

Administration

Report of the Forest Circles

in the Bombay Presidency including

Sind for the year

1914-1915

Government

1916

Administration report of the forest circles in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1914-1915

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST CIRCLES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915.

CONSERVATORS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES DURING THE YEAR.

Northern Circle.

- W. E. Copleston, Esquire, 1st July 1914 to 16th October 1914.
- O. H. L. Napier, Esquire, 17th October 1914 to 22nd June 1915.
- W. F. D. Fisher, Esquire, 23rd June 1915 to 30th June 1915.

Central Circle.

- G. P. Millett, Esquire, 1st July 1914 to 25th June 1915.
- O. H. L. Napier, Esquire, 26th June to 30th June 1915.

Southern Circle.

- T. R. D. Bell, Esquire.

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN CHARGE SIND CIRCLE.

- D. A. Thomson, Esquire, 1st July 1914 to November 1914.
- E. G. Oliver, Esquire, from November 1914 to 30th June 1915.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

Northern Circle.

An important event during the year was the territorial change ordered in Government Resolution No. 12823 of 22nd December 1914, whereby Kolába in this circle was exchanged for North and South Násik Divisions in the Central Circle with the exception of two ranges, *viz.*, Akola and Rájur of the last mentioned division, which ranges were transferred to the Poona Division in the Central Circle. As a set off against the transfer of Akola and Rájur ranges from South Násik, the Kálwan range of North Násik was transferred to South Násik. These changes added largely to the forest area of the Northern Circle, which now stands at 3,021 square miles and 183 acres of reserved forest and 812 square miles and 594 acres of protected forest as against 2,249 square miles and 235 acres of reserved forest and 798 square miles and 315 acres of protected forest of the previous year.

This report deals with the circle as it stood after these changes, with the exception that, for convenience, Kálwan has been included in North Násik.

In addition to the above, there were only some minor changes within the divisions by exchanges, additions and disforestments for local convenience.

Central Circle.

The re-constitution of the Central and Northern Circles sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 12823, dated 22nd December 1914, and under which the Central Circle gave up the two Násik Divisions, *minus* the Rájur and Akola ranges in the Ahmednagar District, receiving in exchange the Kolába Division, resulted in a considerable change in area as shown below. Apart from this, minor alterations in area occurred by the reservation or disforestment

of small areas in various districts; notably 2 miles 51 acres were added to reserved forest in Kolába, East Khándesh, Poona and Sátára, and 1 mile 122 acres to protected forest in Kolába, while 19 miles 216 acres of pasture forest were disforested in Ahmednagar and Sholápúr; 1 mile 84 acres of reserved forest were converted into protected forest in Kolába, and 1 mile 57 acres were disforested in Poona partly in the interests of cultivation, partly for the Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine acres of pasture forest in the Poona Division were transferred to the charge of the Revenue Department, while 442 acres in Poona were re-transferred to that of the Forest Department. There still remains a considerable area in Poona to be handed over and this work is being effected gradually as the necessary arrangements for taking charge of the lands are completed by the Revenue Department.

Class of forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1915.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	6,180	549	452	592	1,245	94	5,388	407
Protected ...	99	237	73	560	87	133	86	24
Leased ...	0	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	232
Total ...	6,280	378	526	512	1,332	227	5,475	23

Southern Circle.

The total area of the forest was reduced during the year by 547 acres as shown in the following statement:—

Class of forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1915.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Reserved ...	2,859,299	1,616	2,162	2,858,753				
Protected ...	85,480	.....	1	85,479			
Total ...	2,944,779	1,616	2,163	2,944,232				

In Kánara and Bijápúr both the additions and exclusions are mostly due to rectifications caused by re-measurements of areas. A very small part of the area referred to in section (2) of Chapter I of the last year's report as proposed for afforestation in Belgaum was actually afforested. In Dhárwár an area of 282 acres of waste lands, scattered over several talukas and not in demand for cultivation, was added to the reserved forest; simultaneously 1,079 acres of pasture forest, which was in charge of the Revenue Department, was disforested in the Ránebennur and Karajgi talukas to meet the villagers' demand for cultivable area.

Sind Circle.

The alterations in area are:—

Class of forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1915.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	1,138	496	47	256	35	477	1,150	275
Protected ...	0	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	585
Total ...	1,139	441	47	256	35	477	1,151	220

Central Circle.

Settlement work covered 1 mile 590 acres of reserved forest and 1 mile 122 acres of protected forest, and consisted mostly of the acquisition by purchase or exchange of isolated numbers. The amount spent was Rs. 691. There is still in some divisions within the demarcation line a large area of occupied land of which the inclusion in forest is desirable. Occupants do not part willingly with these lands, funds for acquiring them are not available, while the teak growth, which is the property of Government, is deteriorating from theft or from being over-mature, and cannot be worked by the Forest Department for the reason that the right in the aftergrowth would then pass to the occupant who could either destroy it at will and so make the number valueless to the Forest Department, or preserve it and demand an extra price for acquisition. The proper policy to be followed would seem to be a final determination of the numbers within the demarcation line which are required for forest purposes, followed by a systematic programme of acquisition. The cost would be high to commence with, but would yield a good return to Government, and would also result in the forest areas being compact and definite instead of their being the patch-work they so often now are.

Southern Circle.

The only progress made in settlement work during the year was notification under section 19 of 965 acres of scattered lands given up by cultivators in the several divisions of the circle. Settlement, at this rate, will take a long time to finish and make the protection and working of the existing forests a difficult task. To meet this difficulty special Settlement Officers have been proposed for Kánara and Belgaum. These proposals are presumably under the consideration of Government.

Arrears of settlement work in Kánara and Belgaum are shown in the statement below:—

District.	Number of talukas and pethás together.	Proposals for afforestation.		Proposed for afforestation for occupied lands when they are relinquished.		Proposals for disforestation.		Remarks.
		Number of villages.	Number of survey numbers.	Number of villages.	Number of survey numbers.	Number of villages.	Number of survey numbers.	
Kánara	9	342	1,895	96	421	43	91	Proposals are yet to be received for the Honávartáluka and Bhatkalpetha.
Belgaum	5	177	1,882	201	2,076	...	...

Sind Circle.

Area awaiting settlement at commencement of the year	...	Acres.	3,293
Area added by notification under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act	...	...	6,086
		Total	9,379
Area actually settled under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act	...	...	1,607
Balance awaiting settlement	...	...	7,772
Expenditure	...	...	Nil

3.—DEMARCATION.

Northern Circle.

The demarcation of the outer boundaries of forests in this circle has all been completed except for 128 miles in Násik (1 in North Násik and 127 in

South Násik). The Divisional Forest Officer, South Násik, however, reports that most of the said demarcation is really almost complete and that only intermediate cairns remain to be put up in certain parts.

Repairs to existing boundaries and the annual painting of cairns in red or white, as the case may be, cost Rs. 2,378.

Central Circle.

Expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,144, of which Rs. 2,241 was incurred on 223 miles of new work, and Rs. 1,903 on repairs to 4,736 miles of already demarcated boundaries. The new work was carried out in Poona 33 miles, East Khándesh 35 miles, and Kolába 155 miles; in other divisions, and now also in East Khándesh, nothing remains to be done. The addition of the Akola and Rájur ranges to Poona gives that division 696 miles of new work still to be carried out. Progress in Kolába was as satisfactory as could be hoped for, looking to the difficulty of obtaining competent surveyors, but 246 miles of boundary still remain undemarcated: the early completion of the work is very necessary from the point of view of preventing encroachments, wilful or accidental, but under present conditions can hardly be carried out within two years.

Southern Circle.

The revision and checking of boundaries in Kánara Southern Division and Dhárwár Division has resulted in an increase of 846 miles in the total length for the circle. The length artificially demarcated increased from 216 to 852 miles and the length of previously existing boundaries repaired from 870 to 977 miles.

The expenditure on new work was Rs. 2,483, all incurred, with the exception of Rs. 92 in the Southern Division of Kánara, on the Mysore frontier line, which works out at Rs. 109-10-0 per mile of the cut line. This rate is no doubt high but the nature of the country—hilly and precipitous—makes it necessarily so. The work is, however, nearing completion—scarcely 16 miles remaining to be cut and about 10 miles to be ranged.

In Kánara Northern Division the only demarcation work in arrears is a part of the frontier line between British and Goa territories. The work was taken in hand rather late in the season and only $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 12.

In Kánara Eastern Division 31 miles of external and internal boundary lines were cleared without expense to Government. Besides this, a 132' strip around cultivated lands was demarcated along 45 miles in 16 villages in Yellápur range. *Bettas* assigned in past year as well as during the year were also demarcated to the extent of about 53 miles. There is demarcation work still to be done in about 62 villages of the Yellápur taluka in connection with the 132' strip and new *bettas*. But the Divisional Forest Officer reports that the 132' strip which is demarcated under Government orders is very little used for the purpose for which it was meant. Experience also shows that such a broad strip is quite unnecessary.

The only work done in Kánara Western Division was the re-clearing of 2 miles of Goa frontier line at a cost of Rs. 76. There is always some difficulty in getting the Goa authorities to send an officer to co-operate.

In the Belgaum Division $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of forest boundary line were cleared departmentally for Rs. 47. Seven miles of boundary line between Sávántvádi State and West Khánápur forests were ranged. Besides, old lines were cleared, cairns repaired and reserve forest stones erected in various places along a line of about 50 miles costing Rs. 111.

Rupees 45 were spent on 11 miles of new demarcation in the Dhárwár Division. Four miles of this was done in Hangal range with hewn stones at a cost of Rs. 39, and 7 miles in Kalghatgi, partly by guard labour and partly with the help of villagers, the expense being only Rs. 6.

In the Bijapur Division the work of clearing the boundary lines of prickly-pear and other obnoxious growth was done by guards over a length of 276 miles. Hired labour was employed to assist where the growth was too dense. The whole expenditure, including the erection of a few reserve forest stones, painting the existing boundary stones, etc., was Rs. 54.

Sind Circle.

Internal boundaries.—The forests are divided into half-mile squares by rides 20 feet wide. Twenty-one miles of new line were cut during the year free of cost. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and half miles of previously cut rides were kept clear by free labour valued at Rs. 5,703. One hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three acres remain in which rides have yet to be cut. This area at present contains only young growth and will not be taken in hand till the stock is more advanced.

External boundaries.—Twenty miles and 166 feet were demarcated by 357 new boundary marks in newly afforested areas; 18,511 old boundary marks on 2,067 miles 1,010 feet of line were repaired free of cost.

4.—FOREST SURVEYS.

Northern Circle.

No survey was carried out in the circle during the year.

The total expenditure under the head "Constitution of State Forests" for the circle was:—

					Rs.
Acquisition of land and settlement offices	...	...	...	...	151
Demarcation, ...	...	...	...	...	2,378
				Total ...	2,529

Central Circle.

In the East Khándesh Division work was in progress by a Survey of India party over an area of 10 square miles, but maps have not yet been issued.

Southern Circle.

No new surveys were undertaken during the year by the Survey of India, nor was any expenditure on that account debited to the Forest Department. The changes shown in Form No. 10 are the result of the reduction of areas as per Form No. 7.

The total expenditure on the Constitution of State Forests was Rs. 5,692. In 1913-1914 it was Rs. 5,468.

Sind Circle.

The work done by the Working Plans Assistant and his staff is given below:—

Division.	River course surveyed.		Forest boundaries surveyed and checked.		Number of test trees measured.	Measurement of compartment lines.		Number of maps prepared.	Number of coupes marked.
	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.		Miles.	Chains.		
Hyderabad	125	14	304	9	1,887	476	32	.....	2
Lárkána	19	61	79	30	.....	82	48	.....	.....
Jerruck ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....

The survey of river frontages and marking of coupes was carried out as usual by Range Forest Officers; the number of miles of river frontage surveyed being 199 and that of coupes demarcated and laid out 92.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.

Northern Circle.

Preparation.—The working plan for the North Dángs, submitted last year, was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 3317 of 19th March 1915. The cost incurred in its preparation was Rs. 109 per square mile.

Form No. 11.

The working plan for the South Dángs (an area of 230 square miles) which is being prepared by the Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, has, it is reported, made good progress during the year and is expected to be ready for printing before the end of the next season.

The working plan for the Central Dángs has yet to be prepared, but this is not urgent and will follow that of the South Dángs.

Control.—The prescriptions of sanctioned plans were carried out as far as possible. A few coupes in South Thána were withheld from exploitation owing either to their immature growth or their inaccessibility.

The work of collecting data for the revision of the Thána working plans entrusted to Mr. W. C. Milne is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Mr. K. E. Kotwal, Extra Assistant Conservator, transferred to this circle from the Southern Circle, has been posted to the Working Plans Division as Mr. Milne's Assistant for this work.

The working plans of the above and below ghát teak for the North and South Násik Divisions require revision for various reasons. These matters will be considered next season by the Conservator while on tour.

Only about two square miles of forest remain to be brought under working plans in this circle.

No plan will lapse during the next three years.

Central Circle.

Working plans covering 157 square miles were submitted to, and received the sanction of, Government during the year, *viz.*, a revised plan for the anjan and scrub forests, 107 square miles, of the Dhulia and Pimpalner ranges in West Khándesh; a plan for the working of 108 acres of casuarina forest of the Alibág range in Kolába; and a revised plan for the Satmala teak and mixed forests, 50 square miles, of the Chálisgaon range in East Khándesh. In addition, a plan for the teak and mixed sub-ghát forests, 3 square miles, of the Lonávla and Ambegaon ranges in Poona was drawn up and has received the sanction of Government after the close of the year, while one for the evergreen forests, 39 square miles, of the Mulshi range in Poona, and another, a revised plan for the Trans-Purna babul reserves, 4 square miles, in the Edlabad range, East Khándesh, are in the press.

Other work done during the year was a revision of the plan of the Chopda, Yával and Báver ranges in the East Khándesh Sátpuras, but the new prescriptions not meeting in all respects the views of the Collector, some alterations may be necessary before the plan is ready for submission; it will however be disposed of during the current year.

In Poona the Divisional Forest Officer undertook the organization of teak bearing forests in four ranges, including them in the revision of the existing plan which the handing over to Revenue Department management of various areas has necessitated. For similar reasons he also was engaged on the re-arrangement of the babul forests under the existing plan; the work is well forward and its early completion is expected.

Good progress was therefore made, and the most important outstanding work is now the revision of the plan of the Shirpur and Shaháda ranges in North Khándesh, which will be undertaken as soon as possible. The unorganized areas in the circle are still large, 1,369 square miles, but in the majority of them local conditions, such as inaccessibility or no present demand for the produce, or the prior necessity of working out the growth on adjacent revenue lands required for cultivation, or the immaturity of the growth, or the pending afforestation of adjacent waste lands, are factors which make the taking up of new plans of less relative urgency than the bringing up to date of existing ones.

The outbreak of war and the disorganization of trade that followed resulted, mainly in Khándesh, in contractors falling behindhand with the working of their coupes; apart from this the working of plans is generally up to date, though lack of demand for inferior species, again mainly in Khándesh; results in prescriptions not being carried out to the full.

Southern Circle.

Preparation.—One new working plan—the Yekkambi-Sonda high forest plan—was sanctioned by Government during the year. The area covered by this plan is 59 square miles and the cost was Rs. 148 per square mile. The following four plans being approved by the Collectors and the Commissioner are now in the press:—

- (1) The Chandavar fuel plan—for the supply of fuel to the Kumta town—coppice with standard system. Area, 12 square miles.
- (2) Plan for Block VIIA—Teak pole, coppice with standards. Area, 7 square miles.
- (3) Gokák working plan.
- (4) Nagargali high forests plan (Block XIX).

The Honávar-Bhatkal fuel plan is in the same stage as was reported last year. A revised plan for Blocks VIII, IX and XX of Kánara Northern Division has been drawn up and is under discussion.

Six more plans are in course of preparation:—

- (1) Kalghatgi range working plan—coppice with standards.
- (2) Bankápur and Hangal range forest working plan—coppice with standards.
- (3) Plan for the eastern portion of the Kirwatti jungles—two-storied high forests.
- (4) Khanápur revised fuel plan.
- (5) Golihalli-Godoli revised teak pole plan.
- (6) Belgaum range working plan.

Numbers (1) to (3) are done by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Mr. Miller, and numbers (4) to (6) by Mr. Hodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

The Working Plan party was employed during the dry season in the Dhárwár Division doing enumeration work which they finished about the end of April and then moved to Kirwatti in Kánara Eastern Division where they completed, by the end of May, the field work for the revision of jungles on the Dhárwár border.

Control.—In Kánara Northern Division the work under high forest plans is well up-to-date except in Gund where the difficulty of obtaining carts and labour is great. Under the Supa fuel plan some of the areas proposed to be worked have not been touched as yet owing to the sparseness of the growth and the difficulty of obtaining contractors to work them. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara Eastern Division, reports that work is still behindhand in his division owing to difficulties of labour and transport; cattle disease in the Dhárwár frontier stopped transport of sleepers for some months. Coupes were

again not sold under the Sirsi town fuel plan of Kánara Southern Division, there being no demand. The provisions of the casuarina and the tali palm plans were carried out but the full number of palms were not disposed of. In Kánara Western Division the prescriptions of fuel and casuarina working plans were fully carried out. The high forest plans of Ankola and Kálánadi slopes are getting into arrears as the contractors were not able to extract more than half the quantity of material to be turned out. In the Belgaum Division work is reported to be somewhat in arrears in some blocks of the Khánápur fuel area owing to the slackness of a contractor. The existing plan in Dhárwár range was worked up to with a very slight difference in the area due to the mistakes of the Rangers in the past when laying out adjoining coupes.

Sind Circle.

Except new kachas and recent reservations all forests in Sind are organized under regular working plans. The prescriptions of these were adhered to and the coupes duly exploited except in the Hyderabad Division where no sales could be effected as there were no purchasers. The demand for wood was less than usual owing to the war, and money was tighter. Dead wood was exploited in every division. The revision of the Jerruck working plan was completed during the year, and the fellings followed the revised prescriptions. The revised plan has been submitted to Government for sanction. The revision of the working plan of the Hyderabad Division was in progress during the year; the field work was completed by the end of March 1915. The report is now in course of compilation. The field work of the revision of the Lárkána Division working plan was started in April last.

(b) Preliminary Working Plan Reports.

Northern Circle.

There were none.

Central Circle.

Remarks on these have been included above.

Southern Circle.

None.

Sind Circle.

Nil.

(c) Plans of Operations.

Northern Circle.

These were carried out as far as possible. Owing to financial stringency due to the war, a few contractors could not fell the coupes they had purchased, and a few others could not pay all the contract money within the year. In such cases, especially where the sale had taken place before the declaration of the war, they were allowed extensions to complete their contracts and to pay the outstandings during the following year.

Central Circle.

These were prepared in all divisions and carried out with a few minor and unimportant exceptions.

Southern Circle.

The Divisional Forest Officers generally report that the annual plans of operations have been worked up to, on the whole, without being much affected by the war. This is a matter for congratulation and was somewhat unexpected. In the Dhárwár Division some money was allowed to lapse owing to the

failure of subordinates to collect the full quantity of metal to be provided for roads. In the Bijápur Division the working of two babul coupes had to be abandoned for want of demand for the produce due to mills not working.

Sind Circle.

Plans of operations were submitted for each division, sanctioned and duly carried out with minor and unimportant modifications.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a) Roads and Bridges.

Northern Circle.

The total length of new roads constructed in several divisions of the re-constituted circle during the year was 37 miles at an aggregate cost of Rs. 18,294. Repairs to existing roads and cart tracks cost Rs. 3,029.

Form No. 12.

Surat, North Dángs.—1 mile $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the road from Mahál to Dhuldha was constructed for Rs. 1,547 and for the Kalibel-Bardipada road an entirely new line was taken over the ghát reducing the maximum gradient thereon from 1 in 4 to 1 in 13, the distance covered being 1 mile $5\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and the cost Rs. 1,139.

Surat, Central Dángs.—A branch road from Mogarpada up the ghát to Mahalpada, a distance of 2 miles 6 furlongs, was constructed for Rs. 1,222. It is reported that this road alone rendered possible the extraction of about Rs. 12,000 worth of timber from the range.

A road from Borkhal to Holbari, two miles in length, including three pucca culverts and part of a fourth, cost Rs. 1,811, the low cost being reported to be due to the Ranger, Mr. S. N. Dubhashi, contributing much of the skilled labour with his own hands.

Surat, South Dángs.—5 miles of the Zharia-Málegaon road was constructed for Rs. 3,475 and Rs. 1,322 were spent on making the foundations and collecting materials for a bridge over Devipada nala on that road.

On the Galkund-Pandwa road 6 miles 7 furlongs cost Rs. 1,845.

Repairs to old roads in this range consisted also of re-construction of some portions of the previous year's road work between Waghai and Jamlanpada which had been washed away in the floods of 1914.

The Divisional Forest Officer also aligned parts of roads of an aggregate length of $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles for future construction.

Central Thána.—The Osarwira-Ghodpada road in the Mokháda range of which one mile was constructed in 1913-14 had to be kept in abeyance for want of funds. It will be completed as soon as these become available. Roads are urgently required in Blocks I and II of this range which have practically remained unsold since the introduction of the working plan. Five other roads were constructed for Rs. 4,115, the total length being 11 miles 5 furlongs.

The Divisional Forest Officer reports that he has collected data for the roads required in this part of the range.

South Násik.—Rs. 1,819 were spent on (i) Kamatpada to Chinchohol, (ii) Behelpada to Kakadpada, and (iii) Ambapani to Peint roads, a total length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in South Peint, and Rs. 415 on Deola to Pálshet road in North Peint.

Repairs to old roads cost Rs. 70.

Central Circle.

Including repairs which cost Rs. 11,364, Rs. 17,435 were spent on roads as against Rs. 18,928 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transference to the Northern Circle of the Násik Divisions where more works of this sort are in progress than in the Kolába Division which has come into the Central Circle.

In North Khándesh the conversion of the Wasardi-Bhurki fair weather cart track into a metalled road 3 miles long was continued at a cost of Rs. 1,557, and the work is now practically complete. The Hisala-Bhoiti road which will tap coupes due for exploitation during the next five years was improved at a cost of Rs. 885, a work which should result in enhanced sale prices of those coupes. 108 miles of foot-path, chiefly in the Akrani, were repaired for Rs. 1,428 and some of them widened with a view to their eventual conversion into cart tracks.

In East Khándesh no new roads were undertaken, but repairs to cart tracks in the three Sátúra ranges were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,233. The improvement of communications in these ranges is a matter which is urgently required and on which the revised working plan, which will shortly be submitted to Government, contains recommendations made by Mr. Copleston whose experience in such work in the Southern Circle is of the greatest value.

In West Khándesh half a mile of new road was constructed between the Nawápur depôt and railway station. Other work consisted of repairs to the Kalambari road in the Pimpalner range, and to the Charanmal-Borzar road in the Nawápur range, on the latter a masonry retaining wall being rebuilt and bridges and culverts restored.

In Poona the only new work was the construction of a short section of road in the Akola range at a cost of Rs. 200. 28 miles of the bridle path along the crest of the gháts were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,112—a work which yearly proves of increasing convenience to the neighbourhood, and which seems destined for eventual conversion for cart traffic.

In Kolába repairs costing Rs. 113 were executed.

In Sátúra important work was carried out. The Vang valley road was extended by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, bringing the total length open to 19 miles 7 furlongs. The road was used by the public for the carriage of ground nuts and other agricultural produce, while forest coupes in hitherto inaccessible parts of the valley fetched good prices instead of being unsaleable. The Koyna valley road was also extended by 3 miles 3 furlongs bringing the total length open to 17 miles 6 furlongs. This road, from its location between steep hills on one side and the Koyna river on the other, is much subject to damage from heavy rain and is very costly to keep in repair. For its further extension acquisition of malki and inám lands is necessary, and the preliminary measurements in this respect were carried out by a circle inspector, lent by the Collector, who has also provided Rs. 1,000 from local board funds for acquisition purposes in the current year.

The total expenditure on the Vang valley road was Rs. 3,214, including Rs. 1,830 on culvert construction and Rs. 954 on repairs; on the Koyna valley road Rs. 4,732, including Rs. 2,232 on culverts and Rs. 1,070 on repairs.

Southern Circle.

The total expenditure on roads, buildings and miscellaneous works was Rs. 94,841 against Rs. 76,928 and Rs. 67,158 of the two preceding years. Of this sum Rs. 15,378 was spent on new roads and paths and Rs. 33,160 on repairs. New buildings cost Rs. 29,981, while repairs took up Rs. 7,061. The expenditure on other works amounted to Rs. 3,560. Nearly Rs. 5,000 were contributed towards the repairs of local board roads which are of use for the transport of forest produce in Kánara. Temporary establishments and purchase of tools in connection with roads and buildings cost Rs. 700.

Twenty-six and a half miles of new cart-roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,331 in Kánara; besides, 32 miles of cycle paths were traced for Rs. 127. Also seven bridges were completed in the Belgaum Division at a cost of Rs. 5,920. The proposed light railway line from Bhistenhatti to Dandeli was examined by the Deputy Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. He reports that there are no serious engineering difficulties but that the alignment should be most carefully surveyed and made by an expert Railway Engineer; the matter is now under consideration.

Sind Circle.

There are no works under this head. The 20 feet rides through the forests are available as roads and used as such. They are repaired, where necessary, free of cost.

(b) Buildings.

Northern Circle.

The cost of new buildings was Rs. 20,138 as per details below:—

	Rs.
1 Forest depôt at Fort Songad in Surat Division	2,669
3 Utaras (halt sheds) in do. do.	1,448
1 Cook room for the Ahwa jail in do.	200
1 Forest depôt at Boisar in North Thána	1,700
5 Kachha sheds for forest guards (4 in North and 1 in Central Thána)	361
9 Houses for forest subordinates in the Panch Maháls (4), in North Thána (1), in Central Thána (2), in South Thána (1), and in North Násik (1)	11,782
4 Forest posts—2 in South Thána and 2 in Central Thána, started in the previous year and completed in 1914-15	2,038
Total	20,138

Repairs to existing buildings in the circle cost Rs. 6,269.

In North Thána a forest depôt building was completed by the Public Works Department at Sanján and handed over to this Department.

Central Circle.

The expenditure on account of new buildings was as below:—

	Rs.
<i>North Khándesh—</i>	
Four guards' posts	2,956
Completion of Taloda ranger's quarters	177
<i>East Khándesh—</i>	
One guard's post	700
<i>West Khándesh—</i>	
Four guards' posts	2,474
Two forest depôts	1,836
<i>Poona—</i>	
Two guards' posts	2,800
<i>Kolába—</i>	
Three guards' posts built and one completed	4,800

<i>Sabara</i> —	Rs
Three guard's posts	2,950
	<hr/>
	18,693
Repairs in all divisions	1,996
	<hr/>
Total ...	20,689

In addition, works were done by the Public Works Department during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,587 (Rs. 1,442 in West Khándesh and Rs. 1,145 in North Khándesh).

Southern Circle.

Rest-houses.—A sum of Rs. 16,074 was spent on the construction of new rest-houses at Kalamkhand (Kánara Northern Division), Katur (Kánara Eastern Division), Santgal and Pattanpar (Kánara Western Division), Jamboti, Shirolí and Parla (Belgaum) and Rs. 662 on the repair and improvement of existing buildings.

Headquarter houses.—Quarters for rangers, foresters and clerks were newly built at Kadra, Ramangoli (Kánara Western Division), Nandgad and Khánápur (Belgaum) at a cost of Rs. 3,359. The old buildings were repaired at Rs. 1,589.

Subordinates' quarters.—The expenditure on new quarters for subordinates at Amgaum, Chitgeri, Amatgar, Bhatkal, Marakal, Naiti, Hosakambi (Kánara), Patne, Jamboti, Chinchwad, Bhuranki, Shirolí, Tavag, Kánbargi and Katgali (Belgaum) was Rs. 10,548 and that on repairs to existing buildings was Rs. 4,810.

Sind Circle.

Rs. 5,819 were spent on new buildings as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Construction of a wall round part of the Rahuja nursery ...	729	2	4
Construction of a kitchen for forest guard's quarters at Ghumra	19	3	4
Construction of the Raiswah naka building	345	15	11
Construction of a kitchen at Karander ghat	73	5	4
Do. at Jagan ghat	68	5	4
Do. at Sadhar ghat	68	5	4
Construction of landhis at Sukkur and Begari nakas ...	11	7	10
Double house for forest guards at Bilawalpur in the Sehwan range	295	0	0
Purchase of land required for the divisional forest office and quarters at Lárkána	2,806	0	0
Construction of a latrine near the Hyderabad range office ...	60	0	0
Construction of a house for the ghat munshi at Matitari in Miani range	182	0	0
Construction of an inspection bungalow at Mari in the Sakrand range	800	0	0
Construction of a protective bund to the Range Forest Officer's quarters at Manjhand	21	0	0
Fence round the range forest office at Bano	339	3	4
	<hr/>		
Total ...	5,819	0	9
	<hr/>		

Repairs to existing buildings cost Rs. 2,386.

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

	Rs.	a.	p.
Repairs to Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow at Sukkur ...	75	0	7
Repairs to divisional forest office at Sukkur	26	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total ...	101	10	7
	<hr/>		

*(c) Miscellaneous.***Northern Circle.**

Three wells, one in the North and two in the Central Dángs, Surat District, which were commenced in the previous year were completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 270 and one new well in Central Dángs and one in South Dángs were partly built during the year for Rs. 223. A well which was started at Kalamvihir in Central Dángs was abandoned as no water could be found.

In the Panch Mahals Division five Kachha wells were dug *viz.* : two in the Halol, one in the Kalol and two in the Godhra ranges at an aggregate cost of Rs. 176.

Repairs to old wells throughout the circle cost Rs. 295, and to wire fencing and compounds Rs. 123.

Central Circle.

In West Khándesh one well at the Navápur depot was completed, another at the Chinchpáda depot commenced. In Poona a well was improved in the Akola range. In Satara wells in the Karád, Pátan and Shirala ranges were deepened. The expenditure on the above was Rs. 916 for new work and Rs. 938 on repairs.

In Sátára Rs. 29 were spent on the upkeep of camping grounds and in Kolába $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of wire-fencing was erected round the casuarina plantations at a cost of Rs. 419.

Southern Circle.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,561 (new works Rs. 2,945, repairs Rs. 616) chiefly on digging wells, putting up bands to tanks, clearing compounds, fencing rest houses and other buildings and payment of rental for telephone connections.

Sind Circle.

The usual minor irrigation works were carried out by forest officials. These cost for new works Rs. 427 and for repairs to existing works Rs. 2,866, total Rs. 3,293.

Rs. 427 were spent during the year on the following works:—

	Rs.
Sluice over the Chandan vah in the Khathar forest, Katiar range, Jerruck Division	354
Wooden sluice for the irrigation of the Jamshoro forest, Hyderabad range, Hyderabad Division	35
A kasi for the irrigation of the Shah Makai tali plantation, Hyderabad range, Hyderabad Division	38
Total ...	427

The following works were undertaken by the Public Works Department for the irrigation of forests, and debited to their budget:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Construction of a bund along the boundary of the Wasir forest, Sukkur Division	612	14	8
Repairs to bund on the boundary of the Garhi Halim forest along Channel No. 1	112	11	0
Repairs to forest sluices ex-mile $8/6$, left bank of Channel No. 1	7	12	10
Total ...	733	6	6

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) General Protection.

Northern Circle.

Statement of offences by nature and treatment and comparison with former years:—

Divisions.	A. Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded.				C. Cases undetected.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without per- mission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without per- mission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without per- mission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling.	Grazing without per- mission.	Other offences.	
Panch Mahals ...	8	11	15	3	4	516	395	21	106	242	2	...	118	760	412	24	1,323
1913-14 ...	13	2	4	...	6	490	226	37	129	196	...	...	148	658	230	37	1,103
Surat ...	31	...	1	2	5	25	29	7	3	0	...	1	30	31	29	10	100
1913-14 ...	25	6	...	1	9	74	28	23	4	8	3	1	38	88	31	22	179
North Thána ...	1	5	1	...	3	92	169	20	60	102	...	2	64	100	100	28	400
1913-14 ...	3	7	...	2	2	153	184	40	47	136	...	4	52	296	184	46	578
Central Thána ...	23	5	5	...	1	218	223	19	86	140	1	...	110	363	229	19	731
1913-14 ...	14	4	2	1	1	281	251	19	63	177	2	...	78	462	255	20	815
South Thána ...	2	14	12	3	12	223	306	45	71	205	2	3	85	442	320	51	893
1913-14 ...	1	10	12	...	14	209	244	27	64	182	...	...	79	401	256	27	763
North Násik ...	1	10	17	6	5	435	510	54	10	00	...	...	22	571	527	60	1,180
1913-14 ...	3	16	27	7	...	609	606	39	10	134	2	2	13	759	635	48	1,455
South Násik ...	7	20	16	...	16	336	287	62	61	114	...	10	84	520	300	72	903
1913-14 ...	3	21	8	2	11	385	247	52	72	54	...	1	85	460	255	55	856
Total of 1914-15 ...	73	65	70	14	43	1,025	1,017	231	403	905	5	16	522	2,805	1,902	264	5,073
Total of 1913-14 ...	62	66	53	13	43	2,201	1,783	234	389	887	7	8	404	3,154	1,840	255	5,749
Average of the past three years.	51	115	58	14	34	2,043	2,034	277	331	1,332	8	25	410	3,700	2,071	311	6,567

There was a general absence of serious crime, the one case being promptly and effectively dealt with.

The total number of offences shows a decrease of 76 from that of the last year and of 894 from the average of the past three years.

Compared with the past year the chief decrease was 259 under unauthorised fellings, while there was an increase of 146 under unauthorized grazing. Fire and "other offences" showed slight increase. The largest of these variations being under 5 per cent., a feature of the year is the smallness of such variations. Even as compared with the last three years the largest variation is less than 14 per cent.

Cases taken into Court appear to have been reasonably and promptly dealt with. The percentage of acquittals only rose from 8.9 to 9.9, showing that cases were carefully considered before such action was taken. The variation in the total number taken into Court as compared with the previous year is negligible.

The number of cases compounded shows a slight decrease and of those undetected a slight increase.

Communal punishments consisting of the restriction of privileges for bad protection are gradually being extended with beneficial results.

Illicit fellings.

Little can be gathered from the comparison of the mere figures returned. Variation in the number of cases from last year's figures ranges from a decrease of 64 per cent. in Surat to an increase of 13 per cent. in South Násik.

