarded in durbar with orna-

mental coats, turbans, etc., for assistance rendered in good general protection of forests.

There were 862 fires reported as compared with 552 in the previous year and there was an increase under every cause except "by railway engines". The carelessness of workmen, purchasers and travellers caused 170 against 102 in the previous year and the proportion from this cause is very high. 65 fires are attributed to deliberate incendiarism against 77 last year. Only 16 fires in Dhárwár and Belgaum together were caused by locomotives compared with 21 last year. Though the conditions were favourable for line burning yet 31 fires originated from carelessness or accidents in this respect as compared with 28 in 1912-13. For this preventible cause the staff responsible were duly punished, especially in Kánara N. D. where, as alluded to elsewhere, one single fire destroyed about 20 square miles of forest. In Dhárwár there were 12 fires from this cause but the damage extended only to 1,540 acres.

There were 143 detections of incendiarism reported of which 29 were taken to Court against 74 and 23 respectively in the previous year, and 114 were dealt with under section 67 against 51 in 1912-13. The following statement gives the results of prosecutions:—

Division.	Total number of fire offences.	Number of detected cases.		Percentage of detected cases.	Result of prosecution.
		Prosecuted.	Compound- ed or warned.		
Kánara, Northern ..	99	3	9	12	Pending. 1 pending, 1 acquitted and 4 convicted, 84 offenders fined Rs. 153; 7 offenders in the 3 pending cases of the last year were fined Rs. 61.
Do. Eastern ...	178	6	16	12.4	
Do. Southern ...	178	4	20	13.5	4 pending. In the 1 pending at the close of the last year the offender was fined Rs. 2.
Do. Western ...	98	4	24	28.6	Pending. 6 pending, 1 acquitted, 4 including 3 of last year convicted, 2 offenders fined Rs. 20 each and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay compensation of Rs. 2; 1 offender fined Rs. 15 and compensation of 4 annas; 1 sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay 8 annas compensation; 4 offenders were fined Rs. 2 each and compensation of Re. 1.
Belgaum ...	173	8	36	25.4	
Dhárwár ...	127	4	9	10.2	8 pending. In 1, offender sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay Rs. 19 compensation. Of 4 offenders in the one pending case of last year, 2 were acquitted and 2 fined Rs. 10 each.
Bijápur ...	9	...	...	...
Total ...	862	29	114	18.7	

The statement prescribed by Government Resolution No. 248 of 12th January 1904 is given below:—

Division.	Total forest area of the division in charge of the Forest Department.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 7 years.		Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	Extent of forest burnt during the year.		
			Acres.	Per cent.		Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
Kánara, N. D. ...	479,087	252,290	221,000	or 87	49,493	1,453	18,402	19,855
Do. E. D. ...	417,766	225,946	67,708	or 29.5	4,300	4,837	10,374	15,211
Do. S. D. ...	624,975	555,403	300,000	or 54	209,180	2,241	3,797	6,038
Do. W. D. ...	558,547	288,571	116,260	or 40.3	129,343	1,464	575	2,039
Belgaum ...	400,215	400,214	48,500	or 12.1	48,500	15,574	2,734	18,308
Dhárwár ...	148,747	148,395	35,258	or 24.6	...	20,273	1,874	22,147
Bijápur ...	139,536	137,246	105,566	or 75.7	2,290	123	319	442
Ratnágiri ...	12,052	2,543	.....	.....	2,508	...	...	...
Total ...	2,775,945	2,005,608	894,292	or 41.6	452,614	45,965	38,075	84,040

Sind Circle.

The results of the year and last year are as under :—

Division.	Fires originating in departmental fire conservancy operations.		Fires crossing outer fire traces.		Fires due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or to unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.		Total.	
	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.
Sukkur ... ..	...	...	3	128	40	966	...	...	43	1,094
Lárkána ... ..	...	...	...	...	27	1,513	...	...	27	1,513
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	88	1,778	...	...	88	1,778
Jerruck	4	342	...	...	9	280	85	5,112	98	5,734
Total of 1913-14 ...	4	342	3	128	114	4,537	85	5,112	206	10,110
Total of 1912-13 ...	1	5	7	229	83	2,932	15	554	106	3,720

The season has been a disastrous one as regards fires and all the four divisions contribute to the increased area of forest traversed by fire.

There were in all 206 fires during the year as compared with 106 in the previous year, the average area burnt being 49 acres as compared with 35 acres of the previous year.

The Jerruck Division is responsible for the largest increase in fire cases and in this connection the Divisional Forest Officer remarks :—

“The large number of these, almost treble that of last year, has been due almost entirely to deliberate incendiarism and the increase in area of each fire to the unusually large amount of dense grass in the forests which was induced by the heavy rains and floods of 1913 and which rendered the control and extinction of outbreaks exceedingly difficult.

One forest in the Mulchand range was entirely closed to grazing but the measure failed to produce any improvement and apparently led to active resentment in the vicinity, and it is now proposed, with the concurrence of the Collector, to treble the fees and open it to grazing and at the same time to deprive it of excess inundation in the hope of reducing the inflammable material in the forest.

The general increase of fires in the circle is due principally to the heavy rainfall of August 1913 and the enormous increase in the growth of coarse grasses which were set fire to by cattle owners in order to get fresh grass for their cattle.

Preventive measures.—In addition to the repairing of fire lines cut last year, 18½ miles were fire-traced along ferry paths, roads, compartment and boundary lines in the Jerruck Division. The cost incurred on this work was Rs. 825-5-6 or Rs. 44 per mile.

Fire watchers were employed in the Jerruck Division for patrolling fire lines during the fire season, the amount spent on this work being Rs. 1,570-3-5.

The statement required by Government Resolution No. 248 of 12th January 1904 regarding areas enjoying continuous immunity from fire for a period of 7 years is given below :—

Division.	Total Forest Area.	Area of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continuously protected from fire for 7 years.		Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	Extent of forest burnt during the year.		
			Acres.	Per cent.		Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
Sukkur	286,875	286,875	254,982	88·88	} Newly formed kachas.	737	357	1,094
Lárkána	146,709	146,709	141,187	96·23		1,189	324	1,513
Hyderabad	150,366	150,366	149,150	99·19		1,778	...	1,778
Jerruck	145,451	145,451	122,337	84·10		4,750	975	5,734
Total	729,401	729,401	667,656	91·53	...	8,463	1,656	10,119

(c) Protection from Cattle.

Northern Circle.

The following statement shows the number of animals impounded compared with the figures of the previous year and the average of the past three years :—

Statement showing the number of animals impounded for illicit grazing.

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Goats.		Sheep.		Other animals.		Total.		Grand total for 1913-14.	Grand total for 1912-13.
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.		
Panch Maháls	305	1,476	291	689	1,742	661	...	..	...	5	2,338	3,031	5,369	6,418
Surat	91	101	49	32	168	212	...	...	...	...	308	345	653	439
North Thána	34	1,222	5	266	1,038	741	66	70	...	...	1,143	2,299	3,442	3,204
Central Thána	405	2,242	67	395	562	40	16	12	...	2	1,060	2,691	3,741	5,980
South Thána	26	1,693	23	535	598	174	...	100	...	2	647	2,504	3,151	3,805
Kolába ... ..	...	1,362	6	519	...	813	...	87	...	1	6	2,762	2,768	2,820
Total, 1913-14 ...	831	6,086	441	2,066	4,108	2,641	82	219	...	10	5,492	13,632	19,124	...
Total, 1912-13 ...	860	11,112	821	2,920	4,019	1,817	411	1,138	7	62	5,617	17,049	...	22,666
Average of past 3 years ...	941	11,676	844	2,480	4,547	1,753	697	663	20	103	6,549	16,700	...	...

The number of impoundings decreased from 22,666 to 19,124 : 23,249 being the three years' average.

The reduction is chiefly due :—

In Panch Maháls, to the revision of the grazing arrangements.

In Central Thána, to some cases being not reported by subordinates, and

In South Thána, to a less number of cattle having come from the gháts for grazing than in the previous year.

Central Circle.

Out of 4,420 square miles of forest lands in charge of the Forest Department 970 square miles were closed to the grazing of all animals throughout the year and 134 square miles for part of the year. The former comprises area of forest closed after exploitation, and the latter represents lands which are worked primarily for the production of grass for cutting; and in these lands there is little objection to the admission of horned cattle to graze after the grass has been cut and removed, and grazing is therefore allowed in them for periods varying from 2 to 4 months, *i. e.*, during the hot weather months and before the commencement of the rains. One thousand eight hundred and sixty square miles of forests in charge of the Revenue Department were open to all animals throughout the year for grazing. Owing to deficient rainfall in the eastern Deccan and mainly in Sholápur and in part of the Sátára District, there was great scarcity of grass in those parts. Elsewhere the crop was bountiful.

The following statement gives the details of impoundings of cattle and an analysis of the results as compared with the figures of previous years :—

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Goats.		Sheep.		Other animals.		Total.		Grand total.
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	
East Khándesh	772	5,407	24	775	3,107	327	439	1	417	130	4,759	6,739	11,498
West Khándesh	9	5,999	8	719	2,530	280	209	...	32	145	2,783	7,152	9,940
North Khándesh	218	1,749	68	431	446	111	...	...	...	1	732	2,204	3,026
North Násik ... ..	...	7,549	...	533	5,430	8,074	4,910	2,101	...	104	10,340	13,556	23,896
South Násik	556	5,784	70	550	1,193	1,753	143	10	16	3	1,978	8,130	10,108
Poona	468	2,706	74	233	3,590	617	2,692	663	43	35	6,567	4,300	11,176
Sátára	66	1,916	3	327	1,931	137	5,572	64	...	...	7,022	2,414	10,066
Total, 1913-14	2,089	31,199	247	3,643	13,377	6,308	13,965	2,844	508	437	35,036	41,424	79,510
Total, 1912-13	3,666	37,587	255	4,975	17,929	16,523	15,473	5,487	49	426	37,371	64,599	102,269
Average of past 3 years	2,858	30,643	236	3,438	9,247	10,353	8,324	10,216	76	376	21,291	64,025	85,316

On the whole the results of the grazing arrangements are favourable. The number of cattle of all descriptions which were impounded for illicit grazing was 79,510, which is the lowest on record for this circle. The number impounded in 1912-13 was 102,269, but the figures of this year had been swelled by the drought in Ah mednagar and the eastern tálukas of Poona. The average of the previous three years, *i. e.*, 1911-12, 1910-11 and 1909-10, was 85,316.

Further analysis of the cattle impounded gives the following comparative results :—

	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Other animals.
1913-14	37,181	41,394	935
1912-13	46,383	55,412	474
Average of the three previous years	37,225	47,639	452

Of the horned cattle only 3,336 were impounded for grazing in open forests *i. e.*, because of non-payment of fees. The remainder was impounded for trespassing in closed forest.

The grazing of goats is prohibited in forest under any circumstances and the number impounded for breach of the rule was 25,585. The grazing of sheep is allowed in certain forests only; 2,844 were caught in areas closed for regeneration and 13,965 in areas open for horned cattle but not for sheep, or were impounded for non-payment of fees. The grazing rules are administered as lightly as possible, and though further improvement in the reduction of impoundings is hoped for, it cannot be anticipated with any certainty in view of the large number of cattle in the circle and the numbers of sheep and goats brought into Khándesh for part of the year from the Central Provinces by wandering graziers.

Southern Circle.

The details of area open and closed to grazing are given in form No. 16.

In this circle the area closed to all animals for the whole year was 734 square miles or 16 per cent.; the area closed to browsers was 4,329 square miles or 94 per cent.; closed to all animals for part of the year 3 square miles or .06 per cent.; and the area open to all animals for the whole year was 273 square miles or 6 per cent. Sheep and goats are not allowed to graze in forests except a few in Bijápur.

Except in Kánara Western Division and Ratnágiri, the area closed to all grazing rose by 41 square miles owing to closure of areas in an increased

number of felled coupes under schemes of working. In Kánara Western Division the figure 76 shown in last year's return was incorrect and the same is now altered into 41.

The number of cattle that grazed in the forests during the past two years are compared in the following table :—

Year.		Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Other animals.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
1913-14	...	434,899	2,182	400	437,481
1912-13	...	456,100	4,440	968	461,508

The decline in the number of cattle of all kinds is shared by all divisions except Kánara Western Division, where alone there is a slight increase. The decrease is most probably due to insufficiency of grass.

The following table prescribed in Government Resolution No. 4081 of 22nd April 1908 gives the impoundings during the year compared with those of the preceding year and average of the past three years :—

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Goats.		Sheep.		Other animals.		Total.		Total open and closed for 1913-14.	Total of open and closed for 1912-13.
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.		
Kánara Northern	...	697	...	301	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	1,011	1,886
Do. Eastern	...	474	...	163	16	13	...	58	...	...	16	708	724	974
Do. Southern	...	32	13	16	87	2	...	84	..	...	100	134	234	369
Do. Western	...	165	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	209	222
Belgaum	25	3,275	52	614	...	928	...	470	4	...	81	5,287	5,368	8,909
Dhárwár	327	168	145	87	671	3	291	...	...	...	1,634	258	1,892	1,496
Bijápúr	51	1,576	...	303	...	1,214	...	43	1	4	52	3,230	3,282	5,610
Ratnágiri	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	5	132	137	136
Total of 1913-14	408	6,389	210	1,618	974	2,173	291	765	5	4	1,688	10,909	12,657	.....
Total of 1912-13	471	6,775	130	2,760	534	7,020	308	1,556	6	23	1,447	18,134	...	19,581
Average of past 3 years.	479	5,409	64	1,823	405	6,093	141	3,523	2	29	1,691	16,876	...	.....

The fluctuations are in favour of the year. Dhárwár alone shows an appreciable increase which is attributed to outside cattle and goats found grazing without permits. In Ratnágiri there was only one animal impounded in excess of the last year's number. Still there is an unusual increase compared with the figures of the three previous years, the reason being that 128 goats of a professional grazier strayed into the Málvan forests. In all other divisions decreases occur, due probably to the deterrent and restraining effect of the recovery of enhanced compensation besides the levy of pound fees.

Sind Circle.

Ninety-four per cent. of the forest area was open to grazing of cattle (except goats and camels). The latter animals were admitted to about half the area.

Impoundings have increased by 1,299 over last year's figures. The Sukkur Division is responsible for the increase in impoundings, as all the other divisions show decreases. The Divisional Forest Officer gives as the reason for the increase the "stricter" supervision which is exercised over the work of subordinates and "the consequent better protection of the closed areas". A reference to the statement given below bears out the Divisional Forest Officer's

contention, as it will be seen the great increase for the Sukkur Division takes place in the number of goats, camels and buffaloes impounded from closed areas.

The animals impounded during the year compared with those of the preceding year are shown in the subjoined table, as required by Government Resolution No. 4081, dated 22nd April 1908, Revenue Department:—

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Sheep.		Goats.		Camels.		Other animals.		Total.		Total of open and closed.	
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Sukkur	563	2,024	217	1,242	34	80	2,512	2,901	220	364	80	82	3,626	6,703	7,518	10,320
Lárkána	119	278	50	298	343	139	108	614	36	231	2	29	663	1,680	2,457	2,243
Hyderabad	240	371	73	142	55	20	519	322	20	262	15	8	932	1,125	2,319	2,047
Jerruck	150	94	140	46	...	...	166	314	31	132	30	39	617	625	2,278	1,142
Total, 1913-14 ...	1,072	2,767	480	1,728	437	240	3,305	4,151	307	969	127	158	5,728	10,038	...	15,761
Total, 1912-13 ...	1,705	2,792	1,103	1,134	13	95	3,039	3,302	358	559	147	135	6,305	8,107	14,472	...

Fences were made of branchwood round newly exploited coupes over a length of 198 miles. Repairs to existing fences were made on 555 miles. This work was done free of cost with the help of maldars and coupe contractors.

(d) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*

Northern Circle.

Creepers cutting was carried on by guards in all Divisions without cost to Government.

To supplement the above work the following sums were spent for cutting creepers:—

Surat	Rs. 64
North Thána	585
Central Thána	587
South Thána	15

In North Dángs the second year's creeper cutting was carried out, as prescribed in the working plan, in reserved forest block No. II, where 1,004,285 creepers were cut at a cost of Rs. 192. Weeding and eradication of noxious growth in the *casuarina* plantations in Kolába cost Rs. 46.

Central Circle.

The only work required or which can be undertaken is the construction of small stone dams or "táls" in nala beds to check the flow of water in the monsoon and prevent erosion. Attention was paid to the construction of táls in the Poona District and considerably more than a running mile in length of táls was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,730-0-0. In the Junnar Range the villagers continued to repair old táls by their own labour; these probably benefited their fields situated below the forest boundary as well as the forests. Similar works on a small scale were undertaken in parts of the Násik District, an expenditure of Rs. 146 being incurred in the North Násik Division and Rs. 219 in the South Násik Division. In the latter the work was carried out in the two Ahmednager ranges which form part of the South Násik Division.

Southern Circle.

Wild animals did some damage in Kánara, but nothing serious has been reported. Another hundred plants were washed away in the *casuarina*

plantation in Honávar by the set of the tide. Heavy floods of the Krishna and its tributaries have again caused great damage in the Bijápur division to the seedlings in kurans and worked coupes on their banks. Creeper cutting was done as usual without cost by beat guards in all the divisions wherever it was found necessary to free young growth of valuable species. Prickly pear was cleared along the demarcation rides in Bijápur but much still remains.

Sind Circle.

The season throughout the Circle, with the exception of the Sukkur division, was a mild one for frost. In Sukkur most of the young babul seedlings under a year old were killed outright while the older plants suffered severely from the same cause though they revived in the spring. In all divisions where "táli" plantations exist the transplants of the year were protected by grass-hoods and protected from frost. A scourge of defoliating caterpillars again appeared this year in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions and caused much damage to young seedlings as well as full grown trees. In consequence the babul pod crop was poor and much revenue lost thereby. Rats are also reported to have done damage to young babul in the Sukkur division: these pests seem to have increased in areas closed to regeneration, where for some years the inundation has been low. Many areas were opened to light grazing by horned cattle as in the previous year as they keep down the dense growth of grass and give the seedlings a better chance. Cattle do not eat babul and the damage done by trampling is more than recouped by the advantage gained by getting the rank grass kept down.

4—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) *Natural Reproduction.*

Northern Circle.

(i) *From seed.*

Excepting in Kolába, and the Panch Maháls, the natural regeneration of teak from seed is deficient. The seed germinates in the rains, but almost all the seedlings are choked by weeds. In the abovementioned two divisions, wherever fire protection is successful, regeneration of teak and ain (and tiwas in the Panch Maháls especially) is good. On the other hand, in the more valuable forests of Surat Dangs and of Thána District the dense herbaceous undergrowth and creepers completely smother teak seedlings. In July numbers of teak seedlings may be seen; by September all of these are smothered and can with difficulty be found—wretched little plants with very small leaves all turned yellow. Plants in this condition cannot possibly withstand the 7 months' dry season. The absence of thunderstorms in the hot weather render their chances all the more hopeless.

(ii) *By coppice shoots.*

Teak coppices very vigorously, especially in North Thána. At the same time it has been noticed in the Surat Division that old trees often fail to coppice at all and the same failure is obvious in many of the Thána coupes.

Central Circle.

East Khándesh.—Excessive grazing, which is unavoidable, retards natural reproduction in many areas. Fires, where they occur, and especially in the Sátpurás, do untold damage to natural reproduction. In ranges where fires have been prevented for several years, the improved tree growth is very noticeable. Apart from such drawbacks natural reproduction is everywhere as good as can be expected from the factors of the locality; and only in babul coupes is artificial reproduction.

Poona.—In the evergreen forests, where the rainfall is heavy, reproduction by seed was satisfactory. In the teakland areas there has not been much improvement over the previous year's condition owing to the failure of the late rains. "Kalak" bamboo and karvi had flowered in the previous two years and died down. In the year under report a reappearance of karvi is visible.

Natural regeneration of babul is satisfactory in forests inundated by high floods by which babul seed was deposited over much of the area and germinated well and seedlings became established. Sandalwood reproduces itself finely in forests where the tree is found.

North Násik.—The fallen seed from the bamboos which seeded and died in the previous year in Kalvan has germinated well and seedlings of bamboo have become well established.

The above remarks have been made by Divisional Forest Officers. In general in the Central Circle natural reproduction has been fair during 1913-14, wherever forest fires have been kept out and wherever it has been possible to limit the number of cattle admitted to graze.

Southern Circle.

(i) *From seed.*

This was not a good seed year. Reproduction from seed was generally poor, probably owing to want of moisture in the soil from defective rainfall. It is reported to be fairly good only in favourable localities in high forests. Young karvi and bamboos are just reappearing after last year's flowering.

(ii) *By coppice.*

Coppice reproduction was as usual good in almost all divisions, and more particularly in Kánara South and West Divisions, where the seedlings in cut coupes are not so badly damaged by fires as in Belgaum and other parts of Kánara. The coupe mális entertained sheltered the young seedlings against sun, weeded them, and kept the cattle out, cutting back broken and damaged saplings. Such of these as outlived the fires are reported established and thriving.

Sind Circle.

The area inundated was 114,356 acres as against 440,877 acres of the previous year. Natural reproduction both from seed and coppice on the flooded area was satisfactory although not to an extent as is desirable. The failure of the pod crop in Jerruck and Hyderabad, the low inundation which especially affected Sukkur and the visitation of the defoliating caterpillars account for the rather poor results. Given an ordinary pod year and sufficient water, natural reproduction is a certainty.

(b) *Artificial Reproduction.*

Northern Circle.

Regular plantations.

Division.	Plantation.	Plants raised.	Cost.
			Rs.
Panch Maháls	Godhra nursery	15,609 teak 4,708 other plants	972
Surat	Velwach	25,500 teak 16,000 other plants	263
Do.	Delwada	25,000 teak 14,000 other plants	170
North Thána	Casuarina plantations at Saphála, Dáhánu and at Dabheri.	.....	616
Central Thána	Alman	2,000 teak 3,278 other plants	468
	Vada	150 do. do.	
	Pelhar	55 teak 936 other plants	
	Palshin	500 teak	
South Thána	Mulund	1,700 teak 13,050 other plants	18
Kolába	Magaon Askhi	19,433 Casuarina plants	585

In Mulund and Pelhar, etc., the rubber plantations have proved a complete failure and are now abandoned.

The casuarina plantations in Kolába and North Thána (unfortunately very small areas) are successful and will provide a much needed supply of fuel. An experiment was made to start casuarina plantations in the Panch Maháls without success.

The results of teak planting in the Panch Maháls show that it is difficult to bring seedlings through the long dry season (more than 4 out of 5 plants die).

Cultural operations.

In *Panch Maháls*.—Forest lands were leased out temporarily to cultivators who were to sow forest tree seeds in lines 15 feet apart with their cotton crop. Unfortunately the cultivators seem to be more interested in the destruction of the tree seedlings than in their preservation.

Surat.—In Bulsár-Chikhli range, 10,750 teak seedlings and 9,120 junglewood seedlings were transplanted from the nurseries into coupes.

In Mándvi about 4,000 teak and 6,000 junglewood seedlings were planted out, but over 80 per cent. died off in the hot weather, this too in spite of mulching and shading. In North Dangs some planting was done.

In the three Thána divisions and in Kolába dibbling in seed and sowing in pits was carried out.

Central Circle.

These were similar to those recorded in last year's report. A few interesting details are as follows.

West Khándesh.—Agriculture-cum-Forestry was continued in the Dhulia Range: 520 acres were given out for cultivation under this system. No anjan seed was available. Nim, babul and khair seeds were sown. Only moderate results in production of seedlings were obtained, so the majority of the numbers will be given out again for cultivation, and anjan seed, of which a good crop has been produced this year, will be sown in addition to the other species. Most of the plantations of previous years are doing well, but areas sown with nim suffer heavily from browsing by deer.

Poona.—All the babul coupes after being clear felled were ploughed up and sown with babul seed; the area treated was 337 acres and the cost incurred Rs. 411. The germination of the seed was fairly satisfactory. In the teak coupes, patches in selected situations were made and teak seed sown in them; the results were not very encouraging. The cost incurred in making patches and sowing seed was Rs. 182 and the area on which the operation was conducted was about 273 acres.

No systematic plantation work is carried on. A few thousand teak plants were however as usual reared in the Hivre Botanical Garden in Junnar Range and transplanted into exploited teak coupes of the range, *i. e.*, the open area in coupes 4 and 5 of Alme. In the Satwai kuran of Khed, some babul seed was sown in lines in a small area and gave good results.

North Khándesh.—The work done by the bhils in the Agriculture-cum-Forestry settlements was unsatisfactory in all cases except Kiria (Taloda). Some seedlings came up in the cultivated areas but few survived. This was probably due to the bhils not properly protecting them against grazing. It has therefore now been arranged to let out the forest plots to the bhils entirely for their cultivation only, on condition that instead of producing seedlings with their crops they shall sow up the blank places in the coupes as they come under closure each year.

Southern Circle.

Regular plantations.

Thirty-eight acres of cut area of *casuarina* plantations on the Kánara coast ranges were replanted and 3 acres were added to those in the Ratnágiri Division at a total cost of Rs. 11,403. The year was an unfavourable one as regards watering.

Cultural Operations.

Kánara, Northern Division.—The system of nursing natural seedlings in this division, referred to in the last year's report, was continued and about 80,000 were tended successfully. About 84,000 were planted out in the gaps in Haliyál pole coupes and the high forests of Gund, Kulgi and Dandeli.

Kánara, Eastern Division.—About 23,000 teak plants from nurseries were transplanted in worked compartments of high forest. In Yellápur Range 10 seeds were dibbled in in each of the 4,000 pits dug in the felled area. Also several bagsful of seeds of teak, sissum, matti and honne were dibbled in in the felled portions of the Mundgod Range coupes. Twenty-six acres in Kátur Range were similarly treated with different kinds of seeds. Besides this, 34,000 junglewood seedlings were transplanted in the felled coupes of the Mundgod Range. In the Kirvatti Range 11,000 teak seedlings were dug up on the roadside fire lines and transplanted into the jungle, and nearly all of these established themselves. All these operations were spread over 7,684 acres with an expenditure of Rs. 1,387.

Kánara, Southern Division.—As the plan of dibbling in seed did not succeed well, blanks in coupes were filled in with honne and matti seedlings from the surrounding jungles. Teak also has been planted in favourable spots in coupes along cart tracks as those planted in the previous year were doing well in similar places.

Kánara, Western Division.—A few thousand teak and matti natural seedlings were planted out in the Chandáwar jungles. Beyond this nothing was attempted. Nurseries are now being started and it is hoped that something will be done towards replacing the timber cut, etc.

Belgaum.—About a thousand teak and sissum plants were dug up and put in the Tavargatti nursery and in closed coupes, the same as was done last year. Those put out in series 19 were a failure due to the ravages, it is said, of wild animals. In Gokák Range a commencement has been made by sowing indigenous species in small patches cleared of prickly pear. This is yet in the experimental stage.

Bijápur.—Beat guards collected about a hundred maunds of timber seeds common in the district and sowed them in pits dug in cut coupes, but the seedlings were killed by drought. Shindi (date) palm seeds sown did not germinate at all. Attempts made to restock the black soil babul coupes by ploughing, levelling and sowing along with agricultural seeds have been very successful as in previous years. The transplants of teak in kurans as well as the bamboo and blackwood have been reported to be doing well. The area covered by all these operations was 731 acres and the charges amounted to Rs. 118.

Ratnágiri.—The nursery in Dápoli was maintained with due care and about 1,650 plants were transferred to the plantation to replace the blanks.

Dhárwár.—About 60 maunds of teak, etc., seed were dibbled in in closed coupes as also in blanks in all the ranges, but it is reported that they did not germinate well in Dhárwár and that in other ranges success was only partial. Two pounds of bamboo seed has been experimentally dibbled in in Hángal Range. A similar attempt has been made in Mod, Bankápur and Kalghatgi Ranges with 8 lbs. of sandalwood seed. A nursery has also been started at Samasgi on the Kánara frontier with teak, matti and sandalwood.

Sind Circle.

Regular plantations.—The only regular plantations in Sind are those of táli (*Delbergia Sisso*). There were 258 acres under regular plantations at the commencement of the year. Eleven acres were added and 6 acres were eroded or abandoned. Total at the end of the year, 263 acres.

No extension work could be undertaken in Kot-Sultan plantation owing to the insufficiency of water-supply, the available supply from the Mirza wah being barely sufficient for the existing plantation area.

The old established gardens were maintained as under :—

		Rs.
Sukkur Division—		
Rahuja at a cost of		1,001
Hyderabad Division—		
Miani Bungalow	} at a cost of	1,288
„ Monument		
„ Mango garden		
Total ...		2,289

Cultural operations.—These are of two kinds (a) Forestry-cum-Agriculture (by lift irrigation) and (b) broad-casting on bare areas and exploited coupes which receive flood water. Under the first method 1,607 acres were brought under regeneration, the assessment (amounting to Rs. 4,622) being credited to the Revenue and Public Works Department by book transfer. This is for lands which get water from the Public Works Department canals. The results reported were only fair in the Sukkur and Hyderabad but are reported to be good in the Lárkána and Jerruck divisions.

Under the 2nd system, 2,205 maunds of bábul and kandi seed were sown throughout the Circle over an area of 8,308 acres comprised in exploited coupes kacha and blanks. The results in all divisions were excellent except in Sukkur where there was a partial failure owing to frost and low inundation.

(c) *Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.*

Northern Circle.

Surat.—1,848 badly grown saplings cut back level with the ground, 4,235 teak saplings freed from interfering growth and eradication of noxious growth in old coupes done at a cost of Rs. 64, and hedges round certain coupes repaired for Rs. 17.

North Thána.—Cleanings were made in the coppice of teak, ain, khair, sisoo, bibla and tiwas in two-year-old coupes at a cost of Rs. 202. Three experimental thinnings were made in a coupe of each of the three ranges in order to ascertain the cost of labour entailed, the profit gained, and also to teach the forest staff the system and the principles of the operation. The result was financially satisfactory; the sum spent being Rs. 263, and the revenue realised Rs. 677, *i. e.*, a net profit of Rs. 414. Systematic thinnings in coupes will be introduced in this division next year, if possible.

Central Circle.

The cutting of creepers was carried out by forest guards during their inspection work. Some thinning of superfluous coppice shoots on teak stools was done in the Poona division; and lantana and prickly pear were cut out or eradicated to such extent as was possible with the means at disposal. Thus in North Násik Rs. 83 were spent in eradicating prickly pear, in Poona Rs. 372, in Sátára Rs. 29 and in South Násik Rs. 210. As no work of this nature was necessary in Khándesh, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 694.

Lantana has a tendency to spread and to give trouble in parts of the Sátára and Poona divisions. It has nowhere, however, become a menace and steps are being taken to check it where considered necessary.

Southern Circle.

In Kánara, Northern Division, 5,702 inferior trees and 12,354 climbers were cut and saplings were freed from interfering growth.

In Kánara, Eastern Division, 75,502 bamboos, 68,193 creepers, 20,194 unsound teak and junglewood trees and 115 teak poles were cut. Also 9,600 teak trees were pruned and 50,706 teak seedlings were set free. The expenditure was Rs. 1,135.

In Kánara, Southern Division, creeper cutting was done on a larger scale than usual without cost by the staff. Teak trees were freed and trees were marked for thinning near the rubber plantation at Guersoppa.

In Kánara, Western Division, creepers were cut and thinnings were made in Kadra and Mardi teak plantations.

In the Belgaum Division 50 inferior trees, 19 bamboos, 1,764 broken trees and old stumps and 2,653 creepers were cut, and 303 teak, sissum and karimuttal seedlings were freed.

In the Dhárwár Division about 20,000 teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees were freed from interfering growth by cutting creepers and climbers. Also a thinning was made in the Kalkundi teak plantation.

The only work done under this head in Bijápur division is the clearing of prickly pear in fuel coupes. Creepers were also cut.

Sind Circle.

The only operations were the cutting of creepers all over the circle, and some thinnings in the Jerruck division which in addition to yielding revenue effect a real improvement in the growing stock.

(d) Experiments.

Northern Circle.

Except the rearing of hirda (*Terminalia chebula*), sandalwood (*Santulum album*) and *casuarina* in the forests of Bandh-Tiwre in Kolába and the last mentioned kind and aloes in Central Thána, no other experiments were carried out.

The rubber plantations in the Thána District give no promise whatever and are now abandoned.

Central Circle.

Experiments in the propagation of lac in forests were continued during the year. The lac does not spread readily of its own accord and it is doubtful whether it can be made to pay unless it can be produced in compact and well stocked areas. The following remarks of Divisional Forest Officers on the results of experiments in their divisions are recorded.

East Khándesh.—The introduction and propagation of lac has been tried in several ranges, but results are not encouraging. Fifty tolas of lac was collected in Chopda Range but slackness in performance of important routine work by the officers concerned detracts from any credit in the result obtained.

West Khándesh.—Lac inoculation work was continued during the year in the Deomogra reserve of Nandurbár Range. Inoculations were made at the commencement of the year and also in the month of October-November, that is, shortly before the swarming season in each case.

There is no difficulty in getting a successful inoculation, and the freshly swarmed insects establish themselves well at first. But as soon as secretion of lac commences in earnest, the insects are attacked by swarms of ants, both black and brown, and very little lac ever comes to maturity. It is not easy to see how this is to be avoided, as even if the tree trunks are tarred or dressed with some grease composition, the grass which is very high in these parts will always give the ants a means of reaching the lac infected branches. Out of 420 trees successfully inoculated in June-July 1913, only 28 trees or 6 per cent. contained lac insects in May 1914; and out of 650 trees successfully inoculated in October-November 1913, only 105 or 15 per cent. contained lac insects at the same date of inspection.

North Khándesh.—The forests have been searched for trees bearing lac and it has only been found on a comparatively small number of trees of the following species: palas, bor and pimpri. Experiments in propagation have been started in all ranges. In July and August and also in November of 1912 the lac was observed in Taloda to have spread naturally to several new trees of the above species. Brood-lac is being tied on to koshim, palas, bor and pimpri, etc.: and careful observations of the individual trees are being kept.

Other experiments in different divisions were as follows :—

North Khándesh.—Utilization of fire lines. In the Taloda Range an attempt has been made to utilize fire lines by making within them the plantation of ever-green trees. The Rozwa-Kothar fire line was chosen and about 100 yards of it were planted with nim, mango and banyan six feet apart leaving a space of 40 feet clear in the middle of the line to serve as a road. The seedlings thrived well till the end of March but withered in the hot months of April and May, so that only a small percentage of the plants now survive. Banyan was least successful, and was therefore replaced by mhowra and tamarind. Although ever-green fire lines are good in theory, they cannot in Khándesh be prepared within reasonable limits of expenditure owing to the dry climate. The experiment has therefore been discontinued.

West Khándesh.—In the Sakri, Pimpalner, Nandurbár and Navápur Ranges plantations of ever-green trees on the fire lines were attempted. Pit sowings of mango and chinch were made, and cuttings of wad, pimpri, etc., were planted. The cuttings were all failures and so to a certain extent were the pit sowings, with the exception of one plantation in the Sakri Range, which has been successfully carried through hot months by artificial watering. The general result of these experimental plantations must be recorded as failures, and they will not be continued.

Poona.—Experimental sowing of hirda was continued in Junnar Range and begun in Lonávla Range. Results are so far satisfactory. This operation will be continued and further extended as may be found desirable.

Sátára.—As reported in last year's report efforts were made to construct a "Timber Catching Boom" on the river at Karád and an outlay of Rs. 1,372-2-11 was made towards the purchase of the required material and erection of this "Boom"; but the erection of the boom proved to be impracticable and the material purchased at a cost of about Rs. 850 is being for the present stored pending further consideration. Meanwhile exploitation of injaili wood in the ever-green forest of the Koyna valley has been suspended; but the marking and working of a compartment in the Rasati forest at the mouth of the Koyna valley is to be undertaken next year and an experimental depôt established near the road along which carts from Karád proceed to and from the Ratnágiri District.

Southern Circle.

To see what trees could be grown by artificial regeneration in Gadag Range forests an area of ten acres near a nullah was ploughed and a quantity of seed—teak and junglewood—was sown broadcast in 1911-12. A few germinated but the seedlings did not survive the hot weather. The experiment was repeated in 1912-13 with three acres; again the result was the same. Evidently the soil is unsuitable and moisture too scanty. Last season some seedlings from malki lands had been transplanted in blanks and other open spaces in the forests and these are thriving, but it is too early yet to pronounce on the experiment.

Sind Circle.

Attempts were again made in the Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions to extend the lac-bearing area, but only a small success was obtained in the Jerruck Division where about 10 maunds of lac were available early in 1914; the failure is due principally to an abnormally hot season which seems to have killed off the brood lac. Further attempts, however, to propagate lac are being carried out in the Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions.

The seed of following exotics was sown with very poor results :—

- (1) *Bambusa arundinacea*,
- (2) *Dendrocalamus strictus*,
- (3) *Bauhinia variegata*.

Only *Bauhinia variegata* germinated in the Rahuja nursery of the Sukkur Division. The exotics planted in former years in this nursery are doing well.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) *System of Management.*(i) *Major Forest Produce.*

Northern Circle.

The following table gives the application of the various silvicultural systems in force as ordered by Government Resolution No. 1542 of 17th February 1913 :—

Division.	Method of clear fellings by compartments.		Uniform method.		Group method.		Selection method.		Simple coppice.		Coppice with standards.		Method of improvement felling.		Unworkable area and area not under working plan.	
	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under silvicultural system.
Panch Maháls.	278	93.7	20	7.0	28	8.4
Eurat	08	9.3	159	22.0	407	62.7
North Thána	25	7.4	...	...	307	91.7	...	...	3	0.0
Central Thána	13	3.0	...	...	350	95.4	...	...	4	1.0
South Thána	3	0.8	...	...	323	95.8	...	...	12	3.0
Kolába	414	92.0	1	.8	0	1.4
Total	41	1.6	...	...	1,749	81.4	186	7.3	650	21.7

Clear fellings.—None.

Selection fellings.—These had to be held up for want of roads or such other causes.

Coppice with standards.—This system is adopted in all divisions over an aggregate area of 1,749 square miles. 23,242 acres were worked by contractors and one coupe of 26 acres was worked departmentally in Kolába.

Improvement fellings.—These took place in Dohad and Jhálod Ranges in Panch Maháls, North Dángs in Surat, and Mátherán in Kolába.

Unregulated fellings.—These took place in Central and South Dángs for revenue in the form of sale to contractors of standing trees selected by them.

Central Circle.

Clear fellings were undertaken in babul forests only, and the results were as follows :—

Division.	No of coupes.	Area.	Receipts.
		Acres.	Rs.
East Khándesh ...	4	44	580
Poona ...	39	434	21,752
North Násik ...	12	66	1,621

In addition babul trees in lands transferred to the Revenue Department for management were sold and fetched Rs. 2,507, as follows :—

Trees on 200 acres of forest survey No. 159 of Mánjri, transferred to the Revenue Department for the use of Government Agricultural Farm, were sold standing for Rs. 700; and trees in survey Nos. 76 and 77 of Alegaon in the Dhond Range, transferred to the Revenue Department for cultivation, were sold standing for Rs. 1,807-9-0.

Improvement fellings, West Khándesh.—The extraction of dead trees was carried out under contract in the reserved forests in the Nandurbár, Navápur and Sakri Ranges which have not yet been organized. It is estimated that 313,190 cubic feet of firewood were extracted in the year under report. The contractor had failed to do any work in the previous year owing to labour difficulties.

North Násik.—Twenty anjan coupes in Málegaon with an area of 1,953 acres were exploited and realized Rs. 3,519.

Poona.—The extraction of dead and fallen trees was made in the Dhond, Haveli and Khed Ranges in the riverain babul forests where high floods had caused much damage. 162,669 cubic feet of wood extracted and sold for Rs. 9,686-14-0.

Two raiwal coupes in the Lonávla Range for the supply of firewood to Lonávla and Khandála comprising 129 acres were sold standing and realized Rs. 386. One coupe remained unsold.

Sátára.—Departmental cuttings for supply of firewood to the hill stations were made in the Mahábleshwar forest under the existing working plan. In addition to sales made retail and wholesale in the coupes, a depôt was opened for retail sale in Mahábleshwar. The depôt was started at Mahábleshwar on 15th March 1914. Split wood was offered for sale and the depôt was in charge of a special Forester and a guard under the direct supervision of Ranger Gonsalves. The total charges incurred at this depôt during the year were Rs. 454 and 5,530 cubic feet (553 maunds) were sold for Rs. 244. A large stock of split firewood however remained on hand at the close of the season.

At Pánchgani split wood was sold at fixed rate $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund of 80 lbs. by a contractor. This firewood depôt system is not yet fully developed, and several modifications will have to be made before it can be advantageous both to the Forest Department and the public.

South Násik.—Some fellings were undertaken for the supply of fuel to the Akola town people. Timber obtained in the fellings was sold separately, and not brought to depôt. The operations produced 24,179 cubic feet of timber and 54,300 fuel at a cost of Rs. 1,071 out of which 19,052 cubic feet of timber and 34,147 of fuel were sold for Rs. 4,672, and brought in a net profit of Rs. 3,601. As these fellings proved a success it is intended to extend operations similarly to the Násik, Igatpuri and Peint Ranges for the supply of fuel to the towns of Igatpuri, Ghoti and Trimbak and for supplying timber to the Public Works Department.

Selection fellings.—These were made in accordance with working plans as follows:—

West Khándesh.—Four coupes in Nandurbár aggregating 631 acres were sold for Rs. 4,254. The amount of material extracted was 19,340 cubic feet.

Six anjan coupes in Dhulia and Pimpalner aggregating 1,660 acres were sold for Rs. 1,016. The material extracted amounted to 23,600 cubic feet.

East Khándesh.—Thirty-one coupes were sold for Rs. 21,670.

North Khándesh.—Thirty-three coupes were sold for Rs. 43,851.

South Násik.—Twenty-nine coupes were sold for Rs. 11,726.

Coppice fellings.—These also were made in accordance with working plans as follows:—

Sátára.—Eighteen coupes were sold for Rs. 9,927.

Poona.—Twenty-seven coupes were sold for Rs. 21,938.

North Násik.—Twenty-seven coupes were sold for Rs. 5,700.

West Khándesh.—Five coupes were sold for Rs. 5,183.

South Násik.—Fifteen coupes were sold for Rs. 3,029.

Unregulated fellings, West Khándesh.—120,530 cubic feet of firewood were cut in revenue waste lands assigned for clearance and receipts were Rs. 1,08,561.

North Khándesh.—In the Akrani Range fellings were made to supply the wants of the local population in accordance with their privileges.

North Násik.—12,487 cubic feet of timber were cut in malki survey Nos. due for clearance and fetched Rs. 2,685.

Poona.—A thinning of sandalwood and other species of trees was made in the Hivre experimental garden, the first that has been made since its inception some fifty years ago. The thinning was over part of the area only and the material sold for Rs. 627. The thinnings will be continued, since the area is heavily over-stocked.

Southern Circle.

Clear fellings.—These were made in Kodibag and Kasarkod *casuarina* plantations in Kánara on an area of about 16 acres realising Rs. 310 per acre. The two babul coupes measuring 36 acres in Bijápur exploited departmentally under this system fetched Rs. 139 net per acre.

Selection fellings.—These were undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the sanctioned working plans as shown below:—

Division.	Number of trees cut.		
	Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.
<i>Organized area.</i>			
Kánara, Northern	2,914	56	784
„ Eastern	2,803	.....	195
„ Western	251	42	868
Belgaum	10	11	19
Total ...	5,978	579	1,866
<i>Unorganized area.</i>			
Dhárwár	500	.....	.....
Total of 1913-14 ...	6,478	579	1,866
Total of 1912-13 ...	9,823	855	3,538

Improvement fellings.—Under this system 11,384 crooked, stunted and inferior trees were cut in the Sambrani and Dandeli Ranges of Northern Division, Kánara, and in the Mundgod and Kirvatti Ranges of Eastern Division, Kánara.

Coppice fellings.—This is the system most generally in use in all the divisions of this circle. 12,347 acres were worked during the year against 10,320 acres in 1912-13:—

Division.	Area in acres.	Revenue per acre.		Quality.
		1913-14.	1912-13.	
<i>Organized area.</i>				
Kánara, Northern	814	184	156	Teak poles.
„ Eastern	754	18	10	Teak poles and fuel.
„ Western	1,441	41	32	Timber and fuel.
Belgaum	155	210	115	Logs, poles and fuel.
Dhárwár	2,128	91	75	Railway fuel.
	780	72	52	Logs, poles and fuel.
Total of 1913-14	6,082	83	...	
Total of 1912-13	6,022	...	66	
<i>Unorganized area.</i>				
Kánara, Southern	333	18	14	Timber and fuel.
Belgaum	5,265	8	3	Local fuel.
Dhárwár	253	14	17	Poles and fuel.
Bijápur	414	6	8	fuel.
Total for 1913-14	6,265	9	...	
Total for 1912-13	4,298	...	5	

There is much improvement both in the prices obtained and in the working of coupes, but those of Eastern Division, Kánara, are capable of realising a much larger revenue if a light railway could be built from Hubli to Mundgod.