In Surat the total number of cases is very small so that the percentage is magnified. Also the cases are comparatively trivial, mostly under tahal rules, and the reason given, *viz.*, the special steps taken to give demonstrations and punish offenders especially in the Central Dángs is satisfactory.

In North Thána the Divisional Forest Officer is not at all satisfied that the decrease of 33 per cent. in the number of cases really indicates better protection and fears that slackness on the part of the staff may have left offences unreported.

North Násik shows a decrease of 25 per cent. on 759 cases. The Divisional Forest Officer's explanation of "strict supervision of subordinates over their respective charges" is not easy to accept after the experience of the Conservator who lately toured in the forests of the Kalwan range as Divisional Officer.

Central Thána shows a decrease of 21 per cent. on 462 cases. The Divisional Forest Officer remarks "unauthorized fellings have slightly decreased in all ranges * * * and * * * call for no explanation".

South Thána shows an *increase* of 10 per cent. on 401 cases. The Divisional Forest Officer remarks "The increase appears in Sálsette and is entirely due to good work on the part of the Ranger and the subordinates under his guidance. In Murbád there is a decrease due to the corresponding opposite reason."

It is therefore feared that the decrease in offences reported is by no means a certain indication of improved protection. Every effort to correct this will of course be made.

Special measures to improve supply and thus reduce unauthorized fellings.

Tahal cutting.—Efforts to improve this operation were maintained throughout the circle where the practice exists. Both Surat and North Thána bear evidence that where the rules are not observed, the reason is disinclination on the part of the people and not ignorance. In view of the efforts made by Government officers the same is probably true everywhere.

Special coupes.—At material sacrifice of present Government revenues special coupes have been sold in several places for the supply of special depots for the sale of firewood at cheap rates where that commodity is scarce. Results up to date are not very successful but improvements in the system are being made. The scheme will be extended and requires to be continued for some years yet before material results can be expected.

Plantations for firewood.—Satisfactory progress is being made in establishing casuarina plantations on the coast. Some hope is also raised by report from the Philipines on a quickly growing tree (*Lencaena glanca*) which seems to offer the very crop we want and at the same time to be a valuable fertilizer. It will be tried.

Central Circle.

The following table gives the number of offences reported during the year as compared with those of 1913-14 and of the past three years for the circle as now constituted :—

Divisions.	A. Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded and warned.				C. Cases undetected.				Total.				Grand total.		Average of past three years.
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other 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.	1914-15.	1913-14.	
East Khándesh.	2	17	7	3	4	281	228	109	36	112	...	3	86	410	235	115	706	83	..
West ..	11	5	2	2	4	257	432	16	63	168	2	2	78	370	430	20	904	901	..
North ..	7	11	4	2	22	204	128	91	42	94	...	...	71	300	132	93	605	550	..
Poona ...	5	27	26	6	20	928	770	73	63	106	8	3	88	1,151	604	83	2,125	1,971	..
Sátára ...	5	23	41	13	18	486	510	66	21	43	...	...	41	551	551	70	1,225	1,351	..
Kolába ...	47	132	12	25	19	594	253	68	46	397	4	0	112	1,063	260	103	1,540	1,401	..
Total ...	77	214	92	51	87	2,750	2,331	423	265	690	14	17	429	3,854	2,427	401	7,301	7,053	..
Average of past three years.	36	242	113	48	82	2,511	1,991	582	250	696	12	10	377	3,440	2,025	630	...	...	0,400

While, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 259 cases under unauthorized fellings, illicit grazing and other offences there is a satisfactory decrease of 111 cases under injury to forest by fire.

The number of prosecutions instituted in offence cases was 434 against 552 in 1913-14 and the percentage of convictions was 91.5.

As compared with 1913-14 the number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act increased from 4,667 to 5,061 and the amount taken in compensation increased from Rs. 25,536 to Rs. 29,086, the average per case being Rs. 5-5-0 in 1914-15 and Rs. 5-2-0 in 1913-14.

In 520 cases, as against 635 in the previous year, offenders were let off with a warning. In 1,186 cases, as against 1,199 cases in the previous year, no offenders could be traced. Regarding crime in the different forest divisions the following details are of interest:—

East Khándesh.—The total number of cases is about 10 per cent. below that of the average of the last three years.

West Khándesh.—The number of cases dealt with is less by 57 than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly under A.—Injury by fire and D.—Other offences. This decrease is due to closer supervision exercised by the forest subordinates and good rain fell during the year under report. Unauthorized fellings show an increase of 3 over last year's figures. The number of prosecutions was 20 as compared with 19 in 1913-14. The amount of compensation recovered under section 67 of the Forest Act was 4,901. In 1913-14 the corresponding figure was Rs. 6,451 in 753 cases.

North Khándesh.—The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 605 as compared with 556 of the previous year and an average of 771 for the three preceding years. Out of 605 cases reported 136 remained undetected as compared with 93 of the previous year. Warnings were given in 48 cases and compensation amounting to Rs. 2,222-4-0 was recovered in 397 compounded cases. Prosecutions were resorted to in 31 cases including 7 cases pending from 1913-14, and convictions were obtained in 24 cases, implicating 62 persons. The percentage of convictions obtained was 96 as compared with 83 of the previous year.

Sátára.—Of 74 cases tried and decided, there were only two acquittals; thus the percentage of acquittal was 2.3 as against 5 during 1913-14.

1,080 cases were compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act for Rs. 5,937 or an average of Rs. 5-4-0 per case.

Poona.—The number of prosecutions was 66 as compared with 37 in the previous year; the percentage of acquittals was 7·8 as compared with 2·7 in the preceding year; in every case in which an acquittal occurred the record of the case was obtained from the District Magistrate and carefully examined. Three offences were reported from forests in charge of the Revenue Department; these cases were taken into court and convictions secured in each case. In the Akola range owing to excessive, illicit fellings, grazing fees in 12 villages were enhanced under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar. The Jawle-Baleshwar punitive police post was continued during the year.

Kolába.—The total number of offences exceeded that of the previous year by 55 and the average of previous three years by 162. There was an increase of 40, 48, and 60 under fires, unauthorized fellings and grazing, respectively, and a decrease of 93 under other offences.

Carelessness in rab-burning is mainly the cause of the increase under fires, activity of the subordinates is the cause of increase under the 2nd and 3rd heads. The decrease under the 4th head is mainly due to decrease of encroachments due to progress in demarcation. The percentage of acquittals is 10·9 and higher than in the preceding year.

In 690 cases involving 2,002 persons compensation amounting to Rs. 2,569 was recovered as compared with 1,924 in the previous year. The increase in the amount recovered was due to compensation being recovered in cases of goat grazing instead of mere warnings given in the previous year and the increased compensation exacted for breaches of the tahal cutting rules in forests.

In the case of 14 villages communal punishment in the way of suspending the privileges and increasing the grazing fees was inflicted for damage done to forests by constant thefts of timber and by tahal cutting. Two villages were rewarded by the remission of grazing fees for good protection of their forests.

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

Tahal supply.—In Kolába practical demonstrations by revenue and forest officers to villagers for the proper utilization of their tahal supply were given with, it is reported, good results. In eight villages communal punishment was resorted to for bad tahal cutting in malki lands and illicit cuttings in protected forest, while two villages were rewarded by remission of grazing fees for good tahal preservation in malki lands. 25 persons were rewarded with presents of turbans, silver kadas, etc., by the Collector of Kolába for good tahal preservation and assistance in forest protection.

Fuel.—Fourteen coupes in the Kolába Division were sold on special terms for the supply of cheap fuel and small timber for agricultural implements in a fixed number of forest and town depots for local use and 8,551 khandis of fuel and 890 pieces of timber were purchased from the same. In all the remaining contracts in the division a condition to the effect that contractors must sell fuel at Re. 1 per cart-load to villagers was inserted but it is reported that this facility was not taken much advantage of.

Southern Circle.

The following is a comparative statement of reported cases:—

Year.	Injury by fire.	Unauthorized		Other offences.	Total.
		Felling.	Grazing.		
1918-14	862	3,507	1,275	398	6,042
1914-15	696	3,186	1,491	338	5,711
Average of 1911-12 to 1913-14	795	3,251	1,272	312	5,630

A favourable season and exertion on the part of subordinates account for the decrease in the number of fire cases. Illicit fellings decreased owing to improvement in protection. Stringent steps against trespasses in closed coupes brought to light a large number of grazing offences. The number of other offences reported is a mean between the figures of 1913-14 and the average of the previous three years.

The subjoined table gives the classification of offences compared with those of 1913-14 as well as with the average of the past three years :—

Name of offence.	A Taken into Court.			B Compounded.			C Undetected.			Total.		
	1914-15.	1913-14.	Average of past 3 years.	1914-15.	1913-14.	Average of past 3 years.	1914-15.	1913-14.	Average of past 3 years.	1914-15.	1913-14.	Average of past 3 years.
	I.—Injury by fire ...	26	29	27	60	114	81	610	710	657	693	603	705
II.—Unauthorized fellings ...	142	160	177	2,513	2,836	2,528	531	511	516	3,180	3,507	3,251
III.—Unauthorized grazing ...	65	51	48	1,407	1,211	1,315	10	13	9	1,401	1,275	1,372
IV.—Other offences ...	10	11	16	316	376	287	12	11	9	338	308	312
Total ...	243	251	268	4,206	4,637	4,111	1,172	1,254	1,251	5,711	6,042	5,630

Court cases have again decreased. There was a serious fraud detected in connection with bamboos at Londa during the year. The offenders were convicted. A forester was dismissed in connection with this and a guard's pension was refused. No other cases of special interest occurred. The results of cases tried are compared in the following statement :—

Division.	1914-15.		1913-14.		Percentage of acquittals.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	1914-15.	1913-14.
	Kánara, Northern ...	7	4	8	2	36.4	20.0
Do. Eastern ...	8	2	17	1	20.0	5.6
Do. Southern ...	91	24	80	25	20.9	20.8
Do. Western ...	18	12	10	8	40.0	44.4
Belgaum ...	23	8	15	4	25.3	21.0
Dhárwár ...	22	3	13	2	12.0	13.3
Bijápur ...	60	12	75	7	16.7	8.5
Ratnágiri ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	231	65	220	49	22.0	18.2

The percentage of acquittals has increased and is shared by all divisions except Kánara Western, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri Divisions. The Divisional Forest Officers are still discontented with the punishments awarded by the magistracy and one Divisional Forest Officer reports that many of the magistrates' judgments were sent to the Collector and District Magistrate drawing attention to inadequate fines and dismissals with warnings.

The number of cases compounded was 3,954 as compared with 3,955 last year and an average of 3,534 in the three years ending 1913-14. The compensation accepted was Rs. 21,381, Rs. 20,147 and Rs. 16,679 respectively. 1,309 offenders in 553 cases were let off with a warning.

Sind Circle.

The year's offences are given below :—

Division.	A Cases taken into Court.				B Cases compounded.				C 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 ... ..	...	37	6	1	...	454	725	2	0	329	...	...	9	819	731	3	1,562
Lárkána ... ..	...	12	2	4	...	68	219	12	13	12	...	2	13	92	221	18	344
Hyderabad ... ..	...	15	1	16	...	221	747	13	1	8	...	5	1	244	748	34	1,027
Jerruck ... ..	...	4	5	2	...	95	160	...	53	15	...	...	23	114	165	2	304
Total of 1914-15 ...	...	68	14	23	...	833	1,851	27	46	363	...	7	46	1,260	1,865	57	3,237
Total of 1913-14 ...	4	74	18	8	2	642	2,672	42	200	273	...	4	206	989	2,690	54	3,939
Average of past three years.	4	67	16	16	2	668	2,352	34	116	228	...	4	121	1,015	2,364	53	3,557

The grand total of cases is 702 fewer than in 1913-14 and 320 fewer than the average number of the previous three years.

Cases compounded fell from 3,258 to 2,639, but the amount of compensation accepted rose from Rs. 6,576 to Rs. 8,886. The average per case was Rs. 3-5-10 as against Rs. 2-0-4.

Under "cases compounded" there is an increase of 196 in the "Unauthorized fellings" showing greater vigilance and energy on the part of the staff. The "illicit grazing" offences fell by 821 (from 2,672 to 1,851). This is satisfactory and was to be expected in view of the facts that the grazing fees were reduced and the period for which the grazing permits are available was increased from 2 months to 12. The "undetected cases" show a decline of 61 (477 in 1913-14 to 416 this year). This is mostly accounted for by fewer fires (46 against 200). The "unauthorized fellings" which were undetected rose by 90 owing to the insistence of the Divisional Forest Officers (especially the Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, who was himself the first to discover many of the cases), on having every such case duly reported and registered.

In 78 cases offenders were warned and discharged. There were 105 such cases in the previous year.

The offences taken to Court are detailed below :—

Pending from last year	...	...	27
Cases of the year	...	...	105
Total	...	...	132

Of these 102 were decided during the year as against 127 in the previous year and 30 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 102 decided cases 87 resulted in conviction and 15 in acquittal, the percentage of acquittals being 14.70 as against 15 in the previous year. The percentage of acquittals in Sukkur, Lárkána, Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions was 18.9, 28.6, 3.84 and 5.9 respectively as compared with 17.2, 12.5, 14.3 and 0.0 last year.

No new fire case was taken to Court during the year. The two cases pending from last year were decided in favour of the Department. In one case there were 30 offenders each of whom was fined Rs. 20. In the other fire case the one accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 25.

Prosecutions for assault and obstruction of forest guards in the execution of their duty were four during the year as compared with eight in the previous year. All these resulted in convictions.

(b) *Protection from Fire.*

Northern Circle.

Prescribed Form No. 15 showing the number of fires with their origins is appended.

There was an increase of 28 fires and of 13,062 acres burnt as compared with the last year.

As under (a) Illicit Fellings mere figures convey very little, but the following notes seem worth consideration.

Panch Maháls.—There has been considerable improvement, but the exceptionally high figure of 9 represents the number of fires originating in malice, and far too many fires arise from causes unknown.

Surat only records one fire more than the past year, but an increase in area of 10,105 acres burnt or eight times the area of the last year. This is due to an abortive Bhil rising in December 1914 with the usual preliminary of forest firing. Though occurring in different localities, the outbreak must be recorded as one. Fortunately the forests were not in an inflammable condition and comparatively little was burnt except treeless high tops, etc.

North Thána showed less success than last year, two fires in Máhim accounting for 2,500 acres increase in area burnt out of a total increase of 4,185 acres, and seven additional fires in Umbergaon Range accounted for the remainder.

Central Thána showed the greatest increase, viz., 50 per cent. in number over the last year, but the area burnt is reported to be no bigger.

South Thána only shows an increase of six fires or 8 per cent. over the last year, but the area burnt is doubled. The Divisional Forest Officer remarks:—

“Last year it was pointed out * * * that the occurrence of several fires had been suppressed by the subordinates, and it also appears that last year no fires which took place at the top of the hills outside the working plan area were reported. The increase in area, therefore, is probably not so great as would appear from these figures. At the same time the undersigned (Divisional Forest Officer) is not prepared to accept as reliable this year's returns from Murbád range. Only eight fires were reported, and of these the undersigned (Divisional Forest Officer) saw the scene of five, all in one small corner of the range. * * Of the 11,348 acres burnt, Shahapur range is responsible for 8,707 and it was only in the Tansa catchment area and surrounding forests that any extensive fires took place.

“Elsewhere fires were, as a rule, promptly extinguished by the villagers. In one case an unfortunate man who had sought safety by climbing a tree was burnt to death.”

North and South Násik.—These divisions showed an increase of 9, burning additional 1,350 acres and a decrease of 17 fires burning 1,000 acres less respectively. In these divisions fires are comparatively of small importance.

The usual methods of fire-protection were followed and on the whole with reasonable success.

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

Divisions.	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 5 years.		Extent of 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	162,757	or 76·7	...	7,279	3,449	10,728
Surat ...	463,507	463,507	454,693	or 98·0	...	11,835	...	11,835
North Thána ...	214,149	214,149	202,079	or 94·3	...	4,523	2,567	7,090
Central Thána ...	238,867	238,867	207,614	or 87·8	1,500	3,286	2,900	6,246
South Thána ...	218,333	212,689	180,820	or 85·0	4,356	7,314	4,034	11,348
North Násik ...	450,144	450,144	399,032	or 88·6	...	804	1,190	1,994
South Násik ...	287,822	287,822	284,543	or 98·8	49,920	2,908	621	3,529
Total ...	2,085,022	2,079,378	1,891,538	or 90·9	55,776	37,949	14,821	52,770

Central Circle.

Though the number of fires decreased from 540 in 1913-14 to 429 during the year under report, still there was a serious set-back to fire-protection as the area of forest traversed by fire increased from 131,088 to 184,593 acres in 1914-15. 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 in the last seven years :—

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.		
						Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
East Khándesh...	488,634	367,918	327,084	or 88·9	...	27,548	16,552	44,100
West Khándesh...	346,655	206,107	.....	.....	...	21,691	9,881	31,572
North Khándesh ...	555,766	555,766	165,928	or 29·8	...	96,333	7,568	103,901
Poona ...	368,642	186,880	162,815	or 86·5	101,752	908	1,783	2,691
Sátára ...	330,346	229,541	150,040	or 65·3	100,569	703	61	764
Kolába ...	269,288	263,734	260,327	or 98·8	5,353	1,392	173	1,565
Total ...	2,359,331	1,809,946	1,066,194	or 58·9	207,674	148,575	36,018	184,593

The amount spent on protective measures was Rs. 19,114 as against Rs. 20,077 in the previous year. The measures taken were the same as those which have been explained in previous years.

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

North Khándesh.—“ It was the general rule for the forests of North Khándesh 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. * * *

“The introduction of this scheme 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	474,558	171,650	36.4	7,641	10.81
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
1914-15	555,766	103,901	18.7	8,641	9.95

“The rise in expenditure in 1909-10, is 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 Khándesh forest divisions.

“Although the number of fires this year only rose from 69 to 71, it is a matter of regret that a much larger area has been burnt, but the rains preceding the 1914-15 fire season were quite good in Khándesh and grass grew to an enormous extent in the forests. Correspondingly there were excellent fodder crops in the revenue lands and consequently very little grass was removed on permit, and hence there was a greater danger from fire.

“It will be seen from the subjoined table that the increases in area burnt are in Akráni, Taloda and Shahada ranges especially in Akráni range. The inhabitants of Akrani were kept hard at work putting out fires during all April and it is hoped that this labour will make the people more careful as nearly all the fires originated through carelessness. The large area burnt is due to several of the fires breaking out in very sparsely populated places and to the configuration of the country making it difficult to cope with the fires even after people were collected. The greater part of the fires in Shahada are due to fires spreading from Akráni. This is also true, but to a less extent, of Taloda. In Shirpur, East and West there is a reduction in the area burnt :—

Range.	Area burnt (acres).	
	1913-14.	1914-15.
Akráni	10,276	65,280
Taloda	666	14,816
Shahada	775	10,046
Shirpur, East	24,577	3,953
Shirpur, West	14,329	9,806
Total	50,623	103,901.

“For good fire-protection during the 1913-14 fire season numerous free grants of wood were given; 12 villages were granted the privilege of free grazing for their cattle during the ensuing season, i.e., 1914-15 and pugris were presented to the patels of Toranmal, Survani and Telkhadi for specially meritorious service. Under section 285 (e) of the Standing Orders of the Forest Department Rs. 409 were distributed among the patels of the Akráni for good fire-protection. On the other hand the inhabitants of nine forest villages showed great negligence in hastening to put out forest fires and hence the privileges of two villages were stopped and five villages were compelled to pay grazing fee at double rates under orders of the Collector, West Khándesh.

“For good fire-protection during 1914-15, 11 villages have been recommended for free grazing next year. For bad work 16 villages have been recommended for punishment by doubling grazing fees or stopping privileges next year.”

West Khándesh.—“The entire forest area was under fire-protection. Special measures introduced in parts of Pimpalner and Sakri and the whole of Navápur and Nandurbár ranges in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8343 of the 22nd August 1907 were continued as hitherto. Fire lines, fire stations and drum stations were checked by the Divisional Forest Officer, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, and Range Forest Officer and other subordinates at intervals.

“Outer boundaries, roads and paths were fire-traced along the length of 1,315 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,989. The expenditure on the maintenance of fire watchers was Rs. 1,296. Other items of expense including the erection of fire stations, the provision of drums, flags, the printing of fire notices, etc., amounted to Rs. 216.

“The total number of fire cases for the year under report was 78 involving 31,572 acres as compared with 101 involving 26,871 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the number of fires though counterbalanced by an increase in the area burnt may be attributed partly to the interest evinced by the forest staff in this phase of their duties, and partly to the deterrent effect of punitive measures on the villagers generally, though the latter reason does not apply to the villagers of Chaupala and Amlí in Pimpalner and Valwa and Pangan in Sakri ranges as these villages alone accounted for over 10,000 acres of the burnt area.

“The causes of fires, as alleged, vary a great deal. Several fires have been attributed to ill-feeling between the villagers and forest subordinates. The year was one of normal rainfall, with but little demand for grass from the reserves, a circumstance which rendered the forest rather inflammable. A few of the larger fires occurred after the areas were fire-traced, and it is inferred that the villagers did not turn out promptly. The alarm given by beat of drum alone is not responded to spontaneously; the people require to be turned out by the forest subordinates, and if the latter happen to be away from the scene of the outbreak assistance is given, if at all, half heartedly.”

East Khándesh.—“There were 72 fires burning 44,100 acres as compared with 97 fires burning 54,448 acres in the last year; * * * * The decrease in the number of fires and the area burnt was due to constant rain once or twice a month until April 1915.”

Kolába.—“There were 112 fires which burnt only 1,565 acres out of the total forest area of 2,69,288 acres as compared with 72 fires and 1,014 acres burnt in the preceding year.

“In 49 cases out of these 95 offenders were traced. Offenders in 47 were prosecuted and in two compensation was taken, offenders in them being children.

“To ensure protection of the forests from fire, fire-traces 50' and 150' wide were burnt round closed compartments in each block and along both sides of the portions of the G. I. P. Railway and Mátherán Steam Tramway passing through forests. Traces round compartments under exploitation were burnt by the contractors themselves or by the subordinates at their expense.

“Out of the closed area of 33,142 acres only 173 acres were burnt by fires.

“Careless rab burning was responsible for 41 fires, sparks from railway engines for 4, and the remaining are attributable to unknown causes. Two fires were of 200 acres each. One was of over 100 acres, and 4 and 10 were of over 50 and 25 acres each. In the remaining the areas burnt ranged from a few gunthas to 25 acres. In several cases the fires were put out by the villagers themselves of their own accord either before the arrival of the forest subordinates or even before they knew of them. The reason for this readiness to put out fires is due to the fear of the huts of the wild tribes which are in dalhi assignments in the midst of forest being burnt as well

as of the neighbouring villagers' anxiety to preserve grass, dead leaves and dead wood which are required by them for ráb, home consumption and grazing.

"In one case in Karjat which burnt 200 acres of forest, the careless throwing away of a lighted match while passing along a cart-track through forest in a carriage set alight the forest and burnt several huts in the vicinity with all their contents. The offender has been traced and is being prosecuted for it."

Satara.—"44 fire cases occurred during the year resulting in an area of 764 acres being burnt as against 72 cases covering 1,249 acres during last year. A single fire in Patan covered 286 acres and the subordinate at fault has been severely punished. Still, however, there is a decrease both in the total number of fires and the area burnt, and this improvement has, it seems, been brought about by the punitive measures taken during the year in respect of both levying double grazing and pound fees; these measures will, it is thought, have to be continued for some time more until the villagers realize their responsibilities in this connection. An amount of Rs. 20 was paid as rewards to deserving persons who rendered valuable assistance in putting out fires. This policy will have to be reasonably extended for improved results to be brought about. The forests of this division are not naturally subject to fires and the area burnt every year is capable of considerable decrease."

Poona.—"88 forest fires occurred traversing an area of 2,691 acres as compared with 129 fires traversing 3,883 acres in the preceding year. 'Hard times' in the past have taught most of the forest villagers the value of grass and grazing in the forest and to their readiness to turn out and extinguish forest fires must be put down the decrease in the acreage traversed by fire.

"In a division like Poona where grass and grazing play such an important role in the social economy of the district an expensive scheme of fire watchers and permanent fire lines is not necessary and only 38½ runing miles of fire lines were required to be burnt departmentally at a cost of Rs. 146-6-0. Out of 88 fires reported 63 were undetected, while the offenders were detected in 25 cases. In 5 cases the offenders were sent up for trial and the offenders in 20 cases were dealt with under section-67 of the Indian Forest Act; the bulk of these were cases where fire spread from ráb burning in malki lands and where the offenders did try to prevent fire entering the forest.

"Communal punishment had to be resorted to in the case of five villages in Máwal and Khed ranges and under the orders of the Collector of Poona the grazing fees in these villages were doubled for the year 1914-15. In other cases written notices were served on the villagers that, if further forest fires occur in the forests of their villages steps would be taken to have the grazing fees enhanced."

Southern Circle.

No change has been made in the system in force for fire-protection. The following statement shows the areas over which protection from fire was attempted, the areas successfully protected, the cost per square mile and the percentage of success as compared with that of 1913-14:—

Division.	Area attempted to be protected.		Area burnt.		Area actually protected.		Percentage of success.		Cost.		Cost per square mile protected.	
	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kánara, Northern ...	356,533	241,133	11,998	19,855	344,535	221,278	96·6	91·8	4,850	9,213	9	26·6
Do. Eastern ...	417,788	225,946	6,001	10,374	411,787	215,572	95·6	95·4	5,451	6,685	8·5	19·8
Do. Southern ...	14,517	14,213	58	87	14,459	14,126	99·6	99·4	473	386	20·5	16·6
Do. Western ...	199,815	199,331	618	575	199,197	198,756	99·7	99·7	2,027	3,017	6·5	9·7
Belgaum ...	400,397	403,214	3,961	18,308	396,436	381,906	99·01	95·4	5,677	4,791	9·2	8
Dhárwár ...	143,395	143,395	10,160	22,147	133,235	121,248	92·9	92·9	2,117	2,816	10·2	15
Bijápúr ...	14,032	8,230	432	5	13,600	8,225	96·9	99·9	207	95	9·9	7
Batnágiri ...	12,052	12,051	10	...	12,042	12,051	99·9	100·0	30	30	1·6	1·6
Total ...	1,558,529	1,244,513	33,238	71,351	1,525,291	1,173,162	97·9	94·3	20,832	27,013	8·7	14·7

The chief feature of the year was the attempt at fire-protection on a larger scale with comparatively fewer failures. The principal contributors to the increase in the area attempted are the Kánara Northern and Eastern and Bijápur Divisions.

Though there is a decrease in the area burnt the season was not so successful as should have been considering the unusually heavy monsoon of the year and the almost monthly downpours of rain.

The presence of a large number of dead bamboos and of ill-disposed people in certain quarters combined with the scarcity of hands to extinguish fires were the main causes for the failures reported from Kánara.

In the Belgaum Division only 3,961 acres were burnt during the year while 18,308 acres were traversed by fire in 1913-14. This result looks excellent but for all that it was marred by the intentional and repeated firing of closed coupes in the East and Central Khánápur ranges which completely destroyed the young growth. People did not respond freely to the sound of the fire-drums. The conduct of the people of Khánápur with regard to fire-protection was really bad.

The area burnt in the Dhárwár Division was 10,160 acres, less than half of the 22,147 burnt in 1913-14. This improvement is the result of the vigorous action in burning fire-traces early in the season and again in March and the checking of the fire-traces by the Divisional Forest Officer (Mr. Duxbury) personally.

In the Bijápur Division the number of fires as well as the area burnt were greater than in the previous year, but the Divisional Forest Officer reports that this should not be taken as a guide under normal conditions because the year 1913-14 was one of scarcity of fodder and therefore there was little inflammable material in the forests. On a comparison of figures for the past seven years it is noticed that protection from fire in this division is showing steady improvement since 1910-11.

The policy of rewarding villagers for good protection or punishing them communally for bad cases was continued in the several divisions of this circle as shown below:—

Division.	Number of villages.	
	Rewarded with free or concession grazing for good general protection.	Punished for bad protection by enhance- grazing fees.
Kánara, Northern	58	24
Do. Eastern	86	32
Do. Southern	.....	18
Do. Western	1	11
Belgaum	94	124
Dhárwár	14	37
Total	253	246

In Kánara Eastern Division two forest guards were dismissed and one forester and two guards were fined a month's pay each for slackness in fire-protection. In the Belgaum Division patels and others, 11 in number, were given rewards of ornamented coats, turbans, etc., in the Collector's durbar for assistance in good protection. Mr. Edie remarks that the people are realizing that it pays them to protect the forests, but unfortunately there are some evil influences still at work amongst them and at times a whole village has to suffer for the misdeeds of a few ill-conditioned scoundrels. It is, however, hoped that public opinion will soon become too strong for these latter.

Some notorious villagers in the Bilgi petha of the Bijápur Division were warned by the Collector that, unless they showed an improvement in the matter of forest fires, the grazing fees would be enhanced. There was not a single fire there during the year. This is certainly due to the impression made on the people by the Collector's warning. It again proves that where the revenue authorities take an interest in forest matters, fires can be almost entirely put down, a fact already amply proved in the Kánara District.

Form No. 15 shows the number and origin of fires. Out of 696 cases of injury to forests by fire 12·3 per cent. only were detected and 3·7 per cent. were prosecuted. The following statement analyses the detection and disposal of fire offences :—

Division.	Total number of fire offences.	Number of detected cases.		Percentage of detected cases.	Result of prosecution.
		Prosecuted.	Compounded.		
Kánara, Northern ...	118	4	...	3·3	In 1 case the accused were fined Rs. 20 + 50 compensations; 3 are pending. Out of 3 cases pending at commencement of the year 1 was acquitted and in 2 cases 3 offenders were fined Rs. 34 + 7-12-3 compensation.
Do. Eastern ...	90	1	13	15·6	Acquitted. The case which was pending at the opening of the year ended in acquittal.
Do. Southern ...	188	11	15	13·8	Two cases were acquitted. In 4 cases 1 offender was sentenced to imprisonment and 3 offenders were fined Rs. 63-8-0. 5 cases were pending trial. In 2 out of the last year's 4 pending cases 2 offenders were fined Rs. 45. 1 case ended in acquittal. Fourth case was treated as undetected.
Do. Western ...	71	1	11	17·	Pending. 2 out of 4 cases pending at the opening of the year ended in conviction and fine of Rs. 6 + compensation Rs. 8-8-0, one in acquittal and one was withdrawn.
Belgaum ...	129	6	17	18.	In 3 cases 2 offenders were fined Rs. 10 each and 2 were sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment each. 3 cases are pending. The result of 6 cases pending at commencement of the year was:—In 2 cases offenders were fined Rs. 50, 1 was compounded and in 3 cases offenders were acquitted.
Dhárwár ...	67	3	4	10·4	In 2 cases offenders were fined Rs. 5 each 1 was pending. Out of the 3 cases pending at the end of 1913-14, in 1 five offenders were fined Rs. 8 each + Rs. 10 compensation. Three offenders in 2 other cases were acquitted.
Bijápur ...	32	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	696	28	60	12·3	

The total number of cases reported shows a decrease of 166 compared with last year's figures, but the decrease occurs only in four divisions—Kánara Eastern and Western, Belgaum and Dhárwár Divisions—whereas Kánara Northern and Southern and Bijápur Divisions show increases. In Kánara Northern Division, Supa range is chiefly responsible for the increase where the people do not seem to realize the damage done by fire to forest growth; but it is hoped that this may be corrected shortly if Government sanction the proposals for a fifth division and Assistant Collector's charge or forest mahál in Supa. The fires in Kánara Southern Division were mostly in areas which were not specially protected. The number of fires in the Bijápur Division is not above the average of the past five years.

Areas enjoying continuous immunity from fire for a period of seven years are given in the following statement :—

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.		
						Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kánara Northern.	479,095	356,533	223,716	or 62·7	20,000	3,756	8,242	11,998
Do. Eastern...	417,633	417,633	366,746	or 87·8	4,300	808	5,193	6,001
Do. Southern.	624,951	555,403	300,000	or 54·01	209,130	3,357	1,739	5,096
Do. Western.	558,497	133,642	133,068	or 96·6	129,343	946	618	1,564
Belgaum ...	400,397	400,397	48,500	or 12·1	48,500	1,980	1,981	3,961
Dhárwár ...	144,029	144,029	39,925	or 27·7	14,849	9,944	216	10,160
Bijápur ...	139,464	137,173	112,659	or 82·1	2,290	659	1,310	1,969
Ratnágiri ...	12,052	2,546	.....		9,508	...	10	10
Total ...	2,776,118	2,147,356	1,224,614	or 57·03	437,970	21,450	19,309	40,759

Sind Circle.

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

Division.	Fires originating in departmental fires 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 for 1914-1915.		Total for 1913-1914.	
	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.	No.	Area burnt.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Sukkur ...	...	...	1	1	8	87	...	...	9	88	43	1,094
Lárkána ...	...	...	...	...	13	360	...	...	13	360	27	1,513
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	1	29	39	1,778
Jerruck ...	3	100	...	...	5	43	15	426	23	569	98	5,734
Total of 1914-1915 ...	3	100	1	1	27	519	15	426	46	1,046	...	...
Total of 1913-1914 ...	4	342	3	128	114	4,537	85	5,112	...	...	206	10,119

The results of fire preventive measures were eminently satisfactory during the year, the total number of fires having fallen from 206 to 46 and the area burnt from 10,119 to 1,046 acres. This great improvement may be ascribed to—

- (a) a better inundation and, in consequence, a larger supply of grass ;
- (b) opening of areas hitherto closed (being unfit to open), consequently a larger grazing area being available ;
- (c) personal talks by the forest officers to the zamidars, maldars and villagers as to the damage done by fires and the consequences which would follow intentional incendiarism ;
- (d) introduction of punitive measures in the shape of trebled grazing fees ;
- (e) rewards at the Collector's darbars in the shape of "lungis" to certain zamindars for co-operation with the Forest Department in protective work and for assistance rendered.

* The Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, remarks as follows:—

“In the division generally, and the Mulchand range particularly, the better results are due to the maintenance of unremitting efforts of the staff, from whose activities in regard to fire-protection work villagers and graziers may be expected to learn, and are already learning, that forest fires are regarded as a serious matter. In addition to the reduction in the number of fires, a welcome feature is a decrease of 50 per cent. in the area burnt in each outbreak. The value of fire-traces and clearance and widening of existing roads, paths, compartment lines and boundaries could not be better illustrated.

Preventive measures.—In the Jerruck Division 74 miles of old and new fire lines were cleared by free labour valued at Rs. 2,119 or Rs. 28½ per mile. 15 miles of new fire-traces were made along paths to ferries, roads and compartment and boundary lines. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,082 or Rs. 72 per mile.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck's remarks on this subject are as follows:—

* * * * *
 “The system of fire lines now laid out is almost complete and little remains but their maintenance in future. * * * * *

* “The whole division now shows nearly 90 miles of completed work, by far the greater part of which has been got done by the free co-operation of zamindars and the labour of cattle graziers in return for small concessions. The cost of the work actually charged to Government during the year under report works out at approximately Rs. 72 per mile which to any one acquainted with the nature of this work in Sind will appear a very moderate figure. The work of clearance and cutting through miles of dense masses of rank grass intermingled with climbers and thorny species is laborious in the extreme, and its successful execution therefore reflects much credit on the rangers responsible for seeing it through, among whom Mr. N. C. Ramchandani, late Range Forest Officer, Mulchand, deserves special mention. The lower subordinates who viewed the introduction of these operations with dismay, are by now getting accustomed to the work and will be able very soon to carry it out and maintain the traces without so much direct supervision by the Range Forest Officer as has hitherto been necessary.”

Fire watchers were also employed in this division. These men were also put on to actual clearance work as need arose.

The following statement shows the progress made in fire-protection during the last seven years (*vide* Government Resolution No. 248, dated 12th January 1904):—

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.		
						Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sukkur ...	284,156	284,156	254,990	89.7	Newly formed kuchas.	28	60	88
Larkana ...	146,175	146,175	144,794	99.0		360	...	360
Hyderabad ...	152,031	152,031	157,786	99.2		29	...	29
Jerruck ...	147,498	147,498	43,191	29.3		569	...	569
Total ...	736,860	736,860	600,761	81.53	...	926	60	1,046

(c) Protection from Cattle.

Northern Circle.

The following statement shows the number and kind of animals impounded from open and closed forest respectively compared with the previous year :—

Statement showing the number of animals impounded for illicit grazing.

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Goats.		Sheep.		Other animals.		Total.		Grand total for 1914-15.	Grand total for 1913-14.
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.		
Panch Maháls	198	3,659	89	1,835	3,549	876	562	1	2	3	4,301	1,374	10,705	5,371
Surat	86	81	15	9	191	9	167	...	...	...	459	99	558	653
North Thána	182	1,024	9	197	909	229	27	60	...	...	1,127	1,509	2,636	3,442
Central Thána	198	2,141	10	347	623	210	...	...	...	...	831	2,701	6,532	3,741
South Thána	67	2,001	21	611	601	169	...	...	...	...	659	2,781	3,470	3,151
North Násik ... ..	...	6,926	...	148	6,789	2,166	3,032	1,642	...	134	9,821	11,076	20,997	23,696
South Násik	511	6,448	42	729	1,676	509	299	43	8	1	2,448	7,730	10,176	10,178
Total, 1914-15	1,242	22,343	156	3,876	14,329	4,107	3,997	1,746	10	138	19,764	32,270	52,034	...
Total, 1913-14	1,417	20,069	505	3,225	10,731	6,655	5,135	2,293	120	12	17,908	32,254	...	50,162
Average of the past 3 years.	1,331	21,600	440	3,406	10,660	10,405	4,285	5,152	16	213	18,922	40,839	57,761	...

There was an increase of 4 per cent. of cases of cattle trespass as compared with the last year and a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with the average of the past three years, but nothing to call for comment beyond the fact that the increase occurred chiefly in Panch Maháls and South Thána and in both cases is reported as due to better supervision. The Conservator fears that quite a lot of such offences go undetected.

Central Circle.

Out of the total of 5,475 square miles of forest area 659 square miles were closed to the grazing of all animals throughout the year and 118 square miles for a part of the year. The former comprises area under regeneration 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 removed and grazing is therefore allowed in them for periods varying from two to four months, *i.e.*, until the commencement of the rains. 1,788 square miles of forest in charge of the Revenue Department were open to grazing by all animals throughout the year.

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

Statement of Impoundings.

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 Khândesh	333	4,094	24	517	1,522	670	404	207	28	15	2,401	6,333	8,704
West Khândesh	23	6,597	...	620	3,412	307	1,410	9	...	134	4,869	7,047	12,516
North Khândesh ... ..	...	3,776	...	925	524	70	...	...	...	2	524	4,812	5,378
Poona	411	4,773	19	457	2,473	1,115	1,346	100	17	22	4,203	6,570	10,562
Sâtara	26	1,091	11	267	1,200	136	4,030	160	1	0	6,237	2,210	8,477
Kolâba	13	1,579	9	558	817	168	0	...	2	3	680	2,300	3,180
Total, 1914-15	811	23,830	63	3,412	10,017	2,565	8,198	585	48	182	19,107	33,011	47,211
Total, 1913-14	1,638	19,223	183	3,087	11,654	2,294	8,913	770	402	321	22,774	26,700	49,474
Average of past 3 years	1,820	20,719	216	3,293	9,447	3,344	8,101	2,202	101	213	19,974	31,863	51,730

On the whole the grazing arrangements are favourable. The figures for the year show an increase of 737 over the number of cattle of all descriptions impounded for illicit grazing in the previous year and a decrease of 2,515 animals as compared with the average of the past three years.

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

Year.	Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Other animals.
1914-15	27,668	21,315	230
1913-14	24,031	23,630	813
Average of the three previous years	26,047	25,274	404

Of horned cattle only 874 were impounded for grazing in open forests; the remainder was impounded for trespassing in closed forest.

The grazing of goats is prohibited in forests under any circumstances and the number impounded for breach of the rule was 12,552. Sheep grazing is allowed in certain forests only; 565 were caught in areas under closure for regeneration purposes and 8,198 in areas open for horned cattle only and not for sheep. The grazing rules are administered as lightly as possible and though further improvement in the reduction of impoundings is hoped for, still 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 the Deccan divisions by wandering graziers.

Southern Circle.

16.7 per cent. of the forests are closed to all animals throughout the year, a further 0.8 per cent. are closed for a part of the year only, 76.5 per cent. are open to all animals except browsers and the remaining 6 per cent. are open to all animals including browsers. The only changes during the year were caused by the closing of comparatively large burnt areas in Belgaum for the whole year and 32 square miles in Dhârwar for part of the year to all animals. In other divisions areas of felled coupes aggregating five square miles were added to closure.

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

Year.			Horned cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Other animals.	Total.
1914-15	...	...	462,441	2,135	739	465,315
1913-14	...	...	434,899	2,182	400	437,481
1912-13	...	...	456,100	4,440	968	461,508

There was a large increase in the number of horned cattle grazing in Belgaum owing to some confusion caused by orders or instructions issued by the Commissioner, Southern Division, to the effect that, subject to no limit, all people paying fees were entitled to grazing.

The number of cattle impounded for illicit grazing was :—

Division.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Goats.		Sheep.		Other animals.		Total.		Total of open and closed for 1914-15.	Total of open and closed for 1913-14.
	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.	Open.	Closed.		
Kánara Northern	...	1,201	...	522	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	1,766	1,766	1,011
Do. Eastern	...	459	...	419	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	930	930	724
Do. Southern	17	97	26	22	172	...	...	...	4	...	210	119	398	234
Do. Western	...	112	...	81	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	215	215	209
Belgaum	168	3,857	26	1,256	...	291	...	733	...	1	194	6,138	6,332	5,368
Dhárwár	55	1,241	72	527	...	446	...	112	...	...	127	2,326	2,453	1,892
Bijápúr	245	1,312	3	395	...	1,971	...	825	...	47	245	4,550	4,795	3,282
Ratnágiri	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	187
Total of 1914-15	452	8,208	127	3,223	172	2,803	...	1,692	4	48	785	16,064	16,649	.....
... Total of 1913-14	408	6,399	210	1,818	974	2,173	291	785	5	4	1,363	10,969	...	12,857
Average of past 3 years...	503	6,400	127	1,962	689	4,730	231	2,349	4	19	1,619	15,479	...	.....

The cattle from open forests were impounded on account of non-payment of fees. Some people refused to pay the fees on the ground that their cattle were not in forest. The cattle were, however, caught while grazing in them and impounded.

The large increase in the impoundings from closed areas is due to the closure of burnt areas in Belgaum and Dhárwár Divisions. As these areas yielded fresh grass almost as soon as burnt, cattle resorted to them and impoundings were therefore fairly numerous. The people have learnt that grazing in burnt areas is an expensive luxury as they had to pay compensation at a rupee per head of cattle besides the pound fees.

Sind Circle.

Ninety-three per cent. of the forest area was open to grazing of cattle except goats and camels. The latter animals were admitted to 615 square miles and 168 acres or 53 per cent.

Impoundings are 1,539 more than last year. All divisions except Sukkur contribute to this. The causes advanced are vigilance on the part of the subordinates, strict supervision of the Divisional Forest Officers, a fine babul pod crop, and little or no rain in the hills from October to June. If rain does not fall in the hills the cattle of those parts come down to the forests of Hyderabad and Jerruck in large numbers.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, remarks :—

“The large increase in the recorded number of cattle is due primarily to the active campaign conducted by all Range Forest Officers during the year in the strict collection of fees for all cattle using the forests. This campaign has resulted in bringing on to the books many cattle whose existence it was formerly found convenient and profitable to ignore; other contributory causes to this increase are to be found in the fact that there was little or no rain in the hills from October to June, and also that the forests contained a remarkably fine pod crop. The startling rise in the grazing revenue of the year, in spite of the reduced fees, has been made the subject of a special report. On the whole it seems that the annual grazing pass, in place of the old bi-monthly one, will prove a fairly popular measure.”

The Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, states :—

“The number of animals impounded is less than the previous year which is due to most of the cattle having been registered by the maldars, who found the yearly grazing fees much cheaper than those levied under the bi-monthly system. The inundation of the year was also an unusually good one producing excellent pasture and thus minimising temptation for the maldars to graze their cattle in closed areas.”

Proposals for the control of *gormal* (semi-wild cattle) were submitted to the Commissioner in Sind and he approved generally of the measures suggested. These were given effect to at once and the levy of enhanced fines was approved by Government. Cattle pounds have been opened in certain forests frequented by these cattle; in other cases District Magistrates have been requested to allow the opening of such pounds.

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.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Sukkur	359	1,903	176	1,144	35	...	2,393	1,250	369	241	47	80	3,409	4,583	10,329	7,997
Larkana	87	487	86	203	...	2	602	1,211	71	263	1	21	847	2,102	2,213	3,039
Hyderabad	238	843	95	837	40	29	660	341	182	167	5	171	1,220	2,408	2,067	3,037
Jerruck	436	191	102	248	...	...	416	689	119	233	5	8	1,078	1,540	1,142	2,627
Total of 1914-15	1,150	3,424	459	2,457	84	31	4,071	3,671	741	904	58	250	6,563	10,737	...	17,300
Total of 1913-14	1,072	2,767	480	1,723	437	240	3,305	4,151	307	999	127	158	5,723	10,033	15,701	...

Newly exploited coupes were fenced with the waste branch wood. The total length of such fences was 217 miles. Repairs to existing fences were made on 620 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.

This consists mainly of cutting creepers. In some divisions this was done by guards without expense to Government and in others by hired labour.

Central Circle.

The only work which can be undertaken is the construction of small stone dams or “tals” in nala beds to check the flow of water in monsoon and to prevent erosion. In the Satará Division Rs. 175 were spent under this head and in the Poona Division close on three running miles in length of “tals” were constructed in the Khed, Junnar and Rajur ranges at cost of only Rs. 78-8-0. In the Junnar range some villagers repaired some “tals” and also constructed some new ones in forest free of cost showing that these “tals” are benefiting the fields lying below the forest boundary.

Southern Circle.

No special measures were undertaken to protect the forests from damage due to natural causes. Divisional reports contain little of interest on this subject. As usual, creeper cutting was done by the guards in all the organised areas without cost to Government. *Lantana* is said to be spreading in the Haliyál teak-pole area. The guards cut back a portion but have made no impression on the bulk of it. The unusually heavy rains and floods of the year damaged tanks and forest buildings and also caused land-slips besides washing away portions of coast and riverside plantations. Wild animals trampled down some of the trans-plants. *Casuarina* trees in the Kasarkod plantation were noticed to be infected with cancer caused by wounds left after twisting and tearing of the lower branches by people stealing them for fuel. In the Bijápur Division prickly pear continues to be a bad pest; that along demarcation lines was removed by guards at a small cost. The exceptionally heavy floods of the Krishna killed the plants in the kurans on the river banks. No injuries by insects, blights or other natural causes are reported.

Sind Circle.

The cold weather was not severe and frost did little injury to young plantations and sowings except in a few places. The caterpillar pest was also less marked than usual. The high level of the inundation did much to destroy rats which had been causing considerable damage to the young babul by gnawing the stem below ground. Young táli seedlings in the plantations were covered with grass hoods to protect them against frost. The policy of early opening newly exploited coupes to horned cattle was persevered in. This thins out the grass and gives the young seedlings a better chance.

4.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) *Natural Reproduction.*

Northern Circle.

(i) *From seed.*—This, though variable according to factors of the locality, was satisfactory throughout the circle. The plan of staking newly found seedlings in the early rains and tending these by protection from sun and mulching the soil has met with considerable success. Every effort will be made to extend such operations.

(ii) *By coppice.*—This is everywhere satisfactory, but final results must depend largely on artificial control of canopy and lateral freedom. The best method to meet requirements in the subject of experiments commenced some five years ago, but another five or ten years may be required before definite conclusions can be arrived at as securing our object.

(iii) *By root shoots.*—Extensive enquiry has been made and is being continued throughout India into the surprising fact alleged by the Conservator of another province that teak produces root shoots. The result up to date as regards this Presidency is that one suspected root shoot has been discovered in the Panch Maháls; the Divisional Forest Officer of this division remarking, "It would appear from observations made that teak does not send out root shoots in this division. If it does at all, it is of very rare occurrence."

The same Divisional Forest Officer mentions "rohan" (*Soyimida febrifuga*) as commencing to form pure woods in that division in two forests mainly by root shoots. The fact is very interesting in several respects and probably is a direct result of more frequent scanty rainfall in the past fifteen years than formerly.

Speaking generally, the production by root shoots, though common in several species including one or two of value such as *Dalbergia latifolia* and *Ougeinia dalbergioides*, is unimportant as a source of reproduction.

Central Circle.

East Khándesh.—The natural reproduction both by seed and coppice is everywhere good where fires have been prevented for some years.

West Khándesh.—Natural reproduction from seed and particularly from coppice was satisfactory, the rainfall being good and well distributed over the whole division.

North Khándesh.—The reproduction from seed is not so good as might be desired owing to fires and heavy grazing; but parallel with the improvement in fire protection there is an increasing proportion of promising young growth. This is especially marked in some parts of Shirpur East where there have been no fires for some years. In Taloda and Sháháda West a good quantity of tivas is springing up in patches; these are probably suckers from trees which were formerly continuously cut back.

Reproduction from coppice is excellent and to ensure greater success no coupes will in future ordinarily be sold on permits as it is found that more effective control can be exercised where the coupes are sold to and worked by contractors, as this latter ensures proper levelling of stumps and proper removal of fallen material.

Kolába.—Reproduction by seed of teak and injaili is good as is evident from the presence of seedlings all over the forests; in some forests teak seedlings were found crowded and they were transplanted elsewhere where required by beat guards under proper supervision.

Reproduction by stool shoots was very good in all compartments.

Sátára.—Natural reproduction is satisfactory in the evergreen forests below the gháts where there is no demand for grazing. Sandalwood seedlings have germinated in the forests near Sátára and in the Vang valley in Pátan and are stated to be doing fairly well.

Poona.—In the evergreen forests in the region of the gháts where the rainfall is heavy reproduction by seed was satisfactory; on the Sakhar Pathar plateau reproduction by seed of *Memecylon edule* was very profuse. Sandalwood is reproducing itself vigorously in many places in the division where the conditions of soil and shade are satisfactory. Reproduction by coppice was good in all the exploited teak coupes.

In general in the Central Circle natural reproduction has been fair in 1914-15 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 again a poor seed year for teak and only an average one for matti, jamba, hunal and the less valuable soft woods. However the natural regeneration of teak was not so bad in the pole areas as in the high forest. In the former plenty of teak seedlings have come up originating probably from seed which has lain dormant for some years.

(ii) *By coppice.*—The regeneration by coppice in the coupes was vigorous and excellent in Kánara below gháts and good in other places where the areas were well protected against fire and grazing. The Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, reports that fires devastated many of the old coupes in the Khánápur Central and East ranges and destroyed both seedlings and coppice. In the Bijápur Division where the nature of forest soil is rocky, shoots in the newly cut coupes were about two feet high in April and looking healthy. Coppice growth in past fellings of the Dhárwár Division is reported to be vigorous and satisfactory. In the current year's coupes unhealthy and broken shoots were cut back with benefit to the dominant shoots left.

Sind Circle.

The area flooded was 568,856 acres against 414,356 acres in the previous year. Natural reproduction both from seed and coppice on the flooded areas was satisfactory throughout the circle. The inundation of the year was

abnormal both as regards height and duration. Rain also helped on the higher lands, and naturally sown seedlings made good progress.

(b) *Artificial Reproduction.*

Northern Circle.

(i) *Broadcasting of seed.*—This method as a crop producer is unsatisfactory. Were it not so, our existing trees would produce all the regeneration that was necessary.

(ii) *Dibbling.*—This method gives each seed a resting place and the percentage germination is over 75 per cent., but subsequent tending by shelter from sun, from suffocation by weeding, and from drought by mulching the soil is as necessary as for any other seedlings. Systematically and scientifically carried out, dibbling is the best substitute for natural reproduction by seed and deserves greater attention than it has received upto date.

(iii) *Transplants.*—One Divisional Forest Officer lays great importance on this method and is enthusiastic over the results obtained by this method of reproduction, but the Conservator, while loath to damp any lawful enthusiasm, is of opinion that such operations must always be extremely local, expensive and only justifiable where other methods are unsuitable. Special interest will at the same time be felt in appreciating results produced and the promise they show, and an open mind kept for conversion if evidence in addition to past experience can be produced.

Satisfactory progress is being made in special plantations of casuarina and babul to produce a supply of firewood on the coast, and special measures will be taken to forward this work.

In spite of much and costly attention, rubber trees planted some years ago are steadily dying out, and are obviously quite unsuited to any part of this circle. |

Central Circle.

The results were similar to those recorded in last year's report. A few interesting details are as follows:—

Kolaba.—16,425 casuarina plants were reared in the nurseries and planted out in the Nagaon and Akshi casuarina forests in Alibág; the total cost of maintenance of nurseries was Rs. 526.

West Khándesh.—Cuttings of vad and pimpri and seedlings of mango and chinch were raised on fire lines; very many of these survived the hot weather. In the Umarpata reserve an area of 50 acres was ploughed up and sown; the results have been fair.

East Khándesh.—Babul coupes were ploughed and resown as usual; 49 acres were sown with seeds at a cost of Rs. 102-8-0.

Poona.—A few thousand teak plants were raised in the Hivre botanical garden in the Junnar range and planted out in the teak coupes under closure and regeneration with fair success.

All the babul coupes after clear felling were ploughed up and sown afresh. In the teak coupes patches, pits and mounds were made in selected situations and results in some cases are promising where the soil mulching process was done at the proper time and the plants shaded by grass screens in the hot weather. In all cultural operations took over 1,410 acres in the exploited teak and babul coupes and experimental areas, while in the agriculture-cum-forestry areas mixed seed, suitable to the factors of the locality, was sown over 273 acres by the concessionaires.

Southern Circle.

Regular plantations.—The casuarina plantations on the Kánara and Ratnágiri coast were extended by 37 and 3 acres, respectively, at a total cost of Rs. 10,412. The condition of the plants is reported to be very good except.

in the Harwada plantation in Kánara Western Division, where they either die or are dwarfed owing to unsuitable soil.

Cultural operations.—Kánara Northern Division.—The nursing of the natural teak seedlings in coupes and the high forests was continued and about 135,000 were so tended. In the high forest ranges nurseries were maintained and about 84,300 seedlings were transplanted in the burnt areas of the Kulgi and the Dandeli ranges and in the blanks formed by the falling of dead bamboo clumps.

Kánara Eastern Division.—As in Kánara Northern Division 43,000 of natural teak seedlings were tended in Kirwatti, Mundgod and Katur ranges. Others were dug up on the roadsides and elsewhere and planted in the jungles, and are doing well. In the nurseries 47,910 seedlings were raised; 50,106 teak and 11,817 junglewood seedlings from nurseries were also transplanted in open spaces in the high forest compartments and in pole coupes worked during the year. Also 44 bags of teak and 47 bags of junglewood seeds were dibbled in in various jungles.

Kánara Southern Division.—Work was undertaken on a small scale in coupes but the results were not promising. It is, however, still new to the staff.

Kánara Western Division.—A nursery was started at Ramanguli with 1,600 teak seedlings obtained from the neighbouring forests. About 6,000 plants were washed away by the extraordinarily heavy floods in August. The rest were transplanted in worked compartments of Block XXV, where 3,000 matti plants picked up on road sides were also put down; 4,800 teak and 300 matti plants which were put out and cared for in Navgadda and Kotebhávi coupes are reported to be doing well. About 40 bags of teak and 20 bags of matti seed was sown over a thousand acres in compartments of Blocks XXIV and XXV. Both teak and matti have germinated, the plants being 2 to 3 inches high. In Kadra range 6 bags of teak seed were sown and about 14,000 plants have appeared. These will be transplanted next rains.

Belgaum.—3,642 teak and 1,374 blackwood seedlings were put out in the teak pole coupes of Khánápur east and about half of them survived. In Khánápur central and west coupes about 10,000 junglewood plants were put out but only 1,800 survived. Plantation work is on the increase. Heavy rain and floods killed and washed away many of the teak and harda plants but the other kinds are reported to be doing better.

Dhárwár.—Sixteen maunds of teak, 10 maunds of matti and about two maunds of different kinds of junglewood seed were sown in blanks and suitable areas. Also 96 lbs. of sandalwood seed was dibbled in near bushes in the several ranges. The results are not yet apparent. In Dhárwár 1,200 teak, in Bankápur 1,400 teak, 240 matti and 55 honni, and in Hangal 295 teak plants were transplanted into worked coupes.

Bijápur.—About 44 maunds of ingli, nim, mashwal and other indigenous species were collected as usual by forest guards and sown in pits in cut coupes with no better results than in former years. About 4,000 seedlings of the shendipalm in the kurans and 75 in Anantpur plantation out of those sown last year are surviving. It is too early yet to judge whether they will all establish themselves. The agriculture-cum-forestry operations conducted in the babul coupes were continued with good success. The transplants of teak and blackwood as also the bamboo seedlings in Mámdápur are reported to be doing well. About 125 sandalwood seedlings have been raised in Anantpur, but it is doubtful whether they will be of any good value.

Ratnágiri.—There is nothing to add to last year's remarks except that the number of plants in the nursery at the close of the year was 2,890.

Sind Circle.

Regular plantations.—The only regular plantations in Sind are those of tali (*Dalbergia Sisoo*). There were 298 acres under regular plantations at the commencement of the year. Six acres were added and six abandoned, so the total at the close of the year remained unaltered.

The Kot-Sultan plantation was well irrigated by the Sher wah. Kandī, khair and siris seeds were sown, and tali seedlings and cuttings were planted to replace casualties. The plants germinated well but were unable to stand the frost of Upper Sind. Tali is the species which resists best.

The old established gardens were maintained as under :—

<i>Sukkur Division.</i>		Rs.	
Rahuja at a cost of	...	819	
<i>Hyderabad Division.</i>			
Miani bungalow	} at a cost of	...	
„ monument			1,201
„ mango garden			<hr/>
Total		2,020	

Cultural operations.—478 acres were treated under the forestry-cum-agriculture system, the assessment (amounting to Rs. 1,370) being credited to the Revenue and Public Works Departments by book transfer. This is for lands which get water from the Public Works Department canals. The results reported were fair in Sukkur, satisfactory in Lárkána, very satisfactory in Hyderabad and only middling in Jerruck. In the latter division the crops were in many cases submerged owing to breaches in the bunds. As these accidents were not the fault of the cultivators, the assessments were remitted. The work done in the Khathar and Khatro forests (Jerruck Division) was of the greatest value, and these forests now display (as the result of agri-sylvicultural operations started in 1911-12) over a very considerable area a ground-cover crop of vigorous young babul of all heights up to 20 feet, representing a potential future value of thousands of rupees. Further cultural operations in these forests including regeneration of felled areas will start on a much satisfactory footing as regards means of irrigation than has hitherto been the case.

The other system of cultural operations is broad-casting seed on blanks and exploited coupes which receive flood water. Under this system 2,104 maunds of babul and kandi seed were sown throughout the circle over an area of 9,105 acres. The results in all divisions were satisfactory.

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

Northern Circle.

In the North Thána Division cleanings were made in the two-year-old coupe of each block. Creepers are cut in the course of routine duties and the general plan under which all forests are worked provides for various works of improvement as a primary consideration.

Central Circle.

The cutting of creepers was carried out by guards during their inspection work and in addition Rs. 984 were spent on this work in the Kolába Division. Prickly-pear was eradicated to such extent as was possible with the means at disposal; thus in Poona Rs. 66 were spent in the eradication of prickly-pear and in Sátára Rs. 30.

Southern Circle.

In Kánara, Northern Division, bamboos were cut to free young teak plants in the Kulgi range and inferior trees resulting in 251,940 cubic feet of fuel were cut in the Dandeli range. Also creepers and *Lantana* were cut by guards to free young growth.

In Kánara, Eastern Division, 44,791 bamboos, 52,367 creepers, 7,058 inferior teak trees, 973 teak poles, 7,542 branches and 1,750 useless jungle-wood trees were cut and 38,163 teak trees were freed, involving an expenditure of Rs. 986.

In Kánara, Southern Division, nothing more than cutting creepers in worked areas seems to have been done.

In Kánara, Western Division, thinnings were made in teak plantations near Kadra and clearings in the *Casuarina* plantations in Kodibag, Chitakule and Harwada. In Sulgeri about 2,000 young teak saplings were freed from interfering growth. Due to labour scarcity further attempts were not possible, but matters are progressing.

In the Belgaum Division more work was done than last year. 36,814 creepers were cut, 10,315 broken trees and old stumps were cut level with the ground, 352 bamboos, 1,826 inferior trees and 2,060 badly grown trees were cut. In all 3,718 teak, blackwood and karimuttal trees were freed.

In Dhárwár Division good progress was made during the year and operations which were neglected for many years past were carried out personally by the Divisional Forest Officer; 311 teak trees were cut in plantations, 360 stumps were cut back and 14 junglewood trees were cut in clearing, while 14 more junglewood trees were girdled at a total expenditure of Rs. 88. The material cut fetched Rs. 1,197.

In the Bijápur Division eradication of prickly-pear in fuel coupes and on demarcation lines and creeper cutting were done as usual.

In Ratnágiri it is reported that guards cut creepers in their respective beats without any additional cost to Government.

Sind Circle.

Crepeers were cut in Lárkána, Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions. There were also some improvement thinnings in the Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions. A little revenue was derived from these latter.

(d) Experiments.

Northern Circle.

None were undertaken during the year.

Central Circle.

Experiments in the propagation of lác in forests were continued during the year. The following remarks of the Divisional Forest Officers on the results of lác experiments in their divisions are recorded :—

West Khándesh.—“ Lác inoculation work was continued in the year under report. As lác on all plants inoculated had practically failed by June 1914, the trees were given rest till September. It was surmised that if more attention were given to the food of the insects in their early stage by a supply of tender branches, there would be a better chance of their development. With this idea in view, 500 trees of palas (*Butea frondosa*) were pollarded, and a month after 400 trees were inoculated with lác collected from outside forest and 100 with in-forest lác. The pollarding proved effective as the insects were seen swarming very well. In May 1915 black ants, the main enemy, preyed on such insects as were on low branches and small trees; insects on upper branches were more or less safe. In June 1915 lác, of which the insects were dead, or where the insects had crowded too much, was gathered in and amounted to 35 lbs. The experiment will be continued.”

North Khándesh.—“ Brood-lác is continuing to be tied on to suitable trees in all ranges and records kept, but the natural spread is slow. The best natural area is along the nállah near Khargaon in Shaháda West. The forest in that locality is poor, largely consisting of bôr, and it might pay to give special attention to lác there.”

East Khándesh.—“ Experiments in the propagation of lác in the forests of Chopda range were continued during the year. The cultivation of lác on palas trees appears to have failed, while that on koshim is likely to succeed.”

Other experiments in different divisions were as follows :—

Sátára.—Graft fruit plantations throughout the division are doing fairly well, and graftings from the cuttings of the developed plants have been continued. The English and Shaharanpur grafts secured during 1912-13 for the Gureghar orchard in Mahábleshwar are doing fairly well.

Kolába.—The result of the trial made to introduce ceara rubber, sandalwood and hirda in the Bandh-Tivre forests in the Dápoli range is that the plants are living so far.

Poona.—Experiments in connection with the successful germination of hirda are being carried out in the Junnar and Lonávla ranges and are fairly encouraging so far; hirda seems to demand an elevation of over 2,000 feet, reddish soil and a heavy monsoon rainfall for successful propagation.

Southern Circle.

In the Kulgi and Virnoli ranges of Kánara Northern Division, as the teak seedlings in the nurseries were rather large for transplanting, the tap-roots and stems were cut back. The experiment was a success and the transplants are doing well.

The Forest Economist, Dehra Dun, suggested that experiment should be made with wooden blocks for street paving. About 10,000 untreated jamba (*Xylia dolabriformis*) paving blocks 9" × 5" × 3" and an equal number of paving blocks of the same size treated with green oil were sent to the Bombay Municipality for trial. Another 20,000 blocks 6" × 5" × 3" prepared of teak refuse in the mills were also sent. The result of the experiment is awaited. If it proves successful, the Department will be able to utilise much of the teak that is now valueless.

Sind Circle.

Attempts were again made in the Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions for the further propagation of the lác insect, and were attended with a little more success than in former years. It is hoped that the lác-bearing area may be gradually extended if adverse conditions do not arise. Lác appeared naturally on 260 trees in Hyderabad Division.

The seeds of five species of *Eucalyptus* were sown in the Sukkur Division. Those of two species germinated successfully. *Prosopis juliflora* was also tried but failed to germinate. This ought to do well in Sind, if once started. A further trial will be made. The plants of *bambusa arundinacea* and *dendrocalamus strictus* which survived last year are reported to be still doing well.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) System of Management.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

Northern Circle.

Clear fellings.—These were confined to the babul coupes of North Násik where 13 coupes aggregating 75 acres were exploited.

Improvement fellings.—While all our working plans are based largely on felling for improvement of the existing forests, only the working of the forests of the North Dángs and eight anjan compartments of North Násik can be classed under this head, the exploitation being confined to mature and undesirable trees, the number of the former being few.

Selection fellings.—These, under plan, are confined to the Mokháda and Talasari maháls of the Central and North Thána Divisions, respectively, and the below-ghát teak forests of the Násik Division, but no exploitation is possible at present in the two first mentioned for lack of roads, nor is it desirable in view of the present growth or state of the market to take special steps to hasten matters. The inaccessibility of the last-named areas makes this the only possible method.

Coppice with standards.—This method of treatment is followed in over 90 per cent. of the area of the circle, and on the whole results appear to justify the plans in existence.

Unregulated fellings.—The last of the fellings for revenue by which contractors selected their own trees took place in the Central Dángs. Improvement fellings will now be substituted as soon as possible.

Fellings in the protected forest set apart for the supply of branches and leaves for burning on seed beds and timber and firewood for local requirements must come under this head as such regulations as exist cannot be classified as constituting any recognized method. The outturn is roughly equalised by the areas worked being numerous and spread over various terms of years, with a rough attempt to maintain the outturn and improve the stock for the purposes for which these forests are set apart.

The following table classifies the various systems in force according to the areas affected :—

Division,	Method of clearing 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 sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total area under sylvicultural system.
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	88.7	30	7.9	28	8.4
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	0.3	160	22.0	407	68.7
North Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7.1	...	...	307	91.7	...	...	3	0.9
Central Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3.6	...	...	350	95.4	...	...	4	1.0
South Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.8	...	...	320	95.6	...	...	12	3.0
North Násik	4	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	40.2	47	0.7	308	62.1
South Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	47.8	...	...	143	31.8	...	...	62	20.4
Total	4	1	...	...	...	...	250	7.9	...	...	1,702	54.1	232	7.1	1,004	30.8

Central Circle.

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

Division.		Number of coupes.	Area involved.	Receipts.
			Acres.	Rs.
East Khándesh	...	5	58	776
Poona	...	49	532	21,312

Besides the above, the babul growth in reserved forest to be transferred to the Revenue Department in 14 villages of the Poona Division was sold standing for Rs. 5,717. Half an acre in the Akshi casuarina plantation of the Kolába Division was clear-felled and realized Rs. 475.

Improvement fellings.—Poona.—The extraction of dead and fallen trees was made in the riverain babul forests in the Dhond, Háveli, Khed and Purandhar ranges where high floods had caused much damage. 124,417 cubic feet of wood was extracted and sold for Rs. 6,468-4-0. In the Akola range three coupes were worked for the supply of fuel to the Akola town

people. 3,062 cubic feet of timber from these coupes were sold for Rs. 344-4-0 and 12,600 cubic feet of fuel were stored in the Akola depôt for retail sale.

Five riwal coupes in Lonávla and two survey numbers, which will be submerged in the Shirwata lake, comprising 583 acres in all, were sold standing and realized Rs. 2,747-8-8.

West Khândesh.—The extraction of dead-wood was carried out under contract in the reserved forests in the Nandurbár, Nawápur and Sákri ranges; 501,500 cubic feet of firewood were extracted and Rs. 12,505 realized by the sale of the same.

Sátára.—Departmental cuttings for the supply of firewood to the hill station were made in the Mahábleshwar plateau forests according to the prescriptions of the existing working plan. The retail sale depôt which was started in March 1914 at Mahábleshwar was extended and had at the close of the year to deal with head-loads from privilege holders in addition to the disposal of split wood from the coupes. The depôt was in charge of a special forester under the direct supervision of Ranger Gonsalves. 8,120 cubic feet of split wood from the coupes sold for Rs. 392-12-0, while 592 maunds of head-load wood were sold for Rs. 202-3-0. Contract agency is adopted in dealing with the Panchgani fuel depôt sales where split wood was sold at the rate of annas 8 per maund of 80 lbs.

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

West Khândesh.—Six anjan coupes in the Dhulia and Pimpalner ranges aggregating 1,750 acres were sold for Rs. 1,520. The material extracted amounted to 45,100 cubic feet.