Unregulated fellings.—These were made in Kánara, Eastern and Southern Divisions, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur divisions where 2,075 dead trees and their produce sold for Rs. 33,872. In Bijápur 158 sandalwood trees were sold standing for Rs. 518 to be exploited by the purchaser himself.

Sind Circle.

Clear fellings.—The coupes exploited throughout the circle in accordance with the provisions of the working plans come under this head. 13,613 acres as compared with 10,539 acres of the preceding year, were worked in this manner.

Improvement fellings.—The removal of standing and fallen dead trees was carried out in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 10562, dated 26th October 1907. The area worked over was 10,769 acres as against 11,947 acres in 1912-13.

Thinnings were also made in some forests of the Jerruck division by contract agency. The operations extended over 1,030 acres.

Unregulated fellings.—Under this head come clearance of trees from erosion strips, free grants and wood cut to meet urgent demands of the Public Works Department. The area so cleared was 3,831 acres as compared with 3,524 acres in the previous year.

(ii) Minor Forest Produce.

Northern Circle.

Form No. 20 gives details.

Central Circle.

Full details will be found in form No. 20 in the appendix. The most important items were:—

				Rs.
Grass and grazing	...	...	...	3,54,827
Mhowra seed	...	...	...	84,722
Bamboos	...	...	...	16,420
Hirda and shikekai	...	...	...	17,929
Rosha grass	...	...	...	7,173

Grass and grazing will be further dealt with later on. In the year under report there was good production of grass, both in forest and in lands outside forest, in all parts except the eastern Deccan. There was consequently a decline in the demand for forest grass and some decrease in the revenue under that head. On the other hand famine fodder operations had to be continued for the third year in succession by the Conservator, Central Circle, for the supply of fodder to the Sholapur District and, to a small extent, to Sátára and to the Akalkot State. These operations will be dealt with in a separate report to Government, and it is sufficient here to state that in all 87,29,200 lákhs of pounds of grass were obtained from various sources, *e. g.*, from the Navapur grass monopoly contractor, Mr. Bhiladwala, under his agreement; from departmental reserve stocks, and by further departmental collection, and by purchase from contractors and merchants. The operations extended into the following year, *i. e.*, up to 15th August 1914. For various reasons given by Mr. Bhiladwala, of which one was to a large extent correct, *viz.* scarcity of labour—the work done by him at Navapur during the year was not satisfactory. He not only failed to provide the extra grass required from him in consequence of the famine in Sholapur, in accordance with his agreement, but even failed to replace completely the 25 lákhs pounds of grass which he had stored as reserve fodder in the previous year. The whole of the grass was despatched to Sholapur as well as such quantity of the new season's grass as Mr. Bhiladwala was able to cut and supply. The 25 lákhs of pounds of reserve grass which should be on hand in the beginning of 1914-15 is consequently entirely wanting.

Mhowra seed.—The seed crop in the year 1913-14 was abundant; consequently the collection of seed, made departmentally as usual, was good. The collection was undertaken in North and West Khándesh and in North and South Násik. The total quantity obtained amounted to 562 tons 2 cwts., and owing to a rise in the price of the commodity the receipts on sale were Rs. 84,722. As the cost of collection came to Rs. 33,670 there was a net profit in the transaction of Rs. 51,052.

The following remarks of Divisional Forest Officers show in what manner the mhowra crop varies from year to year:—

North Khándesh.—In 1910-11 mhowra seed realized only Rs. 324 whilst in 1911-12 Rs. 25,478 were obtained. Again in 1912-13 it realized Rs. 713 but in the year under report Rs. 17,585. It is therefore evident that accurate estimate cannot be made in advance since the collection depends upon the crop. The crop seems to be poor and good in alternate years.

North Násik.—As disposal by auction the right of collecting mhowra seed from the forests of Kalvan and Báglán had proved unsatisfactory in the two previous years, permission to undertake departmental collection in this year was obtained from the Conservator. The crop being very good 161 tons, 11 cwts., 2 qrs., 2 lbs. were obtained as compared with 33 tons, 8 cwts., 3 qrs., 22 lbs. collected and handed over by contractors in the preceding year. The price for the seed in Bombay was high and it was sold at Rs. 8-2-0 per cwt., while the rate obtained for it in the preceding year was Rs. 7 per cwt. The amount realized for the collection was Rs. 26,325 and the cost delivered in Bombay was Rs. 13,202 showing a net profit of Rs. 13,123.

Hirda.—The receipts from this produce are declining yearly owing to the restricted demand for it in Bombay. Collections are made in the Sátára

division (by contractors) and in the South Násik division (departmentally by arrangement with villagers). The receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 17,929.

Rosha grass.—The demand for this article of forest produce is also declining and various reasons are assigned for it as shown further on in this report. The receipts of 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 7,173 showing a still further decline on the figures of previous years. The following remarks made in last year's report are repeated. "This is a product which, under improved methods of extracting the oil, might become of considerably higher value, and efforts are being made by the Forest Economist at Dehra Dun to induce a Bombay firm to erect proper stills and to work on scientific lines. The methods followed now by the purchasers of the grass are crude in the extreme."

Southern Circle.

With the exception of bamboos, which are sold by the hundred on permit, minor products of importance are sold by auction for one or more years. Myrabolans especially, being a variable crop, are bid for by intending purchasers for a term of more than one year so that the profits and losses in good and bad years may counterbalance each other.

The total value of the minor produce removed by purchasers including bamboos, grass, grazing, etc., was Rs. 1,50,915 against Rs. 1,88,464. The decrease is attributed to non-sale of tarwad and kakki bark in Bijápur as also to a general fall in price.

Sind Circle.

Lac, fish, babul, bahan and kandi pods, sar and kanh grass are farmed out to contractors; other grass is either allowed free or sold on permits at fixed rates. Grazing is free or on permits.

(b) Agency of Exploitation.

(i) Departmental Agency.

Northern Circle.

In Surat the departmental agency was chiefly confined to North Dangs, in North Thána to thinnings in old coupes and the extraction of windfalls and dead trees.

In Kolába at Mátherán 12,007 maunds of fuel were extracted by departmental agency and a coupe in Mahád was felled departmentally for local retail sale.

Central Circle.

The exploitation operations undertaken were of small extent and importance, all works in the forest being as far as possible carried out by the agency of contractors. The only departmental exploitations in the year under report were the selection fellings in the Maháleshwar forests of Sátára, and in certain forests of the Akola Range, South Násik division, which were made for the supply of fuel required to meet local requirements. These fellings have already received detailed mention under "Selection Fellings,"

Of minor forest produce mhowra seed and grass (when required in years of draught) are alone collected departmentally, and information regarding these has also been given elsewhere.

Southern Circle.

The works carried out under this head comprise timber and sandalwood brought to depôts for annual sales, fuel supplied to the railway for locomotives, other produce cut or collected experimentally to create a market, for departmental use, or for supply to other Government departments. The total outturn

extracted and disposed of departmentally is compared with the average of the past three years in the following statement:—

	Average of 3 preceding years.						1913-14.					
	Balance	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Receipts.	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Cost.	B.
<i>Major.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	6,11,997	897,293	1,509,26	785,334	3,50,853	8,78,182	824,271	1,121,593	1945,864	1235,841	419,156	11,53,583
Fuel	594,266	3,542,200	4,136,466	3,383,587	1,33,775	2,45,052	923,315	3,909,119	4931,434	3313,851	133,373	2,41,919
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sandalwood ...Value.	399	32,731	33,130	32,870	2,183	33,775	10	37,054	37,004	38,872	2,418	36,872
<i>Minor.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.		
Bamboos ... ..	...	5,733	5,733	5,733	23	75	...	2,942	2,942	2,942	101	147
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Grass and other minor produce	327	9,820	9,947	9,550	6,812	9,525	...	4,050	4,050	2,098	3,450	2,098

The quantity of timber exploited in 1912-13 was 1,101,724 (and not 1,661,724 cubic feet as tabled in the last year's report, 560,000 cubic feet having been wrongly shown in excess). In the year under report it is 1,121,593 cubic feet or 19,869 cubic feet more than in the previous year. Kánara, Eastern Division, alone is responsible for this excess as some arrear work there was brought up to date. The percentage of timber exploited departmentally to the total outturn was 56 against 53 in 1912-13.

In fuel also there is an excess of 312,549 cubic feet over the quantity exploited in 1912-13 and of 365,919 cubic feet over the average of past three years. 6 coupes were worked departmentally, 4 for local supply and 2 for Gokák mills in the Belgaum division. This caused the excess. The percentage of fuel exploited departmentally to the total outturn was 41 against 44 in 1912-13.

The outturn of sandalwood depends more or less on the number of mature or dead trees available for extraction every year. The quantity exploited during the year was about 10 tons less than in 1912-13. Prices obtained also differed slightly. Hence the decrease in the total realisations of the year.

2,942 bamboos were supplied departmentally from the Belgaum division to the Executive Engineer, Málsiras. This is not an annually recurring operation.

This year again grass was departmentally cut for local sale. Also silk, cotton and karanj seed were experimentally collected to try whether a market could be found for them.

During the year there were two sawmills working and the output of both mills was:—

Materials.	Outturn.	Revenue credited.	Charges.	Profit.
		Rs.		Rs.
6 feet teak sleepers	10,170	27,967	} 35,520	} 42,120
" rejected	1,162	1,162		
7 feet teak sleepers	721	920		
Bridge sleepers	565	2,825		
Tramway sleepers	3,920	980		
Junglewood sleepers	5,000	937		
Planks C. ft.	2,615	7,845		
Scantlings	11,658	23,316		
Battens	5,669	11,338		
Felloes	175	850		
Total		77,640		

If the above materials were to be sawn by hand or supplied through contractors the revenue (from sleepers = Rs. 34,791 + the value of waste wood = Rs. 3,00) would have amounted to Rs. 37,791. Deducting Rs. 10,178 on account of wages of the contractor the net profit would have been Rs. 27,613. The working of the saw mills has therefore brought a net profit of nearly Rs. 15,000 to Government.

The work of Government elephants was not satisfactory. One of them gave so much trouble and became so dangerous that he had to be destroyed. The value of work done was Rs. 4,033 and cost of upkeep Rs. 3,379. The net profit therefore was Rs. 654 only—a small amount.

The outturn of work done by Government buffaloes was even worse. The value of work done was Rs. 2,983 and the charge for their upkeep was Rs. 3,287 or a net loss of Rs. 304. Besides four animals of the value of Rs. 250 died in the year. This was chiefly due to want of supervision by the subordinates concerned.

Sind Circle.

The only departmental operations were for the supply of fuel to Government steamers on the Indus. The quantity supplied was 171,122 c.ft., value Rs. 4,703. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,454.

(ii) Purchasers.

Northern Circle.

The total value of the year's sale was :—

	Rs.
Major produce	14,03,317
Minor produce	89,628

Central Circle.

Practically the whole yearly outturn of forest produce in the Central Circle including that obtained from exploitation of coupes, extraction of dead wood, exploitation of bamboos, grass and various minor forest produce, and the removal of royalty trees from malki lands, is obtained by the agency of purchasers and contractors.

The coupes offered for sale, those actually sold, and the receipts, are shown in the following statement :—

Division.	No. of coupes offered for sale.	No. of coupes sold.	Receipts.
			Rs.
East Khándesh	37	35	22,250
West Khándesh	15	15	10,453
North Khándesh	34	33	43,851
North Násik	92	59	10,840
South Násik	80	44	14,755
Poona	79	68	44,076
Sátára	18	18	9,927
Total ...	345	272	1,56,152

There was an increase in the number of coupes offered for sale, the number of coupes sold, and the amount realized as compared with 1912-13. This is due to the sale in the year under report of many coupes of the previous year which had not found purchasers in that year. The reason for failure of many coupes to find purchasers in 1912-13 was given in the Administration Report for that year, and it is expected that in future all coupes offered for sale which contain exploitable material, will be taken up by contractors.

Royalty trees in lands outside forest were disposed of to the extent with the results shown as under:—

Division.			No. of trees sold.	Receipts.
				Rs.
East Khándesh ...	...	...	100	101
West Khándesh...	...	...	106,490	1,04,085
North Khándesh	...	...	2,101	472
North Násik ...	...	...	12,487	2,685
South Násik ...	...	...	42,258	36,745
Poona ...	...	...	4,918	4,918
Sátára ...	...	...	1,159	1,207
Total ...			169,513	1,50,213

As compared with 1912-13 there was an increase of 11,276 in the number of trees sold and of Rs. 21,703 in the receipts. The bulk of the operations took place in the West Khándesh Division, and the operations formed the chief source of the revenue of that division. A decrease of the revenue following completion of removal of the trees need not however be apprehended, since regular exploitation of the forests is being suspended or curtailed whilst these trees are being disposed of.

Grass and grazing.—There is a very large demand in the Central Circle for grass both for cutting and grazing; the produce of the forests is therefore of great importance to the people and forms the most considerable item of the forest revenue. The receipts for each division were as below:—

Division.			Grass.	Grazing.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khándesh ...	...	...	90,082	37,843	1,27,925
West Khándesh...	...	...	11,137	11,113	22,250
North Khándesh	...	...	9,075	23,695	32,770
South Násik ...	...	...	9,303	20,075	29,378
North Násik ...	...	...	6,267	33,173	39,440
Poona ...	...	...	24,657	16,113	40,770
Sátára ...	...	...	8,575	16,081	24,656
Total ...			1,59,096	1,58,093	3,17,189

Compared with the previous year the receipts from grass show a decrease of Rs. 23,833, and from grazing a decrease of Rs. 20,094, *i. e.*, a total decrease of Rs. 43,927. The decrease was distributed amongst all divisions and the reason of it has been correctly shown by the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khándesh, in his following remarks, which also indicates the extent to which grass in the forests is utilized locally:—

North Khándesh.—“The decrease in revenue from grass and grazing is due to the fact that there were good rains at the commencement of the year and a consequent abundance of fodder on revenue lands. Hence little grass was removed from the forests. Over 36,150 cart-loads of grass were removed from the forests on payment of 4 annas per cart and 3,232 cart-loads were removed by right-holders. The total number of animals grazing in the forest during the year was 78,605, of which 60,833 grazed at full rates yielding a revenue of Rs. 23,695 and 17,772 animals were allowed to graze free, being a concession equivalent to Rs. 2,658.”

The following remarks of the Divisional Forest Officer, North Násik, are also of interest:—

“The receipts from grass and grazing were Rs. 39,440 as compared with Rs. 45,562 in the previous year. There was a decrease of grazing fees by about Rs. 2,000 and a fall of about Rs. 4,000 in the kuran prices. The preceding year was a famine year in Ahmednagar and phenomenal prices for the kurans in Kopergaon and Chandwad were realized. In the year under report the conditions being better the demand was not so keen. The decrease under grazing fees was due to the villagers paying fees for one round only, on account of the better condition of the grazing.”

The total number of cattle which grazed in forests in the Central Circle on payment of fees was 1,056,353 as compared with 1,150,294 in 1912-13. Free grazing was allowed to 49,763 cattle, being a decrease of 9,032 as compared with the previous year.

Bamboos were removed by purchasers to the number of 1,493,566, and Rs. 16,190 were obtained.

Receipts from other minor produce such as rosha grass, hirḍa, apta and tembhorni leaves were as follows :—

Division.				Receipts.
				Rs.
East Khándesh	...	...	...	1,610
West Khándesh	...	...	...	3,459
North Khándesh	...	...	...	3,666
South Násik	...	...	...	4,449
North Násik	...	...	...	6,819
Poona	...	...	...	4,491
Sátára	...	...	...	10,264
Total				34,758

In 1912-13 Rs. 36,529 were realized under the above, so that the difference in the two years was slight. The receipts from hirḍa and rosha grass show a tendency to decrease yearly, the demand for the products becoming less.

Southern Circle.

Value of produce removed by purchasers was :—

Produce.	Average of past three years.		1913-14.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
<i>Major.</i>				
Timber	580,014	1,91,704	846,131	2,61,033
Fuel	3,154,612	54,717	5,716,937	1,00,545
Total	3,734,626	2,46,421	6,563,068	3,61,578
<i>Minor.</i>				
Bamboos	4,739,446	50,902	4,913,066	55,497
Grass and grazing	.....	71,425	.....	65,570
Other minor produce	.....	61,340	.....	59,848
Total	.....	1,83,667	.....	1,80,915
Grand Total	.....	4,30,088	.....	5,42,493

The increase in "Timber" removed by purchasers is due to the new method of exploitation introduced in the Belgaum division by which a contractor purchased the trees standing in high forest series XIX, which, until last year, were worked out departmentally. A greater number of fuel coupes sold and higher prices obtained account for the increase under "Fuel". The general seeding of bamboos during these last years will render the supply very scanty for some years to come; there was therefore a very large demand this year. The grazing revenue is a varying item as it is enhanced or remitted according to bad or good forest protection. The reasons for the decrease in "Minor Produce" are the same as given under "Exploitation"

Sind Circle.

The sales of coupes and dead-wood were as under:—

Divisicn.	Number of coupes and dead-wood lots.	Area exploited.		Value realized. Rs.
		A.	g.	
Sukkur	{ Coupes ... 59 Burnt area com- partments ... 187	6,257	4	} 60,000
Lárkána	{ Coupes ... 41 Dead-wood lots . 4	3,543	19		18,730
Hyderabad	{ Coupes ... 28 Dead-wood lots . 8	3,166	38	96,051
Jerruck	{ Coupes ... 13 Dead-wood lots . 3	2,115	9	} 80,239
		989	9	
Total of 1913-14 ...	...	28,826	7	2,75,805
Total of 1912-13 ...	...	24,623	35	2,78,979

Although the area to be exploited increased by 4,202 acres, the revenue realized practically remained the same; this was due to there being no competition and the glutted condition of the market in the Sukkur division.

The revenue realized by sale of fuel under the permit system was Rs. 9,732 against Rs. 12,225 last year. The decrease is mostly in Sukkur division where most of the gháts are; most of the revenue was realized at the Shikárpur ghát; very little was realized at Rohri and Sukkur and the question of closing down the Sukkur ghát is now under consideration.

Grazing.—The grazing fee collection was as under:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	11,639	10,498
Lárkána	6,721	6,721
Hyderabad	13,000	14,626
Jerruck	6,487	5,648
Total ...	37,847	37,493

As decided by the Sind Forest Conference held in June 1913, and sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind in his No. 4179, dated 19th December 1913, contracts for grazing were given out in some ranges as an experimental measure in Sukkur in Hyderabad Divisions. The experiment, however, has not been a success on account of the friction that was set up between forest subordinates and the contractors owing to the failure of the latter to carry out the works required to be done by them under their agreements except under repeated pressure. Financially also the contracts were not profitable.

The system of collecting grazing fees by treasury chalans was tried in the Kandiáro and Tatta Ranges of the Lárkána and Jerruck divisions. The object in view was to prevent the frequent passing of money between graziers and forest subordinates of the lowest rank and to ensure the grazing revenue reaching its proper destination. The experiment was not a success; in Kandiáro the maldars went to see the Deputy Conservator in charge Sind Circle and said that the treasuries were too far off to go to and that it would mean four days absence from their families, etc. Several of the maldars had already removed their cattle from forest altogether and consequently Mr. Oliver allowed them to pay their fees to the Range Forest Officer on the definite understanding that they were to pay fees to the Range Forest Officer and no one else. The recent changes in the Sind grazing regulations advocated by the Forest Conference of June 1913 and subsequently sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind have the distinct advantage of one payment for the whole season and not a series of periodical payments of grazing fees to illiterate round guards; the work in future will be entirely in the hands of the Range Forest Officer, no subordinate being allowed to collect grazing fees.

Minor Forest Produce.—The sales of farms of forest produce and the assessment levied for lands leased out, for cultivation compared with the figures of the last year are :—

				1912-13.	1913-14.
				Rs.	Rs.
Lac	...	...	...	4,600	51
Babul pods	...	...	...	26,691	19,568
Grasses	...	...	...	3,789	3,903
Fishery	...	...	...	4,500	5,209
Cultivation	...	...	...	20,035	18,432
Total				59,615	47,163

The poor babul crop in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions accounts for the major part of the decrease. The disappearance of lac from the Hyderabad and Jerruck forests also causes a fall in revenue under this head, but steps are being taken to propagate lac in these two divisions, so far with not very much success.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

Northern Circle.

The value of the produce removed under privileges was :—

				Rs.
Timber	...	...	...	2,29,360
Fuel	...	...	...	2,55,460
Bamboos	...	...	...	16,650
Grass and grazing	...	...	...	2,44,645
Other minor forest produce	...	...	...	64,760

Central Circle.

The value of produce removed by people free under privileges is estimated at Rs. 52,476. This shows an increase on the previous year when the estimate amounted to Rs. 46,973. In South Násik the people are allowed to take dead-wood for fuel for their own consumption and for agricultural purposes throughout the division. In Peint this concession has been extended and the people are allowed in addition to sell dead timber. Most of the offences reported under illicit cutting in Igatpuri, Násik and Dindori are due to abuse of this privilege, and perpetual hacking of trees in order to manufacture dead-wood is the worst outcome of the privilege. Every effort was made to make the people understand the tahal cutting rules, demonstrations being freely given by the District Deputy Collector, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Mámlatdár, and Circle Inspectors when representatives from all quarters of the táluka were present. Though very little success is visible there are signs that the demonstrations were not altogether a failure. In Kulwandi round of the South Peint Range, the people have shown much progress.

Southern Circle.

Right holders do not exist in this circle, and there are no means of recording with any pretence to greater accuracy than formerly the value of forest produce removed under privileges. The following is a repetition of the figures of past years :—

Produce.				1913-14.	
				Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	...	...	...	300,000	72,000
Firewood	...	...	...	3,041,686	6,46,353
<i>Minor.</i>				No.	
Bamboos	...	...	...	3,000,000	15,000
Grazing	...	...	...	.....	3,00,387
Minor produce	...	...	...	.....	1,80,000

Sind Circle.

The extent and value of forest produce and grazing enjoyed free under privileges are :—

Grazing	...	12,664 animals	...	...	Rs. 11,590
Firewood	...	57,245 cubic feet	...	...	343

(iv) Free Grants.

Northern Circle.

Free grants to the value of Rs. 10,410 compared with Rs. 5,221 in 1912-13 were made. In Panch Maháls alone, on account of the destructive floods which occurred on the banks of the Mahi river and along the western boundary of the Godhra Range, free grants valued at Rs. 6,343 had to be given for re-building houses.

Central Circle.

Free grants of forest produce were made to deserving persons to the value of Rs. 8,291 as compared with Rs. 7,342 in the previous year.

Southern Circle.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of produce granted free during 1913-14 as compared with the average of past 3 years :—

Produce.				Average of past three years.		1913-14.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	...	...	...	23,045	9,976	37,735	9,857
Fuel	...	...	...	14,418	261	16,448	234
Total				...	10,237	...	10,091
<i>Minor.</i>				No.			
Bamboos	...	...	...	38,480	363	36,989	554
Grazing	...	...	...	Value.	5,999	...	2,705
Other minor produce	...	...	...	...	1,179	...	1,008
Total				...	7,541	...	4,267
Grand Total				...	17,778	...	14,358

All the grants made were normal.

Sind Circle.

The extent and value of free grants of forest produce and free grazing made during the year are shown below :—

	Extent.	Value.	
		1912-13.	1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.
Grazing	5,967 animals	6,646	5,346
Minor produce	1,297 bundles	9	81
Timber and firewood	15,237 cubic feet	456	2,031
	Total ..	7,111	7,458

In addition to the above the free grazing allowed to cattle of the forest contractors was worth Rs. 4,160.

(c). *Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce.*

Northern Circle.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the year 1913-14 compared with that of the previous year was as follows :—

Outturn in volume and value from each source of Agency.

Agency of exploitation.	Material.								
	Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet solid.	Value in Rupees.	Cubic feet solid.	Value in Rupees.	Cubic feet solid.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.
Government	145,680	1,18,326	103,893	8,637	249,573	1,26,963	22	...	596
Purchasers	1,503,718	13,97,398	4,850,523	8,919	6,714,236	14,03,317	25,472	30,230	24,876
Free grantees	34,157	10,314	40	6	34,197	10,320	90	...	...
Privilege-holders	76,220	2,29,360	7,067,710	2,55,460	7,143,930	4,81,821	16,650	2,41,645	64,700
Total, 1913-14	21,19,770	17,65,398	12,022,166	2,70,022	14,141,936	20,25,420	42,234	2,83,625	90,232
Total, 1912-13	2,119,770	12,63,517	18,375,426	1,21,313	20,982,358	13,81,830	38,730	3,14,418	93,099

The number of cattle for which grazing was allowed is estimated at :—

Free	3,73,626
On fee	1,40,158

Central Circle.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce is compared with that of the year 1912-13 in the following statement :—

Agency of exploitation.	Materials.														
	Timber.			Fuel.			Total wood.			Bamboos.			Grazing.	Minor produce.	
	Cubic feet solid.	Value in Rupees.		Cubic feet solid.	Value in Rupees.		Cubic feet solid.	Value in Rupees.		Number.	Value in Rupees.		Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	
		Total.	Per 100 cubic feet.		Total.	Per 100 cubic feet.		Total.	Per 100 cubic feet.		Total.	Per 100 cubic feet.			
Government	1912-13 ...	26,577	916	3'4	3,41,912	12,582	3'7	3,88,489	13,493	3'7	450	16	3'6	2,40,289	19,563
	1913-14 ...	25,945	5,071	19'5	2,74,208	14,710	5'3	3,00,153	19,781	6'5	150	1	'6	...	18,710
Purchasers	1912-13 ...	25,78,447	2,32,153	9'004	21,45,034	77,966	3'2	47,23,491	3,10,149	6'6	1,201,248	14,230	1'2	3,81,116	36,529
	1913-14 ...	16,37,429	2,76,582	16'8	21,07,807	80,290	3'8	37,45,236	3,57,562	9'5	1,493,506	16,190	1'08	3,17,190	34,753
Free grantees	1912-13 ...	61,425	6,682	10'9	4,140	114	2'8	65,565	6,796	10'4	19,583	231	1'2	...	315
	1913-14 ...	48,637	7,723	15'8	1,220	41	3'3	49,857	7,761	11'1	18,266	216	1'1	...	311
Privilege holders	1912-13 ...	1,787	90	5'04	2,97,220	11,770	4'	2,99,007	11,860	4'	3,200	2	1'	31,132	3,949
	1913-14 ...	2,700	146	5'3	3,04,890	13,288	4'3	3,07,590	13,433	4'3	3,600	13	'8	37,6'8	1,392
Total	1912-13 ...	26,68,236	2,39,871	9'	27,88,306	1,02,432	3'7	54,56,542	3,42,308	6'3	1,224,479	14,609	1'2	6,33,537	60,356
	1913-14 ...	17,14,711	2,89,521	16'9	28,88,125	1,09,019	4'05	44,02,836	3,98,540	9'05	1,515,612	16,420	1'08	3,54,828	1,25,171

Southern Circle.

The following statement compares the total removals of all kinds of produce from the forests during the year with those of the preceding year :—

Agency of exploitation.	Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Bamboos.		Sandl-wood. Value.	Minor forest produce. Value.	Grazing. Value.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Value.			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	1,121,593	11,53,583	3,903,119	2,41,919	5,029,712	13,05,503	2,042	147	30,872	69	2,029
Purchasers	846,131	2,61,033	5,716,937	1,00,545	6,503,069	3,61,578	4,013,066	55,497	...	50,848	66,570
Free grantees	37,735	9,857	16,448	234	54,193	10,091	36,089	551	...	1,008	2,705
Privilege-holders	300,000	72,000	3,041,686	6,46,353	3,341,686	7,18,353	3,000,000	15,000	...	1,80,000	3,00,347
Total of 1913-14	2,305,459	14,96,473	12,683,190	3,89,051	14,988,649	24,85,524	7,052,097	71,198	30,872	3,40,925	3,70,611
Total of 1912-13	2,643,613	13,78,700	11,188,636	9,47,939	13,932,249	23,26,630	7,537,931	63,712	50,043	1,81,010	4,05,131

Sind Circle.

Agency by which material removed.	Material removed.								Total.
	Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Minor produce. Value.	Grazing. Value.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	6,868	1,361	244,596	5,547	251,464	6,908	517	...	7,425
Purchasers	185,350	80,101	15,376,315	2,29,382	15,561,605	3,09,483	24,168	37,403	3,71,142
Free grantees	12,807	2,003	2,430	28	15,237	2,031	81	9,506	11,613
Privilege-holders ... ..	.....	.....	57,245	343	57,245	343	...	11,500	11,933
Total	205,025	83,465	15,680,586	2,35,300	15,895,011	3,18,765	24,764	58,580	4,02,118

The quantity and value of material removed by the Public Works Department from the areas temporarily alienated to that department along bunds and canal banks were as follows :—

	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
Timber No. ...	5,300	530
Branch wood Bundles ..	940	59
Earth Cubic feet .	4,702,172	1,176
Total ..	.....	1,765

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Northern Circle.

The financial results of the year in comparison with those of 1912-13 and with the average of the preceding five years were as follows :—

Head.				Average of five preceding years.	1912-13.	1913-14.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	12,63,475	15,32,472	16,58,157
Expenditure	...	...	A ...	3,05,048	3,32,077	2,11,345
			B ...	3,21,601	3,78,801	3,83,153
Total, Expenditure ...				6,26,649	7,10,878	5,94,498
Surplus ...				6,36,826	8,21,594	10,63,659

N.B.—The following figures of Famine Fodder Operations are included :—

Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 881
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,387

The revenue and expenditure of 1913-14 includes the following figures on account of the sale of forest produce on lands not managed by the Forest Department :—

Revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 2,84,553
Expenditure	...	...	...	10,422

A surplus of over 10½ lakhs for this circle is extraordinary.

Good prices were realized for coupes in all divisions also for the gurcheran teak in Thána. Most of this money was obtained in Thána. At the same time, Surat, Panch Maháls and Kolába—the divisions which have for years been worked at a deficit—all show a solid surplus. None of these three divisions have been fully developed and further increase in revenue may confidently be expected from them.

In Thána the revenue is altogether out of proportion to the very meagre sum expended on these forests. The fact is the forest establishment is too fully occupied in attending to the exploitation of the forests and owing to the unhealthiness of the district, the forest officers are frequently changing and none have sufficient knowledge of the jungles to be able to carry out schemes of improvement. Planting too can only be carried out in the rainy season, and the heavy rains, and great difficulties of getting about the district in the monsoon, prevent forest officers from superintending these works. Similarly constant changes owing to sickness check all schemes for improvements in roads, etc.

The following statement compares the receipts and charges in details of budget heads for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

Budget head.		1912-13.	1913-14.	Difference.
Receipts—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	...	1,86,464	1,28,412	— 58,052
II	...	13,13,787	11,92,944	+ 1,79,157
III	...	1,315	1,072	— 243
IV	...	1,380	1,165	— 215
V	...	29,526	34,564	+ 5,038
Total, Receipts		15,32,472	16,58,157	+ 1,25,685
Expenditure A—				
I	...	1,66,647	36,843	— 1,29,804
II	...	30,015	36,724	+ 6,709
III	...	25	33	+ 11
V	...	25,201	27,135	+ 1,934
VI	...	2,367	2,524	+ 157
VII	...	45,240	52,112	+ 6,833
VIII	...	52,963	41,218	— 11,715
IX	...	9,610	14,723	+ 5,113
Total A		3,32,077	2,11,345	— 1,20,732
Expenditure B—				
I	...	3,12,886	3,25,045	+ 12,159
II	...	47,735	41,036	— 6,699
III	...	18,180	17,072	— 1,108
Total B		3,78,501	3,83,153	+ 4,352
Total, Expenditure		*7,10,878	5,91,498	— 1,16,380

* Includes Rs. 1,20,813 on account of Famine Fodder.

The revenue and expenditure of the year are further classified as follows :—

I.—REVENUE.

Particulars.		Receipts.	Percentage.
		Rs.	
Major produce	...	15,30,280	92.3
Minor produce	...	1,27,877	7.7
Total		16,58,157	100.0

II.—EXPENDITURE A.

Particulars.		Charges.	Percentage.
		Rs.	
Extension and Constitution	...	4,680	2.2
Improvement	...	1,03,402	48.9
Exploitation	...	1,03,263	48.9
Total		2,11,345	100.0

III.—EXPENDITURE B.

Particulars.		Charges.	Percentage.
		Rs.	
Administration	...	36,804	9.7
Executive	...	1,42,169	39.0
Protective	...	1,97,180	51.3
Total		3,83,153	100.0

Central Circle.

The financial results of the year (excluding the Famine Fodder Operations), as compared with those of 1912-13 and with the average of the preceding five years were as follows :—

Revenue and Expenditure.	Average of five preceding years.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1913-14 Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	8,52,473	8,24,994	9,00,675	+75,681
Expenditure	A	1,45,904	1,56,276	+10,372
	B	4,27,822	4,09,762	—18,060
Total Expenditure ...	6,09,731	5,73,726	5,66,038	—7,688

The gross revenue compared with that of the previous year was higher by Rs. 75,681 and the gross expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works and B—Establishments combined was lower by Rs. 7,688. The surplus revenue of 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 3,34,637 and was higher than that of the previous year by Rs. 83,369. The proportion of net revenue to gross revenue is 37 per cent.

The increase in revenue is chiefly under Ie.—Grass and Minor Forest Produce, and IIa.—Timber. The increase under the former is largely due to the fine crop of mhowra seed and under the latter to the higher prices obtained in the sales of coupes and of royalty trees in waste lands in Khándesh.

There was a decrease in receipts under IIc.—Grazing and fodder grass—due to the decrease in the demand for grass from forests on permits.

The following remarks of Divisional Forest Officers are recorded :—

East Khándesh.—Owing to big profits reaped in 1912-13 for famine fodder there was wild speculation at the sale of kurans and closed areas in 1913-14 and prices which had jumped from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 75,654 in the former year went to Rs. 86,431 in the latter. This was somewhat discounted by a fall of Rs. 5,099 in grass permits in the year under report, and still further by a fall of Rs. 12,000 in grazing owing to the absence of outside cattle, being a year of plentiful fodder.

West Khándesh.—The net receipts show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 43,457. Rather more than half this amount, *i. e.*, about Rs. 24,000 is due to the good crop of mhowra seed, of which large quantities were collected and disposed of at a good price. During the previous year practically no income was obtained from this source, as the crop was exceedingly poor.

Timber again showed tendency to rise, and there was keen competition among all contractors especially for those lots situated near the Tapti Valley Railway. This rise in prices is responsible for the remaining increase in revenue, that is for about Rs. 19,000.

Poona.—The receipts amounting to Rs. 1,18,590 gross and Rs. 44,062 net were the highest on record for the Poona division.

The increase in expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works was mainly under A Ie. and A VII a, b and was due to the following causes :—

A Ie.—The larger crop of mhowra seed entailed higher expenditure in collection.

A VII a, b.—Due to the expenditure of the subvention grant of Rs. 19,500.

The decrease in the expenditure under B—Establishment was due to savings effected in the pay of officers on leave.

The following are the probable figures of revenue and expenditure in connection with famine fodder operations. The expenditure includes debits to operations of 1912-13 which were charged in the year under report :—

					1912-13.	1913-14.
					Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	...	2,46,335	53,046
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,09,682	73,370

Further classification of the forest revenue and expenditure is as follows :—

I.—REVENUE.

					Receipts.	Percentage.
					Rs.	Rs.
Major produce	...	...	...	...	3,77,863	41.9
Minor produce	...	...	...	...	5,23,312	58.1
				Total	9,00,675	100.

II.—EXPENDITURE—A.

					Charge.	Percentage.
					Rs.	Rs.
Extension and Constitution	...	...	...	...	4,067	2.6
Improvement	...	...	...	...	1,00,369	64.2
Exploitation	...	...	...	...	51,840	33.2
				Total	1,56,276	100.

EXPENDITURE—B.

					Charges.	Percentage.
					Rs.	Rs.
Administration	...	...	...	...	47,921	11.7
Executive	...	...	...	...	1,51,261	36.9
Protective	...	...	...	...	2,10,580	51.4
				Total	4,09,762	100.

Southern Circle.

The gross revenue and the surplus have again beaten any previous record. The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of the year with those of the previous year and with the average of the preceding five years :—

Head.				Average of five preceding years.	1912-13.	1913-14.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	15,47,706	19,08,195	20,18,753
Expenditure	...	A	...	5,89,853	6,34,101	7,26,496
			B	...	3,30,097	3,76,445	3,61,494
Total, Expenditure				9,19,950	10,10,546	10,90,990
Surplus				6,27,756	8,97,649	9,27,763

The above will show that there was an increase in the receipts, expenditure and surplus of the year. The surplus of revenue over expenditure is shared by all the divisions except Kánara, S. D. and Ratnágiri. The percentage of net to gross revenue decreased slightly from 47 to 46.

The following statement compares the receipts and charges of the year in detail according to budget heads with those of 1912-13 :—

Budget head.				Amount.		Difference.
				1912-13.	1913-14.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	I	...	...	14,01,798	14,33,620	+ 31,822
	II	...	...	4,68,136	5,42,493	+ 74,357
	III	...	...	674	821	+ 147
	IV	...	...	14	11	— 3
	V	...	...	37,573	41,808	+ 4,235
	Total, Receipts		...	19,08,195	20,18,753	+ 1,10,558
Expenditure A	I	...	...	4,75,692	5,58,504	+ 82,812
	II	...	...	2,590	6,445	+ 3,855
	III	...	...	91	54	— 37
	VI	...	...	12,130	10,097	— 2,033
	VII	...	...	67,158	76,928	+ 9,770
	VIII	...	...	55,599	56,436	+ 837
	IX	...	...	20,841	18,032	— 2,809
	Total A.		...	6,34,101	7,26,496	+ 92,395
Expenditure B	I	...	...	3,16,855	3,12,556	— 4,299
	II	...	...	47,260	38,143	— 9,117
	III	...	...	12,330	13,795	+ 1,465
	Total B.		...	3,76,445	3,64,494	— 11,951
	Total, Expenditure		...	10,10,546	10,90,990	+ 80,444

Revenue.

The favourable conditions of the market for timber and sandalwood and larger quantities of fuel exploited during the year were the causes for the increase of revenue under I. Due to the failure of the road train the material offered for sale at the Tavargatti depôt was limited, in fact less than normal; otherwise the revenue would have been still larger. The increase under II was due to the better prices obtained for the timber and fuel coupes sold standing. The small increase in revenue from confiscations needs no explanation being a fluctuating item. The increase under "Miscellaneous" was chiefly due to the contributions received from the District Local Board, Belgaum, for repairs to roads and to the fines inflicted on contractors for breach of contract terms.

Expenditure.

The payment of contract wages for timber of the previous year, the increased number of sleepers delivered and the larger quantity of fuel paid for during the year account for the increase under A-I. Laying out a greater number of coupes and reserving standards therein increased the expenditure under A-II. No cattle or machinery was purchased as was done in the previous year: hence the decrease under A-VI. Special grants for the strengthening of Kánara roads and more buildings constructed during the year swelled the expenditure under A-VII. The small increase under A-VIII is due to special outlay on *casuarina* plantations on the Kánara coast. Fewer rewards to informers and detectors, and fewer articles of uniform account for the decrease under A-IX. The absence of three Imperial officers on long leave accounts for the decrease in expenditure under B.

The percentages of value of major and minor produce to the total revenue of the year were 87 and 13 respectively.

The percentages of expenditure on constitution, works, improvement and establishment to the total expenditure were:—

Particulars.				Charges.	Percentages.
A.				Rs.	
Extension and constitution	...	...	...	5,468	1
Improvement	...	...	...	1,45,928	20
Exploitation	...	...	...	5,75,100	79
Total A				7,26,496	100
B					
Administration	...	...	...	49,533	14
Executive	...	...	...	1,85,539	37
Protective	...	...	...	1,79,422	49
Total B				3,64,494	100

Ten items amounting to Rs. 469-5-0 were written off as irrecoverable revenue during the year under the orders of the Conservator.

The outstandings of revenue at the opening and close of the year were Rs. 4,74,258-10-6 and Rs. 3,93,773-8-0 respectively.

The outstandings due to the department from contractors and disbursers amounted to Rs. 1,71,071-11-8, and the amount due by the department was Rs. 321 against Rs. 1,65,077-15-7 and nil respectively in the previous year.

The estimated value of timber and other produce in depôts rose from Rs. 4,84,578 to Rs. 10,71,847 and of live and dead stock from Rs. 3,71,678 to Rs. 3,91,184.

Sind Circle.

The revenue and expenditure of the forest year compared with those of the preceding year and with the average of the past five years are as under:—

Head.				Average of past 5 years.	1912-13.	1913-14.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	4,14,774	4,55,699	4,14,151
Expenditure	...	...	A	52,790	42,140	47,815
Do.	...	...	B	1,43,512	1,72,574	1,76,498
Total Expenditure				1,96,302	2,14,714	2,24,313
Surplus	...	...	...	2,18,472	2,40,985	1,89,838

Except in Jerruck where there was an increase of Rs. 3,838 all other divisions show decreases in revenue. The reasons for the decrease are:—

Sukkur Division.—The decrease of Rs. 12,542 in the gross revenue was due to the low prices received in the coupe-sales.

Larkana Division.—The decrease of Rs. 2,113 was due to no burnt area being sold during the year.

Hyderabad Division.—The decrease of Rs. 32,087 was due to:—

(a) Smaller area of erosion strips sold during the year under report.

- (b) No burnt area required to be sold during the year under report.
- (c) No lac available for sale during the year.
- (d) Sur-reed contract fetched Rs. 400 less during 1913-14.
- (e) Babul pods contract realized Rs. 10,676 less during 1913-14 owing to the scanty pod crop.
- (f) Cultivation realized Rs. 282 less during 1913-14.

The increase of Rs. 5,675 under A.—Conservancy and Works is due to the construction of new quarters for Range Forest Officers in Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions and the extensive irrigation works undertaken during the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 3,924 under B.—Establishment is due to :—

(a) Increased pay to officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services under the time-scale.

(b) Transfer of Mr. A. C. Robinson, Extra Deputy Conservator to Sind.

(c) Payment of leave allowance to Mr. V. R. Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservator of the Central Circle, from Sind Circle.

(d) Payment of incremental pay to the clerical establishment under the time-scale.

The revenue and expenditure of the year are further classified as follows :—

I.—REVENUE.

Particulars.				Receipts.	Percentage.
				Rs.	Rs.
Major produce	...	...	...	3,16,981	77
Minor produce	...	...	...	97,170	23
			Total	4,14,151	100

II.—EXPENDITURE A.

Particulars.				Charges.	Percentage.
				Rs.	Rs.
Extension and constitution	...	...	...	.....	.....
Improvement	...	...	...	40,094	84
Exploitation	...	...	...	7,721	16
			Total	47,815	100

III.—EXPENDITURE B.

Particulars.				Charges.	Percentage.
				Rs.	Rs.
Administration	...	...	...	30,031	17
Executive	...	...	...	74,818	42
Protective	...	...	...	71,649	41
			Total	1,76,498	100

The revenue outstanding on 30th June 1914 was Rs. 1,51,427 against Rs. 1,47,986 on the same date last year. This represents instalments payable by coupe contractors and others, which are not recoverable until after the close of the year.

Bhai Jethmal Wadhmal still owes Rs. 6,500 for the lac contract of the Jerruck division for 1908-09. The appeal preferred by his surety Lekhraj Khimandas in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, as mentioned in the last year's report has not yet been decided and pending its decision no further action can be taken by the Collector of Hyderabad.

A sum of Rs. 3,038-4-0 is due from Chandiram Karamsing for a coupe contract of 1909-10 in the Jerruck division. The proceedings for the recovery of money have been suspended pending the disposal of the appeal filed by Chandiram in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Circle.

The administration of the Northern Circle was carried on by the following officers during the year :—

1st July 1913 to 24th October 1913	...	...	Mr. G. R. Duxbury.
25th October 1913 to 17th April 1914	...	...	Mr. O. H. L. Napier.
18th April to 30th June 1914	...	...	Mr. W. E. Copleston.

Mr. R. P. Dalley joined the Imperial Forest Service during the year and has been placed under the Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thána, from 29th November 1913.

Mr. F. X. Saldanha was appointed a Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator in October 1913.

Amongst Rangers, Mr. Sheikh Usman Sheikh Idrus and amongst Foresters, Messrs. G. B. Deshmukh and B. Y. Salvi and out of the office establishment, Messrs. Sohoni, Head Clerk, South Thána, and Lokare, Clerk, Direction Office, retired during the year.

Stipendiary student Mr. O. B. Parekh completed his second year's course of training at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, and reported himself for duty in April 1914 and was appointed Ranger on Rs. 50 grade.