East Khândesh.—Twenty-three coupes were sold standing for Rs. 22,875.

North Khândesh.—Twenty-eight coupes were sold standing for Rs. 30,781, while five coupes were worked on the permit system and realized Rs. 3,614.

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

Kolába.—Seventy-five coupes were sold for Rs. 1,11,150.

Sátára.—Eighteen coupes were sold for Rs. 13,559.

West Khândesh.—Five coupes in Pimpalner were sold for Rs. 3,730.

Poona.—Twenty-seven coupes were sold for Rs. 24,049.

Unregulated fellings.—*Poona.*—6,653 teak trees standing in malki numbers were disposed of to the occupants for Rs. 6,653. 6,800 royalty trees in the Akola and Rajur ranges were sold standing for Rs. 1,552.

In the Hivre botanical garden in the Junnar range some diseased, dying and over-mature trees were removed departmentally and the resultant material sold for Rs. 781-6-0.

West Khândesh.—Royalty trees in revenue waste assigned for clearance were sold for Rs. 1,19,396.

Sátára.—Five hundred and nine teak trees and 74 sandalwood trees standing in malki numbers were disposed of to the occupants for Rs. 631-8-6.

Southern Circle.

The systems of management have not been changed during the year.

Selection fellings.—Teak, blackwood and hard junglewoods like matti (*terminalia tomentosa*), nana (*lagerstroemia microcarpa*), jamba (*Xylia dolabriformis*), etc., are worked departmentally under this system and under girdling schemes in the high forests of Kánara, which prescribe a minimum girdling limit for teak of 6' in girth. Species other than the abovenamed are

also worked out under the selection system only when there is a demand. The work done during the year was:—

Division.	Number of trees cut.		
	Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglowood.
<i>Organized area.</i>			
Kánara Northern Division	4,965	517	1,248
Kánara Eastern do.	2,048	...	112
Kánara Western do.	307	23	400
Total	7,315	540	1,780
<i>Unorganized area.</i>			
Dhárwár	500	...	...
Total of 1914-15	7,815	540	1,760
Total of 1913-14	6,478	579	1,866

Clear fellings.—These were made only in the coast *casuarina* plantations of Kánara on an area of 15 acres realising Rs. 277 per acre and in babul forests of Bijápur, where 33 acres were exploited fetching a net revenue of Rs. 7,898 or 239 per acre.

Improvement fellings.—These were carried on in the organised high forest areas of Sambrani, Dandeli, Mundgod and Kirwatti ranges in Kánara where 5,347 teak and 320 junglowood trees were, simultaneously with selection fellings, cut as being either of inferior species or trees with low spreading crowns which interfered with the growth and development of the more valuable species.

Coppice fellings.—This system is more widely employed than any other and is admirably suited to the demands of the population and the nature of the smaller forests in most divisions. The area worked during the year of report is compared with that of the previous year in the following statement:—

Division.	Area in acres.	Revenue per acre.		Quality.
		1914-15.	1913-14.	
<i>Organized area.</i>				
Kánara Northern Division	799	Rs. 188	Rs. 184	Teak poles.
Kánara Eastern do.	855	21	10	Teak poles and fuel.
Kánara Western do.	1,221	37	41	Timber and fuel.
Belgaum	123	325	210	Logs, poles and fuel.
Dhárwár	2,165	92	91	Railway fuel.
Total of 1914-15	5,804	89	...	Logs, poles and fuel.
Total of 1913-14	6,082	...	83	
<i>Unorganized area.</i>				
Kánara Southern Division	628	16	18	Timber and fuel.
Belgaum	3,672	4	8	Local fuel.
Dhárwár	880	22	14	Poles and fuel.
Bijápur	520	6	6	Fuel.
Total of 1914-15	5,200	7	...	
Total of 1913-14	6,265	...	9	

Unregulated fellings.—Sandalwood operations which are not confined to particular areas come under this head. 132 khandies of heart-wood from mature and dead sandal trees were extracted during the year besides 192 trees which were sold standing to be worked by the purchasers. The bulk of small timber requirements of the Kánara ryots are met by unregulated fellings under the Kánara protected forest rules.

Sind Circle.

Clear fellings.—15,082 acres of forest were exploited under this system in accordance with the provisions of the working plans, as compared with 13,613 acres during the previous year.

Improvement fellings.—The removal of standing and fallen dead trees was carried out in every division. The area worked over was 14,205 acres against 10,769 acres in 1913-14.

Thinnings were also made in some forests of the Jerruck Division by contract agency. The operations extended over 100 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 5,208 acres against 3,831 acres in the previous year.

(ii) Minor Forest Produce.

Northern Circle.

This is worked without fixed plan as public demand, consistently with the well-being of the forests, requires.

Central Circle.

Full details are given in Form No. 20 in the appendix.

The most important items are :—

				Rs.
Grass and grazing	...	...	...	2,83,952
Bamboos	...	...	...	13,084
Hirda and shekekai	...	...	...	7,874
Mhowra seed	...	...	...	5,251
Rosha grass	...	...	...	5,809
Babul pods, leaves, bark, etc.	...	...	...	9,023

Grass and grazing are dealt with further on in the Report.

Mhowra seed.—The mhowra seed collection was made departmentally as usual in North and West Khándesh. The crop was a very poor one and the rates realized were also poor in the extreme owing to the dislocation of the mhowra seed trade consequent on the war.

The following statement gives the details of the mhowra seed collection in North and West Khándesh as compared with the previous year :—

Division.	1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Balance from 1912-13.	Cost of collection.	Revenue.	Balance from 1913-14.	Cost of collection.	Revenue.
West Khándesh—	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collected, 1913-14 ...	111,135	2,778	} (Collected in 1914-15)	32,108	} ...	}
	292,971	6,499		111,422		
	404,106	9,277	24,357	143,530	3,557	3,390
North Khándesh—	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collected, 1913-14 ...	84,847	2,221	} (Collected in 1914-15)	19,912	} 498	}
	201,958	6,908		61,067			1,667
	286,805	9,029	17,587	80,979*	2,165	1,860

* Including 3,480 lbs. lost owing to dryage.

The sale prices realized were less by Rs. 472 than the cost of collection.

Hirda.—The effect of the war was also to disturb the hirda trade which had been declining yearly owing to the restricted demand for it in Bombay for shipment. Collections are made in the Sátára Division by contractors and in the Rájur range of the Poona Division departmentally on the royalty system by arrangement with the villagers. The whole of the Rájur collection remained unsold at the end of the year. The crop also was a poor one.

Rosha grass.—The demand for this article of forest produce is also on the downward grade though, if improved methods of extracting the oil were introduced, there is no doubt that the product would yield a considerably higher value as the methods now followed by the purchasers of the grass are crude in the extreme. The Forest Economist at Dehra Dun has made attempts to induce a Bombay firm to erect proper stills and to work on scientific lines. Revenue realized under this head rose from Rs. 3,866 in the previous year to Rs. 5,809 in the year under report.

Southern Circle.

The systems of collection of revenue for minor produce followed were the same as described last year: that is, by means of permits for bamboos, quarry produce and grazing and by sale of monopoly leases for collection of fruits, honey, etc., in all the divisions. The total revenue from this source was Rs. 1,64,776 against Rs. 1,80,915.

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.

This is restricted to exceptional cases and circumstances; the only undertaking of importance as regulated and likely to continue for some years was the working of improvement fellings in the North Dángs.

The exceptional circumstances are the prospective value of these forests, the paucity of contractors and labour and general inaccessibility of the area, combined with the comparative absence of sound mature trees due to unregulated fellings for revenue in the past, accentuated by fires which are now under control.

The results of the work were a great improvement over those of the last year due chiefly to the more efficient supervision of the present Ranger and the growing experience of the staff.

Central Circle.

The exploitation operations undertaken departmentally were of small extent and importance, all works in the forest being carried out as far as possible by the agency of contractors. The only departmental operations during the year were the extraction of 124,417 cubic feet of babul fuel in the riverain babul forests of the Poona Division necessitated by erosion of the river banks, and the selection fellings in the Mahábleshwar forests of the Sátára Division, in certain forests of the Akola range in the Poona Division and in the Mátherán plateau forests of the Kolába Division which were made for the supply of fuel required to meet local requirements.

Of minor forest produce mhowra seed and grass (when required for famine fodder operations) are alone collected departmentally and information regarding these has been given elsewhere.

Southern Circle.

The following table compares the quantity and value of material removed as well as the expenditure incurred for extraction by this agency during the year of report with the average of the past three years :—

	Average of three preceding years.						1914-15.					
	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Re-ceipts.	Balance.	Exploited during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Cost.	Re-ceipts.
<i>Major.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	723,956	1,198,629	1,922,585	976,322	3,83,743	10,27,133	447,066	893,126	1,340,192	746,822	360,828	985,953
Fuel	747,879	3,727,309	4,475,188	3,565,370	1,31,806	2,46,495	1,043,713	3,212,116	4,255,623	3,698,728	117,447	262,430
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sandalwood, Value.	261	38,515	38,776	38,684	1,606	39,583	192	28,826	29,018	29,963	2,192	23,903
<i>Minor.</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number			Number	Number	Number	Number		
Bamboos ... ..	...	981	981	981	954	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Grass and other minor produce ...	3	10,870	10,873	10,221	7,668	10,221	1,958	2,119	4,077	3,896	2,005	4,103

Timber from high forest working plan areas of Kánara and all sandalwood is exploited departmentally and sold at appointed depôts. The extraction of fuel is confined to the requirements of the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway locomotives. Bamboos for supply on indents to town municipalities for plague operations were not extracted during the year. The working of grass and other forest produce is still in an experimental stage.

The quantity of timber exploited in 1913-14 was again incorrectly given by the Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara Northern Division, to the extent of 262,957 cubic feet, the real quantity being only 858,636 cubic feet, while that exploited in the year of report is 893,126. The difference is only trivial. The percentage of timber exploited departmentally to the total outturn was 53, *i. e.*, nearly the same as in past three years.

In the figures under fuel, also, there was a false increase shown of 43,870 cubic feet in the exploited material during 1913-14 in the Kánara Northern Division. Even so, the quantity exploited in the year of report is less by 652,139 cubic feet. This shortage is due to labour difficulties. Most of the labour and transport usually comes from Goa but, this year, owing to a false impression, source unknown, these people had that they would be recruited for the war, even higher wages offered had but little effect in securing coolies. At the same time the Railway Company refused to pay a higher rate for the fuel, thereby preventing the Forest Department from offering higher wages to the contractors. The public generally pay a much higher price for fuel than the Railway Company.

The outturn of sandalwood is, as stated last year, always fluctuating. Both the outturn and prices were lower than in the previous three years.

Grass was cut, baled and carted to Belgaum for sale to district officers and was sold at a profit. The ensilage experiment was not a success financially, the realizations being only Rs. 120 against an expenditure of Rs. 322. The people seem to have a prejudice against the use of silo grass but perseverance will, it is hoped, remove it. Ensilage would ensure a good reserve of fodder for times of scarcity and the product would be useful even in ordinary years every hot weather for local use.

The departmental experiment of collecting karanj seed was successful and led to the sale of the monopoly to collect; but silk-cotton did not find purchasers.

The following statement compares the output of the saw-mills, both now working at Gobral, where they were moved during the year under report :—

Materials.			Outturn.	
			1914-15.	1913-14.
6 feet teak sleepers	...	Number	18,128	10,170
" rejected	...	"	954	1,162
7 feet teak sleepers	...	"	213	721
" rejected	...	"	22	.....
Bridge sleepers	...	"	10	565
Tramway sleepers	...	"	.....	3,920
Junglewood sleepers	...	"	.....	5,000
Planks	...	C. ft.	5,612	2,615
Scantlings	...	"	9,293	11,653
Battens	...	"	11,917	5,669
Felloes	...	Number	140	175
Spokes	...	"	291	.....
Junglewood paving blocks	...	"	20,300	.....
Teak paving blocks	...	"	18,700	.....

Though the outturn of the mills was little better than in the previous year, it did not come up to expectations. In 1911-12 when there was a single mill working the outturn in sleepers alone was 52,716 and in 1912-13, even under adverse circumstances, it amounted to 48,223. In 1913-14 there were two mills running but the work done was comparatively poor. This is explained by the fact that the mills were moved which took up some time and interfered considerably with the output. Even allowing for this setback, however, the outturn should have been far better. It is hoped that, with closer supervision in the future, matters will improve in this respect.

The work of the Government elephants was again not satisfactory, there being a loss of about Rs. 600 on the year's operations. This is due to a change in range officers, the present one lacking experience and energy; the unavoidable lack of supervision, due to a doubled charge held by the Divisional Forest Officer, had its effect also. Nor was there any profit in the working of the Government buffaloes for they only just paid their way. Constant supervision is necessary always; without it these animals never pay.

Sind Circle.

The only departmental operations were for the supply of fuel to Government steamers on the Indus. The quantity supplied was 360,440 cubic feet, value Rs. 11,238. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,453. Arrangements were made by the Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, for the supply of fuel by a forest contractor at favourable rates for the local board ferry at Tanka.

(ii) Purchasers.

Northern Circle.

Quantities of all the produce of the circle are given under "(c) Outturn and Sources of forest produce."

Central Circle.

Practically the whole yearly outturn of forest produce in the Central Circle is obtained by the agency of contractors and purchasers.

The following statement shows the number of coupes offered for sale, those actually sold and the receipts:—

Division.	Number of coupes offered for sale.	Number of coupes sold.	Receipts.
			Rs.
East Khándesh	31	28	23,651
West Khándesh	15	11	5,250
North Khándesh	33	33	34,395
Poona	92	81	48,108
Sátára	18	18	13,559
Kolába	80	75	1,11,150
Total ...	269	246	2,36,113

The reconstitution of the Central and Northern Circles is responsible for the decrease in the number of coupes offered for sale; the increase in receipts is due to the better quality of the standing growth in the Kolába coupes as compared with the coupes in the divisions transferred to the Northern Circle.

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

Division.	Number of trees sold.	Receipts.
		Rs.
East Khándesh	1,560	366
West Khándesh	110,500	1,17,807
North Khándesh	3,145	1,059
Poona	6,800	1,552
Sátára	583	631
Kolába	1,774	4,496
Total ...	124,362	1,25,911

As compared with 1913-14 there is a decrease of 45,151 in the number of trees sold and of Rs. 24,302 in the receipts due to the fact that the number of trees sold in malki numbers in the Kolába is far less than in the South and North Násik Divisions transferred to the Northern Circle during the year under report. The bulk of the operations took place in the West Khándesh Division and the operations formed the chief source of revenue in that division.

Grass and grazing.—The receipts for each division were as shown below:—

Division.	Grass.	Grazing.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Khándesh	63,203	41,206	1,04,409
West Khándesh	14,174	13,458	27,632
North Khándesh	6,484	29,695	36,179
Poona	26,952	24,901	51,853
Sátára	8,285	15,925	24,210
Kolába	1,419	12,158	13,577
Total ...	1,20,517	1,37,343	2,57,860

Here again the decrease of Rs. 59,329 as compared with the figures of the former year is due to the reconstitution of the Central and Northern Circles as the revenue under this head is much greater in the divisions transferred to the Northern Circle than in the Kolába Division.

The total number of cattle which grazed in the forests of the Central Circle on payment of fees was 800,839, and free grazing was allowed to 51,968 cattle.

Bamboos were removed by purchasers to the number of 1,415,567 and Rs. 13,041 were obtained.

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

Division.				Receipts.
				Rs.
East Khándesh	...	...	...	1,667
West Khándesh	...	...	...	3,374
North Khándesh	...	...	...	4,876
Poona	...	...	...	4,969
Sátára	...	...	...	6,977
Kolába	...	...	...	2,030
Total				23,893

Southern Circle.

The removals from forests by purchasers are compared in the statement below :—

Produce.	Average of past three years.		1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				
	C. ft..	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	682,614	2,17,977	769,810	2,72,822
Fuel	4,246,053	72,206	6,192,057	94,581
Total	4,928,667	2,90,183	6,961,867	367,403
<i>Minor.</i>				
	Number.		Number.	
Bamboos	4,525,899	52,000	5,160,909	56,245
Grass and grazing	.....	70,316	.....	66,640
Other minor produce	.....	61,987	.....	41,891
Total	.....	1,84,303	.....	1,64,776
Grand total	.....	4,74,486	.....	5,32,179

Removal by this agency is one of the safest indications of real progress, and it is by this means that it is most desirable that the demand for forest produce should eventually be met. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that the figures for timber have risen from 682,614 cubic feet, the average of the past three years, to 769,810 cubic feet in the year of report. The rise in the output of fuel, which has also been accompanied by a rise in revenue, points to a more than sustained demand for that kind of produce. Both in number and value the output of bamboos has been normal. The reasons for the fluctuations in the revenue from grass and grazing are the same as reported last year. The decrease in the receipts from the sale of minor products is ascribed to the block in trade generally due to the war crisis.

Sind Circle.

Receipts from the sale of coupes and dead wood are shown below :—

Division.	Description of area exploited.	Acreage.	Value realized.
			Rs.
Sukkur	{ Coupes ...	6,785	67,000
	{ Burnt area ...	315	1,555
	{ Central passage ...	1,535	3,000
Lárkána	{ Coupes ...	3,489	19,774
	{ Burnt area ...	1,848	4,457
Hyderabad	{ Dead wood ...	2,421	12,500
Jerruck	{ Coupes ...	2,210	68,149
	{ Dead wood ...	1,452	
Total, 1914-15	.....	20,055	1,76,435
Total, 1913-14	.....	28,826	2,75,805

There is a fall in the area exploited (and consequently in the revenue realized) as compared with last year, because the green wood coupes of the Hyderabad Division could not be sold, the offers for them being absurdly inadequate. The demand for wood was less than usual owing to the war, and money was scarce. No fuel was supplied to the Military Department by coupe contractors through this department.

The revenue realized by the sale of fuel under the permit system was Rs. 7,265 against Rs. 9,732. The decrease is mostly in Sukkur Division on account of the closing of Rahuja and Jhali gháts. Hyderabad also showed a decrease owing to plague in Matiari and Hála.

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

Division.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	10,498	10,415
Lárkána	6,721	6,833
Hyderabad	14,626	14,700
Jerruck	5,648	9,194
Total	37,493	41,142.

The changes in the Sind grazing regulations advocated by the Forest Conference of June 1913 and sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind were in force during the year under report throughout the circle.

(1) His No. 4179, dated 19th December 1913.
(2) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1578, dated 18th February 1914.

A comparative statement showing the old and new rates is appended :—

	Old rates of grazing fees.				New rates of grazing fees.													
	1st class forests.		2nd class forests.		1st class forests.	2nd class forests.												
	Fees per month.	Fees per year.	Fees per month.	Fees per year.	Fees per year.	Fees per year.												
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Camels	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Buffaloes	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0
Cows and bullocks.	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Horses	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Donkeys	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Sheep	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0
Goats	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0

It will be observed that there is an increase in the grazing revenue of the year in spite of the reduced fees. Jerruck Division alone contributes 62 per cent. to the increase. In this connection reference is invited to the remarks of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, under (c) Protection from cattle. Formerly passes were issued for periods of two months and the fees were often collected by forest guards. As the period is now 12 months the number of passes to be issued has been reduced by $\frac{5}{8}$, and it is possible for the Range Forest Officer personally to collect all fees. This is insisted on and is the principal reason for the increased collections.

Minor forest produce.—The revenue derived from minor forest produce farmed out and from assessment levied on lands leased out for cultivation is detailed below and compared with last year's results:—

Produce.				1913-14.	1914-15.
				Rs.	Rs.
Lac	...	...	...	51	35
Babul pods	...	...	...	19,568	21,488
Grasses	...	...	...	3,903	3,674
Fishery	...	...	...	5,209	5,995
Cultivation	...	...	...	18,432	9,088
Total				47,163	40,280

A smaller area than in 1913-14 was given out for cultivation in the Sukkur and Hyderabad Divisions.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

Northern Circle.

These remained as before. There were no complaints. Full details are to be found under Forms 19 and 20 and statement under "(c) Outturn and sources of forest produce."

Central Circle.

The value of the produce removed under privileges was:—

Timber	...	...	...	Rs.	214
Fuel	...	...	...	15,523	
Bamboos	...	...	...	17	
Grass and grazing	...	...	...	22,335	
Minor produce	...	...	...	6,519	
Total				44,608	

Southern Circle.

No rights have been admitted to forest produce in the forests of this circle. The estimated quantity removed and its value are practically the same as in the previous year.

				1914-15.	
				Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>				C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	...	...	...	300,000	172,000
Firewood	...	...	...	3,041,686	6,46,353
<i>Minor.</i>					
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	...	12,376 animals	...	...	Rs. 6,505
Firewood	...	84,632 cubic feet	...	...	401

(iv) Free Grants.

Northern Circle.

Nothing of note can be recorded under this head. Statistics are given as for "Rights and Privileges".

Central Circle.

Free grants of forest produce were made to deserving persons to the value of Rs. 6,212 as compared with Rs. 13,000 in the previous year.

Southern Circle.

The following statement summarises the quantity and value of produce given free during 1914-15 as compared with the average of the past three years :—

Produce.	Average of past three years.		1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Major.</i>	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	29,328	11,618	36,955	10,858
Fuel	17,842	288	35,049	438
Total	47,170	11,906	72,004	11,296
<i>Minor.</i>	Number.		Number.	
Bamboos	36,744	431	72,341	515
Grazing ... ..	.....	6,900	.....	7,907
Other minor produce... ..	.....	962	.....	1,616
Total ... ..	.....	8,293	.....	10,038
Grand total ... ..	.....	20,199	.....	21,334

In Kánara, to encourage an interest in fire protection, a number of free grants of timber were made and the result was quite evident in Gund where not a single acre of forest was burnt. In Belgaum free grants were made liberally except in villages where protection was bad. In other divisions the grants were made with care after due scrutiny.

Sind Circle.

Free grants are shown below :—

Produce.	Extent.	Value.	
		1913-14.	1914-15.
Grazing	1,131 animals	Rs. 5,346	Rs. 529
Minor produce	1,330 bundles	81	91
Timber, firewood	5,918 cubic feet	2,031	764
		7,458	1,384

In addition to the above free grazing was allowed to forest contractors to the value of Rs. 1,378.

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

Northern Circle.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the year 1914-15, compared with that of the previous year, was as follows :—

Agency of exploitation.	Material.								
	Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet in solid.	Value in Rupees.	Cubic feet in solid.	Value in Rupees.	Cubic feet in solid.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.
Government ...	141,982	1,08,186	120,060	901	262,042	1,00,080	40	...	31,680
Purchasers ...	2,461,004	12,33,133	3,725,834	11,033	6,100,433	13,44,100	30,980	93,378	23,230
Free grantees ...	53,338	14,540	.....	.....	52,308	14,540	30	5	21
Privilege holders ...	76,220	2,28,060	6,013,572	2,51,000	6,082,792	4,79,000	6,300	3,07,000	44,000
Total for 1914-15 ...	2,735,204	15,84,519	10,759,466	2,63,933	13,494,610	18,47,453	43,310	4,00,303	89,940
Total for 1913-14 ...	2,715,181	17,09,198	13,025,935	2,62,779	15,741,160	19,71,077	38,903	3,70,500	75,777

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

Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,068.
On fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	492,580.

Central Circle.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the year 1914-15, compared with that of the previous year, was as follows :—

Agency of exploitation.	Materials.														
	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.		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.				
Government.	1913-14	10,893	2,002	18.3	268,800	18,866	7.07	277,553	20,869	7.8	180	1	.5	...	41,064
	1914-15	28,635	2,941	10.2	274,784	18,093	6.5	303,419	21,034	6.9	100	7	7	24	5,277
Purchasers.	1913-14	1,002,501	3,16,871	31.6	2,522,064	74,520	2.9	8,524,565	3,01,391	11.1	1,230,051	11,213	.9	2,63,741	27,007
	1914-15	1,049,835	3,26,670	31.1	3,088,546	66,805	2.1	4,138,401	3,93,565	9.5	1,415,597	13,041	.9	2,57,801	23,804
Free grantees.	1913-14	36,088	5,811	16.1	1,220	41	3.3	37,308	5,852	15.0	13,556	137	1	6,704	307
	1914-15	13,337	2,154	16.1	800	21	2.4	14,107	2,175	15.3	1,600	18	1.1	3,732	287
Privilege holders.	1913-14	2,700	145	5.2	538,105	13,504	2.5	540,805	13,649	2.5	3,600	13	.3	35,051	4,706
	1914-15	3,951	214	5.4	604,393	15,623	2.5	608,334	15,737	2.5	4,050	17	.4	22,335	6,519
Total ...	1913-14	1,052,182	3,24,929	38.6	3,329,049	1,06,931	3.2	4,380,231	4,31,760	9.8	1,247,330	11,304	.9	3,08,620	74,074
	1914-15	1,095,798	3,31,979	30.2	3,960,523	1,00,532	2.5	5,002,321	4,32,511	8.5	1,421,317	13,083	.0	2,83,053	35,977

Southern Circle.

The following tabular summary shows the outturn of the different classes of forest produce from the forests during the year as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Agency of exploitation.	Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Bamboos.		Sandal-wood value.	Minor forest produce value.	Grazing value.
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Government ...	893,126	9,85,253	3,212,110	2,62,430	4,105,230	12,48,383	...	...	28,963	2,902	1,201
Purchasers ...	769,810	2,72,822	6,192,057	94,581	6,931,567	3,07,403	5,160,909	50,245	...	41,802	66,640
Free grantees ...	36,055	10,858	35,049	438	72,004	11,296	72,341	515	...	1,816	7,907
Privilege-holders ...	300,000	72,000	3,041,686	6,46,343	3,341,686	7,18,353	3,000,000	15,000	...	1,80,000	3,00,387
Total of 1914-15 ...	1,998,991	1,341,633	12,480,902	1,003,802	14,460,793	2,345,435	8,233,250	71,780	28,963	2,26,410	2,76,125
Total of 1913-14 ...	2,305,459	14,96,473	12,983,190	9,99,051	14,988,649	24,86,524	7,052,997	71,138	36,972	2,40,925	3,70,691

Sind Circle.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce is compared with that of 1913-14 in the following statement:—

Agency by which material removed.	Material removed.							Grazing.	Total.
	Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Minor produce.		
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.			
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government	2,501	909	202,931	11,560	205,432	12,469	1,284	...	13,753
Purchasers	120,381	72,720	11,377,958	2,31,165	11,507,339	3,03,685	25,800	41,141	3,70,826
Free grantees	5,918	764	.....	.....	5,918	764	91	1,907	2,762
Privilege holders ... ..	.....	.....	31,632	401	31,632	401	...	6,505	6,906
Total of 1914-15	137,800	74,393	11,705,521	2,43,126	11,943,321	3,17,519	27,175	49,553	3,94,247
Total of 1913-14	205,025	83,405	15,680,596	2,35,300	15,885,611	3,18,765	24,764	58,689	4,02,118

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

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber Pieces.	10,915	Rs. 1,091
Branch wood Bundles.	12,530	775
Earth C. ft.	9,641,405	2,411
Total ... ..	.....	4,277

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Northern Circle.

The following statement compares the financial results of the year under report with those of 1913-14 and with the average of the preceding five years:—

Head.	1914-15.	1913-14.	Average of five preceding years.
Revenue	Rs. 15,68,776	Rs. 17,45,034	Rs. 14,18,903
Expenditure			
{ A	2,21,664	2,18,823	2,31,028
{ B	4,15,537	4,12,469	3,91,549
Total, Expenditure	6,37,201	6,37,292	6,22,577
Surplus	9,31,575	11,13,742	7,96,326

N. B.—The above figures include the following on account of royalties on forest produce from lands outside forest:—

Revenue	Rs. 2,13,621
Expenditure	2,695

A classification of revenue and expenditure of the year is given below :—

I.—REVENUE.

Particulars.					Receipts.	Percentage.
					Rs.	
Major produce	...	...	...	...	13,53,253	86.2
Minor produce	...	...	...	...	2,15,523	13.8
Total					15,68,776	100.

II.—EXPENDITURE A.

Particulars.					Charges.	Percentage.
					Rs.	
Extension and constitution	...	...	...	...	2,529	1.1
Improvement	...	...	...	...	97,184	43.8
Exploitation	...	...	...	...	1,21,951	55.1
Total					2,21,664	100.

III.—EXPENDITURE B.

Particulars.					Charges.	Percentage.
					Rs.	
Administration	...	...	...	...	48,113	11.6
Executive	...	...	...	...	1,59,418	38.4
Protective	...	...	...	...	2,08,006	50.0
Total					4,15,537	100.

Figures of the various divisions compared with the last year are as follows :—

Division.	Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Net results.
			A	B	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panch Mahals	{ 1913-14	1,00,047	24,615	51,943	76,563	+23,484
	{ 1914-15	1,18,185	18,453	51,483	69,930	+48,246
Surat	{ 1913-14	1,78,792	83,126	57,746	1,40,872	+37,927
	{ 1914-15	1,76,163	1,09,483	59,728	1,69,211	+6,952
North Thána	{ 1913-14	6,58,741	29,157	52,065	81,222	+5,77,519
	{ 1914-15	5,98,732	19,167	50,728	69,895	+5,28,837
Central Thána	{ 1913-14	3,38,935	21,917	56,333	78,310	+2,60,625
	{ 1914-15	2,62,865	23,596	56,334	79,930	+1,82,835
South Thána	{ 1913-14	2,41,979	23,318	55,914	79,132	+1,62,847
	{ 1914-15	2,03,836	13,700	61,883	75,583	+1,28,253
North Násik	{ 1913-14	93,253	16,841	38,469	55,310	+37,943
	{ 1914-15	77,883	12,734	35,829	48,563	+29,320
South Násik	{ 1913-14	1,32,003	20,346	59,275	79,621	+53,382
	{ 1914-15	1,24,433	22,027	51,433	73,460	+50,973
Total*	{ 1913-14	17,45,084	2,18,873	4,12,469	6,31,292	+11,13,742
	{ 1914-15	15,68,776	2,21,661	4,15,537	6,37,201	+9,31,575
Average of past five years	.....	14,18,903	2,31,028	3,91,549	6,22,577	+7,96,326

*This is inclusive of the figures for the Direction, Working Plans and Famine Fodder Divisions.

Although on paper, by mere figures, there is a decrease shown in revenue of Rs. 1,76,258 (gross) and Rs. 1,82,167 net respectively and an increase (slight) under both A and B of expenditure, such apparent results are wholly fallacious.

The financial results of the year were most satisfactory. Fortunately the outbreak of war came after the mass of the fellings were sold, and only one division (Central Thána) shows any real decrease (and that a small one) due to that necessary evil. Though facilities for payments had to be given to contractors owing to sudden financial stringency with negligible exceptions, all contractors eventually paid up without difficulty and realised good profits; and the loss in Central Thána was more than covered by better prices in almost all other divisions under the head "Timber and Firewood." The only real effect of the war was felt under "Minor Forest Produce" chiefly in the two Násik Divisions under mhowra seed and rosha grass. The loss of the ranges of Rájur and Akola to the South Násik Division reduced the revenue of the circle by Rs. 16,000.

Examining results by divisions, the following remarks may be recorded:—

Panch Maháls.—Instead of disposing of felling areas by acceptance of sealed tenders, open auction was introduced and the revenue under that head was doubled. How far the change of procedure explains the increase is not certain, but it was probably the main contributing cause.

Surat.—The apparent decrease is chiefly due to timber being taken to the railway for sale for the first time and thus realisation of value was not effected within the year. Also merchants being displeased with loading arrangements (a matter since remedied) offered slightly less prices and a bill for Rs. 13,780 was outstanding at the close of the year. On the other hand, there was a far greater value of timber exploited, the saw mill worked far more successfully and the actual results of the year were not only infinitely better in material than before, but the whole working on a far sounder footing and the promise of the future is excellent.

Thána.—North Thána deficit is only due to fewer trees outside forest offered for sale and to postponements of payments on account of the war which have since been realised. Central Thána has already been mentioned; its deficit was due to the disturbing influence of the war among small and timid people. South Thána revenue was really greater than usual, but postponements on account of the money stringency meant outstandings at the close of the year, all of which have since been realised.

Násik.—War produced a lack of demand for mhowra seed and rosha grass, which more than accounted for the fall in revenue. The loss of Akola and Rájur ranges again more than accounted for the decrease in revenue, while the smaller receipts from mhowra seed accentuated the result.

Central Circle.

The financial results of the year (excluding famine fodder operations) as compared with those of 1913-14 and with the average of the preceding five years are as follows:—

Head.	Average of five preceding years.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	6,97,052	8,13,798	7,77,531
Expenditure	1,40,582	1,48,798	1,27,320
{ A	3,61,530	3,80,444	4,07,938
{ B			
Total, Expenditure ...	5,02,112	5,29,242	5,35,258

The gross revenue compared with that of the previous year was lower by Rs. 36,267 and the gross expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works and B—Establishments combined was higher by Rs. 6,016. The surplus revenue for 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 2,42,273 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 42,283. The proportion of net revenue to gross revenue is 31·2 per cent.

The decrease in revenue is chiefly under I (e)—Grass and Minor Forest Produce and II (a) and (b)—Timber and Fire-wood and practically occurred in the three Khándesh divisions owing to the poor crop of mhowra seed, reduced prices received in grass sales for kurans and the lower prices received for coupes, a fairly large number of coupes remaining unsold as the prices offered were inadequate. The following remarks of the Divisional Forest Officers are recorded:—

East Khándesh.—“Timber.—Decrease is due to reduced prices received for coupes chiefly in Chopda range.”

“Fire-wood.—Decrease is due to non-sale of some of the coupes in Edlabad and the disforested lands in the Cháligáon range.”

“Grass.—Decrease is chiefly due to reduced prices received in grass sales from kurans and other closed portions. Last year the receipts were high owing to wild speculations.”

West Khándesh.—“The net receipts show a decrease of Rs. 45,699. This is due to small price obtained for the mhowra crop. The five coupes due for exploitation in the Nandurbár range remained unsold as the prices obtained were inadequate.”

North Khándesh.—“The decrease is due to the ordinary biennial poorness of the mhowra seed crop and to the decrease in the price of fire-wood coupes which were on the whole of poorer quality this year. On the other hand, decrease in the revenue is to a certain extent counterbalanced by a somewhat larger demand for grass.”

Poona.—“The total gross revenue and surplus have again beaten any previous record; excluding the figures for Rájur and Akola the figures for the Poona Division proper show a gross revenue of Rs. 1,27,860 and a surplus of Rs. 53,000, satisfactory increases of Rs. 9,237 and Rs. 9,017 in gross revenue and surplus respectively in favour of the year. Increase is due to satisfactory prices realized for coupes and the sale proceeds of babul tree growth on lands to be transferred to Revenue Department for management.”

Kolába.—“The gross revenue is the best on record in this division. The increase over the previous year was Rs. 12,741. The improvement was chiefly due to excellent prices obtained for coupes.”

Sátára.—“The small increase in revenue is chiefly due to better prices obtained for coupes.”

The decrease in expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works was mainly under A I (e) and A VII (a) and (b) and was due to the following causes:—

A I (e).—The poorer crop of mhowra seed entailed less expenditure on collection.

A VII (a) and (b).—The curtailment of expenditure ordered under the head of “Communications and Buildings” consequent on the war.

The increase in expenditure under B—Establishments is due to the reconstitution of circles whereby a larger establishment came into the Central Circle than what left it and also to the appointment of higher paid officers to charges in the circle.

The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in connection with famine fodder operations. The figures pertain to the famine fodder operations of the previous year but which remained unadjusted at the close of 1913-14. These figures have been accounted for in the famine fodder

report of 1913-14 approved by Government in their Resolution No. 1954 of 18th February 1915 in the Revenue Department:—

Head.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	58,046	30,998
Expenditure	73,370	27,200

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

I.—REVENUE.

	Receipts.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Major produce	4,14,606	53·3
Minor produce	3,62,925	46·7
Total	7,77,531	100·

II.—EXPENDITURE.

A.

	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Extension and constitution	4,834	3·7
Improvement	94,057	73·9
Exploitation	28,429	22·4
Total	1,27,320	100·

B.

	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Administration	54,899	13·4
Executive	1,44,766	35·4
Protective	2,08,273	51·2
Total	4,07,938	100·

Southern Circle.

The financial results of the past two years and the average of the five preceding years are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue.	
	Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.		
1914-15	18,68,706	A 6,86,099 B 3,80,500	1,66,599	,02,107	·43·
1913-14	20,18,753	A 7,26,496 B 3,64,494	10,90,990	9,27,763	46·
Average of 1908-09 to 1912-13	15,47,706	A 5,89,852 B 3,30,097	9,19,949	6,27,757	41·

The above figures show a falling off in the revenue, expenditure and surplus of the year compared with those of 1913-14. The percentage of net to gross revenue also decreased from 46 to 43.

Analysed according to detail of main budget heads the receipts and charges compare with those of 1913-14 as below :—

Budget heads.				Amount.		Difference.
				1913-14.	1914-15.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts	I	...	...	14,33,620	12,81,448	— 1,52,172
	II	...	...	5,42,493	5,32,180	— 10,313
	III	...	...	821	925	+ 104
	IV	...	...	11	11	.....
	V	...	...	41,808	54,142	+ 12,334
		Total, Receipts	...	20,18,753	18,68,706	— 1,50,047
Expenditure A	I	...	...	5,58,504	5,02,483	— 56,021
	II	...	...	6,445	7,292	+ 847
	III	...	...	54	158	+ 104
	VI	...	...	10,097	12,447	+ 2,350
	VII	...	...	76,928	94,842	+ 17,914
	VIII	...	...	56,436	51,980	— 4,456
	IX	...	...	18,032	16,897	— 1,135
		Total A	...	7,26,496	6,86,099	— 40,397
Expenditure B	I	...	...	3,12,556	3,23,948	+ 11,392
	II	...	...	38,143	42,849	+ 4,706
	III	...	...	13,795	13,703	— 92
		Total B	...	3,64,494	3,80,500	+ 16,006
		Total, Expenditure	...	10,90,990	10,66,599	— 24,391

Revenue.

The decrease below last year's figures is in the Northern Division of Kánara attributable to the Gund timber not reaching the sale depôt, to no demand for and consequently no sale of blackwood due to the European war and, also, to a smaller number of sleepers supplied to the railway. In the Eastern Division of Kánara the decrease is attributed to poor demand for timber and fuel at places like Hubli as a result of the disorganization of the cotton trade. In the Western Division of Kánara the timber sold at the Kodibág depôt was almost entirely junglewood, whereas usually a large proportion is teak. When it is remembered that the average price for teak is Rs. 100 per ton and that for junglewood is only Rs. 40, the decrease in revenue is explained. The poorer prices for the fuel coupes obtained during the year, the postponement of payments of the instalments due from the farmers of the minor products on account of the war-conditions and the smaller number of fuel coupes sold account for the decrease in the Belgaum Division. It will thus be seen that the fall in revenue is due to temporary causes beyond the control of the Department.

There was an increase under miscellaneous revenue amounting to Rs. 12,334, most of which occurred in the Belgaum Division due to compensation recovered from the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway on account of forest land transferred to them, contributions received from the District Local Board for repairs to their roads placed under the management of the Forest Department, and fines inflicted on contractors for breach of contract terms.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 24,391. The Arbyle and Gund timber did not reach the Kodibág depôt in due time and was not consequently paid for during the year: which explains the decrease under A-I. Expenditure was curtailed under orders of Government as far as possible under A-VIII, A-IX and B-III. The increase under A-II is attributed to remuneration paid to village officers for collecting forest revenue, to more material purchased and to labour engaged for marking coupes; and that under A-VI to the purchase of carts and cattle and the cost incurred on account of feeding and upkeep of the latter. Though curtailment was insisted on, works which had been once commenced had to be finished, swelling the charges under A-VII. The excess under B—Establishments was in consequence of (1) a senior Imperial Service officer being appointed to the Dhárwár Division, (2) part salary of an officer paid by the Accountant General in the past year being adjusted in the year of report, (3) charge allowance paid to an officer for holding charge of two divisions; and (4) increase in the rates of pay of establishments under the time-scale, etc.

The following statement shows the proportion of revenue and expenditure under the different heads:—

Particulars.					Total.	Percentage.
<i>Revenue.</i>					Rs.	
Major produce	...	...	...	...	16,44,749	88
Minor "	...	...	...	...	1,69,815	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	54,142	3
Total					18,68,706	100
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
A.						
Extension and constitution	...	...	...	...	5,692	5
Improvement	...	...	...	...	1,58,027	14.8
Exploitation	...	...	...	...	5,22,380	49
B.						
Administration	...	...	...	...	55,318	5.2
Executive	...	...	...	...	1,85,368	17.4
Protective	...	...	...	...	1,39,814	13.1
Total					10,66,599	100

The revenue outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 2,55,995-15-1 against Rs. 3,93,773-7-3 at the opening of the year, and occurs chiefly in Kánara and Belgaum Divisions on account of timber sold mainly from depôts and partly from coupes and minor produce purchasers. A sum of Rs. 1,922-15-8 was written off during the year under the orders of the Conservator as irrecoverable.

Outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers amounted to Rs. 1,95,228-3-8 or Rs. 24,156-8-0 more than last year. The large increase of above Rs. 30,000 in Kánara Northern Division has not been explained. The advances to disbursers are small, but those made to contractors, especially in Kánara Northern and Eastern Divisions and Belgaum, are large as the men employed there on the extraction of teak, etc., timber and fuel have to be largely financed by Government.

The value of timber and other produce at sale depôts at the close of the year is estimated to be Rs. 8,48,942 or Rs. 2,19,891 more than last year. This increase is almost entirely due to the large stock of Gund and Arbyle teak which did not reach the sale depôt in time and partly to blackwood which could not be sold for lack of demand.

The value of the live stock at the close of the year was increased by Rs. 694 and that of dead stock by Rs. 36,968. The percentages written off for depreciation vary considerably in the different divisions.

Sind Circle.

The revenue and expenditure for 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.	1913-14.	1914-15.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	4,07,179	4,14,151	4,18,718
Expenditure A	...	...	...	48,529	47,815	42,745
Expenditure B	...	...	...	1,54,448	1,76,498	1,79,389
Total, Expenditure				2,02,977	2,24,313	2,22,184
Surplus	...	...	...	2,04,202	1,89,838	1,96,584

The slight increase in revenue is accounted for thus:—

(a) Better prices received for the coupes and dead wood actually sold in spite of the fact that the coupes in Hyderabad could not be sold.

(b) Supply of more wood to Government steamers.

(c) More thorough collection of grazing fees although the rates were lower.

The decrease of Rs. 5,070 under A.—Conservancy and Works is due to the postponement of new works for economy's sake on account of the war.

The increase of Rs. 2,891 under B.—Establishment is due to—

(a) Increases of pay to officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services and to members of the clerical establishment under the time scale.

(b) Travelling expenses of Messrs. Thomson and Robinson to attend the Forest Conference.

(c) Full rent paid by Government for the houses occupied by foresters in charge of ranges under Government Resolution No. 10453, dated 19th September 1914.

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

I.—REVENUE.

Particulars.				Receipts.	Percentage.
				Rs.	
Major produce	...	...	...	3,17,611	76
Minor produce	...	...	...	1,01,107	24
Total				4,18,718	100

II.—EXPENDITURE A.

Particulars.				Charges.	Percentage.
				Rs.	
Extension and constitution	...	...	...	.....	.....
Improvement	...	...	...	32,522	76
Exploitation	...	...	...	10,222	24
Total				42,745	100

III.—EXPENDITURE B.

Particulars.				Charges.	Percentage.
				Rs.	
Administration	...	...	...	33,400	19
Executive	...	...	...	74,820	42
Protective	...	...	...	71,169	39
Total				1,79,389	100

The revenue outstanding on 30th June 1915 was Rs. 60,942 against Rs. 1,51,427 on the same date last year. This represents instalments payable by coupe contractors and others which are not due or recoverable until after the close of the year.

Bhai Jethmal still owes Rs. 6,500 for the lac contract of the Jerruck Division for 1908-09. His appeal was dismissed and the Collector of Hyderabad has therefore been requested to recover this amount, *plus* interest, from Jethmal and his surety Lekhraj Khimandas.

A sum of Rs. 3,038-4-0 was due from Mr. Chandiram Karamsing for a coupe contract of 1909-1910 in the Jerruck Division. The appeal preferred by him was decided in his favour by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind (*vide* Government Resolution, Legal Department, No. 435 dated 23rd April 1915).

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Circle.

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

1st July to 16th October 1914	...	...	Mr. W. E. Copleston.
17th October 1914 to 22nd June 1915	...	...	Mr. O. H. L. Napier.
23rd June to 30th June 1915	...	...	Mr. W. F. D. Fisher.

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

Panch Maháls ...	{	1st July 1914 to 10th December 1914	...	Mr. D. R. S. Bourke.
		11th December 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. R. W. Inder.
Sub-Division	...	1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. B. J. Patel.
Surat	{	1st July 1914 to 31st October 1914	...	Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks.
		17th November 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	
Sub-Division	...	1st November 1914 to 16th November 1914	...	Mr. R. K. Kanitkar.
North Thána	...	1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. R. K. Kanitkar.
		1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. J. B. Brooks.

Sub-Division	...	1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. L. S. Koppikar.
Central Thána	...	1st July 1914 to 14th September 1914	...	Mr. W. C. Milne.
		15th September 1914 to 9th December 1914	...	Mr. R. W. Inder.
		10th December 1914 to 8th January 1915	...	Mr. P. E. Aitchison.
		9th January 1915 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. B. H. Dalal.
Sub-Division	...	3rd July 1914 to 31st March 1915	...	Mr. D. M. Bijoor.
		1st July 1914 to 2nd July 1914	...	} Mr. V. G. Bhalerao.
South Thána	...	1st April 1915 to 30th June 1915	...	
		1st July 1914 to 9th October 1914	...	Mr. A. N. Master.
Sub-Division	...	10th October 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. P. E. Aitchison.
		1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. K. B. Gokhale.
North Násik	...	1st July 1914 to 14th October 1914	...	Mr. C. G. Dalia.
		15th October 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade.
		5th October 1914 to 1st February 1915	...	Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert.
		1st July 1914 to 4th October 1914	...	Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade.
South Násik	...	2nd February 1915 to 24th March 1915	...	Mr. W. E. Copleston.
		25th March 1915 to 22nd June 1915	...	Mr. W. F. D. Fisher.
		23rd June 1915 to 30th June 1915.	...	Mr. D. R. S. Bourke.
		1st July 1914 to 11th September 1914	...	Mr. N. E. Shrigley.
Sub-Division	...	12th September 1914 to 4th October 1914	...	Mr. R. A. Shirali.
		5th October 1914 to 13th October 1914	...	Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade.
		14th October 1914 to 8th November 1914	...	Mr. R. A. Shirali.
		9th November 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. D. N. Damle.
Working Plans	...	1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. W. C. Milne.
		29th October 1914 to 30th June 1915	...	Mr. K. E. Kotwal (attached to Working Plans).

All, except one Divisional Forest Officer of the Provincial Service, worked very satisfactorily, and the Conservator wishes to specially acknowledge the good results obtained in the Dángs of Surat District. Mr. Dubhashi, Ranger, Rs. 80 grade, requires special mention for excellent road work in the Dángs. Mr. Ameen, Forester, Rs. 40, did extraordinarily good work in reorganising the work of the saw mill, more than doubling the output. The Divisional Forest Officer pays him a specially warm tribute of praise.

The divisional offices of Panch Maháls and Surat were examined during the year.

Casualties were :—Deaths, 18, retirements, 19, resignations, 17, dismissals, 9, services dispensed with, 32; total 9 per cent. nearly.

Discipline.—Degraded 9, fined 169; total 16½ per cent. nearly.

Recruitment and education.—Two stipendiary students having completed the Dehra Dun course were given rangers' appointments.

Two new stipendiary students were selected for the Dehra Dun course of 1915-17.

Eleven guards and three men from Native States underwent four months' training at Thána, of which 10 and one respectively were granted the usual certificate.

Central Circle.

Mr. G. P. Millett held charge of the Central Circle from 1st July 1914 to 25th June 1915 when he proceeded on two years' combined leave and Mr. L. Napier held the charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Starte was in charge of the North Khándesh Division throughout the year.

The East Khándesh Division continued to be held by Mr. Fisher until 24th March 1915 when he was transferred to Násik; Mr. Pethe held charge from 24th March 1915 till he was relieved by Mr. R. P. Dalley on 28th June 1915, who remained in charge till the end of the year.

The West Khándesh Division continued to be held by Mr. Sothers till 30th November 1914 when he was appointed as a Censor; he was relieved by Mr. A. F. Gonsalves who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

The Poona Division continued to be held by Mr. T. N. Koppikar until 7th November 1914 when he was relieved by Mr. D. A. Thomson, on return from Sind, who held charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Pethe held charge of the Sátára Division until 30th October 1914 when Mr. R. P. Dalley relieved him, who was in turn relieved by Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert on 20th June 1915 on his return from deputation as Superintendent of Mahábleshwar.

The charge of the Kolába Division was held by Mr. V. d'P. Rebeiro until 22nd October 1914 when he proceeded on combined leave; Mr. C. G. Dalia succeeded him and remained in charge for the remainder of the year.

The Working Plans Division was held by the following officers:—

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves	until 22nd October 1914.
Mr. W. E. Copleston	„ 26th March 1915.
Mr. G. P. Millett	„ 9th June 1915.
Mr. V. d' P. Rebeiro	„ 30th June 1915.

Protective establishment.—Owing to the reconstitution of the Central and Northern Circles ordered by Government in their Resolution No. 12823 dated 22nd December 1914, Revenue Department, the North and South Násik Divisions (with the exception of the Rájur and Akola ranges included into the Poona Division) were transferred to the Northern Circle and Kolába was included in the Central Circle. This caused a change in the strength of rangers and foresters, which was reduced from 38 and 109 to 37 and 104, respectively; but the number of guards was increased from 980 to 1010. Likewise in the office establishment the number of head clerks, senior clerks, junior clerks and peons was reduced from 9, 40, 57 and 6 to 38, 38, 54 and 58, respectively.

Government in their Resolution No. 4588 dated 24th April 1915 have decided that the services of forest guards on Rs. 12 and above should be considered as superior. Government also sanctioned in their Resolution No. 4364 dated 17th October 1914, Financial Department, the services of the temporary menials in the Working Plans office being considered as permanent.

Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.—No passed student selected for training from the Central Circle joined the circle during the year as the student deputed for training for the period 1913—15 was withdrawn owing to inability to follow the course. Owing to the reconstitution of the Northern and Central Circle Mr. Gupte, a candidate deputed for training from the Northern Circle for the period 1913—15 was posted to the Mahád range in the Kolába Division on 19th April 1915.

Foresters' class.—The Foresters' class was held at Násik and was opened on 16th June 1914 under the control of Mr. R. A. Shirali, Sub-divisional Forest Officer, South Násik, and supervised by Mr. H. A. Bhadbhade, acting Divisional Forest Officer, South Násik. There were fifteen students (all Government students). Of these 11 passed the final examination and 1 was sent down before the completion of the course owing to his inability to follow the same.

Criminal offences.—A junior clerk in the Edlabad range of the East Khándesh Division was prosecuted for the misappropriation of Government money under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Bhusával, and convicted after the close of the year.

Kolába Division.—A round guard on Rs. 12 in the Roha range was prosecuted under section 385 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to undergo three months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 45 fine in addition. One beat guard in the Mángáon range was prosecuted under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code and fined Rs. 100. One beat guard in the Roha range was prosecuted under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code, but he was acquitted.

The following table shows the casualties during the year :—

Deaths.	Resignations,	Dismissals.	Retirements.	Total.
11	9	35	22	77

The North and West Khándesh, Poona and Sátára Divisional offices were inspected during the year.

Hunting and shooting.—Fifty-eight shooting licenses were issued as compared with sixty-three in the previous year. In only two cases in Poona had action to be taken where the offending parties expressed their willingness to take out shooting licenses when found trespassing in reserved forest.

Recruitment of the protective establishment is still as difficult a problem as ever; wages all over are high and the general tendency is for the labour wage to rise, while the rate of pay offered in the Department is so low in comparison that very few satisfactory recruits come forward. With the ever increasing intensity of management of the present day, a better class of recruit is indispensable for the better working and improvement of the forests, and this will never be secured until the starting pay is made more attractive and raised to Rs. 10 at least and the service considered as superior, for purposes of pension.

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

“The Akráni pargána which comprises 194,683 acres of reserved forest and 50,000 acres of revenue land continued to be administered entirely by the Forest Department. Owing to the mahál still being inaccessible for carts from the plains the reserved forest is not yet systematically exploited, but the jungle in the revenue area has been put under a simple working plan sanctioned in June 1913 for supplying free firewood and hutting material on low fees to the local population. The first distribution of material took place during the fair season just closed, and general satisfaction seems to prevail as no complaints were received. Next year's coupes have been demarcated by the surveyors, but only one of them will be exploited as, owing to lack of demand, most of last year's coupes were only partially worked.

“During the year 1,075 acres of the revenue jungle were burnt.

“The improvement and extension of foot-paths in Akráni has again been pushed on vigorously, the chief improvements being made between Gauria and Kakarpati and between Mundalwad and Khandbora. The latter was aligned by the Revd. A. P. Franklin and when widened will make a good cart track in place of the former precipitous foot-path.

“The Public Works Department have commenced to align a road from Kothar up to Chanselli, but progress is slow and the work does not keep pace with that on the Dhadgaon side of Chanselli. The proposed Dára-Mándvi road will have to be postponed until more funds are available. When it is prepared some of the best teak of Akráni can be exploited.

“The assessment received from cultivated lands at the rate of 4 annas per acre amounted to Rs. 3,219, being an increase of Rs. 391 on the year 1913-14 and Rs. 712 on 1912-13. The rate of the assessment is too low in many villages, and during my recent tour special attention was given to this matter and also to the question of advisability of the introduction of the permanent survey settlement.

“The collection of tagái outstandings made good progress and Rs. 7,412 capital plus Rs. 1,072 interest were repaid. During the year fresh tagái advances amounting to Rs. 6,520 were made.

“The contribution to the local fund amounted to Rs. 199.

“The Revd. A. P. Franklin of Mundalwad has been given some advances out of the fund for irrigation in precarious tracts and has built some pukkah dams across streams. The lands irrigated have produced good crops; and it has been noticed that the more energetic bhils and pawárs in several villages within a radius of 10 or 15 miles have copied the idea, but they have not applied for grants to construct extended or pukkah táis.

“Several of the bhils around Mundalwad have seen what good crops can be obtained after tilling the land with light steel ploughs and they have asked to borrow them.

“The rains and general crops were good. The crop of mhowra flowers was good but the prospects of the fruit developing are poor.

“In view of extensive illicit distillation of mhowra liquor it is proposed to increase the number of liquor shops. This is in some ways to be regretted. It is doubted whether a larger

number of liquor shops will prevent illicit distillation unless the liquor be sold very cheaply. The bhil likes a little excitement and would prefer to manufacture his liquor for nothing. Extra vigilance on the part of the Excise Department seems to be the real cure. On the Nerbudda side some of the people expressed the wish that they might be allowed to tap toddy trees as they preferred it to mhowra liquor and said it was less intoxicating.

"The experiment in cattle breeding which was started five years ago was continued, but is not so successful as might be desired. The Sonkhairi bull with some 30 cows was placed at Bijri. Six of the cows were covered and 3 calves (2 male and 1 female) were produced, whilst 3 cows died of disease. The Thilari bull was placed at Kundol with about 30 cows and 9 were covered. Two died of disease, whilst 7 calves (3 male and 4 female) were produced. Out of the 10 calves born 7 are still living as against 15 last year. During the ensuing rains 1 bull will be placed at Dhadgaon under the personal supervision of the ranger, and 1 will be placed at Mundalwad in charge of Revd. A. P. Franklin, and it is hoped that better results will be obtained.

"Education is advancing steadily, and at a darbar held in April prizes were presented to the scholars and at the same time three patels were rewarded with puggrees for zealous fire protection, general good work and sobriety.

"On the whole the year has been one of steady progress."

All Divisional Forest Officers have worked well this 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. While some have worked well and earned commendation and merited promotion, warnings have had to be administered to others where their work failed to reach the required standard.

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

The relations of forest with revenue officers have been most satisfactory in all districts.

Southern Circle.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell held charge of the circle throughout the year.

Messrs. Edie, Butterworth, Hiley and Miller held charge of Kánara E. D., Kánara S. D., Kánara W. D., and Working Plans Divisions, respectively, throughout the year.

The important division of Kánara N. D. was held by Mr. Edie upto 10th November 1914 and by Mr. Dodgson for the rest of the year.

Mr. Hodgson was in charge of the Belgaum Division up to the 13th May 1915 when he went on 6 months' combined leave and Mr. Edie held charge of the division in addition to his own.

Mr. N. D. Satarawala held the Dhárwár Division until 27th October 1914 when he made over charge to Mr. Duxbury, who remained until the close of the year.

Mr. S. P. Limaye held charge of the Bijápur Division for 11 months. He was on privilege leave from 20th May to 19th June 1915, during which period Mr. G. C. Shannon, Assistant Collector, held the charge.

The Collector in charge of the district continued to be Divisional Forest Officer, Ratnágiri.

A new Sub-Divisional Forest Officer was posted to E. D., Kánara. Mr. K. E. Kotwal held it from 10th August to 15th October 1914, and Mr. F. X. Saldanha from 16th October 1914 to 9th January 1915, after which the latter proceeded on combined leave for 6 months.

No other changes occurred among Sub-Divisional Officers.

Of the three candidates who were going through the Rangers' course of 1913—15 at Dehra Dun two passed out successfully with Higher Standard certificates and were posted to Kánara as Range Forest Officers. The third failed to pass in the final examination. The one candidate of 1914—16 years' course

now at Dehra is said not to be doing very well. Two more have been sent up to Dehra Dun during the year under report.

The candidate, Mr. Yeshwant Rudrapa Diverkar, B.A., nominated for the Provincial Forest Service course, underwent satisfactorily his six months' practical training in this circle and joined the Imperial Forest College in July 1915.

The Vernacular Forestry Class was as usual in charge of Mr. R. R. Hattiangadi, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum. There were 11 students, of whom 10 passed. The men sent up were as usual of poor calibre and, in spite of the above results, even the best of them had not really the education or intelligence to profit much by the course. As Mr. Edie remarks, those who are clever enough to assimilate the matter taught are too often not practical enough to apply it properly.

The Conservator visited all the divisions of the circle except Bijapur and Ratnagiri.

All divisional offices were inspected during the year, while 13 range offices with 45 round daftars were also inspected by the Personal Assistant with a view to establish uniformity in procedure and curtail unnecessary office work. This, it is expected, will lead to very good results.

Though malaria was more prevalent in the forest tracts during the year casualties were comparatively few. Only 8 guards and 1 peon died against 15 men in the previous year. Other casualties were: 14 men retired and 19 resigned.

Punishments were:—28 men dismissed, 28 degraded, 24 suspended, 31 superseded, 9 discharged and 358 fined as against 17, 33, 15, 9 and 345 last year.

Criminal offences.—Two forest guards were prosecuted for taking bribes in S. D., Kánara; one of these was acquitted and the other was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in addition to a fine. A forester and two guards were prosecuted in Belgaum for trespass and assault but were acquitted on appeal to the Sessions Judge. Another guard in Belgaum was prosecuted by the police for the accidental shooting of a villager, but the case was discharged. In the Bijapur Division two guards were convicted for accepting bribes and another for trying to steal a wind-fall babul log.

Hunting and shooting.—Fifty-eight shooting licenses were issued during the year, while 70 was the number in 1913-14. The decrease is due to the absence of military officers on field service. There were two cases of infringements of game rules brought to light during the year which ended in the recovery of fines of Rs. 50. In the previous year four such cases had been reported and Rs. 225 had been recovered as fine. Rewards for detection of illicit shikár were paid during the year to (1) customs subordinates of Goa frontier, Rs. 100, and (2) a forester in E. D., Kánara, Rs. 20. A similar reward of Rs. 30 had been made to the customs subordinates of Castle Rock in 1913-14.

The relations between the revenue and forest officials as usual have been satisfactory.

Services.—All the gazetted officers of the Imperial staff have worked well. Among the Provincial men I would mention Messrs. Chandawarkar, Hattiangadi and Hemmadi as being particularly good. The first, attached nominally to my office as personal assistant, has got through a prodigious amount of work in the task assigned him of detailed examination of all offices in the circle with a view to systematising procedure of all sorts. The last has been most energetic at outdoor work on roads, buildings and silvicultural operations.

Amongst the rangers I have pleasure in commending Mr. Taggarsee again; Messrs. Hasabnis and Damle have also done well, Mr. Rego in Mundgod exceptionally so.

In the clerical line praise is again due to my head clerk, Mr. K. B. Bellare, who is under extension and is likely to remain so as long as is

permissible under the rules because of his ability, knowledge and perfect English writing.

Sind Circle.

Mr. D. A. Thomson held charge of the Sind Circle from July 1st, 1914, to November 1914 when he was relieved by Mr. E. G. Oliver on the latter's return from leave; Mr. Oliver held charge for the remainder 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. V. R. Mirchandani whole year.
<i>Working Plans</i>	...	...	Mr. D. J. Navani whole year.

Every division was visited, and all the divisional forest offices were examined by the Deputy Conservator of Forests during the year. They were all in a satisfactory state and no irregularities of any importance were discovered.

The following range forest offices were also examined by the Deputy Conservator:—

Unerpur range	...	...	... } Hyderabad Division.
Hyderabad range	...	...	... }
Sehwan range	...	...	... } Lárkána Division.

Stipendiary student G. G. Badlani completed his training at Dehra Dun on the 31st March 1915 and reported himself for duty on the 10th April 1915. He obtained the Higher Standard certificate and was appointed ranger on Rs. 50 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6796 dated 23rd June 1915).

One Government stipendiary student G. C. Madhok was sent to Dehra Dun for training as a ranger.

The casualties of the year were as follows:—

Mr. Hiranand Chandumal, Ranger (Jerruck Division), died on the 31st August 1914.

Mr. Satramdas Gulrajmal, junior clerk (Lárkána Division), died on the 15th May 1915.

One forest guard died of sun-stroke in the Lárkána Division and one of fever in the Sukkur Division.

Five forest guards died in the Hyderabad Division—

1 of dysentery.	1 of brain fever, and
1 of plague.	1 of sun-stroke.
1 of consumption.	

The work of the Range Forest Officers, with some marked exceptions, has generally been favourably reported on by the Divisional Forest Officers.

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

Dismissals	...	...	...	31
Reductions	...	...	...	24
Fines	...	...	...	121

There is no noticeable improvement in efficiency in the lower ranks. It is not at present possible to get good class men for forest guards in Sind, and very few of the sub-rangers can read and write. Unskilled labour and mere coolie work being so highly remunerated, the pay of a guard is no attraction at all and we cannot get the class of men we want.

The work of all Divisional Forest Officers continued to be satisfactory during the year; and it is solely due to their personal exertions that some real progress has been made towards increased efficiency. I gratefully acknowledge the assistance I have received from them. It is no reflection on the good work of any officer if I specially mention Mr. Robinson's work in Sukkur. It is the largest division in Sind (8 ranges), and the physical, mental and moral attainments of his protective staff are poor owing to the difficulty of getting men to serve in

Upper Sind. In consequence the work falls more directly and heavily on the Divisional Forest Officer in Sukkur than in other divisions. Under these circumstances it reflects great credit on Mr. Robinson that he has brought about the improvement that he has done.

The work of the clerical establishment has been satisfactory during the year, but, as pointed out last year, the clerical establishment in Sind is not on the average equal to that in the Presidency. This will of course be remedied in time. At present there are quite a number of men in the Department who only know vernacular and are of very limited use. No man is nowadays appointed a clerk unless he knows English well. There are some tried and proved men who are capable of good work and they give it; and there are some quite smart young men who will train on with more experience.

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

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Northern Circle.

The feature of the year was the removal of the head-quarters of the Conservator, N. C., the Working Plans and two Thána Divisional Officers to Násik and of the Násik Divisions from the Central Circle to the Northern Circle in exchange for Kolába Division from Northern Circle to Central Circle. This should have a far reaching effect in benefiting the health of officers concerned, to the great benefit of Government work, without any corresponding drawbacks.

Panch Maháls.—In his No. F. O. R.-P. R. dated 17th August 1915, the Collector writes:—

“2. The outstanding features of the report are that the number of animals impounded was doubled, that fire protection improved considerably, and that the revenue derived from coupe sales doubled itself.

“3. Owing to years of famine and scarcity grazing offences were probably in previous years not treated too seriously and were fewer because of concessions. After a fair and a good year in the following good year some strictness was necessary. Hence the increase.

“4. I do not see figures for previous years, but accept Mr. Inder's gratifying statement that fire protection improved considerably. After making allowance for the effect of the rain that fell at intervals in the hot weather, there still remains a good balance to the credit of the measures taken.

“5. Two of the tables have got into wrong places (*vide* paragraph 33). In paragraph 84 the number rewarded might have been stated.

“6. A most satisfactory feature is that there was a surplus of nearly half a lách.

“7. Mr. Bourke held charge till December 10th; so most of the touring was done by Mr. Inder, whose report shows that he takes a creditable interest in his work. Mr. B. J. Patel has as usual made himself useful.”

Surat.—In his No. P. R. (Forest) of 11th August 1915, the Collector writes:—

“2. The undersigned regrets that as he has not yet seen any of the forests in the district he is unable to add anything of his own personal knowledge. Judging by the facts given in the report, it is evident that the division is prospering under Mr. Marjoribank's able and energetic administration.

“3. The forest subordinates mentioned in paragraph 87 did good work at the time of the bhil rising, and the Divisional Forest Officer himself deserves every credit for the prompt and successful way in which he handled what would have been a serious outbreak.”

The Divisional Forest Officer remarks:—

“92. Though the revenue of the division is not developing quickly the prospects for the future are good. It has to be remembered that until last year there had been an annual deficit

for nearly 15 years continuously, and that this was so in spite of the facts that the Dángs forests were being worked on a system which could not be allowed to go on indefinitely, *i. e.*, a system under which contractors chose their own trees, and invariably took the good, irrespective of maturity, leaving the rest to deteriorate. The closing of these highly popular coupes, coming at the time of introducing fellings in one range, has been a severe test of the financial success of the latter; and it is, therefore, encouraging to have a surplus at all. As soon as the South Dángs working plan is introduced there will be a largely increased surplus, but the success of the plan depends mainly on the roads now being constructed without which it would be a mistake to introduce the plan. These roads have, however, so far progressed that no less than 3 out of 6 of the blocks ought to be under exploitation by the season of 1916-17."

Elsewhere the Divisional Forest Officer has suggested the desirability of the Dángs being made a separate forest division, so that that an officer may be able to give his undivided attention to them. The matter is receiving separate attention. It would probably be a very profitable investment, giving an immediate return.

Thána.—In forwarding the three administration reports for the three Thána divisions the Collector remarks as follows:—

"2. The administrative feature of the year is the removal of the head-quarters of two of the three divisions to Násik.

"3. The war has retarded the continuance of the expansion of forest revenue. Compared with last year's figures the district gross revenue has decreased by Rs. 1,69,986. The expenditure has decreased only by Rs. 13,318. The net revenue has fallen from Rs. 10,00,597 to Rs. 8,43,929. The Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thána, will have no occasion to complain next year about the unfair competition of the Jawhár State forests contractor as the Raja of Jawhár has cancelled the ten years' monopoly.

"4. From the revenue point of view the construction of some important forest roads is very desirable, specially in the Mokháda petha. This year only Rs. 3,000 were spent on the Kasára-Váshella forest road in Central Thána, a larger allotment being apparently not available. The local board Udhwa-Kása road in North Thána could not be, and is not likely to be, taken in hand in the immediate future for want of funds. The Public Works Department estimate is Rs. 1,82,269.

"5. The area of land excluded from forest amounted to 90 acres, most of which was acquired for roads and for the G. I. P. Railway.

"6. Though in the district as a whole the number of forest offences is reported to have decreased from 2,156 (it was 2,318 in 1912-13) to 2,079 and the number of impoundings in the district has gone down from 10,334 to 9,638 (it was 12,989 in 1912-13), the total in South Thána exceeds that of last year by 135 cases and the three years' average by 159. If, as the Divisional Forest Officer says, the increase in reported offences is due to the energy of Range Forest Officers, Sálsette and Shahapur, the decrease of forest offences in the district cannot be due to increased vigilance. The remarks in paragraphs 14, 15 and 78 of Mr. Aitchison's report are valuable. Again, the number of prosecutions does not bear any ratio to offences. For instance, the number of prosecutions in Central Thána has increased by over 50 per cent in spite of unauthorised fellings and illicit grazing having decreased during the year. The Divisional Forest Officer says that this was not due to greater vigilance on the part of the protective establishment.