The following table shows casualties during the year :—

Total staff.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Dismissals.	Retirements.	Suspensions.	Names struck off the list.
1,107	20	21	15	14	1	27

Fines were 270 and degradations 24.

13 students were sent to the Thána Forest Class during the year, of which 11 passed, 1 failed and 1 had to leave the class on account of illness.

The results of the year's work testify to the work of the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Officers. In South Thána division there was constant friction, consequently progress there was not commensurate with that in the rest of the circle.

The Sub-Divisional Officers all worked well. Mr. Patel, L.C.E., in Godhra deserves praise for his building work, likewise Mr. V. G. Bhalerao carried out some very useful road work economically.

The Divisional Officers generally report well of their Rangers and Foresters Mr. S. N. Dubhashi in Central Dangs and Mr. Patkar in Umbargaon being especially mentioned for their hard work throughout the season and among the Foresters Mr. C. K. Amin and Mohanji Gandabhai worked especially well.

The work of the clerical establishment was satisfactory throughout the circle.

The difficulty of recruiting reliable beat guards is unfortunately more marked year by year and the work of the lower protective establishment was far from satisfactory. This is especially the case in the Thána and Kolába divisions.

Much valuable assistance was given by the Revenue Department, and in the Kolába division police patels and talátis were first informants in several forest offences. In Thána and Kolába where the agricultural population is so mixed up with the forests and where the crops are dependent on a plentiful supply of ráb, co-operation between the Forest and Revenue officials is a matter of the utmost importance.

All divisional offices except Surat were inspected during the year.

Central Circle.

Mr. G. P. Millett, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Central Circle from Mr. L. Napier on 18th October 1914.

The West and North Khándesh divisions were throughout the year in charge of Messrs. Sothers and Starte respectively.

The East Khándesh continued to be held by Mr. Milne for seven months. Mr. Fisher then took charge of the division on his return from leave and Mr. Milne was transferred to the Northern Circle.

North Násik was held by Mr. C. S. Dalia throughout the year except for one month during which he was absent on privilege leave.

South Násik continued to be held by Mr. Gilbert until 1st April 1914 when he proceeded on leave and Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade then held charge.

The Poona division was held by Mr. D. A. Thomson until the end of March 1914, when he was appointed to act as Deputy Conservator, Sind Circle, and handed over charge of the Poona division to Mr. T. N. Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator.

The Sátára division was held by Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Extra Deputy Conservator, until 22nd January 1914, when he proceeded on leave on medical certificate and subsequently retired. Mr. R. V. Pethe, Extra Assistant Conservator, succeeded him.

The Working Plans division was held by Mr. A. F. Gonsalves, Extra Assistant Conservator, throughout the year, except for about 3 weeks during which he was on privilege leave.

Protective Establishment.—The temporary surveyors were made permanent and amalgamated with the protective establishment under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 3602, dated 4th October 1913, Financial Department. This caused an increase of expenditure of Rs. 20 per month, *i.e.*, Rs. 240 annually.

Office Establishment.—Two permanent junior clerks on Rs. 20 per mensem each were added to the office establishment (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1170, dated 17th March 1914) replacing two temporary clerks on Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 who had been employed in the Working Plans Office.

Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.—Mr. D. G. Sane, the student deputed for training as Ranger, 1912-14, returned from Dehra Dun, with the Higher Standard certificate with Honours and stood 1st out of 31 students who passed the Final Examination.

Mr. H. C. Shah, the student deputed for training as ranger, 1913-15, was withdrawn from Dehra Dun Imperial Forest College on account of inability to follow the course.

Foresters' Class.—The Foresters' Class was held at Násik instead of at Poona and was opened on the 16th June 1913 under the control of Mr. Bhadbhade, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, South Násik, and supervised by Mr. Gilbert, Divisional Forest Officer, South Násik. There were 18 students, three of whom were private. The fifteen Government students were two Foresters from each division of the Central Circle and three Foresters from South Násik.

The civil suit instituted against Mr. Pethe, Extra Assistant Conservator, by a contractor of the Ambegaon Range in the Poona division was withdrawn by the contractor with the consent of the district Judge, Poona, who awarded costs to the defendant Mr. Pethe.

Criminal Offences.—A forest guard in Kalvan of the North Násik division was prosecuted under sections 166 and 167 of the Indian Penal Code for letting off some cattle from those he had caught, and for submitting an incorrect first report. He was sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine in addition.

A round guard on Rs. 12 and a beat Guard on Rs. 10 in the South Násik division were prosecuted under sections 409 and 477 of the Indian Penal Code for mis-appropriation and under section 161 for receiving illegal gratification and were sentenced to 1 year and 6 months' rigorous imprisonments respectively.

The following table shows casualties during the year :—

Deaths.	Resignation.	Dismissals.	Retirements.	Total.
18	24	25	20	87

Four Head Clerks in the clerical establishment retired on pension.

Hunting and shooting.—Sixty-three shooting licenses were issued as compared with fifty-four in the previous year. An infringement of the shooting rules at Maháleshwar was disposed of privately by the payment of a donation to the hospital.

As a consequence of the steps taken in the preceding year against systematic disregard of the game laws in Poona, there has been much improvement in this direction.

All the Divisional Forest Offices with the exception of South Násik were inspected during the year.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, remarks that, recruitment of the protective establishment has continued to be a difficult problem. The class of people from which guards are generally recruited can earn more at Bombay and in the district itself in big works like the Tata Hydro Electric scheme, etc. Few literates come forward. A better class of men, morally and intellectually, than that already in service and than those that are available, is essential for the better protection and working of the forests. Such material can probably be had in future, if the minimum pay of a beat guard is at least Rs. 10 and his service is considered superior irrespective of pay.

The following remarks have been made by the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khándesh, who is also in charge of the Akrani pargana :—

“The Akrani pargana, which comprises 194,683 acres of reserved forest and 50,000 acres of revenue land, continued to be managed entirely by the Forest Department. At present there is no working plan for this forest. Indeed the material cannot be exploited until there are better means of communication. There is no cart-road leading from the plains of Akrani over the Satpura barrier, but the subject has now been taken up by the Public Works Department who propose to take up a metal road to Dhadgaon, from Taloda *viá* Kothar and Chanesli. The road is estimated to be some 33 miles long and to cost Rs. 2,47,500. A rough survey has already been made by the Forest Department of a road to Dhadgaon from Shahada *viá* Dara and Mandvi. It is somewhat longer than that *viá*

Chanseli, being about 40 miles in length; but the gradient is much easier. The Dara-Mandvi route would tap more valuable and more easily worked forests although the inhabitants of Akrani might prefer the Chanseli route since it is nearer to a good bazar (Taloda).

"Certain of the wells have been deepened and improved at Government expense, and the Rev. Franklin of Mundalwad has at his own expense erected tals across one or two streams so as to make some of his land suitable for rice cultivation. It is hoped that this will prove an interesting object lesson to the bhils and pawras who have already noticed the excellent crops which Mr. Franklin has obtained through using light steel ploughs.

"The experiment in cattle breeding which was started four years ago was continued. One bull was placed at Kundol in the north-west of the pargana and the other at Guria towards the south-east. Some 36 cows were collected altogether and remained from October to May. Although the calves which have been previously produced appear promising, the people are still unwilling to send their best cows. The sonkhairi bull at Kundol produced 5 calves of which one has died, and the thilari bull at Gauria produced 13 calves of which two have died. Out of the 15 calves which have survived 9 are strong and 6 moderate.

"The assessment received from cultivated lands at the rate of 1 rupee per plough amounted to Rs. 2,828, being an increase of Rs. 321 on last year.

"The collection of tagái outstandings made good progress and Rs. 6,889 were repaired. A few tagái outstandings amounting to Rs. 54 were written off under orders of the Collector, West Khándesh. During the year fresh tagái advances amounting to Rs. 9,250 were made.

"On the whole the people of Akrani seemed to be happy and contented, and the population is certainly increasing and more land being tilled.

All Divisional Forest Officers have worked well during the year and have striven to improve the efficiency of forest administration and of forest protection in their charges. The Sub-Divisional Forest Officers have also worked generally in an efficient manner.

The work of Range Forest Officers has not always been satisfactory. Whilst a few have worked well and earned commendation and merited promotion, there are some who have performed their duties negligently and have been degraded in consequence; and others whose work has failed to reach the standard required and to whom it has been necessary to administer warnings.

The work of the clerical establishment has been performed satisfactorily and carefully.

The relations of Forest with Revenue officers have been most satisfactory in all districts.

Southern Circle.

The charge of the circle was held by Mr. T. R. Bell throughout the year.

Messrs. Hodgson, Butterworth, Hiley, Satarawalla and Limaye held charge of Belgaum, Kánara South, Kánara West, Dhárwár and Bijápur divisions respectively throughout the year.

Mr. Edie, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Kánara E. D. on the 5th November 1913 and continued till the close of the year.

The charge of Kánara N. D. was held by Mr. Copleston until the 14th April and then by Mr. Edie in addition to his own.

The Working Plans Division was in charge of Mr. P. E. Aitchison until 9th October 1913 when he went on leave, and was held by Mr. Miller from the 10th November 1913 to the close of the year. In the interval the office was in charge of the Conservator.

The Ratnágiri Division continued to be in charge of the Collector.

There was no change among the Sub-Divisional officers.

The candidate deputed for the Ranger's course of 1912-14 at the Dehra Dun College completed the training successfully and reported himself for duty

on the 9th April 1914 with a Higher Standard certificate. Two more were selected for the 1914-16 course, underwent the usual 3½ months' preliminary training and joined the College in April 1914. One of them left the course soon after. The other is continuing.

The Belgaum Vernacular Forestry Class was, as usual, conducted by Mr. Hattangadi, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties. There were ten men—all subordinates deputed from the several divisions of the circle of the ordinary calibre. Seven passed but none with credit; the highest number of marks scored was 455. Three were disqualified for cheating in the examination.

The Conservator visited all the divisions of the circle, Ratnágiri not excepted during the year. Three Divisional and three Range offices were inspected.

The year on the whole was a healthy one. Fifteen men—one Forester, 11 guards, 2 clerks and one peon died as against 16 in 1912-13.

Other casualties were: 16 retired and 33 resigned.

The number of subordinates who were punished during the year was:—1 Forester and 16 guards were dismissed; 1 Ranger, 4 Foresters and 28 guards were degraded; 15 guards were suspended; 2 Foresters, 5 guards and 2 clerks were discharged; 3 Foresters, 33 guards and 1 peon were suspended and 6 Rangers, 45 Foresters, 289 guards, 1 clerk and 4 peons were fined. 4 guards were prosecuted of whom three were convicted and one got off in the Sessions Court. The total number of subordinates punished was 460 or 41.5 per cent. against 36.4 during the previous year. The percentage of punishment in the Belgaum division was extremely high and Bijapur stands next.

The relations between the Forest and other Government departments were throughout most cordial.

Services.—

Gazetted officers.—All gazetted officers worked well. Mr. Edie has had a strenuous time since he took over from Mr. Copleston, the two Divisions he is in charge of being the hardest worked of the circle. Mr. Hodgson has been as energetic as ever and has made two working plans in addition to the rest of his work. Mr. Kotwal, among the Sub-Divisional officers, did his special duty work well; Mr. Hemmadi and Mr. Hattangadi also did good work.

Protective establishment.—There are few very satisfactory Rangers. Mr. Chandawarkar, Mr. Tuggarse, Mr. Rego and Mr. Gonsalves are about the best; Mr. Pereira who was also good has been deputed to Sávantvádi. There is hardly a single Forester that can be said to be first class and the guards are not much better in their degree, witness the large number of them that had to be fined.

Clerical staff.—The clerical staff is improving gradually; it is a good deal better now than it was six years ago. The Conservator's Head Clerk Mr. Bellare is very good and able; several of the Divisional Head Clerks are decidedly good and there are various young men coming on.

Sind Circle.

Mr. E. G. Oliver held charge of the Sind Circle from 1st July 1913 to 2nd April 1914 when he proceeded on 7 months' combined leave on medical certificate and Mr. D. A. Thomson was in charge for the rest of the year.

The divisions and sub-divisions were held by the following officers:—

<i>Jerruck</i>	...	...	Mr. H. L. Newman whole year.
<i>Hyderabad</i>	...	...	Dr. N. Gustasp whole year.
<i>Lárkána</i>	...	...	Mr. M. D. Jagtiani whole year.
<i>Sukkur</i>	...	...	Mr. A. C. Robinson whole year.

<i>Sukkur sub-division</i>	...	Mr. P. U. Malkani from 1st July to 6th August 1913.
		Mr. A. C. Robinson from 7th August to 3rd December 1913.
		Mr. V. R. Mirchandani from 4th December 1913 to the end of the year.
<i>Working Plans Jerruck division.</i>		Mr. D. J. Navani whole year.

Mr. V. R. Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, was transferred from the Central Circle to Sind Circle and posted to Sukkur sub-division.

Every division was visited and all the Divisional Forest Officers were examined by the Deputy Conservator during the year; all were in a satisfactory state and no irregularities of any importance were discovered.

The following Range Offices were also examined by the Deputy Conservator:—

<i>Range.</i>					<i>Division.</i>
Mirpur	...	...	...	...	} Sukkur.
Ghotki	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	...
Kandiáro	...	...	...	...	} Lárkána.
Unerpur	...	...	...	...	} Hyderabad.
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...

The casualties of the year were as follows:—

Mr. P. U. Malkani, late Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, died on 12th October 1913, while on leave.

Mr. Vatanmal Suratsing, Clerk in the Hyderabad Divisional office, died of pneumonia on 10th September 1913.

Two forest guards in the Hyderabad division died, one from malarial fever and the other from paralysis.

The work of the Range Forest Officers with few exceptions is generally favourably reported on by the Divisional Forest Officers.

Of a total of 386 men punishments have been inflicted as shown below:—

Dismissals	...	...	...	...	9 or 2.3 per cent.
Reductions	...	...	...	...	18 or 4.7 do.
Fines	...	...	...	...	112 or 29.0 do.

There is no noticeable improvement or advance in efficiency among the lower ranks nor are these features to be looked for from the present class of recruit available in Sind. It seems impossible to get a good class of man for forest guards in Sind and very few indeed of the Sub-Rangers are able to read and write. Such men can earn more by working as coolies in the Public Works Department, where the rates of pay are higher and the present rate of pay will never attract the class of man required.

The work of all Divisional Forest Officers continued to be satisfactory during the year; and it is due to their exertions that some real progress has been made towards increased efficiency.

Mr. Lachiran Suratsing, the Head Clerk of the Circle Office, and the clerks under him did good and loyal work. The Divisional Forest Officers as a rule speak well of their office establishments but the Sindhi clerk is decidedly inferior to the clerk in the other circles as regards account work and more attention seems necessary to be paid to this matter which would obviate a large amount of correspondence of purely simple account objections. This is a matter of time and will be brought about by the gradual retirement of the older men whose education is necessarily inferior and the recruitment of men who have a modern education and a command of English and vernacular.

The relations between the Forest Department and other Government departments were amicable and satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Northern Circle.

Manganese Mining.—In the Panch Maháls the Bamankua mine was transferred to the Shivrajpur Syndicate.

The area known as the 'Dharia Talavdi Extension' measuring 506 acres and 31 gunthas was by arrangement abandoned by the Company and in exchange a prospecting lease measuring 530 acres was given in the Dharia forests.

A sum of Rs. 3,014 was paid to this department in royalties, etc.

Central Circle.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder, famine fodder operations had again to be undertaken by the Forest Department under the direction of the Senior Conservator. The supply of fodder was to the Sholápur District in large quantities and to Sátára District and Akalkot State in small quantities. The supply was obtained from the following sources :—

			Pounds.
South Násik—			
From reserve grass of 1912-13	...	...	715,356
From contractors	...	...	3,036,425
From departmental collections	...	...	445,174
			<hr/>
			4,196,955
West Khándesh—			
From the reserve grass of 1912-13	...	...	2,500,000
From fresh supply by Mr. Bhiladwala	...	...	517,440
			<hr/>
			3,017,440
Poona—			
From reserve grass of 1912-13	...	...	361,260
By purchase from merchants	...	...	1,103,715
			<hr/>
			1,464,975
Belgaum—			
From reserve grass of 1912-13	...	...	49,830
			<hr/>
			Total ... 8,729,200

The quantity of grass supplied to the different districts was as follows :—

	Pounds.
Sholápur District	8,202,413
Akalkot State	77,990
Sátára (original quantity supplied amounted to 855,517 out of which 406,720 was transferred to Sholápur)	448,797
	<hr/>
Grand Total	8,729,200

The reserve grass despatched by the Divisional Forest Officer, South Násik, came from the stacks of baled grass which had been left over from the operations of the previous year. About 10 lákhs of pounds had been stacked at Khardi in the Thána District and about 4 lákhs of pounds at Waki in the South Násik division. Owing to storms and heavy rains water penetrated the stacks and when these were opened in November the baled grass was found to be in very bad state and the greater part had to be rejected.

The grass obtained from contractors was supplied at the rate of Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. baled and delivered into trucks. The grass purchased for merchants at Talegaon in the Poona District was obtained late in season to meet further demand from Sholápur, after the famine fodder operations had been completed. The purchase rate was Rs. 6-4-0 delivered into trucks.

The full figures are not yet available but the probable receipts and expenditure under fodder operations in 1913-14 are as follows :—

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 58,046
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	73,370

The Divisional Forest Officer, East Khándesh, remarks :—

“The bhil settlement in the Satpura requires to be entirely under management of the Divisional Forest Officer, who for that purpose might be given magisterial powers. Until this is done they are not likely to flourish or answer the requirements for which they were established. Given reasonable conditions of existence their number might be increased to great advantage.”

Regarding this the Conservator has to remark that it would certainly be advantageous to administration if the same powers were given in the Satpuras to the Divisional Forest Officer, East Khándesh, as are possessed already by the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khándesh, in the Akrani.

Southern Circle.

Notwithstanding the defective monsoon and shortage in the stock of saleable timber at the important depôt of Tavargatti the year was financially most successful, due entirely to the excellent prices obtained. This is evidenced by the figures of revenue both gross and net being even larger than those of 1912-13.

The seeding of the bamboos was nearly completed this year.

Nine villages in Yellápur constituting the Bilki Mahál and four in Dhárwár named Devikop Mahál were handed over to the Forest Department for revenue management from 1st August 1913. By this change better co-operation of the people in forest matters is expected. It would be still more helpful if magisterial powers were conferred on the Assistant Collectors holding charge of such Maháls.

A survey has been run for a light tramway between Bhistanhatti Railway Station and Kumbarkop but estimates are not ready yet.

The Bajac windlass was not worked during the year owing to the difficulty of transporting it in the hilly country of Gund.

Only six monorail trucks were used during the year for transporting railway fuel. It is hoped that it will be largely used next year.

The working of the two saw mills in Northern Division, Kánara, has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 15,000 over what would have been spent if the works had been done by hand sawing.

The work of the Government elephants has not been profitable. The troublesome Manika was shot during the year as he had become dangerous.

The Government buffaloes worked at a loss, and four of them died.

The telephone lines were of great value and an extension of the system is under consideration.

New roads were made in the Kulgi Range opening up large and well stocked areas which were so long inaccessible.

Betta work in Siddápur is being pushed on, Mr. Hiley continuing to supervise the same in addition to his own divisional charge.

The work of assigning Soppu lands in coast talukas was provisionally closed under the orders of Government.

Experimental grass cutting for local consumption, opening a trade in charcoal manufactured from inferior woods, silage experiment and the collecting of silk cotton were not successful. Mr. Hodgson, however, expects success by repeating the experiments for a few years in succession. A similar attempt made with karanj seed attracted traders to bid this year and the contract sold for Rs. 500.

An “Effective Stove” has been purchased for burning the spines off prickly-pear so as to facilitate chopping; it is then mixed with cotton cake for cattle food. The result of the experiment will be reported on next year.

The services of forest guards on pay exceeding Rs. 10 were ordered to be classed as superior with effect from 28th March 1914. The services of surveyors were brought on to the permanent establishment under orders of the local Government

Lantana.—It is alleged that it is possible to kill it by burning successively for three years in the hot weather. Experiments are being started in Belgaum on a selected spot and the result will appear in the succeeding year's report.

The Collector of Kánara has alluded to the divisions being overworked. They *are* overworked and a report upon the necessity of creating a fifth division in that district has been sent up prior to the submission of this report.

The Collector of Bijápur remarks about the prosecutions in forest cases. The Conservator has been through the division lately and it is most noticeable that the people care little for forest regulations. If offences were more heavily punished it might have a salutary effect. The forests of Bijápur are as good as forests can be in those parts where the soil is poor and stony and the rainfall is scanty. They are beneficial to the country and are improving rapidly under stricter conservation. Revenue is, in such a region, really of secondary importance; but, all the same, the division pays its way and is capable of improvement. The coupes sell very well and, with more encouragement and protection, will sell better in the future. The roads are bad and very rough which is against good prices. There is plenty of work for one officer. The division has been neglected in the past.

Sind Circle.

The Nausháhró Division was, with the approval of the Commissioner in Sind, renamed the Lárkána division as the headquarters of the division were removed to Lárkána from Hyderabad in November 1913. The change of headquarters renders the administration of the division more efficient as Lárkána is practically in the centre of the division whereas Hyderabad was about 80—90 miles outside it.

The amalgamation of the Viran and Ghorábári Ranges in the Jerruck division into one range with headquarters at Tatta was sanctioned during the year and experience so far shows that the arrangement is working well; it has also effected a reduction in clerical work and expenditure.

In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, IV (Quetta) Division, 1,060,000 cubic feet of fuel were supplied to the Military Department at Quetta from the coupes of the Sukkur division by contractors, who took coupes from the Forest Department and were bound under the agreements to supply the above quantity during the cold season. As the Military Department is now able to make its own arrangements with contractors direct, the Military Authorities have signified their intention of not taking any more wood through the Forest Department.

Large quantities of timber, fuel and charcoal were exported from Khairpur State during the year and imported into the Sukkur and Lárkána Districts with the result that the Sukkur market is glutted with fuel. The State authorities are getting rid of the old Shikár-Gahas (shooting preserves) and giving out the lands for cultivation. As long as this continues, a falling off in prices is inevitable for the next few years, after which things may be expected to right themselves.

The matter of superfluous office work in the Range Offices is still receiving attention and the proposals of the Forest Conference held in Poona in September 1913 have been introduced in this circle as far as possible; these proposals all have the effect of reducing office work and at the same time increasing the efficiency of the department. The proposals made at the first Sind Forest Conference in June 1913 for new grazing rules for Sind were sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind during the year and the same have been brought into effect from 1st July 1914.

The appeal preferred by Lekhraj Khimandas, surety of Bhai Jethmal, contractor for the lac contract of 1908-09 in the Jerruck division, is still pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind and pending its decision no steps can be taken by the Collector of Hyderabad for the recovery of Rs. 6,500 due to this department.

The appeal (as mentioned in last year's report) preferred by Chandiram, a forest contractor, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind is still undecided and consequently pending its decision no steps can be taken for the recovery of Rs. 3,038-4-0 due to this department by the contractor.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS DURING THE FIVE
YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Northern Circle.

Organization.—The chief changes that may be mentioned are:—The classification of divisions into major and minor charges; the permanent fixing of sub-divisions with a slight increase in the cadres of the Imperial and Provincial Services.

In 1911 "Time-Scale" promotion was introduced into the Provincial Service and in the same year the re-organization of the subordinate protective and office establishments was sanctioned. More recently the temporary survey establishment has been incorporated in the permanent protective establishment, increasing the cadres of rangers and foresters.

Lastly the services of guards on more than Rs. 10 count as 'Superior Service'.

All these changes improve the conditions of service in the Provincial, Subordinate (Protective) and Clerical branches.

Changes in area.—The area of reserved forest in charge of the Forest Department has increased by 114 square miles, while the area of protected forest has decreased by that amount.

This change took place in the Dangs (Surat) :—

			at commencement of period. Sq. miles.	at close of period. Sq. miles.
Reserved forest	...	...	... 2,074	2,188
Protected forest	...	...	... 452	338

Forest settlement.—The settlements are completed in all divisions.

	Sq. miles.
In 1909 the settled area in charge of the Forest Department was	... 2,526
In 1914 it is	... 2,526

Demarcation.—In 1909 about 5,591 miles of boundary lines were artificially demarcated. In 1914 the length totalled 6,040 miles. About 401 miles in Kolába remain to be marked out.

Forest surveys.—Nil.

Working plans.—In the Panch Maháls the Manganese mining operations necessitated the revision of the Hálol Working Plan. In the same division plans for the Dohad and Jhálod Ranges were sanctioned.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, has got through a lot of field work in connection with the Dang forest plans, and working plan for the North Dangs has just been printed and submitted to Government; also a preliminary plan for the South Dangs has been approved by the Conservator. The revision of the Thána working plans is progressing.

Area under working plans in 1909=1,740 sq. miles.

Area under working plans in 1914=1,850 sq. miles.

Communications and buildings.—The programme of roads sanctioned by Government in December 1912 has been slightly modified in accordance with the requirements of the Dang working plans.

The roads in the Thána District are to be constructed by the Public Works Department, while the Dang roads are constructed by the Forest Department.

The average annual expenditure during the five years ending 1908-09 was Rs. 5,366.

Whereas during the five years under review the average has risen to Rs. 8,733, an increase of Rs. 3,367 per annum.

In, six ranges offices and quarters for the Range Forest Officers have been constructed, also numbers of round and beat guards' quarters have been built. The average annual expenditure for five years ending 1908-09 was Rs. 23,438., for the five years ending 1913-14 it is Rs. 23,953, an increase of Rs. 515 only. The average annual cost of wells, on the other hand, has increased from Rs. 1,885 to Rs. 3,373, a difference of Rs. 1,488.

Forest offences.—The average annual number of offences reported has risen from 4,240 to 4,693, an increase of 453 giving a rise of 10·6 per cent.

Cases of injury by fire have fallen from an annual average of 806 to 461, a fall of 345 or 42·8 per cent., while illicit fellings have risen from 2,086 to 2,757, a rise of 671 or 31·2 per cent; grazing cases increased from 1,039 to 1,248, a rise of 209 or 20·1 per cent. increase. The above figures are satisfactory in that they denote improvement in general protection of the forest by the subordinate staff.

Fire protection.—The average area under protection rose from 2,061 square miles to 2,464 square miles during the period ending 1913-14.

During the period ending 1908-09 the failures averaged 157 square miles or 7·5 per cent. Whereas now the failures average 60 square miles or 2·7 per cent. only and improvement has been shown year by year since 1908-09.

Every effort was made to enforce communal responsibility. Where protection was good, villagers were given free grazing, were allowed to cut and remove grass, and headmen were rewarded with presents of turbans. In some cases the fire-protection work was put into the hands of the villagers who were paid according to results.

Where fires were frequent and the villagers were reluctant to go out and extinguish them, communal punishments were resorted to, e.g., grazing fees were doubled, privileges suspended.

Protection from cattle.—During the period under review the average area annually open to grazing (browsers excepted) increased by 108 square miles or 6·9 per cent.

Out of a total area of 2,523 square miles, the average closed area decreased from 520 square miles to 506.

The average number of all animals admitted to grazing increased from 392,244 to 496,102.

Yield and outturn.—The average annual outturn for the two quinquennial periods compares as under :—

	Timber and fuel. Cubic feet.	Minor produce. Value, Rs.
1904-05 to 1908-09	12,329,139	4,34,031
1909-10 to 1913-14	15,244,262	4,60,290

Financial results.—The average annual financial results for the last two 'five-year' periods are :—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1904-05 to 1908-09	10,00,536	4,78,014	5,22,522
1909-10 to 1913-14	13,92,608	6,48,730	7,43,878
Increase per cent. =	39	36	42

The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to the reorganization of the clerical and subordinate services. During the decade 1900 to 1910 there was very little increase in expenditure and the reorganization scheme had been pending for many years.

Privileges.—With such large quantities of charcoal and fuel required for the Bombay mills, etc., the villagers near the coast north and south of Bombay in

the Thána and Kolába Districts find difficulty in obtaining firewood, etc., for their domestic use; hence for local supplies a certain number of coupes are now reserved every year.

It is hoped that these local fuel depôts will help to put an end to the constant irregular hacking of the jungles.

In Thána and Kolába Districts rules have been framed by Government for the proper cutting of "Tahal," that is, twigs and branches cut with the leaves on for the supply of manure.

With the assistance of the Revenue Department progress has been made in educating the people to preserve the leading shoots while lopping.

Central Circle.

This quinquennial period has been marked in the Central Circle by considerable progress in the efficiency of Forest Administration, as shown by the increase in the revenue and the amelioration in the condition of the people who have claims on the produce of the forest.

The policy of the Bombay Government has been the development of the resources of their forest property combined with relaxation to the utmost extent compatible with efficient administration of the stringency of the forest rules and regulations. With these objects in view sympathetic consideration has been given to the requests of Forest Officers for the provision of funds for expenditure on communication and buildings (A—Conservancy and Works); and for improvement in the pay and prospects of menial and protective establishments (B—Establishments). The efficiency and honesty of subordinate establishments must necessarily be dependent to a large degree upon the payment to the members of a living wage and this has been secured to them. In respect of the amelioration of the condition of the people, it had become recognised by Government that extensive areas of lands, more especially in the eastern Deccan, which had been gazetted as forest following the introduction in 1878 of the Indian Forest Act, were not really fit for afforestation, and were required as grazing lands or for cultivation. Much of these lands had originally been cultivated and had been relinquished by the people in whose names they stood as a consequence of the famine of 1876-77. The limited success which had attended the efforts made by the forest Department by means of closure and plantation to produce tree-growth on the lands had been lost by the drought of 1899-1900 and succeeding years. On the other hand the extension of irrigation works, actual or projected, had made it essential to provide more land for cultivation to meet the growing demand; and the closure in turn against grazing of extensive areas, suitable for grazing, in the interests of tree production, had caused a great amount of impoundings of trespassing cattle, with the unavoidable concomitant of irritation to the local population. Government recognized that there was not anything in the Forest administration which could form the ground of any legitimate grievance, but they decided that some measures were called for to improve the condition of the people; and in Government Resolution No. 8752, dated 15th September 1909, it was directed that a committee should be appointed to report on certain points. The committee was accordingly appointed and made its report on 19th July 1910, and the result has been the transfer of a large extent of forest lands principally situated in the eastern Deccan to the Revenue Department for management. These lands were mainly to be retained as grazing grounds for the village cattle, only such as were suitable for cultivation and required for that purpose being disforested and assigned to selected tenants. The application of this measure and of the policy of Government generally is now having the desired effect.

There has been no forest legislation of importance during the past five years, but many important Government Resolutions have been issued in which the forest policy of Government has been displayed and developed. There has been no change during the period in the cadre of the establishment of Imperial Forest Officers or in the rates of pay and pension. A reorganization of the Provincial Forest Service has been introduced which has materially improved the pay and prospects of the officers. Time-scale pay based on length

of service has been granted to officers of the Extra Assistant Conservator class, and grade promotion in four grades introduced for officers of the Extra Deputy Conservator class. Also the number of appointments of probationary Extra Assistants has been increased to four.

The reorganization of the protective and clerical establishments have been effected. In the clerical establishment the pay of head clerks has been increased, and the pay of other clerks now called senior clerks has been regulated on time-scale, Rs. 25—2—75. Below these is a class of junior clerks on Rs. 20. In the protective establishment, the number of appointments of Rangers and Foresters has been considerably increased, and the pay of the five grades into which the respective cadres are divided has been enhanced. There has been a reduction in the number of forest guards, but the pay of the men has been increased.

The temporary establishment of surveyors has been abolished and replaced by a corresponding addition to the number of appointments of foresters, to provide for the entertainment of forester surveyors capable of performing the duties either of forester or surveyor.

There has been a decrease of about 78 square miles in the area of lands gazetted as reserved or protected forests, due to the disforestation of bare lands required for cultivation and which were more suitable for that purpose than for afforestation.

The area of forest under the control of the Forest Department, which had been decreased during the previous quinquennial period by the transfer of extensive tracts of reserved forest to the management of the Revenue Department following the tripartite classification, has been still further reduced by the transfer of about 520 square miles to that Department. This included nearly the whole of the forests of the Sholapur-Ahmednagar Forest division which division thus ceased to exist. What was left in charge of the Forest Department of the reserved forest of Ahmednagar was added mainly to the Násik District for forest purposes, and the district was then divided into two forest divisions, *viz.*, South Násik (including part of Ahmednagar) and North Násik. The number of forest divisions consequently remained the same, but the administration has become more intensive. This remark applies to the Poona and Sátára divisions also, in which large areas of bare forest lands in the eastern parts no longer require the attention of the Divisional Forest Officer. These lands are to be managed by the Revenue Department as grazing grounds for village cattle. A change was made in the constitution of the North and West Khándesh divisions, certain areas of forest being taken from each and added to the other, so that the North Khándesh division now contains only forests north of the Tapti river and the West Khándesh only forests south of that river. The area of forest lands, reserved, protected and leased, now to be in charge of the Forest Department in the Central Circle, is 4,421 square miles; and the area of reserved and protected forest to be in charge of the Revenue Department 1,860 square miles, so that the total area under forest is 6,281 square miles. The handing over of the area intended to be managed by the Revenue Department has not yet been completely effected; it is being carried out as effective management becomes possible, and may be expected to be completed shortly. Forest settlement work has been completed except as regards scattered lands included in the forest demarcation area which are to be taken up for reserved forest as opportunities occur.

The demarcation of the boundaries of reserved forests now amounts to 14,988 running miles as compared with 14,295 miles completed upto 1908-09; about 857 running miles remain to be demarcated. The work is being pushed forward, but more rapid progress cannot be made on account of the difficulty in maintaining the establishment of surveyors at its full strength. Forest survey work was carried on in 1909-10 when 236 square miles were surveyed in detail on the 2-inch scale and 326 miles of forest boundary on the 4-inch scale. This work was done in the Khándesh District by No. 6 Party of the Survey of India.

From various causes the progress made in the provision of new working plans has not been very great. Several working plans have however been revised and some extensive areas of reserved forest had been organized under new working plans. All the working plans for the Satpura forest of Khándesh and the other forests of that range of hills lying to the west of the Satpuras require revision and this work is about to be undertaken. Other working plans works are projected, and provided an Imperial Forest Officer can be kept in charge of the Working Plans Division, a considerable advance in this important work will be made in the next five years. Owing to the necessity for clearing trees off lands outside forest which are being given out for cultivation, the exploitation of many forests has had to be held in abeyance to prevent not only an over-production of timber, but undue competition for the limited amount of labour available. This clearance of trees is now nearing completion and meanwhile the want of working plans for the forest areas has not caused any loss or embarrassment in forest management. The extent of forests organized under working plans has risen during the past five years from 2,426 square miles to 2,540 square miles. This is out of a total area in charge of the Forest Department of 4,421 square miles. Of the balance, *viz.*, 1,881 square miles, there are areas amounting to 1,410 square miles for which working plans are not required since the areas are not fit at present for any exploitation to be made in them. The forests for which working plans have yet to be prepared amount therefore to about 470 square miles only.

It is a part of the forest policy of the Government of Bombay to increase the expenditure on communications and buildings as the revenue from their forest property increases, thus preparing the way for still greater receipts. The average annual expenditure on communications, buildings and other works in the Central Circle during the past five years has been Rs. 14,329; and the expenditure during the last year of the period, 1913-14, has amounted to Rs. 51,759. There is still scope for the construction of forest roads on a large scale in order to develop the resources of the more distant forests.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the forest policy of Government as already expounded has resulted in a decrease during the quinquennial period in the number of forest offences which have required to be taken cognizance of annually in the Central Circle. At the beginning of the period the average annual number was 12,625. This has been reduced to 8,253. The decrease has been mainly in grazing offences and forest incendiarism, which were some of the objects aimed at in the measures which had been inaugurated. Cases of unauthorised fellings have decreased by 34.6 annually and offences of a miscellaneous nature (other than unauthorised felling, grazing and fires) were decreased by 28.7 per cent.

The efforts made by the Forest Officers with the assistance of the Revenue Officers to reduce forest fires have been rewarded with a large amount of success. In the preceding period the average number of forest fires and the extent of forest burnt amounted to 479 and 358,073 acres, respectively. These figures have now been reduced to 318 and 147,624 acres respectively. The expenditure on fire protection has risen from Rs. 9,544 in 1905-09 to Rs. 20,011 in 1913-14. The average area under fire-protection is 3,492 square miles.

As already shown the regulation of grazing in forests has met with much attention. The average area annually open to horned cattle is 3,565 square miles or 80.6 per cent.; and that open to browsers (sheep only, goats nowhere being admitted) is 1,791 square miles or 40.5 per cent. The average number of all animals for which grazing was given was 1,044,745, showing an increase of 420,956 on the numbers of the previous quinquennial period. A change was made in the manner of collecting grazing fees, all fees being now collected by Forest Officers instead of by the village officers each for the cattle of their villages. This has led to more regular payment of fees and a decrease in impoundings. Owing to this measure and the other measures taken by Government as indicated already, the number of cattle impounded in 1913-14 was 79,510 only as compared with 162,864, the average number impounded in the five years of the previous quinquennial period.

The average annual outturn of the forests of the Central Circle in the present as compared with the past period has been as follows :—

	Timber and fuel. Cubic feet.	Bamboos. No.	Minor produce. Value, Rs.
1904-05 to 1908-09	... 4,081,392	1,333,094	55,170
1909-10 to 1913-14	... 4,726,276	1,152,100	1,29,382

The leading feature in the above figures is the increase in the value of minor forest produce extracted. This is principally due to the attention now paid to the collection of mhowra seed (*bassia latifolia*). The value of myrabolams and rosha grass shows a tendency to decrease annually.

The average annual financial results of the present period and the preceding period were as under :—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1904-05 to 1908-09	... 6,25,488	5,35,928	89,560
1909-10 to 1913-14	... 8,02,733	5,55,039	2,47,694

These figures show that the revenue is expanding at a considerably faster rate than the expenditure so that a considerable surplus is now obtained. Further increase in the latter may be anticipated.

The training of Foresters is undertaken regularly at one centre in each Forest Circle during the rains, when selected men from each division in the circle are brought together and given a course of theoretical and practical instruction lasting over five months.

Southern Circle.

Changes in area.—The forest area increased from 4,591 square miles at the end of 1908-09 to 4,602 square miles at the close of 1913-14. These figures are made up as follows :—

	At commencement of period. Square miles.	At close of period. Square miles.
Reserved	... 4,254	4,468
Protected	... 337	134
Total	... 4,591	4,602

Forest settlement.—This five years' period saw settlement work practically completed, the last remaining areas being situated in the Kánara District. It has been found, however, that the old settlements were very badly done in many cases in that forest and cultivation were inextricably mixed up where it was altogether unnecessary and inadvisable to do so. These will have to be improved to avoid interference with the people and to afford better protection to the forests which are now, in most cases, organized and systematically worked for revenue. Steps have already been taken with this object in view in Belgaum and Kánara, but progress is and will be necessarily slow in the absence of a special Settlement Officer. Owing to the introduction of working plans in Dhárwár and Kánara, many waste numbers containing tree-growth have been put into forest in these last years and there are others which will have to be put in.

Demarcation.—The progress made in marking out artificial boundaries has been slow, only 114 miles as compared with 514 during the preceding period. The reason for this poor outturn was partly the want of trained men in sufficient number, partly the difficult nature of the lines remaining to be cut and marked. Much of the 213 miles of line remaining now to be done is over very hilly ground between British territory and that of Goa, Mysore, Sávant-vádi, etc.

Forest surveys.—No forest surveys were carried out in this circle during the last five years; the area has all been mapped by the Forest Topographical Survey and all the maps have been published.

Working plans.—Eight working plans were prepared and six were sanctioned; one was sanctioned from the preceding period; making seven introduced. Only three of these plans affected any considerable area, but the ground covered was hilly and difficult. At the commencement of the period the organized area in this circle amounted to 1,132 square miles, of which 661 square miles had been added during the preceding five years. The eight plans above-mentioned cover 211 square miles and bring the total area organized up to 1,343 square miles.

Communications and buildings.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,74,296 against Rs. 2,42,854 of the preceding period, that is an average annual outlay of Rs. 54,859 against Rs. 48,571.

There has been a substantial increase in expenditure under this heading owing to a more rapid development of the forests. This has rendered necessary the building of roads, the housing of the establishments, the digging of wells and banding of tanks to improve the water-supply and so on. Upon these depends to a large extent the possibility of further improvement in revenue. There is still much to be done. In the Belgaum division, hitherto quite neglected in these respects, considerable progress has already been made, and the result is already becoming apparent.

Forest offences.—The number of offences increased from 18,677 to 24,018. There was a slight decrease under "fire" and "miscellaneous", but those under "illicit timber cutting" and "grazing" increased nearly 50 per cent. The introduction of the new rules for the regulation of privileges in the reserved forest of Kánara in 1911 is responsible for this in part. Additional privileges were given under these rules in the forests set apart for the exercise of such, and people are allowed to take anything they want for their household or agricultural *bona fide* wants without reference to the Forest Department. As was foreseen at the time of their introduction by the local officers, the freedom has been abused continuously. Another reason for increase is the far stricter supervision of the *betta* assignments in Kánara by the Divisional Forest Officers owing to the possibility now within hail of bringing offenders to book departmentally instead of having to go through tedious suits in Courts which look upon contraventions of forest rules with a very lenient eye. In Belgaum also there is now very thorough insistence upon subordinates doing their work owing to the present Divisional Forest Officers' good management and energy. This naturally results in a large increase in cases reported. Altogether the working of the subordinate establishments in Kánara and Belgaum where the increases have taken place has been more satisfactory than heretofore, while still leaving much to be desired. The increase in grazing offences has been chiefly in Belgaum where formerly the supervision was very lax, but is now very strict. Gokák alone which has been recently brought under working plan would account for a large portion. A few years ago there were practically none reported in that place.

Protection from fire.—The results of special fire protection are as given below :—

		1908-09. Sq. miles.	1909-14. Sq. miles.
Average area attempted	...	1,375	1,600
Average failure	...	201	108
Average net protected	...	1,174	1,492
Percentage of failures	...	15 per cent.	7 per cent.

The improvement is due to the impetus given to protection by the interest aroused in it by conferences of the Presidency officers and by the sympathetic attitude of the Revenue authorities towards the question. Mr. Hodgson's system of fire-stations and drums was introduced with good effect; communal rewards and punishments were continued with very satisfactory results and the people are becoming more and more interested in protecting themselves as a consequence.

Protection from cattle.—Area open to grazing during the last two five years' periods was as under :—

	For the period ending	
	1908-09.	1913-14.
Area open to animals other than browsers ...	3,851 sq. miles.	3,847 sq. miles.
Open to browsers	957 „	812 „

There has been little change in the area open to grazing of ordinary cattle ; the area open to browsers, that is, goats and sheep here in this circle, for there are no camels, has been further reduced because the presence of such animals is altogether incompatible with forest conservancy of any sort. The Kánara system of a small all-round grazing fee of annas two for each head of cattle has been introduced in other districts and finds favour everywhere.

The decrease in the number of browsers allowed to graze in forest has been very slight ; it was 9,062 in the preceding quinquennium as compared with 8,997 in the present one, though the area available for the animals was reduced by two-thirds. Other cattle increased from 364,785 to 420,093. The grazing regulations are at present very satisfactory in this circle.

Yield and outturn.—The average annual outturn of the forests for the two periods is as follows :—

	Timber and fuel.	Sandal.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1904-05—1908-09 ...	7,806,809	28,207	3,067,208	1,09,734
1909-10—1913-14 ...	2,478,849	31,877	4,634,799	1,43,691
Percentage of increases ...	21 %	13 %	51 %	31 %

The full yield of wood in Kánara as laid down in working plans is not yet worked up to though the improvement has been considerable in this last period. Communications, labour and working have still to be perfected. The 21 per cent. increase under timber is nearly all due to improvement of communications and accommodation for establishments. This has more than counterbalanced labour difficulties which have been somewhat accentuated of late years. The revenue under sandalwood is due to greatly enhanced rates being offered for the produce in auction. The 51 per cent. increase in bamboos is due to greater ease of transport combined with a greater demand. This demand has been extending year by year, but the supply of material has been enormously reduced during the last few years by the nearly universal flowering and consequent dying down of all the species of bamboos in the Kánara and Belgaum Districts. The heaviest demand is for *Dendrocalamus strictus* which, luckily, takes only a few years to reconstitute itself as compared to the 33 or 34 required by the large *Bambusa arundinacea*. The increase in minor produce is altogether due to rise in the prices offered. Everything is going up in these days.

Financial results.—The average annual financial figures for the two periods are as given in the table following :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1904-05—1908-09 ...	1,367,151	773,032	594,119
1909-10—1913-14 ...	1,669,402	972,862	696,540
Percentage of increase ...	22 %	26 %	18 %

The increase in revenue is due to the rise in price of teak, a growing demand for formerly unsaleable junglegrounds and the increase in the intensity of the working of the forests. The rise in expenditure is half due to the improvement in pay and prospects of the subordinate establishments and also to the rise in the rates for labour.

General.—The reorganization of the subordinate establishments, which had been first proposed in 1886, was at last introduced in 1910-11. The

prospects of the Provincial Service were also materially improved by the introduction of time-scale pay.

New rules were framed by Government in their Resolution No. 10618 of the 19th November 1912 for the direct training of men for the Provincial Service.

The mining of minerals, especially manganese which at first attracted so much attention and led to considerable speculation in the last period, has almost died out in this circle. Manganese here is not of sufficiently high grade to pay well.

A Fowler road train was purchased to supplement the transport in Kánara after a good deal of enquiry. It was a failure because of the insufficient thickness of metal on the roads and the consequent sinking in of the wheels and ploughing up of the surface which damaged the exposed bearings of the machinery by excessive wear from dust and grit. The engine is now being used to drive a saw mill which pays its way well. A Bajac windlass was also purchased and is a success for dragging logs up steep slopes inaccessible to elephants. A mono-rail purchased at the end of last period has not been a great success, but has been useful owing to the dearth of labour in the parts where it is used.

The shortage of labour in Kánara above-gáht divisions and in Khánápur in Belgaum has been very evident in these latter years, rates ruling very high. The men and carts obtainable are quite insufficient to deal with the work there is to be done so that arrears accumulate. The Northern Division of Kánara where the road train was tried is the worst off in this respect. The question of a forest steam tramway or light railway has therefore been mooted and enquiries are at present going on as to how much it will cost, etc.

The old Kánara saw mill has continued to yield a very good outturn, the converted waste wood, which was formerly burnt or left to rot but is now collected and brought in, paying by itself for the cost of running and upkeep. The mill's chief *raison d'être* is the supply of teakwood sleepers to the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway.

Bad climate allowances were sanctioned by Government to subordinates serving in malarious places in Kánara and Belgaum. Permanent travelling allowances were sanctioned for Foresters instead of the former daily ones.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 in cash was sanctioned to the Local Board in Kánara in lieu of the frequent free grants of timber that used formerly to be made for repairs of roads, bridges and ferries, which used to cause some trouble and led to curious transactions among subordinates, as also to considerable damage to timber trees in the jungles.

Government Resolution No. 1550 of the 19th February 1910 sanctioned the allotment of *soppu* assignments in Ankola, Kumta and Honávar Tálukas of Kánara District. The assignment went on for some time, but certain difficulties having become apparent during the carrying out of the field work, it was found advisable to stop it pending further enquiries as to a method of working the scheme on a rotation basis.

The *betta* question came up again in Kánara, or rather it was continued, and a new way was proposed by the Collector of settling it once for all. This question has been going on now since the early seventies of last century and has given continual trouble to everybody in the district who had anything to do with the Sirsi, Siddápur and Yellápur Tálukas. The main question at present is to devise some way which will ensure the continuance and improvement of these supplementary holdings to the supari and spice gardens. The holdings are forest and are used by the garden holders for supplies of green leaf-manure and fire-wood. All new *betta* lands were resumed and individual assignments are being made, where possible, of areas formerly given *en bloc* to villages or collections of individuals; and permanent leases are now to be entered into with the Forest Department by the holders of all *betta* lands binding themselves to

observe some very simple rules which have been prescribed, which, it is hoped, will bring about the desired result.

The local school for Foresters is kept every year at Belgaum but the course is too short, the material is not of a right sort and the result is, therefore, not what is required.

As regards the policy laid down in forest matters by the Government of India, it has been adhered to in this circle during the last period. Efforts have been made and are being made to preserve hill tops and steep slopes from denudation by the curtailment of *kumri* or, where this is inadvisable or impossible straight off, by its regulation. Land in forest has been given out for cultivation where really necessary in all cases. The isolated small pieces of land surrounded by valuable forest have been or are being afforested gradually as occasion arises. Unimportant forest lands were put under the management of the Revenue Department formerly but it has been found necessary for the preservation of growth to replace them, in some cases, under the Forest Department. It may be necessary to replace more. Every endeavour has been made to satisfy all legitimate wants and requirements of the agricultural population in the most convenient manner possible, while preventing the areas from which supplies are drawn from deteriorating in quality of growth. The grazing rules have worked well by which owners of cattle have much more latitude than formerly in the choice of area at a uniform rate of annas 2 per animal for the whole year. In all working plans made provision has been made for the exercise of all privileges.

Sind Circle.

Forest reorganization.—The reorganization scheme of the Subordinate Forest Establishment was sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution No. 404 of 16th January 1911, and brought into force from 7th December 1910. The pay of the officers in the Provincial Service has been improved under a system of scale of pay based on length of service instead of promotion from grade to grade, *vide* Government Resolution No. 7050 of 24th July 1911.

Changes in area.—The reserved forest area in Sind under the control of the Forest Department has increased from 1,110 miles 178 acres to 1,139 miles 441 acres. These areas are classed as follows:—

	At commencement of the period.		At close of the period.	
	Sqr. miles.	acres.	Sqr. miles.	acres.
Reserved Forest ...	1,109	233	1,138	496
Protected Forest ...	...	585	...	585
Total ...	1,110	178	1,139	441

Forest settlement.—Forest settlements have been carried on throughout all the divisions during the five years under report and the area finally settled at the close of the year amounts to 69 miles 515 acres as compared with 54 miles 349 acres at the end of the year 1908-09.

Demarcation.—The total length of artificially marked boundaries at close of the year 1913-14 amounted to 2,090 miles as compared with 1,917 miles at the commencement of 1909-10. This work is up-to-date in all the divisions.

Forest surveys.—During the first four years of the period under review, forest survey work was carried out by surveyors attached to each division which consisted of minor surveys such as river survey or rectification of boundaries; the total length surveyed amounted to 1,377 miles. In the last year of the period the Working Plans Assistant undertook the revision of the working plans of the Jerruck division consisting of 183 square miles, which was already organized in 1900-01, and in addition to this the organization of 31 square miles of area reserved since the introduction of the working plans. A revised working plans report for the Jerruck division is now under preparation and will be completed shortly.

During the five years the area brought under working plans remained the same as during the previous period which was as under :—

			Sqr. miles	acres.
Sukkur Division	...	...	420	468
Lárhána Division	...	...	202	176
Hyderabad Division	...	...	225	142
Jerruck Division	...	...	183	214
Total			1,031	360

Communications and buildings.—The average annual expenditure on communications, buildings and other works amounted to Rs. 21,542 during the period under review as compared with 17,597 during the previous 5 years. The increase under this head is principally due to the fact that more attention has been paid to housing the subordinate staff and also to the fact that important works for irrigating the forests are being regularly proceeded with.

Forest offences.—The number of forest offences reported continues to increase. The average annual number during the five years under review was 3,474 as compared with 1,828 of the previous five years ending 1908-09. The average number of cases of injury to forests by fire have increased considerably during the quinquennium which were in all 193 cases as compared with 83 cases for the previous five years. Offences of unauthorized fellings and grazing increased by 69 and 99 per cent. respectively and offences of a miscellaneous nature increased by 52 per cent.

The increase in the number of offences reported is due to a greater insistence on the part of the Divisional Forest Officers that all offences must be reported; formerly the staff were very slack in this respect and it is not due to the fact that more offences are committed now-a-days as compared with former years.

Fire protection.—The average area under systematic fire protection during the period under review was 1,129 square miles 479 acres, the average of failure being 1.67 per cent. For the period ending 1908-09, the average area under protection was 1,092 square miles 459 acres, while failures amounted to 0.93 per cent. The increase in the area brought under fire protection during the quinquennium period is due to new reservations and accretions.

Protection from cattle.—During the period under review the average area opened to cattle, other than browsers, was 1,070 square miles and that opened to browsers was 575 square miles as compared with 958 and 495 square miles respectively during the previous five years. The average number of all animals admitted to graze was 83,933 in the previous quinquennium as compared with 59,221 in the period under review. Of the former number 61,967 and of the latter 42,558 were browsers so that there was a decrease amounting to close on 31 per cent. in the number of animals of this class admitted to pasture.

The decrease in the number of cattle of all kinds grazing in forest in the quinquennium under review is due to the babul pod crop having been a poor one for two years, abnormal rain in the hills and flooding of areas outside forest which cause the hill men and people with cattle living outside forest to graze in their own lands; good grazing in the hills always means a big drop in the number of outside cattle coming to graze in forest.

Yield and outturn.—The following statement shows the average annual outturn of the forests for the two periods :—

		Timber and fuel.	Minor produce.
		C. ft.	Rs.
1904-05 to 1908-09	...	15,159,642	75,754
1909-10 to 1913-14	...	16,189,683	36,206

The average outturn of timber and fuel has increased by 6 per cent. owing to the fact that dead-wood had to be cut out over extensive areas under a sanctioned scheme.

The average revenue from minor produce has decreased by 52 per cent. principally due to the practical disappearance of lac from the forests of the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions.

Financial results.—The average annual financial results for the two periods were as follows :—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05 to 1908-09	...	4,20,617	1,61,733	2,58,884
1909-10 to 1913-14	...	4,07,179	2,02,977	2,04,202

There is a decrease in the average gross revenue by 3 per cent. mainly due to less revenue realized from minor produce. The average expenditure shows an increase by 25 per cent. due to following reasons :—

- (a) Building houses for the forest subordinates.
 - (b) Extensive irrigation works undertaken.
 - (c) Increased pay to officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services under the time scale.
 - (d) Increased pay of the subordinate and clerical establishment sanctioned under the reorganization scheme.
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REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN
CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

No. 1-For.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

*Ahmedabad, Shah-i-Bagh, W. D., No. 1,
14th October 1914.*

The total forest area increased by the addition of 191 acres of reserved forest. The question of the resettlement of the Bulsár-Chikhli Range, to which reference was made last year, is still pending and it is hoped that the Conservator will take early steps to dispose of it. The working plan for the North Dangs has been completed and submitted to Government whose orders are awaited, while the preliminary working plan for the South Dangs, prepared by the Divisional Forest Officer, has received the Conservator's approval.

2. The total expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 14,230 and Rs. 34,007, respectively, as compared with Rs. 13,002 and Rs. 27,354 in the preceding year. Fair progress in road construction was made in the Surat division where in addition to completing roads already in hand some new roads were economically constructed. In the Thána District road construction work needs attention and it is hoped some improvement will be recorded next year.

3. The total number of offences committed exceeded that of the preceding year as well as the average of the past three years. The increase is noticeable chiefly in Surat, Thána and Kolába. The number of forest fires rose by 108. Similarly, cases of unauthorised felling show an increase which is accounted for by better registration in consequence of stricter enforcement of the tahal rules.

The more liberal and practical grazing arrangements sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9441, dated 16th October 1913, resulted, as was expected, in a decrease in grazing offences and the number of cattle impoundings fell in consequence by 3,542. Communal punishment for breaches of forest laws was inflicted in Thána and Kolába. The results of the measures adopted for the protection of forests from fire have not, it is reported, proved quite successful.

4. In consequence of the destructive floods in the Mahi river and along the western boundary of the Godhra Range, free grants of wood of the value of Rs. 6,343 had to be made in the Panch Maháls for the purpose of house building.

5. Financially the year has been markedly successful, the net surplus of income over expenditure being Rs. 10,64,215 (exclusive of famine figures) as compared with Rs. 7,96,332 in the preceding year. All the divisions in the circle contributed to this extraordinary surplus; the greater portion being derived from Thána. Surat, Panch Maháls and Kolába which for years past had been worked at a loss showed good surpluses.

6. There were three changes of Conservator during the year under report. The punishment roll of the protective staff was the lowest on record, being only 16 (15 dismissals and 1 suspension) as against 316 last year and 613 in 1911-1912.

7. Generally speaking the report is highly satisfactory and reflects credit on the Officers concerned.

8. Commissioner's remarks on the Quinquennial Summary :—

It was unfortunate that there were no less than 7 different Conservators in 5 years. Several changes were made to improve the conditions of service. Some demarcation work still remains to be done. Manganese mining caused the revision of one working plan. Much more money is being spent on roads,

and about the same as before on buildings. The work of the subordinate staff has improved, as is evidenced by the figures of forest offences. Fires protection has distinctly improved, and the improvement has been steady. Grazing facilities were increased appreciably. The financial results were highly satisfactory. The reservation of coupes for the local supply of fuel north and south of Bombay is to be noted; and also the special tahal arrangements.

C. W. HUDSON,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN
CIRCLE (ONLY SO FAR AS THE KOLÁBA DIVISION IS CON-
CERNED) FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

No. S.R.-508 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Belgaum, 3rd November 1914.

The Commissioner has no remarks to offer on the Kolába forests.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION, ON THE
FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENTRAL CIRCLE
FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

No. 4416 of 1914.

Poona, 28th October 1914.

The following review of the Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year 1913-14 is submitted to Government in the Revenue Department. The Conservator's report has already been submitted by that officer direct to Government.

2. The extent of land notified as "Forest" under the Indian Forest Act remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, at 6,280 square miles, but that under the management of the Revenue Department increased from 1,817 to 1,860 square miles, 28,171 acres of reserved forest in the Poona District having been transferred during the year from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department management. The delay in the transfer noticed by Government in last year's review has been satisfactorily explained as reported in this office No. 2034 of 30th June last.

3. One hundred and twenty-four miles of forest boundary were demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,000 against 143 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,234 in the preceding year. At this rate the completion of the work in South Násik where no less than 853 miles remain to be demarcated will not be effected within a reasonable period unless special arrangements are made.

4. During the year the revised working plan for the anjan forests of the Dhulia and Pimpalner Ranges was submitted and it was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7829 of 22nd August last. Other miscellaneous work in connection with working plans was also done, but the Conservator's report shows that a good deal of original as well as revision work is more urgently needed and special arrangements should be made for the disposal of it. The Satpura reserved forests in the East Khándesh District and seventy Nandurbár and Navápur Ranges in West Khándesh demand urgent

and the Commissioner would only repeat the recommendation which he made last year for the appointment of a special officer.

5. As regards roads it is proposed to provincialize the Borzar Charanmal section of the Pimpalner-Navápur road in West Khándesh which was referred to in paragraph 3 of this office review last year. The work of constructing this very useful link between Navápur and Pimpalner was first begun by the Forest Department in 1906-07 and money was spent on it every year. But as it passed over a steep ghaut the limited amount which the Department could spend from year to year was largely wasted as the work done used to be washed away by the heavy rains. The only way to bring this useful link into a permanent and proper condition is to construct and maintain it by Public Works agency.

6. The statistics relating to forest protection show some improvement as the total number of offences shows a decrease from 8,643 in 1912-13 to 8,318 in 1913-14, a decrease of 3.7 per cent., but the number was greater than the average (7,982) of the three preceding years and it is regrettable that the number of offences of injury to forests by fire was much larger than that of the preceding year and the average of the past three years as the following figures show :—

1913-14.	1912-13.	Average of past three years.
582	220	404

The area burnt (142,268) was nearly four times that (38,288) burnt in the preceding year, but the explanation given by the Conservator, *viz.*, larger quantity of grass in the forests, may account for the increase to some extent. The large increase in East Khándesh is however admittedly coincident with slack supervision and inspection. No serious crime is reported to have been committed during the year. Last year the Commissioner issued a circular to all Magistrates in the division with regard to the necessity of inflicting deterrent punishments in cases of forest fires.

7. The number of cattle of all descriptions (79,510) impounded during the year is stated to be the smallest on record and the reduction seems to be clear evidence of the appreciation by the people of the extended grazing privileges granted by Government in recent years. It is reported that from a misconception of the facts and the rules some people still evade payment of the low fees now charged till they are actually caught grazing their cattle in forests. Improvement may be expected in this matter in course of time when the liberal policy of Government and the disadvantages of breaking forest grazing rules are better understood.

8. The repeated failure of any useful results from the experiments for the production of lac shows that it is almost hopeless to expect any progress with the means at present available and employed.

9. The improvement in the receipts from hirda which amounted to Rs. 17,929 against Rs. 10,979 in the previous year is very satisfactory and must be due at least partly to the royalty system the continuance of which in the Rajur and Akola Ranges of the Nagar District was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 10814, dated 28th November 1913.

10. The monsoon of 1913 was generally satisfactory and in consequence there was no demand for Government grass except from the Sholápur District, the eastern portion of the Sátára District and later in the year from the Akalkot State. Famine fodder operations, so far as departmental collection went, were not undertaken on any large scale, only 4½ lakhs lbs. of grass having been collected departmentally in South Násik out of a total supply of 87¼ lakhs made through Government agency. The bulk of the grass was supplied from the reserves of 1912-13, and by purchase from contractors. The total quantity of 87½ lakhs was on the whole however much short of that of 89.8 lakhs supplied through Government

8.7 to affected tracts in the preceding year. The receipts in the year under review amounted to Rs. 58,046 and the expenditure to Rs. 73,370. It is stated in 5 years' latter amount includes debits to the operations of 1912-13 which were Some demand the year 1913-14. There is an absence of relation between the the revision of

figures of receipts and expenditure of the two years for which no explanation has been given in the report. The figures reported are :—

		1912-13.	1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	2,46,335	58,046
Expenditure	...	1,09,682	73,370

These figures seem to indicate that in 1912-13 Government made a large profit which was certainly not the fact. The Conservator is being asked to explain this apparent discrepancy.

The bulk of the grass was consumed in the Sholapur District which took 82 lakhs out of 87½. In Sátára only 4½ lakhs were taken and the Collector of that district reports that various causes operated to render the measures undertaken by Government for the supply of fodder comparatively useless. Such were the distance of the Koregaon depôt from the affected parts, the prejudice of the people against using it, coupled with a preference for kadbi even at a much higher price and their ability to grow fodder under wells with the help of tagai. He concludes that the failure of the operations proves the self-reliance of the people in the precarious tracts. The indispensable need and the usefulness of Government grass cannot, however, be underrated when a famine occurs over a large area. It is stated that owing to various reasons the 25 lakhs of lbs. of grass which should be in reserve with the Government contractor Mr. Bhiladwala at the beginning of 1914-15 is entirely wanting.

11. Excluding the famine fodder transactions the year's working resulted in an increase of Rs. 75,681 in receipts over those of the preceding year and in a decrease of expenditure to the amount of Rs. 7,688. There was thus a net improvement of Rs. 83,369, and a net surplus of Rs. 3,34,637 which may be regarded as highly satisfactory. The increase in revenue was largely due to a good crop of mhowra and the higher prices realized from the sales of coupes and of royalty trees in waste lands in Khândesh.

12. There is little of special interest to note. The year has been marked by steady progress in most directions. The Divisional Forest Officers have worked well and the same applies to the other grades of the service except that of Rangers which seems to include a large proportion of failures. The relations between the Revenue and Forest officers have been altogether satisfactory. In the matter of famine fodder supply the Revenue Department has the strongest reasons for gratitude for the unfailing assistance of the Conservator and his officers, which has relieved Collectors of what is in the present day their chief anxiety in connection with famine administration.

Remarks on the Quinquennial Summary.

1. The most noteworthy event of the period was the appointment by Government Resolution No. 8952, dated 15th September 1909, of a committee to investigate and report on certain points in connection with forest administration, with the object of reducing the restrictions on, and increasing the privileges of, the people in respect of forest produce and other cognate matters. One result was the transfer of very large tracts of forest land to the management of the Revenue Department. These lands were of little use for forest purposes and their transfer to the Revenue Department with the object of throwing them open for cultivation and cattle grazing has met the legitimate claims of the villagers and effected a substantial reduction in the number of forest offences. The Sholapur-Ahmednagar Forest Division ceased to exist as a result of the transfer and the forests in the Akola Táluka of Ahmednagar were included in the Násik District, which for forest purposes was divided into two Forest Divisions. Areas under forest proper have in consequence become more compact and the administration more intensive. Out of a total area of 6,281 square miles of notified forests, 1,860 square miles or nearly 30 per cent. are now in charge of the Revenue Department and open to the people for grazing.

2. During the period only 114 square miles were brought under working plans, the total area now being 2,540 square miles. Four hundred and seventy

square miles still remain to be dealt with and it is desirable that an Imperial Forest Officer should be kept in charge of this work.

3. The expenditure on roads and buildings during the quinquennium increased from Rs. 14,329 to Rs. 51,759. This is eminently productive expenditure and the increase is therefore satisfactory.

4. The change of system effected by assigning the work of collecting grazing fees to forest officers instead of the village officers has resulted in better and more regular receipts. At the same time impoundings have decreased by more than 50 per cent., 79,510 cattle having been impounded in 1913-14 against an average of 1,62,864 in the preceding quinquennium.

5. The Department rendered signal service to the agriculturists of various parts of the Presidency during the last three years by supplying grass in enormous quantities to tracts affected with scarcity of fodder. In 1911-12 no less than 225 lacs of lbs. of grass were sent to the affected districts of Gujarát alone in addition to large supplies made to parts of Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Poona, Khándesh and Násik. In spite of many difficulties, notably the failure of the monopoly contractor to supply the stipulated quantity and scarcity of labour, the Department carried out the work successfully and usefully employed its resources for the preservation of cattle. Similarly in 1912-13 and 1913-14, the requirements of the affected districts in the Deccan were promptly and satisfactorily met. The following figures show the quantities supplied and the receipts and expenditure during the three years :—

	Quantity in lakhs of lbs.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1911-12 ...	225*	1,23,056	1,68,004
1912-13 ...	89·8	2,46,335	1,09,682
1913-14 ...	87·3	58,046	73,370

The beneficial effect of these large supplies was not confined to the animals actually fed but in keeping down the price of fodder may be said to have extended to every head of cattle in the affected area.

6. Financial results are most satisfactory. The Forest Officers are to be congratulated on having nearly trebled the surplus during the period. In short the period has been one of steady progress and improvement both in Forest administration and in the relations of the Department with the people. Its relations with the Revenue Officers have been most satisfactory.

E. MACONCHIE,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ON THE
FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN
CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

No. S.R.-506 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :
Belgaum, 3rd November 1914.

1. The outstanding feature of the forest administration of the Southern Circle is the great improvement in revenue of the last two years. The following figures are remarkable :—

	Average of 5 years up to 1912-13. Lakhs.	1913-14. Lakhs.
Revenue ...	15·5	20·2
Expenditure		
A ...	5·9	7·3
B ...	3·3	3·6
Total ...	9·2	10·9
Surplus ...	6·3	9·3

*Supplied to Gujarát alone; exact figures showing the supplies made to the Deccan Districts are not available.

2. This improvement is ascribed by the Conservator to :
- (1) the rise in price of teak ;
 - (2) a growing demand for formerly unsaleable jungle woods ;
 - (3) the increase in the intensity of the working of the forests.

The annual statistics point, however, to the paramount importance of the third cause assigned.

From 1908—1911 timber disposed of departmentally varied from 6·6 lakhs of cubic feet to 7·5 lakhs, and fetched from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 7·7 lakhs ; or something over one rupee per cubic foot.

In 1913-14 the outturn was over 12 lakhs of cubic feet and the receipts Rs. 11½ lakhs, or less than one rupee per cubic foot.

The cost of extraction appears to have remained constant at about one rupee per three cubic feet, and the Department does not seem to have benefited by the increase of price.

On the other hand timber sold to purchasers has been more profitable :

In 1908-09 6·5 lakhs cubic feet sold for Rs. 1·70 lakhs,
 in 1913-14 8·5 " " for Rs. 2·61 lakhs,

an increase of 15 per cent. in price.

The production of fuel in these years also increased 50 per cent. from 64 lakhs cubic feet to 95 lakhs, but the revenue rose only from Rs. 2·7 lakhs to 3·4 or 25 per cent. The increase of revenue has therefore been primarily due to increase of out-put.

3. The Conservator is able to record a satisfactory advance in "Communications and Buildings," and is clearly justified in laying stress on the need of a liberal policy in this respect.

The Commissioner ventures to quote an extract from paragraphs 8 and 9 of his letter No. 3758, dated 13th October 1914, in support of this view :—

"Want of communications is naturally the greatest obstacle to exploitation, and the expenditure thereon is exceedingly meagre. In the five years, 1908—1913, expenditure on new roads and paths was Rs. 38,000 in all and on repairs to roads and paths was Rs. 90,000. It is owing to want of communications that contractors are also difficult to get (*vide* paragraph 9), and that the expenditure on removing produce from one Division is so enormously in excess of the expenditure in a Division more favourably situated. Let us compare Kánara Northern Division and Kánara Eastern Division. In Form No. 24 on page 154 of the Report for 1912-13, we find that the Northern Division removed timber by Government agency to the amount of Rs. 6,49,000 at a cost of Rs. 1,64,000 or 4 annas in the rupee. Kánara Eastern Division removed timber to the extent of Rs. 2,86,000 at a cost of Rs. 1,34,000 or 8 annas in the rupee. The produce was similar in character, the only difference between the two divisions being that the Northern Division is accessible from the railway and the Eastern Division is not. Again, timber was sold in coupes in the Northern Division to the extent of Rs. 1,06,000 and in the Eastern Division to the extent of Rs. 8,000. If the Eastern Division could be opened up by a railway, *e. g.*, from Hubli *via* Kalghatgi to Mundgod and Sirsi, and perhaps with a branch to Yellápur, the value of the forests of Kánara would be immensely increased."

"9. I understand that this project, which has naturally been frequently considered by Forest Officers, has never been investigated by Government. It may be financially impracticable, but I venture to suggest that it is, at any rate, deserving of investigation ; and further, that for every division, a definite programme should be drawn up for the construction of major and minor forest roads. * * * *"

4. Progress with working plans has been slow ; an average of 42 square miles per annum in place of 130 square miles in the previous quinquennium. The cause has not been explained.

Forest Offences.

5. The Conservator records an increase from 18,000 to 24,000. The details are not supplied, but there are several indications that the increase does not represent friction with the people.

(1) The impoundings of cattle which rose from 13,000 in 1909-10 to 19,000 in 1912-13 have again fallen below 13,000.

(2) Over 90 per cent. of the impoundings take place in closed forest, and the area of closed forest has not increased. The harassment of the people in regard to grazing licenses in open forest is not responsible therefore for a large proportion.

(3) Nearly one-half of the impoundings occurred in the Belgaum District, where supervision is reported to have been lax in recent years; and the application of some rigour was temporarily necessary.

(4) The number of cattle grazing in forest has risen from 360,000 to 420,000, and on this number the percentage of 3 in grazing offences is not excessive.

6. The improvement of fire protection is a gratifying feature of the quinquennium; set-backs take place from time to time, but it is clear that the extension of the system of communal rewards and punishments is attended with highly beneficial results on the attitude of the people.

7. The reorganisation introduced in 1910-11 raised the cost of the establishment from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 3·7 lakhs; and the conditions of forest service have been further improved by expenditure on housing accommodation and water-supply and the grant of allowances for bad climate.

But the record of punishment shows that other reforms are necessary before the work of the subordinate staff can be regarded as satisfactory. A percentage of punishment of 41·5 is an indication that it should not be neglected.

The duties are arduous and uncongenial specially to the clerical classes; distaste for the physical labour of forest inspection, combined with the reasonable hope that work omitted in the recesses of forest will escape detection tend to create a low standard of morals, which can only be counteracted by unremitting supervision by superior officers in due gradation of rank.

This supervision has not yet been fully provided. The Commissioner has placed his views on this point before Government in this office No. 3758, dated 13th October 1914, and further comment would be out of place in an administrative review. It may be added, however, that punishments by fine have been imposed with undesirable frequency and are inappropriate in the case of men entrusted with the large responsibilities of a range.

8. In spite of the grave difficulties of their task the superior officers of the department under the experienced guidance of Mr. Bell have administered the department with pronounced success. Relations with the people are undoubtedly improving; year by year there is more comprehension of the problems on either side, and a corresponding growth of sympathy and co-operation; while relations between Forest and Revenue officers have been most satisfactory.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE FOREST
ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SIND CIRCLE FOR THE
YEAR 1913-14.

No. 3812 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House,
Karachi, 5th November 1914.*

Submitted to Government.

2. Considerable progress was made in settlement work, 35,392 acres having been dealt with out of 38,685 acres which were due for settlement. Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres remain to be divided into squares, the forest growth on the land being as yet undeveloped.

3. Cases of illicit grazing have in this report been included in "Forest offences" in compliance with the orders of Government. Taking into account the illicit grazing cases in both years there was an increase of 445 forest offences which is explained as being mainly due to more careful registration in Hyderabad and Sukkur. Fire cases were nearly doubled; offences of unauthorized fellings increased by 203 and cases of illicit grazing by 142. Out of 154 cases taken into court, 108 resulted in conviction, 19 in acquittal and 27 remained pending at the close of the year. Considering the difficulty of obtaining convictions in fire cases, the punishment awarded (*viz.* a fine of Rs. 15) in the Jerruck division case in which a conviction was obtained was *prima facie* inadequate. Cases compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act show an increase of 173, the increase in the amount of compensation being Rs. 845.

4. The year was particularly bad from the point of view of forest fires, the number being almost double that of the previous year and the area burnt increasing from 3,720 to 10,119 acres. Nearly a half of these fires occurred in the Jerruck division, most of them being malicious. The reason assigned is the heavy rainfall of August 1913 which resulted in the growth of dense coarse grasses which were set fire to by cattle owners in order to grow fresh grass for their cattle.

5. The number of cattle impounded rose from 14,472 to 15,761. The entire increase occurs in the Sukkur division and is said to have resulted in the better protection of the closed areas.

6. For the reasons reported last year the further attempts made in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions to extend the lac bearing area were again unsuccessful.

7. The area exploited during the year under report increased by 4,202 acres, but the value realized decreased by Rs. 3,174. This is attributed to want of competition and the glutting of the Sukkur market by Khairpur produce.

8. The total forest receipts fell from Rs. 4,55,699 to Rs. 4,14,151. The decrease is noticeable in all the divisions except Jerruck. The decrease in the Larkana division was small and has been attributed to no burnt area being sold during the year. The main causes for the decrease in the remaining two divisions were the low prices realized by the sales of coupes in the Sukkur division, and the smaller area of erosion strips sold, the absence of saleable burnt area and the low prices obtained for the babul pod contracts in the Hyderabad division. The increase of Rs. 5,675 in the amount of expenditure under "Conservancy and Works" and that of Rs. 3,924 under "Establishment" have been satisfactorily explained in the report. The surplus revenue decreased by Rs. 51,147.

9. The arrangement made for the supply of fuel by the Forest Department to the Quetta Garrison has been discontinued as the Military Department has now been able to arrange for the direct supply of fuel to the troops through contractors.

10. With regard to the information furnished by the Deputy Conservator in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2823, dated 20th March 1912, the Commissioner has no special remarks to offer. Mr. Thomson has given a statistical account of the results of the working of the Department during two periods of five years each but has not dealt with the question of forest policy. The more important questions relating to forest administration in Sind were carefully considered and discussed by a Conference of Forest Officers held at Karáchi in June 1913 and copies of their conclusions together with the Commissioner's order thereon have already been submitted to Government.

11. Mr. Barrow has of course no personal knowledge of the working of the circle during the year under report, but gathers from the report itself that the circle has been efficiently administered by Messrs. Oliver and Thomson.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDICES.

Form No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forest, 1913-1914.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NORTHERN CIRCLE.				Acres.	Sq. m. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Sq. m. a.		
Panch Mahals	Panch Mahals.	Reserved ...	212,200	331 360	...	...	212,200	331 300	...	...
Surat	Surat ..	Do. ...	51,791	80 591	...	...	51,791	80 591	.....	.....
Do, Dangs (leased)	Do. ...	Do. ...	211,795	330 505	...	...	211,795	330 505	.....	.....
North Thána	Thána ..	Do. ...	214,141	331 331	...	...	214,141	[334 831	.....	.....
Central Thána	Do. ..	Do. ...	236,341	369 184	...	...	236,341	369 184	.....	.....
South Thána	Do. ..	Do. ...	212,734	332 254	...	50	212,684	332 204	5591 24-6-1913, 9358A 14-10-1913, 8019A 31-8-1914,	9077A 4-10-1913 10880A 1-12-1913, 8030A 31-3-1914.
Kolaba	Kolaba ..	Do. ...	288,300	450 300	(a) 325	(b) 85	288,541	450 541	(5) 6293 5-7-1913, (b) 83-0A 14-10-1913, (a) 2178 9-3-1914,	(1a) 0023 25-7-1913, (b) 1791 25-2-1914, (a) 5168 8-6-1914.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad.	Do. ...	12,099	18 579	...	...	12,099	18 579	.....	.....
Total, Northern Circle.				1,439,404	2,249 44	328	135	1,439,595	2,249 235		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
East Khándesh	East Khándesh.	Reserved ...	511,104	798 384	...	*40	511,064	798 344	*8954 23-9-1913.	
West Khándesh	West Khándesh.	Do. ...	494,533	772 453	...	*64	494,597	772 517	*2416 14-3-1914.	
North Khándesh...	North Khándesh.	Do. ...	558,768	868 246	...	...	558,768	868 246	.....	.....
South Násik	Násik and Ahmednagar.	Do. ...	487,023	740 623	173	*39	487,057	761 17	1832 27-1-1914, *11317 13-12-1913.	5943 24-6-1913.
North Násik	Násik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.	Do. ...	597,220	1,568 100	11,025	*601	597,554	1,568 434	14311 7-5-1913, 9078 4-10-1913. *3289A 8-4-1914, 11335 15-12-1913, 7941A 27-8-1913, 9768 27-10-1913, 568 20-1-1914, 89 6-1-1914.	9712 28-10-1913, *8060 29-4-1914, 7696 19-8-1913, 9065 7-10-1913, 10677 1-12-1913, 1341 11-2-1914,

FORM No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forests, 1913-1914—continued.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.	
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—contd.												
Poona	...	Poona and Ahmednagar.	Reserved	455,890	712 210	132	*500	455,472	711 482	16113 2-7-1913, *4123 2-5-1914, 5787 21-6-1913, 11316 13-12-1913, 939 20-1-1914, 3907 28-4-1914.	2419 14-3-1914, 4423 11-5-14, 6088 1-7-1913, 539 19-1-1914, 3906 28-4-1914,	§ Mistakes in figures given in previous year now rectified.
Sátara	...	Sátara	Do.	454,191	709 431	49	...	454,239	709 479	4310 7-5-1913, Do.	10923 2-12-1913, do.	
Do.	...	Do.	(Leased)	233	0 233	...	...	233	0 233	...	...
Total, Central Circle.				3,955,959	6,181 119	1,292	1,270	3,955,981	6,181 141			
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, N. D. ...	Haliyal	Kánara	Haliyal	39,337	60 0	...	5	39,332	60 0	7681 21-8-1913.		
	Sambrani	Do.	Sambrani	31,231	49 0	...	...	31,231	49 0	...	
	Kulgi	Do.	Kulgi	47,165	74 0	1	...	47,168	74 0	...		
	Dandelli	Do.	Dandelli	45,356	71 0	...	...	45,356	71 0	...	
	Supa	Do.	Supa	280,688	438 0	...	...	280,688	438 0	...	
Kánara, E. D. ...	Gund	Do.	Gund	29,968	47 0	...	...	29,968	47 0	...	
	Yellapur	Do.	Yellapur	189,116				139,116				
	Kirwatti	Do.	Kirwatti	72,327				72,327				
	Bhartnalli	Do.	Bhartnalli	89,046	647 0	41	10	89,077	649 0	6780 22-7-1913, 6923 25-7-1913, 4144 4-5-1914.	4874 22-5-1913, 5302 5-8-1913, 4-5-1914.	
	Mungod	Do.	Mungod	65,801				65,801				
Kánara, S. D. ...	Katur	Do.	Katur	49,041				49,041				
	Sirsi	Do.	Sirsi	212,418	332 0	...	...	212,418	332 0	...	
	Siddapur	Do.	Siddapur	137,854	216 0	...	6	137,843	215 0	5483 10-5-1913, 3130 15-4-1914,	6019 28-6-1913, 4125 2-5-1914.	
	Honawar	Do.	Honawar	140,985	220 0	103	12	141,076	221 0	8785 26-9-1913, 5769 21-6-1913,	10222 12-11-1913, 8304 8-9-1913.	
	Bhatkal	Do.	Bhatkal	64,147	100 0	...	...	64,147	100 0	...	
Kánara, W. D. ...	Kadra	Do.	Kadra	167,072	261 0	3	2	167,073	261 0	6780 22-7-1913, 6562 15-7-1913.	5302 5-8-1913,	
	Karwar	Do.	Karwar	81,432	127 0	250	1	81,681	127 0	8099 1-9-1913, 7458 11-3-1913,	6054 1-7-1913, 8598 20-4-1914.	
	Ankola	Do.	Ankola	198,352	310 0	17	76	198,369	310 0	5798 21-6-1913,	2202 9-3-1914.	
	Kumta	Do.	Kumta	105,217	165 0	...	...	105,217	165 0	...	

Correction of past mistakes.

FORM No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forest, 1913-1914—continued.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—contd.				Acres.	Sq. m. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Sq. m. a.		
Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	Belgaum	84,110	131 0	...	...	84,110	131 0	...	
	Gokak	Do.	Gokak and Sampgaon.	87,748	137 0	6,563	...	94,311	148 0	689 22-1-1914.	
	Khanapur, Central.	Do.	...	77,564	121 0	7	29	77,542	121 0	4069 30-4-1913, 5091 18-6-1913. 606 21-1-1914.	
	Khanapur, East	Do.	Khanapur	47,216	74 0	...	...	47,216	74 0	...	
	Khanapur, West	Do.	...	97,023	151 0	...	...	97,023	151 0	...	
	Chikodi	Do.	Chikodi	500	1 0	...	...	500	1 0	...	
	Parasgad	Do.	Parasgad	32,335	51 0	...	50	32,335	50 0	6023 22-9-1913.	
Athni	Do.	Athni	1,177	2 0	...	...	1,177	2 0	...		
Dharwar	Dharwar	Dharwar	Dharwar and Kalghatgi (part)	33,150	52 0	407	...	33,556	52 0	7182 2-8-1913, 9379 14-10-1913, 7045 19-8-1913, 2203 9-8-1914.	
	Kalghatgi	Do.	Kalghatgi (part) and Hubli	46,800	73 0	25	...	46,826	73 0	7093 30-7-13.	
	Bankapur	Do.	Bankapur	22,463	35 0	...	...	22,463	35 0	...	
	Hangal	Do.	Hangal	19,808	31 0	...	32	19,726	31 0	3177 9-8-14.	
	Kod	Do.	Kod and Ranobennur	22,798	37 0	...	...	22,798	37 0	...	
	Karajgi	Do.	Karajgi	10,345	16 0	...	...	10,345	16 0	...	
	Gadag	Do.	Gadag and Boco	38,355	60 0	...	...	38,355	60 0	...	
Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	1,681	...	...	...	1,681	...	6820 24-1-1913, 682A 10815 24-7-1913, 1676	
	Bagalkot	Bijapur	Bagalkot and Bagewadi	59,489	100 0	67	32	59,524	100 0	24-11-1913, 1351 11-2-1914, 68211 24-7-1913.	
	Badami	Do.	Badami and Hungund	88,753	177 0	...	424	88,329	176 0	5643 10-6-1913, 1351A, 1351B, 11-2-1914.	
	Badami	Do.	Badami	24,301	...	...	...	24,301	...	...
Ratnagiri	Khed	Ratnagiri	Dapoli and Khed	473	...	1	...	474	...	6370 14-10-1913.	
	Chiplun	Do.	Chiplun	6,436	12 0	...	...	6,436	12 0	...	
	Batnagiri	Do.	Batnagiri	798	...	...	...	798	...	...
	Sangmeshwar	Do.	Batnagiri and Sangmeshwar	277	...	...	...	277	...	...
	Bajapur	Do.	Bajapur	3,101	6 0	...	...	3,101	6 0	...	
Malvan	Malvan	Do.	Malvan and Vengurda	322	...	...	...	322	...	...
	Malvan	Do.	Malvan	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
Total, Southern Circle				2,852,505	4,458 0	7,476	662	2,859,299	4,468 0		

FORM No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forest, 1913-1914—concluded.

Division.	Range	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.			
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
SIND CIRCLE.	Sukkur	Sukkur	Surbhad	5,084	7 554	37	...	5,071	7 591	No. 6555 of 15-7-1913. Do.	+ Gained by action of the river. - Lost by action of the river.					
			Samowah	2,840	4 280	55	...	2,895	4 335							
			Other Forests...	224,167	350 167	+4,735	-2,770	226,132	353 212							
			Upper Sind Frontier. Forests	52,327	81 487	+940	-1,075	52,192	81 352							
			Total	284,368	444 208	5,767	3,845	286,290	447 210							
			Naushábro	Sukkur	Lárkána	Madeji	7,825	12 145	251			...	8,076	12 396	No. 283 of 10-1-1914.	+ Gained by action of the river. - Lost by action of the river. * Due to rectification.
						Forests	24,350	38 30	24,350	38 30		
						Forests	57,759	90 159	+213			-311 ^{*44}	57,617	90 17		
						Nawabshah. Forests	56,546	83 228	+2,559			-2,439	56,666	83 346		
						Total	146,480	228 560	3,023			2,704	146,709	229 149		
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Karáchi	Rahu	171	...	171	0 171	No. 4197 of 3-5-1913.	+ Gained by action of the river. - Lost by action of the river.					
			Other Forests...	74,116	115 516	+1,010	-1,395	73,731	115 131							
			Forests	27,877	43 357	...	130	27,747	43 227							
			Nawabshah. Forests	49,050	76 410	+1,525	-1,859	48,717	76 77							
			Total	151,043	236 3	2,706	3,389	150,366	234 606							
Jerruck	Hyderabad	Karáchi	Forests	17,635	27 355	+1,000	-263	18,372	28 452	+ Gained by action of the river. - Lost by action of the river.					
			Forests	127,402	199 42	+552	-875	127,079	198 359							
			Total	145,037	226 397	1,552	1,138	145,451	227 171							
Total, Sind Circle.				728,928	1,135 528	13,048	11,160	729,816	1,138 496							
GRAND TOTAL				8,974,796	14,024 51	22,142	13,247	8,983,691	14,037 232							

FORM NO. 7-A.—Area of Protected Forest, 1913-1914.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
NORTHERN CIRCLE.				Acres.	Sq. m. a.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Sq m. a.				
Surat (leased).	Dangs	Surat	Protected	208,013	325 13	...	...	208,013	325 13	.....		
North Thána	.....	Thána	Do.	93,493	146 53	...	5	93,493	146 48	5049 30-5-1914,	5478 12-6-1914.	
Central Thána	.....	Do.	Do.	64,934	101 204	...	1	64,933	101 293	9377 10-10-1913.		
South Thána	.....	Do.	Do.	98,114	153 184	...	31	98,083	153 163	6553 16-7-1913, 7032	6076 10-7-1913, 9077	
				30-7-1913, 9354	4-10-1913, 10680			14-10-1913, 880	1-12-1913, 2170	23-1-1914, 0-3-1914.			
Kolába	.....	Kolába	Do.	46,700	72 620	(a) 29 0	(b) 210	46,518	72 438	(a) 1781A 26-2-1914, (b) 429J 7-5-1914,	(b) 2883 30-3-1914, (b) 5106 3-6-1914.	
			Total, Northern Circle	511,254	798 534	28	217	511,035	798 315				
CENTRAL CIRCLE.													
South Násik	.....	Násik and Ahmednagar.	Protected	62,938	98 218	* 0 13†	...	62,938	98 218	* 7720 10-3-1913.		
Sátára	.....	Sátára	Do.	* 650	1 19	...	...	650	1 10	.....		
			Total, Central Circle	63,597	99 237	0 13†	...	63,597	99 237				
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.													
Kánara, N. D.	Supa	Kánara	Supa	6,349	10 0	...	...	6,349	10 0	.....		
	Yellapur		Yellapur	325			1	324		7157 11-3-1913,	7723 28-8-1913.		
Kánara, E. D.	Kirwatti	Do.	Kirwatti	...			...	.....		.....
	Bhartnalli		Bhartnalli	2,805	5 0	...	...	2,805	5 0	.....		
	Mundgod		Mundgod	...			...	.....		.....
	Katur		Katur	207			...	207		.....		
Kánara, S. D.	Sirsi	Do.	Sirsi	37,399	59 0	41 0	...	37,440	59 0	6239 5-7-1913,	1414 12-2-1914.		
	Siddapur		Siddapur	32,047	50 0	...	...	32,047	50 0	.....		
Kánara, W. D.	Kadra	Do.	Kadra	2,813	4 0	...	...	2,813		.....		
	Ankola		Ankola	3,303	5 0	...	...	3,303	0 0	.....		
Belgaum	Gokak	Belgaum	Gokak	6,777	11 0	...	* 6,582 † 183	12	.....	* 604 22-1-1914.		
			Total, Southern Circle	† 92,205	144 0	41 0	6,736	85,480	134 0				
SIND CIRCLE.													
Sukkur	.....	Upper Sind Frontier.	Dickenson	585	0 585	...	...	585	0 585	.....		
			Total, Sind Circle	585	0 585	...	...	585	0 585		
GRAND TOTAL...				667,641	1,043 76	60 13†	7,013	660,697	1,032 407				

* Mistake in figure given in previous year now rectified.