"7. The number of fires went up from 209 to 259 but the area destroyed by fire rose to the almost unprecedented figure of 24,684 acres as against 14,523 acres of last year. A circular has been issued to Táluka Magistrates pointing out the inadequacy of punishments inflicted in those important cases which are so difficult to bring home to the accused. Of the 11,348 acres burnt in South Thána, Shahápur range alone is responsible for 8,707 acres. Explanation is furnished by the Divisional Forest Officer and probably the period of risk was lengthened by the late break of the monsoon; but the Collector is of opinion that greater endeavours should be made to clear the forests of dead bamboos, which is a very inflammable material. The subordinate protective staff is also not efficient, as it must be difficult to get a good beat guard on Rs. 9 a month, just as it is to get a decent police constable for Rs. 10.

"The Bassein fire scheme alluded to in last year's review was extended to Váda, Khardi and Mokháda ranges in Central Thána and to Máhim and Dahánu ranges in North Thána. The scheme is to be extended to Umbergaon. Along with this, the system of inforest cultivation mentioned in the Central Thána report may be tried in the rest of the district as an additional protection against fires.

"8. The fuel depôts established by Government at Máhim, Dahánu, Umbergaon, Shelwal, Rankol and Bordi, all in North Thána, proved successful, excepting that at Bordi, where sales were small. Depôts were also opened at Virár and Bassein road stations in Central Thána, but the Divisional Forest Officer considers them still in an experimental stage. The Collector endorses the North Thána Divisional Forest Officer's opinion that the value of

the free grants to the very poor people which officers are permitted to make should be increased. The Collector also agrees with the South Thána Divisional Forest Officer's remarks in paragraph 72 of his report.

"9. Of the three forest officers Mr. Brooks was in charge throughout. The change in South Thána fortunately took place at the commencement of the touring season. The death of Mr. Gokhale, Sub-Divisional Officer, is regretted.

"10. People now thoroughly understand, and in most places observe, the rules of tahál cutting. The only táluka where tahál was very badly cut was Mokháda petha. The Collector at his petha darbár has publicly warned the people. If improvement in tahál cutting does not take place next year, stringent measures will be taken to safeguard tahál in the petha. The relations between the Forest and Revenue Departments were harmonious."

That the outbreak of a war which has temporarily disorganised the trade of the world should give an echo in our timber trade was only natural; but even that echo has already largely died away, and no serious result remains.

In the body of this report attention has been drawn to the disparity in reasons given by divisional officers for various increases and decreases in the number of forest offences. The Conservator is inclined to agree with the Divisional Forest Officer, South Thána, and gives little value to actual figures. Prosecutions are generally confined to old offenders or where deterrent punishment is required for the check of vicious practices.

The increase in the number of fires and area burnt is regrettable, but is of no serious import to one who has known Thána for many years. With the co-operation of táluka officers general progress is bound to continue in spite of occasional retardation.

The scheme of fuel depôts is receiving careful attention.

Násik.—The Collector in his No. 6426 of 10th August 1915, forwarding the forest divisional reports, remarks as follows :—

"Owing to the changes in the area of the division the statistics are too uncertain to justify many remarks.

"The figures about fires would be more interesting if a distinction were made between fires which are seriously destructive and those which are not. At present the entire forest area of the division is described as valuable. Yet the ordinary and inevitable fires on bare hill tops, though they may do some damage, ought surely not to be put in the same class as fires in teak forests or kurans. If the description cannot be altered, the Divisional Forest Officer might supplement it with some notes showing how much damage was done."

Fires in the Násik District, owing to the comparatively small amount of grass, are never serious to the degree that they are in the rest of the circle; whereas fires in grass producing areas are nearly as serious as those in teak forests from a local point of view, owing to the poor nature of the soil (which can only improve with fire protection) and the great demand for fodder. The bare hill tops provide a lot of excellent fodder and thatching grass; and though to the forester it is interesting and necessary to be able to study the fire record of a particular forest from the general point of forest management, it is as necessary to combat fires in one place as in another, and it is doubtful if any useful end would be gained by dealing with fires in general reports according to the several classes of forests. Had the Divisional Forest Officer, South Násik, been longer in charge he would probably have given some notes on the nature of damage done.

Central Circle.

No general famine fodder operations were necessary. Only in the Poona Division, owing to scarcity of fodder in the Sholápur District, famine fodder operations which were started in the previous year were continued for two months during the year under report. Grass was purchased at Talegaon from contractors and despatched to Pandharpur, Jeur and Sholápur; the purchase rate was Rs. 6-4-0 per 1,000 lbs. baled and delivered into trucks. The receipts and expenditure in this case came to Rs. 11,015 and Rs. 14,350, respectively.

Mr. Bhiladwalla collected 25,00,000 lbs. of grass, of which he baled 21,40,000 lbs. into 8,873 bales, for which he was paid Rs. 5-8-0 per 1,000 lbs.,

the rate sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11078 of 13th November 1914, Revenue Department; 3,60,000 lbs. of loose grass were paid for at the sanctioned rate of Rs. 3 per 1,000, and this latter was afterwards pressed and baled.

Two new forest settlements, each for 15 families, one at Shahána and one at Dondwáda in the North Khándesh Division, were established so as to ensure better fire protection and to secure more labour for forest works.

Southern Circle.

There are still some small areas left in which the dowgi bamboo (*bambusa arundinacea*) has not seeded. A careful record of its seeding has been kept for the last four years which will be of benefit in future. The exact period of the seedlings is not yet known; it is, however, somewhere between 30 and 34 years. Medar bamboos (*dendracalamus strictus*) have also seeded everywhere, and the records will enable its periodicity to be fixed likewise.

Rinderpest was bad this year in Dandeli in the Kánara Northern Division and many of the contractors' animals died. It spread to the bison and dozens of dead ones were found in the jungles round about up to Tavargatti. Some Government buffaloes were attacked. Inoculation saved them however. Work was, of course, much interfered with in consequence of this epidemic and many logs that should have reached the depôts failed to do so.

Ten pairs of bullocks were purchased for the cart-depôts sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2198, dated 9th March 1914, and new carts were built for them. The carts and cattle were generally engaged on forest works and helped in transporting kit for district officers occasionally when required for that purpose.

The forest railway line from Bhistenhatti to Dandelli mentioned last year was inspected by an experienced officer of the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway, and he reported very favourably on the project, but advised a pucca survey being made by a Railway Engineer. The proposal has not yet been forwarded for sanction to Government.

The Forest Economist visited the Northern Division, Kánara, during the season to inspect some experiments being carried out in connection with the seasoning of various species of timber. Those selected for trial were nana (*Legerstræmir lanceolata*), dhamni (*grewia tiliaefolia*), sissam (*dalbergia latifolia*), karimuttal (*ougeinia dalbergioides*), jamba (*xylia dolabriformis*), honni (*pterocarpus marsupium*), kindal (*terminalia paniculata*), ippi (*bassia latifolia*) and heddi (*adina cordifolia*), and were collected by the Divisional Forest Officer at Gobral. Mr. Pearson at the same time started and directed another experiment in wooden paving-blocks for the Bombay Municipality. These were cut from old felled or girdled jamba trees at the saw mills and were boiled in green oil to further season them. Others were cut from refuse teak and some 40,000 were despatched to Bombay to be laid down in some streets experimentally. The jamba seems to be unsuitable as it cracks badly, but no report has yet been received from the Municipal Engineer. Indeed, the blocks, it was found, had never been laid down at all up to last June. If they prove successful, and there seems to be no reason why, at any rate, the teak should not, and a demand arises in the future, a large mass of teak blocks, lying in the jungles, from the bottoms of old logs could be advantageously utilised and would produce a considerable revenue. At present they are unsaleable.

At the time of the visit from the Forest Economist, Mr. Maitland Kirwan, Forest Instructor, Dehra Dun, had brought a batch of Provincial students down to Kánara for a tour, which was, as reported by him, very instructive and in every way satisfactory.

Soppu assignment groups made by Mr. Kotwal in Ankola and Kumta were divided into such number of parts as would facilitate their working by rotation for cutting soppu (leaf manure).

Betta proceedings went on satisfactorily and the work in the Sirsi Taluka was practically finished. The revision has been marked by a great many offences connected with new lands given out. One vahiwatdár, an influential Havik, was fined Rs. 200 in addition to a month's imprisonment. It is hoped that this example will serve as a check to others.

Road-making and the acquisition of land for that purpose to facilitate free exit of coupe-produce to the river Shirawati in Kánara has led to considerable good results. By spending about Rs. 1,500 for acquiring a piece of land and making a road a single coupe was sold for Rs. 2,115, whereas a better stocked coupe did not fetch more than Rs. 975 before the road was made.

The mono-rail was not used during the year owing to the breakdown of a bridge at Nagargali.

The wild Beráds did not come on forest works this year saying they were afraid of being impressed into the army. Mr. Hodgson in Belgaum was hard put to it to obtain sufficient labour for his contract works, the chief ones of which are for supply of fuel to the railway. Local cartmen refused to work, because they did not feel inclined, and all efforts at inducing persuasion failed entirely. There will probably be trouble in working up to the usual indent in the year 1915 and afterwards because of these labour troubles.

Mr. Hodgson's experiments in making charcoal are continuing although he was not successful in disposing of what he manufactured at a profit. He made some for the Gokák Mills but it was found unsuitable to their boilers and could not therefore be used. There is a lot of illicit manufacture of charcoal, especially in the Native States forests, which makes it difficult to find a sale for our stuff locally but the business is bound to pay, and pay well in the end. Mr. Hodgson has been sending all kinds of wood to the Forest Chemist to test their calorific values. He also sent a plant he found to be very common on the gháts to the same Chemist, who tested it for camphor and is coming down in November 1915 to experiment with a still. This plant is a small woolly herb called in the vernacular *panjrat*; its scientific name is *blumea malcolmi*. Experiments with *strobilanthes* are to be carried out at the same time, some of the species yielding essential oils used in perfumery.

The "effective stove" purchased last year worked all right, but the wooled local cattle would not eat the pear even when mixed with cotton-seed.

The thick *lantana* on a selected piece of land has been burnt for two years in succession to see if it can be exterminated. But the stuff is coming up thick again this rains and looks as if it would form as dense a thicket as before. The experiment will be carried on for some years more.

The Bilki mahál which is administered by the Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division, Kánara, has a population of only 475 souls, which is just sufficient for agricultural purposes, and a few of the people only work in the forests during the slack season. But its administration by the Forest Department has, all the same, facilitated forest work there. It would further be helped if the Divisional Forest Officer could be given magisterial powers. Skilled labour whenever required has to be obtained from either Goa or below-gháts. The Devikop mahál placed under the Forest Department in Dhárwár Division contains no permanent population, all the villages being deserted. Until these villages are re-populated (it is hoped to effect this in the future) no forest labour can be expected. The formation of a forest mahál in the ghát parts of the Belgaum Division has been sanctioned and will shortly take effect.

No work has been started by the lessee who was granted a license for gold mining in some of the Hungund forests of the Bijápur Division.

Practically nothing is being done on manganese either in Yellápur or Talewádi in Belgaum.

The handing over of the Ratnágiri forests to the Revenue Department has been recommended and is under consideration.

To conclude, the Southern Circle is making considerable progress these last years. Many roads have been built and are annually repaired; bridges of wood are put up at small cost, buildings are erected for inspection purposes and for the housing of rangers, foresters and guards; the water-supply in the jungles is being conserved by the erection or repair of bunds or dams (many of the old dams are in deserted villages and form considerable reservoirs of water and new wells are sunk); there are two lines of telephone (very useful for controlling fires and facilitating communication with subordinates), and sylvicultural operations, such as planting, cleaning, clearing of valuable species, creeper-cutting and formation of nurseries, are well looked after and successfully carried out. Things look more like scientific forestry now and the teak pole areas and high forests where teak grows show what has been done and is being done. The road-schemes are nearing completion; the house-building programmes are progressing very satisfactorily indeed. Belgaum Division, up to the time of Mr. Hodgson's arrival, had hardly a single forest house in it. It is now fairly well supplied and there is more to come. The roads have improved immensely and several have been added. And what is a very important matter, the subordinate personnel is also gradually improving generally with the increase of housing comfort and pay. The expenditure on communications has been heavy this year, but the benefits accruing to Government far outweigh that disadvantage. More money will have to be spent to get the full results in a decrease of the proportion of expenditure to receipts. It is bound to come in the near future.

The Collectors of districts have made no remarks of interest upon the divisional administration reports this year.

Sind Circle.

During the year it was decided that Karáchi should be the head-quarters of the Working Plans Assistant, so that he should be in constant touch with the head of the circle.

Vide Government Resolution No. 6880 dated 25th June 1915.

No fuel was supplied to the Military Department by coupe contractors through the agency of the Forest Department.

Chil and deodar logs and sleepers were, as usual, imported from the Punjáb for local use.

Large quantities of timber and fuel were exported from the Khairpur State to the Lárkána District.

The new grazing rules were introduced in their entirety from 1st July 1914 and have worked smoothly and well.

The appeal preferred by Lekhraj Khimandas, surety of Bhai Jethmal, lác contractor for 1908-09 in the Jerruck Division, was dismissed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The Collector of Hyderabad has been requested to recover the amount *plus* interest from the defaulter as soon as possible.

The appeal preferred by Chandiram Karamsing, contractor, Jerruck Division, for the recovery of Rs. 3,038-4-0 was decided against the Forest Department by the Judicial Commissioner's Court (*vide* Government Resolution, Legal Department, No. 435 dated 23rd April 1915).

(1) *Vide* Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. A.—11364 dated 7th February 1913, paragraph 3.

(2) Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. A.—4717 dated 22nd April 1914.

(3) The Commissioner in Sind's No. W.—632 dated 11th July 1914.

Arrangements were made to give instruction in arboriculture to subordinates of the Public Works Department, District Local Boards, and Municipalities during the year.

Classes were ordered to be opened on 1st September 1914 at (1) Miáni Garden (Hyderabad Division) for Lower Sind, and (2) Ráhuja Garden (Sukkur

Division) for Upper Sind. The abnormal rise of the Indus, however, made it impossible to open the class at the former place as everything was under water.

The class at Ráhuja (Sukkur Division) was opened on the fixed date and nine students were present. Of these four were either recalled to duty or were given leave by the officers who sent them, and one was sent back as he could not follow the course of instruction. The remaining four men attended the class for six weeks and were then examined by Messrs. Thomson and Robinson. They all passed in theoretical and practical work as laid down in the Bombay Presidency Manual.

It should be observed that much of the time of the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, and the Range Forest Officer, Abad, was taken up with the class, to the detriment of their legitimate work. If the arboricultural class is to become a yearly undertaking the appointment of a specially qualified Ranger will be necessary.

The following are the remarks made by Collectors and by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, when forwarding the administration reports of the Divisional Forest Officers:—

Sukkur Division.—By Mr. C. S. Campbell, Collector of Sukkur:—

“ Out of the areas notified under section 4 as mentioned in the statement under paragraph 10, settlement proceedings in regard to those of the Shikárpur táluka have already been submitted to the Commissioner in Sind; while for the táluka of Rohri Division they are in the Deputy Collector's hand and will be submitted shortly.

The gormal question is under consideration and settlement.”

Sukkur Division.—By Mr. J. R. Martin, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier:—

“ *Paragraph 7.*—Settlement of claims.

(1) The kacha claimed in front of Gondak forest is under dispute with Bahawalpur State. No final orders can be passed till this dispute is settled.

(2) That in front of Sadhuja forest is to be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner in the coming touring season.

3. *Paragraph 10.*—No petition of objection has been received as regards the areas notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act and a final notification will shortly issue under section 19.

4. *Forest cases.*—A difficulty in securing the attendance of Forest Department complainants and witnesses in these cases was again experienced.

The slackness of certain subordinates in this respect and the consequent delay in disposing of cases was brought to the notice of the Divisional Forest Officer who issued necessary orders on the subject.

5. *Paragraph 55.*—The proposal to establish special pounds for “gormal” has been dealt with in this office No. 4456 of September 16th, 1915. The existence of such “gormal” in this district has still to be proved. Till it is it seems rather premature to appoint a staff and establish expensive pounds for their capture.

6. *Paragraph 99.*—The Deputy Collector, Kandhkot, also commends the good work done by Mr. Khair Mahomed in the difficult Kashmore range.

7. The reduction in grazing fees has been much appreciated by those concerned and has already led to a considerable decrease in forest offences.”

Lárkána Division.—By Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, Collector of Lárkána:—

“It is hoped that the kacha questions still undisposed of (paragraph 6) will soon be settled.”

Lárkána Division.—By Mr. A. Mackie, Collector of Nawábsháh :—

“The increase in income is practically all due to increased sale of firewood.”

Jerruck Division.—By Mr. J. W. Smyth, Collector of Karáchi :—

“*Paragraph 24.*—There has been a slight increase in the number of offences which has been satisfactorily explained by the Divisional Forest Officer.

Paragraph 28.—It is satisfactory to note that the measures adopted last year for checking injury done to forests by fire have shown better results. The rewards which the Collector presented in durbar for assistance to the Forest Department are a pleasing feature of the year’s work.

Paragraph 31.—The relations between the Forest and other Departments in this district have for many years been cordial. The year under report has been no exception to the rule.”

The following are the remarks made by the Collectors of Karáchi and Nawábsháh when forwarding the annual administration report of the Hyderabad Forest Division :—

Hyderabad Division.—By Mr. J. W. Smyth, Collector of Karáchi :—

“In this division there is only one range (Unerpur) belonging to the Karáchi District.

Paragraph 9.—The claim of the Forest Department over the Mahrabpur *kacha* has been partially settled in this office No. 3437 dated 14th instant. There is, however, a portion of this *kacha* which is under dispute. It will be settled when the further information called for from the Divisional Forest Officer is received.

Paragraph 13.—In the absence of separate details of each forest it cannot be ascertained how much of the unsettled area belongs to this district. It however appears from the records of this office that there is only one case awaiting final settlement. In this case the notification under section 4 has been issued (*vide* Government Notification No. 1909 dated 17th February 1915. The final notice under section 19 will be issued shortly.

It is satisfactory to note that there was a falling off in the total number of offences in the whole division, but owing to the absence of separate details for each forest it cannot be ascertained how far the improvement affects the forests of this district. It would appear, however, from the table given in paragraph 38 that there was no offence caused by fires in this district during the year, while there were 5 such offences last year.”

Hyderabad Division.—By Mr. A. Mackie, Collector of Nawábsháh :—

“*Paragraph 27.*—Extraordinary fall in the number of fires is very creditable. The decrease in other offences (except illicit fellings) is also satisfactory.

Paragraph 46.—Action to remedy the defect appears necessary. Attention is, in this connection, invited to paragraph 67 of the report.”

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN
CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

No. F. O. R.—47.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Mehmedabad,
18th November 1915.*

Submitted to Government.

The report calls for no special comment from the Acting Commissioner. I regret the delay in submission which is due to my prolonged absence from head-quarters during October on special duty in Poona and Maháleshwar.

F. PRATT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENTRAL
CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

No. 4771 of 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Rahuri, 22nd November 1915.

The following review of the Administration Reports of the Northern and Central Forest Circles for the year 1914-15, so far as the areas in the Central Division are concerned, is submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The outstanding feature of the year's administration was the reconstitution of the two Forest Circles sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 12823, dated 22nd December 1914, whereby the Central Circle gave up the two Násik Divisions (with the exception of the Rájur and Akola ranges in the Ahmednagar District) to the Northern Circle in exchange for the Kolába Division, the effect of the transfer in respect of areas being an appreciable reduction of the total area of the Central Circle and an addition to that of the Northern Circle. The transfer was a measure resulting in considerable administrative convenience. Taking into account minor alterations due to afforestation, deforestation, and other transfers (including the transfer in the Poona District of 2,359 acres of pasture reserves from the Forest to the Revenue Department) the area of the Central Circle was reduced from 6,280 square miles last year to 5,475 square miles at the end of the year under report. The transfer of those forest lands which are to be handed over to the Revenue Department for management is being gradually effected as the Revenue Department arranges to take them over.

3. Two hundred and twenty-three miles of the outer boundaries of forests were demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,241 against 124 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,000 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that of the 853 running miles in the Násik Division which were left unfinished at the end of last year all except 128 miles have been completed, and even as regards the latter only intermediate cairns remain to be put up.

4. Fair progress was made in the preparation and revision of working plans in the Central Circle. The reasons for giving priority to the bringing upto date of existing working plans over the taking up of new ones have been

explained by Mr. Thomson. The revision of the working plans of the Shirpur and Shaháda ranges in the North Khándesh Division and of teak in the Násik Divisions is the most important outstanding work, and it will, it is hoped, be taken in hand during the current year. The situation created by the war prevented the contractors working up their coupes to the full extent.

5. No orders have yet been received from Government in respect of the proposal to provincialize the Borzar Charanmal section of the Pimpálner-Nawápur road in West Khándesh. This road passes through important forests, and their exploitation will be greatly facilitated if the road is transferred to the Public Works Department and kept in good repair. Some work on this road was done during the year under report by the Forest Department. A sum of Rs. 20,689 was spent in the Central Circle on new buildings and repairs to existing buildings as against Rs. 32,511 during the past year.

6. A statement showing forest offences committed in the districts of the Central Division has been prepared in this office and appended* to this review to facilitate comparison of this year's figures with those of last year. It shows that there was an improvement in the effectiveness of forest protection during this year, the total number of offences having declined from 8,318 to 7,817, a reduction of 6 per cent. The reduction in the number of offences of injury by fire from 582 to 423 was counterbalanced by the fact that the area burnt this year (1,88,551 acres) was much larger than that (1,42,268) burnt in 1913-14. This was entirely due to increase in the North Khándesh Division from 50,623 acres in 1913-14 to 1,03,901 this year. The reason given for this increase amounts in short to this that owing to the favourable rains of the preceding season there was an abnormal crop of grass, and this uncut grass made the forests specially inflammable. This reason may perhaps be the true one. The Conservator remarks :—

“It was the general rule for forests of North Khándesh to be burnt annually from end to end.”

Grass is a product the storage of which has been exercising the minds of all officers for years past.

	Current year.	Past year.
East Khándesh	8,794	11,498
West Khándesh	12,516	9,940
North Khándesh	5,376	3,028
Poona	10,862	11,178
Sátára	8,477	10,066
North Násik	20,897	23,696
South Násik	10,176	10,105
	77,098	79,810

7. There was a small reduction in the number of cattle of all descriptions and sheep and goats impounded during the year in the Central Division—77,098 against 79,510—during the past year, as shown by the figures in the margin.

8. There was a falling off in the receipts from hirda (Rs. 7,874 against Rs. 17,929 in the previous year and Rs. 10,979 in 1912-13). The reason for this is reported by the acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, to be disturbance of the trade in this commodity owing to the war and the restricted demand in Bombay for shipment abroad.

9. Excluding famine fodder transactions the year's working in the Central Circle as now constituted resulted in a decrease of Rs. 36,267 in receipts over those of the preceding year and in an increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 6,016. The net surplus was Rs. 2,42,273. In the two Násik Divisions, now forming part of the Northern Circle, the receipts fell considerably, from Rs. 3,35,232 in 1913-14 to Rs. 2,86,719 in 1914-15. There was a small decrease in expenditure also—Rs. 1,24,146 against Rs. 1,34,442 in 1913-14. The decrease in revenue in the Central Circle, which occurred principally in the three Khándesh Divisions, is attributed to poor crops of mhowra seed, reduced prices received in grass sales for kurans, and lower prices received for coupes, a fairly large number of which remained unsold as prices offered were considered inadequate.

As the Kolába Division is beyond the jurisdiction of this office it would be as well if the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, gave figures for that division and the rest of the Central Circle separately in future reports. The figures given separately for each forest division in the report of the Northern Circle have enabled this office to extract figures of the North and South Násik Divisions with which alone this office is concerned.

General remarks.

10. There is little of special interest to note except the transfer of the headquarters of the Northern Circle, the Working Plans and the two Thána Divisional Officers from Bándra to Násik. This transfer will no doubt be beneficial to the health of the officers concerned. The monsoon of 1914 having been favourable there was no demand for Government grass and no general famine fodder operations were necessary. In the Poona District alone the operations of the previous year were continued for a couple of months on account of the scarcity in the Sholápur District, and these operations resulted in receipts being less than expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,335.

11. Relations between forest officers and the general administration continue to be excellent. The acting Commissioner has no recent personal experience of the forests of his division, but feels confident that they are being managed with efficiency and zeal.

C. N. SEDDON,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN
CIRCLE, FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

No. 4571 of 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Belgaum, 12th October 1915.

The gross revenue of the department fell from Rs. 20·2 lákhs to 18·7 lákhs; and the net surplus from 9·3 to 8 lákhs. This surplus is, however, still nearly two lákhs in excess of the average of previous years. It is satisfactory to find that the dislocation of business owing to the war has had so slight an effect on the successful operations of the department.

2. The cost of exploitation has indeed gone up owing to the difficulty in securing labour—a difficulty which is reported to have been accentuated owing to false rumours regarding the impressment of coolies for the war. An outbreak of rinderpest amongst the cattle of the contractors in the Northern Division of Kánara also caused much trouble. In the last three years the average of timber exploited was 12 lákhs of cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 3·8 lákhs or Re. ·32 per cubic foot. This year 9 lákhs of cubic feet were exploited for Rs. 3·8 lákhs or Re. ·42 per cubic foot—an increase of over 30 per cent. in cost.

3. On the other hand, receipts increased. Against an average outturn of 9·7 lákhs cubic feet for Rs. 10·3 lákhs receipts, or a rate of Rs. 1·05 per cubic foot, the outturn was 7·5 lákhs cubic feet for Rs. 9·9 lákhs, or Rs. 1·3 per cubic foot; an increase again of 30 per cent. Fuel also sold at somewhat better prices.

4. The improvement in the removals by purchasers was also satisfactory, both in the quantity and the value.

5. The Conservator records much activity in the improvement of communications and the water-supply, and the construction of buildings.

6. *Protection of forests.*—Forest offences show a general decrease this year, and forest fires declined by 20 per cent. The area burnt is less than that of last year by more than 50 per cent., while the area protected exceeds the figures of last year by more than 3 lákhs of acres, with a substantial decrease of expense. This satisfactory result is attributable to the system of communal punishments and rewards. The frequent down-pours of rain during the year, as the Conservator of Forests remarks, contributed towards this result; but credit is undoubtedly due to the close supervision over forests and establishments exercised by the forest officers. Proposals for the appointment of another Divisional Forest Officer in Kánara are now before Government.

7. The Conservator alludes to the "confusion caused by orders or instructions issued by the Commissioner, Southern Division, to the effect that subject to no limit all people paying fees were entitled to grazing." The Commissioner issued no fresh orders or instructions, but directed compliance with the Government orders on the subject contained in Government Resolution Nos. 8952 dated 15th September 1909, 9360 dated 15th October 1910, and 5183 dated 3rd June 1914, which had been ignored or contravened by the forest officers. As Government have now revised these orders further comment is unnecessary.

8. *Exploitation.*—Departmental Agency.—Experiments on ensilage are being conducted at Tegur in Dhárwár in the neighbourhood of the Kánara and Belgaum frontiers by the Agricultural Department, and it is desirable that the experiments made by the Forest Department should be conducted in consultation with the Agricultural Department.

9. *Administration.*—The record of punishment is again excessive. Attention is invited to the remarks recorded last year.

10. *General Remarks.*—The question of the management of the Ratnágiri forests is under consideration.

11. The administration of the department by all grades of the superior officers has been most satisfactory.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ON
THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENTRAL
CIRCLE (ONLY SO FAR AS THE KOLABA DIVISION IS CON-
CERNED) FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

No. 4590 of 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :
Belgaum, 13th October 1915.

The Commissioner has no remarks to offer on the Kolába forests.

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 1914-15.

No. 3253 of 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

Government House,

Karachi, 12th October 1915.

Submitted to Government.

2. Compared with the remarkable amount of settlement work done last year extending over 35,000 acres, the progress made under this head during the year under report was somewhat inadequate, as only 1,607 acres were dealt with out of an area of 9,379 acres due for settlement. The area to be divided into half-mile squares increased from 1,30,372 to 1,31,833 acres. It contains only young growth, and it is proposed to postpone demarcation operations till the stock is more advanced.

3. Forest offences during the year totalled 3,237, or 320 less than the average for the last three years. The considerable reduction in cases of illicit grazing was probably due to the reduction of grazing fees and the extension of the period of grazing permits from two to twelve months. Increased vigilance on the part of the staff resulted in the punishment of 280 cases of unauthorized fellings above last year's numbers. Cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act show a decrease of 642, but the amount of compensation received rose from Rs. 6,576 to Rs. 8,886. Of 132 cases taken to Court (including 27 cases pending from last year), 87 resulted in conviction, 15 in acquittal, and 30 were still undisposed of at the close of the year.

4. Exceptionally good results of fire conservancy are recorded, the number of fires falling from 206 to 46 and the area burnt from 10,119 to 1,046 acres. This remarkable improvement is largely attributable to the growth of natural grass outside forest areas owing to a favourable inundation and the opening up of certain closed areas, as well as to the grant of rewards for assistance rendered, and the enforcement of penalties where deserved.

5. The number of cattle impounded rose from 15,761 to 17,300, the number in the Larkana, Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions increasing from 5,442 to 9,303 and that in the Sukkur Division decreasing from 10,329 to 7,997. The increase in the former was due partly to the absence of rain in the hills and the attraction of a fine babul pod crop in the forests. In the Sukkur Division where there was excellent pasture as a result of the favourable inundation, the extension in the term of the grazing pass from two to twelve months, referred to in paragraph 3 above, has proved acceptable to the cattle-owners, who find it cheaper and more to their interest to register their cattle than to have recourse to illicit grazing and the risk of having to pay pound fees. The measures for protection against gormal (semi-wild cattle) suggested by the Sind Forest Conference of 1913 having been approved by Government, pounds have been opened in several forests, and others will follow as soon as they are required. The levy of enhanced fines in the case of certain forests of the Hala, Sakrand and Kandiara ranges has also been sanctioned by Government.

6. The attempts made during the year in the Hyderabad and Jerruck Divisions for the extension of the lac bearing area were attended with some measure of success.

7. The area exploited during the year fell from 28,826 to 20,055 acres, and the value realized from Rs. 2,75,805 to Rs. 1,76,435. The fall is attributed to a decrease in the demand for wood owing to the war and to the facts that

the greenwood coupes of the Hyderabad Division could not be sold owing to inadequacy of the prices offered and that no fuel was supplied to the Military Department by coupe contractors through the Forest Department.

8. The total receipts rose from Rs. 4,14,151 to Rs. 4,18,718, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,24,313 to Rs. 2,22,134. The increase in revenue was the result of a more thorough collection of grazing fees, an increased supply of wood to Government steamers and improvement in the prices for coupes and dead wood outside the Hyderabad Division. The decrease in expenditure was due to the postponement of certain works not immediately necessary.

9. The revised working plan of the Jerruck Division, referred to in Chapter II of the report, was submitted to Government under the Commissioner's endorsement No. 2703, dated the 17th August—21st September 1915.

10. The circle has been efficiently administered by Mr. Oliver. Relations between the Forest Department and the Revenue Department continue to be most satisfactory.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner in Sind.

Number of forest offences committed in the Central Division.

Divisions.	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 or other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood or other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood or other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood or other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	1914-15.
East Khandesh ...	2	17	7	3	4	281	223	109	30	112	...	3	36	410	235	115	796
West " ...	11	5	2	2	4	257	432	16	63	108	2	2	78	370	436	20	904
North " ...	7	11	4	2	22	204	128	91	42	94	...	...	71	309	132	93	605
Poona " ...	5	27	26	6	20	928	770	73	63	196	8	3	88	1,151	804	82	2,135
Sátara ...	5	22	41	13	18	486	510	66	21	43	...	...	44	551	551	79	1,225
North Násik ...	1	10	17	6	5	465	510	54	16	96	...	...	22	571	527	60	1,180
South " ...	7	20	19	...	16	386	287	62	61	114	...	10	84	420	306	72	982
Total ...	38	112	116	32	69	3,007	2,565	471	296	763	10	18	423	3,882	2,991	521	7,817
Figures for 1912-14 ...	51	165	190	39	93	3,201	2,599	492	438	727	13	10	582	4,093	3,102	541	8,318

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forest, 1914-1915.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.		Area on 30th June 1915.		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.											
Panch Mahals	Panch Mahals.	Reserved ...	212,200	331 360	(a) 2	(b) 3	212,100	331 360	(a) 5034 2-7-1914, (b) 6297 7-7-1914, (b) 6029 13-10-1914.	
Surat	Surat ...	Do. ...	51,791	80 591	...	...	51,791	80 591	.....
Do, Dangs (leased)	Dangs ...	Do. ...	211,705	330 505	...	...	211,705	330 505	.....
North Thana	Thana ...	Do. ...	214,141	334 381	8	...	214,140	334 380	13043 20-12-1914.	
Central Thana	Do. ...	Do. ...	236,344	360 194	...	28	236,316	360 156	8405 21-9-1914.	
South Thana	Do. ...	Do. ...	212,684	332 204	(a) 8	(b) 1	212,691	332 211	(a) 2565 3-8-1915, (b) 8040 22-9-1914.	
North Nasik	Nasik.	Do. ...	487,123	761 82	(a) 79	(b) 223	486,979	760 879	(a) 2801 0-3-1915, (b) 6780 (a) 6080 22-7-1914, (a) 10806 20-7-1914, (a) 13049 0-11-1914, (b) 6032 20-12-1914, (b) 8047 22-9-1914, (a) 5050 30-5-1915.	
South Nasik	Nasik ...	Do. ...	295,671	461 631	...	...	295,671	461 631	.....
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	12,009	18 579	...	67	12,032	18 512	6037 25-7-1914.	
Total, Northern Circle.				1,933,847	3,021 407	97	331	1,933,023	3,021 183		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
East Khándesh	East Khándesh.	Reserved ...	511,004	798 344	* 919	† 5	511,978	799 618	* 6165 2-6-1914, 0706 17-10-1914, † 10694 4-11-1914.	
West Khándesh	West Khándesh.	Do. ...	494,597	772 517	...	...	491,597	772 517	.....
North Khándesh...	Do. ...	Do. ...	555,766	869 246	...	...	555,766	869 246	.....
Poona	Poona and Ahmednagar.	Do. ...	453,472	711 432	* 79	1858	453,040	710 920	* 11 4-1-1915, 1218 14-10-1914, 2708 1-2-1915, 6-3-1915, † 10694 7453 15-9-1914, 7444 25-5-1914, 11-8-1914, 8032 3-3-1915, 9791A 10-10-1914, 9210 13-10-1914, 17-3-1915, 20-7-1914, 8713 19-9-1914.	† 161 acres referred to the recalculation.