† Due to rectification of old figures, † Last year's mistake corrected.

FORM No. 7-B.—Area of Forest Proper, Reserved or Mixed Fuel and Fodder Reserves under the management of the Forest Department for 1913-1914.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			Acres.	Sq. m. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Sq. m. a.		
Panch Mahals ...	P a n c h Mahals.	Reserved ..	212,200	331 360	...	...	212,200	331 360	.....
Surat ...	Surat ...	Reserved and Protected ..	463,507	724 147	...	...	463,507	724 147	.....
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Reserved ..	214,141	334 381	...	...	214,141	334 381	.....
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Reserved and Protected.	238,895	373 175	...	...	238,895	373 175	.....
South Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	218,377	341 137	...	51	218,326	341 86	Vide Form Nos. 7 & 7A.	
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	Do. ...	269,931	421 491	(a)515	(b)481	269,965	421 525	Vide Form No. 7 and (a) 4146, dated 4th May 1914.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.			Total, Northern Circle.	1,617,051	2,526 411	515	532	1,617,034	2,526 394	(b) 3456, dated 15th April 1914.
East Khándesh...	East Khándesh.	.....	487,760	762 80	...	40	487,720	762 40	.....
West Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	.....	346,591	541 351	64	...	346,655	541 415	.....
North Khándesh.	Do. ...	.....	555,766	868 246	...	...	555,766	868 246	.....
South Násik ...	Násik and Ahmednagar.	.....	419,795	655 595	73	8	419,860	656 20	.....
North Násik ...	Násik, Ahmednagar and Sholápur.	.....	449,398	702 118	1,025	136	450,287	703 367	.....
Poona ...	Poona and Ahmednagar.	.....	267,370	417 490	82	{ *855 22 †24,414 27 ‡3,756 38 }	238,925	373 205	.....	*Disforested.
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	.....	330 111	515 511	48	...	330,159	515 559	.....	† Transferred to Revenue Department, vide Government Resolution No. 3913, dated 20th April 1911.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.			Total, Central Circle.	2,856,791	4,463 471	1,292	23,711	2,829,372	4,420 572	‡ Transferred to Revenue Department, vide Government Resolution No. 11563, dated 13th December 1911.
Kánara N. D. ...	Kánara ...	Reserved and Protected.	479,091	749	1	5	479,097	749	.....
Kánara E. D. ...	Do. ...	Do. .	417,756	653	41	11	417,786	653	.....
Kánara S. D. ...	Do. ...	Do.	624,849	976	144	18	624,975	977	.....
Kánara W. D. ...	Do. ...	Do.	558,280	872	270	8	558,547	873	.....
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Do.	400,438	626	6,570	6,793	400,215	625	.....
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	Reserved ...	143,396	224	433	82	143,747	225	.....
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	Do.	139,510	218	57	31	139,536	218	.....
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	Do.	12,051	19	1	...	12,052	19	.....
SIND CIRCLE.			Total, Southern Circle.	2,775,371	4,337	7,517	6,943	2,775,945	4,339	
Sukkur ...	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.	Forests ...	284,953	445 153	* 5,767	* 3,845	286,875	448 155	* Vide Form No. 7.	
Lásháhro ...	S u k k u r, Lá r k á n a and Náwábshah.	Do. ...	146,480	228 560	* 3,023	* 2,794	146,709	229 149	.....
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad, Karáchi and Nawábshah.	Do. ...	151,013	236 8	* 2,706	* 3,383	150,366	234 606	.....
Lyttelton ...	Hyderabad and Karáchi.	Do. ...	145,013	226 373	* 1,552	* 1,138	145,427	227 147	.....
GRAND TOTAL...			7,976,703	12,464 51	22,372	47,346	7,951,728	12,426 108		

FORM No. 7-C.—Area of Fodder Reserves and Pasture Lands under the management of the Revenue Department for 1913-1914.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1913.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1914.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			Acres.	Sq.m. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Sq.m. a.		
Surat	Surat	Reserved	8,092	12 412	...	...	8,092	12 412	.....
North Thána	Thána	Protected	93,403	146 53	...	5	93,488	146 48	Vide Form No. 7A.	
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	62,383	97 303	...	1	62,382	97 302	Do.	
South Thána	Do.	Do.	92,471	144 311	...	30	92,441	144 281	Do.	
Kolába	Kolába	Do.	65,069	101 429	(a)424	(b)399	65,094	101 454	(a)1791, (a)3456, 20-14 10-3-14, (b)2033 (b)4116, 30-3-14 14-6-14 (b)4200 & 5166 7-5-14 3-6-14.	
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Reserved	12,099	18 579	...	...	12,099	18 579	Vide Form No. 7.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
Total, Northern Circle			333,607	521 167	424	435	333,596	521 156		
East Khándesh	East Khándesh.	.....	23,344	36 304	...	...	23,344	36 304	.....
West Khándesh	West Khándesh.	.....	147,942	231 102	...	...	147,942	231 102	.....
South Násik	Násik and Ahmednagar.	.....	130,166	203 246	...	31	130,135	203 215	.....
North Násik	Násik, Ahmednagar and Sholápur.	.....	547,822	855 622	...	555	547,267	855 67	.....
Poona	Poona	.....	*188,520	294 360	28,172	145	216,547	336 227	.....	*Rectification of 2 acres.
Sátára	Sátára	.....	124,971	195 171	...	...	124,971	195 171	.....
Total, Central Circle			1,162,765	1,816 525	28,172	731	1,190,206	1,859 446		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Belgaum	Belgaum	.....	34,012	53 0	...	50	33,962	53 0	.....
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	.....	97,602	152 0	...	...	97,602	152 0	.....
Bijápur	Bijápur	.....	37,723	59 0	...	453	37,270	58 0	.....
Total, Southern Circle			169,337	264 0	...	503	168,834	263 0		
SIND CIRCLE.										
Jerruck	Karáchi	Malir	24	0 24	...	...	24	0 24	.....
GRAND TOTAL			1,665,733	2,602 76	28,596	1,669	1,692,660	2,643 626		

ABSTRACT OF FORMS NOS. 7, 7-A, 7-B and 7-C for 1913-14.

Division.	In charge of the Forest Department.					In charge of the Revenue Department.				Total Forest Area.	Remarks.
	Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		
	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodder reserves.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodder reserves.	Pasture reserves.		
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	
Panch Mahals ...	331 360	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	331 360	
Surat ...	399 134	.....	...	325 13	.....	...	12 412	...	...	736 559	
North Thána ...	334 381	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	146 48	480 429	
Central Thána ...	369 184	.....	...	3 681	.....	...	.....	...	97 302	470 477	
South Thána ...	332 204	.....	...	8 522	.....	...	.....	...	144 281	485 367	
Kolába ...	418 76	.....	3 449	...	.....	...	29 16	...	72 438	523 399	
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	18 579	...	18 579	
Total ...	2,185 59	.....	3 449	337 526	.....	...	41 428	18 579	460 429	3,047 550	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
East Khándesh ...	762 40	.....	...	...	.....	...	36 304	...	...	798 344	
West Khándesh ...	410 388	.....	131 27	...	.....	...	231 102	...	...	772 517	
North Khándesh ...	868 246	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	868 246	
South Násik ...	643 570	.....	0 630	11 100	.....	...	114 314	1 423	87 118	859 235	
North Násik ...	703 367	.....	...	...	.....	...	526 443	323 264	...	1,558 434	
Poona ...	373 205	.....	...	...	.....	...	338 227	...	...	711 432	
Sátára ...	514 540	.....	...	1 19	.....	...	189 516	5 295	...	711 90	
Total ...	4,276 436	.....	132 17	12 119	.....	...	1,436 626	335 342	87 118	6,280 378	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara, Northern ...	739 0	.....	...	...	10	...	.....	...	...	749 0	
Kánara, Southern ...	520 0	128	...	...	5	...	.....	...	...	653 0	
Kánara, Eastern ...	550 0	318	...	109 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	977 0	
Kánara, Western ...	704 0	159	...	...	10	...	.....	...	...	873 0	
Belgaum ...	625 0	.....	...	...	1 0	...	50 0	2 0	...	678 0	
Dhárwár ...	201 0	14	10 0	...	.....	...	152 0	...	...	377 0	
Bijápur ...	214 0	.....	4 0	...	.....	...	58 0	...	...	276 0	
Ratnágiri ...	14 0	.....	5 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	19 0	
Total ...	3,567 0	619	19 0	109 0	25	1 0	260 0	2 0	...	4,602 0	
SIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkur ...	447 210	.....	...	0 585	.....	...	.....	...	...	448 155	
Naushahro ...	229 149	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	229 149	
Hyderabad ...	234 606	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	234 606	
Jerruck ...	227 147	.....	...	...	.....	24 0	.....	...	...	227 171	
Total ...	1,138 472	.....	...	0 585	.....	24 0	.....	...	...	1,139 441	
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,082 327	619	154 466	359 590	25	25 0	1,738 414	356 281	547 547	15,070 89	

FORM No. 8.

FORM No. 8.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
			Number and date of Government order according final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>								
Panch Maháls ..	Panch Maháls ..	332	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	Surat ...	412	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Thána ...	335	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	369	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South Thána ...	Do. ...	332	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	450	5166A 3-6-1914 6922 25-7-13.	Borgaon Chinchavli	192 640 128 640	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	19	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,249	...	.....	320 640	...	...	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>								
Surat ...	Surat ...	325	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Thána ...	146	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	102	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	153	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	73	1781A 25-2-14.	Karmala	28 640	...	...	...
	Total ...	799	...	.....	28 640	...	...	...
	Total, Northern Circle ...	3,048	...	.....	348 640	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>								
East Khándesh ...	East Khándesh .	798	...	.....	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	West Khándesh .	773	2418 14-3-14	Deghawe Umbhorti	64 640	...	...	...
North Khándesh ...	North Khándesh.	868	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South Násik ...	South Násik ...	761	5842 24-6-13 832 27-1-14	Waranghushi Dindori	73 640	...	...	...
North Násik ...	North Násik ...	1,559	4311 9712 7-5-13 24-10-13 9078	Nandgaon Dahiwadi Lakhani	1385 640	...	...	...
Poona ...	Poona ...	712	4-10-13 6113 2-7-13 2419 19-3-13	Mulshi and Kadadhe.	82 640	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	710	4310 10925 7-5-13 2-12-13	Koregaon and Valva.	48 640	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,181	...	.....	12 640	...	...	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>								
South Násik ...	South Násik ...	98	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	99	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total, Central Circle ...	6,280	...	.....	2 12 640	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1913-1914.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Akshi	$\frac{18}{640}$	Alibág and Varsoli.	$\frac{25}{640}$	...	...
.....	
.....	$\frac{18}{640}$	.....	$\frac{25}{640}$	...	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	$\frac{18}{640}$	.....	$\frac{25}{640}$	...	...
.....	$2\frac{89}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$\frac{398}{640}$	.....	$\frac{30}{640}$	...	...
.....	$\frac{6}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$\frac{36}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$2\frac{110}{640}$	.....	$\frac{38}{640}$	...	...
.....	$\frac{302}{640}$	.....	$\frac{14}{640}$	...	...
.....	...	.....	$\frac{130}{640}$	...	...
.....	$3\frac{301}{640}$	.....	$\frac{221}{640}$	...	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	$3\frac{301}{640}$	.....	$\frac{221}{640}$	...	...

* Figure rectified.

FORM No. 8.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
			Number and date of Government order according final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara	738	...	.....	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Do. Eastern ...	Do.	647	4874 22-5-13 6780 22-7-13 F. S. O.'s. No 224 18-8-14	Bilki Somanalli Hiriyal	'01 '01 '04	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do.	868	8795 26-9-13 10222 12-11-13	Honáwar...	'16	...	...	...
Do. Western ...	Do.	863	5768 21-6-13 6053 6780 30-6-13 22-7-13 7453 8099 11-8-13 1-9-13 8145 2-9-13	Ankola Kárwár	'03 '40	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	668	4058 30-4-13 698 22-10-14	Khánápur Gokák	'009 10-25	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	877	7088 30-7-13 2203 7182 9-3-14 2-8-13 7685 9379 19-8-13 14-10-13	Kálghátgi... .. Dhárwár	'04 '64	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	Bijápur	277	68520 24-7-13	Bágalkot, ...	'09	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri	19	9356 14-10-13	Dápoli ...	'002	...	...	...
Total, Reserved Forest		4,457	...	.....	11-681	...	...	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara	10	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Eastern ...	Do.	5	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do.	109	1414 12-2-14	Sirsi	'06	...	...	...
Do. Western...	Do.	9	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	11	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, Protected Forest		144	...	.....	'06	...	...	...
Total, Southern Circle		4,601	...	.....	11-741	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1913-1914—continued.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	$\frac{9}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	4 acres and 35 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
	$\frac{5}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	9 acres 20 gunthas and 4 annas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
	$\frac{5}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	18 acres and 5 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
				Rs.	Rs.	2 acres and 28 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
	$3\frac{10}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	78 acres and 29 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
	$\frac{278}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	81 acres and 24 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
	$\frac{13}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	484 acres and 27 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
	$\frac{2}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	
	$3\frac{322}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	
				Rs.	Rs.	14 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	8 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
				Rs.	Rs.	6,581 acres and 2 gunthas have been disforested during the year.
				Rs.	Rs.	
	$3\frac{322}{640}$			Rs.	Rs.	

FORM No. 8.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.	Sq. m. 445	No. 6827 8-7-13	Bahale forest ... Samowah forest ... Sarhad forest ... Bindi Daseji forest. Keti Bagarji forest. Keti Abad forest ... Andalal forest ... Ding forest ... Panwhari forest ... Keti Shab forest ... Azizpur forest ... Khia Baidi forest . Shahpur Keti Shahu forest ... Wahidpur forest ...	Sq. m. a. 0 473 0 55 0 37 1 330 1 430 8 436 0 590 1 168 0 866 4 634 0 102 1 266 17 266 11 404	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Total ...	445	...	.....	51 77	...	...	...
Naushábro ..	Sukkur, Lárkána and Nawabshah.	229	No. 233 10-1-13	Madeji forest ...	0 251	...	...	...
	Total ...	229	...	.....	0 251	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad, Karáchi and Nawabshah.	236	No. 4197 8-5-13	Doh Rahn ...	0 171	...	...	...
	Total ...	236	...	.....	0 171	...	...	...
Jerruck	Hyderabad and Karáchi.	227	No. 10473 10-11-1913	Panwhar forest ...	8 329	...	...	...
	Total ...	227	...	.....	3 329	...	...	...
	Total, Sind Circle ...	1,137	...	.....	55 188	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,076	...	.....	69 355	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1913-1914—concluded.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Shikárpur Táluka ...	10 $\frac{576}{640}$	Ghotki Táluka ...	0 $\frac{135}{640}$	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
Ghotki Táluka ...	12 $\frac{329}{640}$	Rohri Táluka ...	0 $\frac{74}{640}$	...	...
Pano Akil Táluka ...	24 $\frac{354}{640}$	Pano Akil Táluka .	0 $\frac{25}{640}$	...	...
Rohri Táluka ...	1 $\frac{168}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
Garhi Yásin Táluka ...	0 $\frac{590}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
Sukkur Táluka ...	8 $\frac{120}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	53 $\frac{217}{640}$	.....	0 $\frac{234}{640}$	...	...
Garhi Yásin Táluka ..	0 $\frac{251}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
Labdária Táluka ...	2 $\frac{306}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	2 $\frac{557}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
Hála Táluka ...	0 $\frac{175}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
Hyderabád Táluka ...	0 $\frac{32}{640}$	Kotri Táluka ..	0 $\frac{18}{640}$	...	...
.....	0 $\frac{207}{640}$	.....	0 $\frac{18}{640}$	...	...
Sujáwal Táluka ...	3 $\frac{329}{640}$	Ghorabári Táluka .	0 $\frac{8}{640}$	...	...
.....	8 $\frac{329}{640}$	.....	0 $\frac{8}{640}$	...	...
... ..	60 $\frac{80}{640}$	.....	0 $\frac{255}{640}$	...	...
.....	70 $\frac{87}{640}$	.....	$\frac{409}{640}$	...	...

The area notified under section 4 in Hála Táluka was 174 acres 38 gunthas and that notified under section 19 was 171 acres 15 gunthas—vide Government Notification No. 4197 of 3rd May 1913. The difference of 3 acres 23 gunthas was omitted by the Forest Settlement Officer from the final notification, and allowed for a path.

FORM No. 9.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1913-1914.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.	
								On new work.	On repairs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.											
Panch Mahals ...	Miles.	Miles. 12	Miles. 947	Miles. 969	Miles.*	Miles. 101	Miles. 1,060	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 27 0 0	* Seven miles were shown by mistake in column 6 of last year's return which is now corrected.	
Burat ...	.....	895	.....	895	.....	103	998	.....	483 0 0	
North Thána ...	.....	968	.....	968	.....	19	987	.....	754 0 0	
Central Thána	875	875	114	989	545 0 0		Besides Rs. 91-8-0 were spent on clearing demarcation line.
South Thána ...	.....	898	.....	898	.....	59	957	.....	411 0 0	
Kolába ...	92	1,413	.....	1,505	401	72	1,978	1,546 0 0	534 0 0	
Total Northern Circle ...	92	5,001	947	6,040	401	468	6,909	1,546 0 0	2,754 0 0		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
East Khándesh ...	.....	2,148	.....	2,148	.....	107	2,255	.....	98 4 0	
West Khándesh ...	.....	769	.....	769	.....	67	836	.....	209 0 0	
North Khándesh ...	.....	309	.....	309	.....	52	361	.....	162 0 0	
South Násik ...	81	21	2,976	3,078	853	575	4,506	594 0 0	350 0 0		
North Násik ...	36	.....	1,724	1,759	1	116	1,876	315 0 0	283 0 0	
Poona ...	8	9	2,654	2,671	3	246	2,920	91 0 0	313 0 0		
Sátára ...	.....	4	4,250	4,254	.....	80	4,334	.....	439 0 0	
Total Central Circle ...	124	3,280	11,604	14,988	857	1,243	17,088	1,000 0 0	1,824 0 0		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara, Northern ...	.....	.....	1,433	1,433	29	92	1,554	.....	.....	Rs. 2 incurred for repairing boundary stones are excluded from this return.
Do. Eastern ...	.....	26	1,552	1,578	8	48	1,629	.....	.....
Do. Southern ...	206	.....	4,599	4,805	.....	112	4,917	487 0 0	.....	Rs. 120 Pay of Surveyor ... Travelling Allowance of Surveyor ... 40 Marking of 132' strips round Betta lands ... 144 Marking of coupes excluded from this statement ... 116 ----- 420 Rs. 303 on account of pay and travelling allowance of Surveyors has not been included in this return.

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

FORM No. 9.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1913-1914—concluded.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—concluded.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kánara, Western ...	.....	....	1,715	1,715	.....	183	1,897	.....	.....	Rs. 115 incurred on account of pay and travelling allowance of Surveyors and price of colours has not been included in this return.
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	1,758	1,758	181	140	2,029	.....	.....	The expenditure of Rs. 600 incurred on account of clearing outer-boundaries between Reserved Forests and Native States and reserving boundary marks, round Kumri numbers has not been included in this account.
Dhárwár ...	10	573	68	650	45	4	699	30 0 0	28 0 0	
Bijápúr ...	.....	272	648	920	5	25	950	.....	24 0 0	
Batnágiri ...	.....	.....	140	140	.....	70	210	.....	.....
Total, Southern Circle ...	216	870	11,913	12,999	213	673	18,886	517 0 0	49 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.			
Sukkur ...	8 1,980	926 1,298	.....	934 3,276	.....	165 4,801	1,120 2,797	.....	.....
Nansháro ...	7 3,960	508 2,265	.....	511 945	1 2,640	81 1,876	504 181	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	2 3,960	344 3,764	.....	347 2,444	.....	184 4,639	532 2,003	.....	.....
Jerruck ...	0 2,640	298 472	.....	298 3,112	.....	169 3,408	486 1,240	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	19 1,980	2,070 2,517	.....	2,089 4,407	1 2,640	641 4,364	2,733 941	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	451 1,980	11,201 2,517	24,464	26,116 4,407	1,472 2,640	3,025 4,364	40,615 941	3,063 0 0	4,02 0 0	

FORM No. 10.—Statement of Forest Areas Surveyed and

AREAS SURVEYED AND UNDER SURVEY																
Division.	SPECIAL SURVEYS—MAPS ON 4" SCALE OR OVER, BY SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF FOREST SURVEY BRANCH.								ORDINARY, INCLUDED IN DISTRICT SURVEYS.							
	With Interior Details.				Boundary Surveys.				With Interior Details.				Boundary Surveys.			
	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		Total cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total Cost.	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total Cost.
	Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Pre-vious.	Of the year.					Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Pre-vious.	Of the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
Panch Mahals
Surat
North Thána
Central Thána
South Thána
Kolaba
Ahmedabad
Total, Northern Circle
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>																
East Khándesh	229	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	487	...	.....	...	...	...
West Khándesh	676	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	I	...	.....	96	...	...
North Khándesh	645	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
South Násik	2,011	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
North Násik
Poona	525	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Sátára	530	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total	4,616	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	498	...	.....	96	...	...
<i>Protected Forests.</i>																
South Násik	87	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
North Násik
Sátára	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total	88	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle	4,704	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	498	...	.....	96	...	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Kánara Northern
" Eastern
" Southern
" Western
Belgaum
Dhárwár
Bijápur
Ratnágiri
Total, Southern Circle
SIND CIRCLE.																
Jerruck
Sukkur
Naushábro
Hyderabad
Total, Sind Circle
GRAND TOTAL	4,704	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	498	...	.....	96	...	...

under Survey during the year 1913-1914.

DURING THE YEAR.										COST.			Remarks.	
CHAIN AND COMPASS OR OTHER SURVEYS BY LOCAL OFFICERS.										Total Forest area at end of the year, as per Forms Nos 7 & 7A.	Previous.	Of the year.		Entire cost of all Surveys to end of the year.
With Interior Details.					Boundary Surveys.									
4-inch or over.		Under 4 inch.		Total Cost.	Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Total Cost.	Areas remain- ing to be taken under Survey.						
Pre-vious.	Of the year.	Pre-vious.	Of the year.											
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	332	.....	.....	Not known		
...	737	.....	.....	Do.		
...	431	.....	.....	Do.		
...	471	.....	.....	Do.		
...	435	.....	.....	Do.		
...	523	.....	.....	Do.		
...	19	.....	.....	Do.		
...	3,048	.....	.....	.....
...	73	709	24,084 0 0	.....	24,084 0 0		
...	773	63,694 0 0	.....	63,694 0 0		
...	223	868	1,371 0 0	.....	1,371 0 0		
...	308	781 1,558	2,40,589 0 0	.....	2,40,589 0 0		
...	187	712	1,11,200 0 0	.....	1,11,200 0 0		
...	179	710	62,500 0 0	.....	62,500 0 0		
...	970	6,181	5,03,597 0 0 7,085 0 0	.....	5,03,597 0 0 7,085 0 0		
...	5,10,683 0 0	.....	5,10,682 0 0		
...	11	93	.....	.....	.....
...	1	.....	.....	.....
...	11	99	.....	.....	.....
...	931	6,280	5,10,632 0 0	.....	5,10,632 0 0		
...	3,79,404 0 0	.....	3,79,404 0 0		
...	678	57,104 0 0	.....	57,104 0 0		
...	377	23,005 0 0	.....	23,005 0 0		
...	276	276	.....	.....	.....
...	19	531 0 0	.....	531 0 0		
...	276	4,602	4,63,184 0 0	.....	4,63,184 0 0		
...	652	...	...	9,095	...	203	2,502	...	228	.....	11,997 0 0	11,997 0 0	
...	443	.....	.....	.....
...	220	.....	.....	.....
...	235	.....	.....	.....
...	652	...	...	9,095	...	208	2,902	...	1,140	.....	11,997 0 0	11,997 0 0	
...	652	...	...	9,095	...	208	2,902	1,257	15,070	9,73,603 0 0	11,997 0 0	9,85,603 0 0	

* Represents cost of arrear mapping and cannot conveniently be distributed among the several Divisions.

FORM No. 11.—Progress made in Working Plans, 1913-1914.

Division.	AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.		AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS ARE BEING COMPILED.		Areas for which Working Plans have still to be taken in hand.	Areas for which Working Plans are not at present required ^(a)	Total Forest area as in Forms Nos. 7 & 7A.	Entire cost per square mile of Working Plans completed.	Remarks.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN CIRCLE									
Panch Mahals	Sq. m. 332	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. ...	Sq. m. 332	Rs. a. p. Not available.	
Surat	68	...	159	230	207	...	724	69 0 0	
North Thána	335	...	...	...	...	...	335	Not available.	
Central Thána	369	...	...	...	...	4	373	Do.	
South Thána	331	...	...	...	1	9	341	Do.	
Kolába	415	...	...	...	...	6	421	83 0 0	
Total, Northern Circle...	1,850	...	159	230	268	19	2,526*	152 0 0	* This is exclusive of the area in charge of the Revenue Department.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
East Khándesh	699	...	60	...	...	3	762	...	
West Khándesh... ..	73	...	96	...	162	211	542	...	
North Khándesh	564	...	...	...	...	304	868	...	
North Násik	484	...	...	...	...	172	656	...	
South Násik	467	...	...	...	...	236	703	...	
Poona	189	...	...	52	...	132	373	...	
Sátára	64	...	...	...	100	352	516	...	
Total, Central Circle.	2,540	...	156	52	262	1,410	4,420†	...	† This is exclusive of the area in charge of the Revenue Department.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
Kánara, Northern	431	...	9	...	...	309	749	372 0 0	
Kánara, Eastern	363	...	49	...	63	178	653	227 0 0	
Kánara, Southern	40	13	121	...	98	705	977	164 0 0	
Kánara, Western	264	...	...	13	505	91	873	194 0 0	
Belgaun	182	...	149	302	...	45	678	96 0 0	
Dhárwár	47	3‡	121	...	...	206	377	39 0 0	
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	276	...	276	...	‡ Added as per Government Resolution No. 11597, dated 23rd December 1913.
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	
Total, Southern Circle...	1,327	16	449	315	961	1,534	4,602	...	
SIND CIRCLE.									
Sukkur	Sq. m. ac. 420 468	...	...	...	Sq. m. ac. { \$1 265 } { 70 585 }	Sq. m. ac. 25 117||	Sq. m. ac. 448 155	Rs. a. p. 22 5 6	§ Now reservation notified under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act.
Naushábro	202 176	...	...	...	\$1 378	25 235||	229 149	18 11 9	¶ Area of protected forests.
Hyderabad	225 142	...	...	...	\$7 407	2 57||	234 606	37 13 0	|| Newly acquired kachas which though handed over to the Forest Department, have not been notified yet as Reserved Forests.
Jerruck	183 214	...	...	...	\$30 635	12 602||	227 171	27 15 1	
Total, Sind Circle	1,031 360	...	...	...	42 350	65 371	1,139 441	...	
GRAND TOTAL	6,743 360	16	764	597	1,533 850	3,028 371	12,637 441**	...	** This is exclusive of the area in charge of the Revenue Department in the Northern and Central Circles.

(a) Areas entered in column 7 should not be entered in column 6.

FORM No. 12.

NEW WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.							
Division.	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended on New Works.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
Panch Mahals ...	Bungalow for the Divisional Forest Office.	Rs. 4,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 10,838 0 0
	Houses for Subordinates...	5,375	.....	.....	.....	464 0 0	
Surat ...	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	254	Cart roads ...	18	7,841 0 0	1,350 0 0	12,755 0 0
	Police lines at Ahwa ...	1,570					
	Hall shed at Sakhal Patal ...	592					
	Temporary sheds for men on saw mill ...	876					
	Sweeper's room ...	272					
North Thána ...	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	3,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,985 0 0
Central Thána ...	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	2,625	Cart tracks ...	1½	2,664 0 0	1,299 0 0	6,678 0 0
	1 cattle pound ...	71					
	Temporary pound ...	19					
South Thána ...	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	6,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,207 0 0
Godābra ...	Do, do.	3,411	Cart tracks ...	1	576 0 0	.....	3,987 0 0
	Total, Northern Circle ...	30,256		20½	11,081 0 0	3,113 0 0	44,450 0 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
East Khándesh ...	Forest Depôt Dhanora in Chopda Range.	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Forest Guards' quarters in the following Range:—						
	Yáwal ...	1,750					
	Ráver ...	1,050					
	Well in the compound of the Yáwal Depôt ...	Rs. 60	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	.....
	Total ...	4,230				80 0 0	4,310 0 0
West Khándesh ...	Construction of a Depôt at Dhulia ...	1,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Part construction of a Depôt at Dang Shirvada.	569					
	Part construction of a Depôt at Lakadkote.	400					
	Construction of a Forest Guards' post at Nanchal.	600					
	Part construction of a Forest Guards' post at Kholvihir.	700					
	Part construction of a Forest Guards' post at Khoksa.	150					
	Total ...	4,017					4,017 0 0

and Buildings during 1913-1914.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.							Remarks.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended for Repairs.	
Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Annual repairs to the Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow and Divisional Forest Office and houses for Forest Subordinates.	671	.....	...	.....	16 0 0	687 0 0	
Repairs to houses and posts ...	1,862	Cart roads ...	177	1,728 0 0	548 0 0	4,138 0 0	
Do. do.	628	Cart tracks ...	...	571 0 0	200 0 0	1,394 0 0	
Do. do.	287	Cart roads ...	3	655 0 0	2 0 0	914 0 0	
Do. do.	136	Cart roads ...	...	98 0 0	1 0 0	230 0 0	
Do. do.	172	Cart roads ...	...	102 0 0	.....	274 0 0	
	3,751		180	3,149 0 0	762 0 0	7,662 0 0	
Repairs to bungalows at Deozari and Vaizapur in Chopda Range.	79	Chopda Range—					
Repairs to Depôts in the following ranges :—		Ganya Manya	3	78 0 0	.....	.....
		Landgya Ghat:					
		Nizardeo and	6	54 0 0	.....	.....
		Gandya De-					
		vara,					
		Deozari	3	38 0 0	.....	.....
		Mogarmal.					
		Malapur Dag-	8	129 0 0	.....	.....
		dya Ghat.					
Repairs to Forest Guards' quarters in the following Ranges :—		Yawal Range—					
		Nirgudya Char-	3	25 0 0	.....	.....
		mali.					
		Asrabari Char-	6	25 0 0	.....	.....
		mali.					
		Mogarmal Shut-	6	50 0 0	.....	.....
		tle worth's					
		Ghat.					
		Satyabari t:	5	25 0 0	.....	.....
		Dhamoda.					
		Shuttleworth's	6	50 0 0	.....	.....
		Ghat Langdy-					
		amba.					
		Langda amba	6	150 0 0	.....	.....
		Karkhana					
		Ghat.					
		Moharala pillar	3	40 0 0	.....	.....
		Line.					
		Karkha Chin-	6	180 0 0	.....	.....
		chakhora.					
	623		61	844 0 0	.....	1,467 0 0	
Repairs to a Depôt at Nandurbār.	20	Repairs to Cha-	2	1,871 0 0	.....	.....
Do. at Chinchpada.	25	ranmal-Borzal					
Do. Range Forest Office	69	road.					
at Nawapur and Lakadkote							
Depôt.							
Forest Guards' post at Dhaner ...	9	Repairs to Cha-	1	658 0 0	.....	.....
Do. Hatti ...	7	ranmal-Kalam-					
Do. Umarpatta.	305	bari road.					
Do. Charanmal.	110						
Forest Guards' huts at As:te ...	1	Repairs to road	...	130 0 0	.....	.....
Do. Thanapada	5	to a bungalow at					
Do. Vehargaon	10	Laling.					
	561		3	2,659 0 0	.....	3,200 0 0	

NEW WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.							
Division.	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended on New Works.
	Description of Building	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL CIRCLE—cont.		Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North Khandesh.	Forest Guards' quarters in the following Ranges:—		Shirpur East Range—				
	Akrani	22	Hisala Bhoitiroad.	3	1,245	.....	.....
	Shahada	162	Shirpur West Range—				
	Shirpur West	1,928	Wasardi-Bhurki road.	3½	1,725	.....	.....
	Taloda	2,143					
	Forest Depôts in the following Ranges:—						
	Shahada	1,118					
	Shirpur East	1,170					
	Taloda	2,236					
	Forest buildings in the following Ranges:—						
Akrani (stable at Dhadgaon) ...	250						
Shahada (Malgaon chawdi) ..	33						
Taloda (Range Forest Office quarters)	1,574						
	Total ...	10,036		6½	2,970	.....	13,606
South Nasik ...	Forest Guards' quarters at—		Mhaiswal Deola ...	6	686	.....	.....
	Nanashi	1,570	Menduri Sharan-khel.	½	338	.....	.....
	Rasegaon	1,207	Chinchohol ...	½	1,024	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,777		7	2,048	.....	4,825
North Nasik ..	Forest Guard's posts in Kalwan Range.	1,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,755					1,755
Pocna	Forest Guards' posts in the following Ranges:—		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Junnar	877					
	Mawal	1,800					
	Ambeagaon	250					
	Total ...	2,927		...	.....	.....	2,927
Satara	Forest Guards' posts in the following Ranges:—		Constructions of the following roads:—				
	Satara (Parali and Bharatgaon) ...	1,700	Vang Valley road.	2	1,243	.....	.....
	Patan range	1,027	Koina Valley road.	1	762	.....	.....
	Deepening of wells in the Karad, Mahableshwar and Shirala.	242					
	Total ...	2,969		3	2,005	.....	4,974
	Total, Central Circle ...	29,311		16½	7,023	80	36,414

and Buildings during 1913-1914—continued.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.							Remarks.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths			Other Works.	Total Expended for Repairs.	
Description of Building.	Expenditure Incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length repaired.	Expenditure Incurred.	Expenditure Incurred.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.		Milcs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Repairs to Forest Guards' huts in the following Ranges:—							
Taloda	8	Repairs to foot-	77	1,160	...	.....
Akrani	10	paths in the			...	.....
Shirpur West	28	Akrani Range.			.....	.....
Repairs to Forest Depôts in the following Ranges:—		Repairs to foot-	4	96	.....	.....
Shabada	12	paths in Sha-			.....	.....
Shirpur East	123	hada.	6	99	.....	.....
Do, West	15	Repairs to foot-			.....	.....
Repairs to Forest Guards' quarters in the following Ranges:—		paths in Kothar-			.....	.....
Shirpur West	182	Chanseli in			.....	.....
Taloda	16	Taloda Range.			.....	.....
Repairs to Toranmal bungalow ...	38				.....	.....
	432		87	1,355	.....	1,787	
Vitta bungalow	172	Hatti Beldada ..	½	5	.....	.....
Quarters at Dhamanwan	3	Kha-shet, Bha-	½	38	.....	.....
Sa'pur	35	wada and Bha-			.....	.....
North Point Range Forest Office's quarters.	3	wada Pangul-			.....	.....
Five Guards' huts in Akola and North Point.	212	ghar.	½	6	.....	.....
	425	Ozar Khadbkahal	½	8	.....	.....
		Ambapani To-			.....	.....
		ranmal.			.....	.....
			2	57	.....	482	
Forest Guards' huts at Pimple in Kalwan Range.	23	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	23		...	.....	.....	28	
Repairs to Guards' posts at Rajur, Ghatgta, Kusurwahagaon and Bhambardu, etc.	66	Bhira shankar	...	20	...	.....
Grass tatties and white washing to Bhimashankar, Ambavne and Hivre Bungalows.	74	Bungalow road.			...	.....
Filling the following bunga'ows—Bhimashankar, Hivre and Ambavne.	762	Bhorgiri Lonawla path.	9	886	.....	.....
	902	Lonawla Bhima-	10	831	.....	.....
		shankar road.			.....	.....
		Wandra Khind	9	566	.....	.....
		Kusur road.			.....	.....
			28	1,803	.....	2,705	
Forest Guards' posts and Hirda Depôts as under:—		Repairs to the following roads:					
Javli	53	Van g Valley	16	1,381	.....	.....
Karad	43	road.			.....	.....
Mahableshwar	50	Koina Valley	14	3,451	.....	.....
Patan	40	road.			.....	.....
Satara	25	Repairs to the			.....	.....
Shirala	20	inspection			.....	.....
Wai	8	paths and up-			.....	.....
		keep in the			.....	.....
		following Ran-			.....	.....
		ges:—			.....	.....
		Javli ...	85	92	.....	.....
		Karad ...	4	20	.....	.....
		Mahableshwar.	40	119	.....	.....
		Patan ...	10	20	.....	.....
		Satara ...	17	59	.....	.....
		Shirala ...	27	45	.....	.....
		Repairs to the	...	.....	240	.....
		camping ground.			.....	.....
	211		163	5,187	240	5,661	
	3,200		344	11,905	240	15,345	

NEW WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.							
Division.	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended on New Works.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.		Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kánara, Northern...	Rest-houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment .	166 58	Cart roads ... Railway line ...	11 16	4,378 115	353.....	..........
	Total ...	224		27	4,433	353	5,010
Kánara, Eastern ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment .	831	Cart roads ... Cycle paths ...	15 17	1,833 105	967.....	..........
	Total ...	831		32	1,938	967	3,736
Kánara, Southern...	Rest-houses	966	Cart roads ..	2	888	.....	.....
	Total ...	966		2	888	.....	1,854
Kánara, Western...	Rest-houses. Head-quarter Houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment .	3,006 2,332 1,994	Cart roads ...	6	1,901	495	... ..
	Total ...	7,332		6	1,901	495	9,723
Belgaum	Rest-houses Head-quarter Houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment .	3,689 4,106 6,001	Bridges on cart roads.	..... .....	4,257	940.....	..........
	Total ..	13,796		.....	4,257	940	18,993
Dharwár ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
	Total ...	.....		.....	.....	30	30
Bijápur ... ..	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
áná giri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Southern Circle ...	23,149		67	13,417	2,785	19,351

and Buildings during 1913-1914—continued.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.							Remarks.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended for Repairs.	
Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rest-houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	Rs. 61 634	Cart roads ...	Miles. 69	Rs. 4,911	Rs. 534	.....	Rs. 5,000 contributed for repairs of Local Board roads have been excluded.
	695		69	4,911	534	6,140	
Head-quarter houses and houses for Subordinate Establishment.	826	Cart roads ..	35	6,671	21	.....
	826		35	6,671	21	7,518	
Head-quarter houses and houses for Subordinate Establishment.	377	Cart roads ...	4	129	101	.....
	377		4	129	101	607	
Rest-houses House for Subordinate Establishment.	53 871	Cart roads ... Light Railway ...	... ...	3,246 18	4 .....	..... .....	Rs. 347 on account of pay of temporary Establishment has been excluded.
	924		...	3,264	4	4,192	
Rest-houses Head-quarter houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	158 452 504	Cart roads ...	76	8,971	72	.....	Rs. 701 incurred on account of tools has been excluded.
	1,114		76	8,971	72	10,157	
Rest-house Head-quarter houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	78 25 393	Cart roads ...	11	2,307	63	.....	Rs. 26 incurred on account of purchase, repairs and conveyance of tools has been excluded.
	496		11	2,307	63	2,806	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	13	.....	...	.....	.....	18	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	10	.....	...	.....	.....	10	
	4,465		195	26,253	795	31,503	

NEW WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.							
Division.	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended on New Works.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND CIRCLE.		Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	Paving floor of office and record rooms and Verandah with Paka bricks of the Range Forest Officer Ghotki at Ghotki.	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other petty works	27					
	Total ...	474		.....	.....	.....	474
Nauahāro ..	Single house for a Beat Guard ...	182	.....	.....	.....	1,360	2,341
	Additions to the rest-houses for Forest Subordinates.	799					
	Total ...	981		.....	.....	1,360	2,341
Hyderabad ...	Range Forest Officers' quarters at Khanote.	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Additions to the rest-houses for Forest Subordinates.	419					
	Total ...	1,418		.....	.....	.....	1,418
Jerruck ...	Verandah and compound fence to the Range Forest Office at Taita.	611	.....	.....	.....	1,390	.....
	Range Forest Office quarters at Bano ...	4,520					
	Rest-houses for Forest Subordinates ...	885					
	Total ...	6,016		.....	.....	1,390	7,406
	Total, Sind Circle ...	8,889		.....	.....	2,750	11,639
	Grand Total ...	91,605		104	81,521	8,728	1,81,854

and Buildings during 1913-1914—concluded.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.							Remarks.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total Expended for Repairs.	
Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Road or Path.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Inspection bungalow and houses for Subordinate Establishments.	2,776	.....	...	.....	583	.....
	2,776		...	.....	583	3,859	
Houses for Subordinate Establishments.	1,294	.....	...	.....	908	...	
	1,294		...	.....	908	2,202	
Inspection bungalows and houses for Subordinate Establishments.	776	.....	...	.....	669	.....
	776		...	.....	669	1,445	
Houses for Subordinate Establishments.	494	.....	...	.....	2,482	.....
	494		...	.....	2,482	2,976	
	5,340		...	.....	4,642	9,982	
	16,746		812	41,307	6,439	64,492	

FORM No. 13.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1913-1914.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1912-1913.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases withdrawn.	
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood & minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.				
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
Panch Mahals ...	{(A)* ...	6	13	2	4	...	19	25	21	39	1	1	22	40	3	...
	{(B)* ...	61	6	490	226	37	759	820	752	1,356	...	...	752	1,356	68	...
	{(C) ...	...	129	196	...	...	325	325	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...
	Total ...	67	148	688	230	37	1,108	1,170	773	1,395	1	1	1,099	1,396	71	...
Surat ...	{(A) ...	6	25	6	...	1	32	38	35	39	...	...	35	39	3	...
	{(B) ...	18	9	74	28	20	131	149	146	249	...	...	146	249	3	...
	{(C) ...	...	4	3	3	1	16	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	38	88	31	22	179	203	181	288	...	...	197	288	6	...
North Thana ...	{(A) ...	...	3	7	...	2	12	12	10	30	...	...	10	30	2	...
	{(B) ...	37	2	153	184	40	379	416	385	819	...	...	385	819	31	...
	{(C) ...	...	47	136	...	4	187	187	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...
	Total ...	37	52	296	184	46	578	615	395	849	...	...	582	849	33	...
Central Thana ...	{(A) ...	5	14	4	2	1	21	26	18	23	1	1	19	24	7	...
	{(B) ...	...	1	281	251	19	552	552	552	1,189	...	...	552	1,189	...	...
	{(C) ...	...	68	177	2	...	242	242	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	78	462	255	20	815	820	570	1,212	1	1	813	1,213	7	...
South Thana ...	{(A)* ...	10	1	10	12	...	23	38	24	84	8	22	32	106	1	...
	{(B) ...	31	14	209	244	27	494	525	502	1,128	...	...	502	1,128	23	...
	{(C) ...	...	64	182	...	...	246	246	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...
	Total ...	41	79	401	256	27	763	804	526	1,212	8	22	780	1,234	24	...
Kolaba ...	{(A) ...	71	9	173	2	18	202	273	181	393	12	22	198	415	80	...
	{(B) ...	86	20	543	205	174	942	1,028	865	1,521	...	...	865	1,521	163	...
	{(C) ...	...	43	299	2	3	347	347	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...
	Total ...	157	72	1,015	209	195	1,491	1,648	1,046	1,914	12	22	1,405	1,936	243	...
Total, Northern Circle ...	{(A) ...	98*	65	202	20	22	309	407	289	608	22	46	311	654	96	...
	{(B) ...	233	52	1,750	1,138	317	3,257	3,490	3,202	6,262	...	...	3,202	6,262	288	...
	{(C) ...	...	350	998	7	8	1,363	1,363	...	...	...	...	1,363	...	...	...
	Total ...	331	467	2,950	1,165	347	4,929	5,260	3,491	6,870	22	46	4,876	6,916	384	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
East Khandedsh ...	{(A) ...	17	6	37	19	10	72	89	78	300	6	18	84	318	5	...
	{(B) ...	...	1	244	242	96	533	533	533	1,741	...	...	533	1,741	...	...
	{(C) ...	...	90	77	1	...	168	168	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	97	358	262	106	833	840	661	2,041	6	18	835	2,059	5	...
West Khandedsh...	{(A) ...	1	15	2	1	1	19	20	18	37	...	...	18	37	2	...
	{(B) ...	...	5	265	422	61	753	753	753	1,751	...	...	753	1,751	...	...
	{(C) ...	...	81	100	7	1	189	189	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	101	367	430	63	961	962	771	1,788	...	...	960	1,788	2	...
North Khandedsh .	{(A) ...	3	7	17	3	6	33	36	24	68	5	11	29	79	7	...
	{(B) ...	...	26	209	99	96	430	430	430	971	...	...	430	971	...	...
	{(C) ...	...	36	57	...	...	93	93	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	69	288	102	102	556	559	454	1,039	5	11	552	1,050	7	...
North Nasik ...	{(A) ...	10	3	16	27	7	53	63	50	152	2	2	52	154	11	...
	{(B) ...	...	...	609	606	39	1,254	1,254	1,254	3,285	...	...	1,254	3,285	...	...
	{(C) ...	...	10	134	2	2	148	148	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	13	759	635	48	1,455	1,465	1,304	3,437	2	2	1,454	3,439	11	...