Form No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forests, 1914-1915—continued.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1915.		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.												
Sátara	Sátara	Reserved	454,239	709 479	*199	†2	454,436	710 26	*5325 8-6-1914, 9531 7-10-1914, 2398 8-3-1915, †28477 A 9-3-1915.	5613 16-6-1914, 2700 5-3-1915, 2859	
			(Leased)	232	0 232	...	...	232	0 232	.....	
Kolába	Kolába	Reserved	‡288,541	450 541	†144	*821	287,864	449 504	†11975 8-12-1914, *7425 10-8-1914, 8067 29-8-1914.	44 5-1-1915, 2848 9-3-1915, 29-8-1914.	†100 acres referred to the rectification.
Ahmednagar and Sholapur.	Ahmednagar and Sholapur.	Do.	510,432	797 352	...	*12,376	498,056	778 136	*6997 25-6-1914, 9693 14-10-1914, 7700 19-8-1914, 8393 7-9-1914, 11974 3-12-1914.	7437 11-3-1914, 5492 17-5-1915, 8392 7-9-1914, 8903 21-9-1914, 3739 31-3-1915.	
Total, Central Circle.				3,461,690	5,408 570	1,331	14,062	3,448,959	5,398 639			
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, N. D.	Kánara	Reserved	472,737	738 417	(a) 20	(b) 20	472,746	738 426	(a) 5470 & 5472 12-6-1914, (b) 8305 8-7-1914, 10536 2-11-1914,	8088 20-8-1914, 5172 10-5-1915,	
Kánara, E. D.	Do.	Do.	414,362	647 262	(c) 641	(d) 795	414,208	647 128	(d) 8866 21-9-1914, 5568 19-5-1915.	9219 30-9-1914, 8218	(e) Mistakes in measurements now rectified and rectification of former mistakes.
Kánara, S. D.	Do.	Do.	555,489	867 609	(e) 5	(f) 30	555,464	867 594	(e) 6032 30-8-1914, (f) 8864 21-9-1914, 1217 1-2-1915,	9530 7-10-1914, 8218 30-9-1914, 5188 10-5-1915.	
Kánara, W. D.	Do.	Do.	552,340	863 20	(g) 11	(h) 60	552,291	862 611	(g) 6683 20-7-1914, (h) 10808 9-11-1914,	10537 2-11-1914, 4715 27-4-1915.	Also mistakes in measurements have now been rectified.
Belgaum	Belgaum	Do.	434,164	678 244	(i) 261	(j) 78	434,347	678 427	(i) 9260 30-9-1915, (j) 8807A 21-9-1914, 2153 22-2-1915,	10533 2-11-1914, 11589 25-11-14, 6437 14-6-1915.	

S. G. R., R. D., No. 12823, of 22nd December 1914.

Form No. 7.—Area of Reserved Forest, 1914-1915—continued.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Area on 30th June 1915.		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.													
Dharwar	Dharwar	Reserved	241,340	377 60	(k) 383	(l) 1,070	240,553	375 552	# 4434 31-6-1914, 19138 7-12-1914, 000 20-1-1915, 2154 & 3150 32-2-1915, † 6300 12223, & 13224, 8-7-1914, 0-12-1914, 12000 23-12-1914 = 1080 27-1-1915, # 1503 4013 0-2-1915, 3-3-1915.			
Bijapur	Bijapur	Do.	176,806	270 100	(m) 837	(n) 100	177,003	270 453				
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Do.	12,052	18 532	...	...	12,052	18 532			
Total, Southern Circle.				2,859,299	4,467 419	1,016	2,102	2,859,753	4,400 513				
SIND CIRCLE.													
Sukkur	Sukkur	Rohri	9,400	14 440	...	4	9,396	14 430	No. 11910 of 2-12-1914	Disforested.		
			Other Forests...	224,698	351 53	+2,018	-4,000	222,696	347 570	.....	+ Gained by action of the river.	
		Upper Sind Frontier.	Forests	52,192	81 352	+587	-1,200	51,519	80 810	.....	- Lost by action of the river.	
			Total	286,290	447 210	2,005	5,324	283,571	443 51				
Larkana	Sukkur	Forests	32,426	50 426	...	...	32,426	50 420			
		Larkana	Soi	4,922	7 442	398	...	5,320	8 200	No. 5782 of 10-6-1914.			
			Bagi	...	...	1,188	...	1,188	1 543	Do.	
			Dosu	6,811	10 411	...	2,080 -93	4,039	6 108	Transferred to the Revenue Department, vide Commissioner in Sind's No. 3712 of 2-10-14.	- Lost by action of the river.		
			Amrote	14,754	23 34	..	790	13,964	21 524	Transferred to the Revenue Department, vide Commissioner in Sind's No. 4022 of 23-11-1914.	- Lost by action of the river.		
			Forests	39,094	59 334	...	-902	37,192	58 72	.....	- Lost by action of the river.	
		Nawabshah.	Forests	40,702	77 422	+3,800	-1,455	52,047	81 207	.....	+ Gained by action of the river.	
			Total	146,709	229 140	5,366	5,920	140,175	228 255				
Hyderabad	Hyderabad.	Forests	73,902	115 302	+5,676	-225	79,353	123 033				
		Karachi	Railo Bada	1,346	2 66	18	...	1,364	2 84	No. 2700 of 5-3-1915.			
			Rajri Khasin...	445	0 445	...	...	445	0 445	No. 11919-A of 2-12-1914.	* Of this 5 guntham disforested.
			Other Forests...	25,956	40 350	+1,540	-69	27,427	42 547	.....	- Lost by action of the river.	
		Nawabshah.	Forests	48,717	78 77	+1,725	...	50,442	78 522	.....	+ Gained by action of the river.	
			Total	150,366	234 606	8,959	294	150,031	234 311				
Jerruck	Hyderabad.	Forests	18,372	28 453	* 305	† 088	17,999	28 09	.....	* Addition due to actual survey.	
		Karachi	Khanani Malirri.	4,500	7 320	3 +78	...	4,591	7 401	No. 9321 of 13-10-1914.	+ Gained by action of the river.		
			Other Fore s...	122,279	191 39	+8,0 7	-7,006	124,929	194 409	.....	- Lost by action of the river.	
			Total	145,451	227 171	13,366	† 3,045	147,409	230 209		† Exclusion due to actual survey.		
Total, Sind Circle.				729,816	1,138 406	30,336	22,477	738,275	1,150 275				
GRAND TOTAL				6,963,652	14,036 612	83,287	39,422	6,977,610	14,027 300				

FORM No. 7-A.—Area of Protected Forest, 1914-1915.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1915.		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.											
Surat Dange (leased).	Surat	Protected	208,013	325.13	...	...	208,013	325.13	.....
North Thána	Thána	Do.	93,488	146.48	...	9	93,479	146.39	11419 5878 21-11-1914, 25-6-1914, 10688 5-11-1914.	
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	64,933	101.293	...	25	64,908	101.268	1298 7046 9-2-1914, 29-7-1914, 8091 5885 29-8-1914, 21-9-1914, 5999 and 5992A 31-5-1915.	
South Thána	Do.	Do.	98,083	153.163	(a) 40	(b) 38	98,085	153.165	(a) 10082 (b) 6455 21-10-1914, 13-7-1914, (b) 7823 (b) 8949 22-3-1914, 22-9-1914, (b) 2706 (b) 5170 6-3-1915, 10-5-1915, (b) 5999 31-5-1915.	
South Násik	Násik	Do.	55,793	87.119	...	9	55,789	87.109	1908 17-2-1915.	
Total, Northern Circle.				520,315	812.635	40	81	520,274	812.594		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
Sátára	Sátára	Protected	659	1.19	...	...	659	1.19	.....
Poona	A h m e d - nagar.	Do.	7,140	11.100	...	...	7,140	11.100	.....
Kolába	Kolába	Do.	46,518	72.438	† 762	* 15	47,205	73.545	† 12544 A 2845A 16-12-1914, 9-3-1915, * 6190 8435 25-7-1914, 8-9-1914, 0679 4914 9-10-1914, 3-5-1915, 6028 18-6-1915. * Two acres referred to rectification. † G. E. No. 12823 R. D. 22-12-1914.	
Total, Central Circle.				54,317	84.557	762	15	55,064	86.24		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara, N. D.	Kánara	Protected	6,349	9.589	...	...	6,349	9.589	.....
Kánara, E. D.		Do.	3,426	5.226	...	1	3,425	5.225	10534 6468 2-11-1914, 14-6-1915.	
Kánara, S. D.		Do.	69,487	108.367	...	...	69,487	108.367	2155 2707 22-2-1915, 6-3-1115, 5173 5724 and 5725 10-5-1915, 24-5-1915.	
Kánara, W. D.		Do.	6,206	9.446	...	...	6,206	9.446	.....
Belgaum	Belgaum	Do.	12	0.12	...	...	12	0.12	.....
Total, Southern Circle.				85,480	133.360	...	1	85,479	133.359		
SIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkur	Upper Sind Frontier.	Dickenson	585	0.585	...	...	585	0.585	.....
Total, Sind Circle.				585	0.585	...	...	585	0.585		
GRAND TOTAL...				660,697	1,032.217	802	97	661,402	1,033.283		

FORM No. 7-B.—Area of Forest Proper, Reserved or Mixed Fuel and Fodder Reserves under the management of the Forest Department for 1914-1915.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.		Area on 30th June 1915.		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.										
Panch Mahals ...	P a n c h Mahals.	Reserved ...	212,200	831 860	2	3	212,100	831 850	.....
Surat ...	Surat ...	Reserved and Protected .	463,507	724 147	...	...	463,507	724 147	.....
North Thána ...	Thána ...	Reserved ...	214,141	834 881	8	...	214,140	834 880	Vide Form No. 7.	
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	Reserved and Protected.	238,895	873 175	...	28	238,867	873 147	Do.	
South Thána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	218,326	841 86	8	1	218,333	841 93	Do.	
North Násik ...	Násik ...	Reserved ...	450,287	703 367	79	222	450,144	703 224	Do.	
South Násik ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	287,822	449 462	...	...	287,822	449 462	Do.	
		Total, Northern Circle.	2,085,178	3,258 58	97	254	2,085,021	3,257 541		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh...	East Khándesh.	Reserved ...	487,720	762 40	919	5	488,684	763 814	.....
West Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Do. ...	346,655	541 415	...	...	346,655	541 415	.....
North Khándesh.	Do. ...	Do. ...	555,766	868 246	...	...	555,766	868 246	.....
Poona ...	Poona and Ahmednagar.	Reserved and Protected.	238,925 *131,999	373 205 206 159	521	2,803	368,642	576 2	.....	* Vide Government Resolution No. 12478, dated 22nd December 1914.
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	Do. ...	330,159	515 559	189	2	330,346	516 100	.....
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	Reserved ..	269,965	421 525	144	821	269,288	420 498	.....
		Total, Central Circle.	2,361,189	3,689 229	1,773	3,631	2,359,331	3,686 291		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, N. D....	Kánara ...	Reserved and Protected.	479,087	748 867	29	21	479,095	748 875	.....
Kánara, E. D....	Do. ...	Do. ...	417,786	652 506	643	796	417,633	652 853	.....
Kánara, S. D. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	624,975	976 335	6	30	624,951	976 311	.....
Kánara, W. D....	Do. ...	Do. ...	558,547	872 467	11	61	558,397	872 417	.....
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Do. ...	400,215	625 215	261	79	400,397	625 397	.....
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	Reserved ...	143,747	224 387	282	...	141,029	225 29	.....
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	Do. ...	139,536	218 16	5	77	139,464	217 581	.....
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	Do. ...	12,052	18 532	...	...	12,052	18 532	.....
		Total, Southern Circle.	2,775,945	4,337 267	1,237	1,064	2,776,118	4,337 438		
SIND CIRCLE.										
Sukkur ...	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.	Forests ...	286,875	443 155	* 2,605	* 5,324	284,156	443 636	* Vide Form No. 7.	
Lárkána ...	S u k k u r, L á r k á n a and Nawábshah.	Do. ...	146,703	229 149	* 5,386	* 5,920	146,175	228 255	.....
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad, Karáchi and Nawábshah.	Do. ...	150,366	234 606	8,950	* 294	150,031	218 311	.....
Jerruck ...	Hyderabad and Karáchi.	Do. ...	145,427	227 147	* 13,386	* 11,339	147,474	230 274	.....
		Total, Sind Circle.	729,377	1,139 417	30,386	22,977	736,836	1,151 196		
		GRAND TOTAL...	7,951,689	12,424 329	33,443	27,826	7,957,806	12,433 186		

FORM No. 7-C.—Area of Fodder Reserves and Pasture Lands under the management of the Revenue Department for 1914-1915.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1914.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1915.		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	93,488	146 48	...	9	93,479	146 39	Vide Form No. 7A.	
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	62,382	97 302	...	25	62,357	97 277	Do.	
South Thána	Do.	Do.	92,441	144 281	40	38	92,443	144 283	Do.	
North Násik	Násik	Do.	36,835	57 355	...	...	36,835	57 355	.....
South Násik	Do.	Reserved and Protected.	63,647	99 287	...	9	63,638	99 278	Vide Form No. 7A.	
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Reserved	12,099	18 579	...	67	12,032	18 512	.....
Total, Northern Circle.			368,984	576 344	40	148	368,876	576 236		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh	East Khándesh.	Reserved	23,344	36 304	...	...	23,344	36 304	.....
West Khándesh	West Khándesh.	Do.	147,942	231 102	...	...	147,942	231 102	.....
Poona	Poona and Ahmednagar	Do.	216,547 66,458	333 227 103 568	2,359	856	284,538	444 378	.....
Sátára	Sátára	Do.	124,971	195 171	...	...	124,971	195 171	.....
Kolába	Kolába	Reserved and Protected.	65,094	101 454	762	15	65,841	102 561	.....
Ahmednagar and Sholápur.	Ahmednagar and Sholápur.	Reserved	510,432	797 352	...	12,376	498,056	778 136	.....
Total, Central Circle.			1,154,818	1,804 258	3,121	13,247	1,144,692	1,788 372		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Belgaum	Belgaum	Reserved	33,962	53 42	...	...	33,962	53 42	.....
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	Do.	97,602	152 322	...	1,079	96,523	150 523	.....
Bijápur	Bijápur	Do.	37,270	58 150	382	23	37,629	58 509	.....
Total, Southern Circle.			168,834	263 514	382	1,102	168,114	262 434		
SIND CIRCLE.										
Jerruck	Karáchi	Malir	24	0 24	...	...	24	0 24	.....
Total, Sind Circle.			24	0 24	...	...	24	0 24		
GRAND TOTAL			1,692,660	2,644 500	3,543	14,497	1,681,706	2,627 426		

ABSTRACT OF FORMS Nos. 7, 7-A, 7-B and 7-C.

Division.	In charge of the Forest Department.				
	Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.	
	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodder reserves.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.
	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
Panch Maháls ...	331 359	.....	...	...	.....
Surat ...	399 134	.....	...	325 13	.....
North Thána ...	331 389	.....	3 0	...	.....
Central Thána ...	369 156	.....	...	3 631	.....
South Thána ...	332 211	.....	...	8 522	.....
North Násik ...	703 224	.....	...	...	.....
South Násik ...	448 472	.....	0 630	...	.....
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total ...	2,916 25	.....	3 630	337 526	.....
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
East Khándesh ...	763 314	.....	...	...	.....
West Khándesh ...	410 388	.....	131 27	...	.....
North Khándesh ...	868 246	.....	...	...	.....
Poona ...	564 542	.....	...	11 100	.....
Sátára ...	515 87	.....	...	1 19	.....
Kolába ...	417 39	.....	3 449	...	.....
Ahmednagar and Sholápur ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total ...	3,539 336	.....	134 476	12 119	.....
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
Kánara, Northern ...	733 426	.....	...	...	9 589
Kánara, Eastern ...	520 0	127 128	...	...	5 225
Kánara, Southern ...	550 20	317 564	...	108 367	.....
Kánara, Western ...	703 634	158 617	...	...	9 446
Belgaum ...	625 385	.....	...	0 12	.....
Dhárwár ...	200 625	14 173	9 511	...	.....
Bijápur ...	214 215	.....	3 369	...	.....
Ratnágiri ...	13 532	.....	5 0	...	.....
Total ...	3,567 277	618 202	18 240	108 379	24 620
SIND CIRCLE.					
Sukkur ...	443 51	.....	...	0 585	.....
Lárkána ...	228 255	.....	...	...	.....
Hyderabad ...	248 311	.....	...	...	.....
Jerruck ...	230 274	.....	...	...	.....
Total ...	1,150 251	.....	...	0 585	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,173 249	618 202	157 60	459 329	24 620

7-B and 7-C for 1914-15.

In charge of the Revenue Department.				Total Forest Area.	Remarks.
Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		
Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodder reserves.	Pasture reserves.		
Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	
...	.....	...	...	331 359	
...	3 53	9 359	...	736 556	
...	.....	...	146 39	480 428	
...	.....	...	97 277	470 424	
...	.....	...	144 283	485 376	
...	Sq.m. 57	Acres. 355	...	760 579	
...	10 385	1 424	87 109	549 100	
...	.....	18 512	...	18 512	
...	13 438	30 15	475 68	3,834 137	
...	Sq.m. 57	Acres. 355	...		
...	36 304	....	...	709 618	
...	231 102	...	...	772 517	
...	.....	...	...	868 246	
...	444 378	...	...	1,020 380	
...	189 516	5 295	...	711 277	
...	29 16	...	73 545	523 409	
...	Sq.m. 778	Acres. 136	...	778 136	
...	931 36	5 295	73 545	5,475 23	
...	Sq.m. 778	Acres. 136	...		
...	.....	...	...	748 375	
...	.....	...	...	652 353	
...	.....	...	...	976 311	
...	.....	...	...	872 417	
1 0	50 42	2 0	...	678 439	
...	150 523	...	...	375 552	
...	58 509	...	...	276 453	
...	.....	...	...	18 532	
1 0	259 434	2 0	...	4,600 232	
...	.....	...	...	443 636	
...	.....	...	...	228 255	
...	.....	...	...	248 311	
0 24	.....	...	...	230 298	
0 24	.....	...	...	1,151 220	
1 24	.....	...	548 613	15,060 612	
...	Sq.m. 2,077	Acres. 429	...		

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 to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Sq. m.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>								
Panch Maháls ...	Panch Maháls ...	332	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	Surat ...	412	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Thána ...	335	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	369	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South Thána ...	Do. ...	332	$\frac{2555}{3-3-15}$	Raye ...	$\frac{8}{640}$	...	...	...
North Násik ...	Násik ...	1,558	$\frac{6679}{20-7-14}$	Salvari ...	...	...	...	...
			2891	Rouzana ...	...	...	...	...
			$\frac{9-3-15}{10805}$	Kundana ...	$\frac{79}{640}$	...	...	...
			$\frac{9-11-14}{5057}$	Karmala ...	...	...	...	...
			$\frac{30-5-15}{6680}$	Bilwadiwani ...	...	...	...	...
South Násik ...	Do. ...	462	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	19	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...		3,819	...	.....	$\frac{87}{640}$	...	...	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>								
Surat ...	Surat ...	325	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Thána ...	146	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	102	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	153	...	.....	...	...	...	...
South Násik ...	Násik ...	87	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...		813	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Circle ...		4,632	...	.....	$\frac{87}{640}$	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1914-1915.

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.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
Sakore	$\frac{24}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	$\frac{24}{640}$	.....	...	...	...

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 to 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
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>								
East Khándesh ...	East Khándesh ...	800	{ 5165 5-6-14 9925 7-10-14	} Neher-khed, &c....	1 279 40	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	West Khándesh ...	773	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North Khándesh ...	North Khándesh ...	868	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Poona ...	1,009	{ 2708 5-3-15 1218 1-2-15 9694 14-10-14 14 4-1-15	} Agalambe, &c. ...	79 640	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	711	...	Ruwale Ambavde Khurd, &c.	189 640	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	450	{ 11975 3-12-14 44 5-1-15	} Akshi, Alibág, &c.	43 640	...	...	...
Nagar and Sholápur	Nagar & Sholápur	778	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,389	...	.....	1 590 640	...	...	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>								
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Poona ...	11	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	74	{ 2848A 9-3-15 12554 16-12-14	} Aghai Budruk, Bid Khurd, &c.	1 123 640	...	...	...
	Total ...	86	...	.....	1 122 640	...	...	...
	Total, Central Circle ...	5,475	...	.....	3 72 640	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1914-1915—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
.....	$\frac{59}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	5325 8-6-14, 2888 8-3-15
.....	$\frac{364}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	5013 10-6-14, & 2880 8-3-15
.....	$\frac{6}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	9581 7-10-14, 2700 8-3-15
.....	$\frac{234}{640}$	.....	$\frac{326}{640}$	...	...
.....	$\frac{89}{640}$	.....	$\frac{51}{640}$	...	...
.....	...	.....	$\frac{40}{640}$	...	...
.....	
.....	$\frac{142}{640}$	.....	$\frac{417}{640}$	...	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	$\frac{142}{640}$	.....	$\frac{417}{640}$	...	...

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
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.			Sq. m.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara ...	739	5470 & 5472 12-6-14	Haliyal ...	$\frac{29}{640}$	...	...	...
Do. Eastern ...	Do. ...	647	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do. ...	868	6032 & 9530 30-6-14 7-10-14	Sirsi ...	$\frac{5}{640}$	...	...	...
Do. Western ...	Do. ...	863	6683 & 10537 20-7-14 2-11-14	Belur & Honehalli.	$\frac{1}{640}$	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	678	9216 10533 30-9-14 2-11-14	Shewale ...	$\frac{261}{640}$	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	377	4424 5612 11-5-14 18-8-14 12135 12448 7-12-14 14-12-14 969 1910 28-1-15 17-2-15 2154 & 2156 22-2-15	Dhárwár Kalghatgi and Kod.	$\frac{287}{640}$	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	276	1030 27-1-15	Badami ...	$\frac{387}{640}$	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	19	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total, Reserved Forest	4,467	...	.....	$\frac{1325}{640}$	...	...	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara ...	10	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Eastern ...	Do. ...	5	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Southern...	Do. ...	109	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Do. Western...	Do. ...	10	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	$\frac{12}{640}$	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total, Protected Forest	$\frac{134}{640}$	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total, Southern Circle	$\frac{4,601}{640}$	...	.....	$\frac{1,325}{640}$	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1914-1915—continued.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	
.....	$\frac{201}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	19 acres 29 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	$\frac{7}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	2 acres 17 gunthas 12 annas were disforested during the year.
.....	$\frac{17}{1280}$	.....	...	...	...	30 acres 21 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	50 acres 5 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	$\frac{122}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	48 acres 14 gunthas were disforested during the year and 29 acres 30 gunthas were lost by correction of the area previously gazetted.
.....	$\frac{157}{640}$	.....	...	...	...	1,078 acres 89 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	90 acres 84 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	$\frac{2}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$\frac{995}{1280}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	10 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	16 gunthas were disforested during the year.
.....	
.....	
.....	$\frac{995}{1280}$	.....	...	...	...

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.			Sq. m.			Sq. m. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur ...	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.	447	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	447	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana ...	Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah.	229	5382 10-8-14	Deh Soi ...	398 0/640	...	...	...	...
				Deh Bogi ...	548 1/640				
	Total ...	229	...	.....	306 2/640	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad, Karachi and Nawabshah.	235	2709 5-3-15	Deh Railo ...	5 0/640	...	...	...	...
				Deh Bada ...	13 0/640				
	Total ...	235	...	.....	18 0/640	...	...	...	...
Jerruck ...	Hyderabad and Karachi.	227	9821 13-10-1914	Deh Khonani ...	3 0/640	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	227	...	.....	3 0/640	...	...	...	...
	Total, Sind Circle ...	1,138	...	.....	327 2/640	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,846 12/640	...	.....	717 7/640	...	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1914-1915—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
Shikarpur Taluka ...	2 $\frac{140}{640}$	Taluka Kashmir ...	8 $\frac{330}{640}$	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
Ghotki Taluka ...	0 $\frac{185}{640}$					
Rohri Taluka ...	0 $\frac{74}{640}$					
Pano Akil Taluka ...	0 $\frac{25}{640}$					
.....	2 $\frac{374}{640}$	.....	8 $\frac{330}{640}$	...	...
Labdarya Taluka ...	2 $\frac{306}{640}$	Taluka Mehar ...	0 $\frac{2}{640}$	...	...
.....	2 $\frac{608}{640}$	.....	0 $\frac{2}{640}$	...	...
Hyderabad Taluka ...	0 $\frac{32}{640}$	Deh Ghaliun, Taluka Hyderabad.	0 $\frac{165}{640}$	...	...
		Deh Jamalabad, Taluka Hala.	0 $\frac{88}{640}$	...	...
		Deh Hala Purano...	0 $\frac{52}{640}$	...	...
Kotri Taluka ...	0 $\frac{19}{640}$	Deh Tanghiani, Taluka Kotri, Manjhand Mahal.	0 $\frac{329}{640}$	...	...
.....	0 $\frac{50}{640}$	.....	0 $\frac{634}{640}$	...	...
Ghorbari Taluka ...	$\frac{3}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
.....	$\frac{3}{640}$	.....	...	...	...
...	5 $\frac{93}{640}$	.....	9 $\frac{328}{640}$	...	...
.....	14 $\frac{99}{1280}$	.....	10 $\frac{103}{640}$	...	...

FORM No. 9.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1914-1915.

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
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
Fanch Mahals ...	.....	3	956	959	.....	161	1,080	.....	26 0 0	
Surat ...	.....	895	.....	835	.....	103	938	.....	149 0 0	
North Thána ...	.....	968	.....	968	.....	19	987	.....	682 0 0	
Central Thána ...	.....	875	.....	875	.....	114	989	.....	533 0 0	
South Thána ...	.....	98	.....	808	.....	59	957	.....	302 0 0	
North Násik ...	.....	1,759	.....	1,750	.....	116	1,876	.....	267 0 0	
South Násik ...	.....	48	2,019	2,065	127	206	2,398	.....	419 0 0	
Total, Northern Circle ...	.....	5,384	2,975	8,359	128	718	9,205	.....	2,378 0 0	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh ...	35	2,148	.....	2,183	.....	107	2,290	200 0 0	42 0 0	
West Khándesh ...	.....	769	.....	769	.....	67	836	.....	263 0 0	
North Khándesh ...	.....	309	.....	309	.....	52	361	.....	387 0 0	
Poora ...	33	.....	3,685	3,718	696	615	5,029	429 0 0	216 0 0	
átára ...	.....	5	4,249	4,254	.....	80	4,334	.....	423 0 0	
Salába ...	155	1,505	.....	1,660	246	72	1,978	1,612 0 0	567 0 0	
Total, Central Circle ...	223	4,736	7,934	12,893	942	993	14,828	2,241 0 0	1,603 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
ánara, Northern ...	.....	4	1,429	1,433	29	92	1,554	.....	12 0 0	Rs. 151-9-0 charged under A VIII-a is on account of marking 132' strip round cultivations and bettas.
Do. Eastern ...	.....	31	1,547	1,578	8	48	1,629	.....	.....	Does not include Rs. 21-0-8 on account of stationery and conveyance of kit.
Do. Southern ...	838	.....	4,805	5,648	.....	112	5,765	2,391 0 0	.....

FORM No. 9.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1914-1915—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 ...	.....	2	1,713	1,715	.....	183	1,897	.....	70 0 0	
Belgaum	3	50	1,709	1,763	127	140	2,029	47 0 0	111 0 0	Excludes charges for quarrying and carriage of demarcation stones, wages of surveyor's orderlies, carriage of surveyor's kit, printing of afforestation proposal forms and marking demarcation lines to be out.
Dhárwár	11	614	36	661	43	4	707	45 0 0	30 0 0	
Bijápúr ... ..	.....	276	644	920	6	25	950	.....	54 0 0	
Balnágiri ... ..	.....	.....	146	140	.....	70	210	.....	.....
Total, Southern Circle	853	977	12,023	13,853	206	673	14,731	2,483 0 0	232 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.										
	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.	Miles.	Miles. ft.	Miles.	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft.			
Sukkur	5 1,156	929 5,090	.....	935 966	.....	185 4,801	1,121 487	.....	.....
Lárkána	11 2,970	499 4,619	.....	511 2,309	.....	79 1,204	500 8,513	.....	.....
Hyderabad	0 2,640	345 1,124	.....	345 3,764	.....	184 4,839	530 8,323	.....	.....
Jerruck	2 3,960	292 737	.....	294 4,697	.....	196 1,758	491 1,175	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle	20 166	2,067 1,010	.....	2,087 1,176	.....	646 2,042	2,733 3,218	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,095 166	13,164 1,010	22,032	37,191 1,176	1,276	3,030 2,042	41,497 3,218	4,724 0 0	4,563 0 0	

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-vions.	Of the year.	Pre-vions.	Of the year.					Pre-vions.	Of the year.	Pre-vions.	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.																
Pauch Mahals
Surat
North Thána
Central Thána
South Thána
North Násik
South Násik
Ahmedabad
Total, Northern Circle
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>																
East Khándesh	229	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	497	10	Not known	...	27	...
West Khándesh	676	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	96	...	...
North Khándesh	645	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Poona	525	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Sátára	530	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Kolába	450	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Nagar & Sholápur	737	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total	3,792	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	493	10	.....	96	27	...
<i>Protected Forest.</i>																
Sátára	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Kolába	74	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Poona	11	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total	86	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle	3,878	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	493	10	.....	96	27	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Kánara, Northern
" Eastern
" Southern
" Western
Belgaum
Dhárwár
Bijápur
Ratnágiri
Total, Southern Circle
SIND CIRCLE.																
Jeiruck
Sukkur
Lákána
Hyderabad
Total, Sind Circle
GRAND TOTAL	3,878	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	493	10	.....	96	27	...

under Survey during the year 1914-1915.

DURING THE YEAR										COST.			Remark.	
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.			Areas remaining to be taken under Survey.							
4-inch or over.		Under 4-inch.		Total Cost.	Pre-vious.	Of the year.		Total Cost.						
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	.....	.....	.....
...	737	.....	.....	.....
...	431	.....	.....	.....
...	471	.....	.....	.....
...	435	.....	.....	.....
...	700	.....	.....	.....
...	540	.....	.....	.....
...	19	.....	.....	.....
...	3,834	.....	.....	.....
...	37	800	24,084 0 0	} Nil	24,084 0 0		
...	773	63,004 0 0	63,004 0 0				
...	223	868	1,371 0 0		1,371 0 0		
...	1,009	1,11,200 0 0	1,11,200 0 0				
...	191	711	62,503 0 0		62,503 0 0		
...	450	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not known		
...	41	778	91,230 0 0	91,230 0 0			
...	906	5,389	3,54,233 0 0 7,085 0 0	.....	3,54,233 0 0 7,085 0 0		
...	3,01,323 0 0	.....	3,01,323 0 0		
...	1	.....	.....	.....
...	74	.....	.....	.....
...	11	.....	.....	.....
...	96	.....	.....	.....
...	998	5,475	3,01,323 0 0	.....	3,01,323 0 0		
...	3,249	3,70,404 0 0	.....	3,70,404 0 0		
...	679	57,104 0 0	.....	57,104 0 0		
...	376	26,095 0 0	.....	26,095 0 0		
...	276	277	.....	.....	.....
...	19	581 0 0	.....	581 0 0		
...	278	4,800	4,63,194 0 0	.....	4,63,194 0 0		
653	9,005	208	...	2,902	...	230	11,997 0 0	.....	11,997 0 0		
...	444	.....	.....	.....
...	229	.....	.....	.....
...	243	.....	.....	.....
652	9,095	208	...	2,902	...	1,151	11,997 0 0	.....	11,997 0 0		
652	9,095	208	...	2,902	1,242	15,000	8,26,504 0 0	.....	8,26,504 0 0		

* Represents cost of arrear mapping and cannot conveniently be distributed among the several Divisions of the Central Circle including south and North Násik.

FORM No. 11.—Progress made in Working Plans, 1914-1915.

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.									
Panoh Mahals ...	882	...	...	...	...	...	882	Not available.	
Surat ...	227	...	230	...	1	286	724	109 0 0	
North Thana ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	335	Not available.	
Central Thana ...	369	...	...	...	...	4	373	Do.	
South Thana ...	331	...	...	...	1	9	341	Do.	
North Nasik ...	467	...	...	...	...	236	708	Do.	
South Nasik ...	381	...	...	...	...	69	450	Do.	
Total, Northern Circle...	2,442	...	230	...	2	584	(b) 3,258	109 0 0	(b) This is exclusive of the area in charge of the Revenue Department.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
East Khândesh ...	699	50	...	...	...	14	768	...	
West Khândesh...	78	107	...	...	151	211	542	...	
North Khândesh ...	564	...	...	...	304	...	368	...	
Poona ...	292	...	52	...	...	232	576	...	
Satara ...	64	...	...	...	100	352	516	...	
Kolaba ...	415	0.2	...	...	...	5.8	421	...	
Total, Central Circle.	2,107	157.2	52	...	555	814.8	(b) 3,696	...	(b) This is exclusive of the area in charge of the Revenue Department.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
Kanara, Northern ...	431	...	9	...	...	308	748	372 0 0	
Kanara, Eastern ...	363	36	18	...	63	177	652	216 0 0	
Kanara, Southern ...	53	23	97	...	98	705	976	156 0 0	
Kanara, Western ...	264	...	13	...	91	505	878	194 0 0	
Belgaum ...	182	...	149	303	...	45	679	96 0 0	
Dharwar ...	50	...	121	133	...	72	376	39 0 0	
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	277	...	277	...	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	
Total, Southern Circle...	1,343	59	402	436	548	1,812	4,600	1,073 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.									
Sukkur ...	420 464	...	...	...	{ +1 285 } { +0 585 }	20 602	443 636	...	* 4.06 acres disforested, vide Government Resolution No. 11919 of 2nd December 1914. Hence a decrease of 4 acres in the last year's figure which was 420 square miles 468 acres.
Larkana ...	202 176	...	...	...	+4 44	\$22 35	228 255	...	† New reservation notified under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act.
Hyderabad ...	225 142	...	...	...	+7 425	\$15 384	248 311	...	‡ Area of protected forests.
Jerruck ...	183 214	...	228 243	...	...	2 555	230 298	27 15 1	§ Newly acquired kachas which, though handed over to the Forest Department, have not been notified yet as reserved forest.
Total, Sind Circle ...	1,031 856	...	228 243	...	14 39	60 436	1,151 220	27 15 1	¶ Area in column 2 is that of all forests in this division when the working plans were originally introduced in 1903-08. Area in column 4 is present area of forests in the division and all the working plans are being revised (vide paragraph 6 of last year's report).
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,623 356	216 2	912 243	436	1,119 39	3,270 308	12,695 220	1,209 0 0	|| 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.		Rs.	.	Miles.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Panch Mahals ..	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	5,101	.....	.....	.....	176 0 0	5,277 0 0
	Total ...	5,101		.....	.....	176 0 0	5,277 0 0
Surat ...	Forest Depôt at Fort Songad ...	2,669	Cart roads ...	20	12,360 0 0	493 0 0	17,165 0 0
	3 Utaras (Halt sheds) ...	1,443					
	Cook room for Ahwa Jail ...	200					
	Total ...	4,312		20	12,360 0 0	493 0 0	17,165 0 0
North Thána ...	Forest Depôt at Boisar ...	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,014 0 0
	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	1,988					
	Kacha houses for Forest Subordinates ..	331					
	Total ...	4,014		.....	.....	.....	4,014 0 0
Central Thána ...	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	2,822	Cart roads ...	12	4,115 0 0	53 0 0	8,671 0 0
	Do. do. (in part).	1,651					
	Kacha houses for Forest Subordinates...	30					
	Total ...	4,503		12	4,115 0 0	53 0 0	8,671 0 0
South Thána ..	Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	1,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,431 0 0
North Násik ...	Do. do.	777	.....	.....	.....	.....	777 0 0
South Násik ...	.....	.....	Cart roads ...	5	1,819 0 0	.....	1,819 0 0
	Total, Northern Circle ...	20,138		37	18,294 0 0	722 0 0	39,154 0 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
East Khândesh ...	Forest Guards' quarters, 2 rooms— accommodation for two Forest Guards at Toranmal in Jamner Range ...	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	700		.....	.....	.....	700 0 0

and Buildings during 1914-1915.