(A) Cases taken into Court.
 (B) Cases compounded.
 (C) Cases undetected.

* Out of 100 cases pending at close of last year 1 case was subsequently compounded and one withdrawn.

Form No. 13.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1913-1914—continued.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1912-1913.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.						Total cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases withdrawn.
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.					
							Cases.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—continued.																
South Násik	{ (A) ...	13	3	27	10	2	42	55	42	140	7	16	49	156	0	...
	{ (B) ...	...	14	590	406	61	1,071	1,071	1,071	2,672	...	...	1,071	2,072	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	84	102	...	2	188	188	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	101	719	416	65	1,801	1,814	1,113	2,812	7	16	1,808	2,828	0	...
Poona	{ (A) ...	5	4	10	21	2	87	42	41	87	1	7	42	94	...	...
	{ (B) ...	...	25	848	644	29	1,546	1,546	1,546	3,236	...	...	1,546	3,236	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	100	184	2	2	288	288	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	129	1,042	667	33	1,871	1,876	1,587	3,323	1	7	1,876	3,330	...	...
Sítára	{ (A) ...	18	13	56	109	11	189	207	194	483	1	2	105	485	12	...
	{ (B) ...	...	22	436	480	110	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,707	...	...	1,048	1,707	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	37	73	1	8	114	114	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
	Total ...	18	72	565	590	124	1,851	1,869	1,242	2,190	1	2	1,857	2,192	12	...
	{ (A) ...	67	51	165	190	39	445	512	447	1,267	22	56	469	1,323	48	...
	{ (B) ...	...	93	3,201	2,899	492	6,685	6,685	6,685	15,363	...	...	6,685	15,363	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	438	727	13	10	1,188	1,188	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	...	...
	Total, Central Circle ...	67	582	4,093	3,102	541	8,313	8,385	7,132	16,630	23	56	8,342	16,686	48	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Kánara, Northern	{ (A) ...	6	3	6	2	1	12	18	8	21	2	7	10	28	8	...
	{ (B) ...	46	9	88	181	19	297	343	255	592	...	...	255	592	88	...
	{ (C) ...	16	87	88	1	1	127	143	...	...	...	...	140	...	8	...
	Total ...	68	99	182	184	21	436	504	263	553	2	7	405	560	99	...
Kánara, Eastern.	{ (A) ...	8	6	3	...	2	11	19	17	46	1	4	18	50	1	...
	{ (B) ...	38	16	141	42	45	244	282	269	437	...	...	269	437	13	1
	{ (C) ...	8	156	43	1	8	208	216	...	...	...	...	211	...	5	...
	Total ...	54	178	187	43	55	463	517	285	483	1	4	497	487	14	6
Kánara, Southern.	{ (A) ...	90	4	81	1	4	90	180	80	192	25	44	105	236	75	...
	{ (B) ...	423	20	1,562	52	191	1,625	2,048	1,626	3,025	...	...	1,626	3,025	422	...
	{ (C) ...	4	154	137	...	...	291	295	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	...
	Total ...	517	178	1,580	53	195	2,006	2,523	1,706	3,217	25	44	2,026	3,261	497	...
Kánara, Western.	{ (A) ...	13	4	14	...	1	19	32	10	19	8	17	18	86	13	1
	{ (B) ...	5	24	410	38	28	495	500	500	1,222	...	...	500	1,222	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	70	32	...	1	103	103	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...
	Total ...	18	98	456	38	30	617	635	510	1,241	8	17	621	1,258	13	1
Belgaum	{ (A) ...	14	8	7	6	1	22	36	15	101	4	14	19	115	17	...
	{ (B) ...	236	36	460	659	18	1,173	1,409	1,122	2,198	...	...	1,122	2,198	287	...
	{ (C) ...	9	129	146	6	...	281	290	...	...	...	...	250	...	10	...
	Total ...	259	173	613	671	19	1,476	1,735	1,137	2,299	4	14	1,421	2,313	314	...
Dhárwár	{ (A) ...	6	4	13	1	1	19	25	13	33	2	2	15	35	10	...
	{ (B) ...	38	9	151	51	48	259	297	248	737	...	...	248	737	49	...
	{ (C) ...	...	114	65	...	...	179	179	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...
	Total ...	44	127	229	52	49	457	501	261	770	2	2	442	772	59	...

FORM No. 13.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1913-1914—concluded.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1912-1913.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases withdrawn
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SOUTHERN CIRCLE <i>—(continued.)</i>															
Bijapur	{ (A) ... 11 (B) ... 35 (C) ...	...	35 193 45	41 193 5	...	78 413 60	87 448 60	75 475 ...	258 1,469 ...	7 ...	39 ...	82 415 60	297 1,469 ...	5 33...	...
Total	46	9	273	239	28	549	595	490	1,727	7	39	557	1,766	38	...
Ratnagiri	{ (A) ... (B) ... 22 (C) ...	...	1 31 5	...	1	2 31 5	2 53 5	2 31 ...	3 31 ...	...	...	2 31 5	3 31 ...	...	22 ...
Total	22	...	37	...	1	38	60	33	34	...	...	38	34	22	...
Total	{ (A) ... 148 (B) ... 343 (C) ... 37	29 114 719	160 2,836 511	51 1,211 18	11 376 11	251 4,537 1,254	399 5,380 1,291	220 4,465 ...	673 9,651 ...	49 ...	127 ...	269 4,465 1,273	800 9,651 ...	129 914 13	1 1 5
Total, Southern Circle	1,028	862	3,507	1,275	398	6,042	7,070	4,685	10,324	49	127	6,007	10,451	1,056	7
SIND CIRCLE.															
Sukkur	{ (A) ... 32 (B) ... (C) ...	1 2 40	55 418 258	16 1,197 ...	1 3 ...	73 1,620 298	105 1,620 298	77 1,620 ...	139 1,752 ...	16 ...	38 ...	93 1,620 298	177 1,752 ...	12...	...
Total	32	43	731	1,213	4	1,991	2,023	1,637	1,891	16	38	2,011	1,929	12	...
Naushahro	{ (A) ... 7 (B) ... (C) ...	...	1 101 9	...	4 1 ...	5 307 36	12 307 36	7 307 ...	10 307 ...	1 ...	3 ...	8 307 36	13 307 ...	4...	...
Total	7	27	111	205	5	348	355	314	317	1	3	351	320	4	...
Hyderabad	{ (A) ... 5 (B) ... (C) ...	...	8 84 2	...	3 86 4	11 1,270 44	16 1,270 44	12 1,270 ...	32 1,272 ...	2 ...	10 ...	14 1,270 44	42 1,272 ...	2...	...
Total	5	38	94	1,150	43	1,325	1,330	1,282	1,304	2	10	1,328	1,314	2	...
Jerruck	{ (A) ... *6 (B) ... *7 (C) ...	3 ...	10 89 4	2 120 ...	...	15 161 99	21 168 99	12 166 ...	23 170 ...	...	9 ...	12 166 99	32 170 ...	9 2...	...
Total	13	98	53	122	2	275	288	178	198	...	9	277	202	11	...
Total	{ (A) ... 50 (B) ... 7 (C) ...	4 2 200	74 642 273	18 2,672 ...	8 42 4	104 3,358 477	154 3,365 477	108 3,363 ...	204 3,501 ...	19 ...	60 ...	127 3,363 477	264 3,501 ...	27 2...	...
Total, Sind Circle	57	206	939	2,690	54	3,939	3,996	3,471	3,705	19	60	3,967	3,765	29	...
GRAND TOTAL	{ (A) ... 368 (B) ... 1,083 (C) ... 37	149 261 1,707	601 8,429 2,509	279 7,920 33	80 1,227 53	1,109 17,837 4,282	1,472 18,920 4,319	1,064 17,715 ...	2,752 34,777 ...	112 ...	289 ...	1,176 17,715 4,301	3,041 34,777 ...	295 1,204 13	1 1 5
	1,483	2,117	11,539	8,232	1,340	23,228	24,711	18,779	37,529	112	289	23,192	37,818	1,512	7

* Out of 7A cases pending at the close of 1912-13, one was transferred to B cases as the order for prosecution was withdrawn and the case dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act.

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1913-1914.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1913-1914.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Panch Mahals	Godhra	...	88,513	89,256	1,658	87,603	4,570 0 0	
	Katol	...	21,807	21,533	2,212	19,321		
	Hálol	...	25,146	28,307	3,822	24,485		
	Dohad	...	49,317	46,242	3,720	42,522		
	Jhásod	...	23,140	26,862	1,854	25,008		
	Total	...	201,428	212,200	18,261	198,939	4,570 0 0	
Surat	3 Dángs Ranges	...	418,646	419,808	1,657	418,151	5,582 0 0	
	Mándvi	...	40,865	40,887	78	40,814		
	Bulsár-Chikhli	...	2,809	2,812	...	2,812		
	Total	...	462,320	463,507	1,730	461,777	5,582 0 0	
North Thána	Máhim	...	75,830	76,440	1,706	74,734	3,855 0 0	
	Dáhánu	...	79,328	79,484	706	78,778		
	Umbargaon	...	57,957	58,217	498	57,724		
	Total	...	212,615	214,141	2,905	211,236	3,855 0 0	
Central Thána	Bassein	...	54,114	54,855	278	54,077	4,335 0 0	
	Wáda	...	77,743	79,728	3,495	76,238		
	Khárdi	...	67,454	68,774	1,723	67,051		
	Mokháda	...	35,941	36,038	634	35,404		
	Total	...	235,252	238,895	6,180	232,765	4,335 0 0	
South Thána	Sálsette	...	14,504	14,832	64	14,768	3,685 0 0	
	Kalyán	...	31,178	33,446	230	33,216		
	Bhiwandi	...	39,069	43,973	628	43,345		
	Sháhápur	...	65,524	70,282	3,598	66,684		
	Murbád	...	55,858	55,864	968	54,896		
	Total	...	206,133	218,377	5,488	212,889	3,685 0 0	
Kolába	Alibág	...	27,388	27,446	60	27,386	2,321 0 0	
	Pen	...	30,320	30,689	91	30,598		
	Panvel	...	27,967	28,040	62	27,978		
	Karjat	...	32,150	32,396	400	31,996		
	Khálápur	...	21,784	21,859	158	21,706		
	Nágothna	...	35,219	35,241	37	35,204		
	Roha	...	39,004	39,149	109	39,040		
	Mángaon	...	26,094	26,104	73	26,031		
	Mahád	...	25,780	25,778	28	25,750		
	Dápoli	...	2,117	2,122	...	2,122		
	Mátherán	...	1,107	1,107	1	1,106		
	Total	...	268,580	269,931	1,014	268,917	2,321 0 0	
	Total, Northern Circle.	...	1,586,623	1,617,051	30,528	1,586,523	23,848 0 0	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khándesh	Bhusawal	...	23,450	23,699	1,530	22,169	
	Chalísagaon	...	38,045	38,250	573	37,677	386 0 0	
	Chopda	...	107,559	107,705	20,255	87,450	1,364 0 0	
	Edalabad	...	41,346	41,346	1,907	39,439	294 0 0	
	Erandol	...	30,346	30,362	1,116	29,246	
	Jalgaon	...	13,764	13,724	475	13,249	
	Jánner	...	40,398	40,709	127	40,582	303 0 0	
	Parola	...	37,631	37,715	310	37,405	
Ráver	...	75,630	76,210	7,645	68,565	839 0 0		
Yáwal	...	66,943	78,000	20,510	57,490	928 0 0		
	Total	...	475,112	487,720	54,448	433,272	4,084 0 0	

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1913-1914—continued.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1912-1913.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —continued.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
West Khándesh ...	Dhulia ... ..	...	75,818	75,818	52	75,766	4,290 0 0	
	Sindkheda ... ..	...					
	Sakri ... ..	...	141,148	145,901	10,892	135,009		
	Pimpalner ... ..	...	60,681	63,558	3,847	59,711		
	Nandurbár ... ..	...	55,985	61,878	12,080	49,298		
	Total ... ..	...	333,632	346,655	26,871	319,784	4,290 0 0	
North Khándesh ...	Akráni ... ..	...	188,334	194,684	10,276	184,408	2,336 0 0	
	Taloda ... ..	...	71,338	71,680	666	71,014	1,742 0 0	
	Sháháda ... ..	...	82,961	83,061	775	82,286	1,752 0 0	
	Shirpur, East ... ..	...	203,622	206,341	24,577	167,435	1,953 0 0	
	Do. West ... ..	...					1,301 0 0	
	Total ... ..	...	546,255	555,766	50,628	505,143	9,084 0 0	
South Násik ...	Násik ... ..	...	41,249	41,567	624	40,943	1,394 0 0	
	Sinnar ... ..	...	31,584	31,625	117	31,508		
	Dindori ... ..	...	53,413	53,734	2,426	51,308		
	Igatpuri ... ..	...	53,540	53,629	199	53,430		
	North Peint ... ..	...	107,068	107,267	383	106,884		
	South Peint ... ..	...					
	Akola ... ..	...	66,784	66,930	211	66,719		
	Sangamner ... ..	...	65,009	65,108	599	64,509		
	Total ... ..	...	418,647	419,860	4,559	415,301	1,394 0 0	
North Násik ...	Malegaon ... ..	...	109,379	109,565	...	109,565	.....
	Nandgaon ... ..	...	64,651	65,474	15	65,459	.....
	Baglan ... ..	...	120,398	120,403	550	119,853	329 0 0	
	Kalwan ... ..	...	107,009	107,207	93	107,174	529 0 0	
	Chandwad ... ..	...	21,800	21,805	33	21,772	3 0 0	
	Yeola ... ..	...	25,938	25,833	4	25,829	.....
	Total ... ..	...	449,175	450,287	635	449,652	861 0 0	
Poona ...	Ambegaon ... ..	...	40,870	38,853	84	38,769	.....
	Dhond ... ..	...	16,340	12,903	1	12,902	.....
	Haveli ... ..	...	30,558	27,412	1,905	25,507	130 0 0	
	Junnar ... ..	...	46,618	40,282	78	40,204	15 0 0	
	Khed ... ..	...	46,427	35,779	796	34,983	.....
	Lonávla ... ..	...	49,298	47,047	230	46,211	.....
	Mával ... ..	...					606	8 0 0
	Mulshi ... ..	...	26,040	26,116	2	26,114	.....
	Purandhar ... ..	...	11,305	10,533	181	10,352	.....
	Total ... ..	...	267,456	238,925	3,883	235,042	153 0 0	

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1913-1914—continued.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1912-1913.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —concluded.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Sátára	Jávli	...	58,115	58,334	6	58,328	.....
	Karád	...	28,955	28,967	21	28,986	.....
	Khatáv	...	4,797	5,381	...	5,381	.....
	Mahábleswar	...	42,591	43,204	221	42,983	145 0 0	
	Pátan	...	74,621	74,926	535	74,391	.....
	Sátára	...	45,185	45,301	117	45,184	.....
	Shirála	...	36,031	36,211	2	36,209	.....
	Tásgaon	...	4,581	4,581	...	4,581	.....
	Wái	...	33,262	33,264	347	32,917	.....
	Total	...	328,138	330,159	1,249	328,910	145 0 0	
	Total, Central Circle...	...	2,818,415	2,829,372	142,268	2,687,104	20,011 0 0	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, Northern	Haliyál	1887-88	42,185	42,530	361	42,169	2,698 0 0	
	Supa	1888-89	2,915	4,663	1,724	2,839	449 0 0	
	Sambrani	1887-88	38,428	38,698	1,567	37,131	1,636 0 0	
	Kulgi	"	56,725	56,729	13,821	42,908	1,838 0 0	
	Dandeli	"	51,959	52,003	1,697	50,406	1,818 0 0	
	Gund	1888-89	46,590	46,610	785	45,825	779 0 0	
	Total	...	238,802	241,183	19,855	221,278	9,213 0 0	
Kánara, Eastern	Yellápur Block	13. 1888-89	29,645	29,663	1,370	28,293	602 0 0	
	Do.	17. 1897-98						
	Do.	12. 1902-03						
	Kirwatti Block	13. 1888-89	166,321	67,446	1,972	65,474	1,962 0 0	
	Do.	14. "						
	Do.	15. 1894-95						
	Do.	16. 1902-03	35,852	36,341	1,286	35,055	722 0 0	
	Bhartnalli Block	18. 1894-95						
	Do.	16. 1902-03						
	Do.	21. "	82,131	92,496	5,746	86,750	3,899 0 0	
	Mundgod and Katur	22. 1888-89						
	Block.	23. 1902-03						
	Do.	24. "	82,131	92,496	5,746	86,750	3,899 0 0	
	Do.	24. "						
	Teak pole area	...	1909-10					
	Total	...	213,949	225,946	10,374	215,572	6,685 0 0	
Kánara, Southern	Sirsi	1906-07	72	3,609	23	3,586	125 0 0	
	Siddapur	1910-11	102	225	60	165	14 0 0	
	Honávar	1900-01	6,088	6,452	4	6,448	85 0 0	
	Bhatkal	1899-00	3,454	3,927	...	3,927	142 0 0	
	Total	...	9,716	14,213	87	14,126	368 0 0	
Kánara, Western	Kárwár	1887-88	6,491	7,160	...	7,160	728 0 0	
	Kadra	1887-88	28,596	28,739	95	28,644	795 0 0	
	Ankola	1888-89	156,640	156,870	434	156,436	965 0 0	
	Kumta	1899-00	6,279	6,562	46	6,516	531 0 0	
	Total	...	198,006	199,331	575	198,756	3,017 0 0	
Belgaum	Belgaum	1888-89	83,842	84,110	864	83,246	865 0 0	Rs. 435 spent on fire line and rewards to helpers in fire protection have been excluded.
	Khánápur, Eastern	1886-87	46,273	47,215	2,905	44,310	1,329 0 0	
	Khánápur, Central	1910-11	76,784	77,542	1,615	75,927	1,157 0 0	
	Khánápur, Western	1889-90	96,923	97,023	12,791	84,232	419 0 0	
	Gokák	1894-95	94,360	94,324	133	94,191	1,021 0 0	
	Total	...	398,182	400,214	18,308	381,906	4,791 0 0	
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	1888-89	33,415	34,692	5,596	29,096	1,595 0 0	
	Kalghatgi	"	43,454	46,800	9,112	37,688	709 0 0	
	Bankápur	"	18,952	20,133	2,950	17,183	191 0 0	
	Hángal	"	12,483	13,453	1,778	11,675	141 0 0	
	Kod	1907-08	12,093	18,012	1,836	16,176	132 0 0	
	Gadag	1913-14	...	10,305	875	9,430	48 0 0	
	Total	...	120,427	143,395	22,147	121,248	2,816 0 0	

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1913-1914—concluded.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1912-1913.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Bijápur ...	Bágalkot ...	1889-90 ...	2,076	1,985	...	1,985	39 0 0	
	Bádámi ...	" ...	1,249	6,245	5	6,240	56 0 0	
	Total ...	...	3,325	8,230	5	8,225	95 0 0	
Ratnágiri ...	Dápoli ...	1889-90 ...	473	473	...	473	10 0 0	
	Khed ...	1892-93 ...	6,435	6,435	...	6,435		
	Chiplún ...	" ...	798	798	...	798	10 0 0	
	Sangameshvar ...	" ...	3,100	3,101	...	3,101		
	Ratnágiri ...	" ...	277	277	...	277	10 0 0	
	Rájápur ...	" ...	322	322	...	322		
	Devgad ...	" ...	11	11	...	11	10 0 0	
	Málvan ...	" ...	625	625	...	625		
	Vengurla ...	" ...	9	9	...	9		
	Total ...	...	12,050	12,051	...	12,051	30 0 0	
	Total, Southern Circle.	...	1,194,457	1,244,513	71,351	1,173,162	27,013 0 0	
	SIND CIRCLE.							
Súkkr ...	Mirpur ...	Not known	42,157	42,082	732	41,350	.....
	Ghotki ...		30,955	31,033	270	30,763	.....
	Sadhuja ...		59,007	59,990	3	59,987	.....
	Rohri ...		30,471	30,544	9	30,535	.....
	Abad ...		39,172	40,756	26	40,730	.....
	Súkkr ...		27,749	27,787	8	27,779	.....
	Kot Sultán ...	1885-86 & 1887-88.	23,255	23,255	1	23,254	.....
	Kashmore ...	1895-96 ...	31,287	31,428	45	31,383	.....
	Total ...	...	284,053	286,875	1,094	285,781	.....
Naushábro ...	Garhi Yásin ...	Not known	32,171	32,426	2	32,424	.....
	Lárkhána ...		23,575	29,100	1,129	27,971	.....
	Radhan ...		21,073	21,029	37	20,992	.....
	Sehwán ...		21,905	21,754	337	21,417	.....
	Kandiáro ...	" ...	41,817	42,400	8	42,392	.....
	Total ...	...	145,541	146,709	1,513	145,196	.....
Hyderabad ...	Sakrand ...	Not known	48,626	48,717	720	47,997	.....
	Hála ...		46,288	45,513	676	44,837	.....
	Miáni ...		25,416	26,166	288	25,878	.....
	Hyderabad ...		2,223	2,223	...	2,223	.....
	Unerpur ...	" ...	27,846	27,747	94	27,653	.....
	Total ...	...	150,399	150,366	1,778	148,588	.....
Jerruck ...	Tatta ...	Not known	51,097	51,880	1,278	50,102	270 0 0	
	Sháhbándar ...		26,683	26,594	1,528	25,066	64 0 0	
	Mulchand ...		45,455	46,175	2,923	43,252	1,169 0 0	
	Katiar ...	" ...	20,565	21,302	5	21,297	.....
	Total ...	...	143,800	145,451	5,734	139,717	1,503 0 0	
	Total, Sind Circle	...	723,793	729,401	10,119	719,282	1,503 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	6,323,238	6,420,337	254,266	6,166,071	72,375 0 0	

FORM No. 15.

Division or Circle.	(A)		(B)		(C) FIRES BEGINNING INSIDE THE							
	Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire-traces.		Owing to carelessness or accident							
	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers, cutters, &c.		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire-balloons.	
					No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Panch Maháls	16	171	12	1,199	2	102	38	2,481	10	828	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	99	15	826	...	...	...	...
North Thána	2	38	5	583	1	12	6	233	4	257	...	...
Central Thána	23	1,003	6	1,068	...	...	7	281	1	17	...	...
South Thána	1	40	2	30	5	505	12	521	3	37	...	...
Kolába	3	12	4	34	2	190	27	178	4	33	...	...
Total ...	45	1,264	29	2,914	17	908	105	4,520	22	1,172	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khándesh	30	17,759	1	639	31	16,377	7	3,457	1	15	...	...
West Khándesh	1	4	...	...	2	19	4	805	...	...	...	...
North Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	1,800	16	12,774	...	...	...	...
South Násik ... ..	...	...	23	1,688	1	6	63	2,041	...	...	...	...
North Násik	2	19	1	1	...	...	10	615	...	...	...	...
Poona	1	500	5	330	4	433	75	1,921	3	73	13	126
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	177	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	18,282	30	2,658	42	18,635	201	21,790	4	88	13	126
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, Northern	4	13,818	6	172	1	295	45	4,113	...	...	...	...
Kánara, Eastern	6	1,568	3	389	...	...	3	1	...	...	9	31
Kánara, Southern	4	87	2	152	12	394	36	1,888	...	...	5	207
Kánara, Western ... ..	...	...	11	135	5	129	6	35	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	5	57	41	604	2	12	26	843	7	25	...	...
Dhárwár	12	1,540	25	3,020	...	...	31	5,275	9	378	...	...
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	1	8	...	...	3	330	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	17,070	89	4,480	20	770	150	12,485	16	403	14	238
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur ... ..	...	...	3	128	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Naushahro ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerruck	4	342	...	...	5	173	4	107	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	342	3	128	5	173	5	108	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	114	36,958	151	10,180	84	20,486	461	38,903	42	1,663	27	364

Forest Fires during 1913-14.

RESERVE OR FIRE-TRACED AREA.												
By Intentional Firing.								Causes Unknown.		Total (A), (B) and (C).		Remarks.
In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.		Total.		No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	
No. of res.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	225	4	522	24	2,946	79	7,104	30	4,787	137	13,261	
...	...	1	29	1	776	24	1,730	...	...	24	1,730	
...	...	3	132	...	...	14	634	31	1,650	52	2,905	
...	...	9	459	...	...	17	757	32	3,802	78	6,130	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,063	56	4,355	79	5,488	
...	...	5	206	...	...	33	607	27	361	72	1,014	
1	225	22	1,348	25	3,722	192	11,895	176	14,455	442*	30,528	
...	...	...	...	1	50	40	19,899	26	16,151	97	54,448	
...	...	...	...	23	9,992	29	10,816	71	16,051	101	26,871	
8	368	...	...	5	102	33	15,044	36	35,579	60	50,623	
...	...	1	3	4	186	69	2,236	9	635	101	4,559	
...	...	...	...	10	615	...	...	...	...	13	685	
3	25	...	...	3	29	101	2,607	22	446	129	3,883	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	177	46	1,072	72	1,249	
11	393	1	3	33	10,359	308	51,394	210	69,934	582	142,268	
14	367	...	...	...	...	60	4,775	29	1,090	99	19,855	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	32	157	13,222	178	15,211	
8	75	1	13	...	...	62	2,517	110	3,282	178	6,038	
3	143	3	9	...	...	17	316	70	1,588	98	2,039	
8	12,453	2	15	17	2,474	62	15,822	65	1,325	173	18,308	
1	...	4	2,681	4	353	49	8,717	41	8,870	127	22,147	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	330	5	104	9	442	
...	
34	13,038	10	2,718	21	2,857	265	32,509	477	29,981	862	84,040	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	39	965	43	1,094	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,513	27	1,513	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,778	38	1,778	
55	3,723	...	...	23	1,356	92	5,359	2	38	98	5,734	
55	3,723	...	...	28	1,356	93	5,360	106	4,289	206	10,119	
101	17,379	33	4,063	110	18,294	858	101,158	969	118,659	2,092	266,955	

* Besides these 442 cases there were 25 cases (11 in Panch Mahals and 14 in Surat) in which no area was burnt and therefore they are not shown in this statement.

FORM No. 16.—Area closed and open to Grazing during 1913-1914.

Division.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.					Total area.	Remarks.
	Closed to all animals.		Closed only to browsers (camels, goats or sheep).		Open to all animals.		
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FOREST.							
Panch Maháls	85 0	13 0	332 0	.....	.....	332 0	
Surat	7 0	61 0	68 0	331 0	13 0	412 0	
North Thána	83 0	3 0	335 0	.....	.....	335 0	
Central do.	93 0	.....	369 0	.....	.....	369 0	
South do.	98 0	.....	332 0	.....	.....	332 0	
Kolába	53 0	.....	450 0	.....	.....	450 0	
Ahmedabad (Modása) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 0	19 0	
Total, Reserved Forest	419 0	77 0	1,886 0	331 0	32 0	2,249 0	
PROTECTED FOREST.							
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 0	325 0	
North Thána ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 0	146 0	
Central do. ... ..	.....	.....	4 0	.....	98 0	102 0	
South do. ... ..	.....	.....	9 0	.....	144 0	153 0	
Kolába ... ..	.....	.....	73 0	.....	.....	73 0	
Total, Protected Forest ... ..	.....	.....	86 0	.....	713 0	799 0	
Total, Northern Circle	419 0	77 0	1,972 0	331 0	745 0	3,048 0	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FOREST.							
East Khándesh	230 0	75 0	458 0	.....	36 0	799 0	
West do.	91 0	.....	451 0	.....	231 0	773 0	
North do.	130 0	.....	738 0	.....	.....	863 0	
North Násik	235 0	.....	418 0	.....	856 0	1,559 0	
South do.	105 0	15 0	524 0	.....	116 0	760 0	
Poona	23 0	44 0	307 0	.....	333 0	712 0	
Sátára	106 0	.....	409 0	.....	195 0	710 0	
Total, Reserved Forest	970 0	134 0	3,305 0	.....	1,772 0	6,181 0	
PROTECTED FOREST.							
South Násik ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	87 0	98 0	
Sátára ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	1 0	
Total, Protected Forest ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	88 0	99 0	
Total, Central Circle	970 0	134 0	3,316 0	.....	1,860 0	6,280 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, Northern... ..	232 0	.....	467 0	.....	.....	749 0	
Do. Eastern	272 0	.....	381 0	.....	.....	653 0	
Do. Southern	16 0	.....	961 0	.....	.....	977 0	
Do. Western	41 0	.....	832 0	.....	.....	873 0	
Belgaum	76 0	.....	549 0	.....	53 0	678 0	
Dhárwár	29 0	.....	196 0	.....	152 0	377 0	
Bijápur	9 0	3 0	206 0	.....	58 0	276 0	
Batnágiri	9 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0	19 0	
Total, Southern Circle	734 0	3 0	3,592 0	.....	273 0	4,602 0	
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sukkur	47 601	.....	222 470	.....	177 364	448 155	
Naushábro	14 265	.....	102 263	.....	112 261	229 149	
Hyderabad... ..	7 67	.....	53 109	.....	174 430	234 606	
Jerruck ... ..	.....	.....	125 435	.....	101 376	227 171	
Total, Sind Circle	69 293	.....	503 637	.....	566 151	1,189 441	
GRAND TOTAL	2,192 293	214 0	9,383 637	331 0	3,444 151	15,069 441	

FORM No. 17.

Division.	GRAZING ON PAYMENT—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
	At full rates.						At privileged rates.						Fees received.	
	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Actual.	Value at full rates.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
RESERVED FORESTS.														
Panch Mahals ...	1,798	2,355	...	...	...	2,705 0 0	489	2,132	...	...	...	336 0 0	1,555 0 0
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	481	9,827	...	...	...	135 0 0	10,308 0 0
North Thána ...	...	74	...	...	...	46 0 0	123	751	...	...	...	249 0 0	623 0 0
Central do. ...	77	3,784	...	...	...	2,461 0 0	651	2,722	...	...	...	706 0 0	2,515 0 0
South do. ...	99	1,434	...	...	...	1,020 0 0	1,455	4,847	...	...	...	1,808 0 0	4,848 0 0
Kolába ...	...	92	...	...	...	92 0 0	23,057	83,789	121	...	...	14,499 0 0	1,06,876 0 0
Total, Northern Circle ...	1,974	7,739	...	...	...	6,324 0 0	26,256	104,068	121	...	...	17,783 0 0	1,26,725 0 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.														
East Khándeah ...	837	10,622	...	1	167	11,627 0 0	29,160	169,776	1,662	...	189	26,216 0 0	2,00,737 0 0	
West do. ...	150	874	...	...	138	1,162 0 0	9,607	66,517	17	...	682	9,951 0 0	76,823 0 0
North do. ...	8,558	49,669	...	5	2,601	23,695 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
North Násik ...	141	423	...	...	...	564 0 0	31,635	194,124	70,235	...	...	32,610 0 0	2,43,318 0 0
South do. ...	...	139	...	...	...	139 0 0	16,836	122,263	8,706	...	498	19,924 0 0	1,41,773 0 0
Poona ...	43	8	...	...	...	51 0 0	19,013	88,850	32,289	...	713	16,063 0 0	1,05,594 0 0
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	29,666	94,528	..	...	61	16,072 0 0	1,24,255 0 0
Total, Central Circle ...	9,729	61,735	...	6	2,906	37,238 0 0	135,917	731,058	112,909	...	2,093	1,20,836 0 0	8,92,500 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.														
Kánara, Northern Division.	365	...	...	...	...	365 0 0	32,563	...	...	...	...	4,839 0 0	32,563 0 0
Do. Eastern do. ...	12	...	8	...	...	13 0 0	24,834	...	8	...	4	3,845 0 0	24,890 0 0
Do. Southern do. ...	61	...	...	...	...	33 0 0	90,791	...	51	...	...	12,093 0 0	90,804 0 0
Do. Western do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	65,136	...	...	...	...	8,312 0 0	65,136 0 0
Belgaum ...	20,010	...	...	...	...	6,407 0 0	33,719	...	497	...	...	4,246 0 0	33,843 0 0
Dhárwár ...	1,160	...	...	...	...	1,160 0 0	63,913	...	...	...	...	9,329 0 0	63,913 0 0
Bijápur ..	1,088	1,618	...	...	3	1,495 0 0	79,479	...	...	...	393	10,421 0 0	79,872 0 0
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	18	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	18 0 0
Total, Southern Circle ...	22,696	1,628	...	8	3	9,473 0 0	390,503	556	...	397	53,087 0 0	3,91,039 0 0		
SIND CIRCLE.														
Sukkar ...	2,435	3,014	5,349	65	55	10,493 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Naushábro ...	1,709	1,124	7,360	174	8	6,721 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	2,462	3,338	19,567	421	21	14,626 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jerruck ...	1,389	983	1,457	203	...	5,648 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	7,995	8,459	33,733	863	84	37,493 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	120,327	85,359	889	2,993	90,528 0 0	1,387,302	113,586	...	2,190	191,656 0 0	1,410,264 0 0			

in the State Forests during 1913-1914.

GRAZING FREE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
By right under Settlement.						During pleasure of Government, or otherwise than under Settlement.						Total Value of Fees at full rates.	Grand Total a. Value at full rates.
Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
					Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	21,258	82,897	...	...	...	62,671 0 0	62,671 0 0	66,081 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,606	80,554	4,217	...	71	37,448 0 0	37,448 0 0	47,750 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	9,594	60,846	...	...	...	50,021 0 0	50,021 0 0	50,090 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	37,610	36,925	...	...	29	70,109 0 0	70,109 0 0	75,095 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	7,844	72,536	...	...	...	55,140 0 0	55,140 0 0	61,008 0 0
615	1,870	...	...	...	2,485 0 0	1,228	2,991	...	...	...	4,219 0 0	6,704 0 0	1,13,672 0 0
615	1,870	...	...	...	2,485 0 0	80,135	286,689	4,217	...	100	2,79,608 0 0	2,82,098 0 0	4,15,142 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,274	6,689	...	...	21	8,984 0 0	8,984 0 0	2,21,348 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	989	21,811	5	...	65	22,870 0 0	22,870 0 0	1,00,855 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,821	15,934	...	...	17	2,658 0 0	2,658 0 0	26,353 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,43,882 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,850 0 0	5,850 0 0	1,47,702 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	28	109	...	...	...	137 0 0	137 0 0	1,05,782 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,24,255 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,112	44,543	5	...	103	40,499 0 0	40,499 0 0	9,70,237 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	8,140	...	...	...	...	8,140 0 0	8,140 0 0	41,008 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	8,073	...	...	...	...	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	32,976 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	90,837 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	65,136 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,349	...	...	...	...	5,349 0 0	5,349 0 0	45,599 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	65,073 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	138	...	...	...	...	138 0 0	138 0 0	81,505 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	18 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	21,700	...	...	...	...	21,700 0 0	21,700 0 0	4,22,212 0 0
1,474	6,061	...	...	69	6,809 0 0	1,721	2,783	308	...	955	4,890 0 0	11,699 0 0	22,197 0 0
971	2,796	...	...	3	2,939 0 0	137	132	711	56	95	589 0 0	3,578 0 0	10,299 0 0
15	312	...	...	...	256 0 0	96	270	...	893	1,896	2,593 0 0	2,849 0 0	17,475 0 0
511	440	...	2	10	1,536 0 0	203	341	326	222	1,180	1,434 0 0	2,970 0 0	8,618 0 0
2,971	9,809	...	2	82	11,590 0 0	2,157	3,528	1,345	1,171	4,126	9,506 0 0	21,096 0 0	58,589 0 0
3,586	11,479	...	2	82	14,075 0 0	443,862	...	4,567	1,171	4,329	3,51,313 0 0	3,65,388 0 0	18,66,180 0 0

FORM No. 18.—Statement showing Area of Plantations in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1913-1914.

Division.	Kind of Plantation.	AREA IN ACRES.				EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM COMMENCEMENT.		Revenue during the year.	Total revenue from date of creation of plantation.	Remarks.
		On 1st July 1913.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1914.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Panch Maháls ...	Regular plantations ...	4,463	68	...	4,531	394	972 0 0	9,529	12,004	...	...
Surat ...	Do. ...	1,422	...	...	1,422	898	484 0 0	9,886	7,443	...	...
North Thána ...	Do. ...	...	11	...	11	616	.....	616	...	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	9	...	...	9	5	468 0 0	1,294	6,600	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	90	...	...	90	...	839 0 0	1,955	9,356	...	...
Kolába ...	Do. ...	66	11	...	77	309	276 0 0	1,555	1,108	98	448	
	Total ...	6,050	90	...	6,140	2,222	3,039 0 0	24,835	36,511	98	448	
North Thána ...	Cultural operations ...	856	94	...	950	84	.....	1,246	...	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	417	309	417	309	66	.....	66	...	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	3,745	3,621	3,745	3,621	18	.....	18	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,018	4,024	4,162	4,880	118	.....	1,330	...	...	...
	Total, Northern Circle...	11,068	4,114	4,162	11,020	2,340	3,039 0 0	23,165	36,511	98	448	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khándesh ...	Regular plantations ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
West do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South Násik ...	Do. ...	152	2	54	100	...	119 0 0	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Do. ...	179	50	...	229	...	385 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	331	52	54	329	...	504 0 0	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	Cultural operations ...	...	62	...	...	...	237 0 0	...	...	...	...
West do. ...	Do. ...	...	289	...	...	...	408 0 0	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
South Násik ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	Do. ...	...	57	...	...	...	166 0 0	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Do. ...	...	610	...	...	...	1,063 0 0	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Do. ...	...	1,462	...	...	...	1,921 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2,480	...	...	...	3,814 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total, Central Circle ...	331	2,532	54	329	...	4,318 0 0	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, Southern...	Regular plantations ...	585	9	...	594	8,698	.....	54,316	...	1,211	12,401	
Do. Western...	Do. ...	261	29	...	290	...	3,923 0 0	2,875	15,241	...	5	
Bijápur ...	Do. ...	10	...	...	10	5	.....	38	...	90	386	
Ratnágiri ...	Do. ...	144	3	...	147	204	272 0 0	3,494	2,789	47	6,386	
	Total ...	1,000	41	...	1,041	8,907	4,195 0 0	60,723	18,030	1,348	19,178	
Kánara, Eastern ...	Cultural operations ...	...	7,684	...	7,684	1,387	.....	1,387	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	Do. ...	...	731	...	...	118	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	8,415	...	7,684	1,505	.....	1,387	...	...	...
	Total, Southern Circle ...	1,000	8,456	...	8,725	10,412	4,195 0 0	62,110	18,030	1,348	19,178	
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur ...	Regular plantations ...	227	6	3	230	164	2,989 0 0	3,321	46,610	108	6,236	
Naushábro ...	Do. ...	12	3	2	13	14	373 0 0	53	1,693	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	95	...	1	34	29	1,338 0 0	919	7,858	376	2,924	
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	19	2	...	21	20	461 0 0	382	3,228	...	...
	Total ...	293	11	6	298	227	5,161 0 0	4,675	59,389	484	9,160	
Sukkur ...	Cultural operations ...	8,578	4,760	4,598	8,740	74	.....	1,706	828	...	...
Naushábro ...	Do. ...	4,236	1,286	2,312	3,210	11	188 0 0	437	2,821	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	4,019	1,703	1,376	4,346	15	1,428 0 0	1,498	7,615	...	...
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	11,833	1,287	466	12,654	253	.....	3,420	3,795	...	...
	Total ...	28,666	9,036	8,752	28,950	353	1,616 0 0	7,061	15,059	...	...
	Total, Sind Circle ...	28,959	9,047	8,758	29,248	580	6,777 0 0	11,736	74,448	484	9,160	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	41,358	24,149	12,874	49,322	13,340	18,329 0 0	97,011	1,28,989	1,966	28,786	

FORM No. 19.

FORM No. 19.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>															
Panch Maháls	1,756	15,077	23	...	16,856	23,429	70,125	122	...	98,676	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	102,640	...	...	102,640	...	...	1,978	...	1,978	...	...	...	...	...
North Thána ... ..	...	22,135	...	...	22,135	4,330	54,788	...	...	459,118	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána ... ..	...	11,312	...	...	11,312	93	169,809	1,082	...	170,934	48	61,129	72	...	61,249
South Thána ... ..	...	51,734	...	...	51,734	...	176,763	9,225	...	185,988	...	58,281	...	...	58,281
Koláta ... ..	...	41,866	...	...	41,866	3,381	130,182	2,352	...	135,915	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Reserved Forests ...	1,756	244,764	23	...	246,543	31,233	1,001,667	14,709	...	1,047,609	48	119,410	72	...	119,530
<i>Protected Forests.</i>															
North Thána ... ..	...	1,293	...	...	1,293	530	104,363	985	...	105,878	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána	815	1,711	...	...	2,526	...	56,246	...	...	56,246	...	21,764	...	...	21,764
South Thána ... ..	...	86,978	...	...	86,978	...	107,131	...	...	107,131	...	81,957	...	...	81,957
Total, Protected Forests ...	815	89,982	...	...	90,797	530	267,740	985	...	269,255	...	103,721	...	...	103,721
<i>Unclassed Forests.</i>															
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,235	...	18,235	...	...	...	...	...
North Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,570	...	...	31,570	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána ... ..	...	1,207	...	...	1,207	...	1,883	...	...	1,883	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Unclassed Forests ...	...	1,207	...	...	1,207	...	33,453	18,235	...	51,688	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leased Forest.</i>															
Surat	100,625	...	...	76,220	176,845	...	...	...	...	...	10,673	...	...	...	10,673
Total, Northern Circle ...	103,196	335,953	23	76,220	515,392	31,763	1,302,860	33,929	...	1,368,552	10,721	223,181	72	...	233,924

during the year 1913-1914 and Agency of Exploitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.					TOTAL TIMBER.					FUEL.					Total Outturn.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32
	C. ft.			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.
...	...	...	...	...	25,185	85,202	145	...	110,532	41,280	753,840	40	1,407,100	2,202,300	2,372,702
...	...	...	...	...	...	102,640	1,978	...	104,618	...	4,020	...	...	4,020	108,038
...	...	...	...	...	4,330	476,923	...	...	481,253	2,055	1,045,900	...	980,000	2,027,955	2,500,208
...	1,769	133	...	1,902	141	244,013	1,237	...	245,397	403	1,348,156	...	727,280	2,075,839	2,321,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	286,778	9,225	...	296,003	8,215	613,737	...	2,371,680	2,993,632	3,289,635
...	...	...	...	...	3,381	172,048	2,352	...	177,781	15,700	526,289	...	...	544,080	722,770
...	1,769	133	...	1,902	33,037	1,367,610	14,937	...	1,415,584	70,653	4,291,912	40	5,546,060	9,908,605	11,324,270
...	...	...	...	...	530	105,656	985	...	107,171	...	274,580	...	...	274,580	381,761
...	...	...	...	...	815	79,721	...	...	80,536	...	4,420	...	21,650	20,070	100,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	276,066	...	...	276,066	...	271,781	...	...	271,781	547,847
...	...	...	...	...	1,345	461,413	985	...	463,773	...	550,781	...	21,650	572,431	1,036,204
...	—	...	...	...	...	...	18,235	...	18,235	...	...	...	...	...	18,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	31,570	...	...	31,570	...	4,300	...	...	4,300	35,870
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,090	...	...	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	3,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	34,660	18,235	...	52,895	...	4,300	...	...	4,300	57,195
...	...	...	...	...	111,293	...	...	76,220	187,513	33,240	3,500	...	1,500,000	1,536,740	1,724,258
...	1,769	133	...	1,902	145,680	1,863,713	34,157	76,220	2,119,770	103,893	4,850,523	40	7,067,710	12,022,138	14,141,936

FORM No. 19.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.					
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,161	175,783	8,739	...	187,683	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	57	...	...	...	57	...	163,760	9,065	...	172,825	...	...	...	...	...
North Khándesh ... ..	...	13,070	127	360	13,557	521	92,527	5,670	2,340	101,058	...	...	...	...	...
North Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	91	64,156	3,624	...	67,871	...	...	...	...	...
South Násik ... ..	...	729,474	...	...	729,474	17,901	13,346	11,277	...	42,524	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	244	2,394	...	...	2,638	3,921	144,704	2,322	...	150,947	...	...	...	...	...
Sátira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	49	189,735	7,674	...	197,458	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...	301	744,938	127	360	745,726	25,644	844,011	48,371	2,340	920,366	...	...	...	...	...

during the year 1913-1914 and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.					TOTAL TIMBER.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
...	...	...	...	...	8,161	175,788	8,739	...	187,688	180	722,813	700	...	723,193	910,876
...	...	...	...	...	57	163,780	9,065	...	172,882	60	318,190	...	10,000	323,250	490,182
...	48,480	139	...	48,619	521	154,077	5,936	2,700	163,234	...	885,984	520	69,890	455,794	619,028
...	...	...	...	...	91	64,156	3,624	...	67,871	394	96,539	...	...	96,938	104,804
...	...	...	...	...	17,901	742,820	11,277	...	771,998	46,249	15,498	...	125,000	186,741	958,739
...	...	...	...	...	4,165	147,098	2,322	...	153,585	172,682	571,903	...	...	744,585	898,170
...	...	...	...	...	49	189,735	7,674	...	197,458	54,614	2,985	...	100,000	157,629	355,087
...	48,480	139	...	48,619	25,945	1,637,429	48,637	2,700	1,714,711	274,208	2,107,807	1,220	304,890	2,688,125	4,402,836

FORM No. 19.—*Outturns (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH: LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH: POLKS.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Kánara, Northern	577,397	34,731	34	...	612,162	9,622	298,496	913	...	309,031
Kánara, Eastern	165,825	14,472	1,921	...	182,218	13,391	52,463	...	...	65,854
Kánara, Southern	8,211	61,293	14,828	...	84,332	...	...	..	...	...
Kánara, Western	78,880	204,759	11,475	...	290,114	18,714	2,185	...	...	20,899
Belgaum	5,436	37,150	651	...	43,237	11,429	9,946	7,708	...	29,083
Dhárwár	368	36,361	54	...	37,383	6,547	80,767	39	...	87,353
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,751	...	...	4,751
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,176	62	...	2,238
Total, Southern Circle ...	831,117	389,366	28,963	...	1,249,446	59,703	450,784	8,722	...	619,209

APPENDICES.

during the year 1913-1914 and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.					MISCELLANEOUS.		
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
C. ft.	C. ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	
102,527	..	50	...	102,577	.....	.....	.....
118,475	...	...	...	118,475	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 20 19 18	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	..... Sandalwood Kh. mds. lbs. 39 8 16	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,509	.....
3,871	3,122	...	...	6,993	..... Sandalwood— Trees 173 Pieces 674	.....	.....
5,900	1,850	...	...	7,250	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 84 0 14 Roots and pieces No. 2,240 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	Sandalwood— Trees 158	.....
...
230,773	4,472	50	...	235,295	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 173 Roots and pieces No. 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	1,509 Sandalwood— Trees 158	.....

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 19.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel*

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		TOTAL TIMBER.		
Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.
20	21	22	23	24
		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	.....	689,546	333,227	997
.....	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 20 19 18	297,691 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 20 19 18	66,935	1,921
.....	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 39 8 16	8,211 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 39 8 16	61,293	14,828
.....	1,509	92,594	203,453	11,475
.....	..... Sandalwood— Trees 173 Pieces 674	20,736 Sandalwood— Trees 173 Pieces 674	50,218	8,359
.....	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 84 0 14 Roots and pieces No. 2,240 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	12,315 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 84 0 14 Roots and pieces No. 2,240 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	119,078	93
.....	..... Sandalwood— Trees 158	.....	4,751 Sandalwood— Trees 158	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,176	62
.....	1,509 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 331 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	1,121,593 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 173 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	846,131 Sandalwood— Trees 158	37,735

during the year 1913-1914 and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

TOTAL TIMBER—continued.		FUEL.					Total Output.
Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	1,023,770	393,690	727,741	...	...	1,126,431	2,150,201
.....	366,547 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 20 19 18	...	147,443	11,025	...	158,468	525,016 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 20 19 18
.....	84,332 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 39 8 16	206,964	856,859	1,470	...	1,065,293	1,149,625 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 39 8 16
.....	312,522	6,177	1,850,302	2,865	...	1,859,344	2,171,866
.....	79,313 Sandalwood— Trees 173 Pieces 674	3,226,148	1,658,235	750	...	4,885,133	4,904,446 Sandalwood— Trees 173 Pieces 674
.....	131,936 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 84 0 14 Roots and pieces No. 2240 Chips bags 88 Bark-carts 55	25,875	493,780	150	...	429,805	561,701 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 84 0 14 Roots and pieces No. 2240 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55
.....	4,751 Sandalwood— Trees 158	44,265	69,155	...	...	113,420	118,171 Sandalwood— Trees 158
.....	2,238	...	3,422	188	...	3,010	5,848
.....	2,005,459* Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 331 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	3,908,119	5,716,937	16,448	...	9,641,504*	11,646,963* Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 331 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55

* This is exclusive of 300,000 cubic feet and 3,041,686 cubic feet of Timber and Fuel, respectively, removed by Right-holders and shown in Chapter II—5 (b) (iii) and (c).

FORM No. 19.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	
SIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkur	Actuals ...	2,049	414	2,428	...	4,891	4	56	90	...	150
	Estimate ...	443	10,334	...	...	10,777	3,937	16,924	768	...	21,629
	Total ...	2,492	10,748	2,428	...	15,668	3,941	16,980	858	...	21,779
Nausábro	Actuals ...	...	...	1,622	...	1,622	85	...	...	...	85
	Estimate ...	...	33,528	...	...	33,528	...	28,705	4,985	...	33,690
	Total ...	...	33,528	1,622	...	35,150	85	28,705	4,985	...	33,775
Hyderabad	Actuals ...	8	68	37	...	113	...	5	...	...	5
	Estimate ...	...	80,320	...	...	80,320	1	934	...	...	935
	Total ...	8	80,388	37	...	80,433	1	939	...	...	940
Jerruck	Actuals ...	323	5,703	722	...	6,753	13	...	418	...	431
	Estimate ...	...	6,320	...	...	6,320	...	2,039	1,700	...	3,739
	Total ...	323	12,023	722	...	13,073	13	2,039	2,118	...	4,170
Total, Sind Circle ...	2,823	136,687	4,809	...	144,324	4,040	48,668	7,961	...	60,664	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,37,442	1,606,944	33,922	76,580	2,654,888	121,150	2,646,318	98,983	2,340	2,868,791	

APPENDICES.

SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.					MISCELLANEOUS.		
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
C. ft.	C. ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft	C. ft.
...
...
...
...
...
...	37
...	37
...
...
...
...
...
...	87
1241,494	227,603	122	...	469,219	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds, lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 173 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	51,758 Sandalwood— Trees 158	309

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		TOTAL TIMBER.		
Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.
20	21	22	23	24
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	.....	2,053	470	2,518
.....	.....	4,360	27,258	768
.....	.....	6,433	27,728	3,286
.....	.....	85	.....	1,622
.....	37	.....	62,233	5,022
.....	37	85	62,233	6,644
.....	.....	8	73	37
.....	.....	1	81,254	.....
.....	.....	9	81,827	37
.....	.....	341	5,703	1,140
.....	.....	.....	8,359	1,700
.....	.....	341	14,062	2,840
.....	37	6,668	185,350	12,807
.....	52,067 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 331 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 88 Bark carts 55	1,300,086 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 173 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chip bags 88 Bark carts 55	4,532,623 Sandalwood— Trees 153	133,936

during the year 1913-1914 and Agency of Exploitation—concluded.

TOTAL TIMBER—continued.		FUEL.					TOTAL.
Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	5,041	23,886	2,852,717	...	...	2,870,533	2,881,624
.....	82,406	2,970	1,990,782	2,430	...	1,996,182	1,428,518
.....	87,447	26,856	4,243,439	2,430	...	4,272,765	4,810,212
.....	1,707	107,153	928,255	...	...	1,030,408	1,032,115
.....	67,255	815	240,300	...	57,245	208,360	865,615
.....	68,962	107,968	1,163,555	...	57,245	1,328,768	1,307,730
.....	118	51,250	.....	...	...	51,250	51,868
.....	81,255	1,546	6,127,813	...	...	6,129,359	6,210,614
.....	81,373	52,796	6,127,813	...	...	6,180,609	6,201,082
.....	7,184	54,750	2,006,350	...	...	2,061,100	2,068,234
.....	10,059	2,246	1,835,098	...	...	1,837,344	1,847,403
.....	17,243	56,996	3,841,448	...	...	3,898,444	3,915,637
.....	205,025	244,596	15,376,315	2,430	57,245	15,680,596	15,885,611
78,920	* 6,044,965	4,530,816	28,051,582	20,138	* 7,429,845	* 40,032,881	46,077,346* Sandalwood— Kb. mds. lbs. 144 8 20 Trees 331 Roots and pieces 2,914 Chips bags 68 Bark carts 55

* This is exclusive of 300,000 cubic feet and 3,041,686 cubic feet of Timber and Fuel, respectively, removed by Right-holders in the Southern Circle and shown in Chapter II—5 (b) (iii) and (c).

FORM No. 20.—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during 1913-1914.

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.									
	By Government Agency.		By purchasers.		By free-grantees.		By right-holders.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
<i>State Forests.</i>										
Palm leaves	Rs. ....	...	1,422	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,422
Karvi	113	...	...	...	.....	.....	113
Grass and grazing	21	...	39,312	...	...	...	2,41,645	.....	2,83,981
Bamboo seed	22	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	22
Bamboos	25,398	...	10	...	5,500	.....	30,908
Apta and Tembhorni leaves	8,939	...	...	...	.....	.....	8,939
Hirda nuts	2,470	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,470
Chilhari bark	1,318	...	...	...	4,000	.....	5,318
Gum	546	...	...	...	.....	.....	546
Mhowra seed	2,229	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,229
Mhowra flowers	572	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	572
Shikekái	706	...	...	...	.....	.....	706
Stones	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	7
Sali wood	106	...	...	...	.....	.....	106
Manganese	3,014	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,014
Silk cotton	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	10
Kusari flowers	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	30
Wild plantain leaves	25	...	...	...	.....	.....	25
Miscellaneous	838	...	...	...	8,455	.....	9,293
Total, State Forests	618	...	86,483	...	10	...	2,62,600	.....	3,49,711
<i>Leased Forests.</i>										
Bamboos	80	...	11,150	.....	11,230
Apta and Tembhorni leaves	238	...	...	...	.....	.....	238
Mhowra seed	136	...	...	...	.....	.....	136
Mhowra flowers	241	...	...	...	.....	.....	241
Shale oil	250	...	...	...	52,305	.....	52,555
Miscellaneous	2,280	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,280
Total, Leased Forests	3,145	...	80	...	63,455	.....	66,680
Total, Northern Circle	618	...	89,628	...	90	...	3,26,055	.....	4,16,391
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
Hirda and Shikekái	Kh. m. 180 1	3,929	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	Kh. m. 180 1	17,929
Silk cotton	0 12½	44	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	0 12½	44
Mhowra seed	Tons. 561-12-0-11½	84,720	Lbs. 8	2	...	...	...	.....	Tons. 561-12-0-19½	84,722
Rosha grass	7,173	...	...	...	.....	.....	7,173
Leaves, pods, bark, etc.	9,827	...	4	...	519	.....	10,350
Fruits	17	...	1,371	...	...	...	105	.....	1,493
Earth, stone, murrum, etc.	1,838	...	307	...	8	.....	2,153
Grass and grazing	3,17,189	...	...	...	37,638	.....	3,54,827
Bamboos	1	...	16,190	...	216	...	13	.....	16,420
Tahal	760	.....	760
Miscellaneous	547	...	...	...	.....	.....	547
Total, Central Circle	Kh. m. 180 13½ Tons. 561-12-0-11½	88,711	Lbs. 8	3,68,137	...	527	...	39,043	Kh. m. 180 13½ Tons. 561-12-0-19½	4,96,418
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Bamboos	2,942	147	49,13,066	55,497	36,989	554	...	...	49,52,937	56,198
Grass and grazing	2,029	...	65,570	...	2,705	...	.....	.....	70,304
Hirda, Shikekái, Cinnamon, Honey, Wax, Surri, Nuxvomica, Ramfal and Rampatri.	37,128	...	...	...	.....	.....	37,128
Quarrying fees	7,306	...	873	...	.....	.....	8,179
Tapping fees	1,710	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,710
Canes	629	...	47	...	.....	.....	676
Bamboos seed	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	10
Skins and horns	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	7
Tall palm leaves	947	...	4	...	.....	.....	951

FORM No. 20.—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during 1913-1914—continued.

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.									
	By Government Agency.		By purchasers.		By free-grantees.		By right-holders.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—										
<i>continued.</i>										
Tali palm trees	3,734	...	...	...	...	.....	8,734
Baine trees	121	...	...	...	...	.....	121
Stakes	43	...	60	...	...	.....	103
Creepers	83	...	2	...	...	.....	85
Thorns	126	...	...	...	...	.....	126
Undi seeds	21	...	...	...	...	.....	21
Tumri leaves	1,934	...	...	...	...	.....	1,934
Shige Chelli	110	...	...	...	...	.....	110
Halmaddi, Dhap, Hulgal seed, Soap nuts, Kakai seed.	150	...	...	...	...	.....	150
Cocoanuts	30	...	...	...	...	.....	30
Soppu	4	...	...	...	...	.....	4
Karvi	54	...	15	...	...	.....	69
Gum	1,065	...	...	...	...	.....	1,065
Karanj seeds	1,519	...	...	...	...	.....	1,519
Bandurbi	664	...	2	...	...	.....	666
Silk cotton	...	69	.....	3	...	...	...	...	.....	72
Tarvad bark	1,256	...	...	...	...	.....	1,256
Bábul pods	1,005	...	...	...	...	.....	1,005
Divi Divi pods	9	...	...	...	...	.....	9
Shendi trees	42	...	...	...	...	.....	42
Fruits	48	...	...	...	...	.....	48
Manure	2	...	...	...	...	.....	2
Cashew nuts	2	...	...	...	...	.....	2
Shindoli leaves	47	...	...	...	...	.....	47
Kadnis	5	...	...	.....	5
Miscellaneous	39	...	...	...	...	.....	39
Total, Southern Circle	...	2,215	.....	1,80,915	...	4,267	...	...	.....	1,87,427
SIND CIRCLE.										
Vegetables, fruits and flowers.	...	108	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	108
Mango fruit	Contract.	150	...	...	...	...	Contract.	150
Sur-reed grass	Do.	1,560	...	...	...	...	Do.	1,560
Kanh grass	302 bundles.	19	...	...	...	...	302 bundles.	19
Jaw brushwood	628 Do.	39	...	...	...	...	628 do.	39
Do.	2 Cart loads.	1	...	...	...	...	2 Cart loads.	1
Dabh grass	700 bundles.	44	...	...	...	...	700 bundles.	44
Bábul pods	Contract.	835	...	...	...	...	Contract.	835
Bábul brushwood	30 Cart loads.	22	...	...	...	...	30 Cart loads.	22
Lopping of bahan and kandi branches.	768	86	...	...	...	...	768	86
Grazing	10,498	...	4,890	...	6,809	.....	22,197
Total	...	108	.....	18,204	...	4,890	...	6,809	.....	25,011
Bábul pods	Contract.	1,835	...	...	...	...	Contract.	1,835
Khana bar	Do.	593	...	...	...	...	Do.	593
Kanh grass	Do.	12	...	...	...	...	Do.	12
Babul seed	176 Mds.	176	...	...	...	...	176 Mds.	176
Ber fruit	Contract.	6	...	...	...	...	Contract.	6
Jaw brushwood	37 bundles.	2	...	...	37 bundles.	2
Kanh grass	232 bundles.	15	240 bundles.	15	...	472 do.	30	
Lopping of bábul and kandi branches.	239	15	...	...	...	239	15	
Grazing	6,721	...	589	...	2,989	.....	10,299
Total	9,373	...	606	...	2,989	.....	12,968

FORM No. 20.—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during 1913-1914—concluded.

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.										
	By Government Agency.		By purchasers.		By free-grantees.		By right-holders.		Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Mds.	s.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Mds.	s.	Rs.
SIND CIRCLE—											
<i>continued.</i>											
Hyderabad.	Bábul seed	15 Mds.	33	.....	.....	...	...	...	15 mds.	33	33
	Fruit	Contract.	376	.....	.....	...	...	...	Contract.	376	376
	Bábul pods	...	...	Contract.	11,273	...	...	...	Do.	11,273	11,273
	Sur-reed grass	...	...	Do.	1,700	...	...	...	Do.	1,700	1,700
	Chabar and Kanh grass.	...	...	232 bundles.	15	...	...	...	232 bundles.	15	15
	Jaw brushwood	...	...	20 do.	1	...	...	...	20 do.	1	1
	Lopping of bábul, bahan and kandi branches.	...	...	1,011	68	...	...	...	1,011	68	68
	Grazing	...	...	Contract.	2,430	...	...	...	Contract.	2,430	2,430
	Do.	...	...	...	12,196	...	2,598	...	256	.....	15,045
	Total	...	409	.....	27,683	...	2,598	...	256	.....	30,941
Baluch. A.P. Who.	Bábul pods	...	...	Contract.	5,625	...	...	...	Contract.	5,625	5,625
	Sur-reed grass	...	...	Do.	50	...	...	...	Do.	50	50
	Mango fruit	...	...	Do.	4	...	...	...	Do.	4	4
	Bábul and kandi branches.	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	20	1	1
	Tooth brushes	...	...	75 mds.	20	...	...	...	75 mds.	20	20
	Lac	...	...	Contract	51	...	...	...	Contract.	51	51
	Jaw brushwood	...	...	...	.....	1,020 bundles.	64	...	1,020 bundles.	64	64
Grazing	...	...	.....	5,648	...	1,434	...	1,536	.....	8,618	
Total	...	...	.....	11,399	...	1,498	...	1,536	.....	14,433	
TOTAL, SIND CIRCLE	...	517	.....	61,659	...	9,587	...	11,590	.....	83,853	
GRAND TOTAL	...	92,091	.....	7,00,329	...	14,471	...	3,76,681	.....	11,83,589	

Form No. 21.—Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of during the year 1913-1914.

Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
<i>Timber.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Panch Mahals	15,218	25,185	40,403	40,403	...	Kánara, Northern Division—					
Surat	...	111,293	111,293	81,402	25,896	Teak	549,955*	446,327	994,219	632,667	361,646
North Thána	...	4,661	4,661	4,319	304	Blackwood	44,810	67,770	112,610	37,397	76,213
Central Thána	...	956	956	279	677	Junglewood	45,922	176,519	219,741	170,181	49,560
Kojaba	...	3,381	3,381	2,910	471	Total	687,017	689,646	1,320,663	840,245	480,319
Total	15,218	145,680	160,689	133,520	27,378	Kánara, Eastern Division—					
<i>Fuel.</i>						<i>Teak</i>					
Panch Mahals	21,800	41,280	63,080	41,140	21,940	Blackwood	79,598	251,210	330,814	107,321	133,293
Surat	...	33,240	33,240	5,121	28,120	Junglewood	1,499	4,166	5,665	5,051	39
North Thána	3,750	2,055	5,805	5,370	435	Total	83,912	42,307	86,240	58,837	32,019
Central Thána	...	408	408	408	...	Total	126,035	397,001	482,726	266,760	165,937
South Thána	...	8,215	8,215	8,215	...	Kánara, Southern Division—					
Kolaba	13,284	18,700	31,984	27,709	4,275	Teak	808	365	601	378	359
Total	58,634	103,893	142,727	89,047	54,680	Junglewood	6,301	7,866	14,167	10,441	3,710
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Total</i>					
Surat	416	672	988	988	...	Total	6,607	6,231	14,818	10,743	4,075
North Thána	...	22	22	22	...	Kánara, Western Division—					
Total	416	694	1,010	1,010	...	Teak	10,787	35,151	45,938	30,011	9,024
Total, Northern Circle	C. ft. 54,052 + Rs. 416	C. ft. 249,578 + Rs. 594	C. ft. 303,625 + Rs. 1,010	C. ft. 221,667 + Rs. 1,010	C. ft. 82,658 + Rs. ...	Blackwood	397	1,945	2,342	1,447	515
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						Junglewood					
<i>Timber.</i>						Total					
East Khándesh	96	3,161	3,257	3,257	...	Teak	37,149	85,497	92,046	66,761	31,605
West Khándesh	...	57	57	57	...	Total	46,338	92,504	140,027	98,239	42,038
North Khándesh	374	531	905	893	2	Belgaum Division—					
North Násik	...	91	91	1	90	Teak	5,719	5,480	9,198	3,767	5,391
South Násik	6,278	17,901	24,179	19,052	5,127	Blackwood	255	2,664	3,209	430	2,720
Poona	1,711	4,165	5,876	5,876	...	Junglewood	1,363	12,348	13,695	11,624	2,071
Sátara	...	49	49	49	...	Total	5,336	20,785	20,002	15,871	10,191
Total	8,459	25,945	34,404	29,185	5,219	Dhárwár Division—					
<i>Fuelwood.</i>						<i>Teak</i>					
East Khándesh	...	180	180	180	...	Junglewood	1,948	12,344	14,832	18,640	752
West Khándesh	...	60	60	60	...	Total	2,013	12,815	14,768	18,934	614
North Násik	...	394	394	394	...	Total, Southern Circle—					
South Násik	8,032	46,218	54,300	31,147	20,153	Teak	645,310	740,496	1,385,116	887,849	511,298
Poona	3,420	172,082	1,76,112	1,76,022	180	Blackwood	49,900	76,634	124,424	44,866	75,509
Sátara	24,001	51,644	75,645	57,375	21,270	Junglewood	131,971	294,963	426,924	307,038	119,866
Total	35,473	274,238	3,09,081	2,68,078	41,603	Total	824,271	1,121,603	1,945,864	1,235,841	710,023
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
West Khándesh	...	24,362	24,362	24,362	...	Kánara, Northern Division	84,310	393,090	487,020	332,400	150,630
North Khándesh	...	17,565	17,565	17,565	...	Kánara Southern do.	237,181	290,004	444,086	300,620	44,476
North Násik	...	26,326	26,326	26,326	...	Kánara, Western do.	109	6,177	6,286	6,258	28
South Násik	...	20,420	20,420	20,420	...	Belgaum Division	671,455	3,224,148	3,997,693	3,005,158	692,450
Poona	...	17	17	17	...	Dhárwár do.	230	26,875	27,105	26,156	...
Total	...	68,710	68,710	68,710	...	Bijapur do.	...	44,205	44,205	44,205	...
<i>Famine Fodder Operations.</i>						<i>Total</i>					
West Khándesh	...	16,104	16,104	16,104	...	Total	993,315	3,998,119	4,901,434	3,813,851	1,087,583
South Násik	...	42,873	42,873	42,873	...						
Poona	...	68	68	68	...						
Total	...	59,045	59,045	59,045	...						
Total, Central Circle	C. ft. 43,932 + Rs. 1,46,765	C. ft. 300,163 + Rs. 1,46,765	C. ft. 344,085 + Rs. 1,46,765	C. ft. 297,203 + Rs. 1,46,765	C. ft. 40,822 + Rs. ...						

* Last year: 110,000 c. ft. were shown in excess by a clerical error in the Divisional Office.

FORM No. 21.—Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of during the year 1913-1914—concluded.

Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division or Range.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN CIRCLE <i>—continued.</i>						SIND CIRCLE.					
<i>Bamboos.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Belgaum No.	...	2,942	2,912	2,942	...	Sukkur	1,182	6,433	7,615	5,735	1,880
						Nausháhro	27	85	112	80	32
						Hyderabad	91	9	100	92	8
						Jerruck ... ..	...	341	341	341	.....
						Total ...	1,300	6,863	8,168	6,248	1,920
<i>Sandalwood.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
Kánara, Eastern Division ... Value.	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,211	Rs. 3,241	Rs. 3,241	...	Sukkur	14,672	26,836	41,508	35,474	6,034
Kánara, Southern Division	10	7,490	7,500	7,440	60	Nausháhro	23,302	107,968	131,270	66,000	65,270
Belgaum Division ... ..	...	3,894	3,894	3,762	132	Hyderabad	31,949	52,796	84,745	60,251	24,494
Dhárwár do. ... ..	...	22,429	22,429	22,429	...	Jerruck	1,702	56,996	58,698	20,923	37,775
Total ... Value.	10	37,054	37,064	36,872	192	Total ...	71,625	241,596	316,221	182,648	183,573
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>					
Belgaum Division, Grass ... Value.	...	4,056	4,056	2,098	1,958	Sukkur ... Value.	Rs. 366	Rs. 474	Rs. 840	Rs. 770	Rs. 70
						Nausháhro	41	449	490	484	6
						Hyderabad	88	526	632	532	150
						Jerruck	32	508	535	534	1
						Total ... Value.	525	2,022	2,547	2,320	227
<i>Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Total, Sind Circle ...</i>					
Kánara, Northern Division ... Value.	...	65	65	...	65	C. ft. 72,925	C. ft. 251,164	C. ft. 324,389	C. ft. 168,896	C. ft. 135,493	
Kánara, Eastern Division	9	...	9	9	...	+ Rs. 525	+ Rs. 2,022	+ Rs. 2,547	+ Rs. 2,320	+ Rs. 227	
Kánara, Western Division ... ..	...	113	113	113	...						
Belgaum Division	15	134	149	135	14						
Bijápúr do.	50	22	72	72	...						
Total ...	74	334	403	329	70						
Total, Southern Circle ...	C. ft. 1,817,536	C. ft. 5,029,712	C. ft. 6,547,298	C. ft. 5,049,692	C. ft. 1,707,606	GRAND TOTAL ...	C. ft. 1,948,495	C. ft. 5,830,902	C. ft. 7,819,397	C. ft. 5,757,413	C. ft. 2,061,979
	Rs. 84	Rs. 41,444	Rs. 41,528	Rs. 39,299	Rs. 2,229		Rs. 1,025	Rs. 1,90,815	Rs. 1,91,840	Rs. 1,89,384	Rs. 3,456

FORM No. 22.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1913-1914.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		Remarks.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Timber.</i>									
Timber ... ..	...	15,218	5,000	...	27,878	19,847	14,847	...	} Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 17,114.
Fuel ... ..	...	38,834	2,413	...	54,680	5,096	2,683	...	
Minor Forest Produce ..	...	...	416	...	...	...	...	416	
Total, Northern Circle ...	...	54,052	7,829	...	82,058	24,943	17,530	416	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Timber.</i>									
East Khândesh... ..	175	96	57	...	...	...	...	57	} Net difference against the year—Rs. 14,781.
North Khândesh	262	374	78	1	2	...	...	78	
North Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	90	10	10	...	
South Násik	2,658	6,278	...	2,402	5,127	268	268	...	
Poona	1,546	5,131	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Total, Timber ...	4,641	11,879	635	2,403	5,219	278	278	635	
<i>Firewood.</i>									
South Násik ... ..	...	8,052	...	...	20,153	750	750	...	} Net difference against the year—Rs. 14,781.
Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	180	6	6	...	
Sátara ... ..	...	24,001	1,244	...	21,270	1,196	...	48	
Total, Firewood ...	...	32,053	1,244	...	41,603	1,952	756	48	
<i>Mhowra.</i>									
West Khândesh ... ..	...	Lbs. 144,020	9,000	...	Lbs. 32,108	2,000	...	7,000	} Net difference against the year—Rs. 14,781.
North Khândesh ... ..	...	84,847	2,122	...	19,912	497	...	1,625	
North Násik ... ..	...	104,253	7,563	...	28,196	1,105	...	6,457	
Total, Mhowra ...	...	333,120	18,685	...	80,216	3,603	...	15,082	
<i>Seeds.</i>									
East Khândesh	K. m. lbs. 1 7 4	...	...	K. m. lbs. 1 6 22	...	...	...	...	} Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 5,87,269.
East Khândesh... ..	2 8 21	...	...	5 4 18	...	...	...	...
North Násik	0 7 16	...	...	1 6 12	...	...	...	...
Poona	11 8 24	...	...	17 8 12	...	...	...	...
Total, Seeds ...	15 4 9	...	...	24 21 8	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...	...	377,052	20,564	...	127,038	5,833	1,034	15,765	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Timber.</i>									
Teak	120,970	645,310	3,05,612	97,380	511,268	7,90,525	...	...	} Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 5,87,269.
Blackwood	2,199	46,990	18,932	3,861	78,569	94,237	...	...
Junglewood	6,153	131,971	90,079	4,344	119,886	1,00,176	...	...
Total, Timber ...	129,322	824,271	4,14,623	105,585	710,023	9,84,938	570,315	...	
Fuel ... ..	...	933,315	69,871	...	1,087,583	84,680	14,809	...	
Sandalwood Value.	...	...	10	...	...	192	182	...	
Minor Forest Produce ... Value.	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	1,958	...	
Confiscated Forest Produce ...	...	...	74	...	...	79	5	...	
Total, Southern Circle ...	...	...	4,84,578	...	...	10,71,847	5,87,269	...	

FORM No. 22.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1913-1914.—concluded.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		Remarks.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SIND CIRCLE.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Timber.</i>									
Bahan logs	37	147	24	1	6	2	...	...
Bahan dasas	60	60	12	1	3	1	...	...
Bahan posts	181	183	45	12	12	12	...	...
Bahan rafters	459	229	43	945	472	90	...	...
Babul logs	52	217	35	5	44	11	...	...
Tali logs	1	15	10	1	15	10	...	...
Kandi logs	3	1	1	4	6	2	...	...
Asri lye logs	23	145	23	2	4	1	...	...
Lye props	55	21	10	1	1	1	...	...
Kandi props	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jaw rafters	254	127	5	2,713	1,356	108	...	...
Ber logs	33	150	30	...	...	...	...	...
Kandi rafters	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kandi cart axles ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
Total, Timber ...	1,169	1,300	240	3,687	1,920	239	...	1	
<i>Firewood and Charcoal.</i>									
	Mds.								
Loco-fuel ... ..	...	70,303	1,795	...	1,33,539	3,722	...	...	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 1,613.
Firewood	222	1,322	16	5	34	1	...	...
Total, Fuel ...	222	71,625	1,811	5	1,33,573	3,723	1,912	...	
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>									
	Mds.			Mds.					
Babul, Kandi and other seeds ...	848	...	465	193	...	167	...	...
Babul bark	80	...	60	80	...	60	...	...
Total ...	928	...	525	273	...	227	...	298	
Total, Sind Circle ...	...	...	2,576	...	...	4,189	1,912	299	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	5,15,547	...	...	11,06,812	6,07,745	16,480	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 5,91,265.

FORM No. 23.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1913-14.

Description of Live and Dead Stock.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		Remarks.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
Bullocks	4	309	4	309	...	...
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	266	2,56,401	285	2,82,508	26,107	...	
Tents	8	3,249	8	3,249	...	...
Rahutis	24	1,778	24	1,778	...	...
Tools, Plant and office furniture ... ..	...	25,083	...	54,239	29,156	...	
Remington Typewriters	3	(a)	3	(a)	...	...	(a) Price not known.
Empire Typewriters	5	1,000	5	1,000	...	...
Copying Machines	7	(a)	7	(a)	...	...
Cyclostyles	5	(a)	5	(a)	...	...
Carts	7	133	7	133	...	...
Forest boat	1	1,371	1	1,371	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	326	2,89,015	345	3,44,278	55,263	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 55,263.
Total, Northern Circle ...	330	2,89,324	349	3,44,587	55,263	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	83	1,15,960	109	1,46,467	30,507	...	
Tents	8	1,990	9	2,300	310	...	
Rahutis (Cabul Pal fan)	27	1,968	27	1,853	...	115	
Tools, Plant and office furniture ... ..	...	37,848	...	33,929	2,081	...	
Remington Typewriters	10	(a)	10	(a)	...	...	(a) Price not known.
Copying Machines	6	(a)	7	(a)	...	...
Cyclostyles	3	(a)	6	(a)	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	137	1,57,766	168	1,90,549	32,898	115	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 32,783.
Total, Central Circle ...	137	1,57,766	168	1,90,549	32,898	115	

FORM No. 23.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1913-14—concluded.

Description of Live and Dead Stock.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		Remarks.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
<i>Live Stock.</i>								
Elephants	3	8,500	2	6,000	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 19,506.	
Buffaloes	43	2,520	35	1,996	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	46	11,020	37	7,996	...	3,024		
<i>Dead Stock.</i>								
Buildings	358	2,42,376	370	2,65,907	...	...
Tents	11	2,922	8	2,152	...	...
Rahutis	19	1,255	17	1,210	...	...
Tools, Plant and office furniture ...	...	87,408	...	87,141	...	...
Typewriters	7	...	7	...	...	...
Monorail materials ... ..	...	25,382	...	25,382	...	...
Duplicators	5	...	6	...	...	...
Carts	19	1,263	19	1,263	...	...
Guns	1	52	4	133	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	420	3,60,658	431	3,83,188	22,530	...		
Total, Southern Circle ...	466	3,71,678	468	3,91,184	22,530	3,024		
SIND CIRCLE.								
<i>Live Stock.</i>								
Bullocks	11	228	12	276	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 7,131.	
Camels	29	1,098	40	1,428	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	40	1,326	52	1,704	378	...		
<i>Dead Stock.</i>								
Buildings	101	39,911	102	45,810	...	...
Tents	13	2,888	14	2,954	...	...
Stores, Mathematical	631	5,367	628	5,359	...	...
Tools, Plant and office furniture ...	2,416	12,553	2,471	13,373	...	...
Remington Typewriters	3	Not known.	4	Not known.	...	...
Empire Typewriters	3	Not known.	2	Not known.	...	...
Copying Machine	1	Not known.	1	Not known.	...	...
Miscellaneous	604	858	607	834	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	3,772	61,577	3,829	68,330	6,753	...		
Total, Sind Circle ...	3,812	62,903	3,881	70,034	7,131	...		
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,745	3,81,671	4,856	3,96,354	1,17,822	3,139	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 1,14,683.	

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1913-1914.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Panch Mahals Division.	Surat Division.	North Thana Division.	Central Thana Division.	South Thana Division.	Kolaha Division.	Famine Foller Division.	Total for the Forest year 1913-1914.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
REVENUE.										
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>										
a. Timber	25,814 0 0	90,182 14 2	1,339 10 0	130 5 0	.....	803 8 0	.....	1,18,325 14 2
b. Firewood and charcoal...	7 0 0	1,529 15 9	734 4 0	1 3 0	1,350 0 0	5,013 13 6	.....	8,036 0 3
c. Bamboos	21 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 12 4
d. Sandalwood	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0
e. Grass and other minor produce...	572 8 4	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	831 0 11	1,437 13 3
Total, I	25,821 9 0	92,256 8 3	2,095 10 4	167 13 0	1,350 0 0	5,840 11 6	831 0 11	1,23,412 5 0
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>										
a. Timber	53,358 7 7	69,851 1 6	6,31,839 1 9	3,17,821 5 7	2,22,030 1 8	1,03,490 13 0	.....	13,57,307 14 7
b. Firewood and charcoal...	3,746 0 5	110 7 0	281 7 3	1,104 9 0	361 9 8	314 13 0	.....	5,018 13 4
c. Bamboos	1,633 0 6	9,051 3 4	3,693 2 11	5,744 13 9	369 7 0	10 0 0	.....	25,471 11 6
d. Grazing and fodder grass	6,057 9 3	711 7 3	10,900 4 0	3,261 0 0	3,270 0 10	15,300 13 0	.....	39,330 2 4
e. Other minor produce	6,478 13 9	3,019 12 1	191 4 0	4,436 3 11	5,614 14 3	4,200 13 1	.....	24,675 13 1
f. Other items
g. Commutation fees
Total, II	70,239 15 6	59,873 15 2	6,51,613 3 11	3,32,389 0 3	2,31,646 1 6	1,23,401 2 7	.....	14,92,044 0 10
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce...</i>										
.....	14 6 9	94 2 0	268 4 3	14 14 0	6 0 3	653 15 0	.....	1,071 10 3
Total, III	14 6 9	94 2 0	268 4 3	14 14 0	6 0 3	653 15 0	.....	1,071 10 3
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce...
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	80 9 1	.....	927 0 6	25 2 4	131 14 9	.....	1,104 10 8
Total, IV	80 9 1	.....	927 0 6	25 2 4	131 14 9	.....	1,104 10 8
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>										
a. Fines and forfeitures	84 0 3	383 0 0	246 8 0	2,079 8 8	1,359 1 0	505 0 6	.....	4,746 9 0
b. Refunds ...	42 10 5	.....	11 5 4	534 11 11	.....	224 2 0	347 5 10	0 3 0	.....	1,100 5 0
c. Other sources ...	402 4 0	.....	3,975 2 10	1,746 6 2	4,493 3 3	3,133 8 6	7,247 1 10	7,767 14 1	.....	24,557 5 8
Total, V ...	444 14 5	.....	3,970 8 5	2,654 11 1	4,741 9 3	5,436 13 9	8,953 8 8	8,313 1 1	.....	34,561 2 3
Grand Total, Revenue.	444 14 5	.....	1,00,046 7 8	1,78,798 13 7	6,59,749 11 9	3,38,934 9 6	2,41,979 12 5	1,38,390 13 11	831 0 11	16,54,187 3 5
EXPENDITURE.										
A.—CONSERVATION AND WORKS.										
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>										
a. Timber	211 15 3	32,195 15 1	437 13 0	127 14 0	.....	0 12 0	.....	32,074 5 4
b. Firewood and charcoal...	552 12 9	64 12 0	.....	337 8 0	4,208 9 1	.....	5,218 9 10
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce...	100 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,449 13 0	-1,349 8 2
Total, A-I	211 15 3	32,843 15 8	503 9 0	127 14 0	337 8 0	4,208 9 1	-1,449 13 0	36,243 7 6
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>										
.....	80 0 0	.....	3,872 10 3	4,332 8 9	14,129 15 8	4,798 2 10	6,104 5 6	3,456 10 2	.....	36,724 0 1
Total, A-II ...	80 0 0	.....	3,872 10 3	4,332 8 9	14,129 15 8	4,798 2 10	6,104 5 6	3,456 10 2	.....	36,724 0 2
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>										
.....	2 0 0	1 10 0	15 0 0	17 10 0	.....	36 4 0
Total, A-III	2 0 0	1 10 0	15 0 0	17 10 0	.....	36 4 0
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>										
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce...
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests
Total, A-IV

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1913-1914—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Panch Mahals Division.	Surat Division.	North Thána Division.	Central Thána Division.	South Thána Division.	Kolába Division.	Famire Fodder Division.	Total for the Forest year 1913-1914.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—continued.										
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—continued.										
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...	.....	.....	.....	18,054 6 8	.....	.....	1,356 11 2	7,723 14 9	.....	27,135 0 7
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	18,054 6 8	.....	.....	1,356 11 2	7,723 14 9	.....	27,135 0 7
VI.—Live-Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant.										
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	.....	261 6 0	195 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 6 9
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	510 15 0	8 4 0	508 4 0	568 15 8	168 2 2	43 8 0	91 1 6	185 8 9	2 8 0	2,097 3 1
Total, A-VI ...	510 15 0	8 4 0	769 10 0	764 0 5	158 2 2	43 8 0	91 1 6	185 8 9	2 8 0	2,523 9 10
VII.—Communications and Buildings.										
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	.....	.....	9,568 9 6	571 4 3	3,318 14 0	93 7 0	677 9 9	.....	14,229 12 6
b. Buildings ...	.....	.....	11,045 1 3	5,426 2 6	4,607 8 0	3,001 14 9	6,345 12 5	3,580 9 3	.....	34,007 0 2
c. Other works ...	.....	.....	479 13 6	1,593 12 0	200 0 0	1,300 11 6	0 8 0	.....	.....	3,874 13 0
Total, A-VII ...	.....	.....	11,524 14 9	16,838 8 0	5,378 12 3	7,621 8 3	6,439 11 5	4,253 3 0	.....	52,111 9 8
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest.										
a. Demarcation ...	.....	.....	27 4 0	483 3 10	753 13 9	636 1 3	410 15 11	2,030 7 0	.....	4,391 13 9
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	126 5 9	.....	45 8 7	116 8 11	.....	.....	.....	288 7 3
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working-plans ...	287 6 11	71 0 6	250 13 4	751 8 7	1,159 4 0	942 7 4	1,130 11 6	647 10 11	.....	5,140 15 1
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	.....	1,366 7 0	1,381 15 11	650 11 9	629 4 3	856 3 4	608 12 3	.....	5,493 6 6
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	.....	4,569 8 8	5,682 5 1	3,354 8 0	4,334 10 9	3,685 3 6	2,320 13 0	.....	23,847 1 0
g. Other works ...	.....	.....	.....	278 7 6	1,223 14 6	573 8 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	2,085 14 0
Total, A-VIII ...	287 6 11	71 0 6	6,340 6 9	9,372 8 11	7,187 12 7	7,232 8 6	6,098 2 3	5,657 11 2	.....	41,247 9 7
IX.—Miscellaneous.										
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	37 8 0
b. Other charges ...	29 8 0	13 3 0	1,859 13 1	1,875 9 9	1,797 13 5	2,090 9 4	2,875 11 4	4,140 1 3	.....	14,632 5 2
c. Grain Compensation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 10	.....	2 12 10	.....	3 7 8
Total, A-IX ...	29 8 0	13 3 0	1,894 13 1	1,875 9 9	1,797 13 5	2,091 4 2	2,875 11 4	4,145 6 1	.....	14,723 4 10
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	857 13 11	92 7 6	24,614 6 1	83,128 5 2	20,157 1 1	21,916 7 9	23,318 3 2	28,709 5 1	-1,447 4 0	2,11,344 13 9
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I.—Salaries—										
a. Conservators ...	20,092 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,092 10 1
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	3,400 0 0	14,256 12 5	15,793 5 4	14,051 2 9	15,671 8 4	12,504 15 9	11,481 9 10	.....	87,559 6 5
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	174 3 1	300 0 0	22,315 7 0	20,895 14 0	22,535 10 6	24,065 4 4	29,270 5 10	40,624 7 3	.....	1,60,281 4 0
d. Office Establishments ...	8,354 4 1	435 5 6	6,640 13 0	7,015 13 6	5,939 6 10	6,803 9 9	5,658 3 5	7,857 3 10	.....	48,524 11 11
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	761 12 0	65 4 2	316 4 8	4,887 10 1	934 5 3	985 15 7	546 15 0	39 0 7	.....	8,587 3 4
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—										
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservator ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ...	20,382 13 3	4,200 9 8	43,529 5 1	46,592 10 11	43,530 9 4	47,326 6 0	48,460 8 0	60,002 5 6	.....	3,25,045 3 9
II.—Travelling Allowances—										
a. Conservators ...	2,765 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,765 12 10
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	926 2 0	2,503 7 7	2,404 2 2	3,037 3 3	3,403 5 10	2,337 9 4	2,247 8 11	.....	16,859 7 1
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	.....	118 3 9	2,036 11 9	3,147 13 9	2,216 8 7	2,374 11 4	1,795 4 11	2,538 9 7	54 1 0	14,932 5 8
d. Office Establishments ...	972 1 2	212 0 11	621 15 5	1,007 1 8	798 10 6	747 6 10	646 8 11	546 8 8	.....	5,552 6 1
e. Forest School (Dehradun) ...	.....	.....	.....	559 10 10	.....	.....	349 4 3	-304 12 4	.....	604 2 9
f. Plague allowance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	08 14 11	225 0 0	.....	308 14 11
g. Grain Compensation ...	.....	.....	2 0 10	.....	2 7 2	2 10 6	5 13 0	.....	.....	12 15 6
Total, B-II ...	8,737 14 0	1,256 11 8	5,814 3 7	7,118 12 5	6,054 13 6	6,543 2 6	5,203 7 4	5,252 14 10	54 1 0	41,036 0 10
III.—Contingencies—										
a. Stationery ...	116 2 9	6 1 0	372 2 7	241 9 10	370 13 8	420 3 2	337 3 11	492 9 2	.....	2,406 14 1
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	300 0 6	66 1 9	885 6 4	380 15 5	224 15 3	398 4 6	175 6 3	284 9 0	.....	2,202 11 0
c. Rents, rates and taxes ...	1,574 9 7	128 0 0	330 0 0	25 0 0	884 0 0	394 0 0	141 0 0	.....	.....	2,956 9 7
d. Pay of Police Guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official postage ...	477 4 6	20 0 0	879 8 6	731 11 0	990 3 0	943 13 0	1,125 14 0	1,018 10 0	0 13 0	6,132 13 0
f. Sundries ...	357 12 9	73 5 6	647 5 6	655 11 8	510 7 6	374 7 0	301 11 10	396 1 11	5 13 2	3,322 12 10
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	2,825 14 1	293 8 3	2,604 6 11	2,033 15 11	2,480 7 5	2,523 11 8	2,131 4 0	2,171 14 1	6 10 2	17,071 12 6
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS ...	35,946 9 4	5,750 13 7	51,947 15 7	57,745 7 3	52,065 14 3	56,393 4 2	55,815 3 4	67,427 2 5	60 11 2	3,83,153 1 1
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	36,804 7 3	5,943 5 1	76,562 5 8	1,40,871 12 5	81,222 15 4	78,309 11 11	79,133 6 6	97,136 7 6	-1,385 8 10	5,94,497 14 10

FORM No. 24 (Contd.)

different Divisions for the Forest year 1913-1914—contd.

West Khandesh Division.	Poona Division.	Famine Fodder Poona Division.	Famine Fodder West Khandesh Division.	Famine Fodder South Nask Division.	Working Plans.	Total for the Forest year 1913-14.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	1,000 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,061 13 0
8 8 0	10,800 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,714 9 6
2 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 10 0
24,361 14 8	16 14 0	68 8 0	15,104 2 4	42,673 2 7	.....	1,66,765 6 7
24,373 2 8	11,616 11 0	68 8 0	15,104 2 4	42,673 2 7	.....	1,66,663 10 1
1,31,501 1 6	26,551 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,76,559 9 8
8,187 13 0	25,295 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 8 4
1,061 9 0	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,100 1 9
22,250 1 6	40,763 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,17,188 18 0
3,459 2 9	4,491 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,758 0 3
.....
1,76,429 10 9	97,121 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,20,700 1 8
224 11 3	473 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,572 3 1
225 11 3	473 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,572 3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,401 11 0
.....	22 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 5 7
.....	22 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,424 0 7
584 0 0	156 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769 3 6
7,946 11 9	0 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	741 0 5
.....	0,198 9 4	.....	.....	.....	0 8 3	49,637 6 7
8,430 11 9	9,255 3 2	.....	.....	.....	0 8 3	50,470 10 6
1,93,458 4 5	1,18,600 3 7	68 8 0	15,104 2 4	42,673 2 7	0 8 3	9,16,720 8 11
47 13 0	119 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177 12 0
1 8 0	1,013 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,206 1 6
7,825 1 6	.....	3,502 10 6	22,166 3 0	47,403 7 11	.....	1,05,276 1 10
7,874 5 6	1,123 5 0	3,502 10 6	22,166 3 0	47,403 7 11	.....	1,00,723 7 0
1,771 9 2	465 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,65 12 8
1,771 9 2	465 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,65 12 8
.....	8 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 5 0
.....	8 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 5 0
.....
.....
.....

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the

Budget Head.	Direction.	North Khandesh Division.	Sátara Division.	East Khandesh Division.	North Násik Division.	South Násik Division.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>						
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS— <i>continued.</i>						
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ... ..	.....	.....	3,311 5 3	.....	19 9 7	.....
Total, A-V ... ..	.....	.....	3,311 5 2	.....	19 9 7	.....
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—						
a. Purchase of cattle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant... ..	10 12 0	219 2 6	945 3 5	516 12 6	3 0 0	197 12 3
Total, A-VI	10 12 0	219 2 6	945 3 5	516 12 6	3 0 0	197 12 3
VII.—Communications and Buildings—						
a. Roads and Bridges ... ..	.....	4,325 14 9	7,191 6 11	844 3 0	.....	2,104 13 0
b. Buildings... ..	.....	11,067 12 11	3,202 14 7	4,952 15 8	1,777 13 3	3,202 2 6
c. Other works ... ..	.....	.....	240 2 6	80 0 0	.....	.....
Total, A-VII ... ..	.....	15,393 11 8	10,634 8 0	5,777 2 8	1,777 13 3	5,306 15 6
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—						
a. Demarcation ... ..	.....	182 0 0	433 4 0	88 4 0	549 2 7	944 1 6
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ... ..	.....	.....	22 8 0	.....	.....	.....
c. Surveys ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working Plans ... ..	.....	748 15 1	139 14 9	949 1 4	134 2 0	960 1 5
e. Sowing and Planting ... ..	.....	3 0 0	2,305 13 11	236 8 0	106 3 6	134 13 9
f. Protection from Fire ... ..	.....	9,084 0 8	145 0 0	4,074 3 0	861 4 6	1,303 9 0
g. Other works ... ..	.....	45 0 0	239 2 0	57 0 0	787 7 6	474 4 0
Total, A-VIII ... ..	.....	10,060 15 9	3,321 10 8	5,425 0 4	2,507 4 10	3,906 13 8
IX.—Miscellaneous—						
a. Law charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other charges	14 4 6	1,506 8 9	3,358 8 9	1,743 14 10	1,253 8 1	1,423 0 9
c. Grain Compensation ... ..	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total, A-IX	14 4 6	1,506 8 9	3,365 8 9	1,743 14 10	1,253 8 1	1,423 0 9
TOTAL A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS...	25 0 6	39,575 15 5	23,046 2 3	16,976 5 8	16,841 2 1	20,346 2 1
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.						
I.—Salaries—						
a. Conservators	20,788 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers	3,009 14 9	9,039 5 4	7,439 4 9	15,467 15 10	6,600 0 0	13,000 2 8
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ... ..	.....	20,271 2 9	28,143 4 6	29,209 8 0	22,164 5 1	28,027 15 11
d. Office Establishments	10,648 11 9	5,790 9 1	6,119 12 3	6,754 11 0	5,156 2 0	7,720 9 3
e. Deputation and Special Allowances	4,537 5 4	2,083 4 3	433 1 10	5 9 4	9 10 10	1,082 12 7
f. Royal Bonus ... ..	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I	38,984 6 0	37,196 5 5	37,189 7 4	61,467 12 2	33,930 1 11	49,631 8 5
II.—Travelling Allowances—						
a. Conservators	2,505 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers	172 4 0	2,767 6 0	1,362 15 6	3,015 4 6	1,099 5 0	3,124 7 1
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ... ..	.....	3,011 6 0	2,731 15 8	2,830 9 7	1,704 8 5	2,634 0 2
d. Office Establishments	759 7 8	737 2 6	523 11 10	819 3 6	404 5 4	719 4 8
e. Forest School, Dehra Dun	188 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
f. Plague allowances... ..	155 0 0	.....	283 2 7	.....	.....	.....
g. Grain Compensation ... ..	.....	2 8 9	504 3 6	1 4 8	25 13 10	2 10 7
Total, B-II	3,781 2 9	6,618 7 3	5,411 1 1	6,660 6 3	3,234 0 7	6,530 6 6
III.—Contingencies—						
a. Stationery	16 1 0	310 10 9	304 9 5	422 12 6	279 0 10	406 9 9
b. Carriage of Tents and Records	211 9 6	274 11 0	317 7 6	233 7 0	110 15 0	251 11 9
c. Rents, rates and taxes	1,980 0 0	110 0 0	2 8 0	.....	112 3 9	117 0 0
d. Pay of Police guards ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official postage... ..	429 14 0	539 5 6	1,001 14 6	1,033 13 0	679 2 0	972 5 0
f. Sundries	210 10 6	644 15 4	363 10 4	824 11 11	153 10 0	365 9 11
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III	2,879 3 0	1,929 10 7	1,990 1 9	2,214 12 4	1,304 15 7	2,113 4 5
TOTAL B.—ESTABLISHMENTS...	45,643 11 9	45,644 7 3	44,589 10 2	60,342 14 9	38,460 2 1	58,275 3 4
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	45,669 12 3	85,220 6 8	68,235 12 5	76,319 4 5	55,310 4 2	78,621 5 5

different Divisions for the Forest year 1913-1914—contd.

West Khandesh Division.	Poona Division.	Famine Fodder Poona Division.	Famine Fodder West Khandesh Division.	Famine Fodder South Nask Division.	Working Plans.	Total for the Forest year 1913-1914.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	395 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,790 11 3
.....	395 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,720 11 3
.....
.....
202 13 0	611 2 2	.....	.....	.....	80 3 0	3,802 13 10
202 13 0	611 2 2	.....	.....	.....	80 3 0	3,802 13 10
.....
2,650 8 0	1,803 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,028 15 2
4,577 15 8	3,820 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,510 13 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 2 0
7,227 5 8	5,622 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,760 14 2
.....
238 11 3	404 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814 8 0
.....	1,219 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311 8 0
416 14 3	356 12 8	.....	.....	.....	1,035 13 11	5,380 12 2
408 4 3	1,002 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,317 11 4
4,290 0 3	152 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,010 13 5
10 0 0	875 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,123 5 3
5,333 14 0	4,071 1 5	.....	.....	.....	1,035 13 11	30,202 10 7
.....
1,450 9 6	1,936 6 2	.....	.....	-2 4 3	-50 3 6	12,078 5 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0
1,450 9 6	1,936 6 2	.....	.....	-2 4 3	-50 3 6	12,085 5 7
.....
23,060 8 8	14,273 13 4	3,802 10 6	22,164 2 0	47,401 3 8	1,021 13 5	2,29,045 15 7
.....
9,269 4 8	15,518 1 0	.....	.....	.....	4,800 0 0	20,758 0 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,254 1 0
21,071 12 2	20,755 15 2	.....	.....	.....	1,776 8 5	1,75,123 8 0
5,670 6 9	6,534 3 6	.....	.....	.....	1,040 12 4	55,271 13 11
.....
1,577 8 6	275 1 3	.....	.....	.....	567 11 10	10,577 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
37,188 14 1	52,043 4 11	.....	.....	.....	8,251 7	8,40,321 12 10
.....
2,648 11 0	2,166 13 10	.....	.....	.....	1,171 11 0	2,705 15 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,728 14 8
2,491 7 6	2,491 15 5	.....	.....	.....	608 3 7	19,004 2 4
745 9 3	747 10 4	.....	.....	.....	320 5 0	5,606 12 1
87 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 15 8
.....	165 0 0	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	613 2 7
.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	535 9 4
6,173 3 0	5,563 7 7	.....	.....	.....	2,241 4 4	40,113 8 1
.....
230 4 11	376 6 6	.....	.....	.....	5 11 3	2,328 2 10
206 8 6	287 1 1	.....	.....	.....	204 9 0	2,249 0 4
132 0 0	413 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,967 1 1
.....
723 5 3	1,165 11 6	.....	.....	.....	101 1 6	6,765 8 3
428 0 11	371 10 3	.....	.....	.....	117 8 4	8,208 7 6
.....
1,768 3 7	2,608 2 8	.....	.....	.....	518 14 1	17,328 4 0
.....
15,580 5 5	60,254 15 2	.....	.....	.....	11,011 3 0	4,09,761 8 11
.....
9,400 14 1	74,528 12 6	3,802 10 6	22,164 2 0	47,401 3 8	12,033 0 5	8,39,407 8 6

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1913-1914—contd.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Belgaum Division.	Bijapur Division.	Dhárwar Division.	Kánara, Northern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Eastern Division.	Ratnagiri Division.	Working Pinnas Division.	Total for the Forest year 1913-1914.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—contd.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.											
<i>V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...</i>											
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live-stock Stores, Tools and Plant—											
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,736 9 9	.....	.....	1 4 0	.....	.....	4,737 13 9
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	254 10 6	452 3 0	29 4 0	421 0 0	3,131 10 3	385 12 1	245 9 0	420 10 6	18 10 0	.....	5,309 5 3
Total, A-VI ...	254 10 6	452 3 0	29 4 0	421 0 0	7,868 3 11	385 12 1	245 9 0	421 14 6	18 10 0	.....	10,197 3 0
VII.—Communications and Buildings—											
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	13,929 2 5	.....	2,322 14 9	14,244 1 0	5,164 14 3	1,016 8 5	3,808 14 5	.....	.....	45,800 7 8
b. Buildings ...	.....	15,782 4 8	13 0 0	496 4 5	918 12 2	8,003 0 11	1,342 9 0	1,057 3 5	10 8 0	.....	27,823 10 7
c. Other works ...	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	92 10 0	897 5 4	498 14 0	101 0 7	987 12 0	.....	.....	3,708 0 5
Total, A-VII ...	.....	20,851 7 7	13 0 0	2,921 18 2	16,160 3 0	14,266 13 2	2,460 8 0	11,253 13 10	10 8 0	.....	70,928 3 9
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—											
a. Demarcation ...	.....	599 11 11	23 15 9	55 3 0	1 13 0	114 14 4	789 13 4	419 11 0	.....	.....	2,005 2 4
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	3,428 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 4 0	.....	.....	.....	3,402 10 11
c. Surveys ...	.....	14 14 0	.....	.....	.....	7 1 0	.....	.....	.....	3,709 5 7	3,709 5 7
d. Working-plans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	785 12 1	123 12 0	18 12 0	3,021 1 9	3,929 1 9	3,708 9 9	1,366 9 5	410 1 8	.....	12,700 12 5
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	5,225 15 8	94 10 0	2,915 12 1	9,212 10 9	3,016 14 11	368 3 0	0,935 3 5	30 0 0	.....	27,447 5 10
g. Other works ...	.....	32 15 6	118 9 6	.....	.....	.....	51 15 1	1,138 3 0	.....	.....	1,338 11 1
Total, A-VIII ...	.....	10,097 12 1	360 15 3	2,887 11 1	12,225 9 6	7,007 0	9,950 13 2	9,026 10 10	440 1 8	3,769 5 7	50,433 15 3
IX.—Miscellaneous—											
a. Law charges ...	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0
b. Other charges ...	10 4 0	3,687 9 4	1,216 2 4	1,597 7 8	3,352 6 7	3,659 1 9	2,971 13 7	1,307 13 10	146 7 7	.....	17,048 2 8
Total, A-IX ...	10 4 0	3,771 9 4	1,216 2 4	1,597 7 8	3,352 6 7	3,658 1 9	2,971 13 7	1,307 13 10	146 7 7	.....	19,032 2 8
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	264 14 6	1,54,761 8 0	3,620 0 10	11,078 6 5	2,47,346 9 7	65,191 14 10	31,957 15 9	2,07,887 5 8	615 11 3	3,769 5 7	7,20,405 12 5
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.											
I.—Salaries—											
a. Conservators ...	21,241 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,241 2 5
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	18,090 5 2	4,790 5 2	8,430 0 0	17,681 5 0	6,867 11 10	9,055 12 2	4,074 0 11	.....	7,161 11 10	77,001 4 7
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	1,909 14 10	30,094 9 9	9,503 4 3	17,169 2 6	31,052 0 4	32,511 9 0	19,601 9 8	21,122 6 1	2,745 12 6	1,630 14 10	1,67,431 8 0
d. Office Establishments ...	7,489 13 7	5,477 3 10	3,048 9 4	4,681 8 10	6,332 8 11	5,507 1 8	5,470 1 1	4,992 4 6	495 4 8	1,196 3 1	45,080 10 6
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	.....	517 15 0	0 1 7	369 4 3	3,468 3 6	491 2 10	616 12 5	5,438 1 7	.....	.....	10,001 9 2
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ...	30,640 14 10	54,180 0 9	17,342 4 4	30,609 15 7	68,514 2 3	35,767 9 4	35,734 3 4	38,528 13 1	3,242 1 2	3,097 8 0	3,12,555 14 6
II.—Travelling Allowances—											
a. Conservators ...	2,549 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,549 11 4
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	2,532 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,305 0 4	2,418 0 0	1,893 2 0	2,593 12 0	1,030 0 0	.....	1,725 1 0	14,768 15 4
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	274 7 1	2,940 0 10	691 2 4	1,396 8 2	3,230 8 7	2,172 7 0	1,913 9 4	1,335 6 4	368 14 2	476 15 4	15,300 0 2
d. Office Establishments ...	1,049 7 6	681 14 0	549 0 6	220 2 5	536 2 5	523 0 4	638 13 6	424 0 3	36 14 0	400 9 6	5,310 1 5
e. Forest School (Dehra Dun) ...	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	20 0 0	.....	70 0 0
f. Plague allowances ...	21 5 2	4 3 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	90 13 2
g. Grain Compensation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 5 9	6 13 6	.....	9 5 0	.....	.....	36 2 0
Total, B-II ...	3,894 15 1	6,408 6 10	2,510 3 10	2,921 11 11	6,226 0 9	4,595 6 10	5,204 12 7	3,248 11 7	425 12 2	3,017 9 10	39,143 11 5
III.—Contingencies—											
a. Stationery ...	8 9 10	232 6 6	119 9 6	191 4 6	271 0 10	301 2 7	216 11 4	198 15 5	71 3 6	.....	1,601 1 0
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	438 13 3	320 15 0	115 1 5	146 7 0	436 8 9	259 4 7	495 2 5	241 3 0	19 15 9	.....	2,577 7 11
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	785 0 0	72 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	899 0 0
d. Pay of Police-guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage ...	582 11 0	1,076 9 0	548 1 6	536 9 6	590 4 6	455 14 0	1,097 11 0	770 0 0	60 0 0	43 8 0	5,777 5 0
f. Sundries ...	518 6 4	591 9 8	203 13 3	121 6 7	269 12 4	314 7 9	311 2 8	229 6 4	29 13 7	.....	2,909 14 6
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	2,333 8 5	2,643 8 2	994 9 8	1,007 11 7	1,557 10 5	1,360 13 11	2,114 12 2	1,532 9 3	181 0 10	46 8 0	13,794 12 4
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS ...	36,969 6 4	63,231 15 9	20,837 1 10	34,530 7 1	69,327 13 5	41,713 14 1	49,053 12 1	41,409 1 11	3,849 14 2	12,983 15 7	3,84,404 6 3
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	37,134 4 10	2,17,993 7 9	24,457 2 8	45,617 13 6	3,13,676 7 0	1,06,965 12 11	75,011 11 10	2,49,295 7 7	4,464 9 5	16,433 5 2	10,90,990 2 8

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1913-1914—concl'd.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Thar and Parkar Division.	Sukkur Division.	Nausshiro Division.	Hyderabad Division.	Jerruck Division.	Working Plans Division.	Total for the Forest year 1913-14.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—concl'd.								
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—concluded.								
<i>V.—Rent of leased Forest and Payment to Shareholders in Forests managed by Governments ...</i>								
Total, A-V	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—								
a. Purchase of cattle	.....	.....	88 0 0	140 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	188 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle	.....	.....	157 15 10	18 8 10	10 8 1	3 7 0	.....	106 5 0
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	143 10 0	27 0 0	258 7 6	105 0 0	150 0 0	315 15 0	.....	1,006 0 0
Total, A-VI	143 10 0	27 0 0	434 7 4	163 8 10	232 6 1	319 6 0	.....	1,300 6 3
VII.—Communications and Buildings—								
a. Roads and bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Buildings	.....	.....	3,219 14 4	2,274 11 2	2,191 5 5	6,510 7 6	.....	14,220 6 7
c. Other works	.....	.....	583 3 2	2,207 9 6	680 5 11	3,873 5 0	.....	7,392 8 4
Total, A-VII	.....	.....	3,833 1 6	4,642 4 8	2,863 11 4	10,382 13 5	.....	21,621 14 11
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—								
a. Demarcation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Surveys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working Plans	.....	.....	119 0 10	2 13 0	177 15 0	3,127 14 5	.....	3,427 10 0
e. Sowing and planting	.....	.....	3,106 7 6	337 13 0	1,187 10 11	634 5 2	.....	5,026 4 7
f. Protection from fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570 3 5	.....	1,570 3 5
g. Other works	.....	.....	.....	1,144 11 2	1,705 9 1	.....	.....	2,850 4 3
Total, A-VIII	.....	.....	3,285 8 4	1,485 4 2	3,071 3 6	5,332 7 0	.....	13,474 7 0
IX.—Miscellaneous—								
a. Law charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other charges	3 9 0	.....	1,957 7 2	725 15 0	1,104 7 0	1,201 2 8	.....	4,028 8 10
c. Grain Compensation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Total, A-IX	3 9 0	.....	1,957 7 2	725 15 0	1,104 7 0	1,203 2 8	.....	4,028 8 10
TOTAL, A—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS	147 3 0	27 0 0	10,711 2 4	9,239 12 4	8,745 15 2	18,943 18 1	.....	47,614 14 11
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.								
I.—Salaries.								
a. Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers	16,333 5 4	.....	11,576 7 1	5,078 11 4	8,759 8 0	14,992 8 9	.....	67,341 9 0
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	.....	1,560 15 8	21,049 3 10	9,831 4 8	11,242 12 9	14,050 7 8	.....	50,200 12 7
d. Office Establishments	6,141 6 10	.....	5,049 1 8	4,024 12 5	5,121 3 4	5,803 15 8	.....	26,000 7 11
e. Deputation and Special Allowances	1,892 8 11	.....	.....	4 4 0	7 3 2	837 4 0	.....	2,741 5 1
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I	24,367 5 1	1,560 15 8	39,173 12 7	20,439 0 11	25,139 11 9	36,681 4 7	.....	1,47,353 2 7
II.—Travelling Allowances—								
a. Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers	3,032 3 3	.....	1,909 12 11	1,228 13 6	1,561 10 0	3,052 10 8	.....	11,055 2 7
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	.....	.....	1,760 13 5	997 10 6	893 8 11	990 7 2	.....	4,651 8 0
d. Office Establishments	838 9 5	.....	583 7 1	571 9 4	629 5 9	960 0 0	.....	3,937 15 7
e. Forest Schools (D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
f. Plague allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
g. Grain Compensation	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	0 1 0	107 4 10	.....	108 5 10
Total, B-II	3,820 12 11	.....	4,569 1 5	2,798 1 4	3,394 9 8	5,110 6 8	.....	19,783 0 0
III.—Contingencies—								
a. Stationery	20 2 6	.....	171 5 9	99 10 1	115 9 6	14 15 0	.....	411 10 10
b. Carriage of Tents and Records	424 10 0	.....	348 4 0	253 5 4	318 13 3	461 14 0	.....	1,726 14 7
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes	750 0 0	.....	8 4 0	444 15 5	258 0 0	1,400 14 6	.....	2,662 1 11
d. Pay of Police guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage	319 1 6	.....	822 13 6	517 0 6	437 9 0	540 14 0	.....	2,537 6 6
f. Sundries	229 4 0	.....	441 5 4	302 0 10	318 10 3	431 2 0	.....	1,723 6 6
Payments to Officers of other Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III	1,743 2 0	.....	1,783 0 7	1,607 0 2	1,346 10 0	2,572 11 6	.....	9,361 8 3
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS	30,031 4 0	1,560 15 8	45,534 14 7	24,944 2 5	29,861 15 5	44,664 6 9	.....	1,76,497 10 10
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	80,178 7 0	1,597 15 8	56,246 0 11	34,983 15 9	38,607 14 7	63,608 3 10	.....	2,24,312 9 9

FORM No. 25.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1913-1914.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	446 8 9	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions ... ..	.....	3,050 10 10	Divided Heads, Forests... ..	.....	31,556 14 11
Tax on other sources of Income, recoveries by Revenue Authorities ... ..	.....	.....	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 24). .....	.....	5,94,497 14 10
„ IX.—Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 24) ... ..	.....	16,58,157 3 5	„ 14. Interest on other Obligations—		
„ XII.—Interest—			Savings Bank Deposits—		
On Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Act ... ..	.....	106 5 1	Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	.....
Provincial and Loan Account, Tagavi Advances to Cultivators under Land Improvement and Agricultural Act ... ..	.....	586 0 0	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
„ XXV.—Miscellaneous—			Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	511 0 6
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial) ... ..	.....	.....	„ Civil Deposits—		
Unclaimed Deposits—			Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	81,615 14 0
Other Deposits ... ..	.....	.....	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Forest Advances	3,74,997 2 4	
Widows' Branch ... ..	.....	71 9 4	Tentage Advances	400 0 0	
Life Assurance Branch ... ..	.....	...	Objection Book Advances	1,323 0 0	3,77,140 2 4
„ Civil Deposits—			Advances to Non-Gazetted Officers for the purchase of conveyance, etc.	420 0 0	
Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	86,009 12 3	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	1,055 7 6
„ Advances Recoverable—			„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
Forest Advances	3,73,804 10 3		Forests ... ..	.....	15,768 5 7
Tentage Advances	330 9 0		„ Forest Remittances—		
Objection Book Advances	2,638 0 0	3,77,123 0 7	Remittances to Treasuries	17,19,795 15 3	17,19,810 5 3
Advances to Non-Gazetted Officers for the purchase of conveyance, etc.	349 13 4		Inter-divisional Transfers... ..	14 6 0	
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	1,055 7 6	Provincial Advances and Loan Account—		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques), Forests ... ..	.....	6,95,835 7 2	Tagavi Advances to Cultivators under Land Improvement and Agricultural Act. ... ..	.....	507 0 0
„ Forest Remittances—			Accounts, Current—		
Remittances to Treasuries	1,983 12 4		By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
Inter-departmental Transfers	4,028 8 0	6,026 10 4	IV. Items adjustable by Military (Western Circle)... ..	.....	563 10 11
Inter-divisional Transfers... ..	14 6 0		„ Account between India and Bombay—		
Accounts, Current—			„ III. Items adjustable by India—Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	133 12 0
To Account between Bombay and Post Office—			„ IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—		
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....	224 5 0	Inter-departmental transfers ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between India and Bombay—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
III.—Items adjustable by India—			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D.—		
„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—			(Railway Branches, B. B. & C. I. Railway)		
„ P. W. D. Remittances—			„ IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D. Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	20,730 13 2
„ III.—Other Remittances—			General Provident Fund ... ..	.....	2,082 14 5
Rents of P. W. D. Buildings ... ..	.....	1,207 7 9	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	566 2 6
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	14 0 6			
General Provident Fund ... ..	.....	16,575 13 5			
Total, Northern Circle ... ..	.....	28,46,540 5 11	Total, Northern Circle ... ..	.....	28,46,540 5 11

FORM No. 25.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1913-1914—continued.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.														
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....			364	15	9	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—						
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—							Refunds—							
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions			2,885	15	8	Divided Heads, Forest ...	1,778	0	5		1,733	9	5
Tax on other sources of Income, Recoveries by Revenue Authorities ... ..	.....						Assessed Taxes—Income Tax.	5	9	0			
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 24)... ..	.....			20,18,754	0	6	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 24)... ..	.....			10,90,990	2	8
„ XII. Interest—							Savings Bank Deposits—				2,670	1	7	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue. ....	.....			1,451	6	11	General Provident Fund ... ..	.....					
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—							„ 32. Miscellaneous Irrecoverable amount written off ..	.....			.....
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial)						Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—	859	2	4		2,109	0	8
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits ... ..	.....						Lapsed Deposits	936	9	4			
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—							Unforeseen Charges	313	5	0				
Widows' Branch	80	10	0				„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ..	.....			41,646	1	11
Life Assurance Branch... ..	54	8	7	135	2	7	„ Advances Recoverable—							
„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ... ..	.....			56,067	6	9	Forest Advances	6,95,851	5	1			
„ Advances Recoverable—							Tentage Advances	355	8	10				
Forest Advances	6,90,178	9	0				Objection Book Advances	2,724	0	0		7,00,128	13	11
Tentage Advances... ..	480	12	1				Advance for purchase of conveyance, etc., to Non-Gazetted Officers	1,193	0	0				
Objection Book Advances... ..	3,321	5	4	6,97,144	10	8	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....			1,212	0	5
Advances for purchase of conveyance to Non-Gazetted Officers... ..	1,164	0	3				„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—							
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....			1,212	0	5	Forests ... ..	.....			4,065	0	8
„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—Forests ... ..	.....			11,15,786	13	4	„ Forest Remittances—						
„ Forest Remittances—							Remittances to Treasuries	15,48,403	2	2		15,55,142	7	1
Remittances to Treasuries ... ..	.....			160	10	5	Inter-departmental Transfers... ..	6,277	4	11			
Inter-departmental Transfers ... ..	.....			9,743	15	8	Inter-divisional Transfers	462	0	0			
Inter-divisional Transfers ... ..	.....			619	9	3	Accounts Current—						
Accounts Current—							By Account between Bombay and Military (Supply Circle)—							
To Account between Bombay and Post Office—							IV. Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....			35,270	7	2
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....			483	9	8	„ Account between Bombay and P. W. Remittances—	.....			44,139	15	5
„ Account between India and Bombay—							„ III. Other Remittances—							
III—Items adjustable by India—							Miscellaneous ... ..	.....			.....
„ P. W. D Remittances—							„ IV. Account between India and Bombay—							
III. Other Remittances—							III. Items adjustable by India.	.....			153	14	8
Rents of P. W. D. Buildings .	.....			1,745	1	6	„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D.—						
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....						(Railway Branch, M. & S. M. Railway)—						
General Provident Fund ..	.....			17,200	13	8	IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D. ... ..	.....			4,42,059	8	6
Total, Southern Circle ..	.....			39,21,756	4	9	Closing Balance ... ..	.....			385	0	8
							Total, Southern Circle ... ..	.....			39,21,756	4	9

FORM No. 26.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1913-1914.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
Direction ...	Various sources ...	.....	444 14 5	444 14 5	444 14 5	.....
Panch Maháls ...	Timber and other Forest Produce.	22,983 0 0	77,058 7 8	1,00,046 7 8	1,00,046 7 8	.....
Surat ...	Do. ...	1,529 8 5	1,78,048 10 10	1,79,578 3 3	1,78,798 13 7	779 5 8	
North Thána ...	Do. ...	.....	6,85,018 3 9	6,85,018 3 9	6,58,740 11 9	26,277 8 0	
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	.....	3,38,934 9 6	3,38,934 9 6	3,38,934 9 6	.....
South Thána ...	Do. ...	.....	2,42,939 12 8	2,42,939 12 8	2,41,979 12 8	960 0 0	
Koíaba ...	Do. ...	834 2 0	1,37,546 10 11	1,38,380 12 11	1,38,380 12 11	.....
Direction (Famine Fodder).	Grass, etc. ...	.....	831 0 11	831 0 11	831 0 11	.....
Total, Northern Circle ...		25,351 10 5	16,60,822 6 8	16,86,174 1 1	16,58,157 3 5	28,016 13 8	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
Direction ...	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	1,238 8 0	1,238 8 0	1,238 8 0	.....
East Khán-desh.	Do. ...	.....	1,89,734 8 6	1,89,734 8 6	1,89,734 8 6	.....
West Khán-desh.	Do. ...	13,503 0 0	1,85,955 4 5	1,99,458 4 5	1,99,458 4 5	.....
North Khán-desh.	Do. ...	.....	1,11,335 1	1,11,335 1 4	1,11,335 1 4	.....
North Násik ...	Do. ...	1,535 0 0	93,323 11 11	94,863 11 11	93,252 15 11	1,610 12 0	
South Násik ...	Do. ...	303 0 0	1,31,704 14 4	1,32,004 14 4	1,32,004 14 4	.....
Poona ...	Do. ...	.....	1,18,590 3 7	1,18,590 3 7	1,18,590 3 7	.....
Sátára ...	Do. ...	2,657 8 0	56,830 6 10	59,487 14 10	55,059 10 10	4,428 4 0	
Working Plans Central Circle	Do. ...	.....	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	.....
Total, Central Circle ...		17,995 3 0	8,88,718 3 2	9,06,713 11 2	9,00,674 11 2	6,039 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, North-ern.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	2,16,346 12 2	7,73,983 12 5	9,90,330 8 7	7,87,117 9 4	2,03,212 15 3	
Kánara, East-ern.	Do. ...	91,443 10 2	4,21,662 3 6	5,13,105 13 8	4,53,825 14 2	59,279 15 6	
Kánara, South-ern.	Do. ...	18 15 8	72,393 11 3	72,412 10 11	72,393 11 3	18 15 8	
Kánara, West-ern.	Do. ...	35,113 7 0	1,96,870 8 8	2,31,988 15 8	1,86,073 10 4	45,915 5 4	
Belgaum ...	Do. ...	92,086 9 6	3,62,698 1 3	4,54,784 10 9	3,74,816 12 9	79,967 14 0	
Dhárwár ...	Do. ...	35,385 0 0	72,863 7 2	1,08,248 7 2	1,08,246 13 8	1 9 6	
Bijápur ...	Do. ...	2,016 8 0	35,470 8 9	37,487 0 9	32,110 4 0	5,376 12 9	
Ratnágiri ...	Do. ...	1,842 12 0	763 1 3	2,605 13 3	2,605 13 3	.....
Direction ...	Various sources ...	.....	1,962 13 8	1,962 13 8	1,962 13 8	.....
Working Plans	Do. ...	.....	68 15 1	68 15 1	68 15 1	.....
Total, Southern Circle...		4,74,258 10 6	19,38,737 3 0	24,12,995 13 6	*20,19,222 5 6	3,93,773 8 0	* Includes Rs. 469-5-0 written off.
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sukkur ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	1,157 13 0	1,157 13 0	1,157 13 0	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	687 9 5	1,022 7 7	1,710 1 0	1,710 1 0	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	107 9 1	107 9 1	107 9 1	.....
	II. Timber and other minor produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	7,648 12 2	13,470 4 1	21,119 0 3	15,114 0 5	6,004 15 10	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	32,052 6 4	67,380 7 2	99,432 13 6	75,432 13 8	23,999 15 10	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	10,497 8 8	10,457 8 8	10,497 8 8	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	2,706 7 6	2,706 7 6	2,706 7 6	.....
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	164 7 10	164 7 10	164 7 10	.....	The outstandings under V.c. at the close of the year amount to Rs. 1-4-10.
Total ...		40,388 11 11	96,507 0 11	1,36,895 12 10	1,06,890 13 2	30,004 15 8	

FORM No. 26.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1913-1914—continued.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SIND CIRCLE—contd.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nousháhro ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	1,748 10 9	1,748 10 9	1,748 10 9	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	1,824 11 4	4,551 5 11	6,376 1 3	4,194 9 3	2,181 8 0	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	7,298 12 8	19,107 1 5	26,405 14 1	17,679 14 1	8,726 0 0	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	6,721 4 5	6,721 4 5	6,721 4 5	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	3,092 14 0	3,092 14 0	2,651 14 0	441 0 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	23 2 0	23 2 0	23 2 0	.....	The outstanding under V.c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 374-13-11.
	Total ...	9,123 8 0	35,244 6 6	44,367 14 6	33,019 6 6	11,348 8 0	
Hydrabad ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	1,581 13 8	1,581 13 8	1,581 13 8	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	518 7 0	518 7 0	408 15 0	109 8 0	
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	16,630 2 0	45,900 9 11	62,530 11 11	39,780 8 0	22,750 3 2	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	24,945 6 0	70,119 3 2	95,064 9 2	60,939 4 4	34,125 4 10	
	(d) Grazing ...	.....	14,625 12 4	14,625 12 4	14,625 12 4	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	666 10 8	16,118 10 0	16,780 4 8	13,656 15 4	3,723 5 4	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	27 4 0	27 4 0	27 4 0	.....	The outstanding under V.c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 6-0-0.
	Total ...	42,242 2 8	1,48,892 8 1	1,91,134 10 9	1,30,426 5 5	60,708 5 4	
Jerruck ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	403 14 0	403 14 0	403 14 0	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	8,863 6 4	20,701 10 11	29,565 1 3	21,011 8 6	8,553 8 9	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	38,493 9 8	70,691 0 3	1,09,184 9 11	76,330 6 8	32,854 2 3	
	(d) Grazing ...	.....	5,648 3 11	5,648 3 11	5,648 3 11	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	8,624 13 0	8,626 0 0	12,250 18 0	6,750 13 0	6,500 0 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	65 15 6	65 15 6	65 15 6	.....	The outstanding under V.c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 61-0-0.
	Total ...	55,961 13 0	1,01,156 12 7	1,57,188 9 7	1,08,230 13 7	48,307 12 0	

FORM No. 26.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1913-1914—concluded.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year.	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
SIND CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>							
Thar and Párkar.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency— (a) Timber ... (b) Firewood and charcoal. (c) Grass and other minor produce. II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers— (a) Timber ... (b) Firewood and charcoal. (d) Grazing and fodder grass. (e) Other minor produce. III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... 484 4 0 104 10 0 2,824 0 0 713 14 0 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... 484 4 0 104 10 0 2,824 0 0 713 14 0 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... 484 4 0 104 10 0 2,824 0 0 713 14 0 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	Total ...	.....	4,126 12 0	4,126 12 0	4,126 12 0	.....
Total of Sind Circle.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency— (a) Timber ... (b) Firewood and charcoal. (c) Grass and other minor produce. II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers— (a) Timber ... (b) Firewood and charcoal. (d) Grazing and fodder grass. (e) Other minor produce. III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	..... 687 9 5 34,966 15 10 1,02,790 2 8 9,291 7 8 .....	..... 1,183 9 0 4,756 14 0 626 0 1 85,108 2 10 2,27,402 6 0 40,316 13 4 26,252 13 6 280 13 4	..... 1,183 9 0 5,444 7 5 626 0 1 1,20,075 2 8 3,30,192 8 8 40,316 13 4 35,544 5 2 280 13 4	..... 1,183 9 0 5,444 7 5 516 8 1 80,584 14 11 2,29,487 0 9 40,316 13 4 24,879 15 10 280 13 4	..... ..... 109 8 0 39,490 3 9 1,00,705 7 11 10,864 5 4	
	Total, Sind Circle ...	1,47,736 3 7	3,85,927 8 1	5,33,663 11 8	3,82,694 2 8	1,50,969 9 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,65,342 0 6	48,74,205 4 11	55,89,547 5 5	49,60,718 6 9	5,78,798 14 8	

The outstanding under V.c. at close of the year amounts to Rs. 0-0-0.

The outstanding under V.c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 467-8-9.

Form No. 27.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1913-1911.

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE		Remark
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
North Thána	4,132 2 0	4,132 2 0	.....	4,132 2 0	4,132 2 0	.....	...
Central Thána	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	5 0 0	20 8 0	5 0 0	...	
Total, Contractors	4,147 10 0	4,147 10 0	15 8 0	4,137 2 0	4,153 10 0	5 0 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Surat	91,289 12 9	91,289 12 9	4,929 13 8	91,150 0 0	96,079 13 8	4,790 0 11	...	
North Thána	50,709 4 7	50,709 4 7	766 14 8	51,236 0 0	52,002 14 8	1,203 10 1	...	
Panch Maháls	44,281 6 1	44,281 6 1	724 4 1	44,053 8 0	44,777 12 1	406 6 0	...	
South Thána	56,433 7 0	56,433 7 0	1,018 2 6	56,429 11 7	57,447 14 1	1,014 7 1	...	
Central Thána	57,438 12 4	57,438 12 4	782 15 10	58,478 4 7	59,211 4 5	1,772 8 1	...	
Working Plains	1,151 6 9	1,151 6 9	...	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	98 9 3	...	
Kolába	67,368 1 3	67,368 1 3	940 15 11	67,423 0 0	68,303 15 11	995 14 8	...	
Famine Fodder Direction, N. C.	984 13 6	984 13 6	173 5 4	839 8 2	1,012 13 0	28 0 0	...	
Total, Disbursers	3,69,657 0 3	3,69,657 0 3	9,286 8 0	3,70,860 0 4	3,80,146 8 4	10,489 8 1	...	
TOTAL, N. C.	3,73,804 10 3	3,73,804 10 3	9,302 0 0	3,74,997 2 4	3,84,299 2 4	10,494 8 1	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
South Násik	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	...
West Khandesh Famine Fodder.	8,750 0 0	8,750 0 0	...	8,750 0 0	8,750 0 0	.....	...
South Násik Famine Fodder.	14,580 0 0	14,580 0 0	.....	14,580 0 0	14,580 0 0	.....	...
Total, Contractors	24,530 0 0	24,530 0 0	.....	24,530 0 0	24,530 0 0	.....	...
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Direction	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	...	
Poona	55,878 9 9	55,878 9 9	770 3 3	56,083 14 0	56,854 1 3	976 7 6	...	
North Khandesh	1,01,940 14 0	1,01,940 14 0	8,309 11 11	97,348 8 1	1,05,658 4 0	3,717 6 0	...	
South Násik	64,268 9 10	64,268 9 10	3,310 6 4	66,243 8 6	69,553 9 10	5,285 0 0	...	
West Khandesh	70,014 6 3	70,014 6 3	9,693 6 1	61,296 14 4	73,990 4 5	3,975 14 2	...	
North Násik	44,788 5 4	44,788 5 4	4,520 11 0	43,948 10 6	48,463 5 6	3,681 0 2	...	
East Khandesh	69,757 6 0	69,757 6 0	1,047 12 3	69,308 5 8	70,351 1 11	598 11 11	...	
Sátára	51,446 11 6	51,446 11 6	1,440 6 10	50,004 3 8	52,044 10 6	597 15 0	...	
South Násik Famine Fodder.	9,269 12 2	9,269 12 2	695 3 7	8,574 8 7	9,269 12 2	.....	...
West Khandesh Famine Fodder.	12,424 12 3	12,424 12 3	.....	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	575 3 9	...	
Working Plains	2,613 9 1	2,613 9 1	.....	2,620 0 0	2,620 0 0	6 6 11	...	
Poona Famine Fodder.	1,127 10 6	1,127 10 6	.....	1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0	322 5 6	...	
Total, Disbursers	4,83,530 14 8	4,83,530 14 8	29,787 13 3	4,73,175 4 4	5,03,203 1 7	19,732 2 11	...	
TOTAL, C. C.	5,08,060 14 8	5,08,060 14 8	39,787 13 3	4,98,005 4 4	5,27,793 1 7	19,732 2 11	...	

FORM No. 27.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1913-1914—concl.

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE		Remarks.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Algaum	1,02,157 11 2	1,02,157 11 2	38,650 10 0	1,31,100 0 0	1,69,750 10 0	67,592 14 10	...	
Japur	
Bharwar	
Amara, N. D.	74,346 5 11	74,346 5 11	54,207 14 11	35,816 0 0	90,023 14 11	15,677 9 0	...	
Amara, W. D.	34,115 3 8	34,115 3 8	20,520 12 2	42,400 0 0	62,920 12 2	28,805 8 6	...	
Amara, S. D.	5,896 12 5	5,896 12 5	4,296 12 5	1,800 0 0	6,096 12 5	200 0 0	...	
Amara, E. D.	73,679 7 7	73,679 7 7	17,016 12 0	74,864 6 6	91,881 2 6	18,201 10 11	...	
Chigiri	
Working Plans	
Total, Contractors	2,90,195 8 9	2,90,195 8 9	1,34,692 13 6	2,85,980 6 6	4,20,673 4 0	1,30,477 11 3	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Amara	97,954 13 3	97,954 13 3	8,200 15 10	1,07,805 0 0	1,16,005 15 10	18,051 2 7	...	
Japur	16,054 1 3	16,054 1 3	382 6 4	15,844 0 0	16,226 6 4	172 5 1	...	
Bharwar	29,402 5 0	29,402 5 0	711 6 11	29,494 0 0	30,245 6 11	843 1 11	...	
Amara, N. D.	96,949 13 3	96,949 13 3	10,392 12 10	98,314 0 0	1,08,706 12 10	11,756 15 7	...	
Amara, W. D.	50,553 6 8	50,553 6 8	4,074 8 9	50,167 0 0	54,221 8 9	3,668 2 1	...	
Amara, S. D.	48,421 11 4	48,421 11 4	2,452 3 5	49,429 4 0	51,851 7 5	3,459 12 1	...	
Amara, E. D.	53,706 13 7	53,706 13 7	4,043 5 6	52,211 0 0	56,254 5 6	2,547 7 11	...	
Chigiri	4,113 14 7	4,113 14 7	36 4 0	3,756 10 7	3,792 14 7	.....	321 0 0	
Working Plans	2,826 1 4	2,826 1 4	71 2 6	2,850 0 0	2,921 2 6	95 1 2	...	
Total, Disbursers	3,99,983 0 3	3,99,983 0 3	30,385 2 1	4,09,870 14 7	4,40,256 0 8	40,594 0 5	321 0 0	
AL, S. C.	6,90,178 9 0	6,90,178 9 0	1,65,077 15 7	6,95,851 5 1	8,60,929 4 8	1,71,071 11 8	321 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Amara	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...
Working Plans	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	...
Amara	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	...
Amara	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	...
Amara	4,465 0 0	4,465 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,465 0 0	4,465 0 0	.....	...
Total, Contractors	4,625 0 0	4,625 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,625 0 0	4,625 0 0	.....	...
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Amara	37,128 7 4	37,128 7 4	449 1 4	37,164 12 0	37,613 13 4	485 6 0	...	
Amara	21,397 2 1	21,397 2 1	357 13 8	21,475 0 0	21,832 13 8	435 11 7	...	
Amara	22,414 12 5	22,414 12 5	356 12 3	23,367 0 0	23,723 12 3	1,308 15 10	...	
Amara	31,216 15 10	31,216 15 10	2,226 9 7	29,566 15 3	31,793 8 10	576 9 0	...	
Total, Disbursers	1,12,157 5 8	1,12,157 5 8	3,390 4 10	1,11,573 11 3	1,14,964 0 1	2,806 10 5	...	
AL, SIND CIRCLE	1,16,782 5 8	1,16,782 5 8	5,390 4 10	1,14,198 11 3	1,19,589 0 1	2,806 10 5	...	
SIND TOTAL	16,88,826 7 7	16,88,826 7 7	2,09,558 1 8	16,83,052 7 0	18,92,610 8 8	2,04,105 1 1	321 0 0	