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.	
Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow.	88	Cart roads ...	8	34 0 0	102 0 0	514 0 0	
Houses for Forest Subordinates...	290	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	378		8	34 0 0	102 0 0	514 0 0	
Rest Houses ... ..	.....	Cart roads ...	214	1,681 0 0	239 0 0	6,070 0 0	
Houses for Forest Subordinates, Police Lines, etc.	4,159	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	4,159		214	1,681 0 0	239 0 0	6,070 0 0	
Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	495	Cart tracks ...	16	764 0 0	.....	1,269 0 0	
	495		16	764 0 0	.....	1,269 0 0	
Houses for Forest Subordinates..	620	Cart roads ...	...	448 0 0	61 0 0	1,129 0 0	
	620		...	448 0 0	61 0 0	1,129 0 0	
Houses for Forest Subordinates ...	275	Cart roads ...	...	32 0 0	16 0 0	323 0 0	
Do. do. ...	17	.....	...	.....	.....	17 0 0	
Do. do. ...	325	.....	8	70 0 0	.....	395 0 0	
	6,269		246	3,029 0 0	418 0 0	9,716 0 0	
Repairs to bungalows at Vaizapur, Chopda Range.	52	Chopda Range— Lasur to Nateshwar and Satrasen.	8	42 0 0	.....	.....
Repairs to bungalow at Ganpuri, Ráver Range.	7	Varad Chinchpani Ganyamanya Ghat.	5	68 0 0	.....	.....
Repairs to bungalow at Langtamba and Mahumandali, Yáwal Range.	120	Ráver Range— Kusumba Garbadi and Bahiram to Pal.	12	118 0 0	.....	.....
Repairs to Depôts in the following ranges :—		Warkundya to Majal.	...	68 0 0	.....	.....
Chopda	Rs. 38	Majal to Tinsamali.	...	62 0 0	.....	.....
Ráver	28	Lalmati to Sahasraling.	...	88 0 0	.....	.....
Yáwal	6	Pal to Tinsamali and Sahasraling to Pal.	...	137 0 0	.....	.....
	72	Máwal Range— Asarbari Nirgudi.	4	50 0 0	.....	.....
Repairs to Forest Guards' quarters in the following Ranges :—		Nirgadya Mahumandali.	6	50 0 0	.....	.....
Chopda	Rs. 53	Marudhar Mathani.	11	225 0 0	.....	.....
Ráver	26	Mathani to Tinsamali.	5	125 0 0	.....	.....
	79	Tinsamali to Shuttleworth Ghat.	15	100 0 0	.....	.....
Repairs to Forest Guards' huts in the following Ranges :—		Shuttleworth Ghat to Mongramal.	6	50 0 0	.....	.....
Ráver	Rs. 6	Totyabari to Coupe No. 8.	7	60 0 0	.....	.....
Cháligaoon	33	Northern boundary of block No. IV.	18	40 0 0	.....	.....
Jamner	68						
	107						
Other charges, carriage, etc. ...	211						
	648		97	1,233 0 0	.....	1,881 0 0	

Division.	NEW WORKS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.						
	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— <i>contd.</i>		Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Khândesh	Part construction of a Forest Guards' post at Nanchal.	150	Nawápur Depôt road.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,570	.....	.....
	Part construction of a Forest Guards' post at Harpada.	324					
	Part construction of a Forest Guards' post at Ashte.	1,100					
	Part construction of a Forest Guards' post at Narayanpur.	900					
	Part construction of a Depôt at Lakadkote.	718					
	Part construction of a Depôt at Chinchpada.	1,118					
	Two wells at Nawápur and Chinchpada.	.....	.....	.....	.....	866	.....
	Total ...	4,310		$\frac{1}{2}$	1,570	866	6,746
North Khândesh.	Forest Guards' quarters in the following Ranges:—	Rs.	Shirpur East Range—				
	Akrani	678	Hisala-Bhoiti road.	1	885	.....	.....
	Shirpur, East	900	Shirpur West Range—				
	Shirpur, West	697	Wasardi-Bhurki road.	3	1,557	.....	.....
	Taloda	681					
		2,956					
Range Forest Officer's quarter at Taloda.	177						
	Total ...	3,133		4	2,442	.....	5,575

and Buildings during 1914-1915—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.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Repairs to Laling bungalow ...	48	Repairs to Kalambari road.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	250	.....	.....
Repairs to Depôts at—		Repairs to Borzar Charanmal road.	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	817	.....	.....
	Rs.						
Nandurbár 69							
Khandbara 50							
Nawápur 78							
	197						
Repairs to Forest Guards' huts at—							
	Rs.						
Dhaner 16							
Haldani 11							
Karanjali 32							
	59						
Repairs to huts at—							
	Rs.						
Dahyana 12							
Hatti 13							
Karanjali 25							
	50						
Repairs to Range Forest Office ...	15						
Repairs to a well at Wardhana ...	.....	.....	...	.....	150	.....
	369		3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,067	150	1,580	
Repairs to a hut for Government bulls.	13	Repairs to foot-paths in the Akrani Range.	90	1,058	.....	.....	The difference of Rs. 91 in North Khándesh between the figures under AVI-b and VII-c in form No. 24 of the Accountant General and this form is due to the sum under AVII-b being shown by the Accountant General under AVII-c.
Repairs to a bungalow at Toranmal.	2	Repairs to Ranipur to Toranmal paths in the Shahada Range.	14	151	.....	.....
Repairs to Forest Guard's and Taláthis' quarters in the following Ranges:—		Repairs to Kothar-Chanseli road in the Taloda Range.	4	219	.....	.....
	Rs.						
Akrani 14							
Shahada 1							
Shirpur, East 16							
Do. West 70							
Taloda 6							
	107						
Repairs to Forest Depôts in the following Ranges:—							
	Rs.						
Shahada 15							
Shirpur, East 1							
Do. West 3							
Taloda 28							
	47						
	169		108	1,428	.....	1,597	

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—contd.		Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	Forest Guards' posts in the following Ranges :— Rs. Mawal 1,450 Ambegaon 1,350 One well in Akola Range	2,800	Mehenduri-Sharan-khel road in Akola Range.	.....	200	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,800		.....	200	50	3,050
Satara	Forest Guards' posts in the following Ranges :— Rs. Satara 950 Shirala 1,000 Wai 900 Part construction of Forest Guards' posts in Satara Range.	2,850 100	Constructions of the following roads :— Vang Valley road. Koina Valley road.	1½ 3½	430 1,429	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,950		5	1,859	.....	4,809
Kolaba	Forest Guards' posts as under :— Rs. Bhirse 850 Mahan 1,050 Pen 1,450 Roha 1,450	4,800					
	Total ...	4,800		.....	.....	.....	4,800
	Total, Central Circle ...	18,698		9½	6,071	916	25,680

and Buildings during 1914-1915—continued.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.							Remarks.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.	Total expended for Repairs.	
Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Description of Roads or Path.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.	Expenditure incurred.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.		Milcs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Repairs to bungalows:—							The difference of Rs. 72 in the Poona Division between the figures under AVII-a and b in form No. 24 of the Accountant General and this form is due to the sum under AVII-a included by the Accountant General under AVII-b.
Bhimashankar in Ambegaon Range.	19	Repairs to roads and paths as under:—					
Hivre in Junnar Range	26	Bhimashankar Bungalow road in the Ambegaon Range.	...	7	.....	...
Ambavne in Mulshi Range	13	Bhorgiri-Lanoli	9	290	.....	.....
Vite in Akola Range	15	bridle path, Khed Range.					
Repairs to Forest Guards' posts in the following Ranges:—		Lanoli-Bhimashankar path, Lanoli Range.	10	492	.....	.....
Lanoli Range	99	Wandre Khind to Kusur road, Mawal Range.	9	250	.....	.....
Haweli Range	3	Ambit Rajur road and	...	73	.....	.....
Akola Range	8	Ambit Kusumshet road in Rajur Range.					
	183		28	1,112	.....	1,295
Repairs to Forest Guards' posts, huts and Depôts in the following Ranges:—		Repairs to the following roads:					
	Rs	Vang Valley road.	19	2,784	.....	.....
Jawli	67	Koina Valley road.	14	3,303	.....	.....
Karad	44	Repairs to the inspection paths as under:—					
Mahableshwar	87	Javli	10	30	.....	.....
Patan	46	Mahableshwar	30	120	.....	.....
Satara	20	Patan	10	35	.....	.....
Shirala	5	Satara	30	89	.....	.....
Wai	3	Shirala	25	50	.....	.....
	272						
Deepening of wells at—					864	.....
Karad	.....				420	.....
Patan	.....				4	.....
Shirala	.....				29	.....
Upkeep and repairs of camping grounds.	272		138	6,411	817	7,500	
Repairs to Forest posts such as white washing, turning tiles, etc.	355	Kondvi-Diwana road and B andh-Tiwari road, Nagotna and Dapoli Ranges respectively.	7	113	.....	.....
	355		7	113	.....	468
	1,996		381½	11,364	907	14,327	

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 ..	1,093 888	Hudsa Joida cart road.	1	362.....	..........	..........
	Total ...	1,981		1	362	976	3,319
Kánara, Eastern ...	Rest-houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment ..	3,895 1,085	Cart roads ... Cycle paths ...	15 28	636 97	..........	..........
	Total ...	4,980		43	733	495	6,208
Kánara, Southern ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment ..	730	Cart roads ..	6½	5,825	.....	.....
	Total ...	730		6½	5,825	.....	6,555
Kánara, Western ...	Rest-houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment .. Head-quarter House	2,984 973 2,739	Cart roads ... Cycle paths ...	4 4	2,503 30	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,696		8	2,538	282	9,516
Belgaum	Rest-houses Head-quarter Houses Houses for Subordinate Establishment ..	8,102 620 6,872	Bridges on cart roads.	.....	5,920	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,594		.....	5,920	1,142	22,656
Dhárwár ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....		.....	.....	50	50
Bijápúr ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Southern Circle ...	29,981		58½	15,378	2,945	43,304

and Buildings during 1914-1915—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.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rest-houses	230	Cart roads ...	90	9,436	.....	.....
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	1,381						
Head-quarter Houses	392						
	2,003		90	9,436	510	11,949	
Head-quarter houses and houses for Subordinate Establishment.	985	Cart roads ...	42	5,255	.....	.....
	985		42	5,255	85	6,275	
Head-quarter houses and houses for Subordinate Establishment.	379	Cart roads ...	6	134	.....	.....
	379		6	134	43	558	
Rest-houses	216	Cart roads ...	...	5,002	.....	.....	Rs. 5,000 contributed for repairs of Local Board roads and Rs. 454 on account of pay of temporary Establishments have been excluded.
Head-quarter houses and houses for Subordinate Establishment.	769						
	985		...	5,002	20	6,007	
Rest-houses	158	Cart roads ...	76	10,313	.....	.....	Rs. 218 on account of the purchase of tools and road rollers have been excluded.
Head-quarter houses	1,022						
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	881						
	2,061		76	10,313	4	12,378	
Rest-house	58	Cart roads ...	8	2,420	.....	.....	Rs. 28 on account of the purchase of tools have been excluded.
Head-quarter houses	175						
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	367						
	600		8	2,420	4	3,024	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	88	.....	...	.....	.....	88	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	10	.....	...	.....	.....	10	
	7,061		222	33,160	616	40,827	

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. a. p.	.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sukkur	Construction of a portion of a compound wall in Rahuja Nursery.	729 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of Raiswah Naka ...	345 15 11					
	Additions to the rest-houses for Forest Subordinates.	229 3 4					
	Other petty works	11 7 10					
	Total ...	1,315 13 5		.....	.....	.....	1,315 13 5
Larkana ..	Purchase of land for the Divisional Forest Officers' office and Quarters at Larkana.	2,806 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of rest-houses for Subordinates.	295 0 0					
	Total ...	3,101 0 0		.....	.....	.....	3,101 0 0
Hyderabad ...	Construction of an inspection bungalow at Mari.	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	73 0 0	.....
	Construction of rest-houses for Forest Subordinates.	182 0 0					
	Other petty works	81 0 0					
	Total ...	1,063 0 0		.....	.....	73 0 0	1,136 0 0
Jerruck ...	Additions to rest-houses for Forest Subordinates.	339 3 4	.....	.....	.....	854 0 0	693 3 4
	Total ...	339 3 4		.....	.....	854 0 0	693 3 4
	Total, Sind Circle ...	5,819 0 9		.....	.....	427 0 0	6,246 0 9
	Grand Total ...	74,631 0 9		105	39,743	5,010 0 0	1,19,384 0 9

and Buildings during 1914-1915—concluded.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.								
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Other Works.		Total expended for Repairs.	Remarks.
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. s. p.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Repairs to inspection bungalows and houses for Forest Subordinates.	478 15 5	.....	...	.....	475 13 0	954 12 5	
	478 15 5		...	.....	475 13 0	954 12 5	
Repairs to houses for Forest Subordinates.	658 5 1	.....	...	.....	765 1 4	1,423 6 5	
	658 5 1		...	.....	765 1 4	1,423 6 5	
Repairs to inspection bungalow and houses for Forest Subordinates.	958 5 3	.....	...	.....	435 0 0	1,393 5 3	
	958 5 3		...	.....	435 0 0	1,393 5 3	
Repairs to houses for Forest Subordinates.	289 15 2	.....	...	.....	1,187 6 3	1,477 5 5	
	289 15 2		...	.....	1,187 6 3	1,477 5 5	
	2,385 8 11		...	.....	2,806 4 7	5,251 12 6	
	17,711 8 11		849 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,553	4,807 4 7	70,131 13 0		

FORM No. 13.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1914-1915.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1913-1914.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.						DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases withdrawn.
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	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) ... 3 (B) ... 68 (C) ...	8 4 106	11 516 242	15 395 2	8 21 ...	37 936 350	40 1,004 350	32 887 ...	73 1,854 ...	3	8	35 887 350	81 1,854 ...	5 117...	...
Total ...	71	118	769	412	24	1,333	1,394	919	1,927	3	8	1,272	1,935	122	...
Surat ...	{ (A) ... 3 (B) ... 3 (C) ...	31 5 3	25 6 ...	1 28 ...	2 7 1	34 65 10	37 68 10	35 59 ...	93 166 ...	1	1	36 59 10	94 166 ...	1 9...	...
Total ...	6	39	31	29	10	109	115	94	259	1	1	105	260	10	...
North Thána ...	{ (A) ... 2 (B) ... 31 (C) ...	1 3 60	5 92 102	1 163 ...	... 26 2	7 289 164	9 320 164	6 263 ...	13 481 ...	2	5	8 263 164	18 481 ...	1 57...	...
Total ...	33	64	199	169	28	460	493	269	494	2	5	435	499	58	...
Central Thána ...	{ (A) ... (a) 5 (B) ... (a) 2 (C) ...	23 1 86	5 218 140	5 223 1	... 19 ...	33 461 227	38 463 227	29 463 ...	37 1,104 ...	5	11	34 463 227	48 1,104 ...	4......	...
Total ...	7	110	363	229	19	721	728	492	1,141	5	11	724	1,152	4	...
South Thána ...	{ (A) ... (b) 5 (B) ... (b) 19 (C) ...	2 12 71	14 223 205	12 306 2	3 45 3	31 586 281	36 605 281	26 518 ...	89 1,580 ...	4	6	30 518 281	95 1,580 ...	6 87...	...
Total ...	24	85	442	320	51	898	922	544	1,669	4	6	829	1,675	93	...
North Násik ...	{ (A) ... 1 (B) ... (C) ...	1 5 16	10 465 96	17 510 ...	6 54 ...	34 1,034 112	45 1,034 112	40 1,034 ...	131 2,655 ...	2	3	42 1,034 112	134 2,655 ...	3......	...
Total ...	11	22	571	527	60	1,180	1,191	1,074	2,786	2	3	1,188	2,789	3	...
South Násik ...	{ (A) ... 4 (B) ... (C) ...	7 16 61	20 386 114	19 287 ...	... 62 10	46 751 185	50 751 185	41 751 ...	108 2,129 ...	... ... ...	47	47 751 185	155 2,129 ...	3......	...
Total ...	4	84	520	306	72	982	986	792	2,237	6	47	983	2,284	3	...
Total ...	{ (A) ... 33 (B) ... 123 (C) ...	73 46 403	65 1,925 905	70 1,917 5	14 234 16	222 4,122 1,329	255 4,245 1,329	209 3,975 ...	544 9,969 ...	23	81	232 3,975 1,329	625 9,969 ...	23 270...	...
Total, Northern Circle ...	156	522	2,895	1,992	264	5,673	5,829	4,184	10,513	23	81	5,536	10,594	293	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khándesh ...	{ (A) ... 5 (B) ... (C) ...	2 4 30	17 281 112	7 238 ...	3 109 3	29 622 145	34 622 145	28 622 ...	73 1,929 ...	3	17	31 622 145	90 1,929 ...	3......	...
Total ...	5	36	410	235	115	796	801	650	2,002	3	17	798	2,019	3	...
West Khándesh...	{ (A) ... 2 (B) ... (C) ...	11 4 63	5 257 103	2 432 2	2 16 2	20 709 175	22 709 175	14 709 ...	64 1,328 ...	1	1	15 709 175	65 1,328 ...	7......	...
Total ...	2	75	370	436	20	904	906	723	1,332	1	1	809	1,393	7	...
North Khándesh ...	{ (A) ... 7 (B) ... (C) ...	7 22 42	11 204 94	4 123 ...	2 91 ...	24 445 136	31 445 136	24 445 ...	62 986 ...	1	6	25 445 136	68 986 ...	6......	...
Total ...	7	71	309	132	93	605	612	469	1,043	1	6	606	1,054	6	...

(A) Cases taken into Court.
 (B) Cases compounded.
 (C) Cases undetected.
 (a) 2 cases subsequently transferred to B.
 (b) 4 do. do. A.

FORM No. 13.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1914-1915—continued.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1913-1914.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total 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 and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	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—																
<i>(continued).</i>																
Poona ...	{ (A) ...	2	5	27	26	6	64	60	50	141	5	11	64	152	2	...
	{ (B) ...	...	20	928	770	78	1,791	1,791	1,791	3,957	...	...	1,791	3,957	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	68	196	8	8	270	270	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	88	1,151	804	82	2,125	2,127	1,850	4,098	5	11	2,125	4,100	2	...
Sátara ...	{ (A) ...	12	5	22	41	13	81	93	72	183	2	2	74	185	19	...
	{ (B) ...	...	18	486	510	66	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,638	...	...	1,080	1,638	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	21	43	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	44	551	551	79	1,225	1,237	1,152	1,821	2	2	1,218	1,823	10	...
Kolába ...	{ (A) ...	80	47	132	12	25	216	296	203	405	25	38	228	443	64	...
	{ (B) ...	...	19	594	253	68	934	934	934	2,002	...	...	934	2,002	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	46	337	4	9	396	396	...	...	...	...	396	...	...	...
	Total ...	80	112	1,063	269	102	1,546	1,626	1,137	2,407	25	38	1,558	2,445	68	...
Total ...	{ (A) ...	108	77	214	92	51	484	542	400	928	87	75	437	1,003	105	...
	{ (B) ...	...	87	2,750	2,321	423	5,581	5,581	5,581	11,840	...	...	5,581	11,840	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	265	890	14	17	1,180	1,186	...	...	...	...	1,186	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...		108	429	3,854	2,427	401	7,201	7,309	5,981	12,768	87	75	7,204	12,843	105	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Kánara, Northern { (A) ...		8	4	...	2	...	6	14	7	12	4	8	11	20	8	...
	{ (B) ...	88	...	71	173	19	263	351	271	516	...	...	274	516	77	...
	{ (C) ...	3	114	18	...	1	133	136	...	...	...	...	103	...	33	...
	Total ...	99	118	89	175	20	402	501	281	528	4	8	389	536	113	...
Kánara, Eastern { (A) ...		1	1	4	4	1	10	11	8	31	2	5	10	36	...	1
	{ (B) ...	6	13	81	55	11	160	166	132	240	...	...	132	240	32	2
	{ (C) ...	7	76	33	...	3	112	119	...	...	...	...	111	...	7	1
	Total ...	14	90	118	59	15	282	296	140	271	2	5	253	276	39	4
Kánara, Southern { (A) ...		96	11	59	1	2	73	169	91	210	24	70	116	280	53	1
	{ (B) ...	391	15	1,078	48	169	1,910	1,701	1,333	2,467	...	...	1,333	2,467	366	2
	{ (C) ...	10	162	92	...	...	254	264	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...
	Total ...	497	188	1,229	49	171	1,637	2,134	1,424	2,677	24	70	1,712	2,766	419	3
Kánara, Western { (A) ...		11	1	24	1	1	27	38	18	24	12	23	30	47	6	2
	{ (B) ...	2	11	561	29	28	629	631	631	1,529	...	...	631	1,529	...	...
	{ (C) ...	...	59	55	...	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	71	640	30	29	770	783	649	1,553	12	23	776	1,576	6	2
Belgaum ...	{ (A) ...	15	6	11	14	...	31	46	23	41	8	19	31	69	15	...
	{ (B) ...	287	17	348	775	22	1,162	1,449	1,343	2,653	...	...	1,343	2,653	166	...
	{ (C) ...	12	106	148	17	3	274	286	...	...	...	...	282	...	4	...
	Total ...	314	129	507	806	25	1,467	1,761	1,366	2,694	8	19	1,656	2,713	125	...
Dhárwár ...	{ (A) ...	9	3	11	4	2	29	29	22	55	3	16	25	71	4	...
	{ (B) ...	50	4	152	99	33	288	333	305	931	...	...	305	931	33	...
	{ (C) ...	...	60	126	...	...	186	186	...	...	...	...	184	...	22	...
	Total ...	59	67	289	103	35	494	553	327	1,046	3	16	494	1,062	59	...

* 163 cases pending under "B" in the last year's Report of the Kolába Division are included in No. 934 in column 7 and hence column 2 of the Form is blank.

FORM No. 13.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1914-1915—concluded.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1913-1914.	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 and 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) ...	5	...	33	39	1	73	78	60	164	12	41	72	205	6	...
	(B) ...	33	...	213	228	28	469	502	455	1,574	...	...	455	1,574	47	...
	(C) ...	...	32	57	2	5	96	96	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...
	Total ...	38	32	303	269	34	638	676	515	1,738	12	41	623	1,779	53	...
Ratnágiri	(A) ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	8	...	...	2	8	1	...
	(B) ...	22	...	9	...	6	15	37	34	35	...	...	34	35	3	...
	(C) ...	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	22	1	11	...	9	21	43	36	43	...	...	39	43	4	...
Total	(A) ...	145	26	142	65	10	243	388	231	545	65	191	296	736	88	4
	(B) ...	879	60	2,513	1,407	316	4,296	5,175	4,507	10,005	...	...	4,507	10,005	664	4
	(C) ...	32	610	531	19	12	1,172	1,204	...	...	...	1,137	...	66	1	
Total, Southern Circle	1,056	696	3,186	1,491	338	5,711	6,767	4,738	10,550	65	191	5,940	10,741	818	9	
SIND CIRCLE.																
Sukkur	(A) ...	12	...	37	6	1	44	56	30	73	7	21	37	94	19	...
	(B) ...	...	...	454	725	2	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,376	...	...	1,181	1,376	...	...
	(C) ...	...	9	328	...	...	337	337	...	...	...	...	337	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	9	819	731	3	1,562	1,574	1,211	1,449	7	21	1,555	1,470	19	...
Larkana	(A) ...	4	...	12	2	4	18	22	15	40	6	10	21	50	1	...
	(B) ...	...	...	68	219	12	299	299	299	307	...	...	299	307	...	...
	(C) ...	...	13	12	...	2	27	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	13	92	221	18	344	348	314	347	6	10	347	357	1	...
Hyderabad	(A) ...	2	...	15	1	16	32	34	26	59	1	2	27	61	7	...
	(B) ...	...	...	221	747	13	981	981	981	988	...	...	981	988	...	...
	(C) ...	...	1	8	...	5	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	1	244	748	34	1,027	1,029	1,007	1,047	1	2	1,022	1,049	7	...
Jerruck	(A) ...	9	...	4	5	2	11	20	16	41	1	1	17	42	3	...
	(B) ...	2	...	95	160	...	255	257	256	274	...	...	256	274	1	...
	(C) ...	...	23	15	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	23	114	165	2	304	315	272	315	1	1	311	316	4	...
Total	(A) ...	27	...	68	14	23	105	132	87	213	15	34	102	247	30	...
	(B) ...	2	...	833	1,851	27	2,716	2,718	2,717	2,945	...	...	2,717	2,945	1	...
	(C) ...	...	46	363	...	7	416	416	...	...	...	416	...	...	...	...
Total, Sind Circle	29	46	1,269	1,865	57	3,237	3,266	2,804	3,158	15	34	3,235	3,192	31	...	
GRAND TOTAL	(A) ...	313	176	489	241	98	1,004	1,317	927	2,230	140	381	1,067	2,611	246	...
	(B) ...	1,004	193	8,026	7,496	1,000	16,715	17,719	16,730	34,759	...	...	16,780	34,759	935	...
	(C) ...	32	1,824	2,689	38	52	4,103	4,135	...	...	...	...	4,068	...	66	...
	Total	1,349	1,693	11,204	7,775	1,150	21,822	23,171	17,707	36,989	140	381	21,915	37,370	1,247	...

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1914-1915.

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.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Panch Mahals	Godhra	...	87,603	89,256	1,214	88,042	4,484 0 0	
	Kalol	...	19,321	21,633	1,470	20,063		
	Halol	...	24,485	28,306	2,501	25,805		
	Dohad	...	42,522	46,242	4,030	41,812		
	Jhalod	...	25,008	26,862	918	25,049		
	Total	...	198,939	212,100	10,728	201,471			4,484 0 0
Surat	Dangs Ranges	...	418,151	419,808	11,833	407,975	6,232 0 0	
	Mandvi	...	40,814	40,887	...	40,887		
	Bulsar-Chikhli	...	2,812	2,812	2	2,810		
	Total	...	461,777	463,507	11,835	451,672			6,232 0 0
North Thana	Mahim	...	74,734	76,440	4,579	71,861	2,596 0 0	
	Dahanu	...	78,778	79,484	642	78,842		
	Umbargaon	...	57,724	58,225	1,869	56,356		
	Total	...	211,236	214,149	7,090	207,059			2,596 0 0
Central Thana	Bassein	...	54,077	54,356	894	53,462	4,035 0 0	
	Wada	...	76,238	79,723	2,509	77,219		
	Khardi	...	67,051	68,745	2,378	66,367		
	Mokhada	...	85,404	86,038	465	85,573		
	Total	...	232,765	238,867	6,246	232,621			4,035 0 0
South Thana	Salsette	...	14,669	14,733	469	14,264	3,794 0 0	
	Kalyan	...	33,216	31,691	552	31,139		
	Bhiwadi	...	43,345	40,151	1,225	38,926		
	Shahapur	...	66,664	70,250	8,707	61,543		
	Murbad	...	54,596	55,884	395	55,489		
	Total	...	212,790	212,689	11,348	201,341			3,794 0 0
North Nasik	Malegaon	...	109,565	109,581	110	109,471	738 0 0	
	Nandgaon	...	65,459	65,474	1,047	64,427		
	Baglan	...	119,853	120,401	897	120,004		
	Kalwan	...	107,174	107,049	330	106,719		
	Chandwad	...	21,772	21,805	5	21,800		
	Yeola	...	25,829	25,833	105	25,728		
	Total	...	449,652	450,143	1,994	448,149			738 0 0
South Nasik	Nasik	...	40,943	41,567	845	40,722	1,444 0 0	
	Igatpuri	...	53,430	53,629	576	53,053		
	Sinnar	...	31,508	31,625	103	31,522		
	Dindori	...	51,308	53,734	1,896	51,838		
	North Peint	...	106,834	107,267	109	107,158		
	South Peint	...						
	Total	...	284,073	287,822	3,529	284,293			1,444 0 0
Total, Northern Circle.			2,051,232	2,079,376	52,770	2,026,606	23,923 0 0	

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1914-1915—continued.

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
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khândesh	Châlisgaon	...	37,677	38,250	1,110	37,140	375 0 0	
	Chopda	...	87,450	107,700	8,040	99,660	1,168 0 0	
	Edalabad	...	39,439	41,346	1,659	39,687	220 0 0	
	Erandol	...	29,246	38,799	2,755	36,044	.....
	Jalgaon	...	13,249					
	Bhusâwal	...	22,169	64,409	847	63,562	62 0 0	
	Jânnar	...	40,582					
	Parola	...	37,405	43,920	511	43,409	.....
	Râver	...	68,565	76,210	16,928	59,282	620 0 0	
Yâwal	...	57,490	78,000	12,250	65,750	877 0 0		
	Total	...	433,272	488,634	44,100	444,534	3,334 0 0	
West Khândesh	Dhulia	...	75,766	75,818	484	75,334	4,502 0 0	
	Sindkheda	...						
	Sâkri	...	135,009	145,901	24,521	121,380		
	Pimpalner	...						
	Nandurbâr	...	59,711	63,558	3,017	60,541		
Navâpur	...	49,298	61,378	3,550	57,828			
	Total	...	319,784	346,655	31,572	315,083	4,502 0 0	
North Khândesh	Akrâni	...	184,408	194,684	65,280	129,404	2,207 0 0	
	Taloda	...	71,014	71,690	14,816	56,864	1,543 0 0	
	Shâhâda	...	82,286	83,061	10,046	73,015	1,646 0 0	
	Shirpur, East	...	167,435	206,341	3,953	192,582	1,192 0 0	
	Do. West	...			9,806		2,053 0 0	
	Total	...	505,143	555,766	103,901	451,865	8,641 0 0	
Poona	Ambegaon	...	38,769	38,853	149	38,704	.....
	Dhond	...	7,362	7,297	2	7,295	.....
	Indapur	...	1,957	1,957	...	1,957	.....
	Sirur	...	3,293	3,293	...	3,293	.....
	Shrigonda	...	290	290	...	290	.....
	Haveli	...	25,507	26,480	610	25,870	125 0 0	
	Junnar	...	40,204	39,051	232	38,819	12 0 0	
	Khed	...	34,983	35,493	1,204	34,289	.....
	Lonâvâ	...	46,211	47,148	236	46,884	9 0 0	
	Mâval	...			23			
	Mulshi	...	26,114	26,116	23	26,093	.....
	Purandhar	...	7,787	8,100	89	8,011	.....
	Bhimthadi	...	2,565	2,565		2,565	.....
	Akola	...	66,719	66,891	69	66,822	.....
Sangamner	...							
Râjur	...	64,509	65,108	49	65,059	.....	
	Total	...	366,270	368,642	2,691	365,951	146 0 0	
Sâtâra	Jâvli	...	58,328	58,334	134	58,320	.....
	Karâd	...	28,936	28,960	...	28,960	.....
	Khatâv	...	5,381	5,381	...	5,381	.....
	Mahâbleshwar	...	42,983	43,202	81	43,121	153 0 0	
	Pâtan	...	74,391	75,113	396	74,717	4 0 0	
	Sâtâra	...	45,184	45,300	223	45,077	.....
	Shirâla	...	36,209	36,211	20	36,191	.....
	Tâsgaon	...	4,581	4,581	...	4,581	.....
Wâi	...	32,917	33,264	30	33,234	16 0 0		
	Total	...	328,910	330,346	764	329,582	173 0 0	

* Charges for printing fire notices.

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1914-1915—continued.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1913-1914.	Area attempted to be protected.	Fallures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE <i>—concluded.</i>								
Kolába	Alibág	...	27,386	27,489	82	27,407	188 0 0	
	Pen	...	30,598	29,964	152	29,812	225 0 0	
	Panvel	...	27,978	27,572	400	27,172	163 0 0	
	Karjat	...	31,996	32,520	400	32,120	389 0 0	
	Khálápur	...	21,706	21,839	99	21,740	104 0 0	
	Nágotána	...	35,204	35,226	116	35,110	358 0 0	
	Roha	...	39,040	39,281	130	39,151	424 0 0	
	Mángaon	...	26,031	26,290	19	26,271	331 0 0	
	Mahád	...	25,750	25,877	146	25,731	90 0 0	
	Dápoli	...	2,122	2,122	1	2,121	.....
Mátherán	...	1,106	1,108	20	1,088	46 0 0		
	Total	...	268,917	269,288	1,565	267,723	2,318 0 0	
	Total, Central Circle...	...	2,222,296	2,359,331	184,593	2,174,738	19,114 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Kánara, Northern	Haliyál	1887-88	42,169	42,576	911	41,665	1,614 0 0	Rs. 28 spent on account of printing fire patrol books has been excluded.
	Supa	1888-89	2,839	122,569	4,163	118,406	522 0 0	
	Sambrani	1887-88	37,131	47,321	675	46,646	1,084 0 0	
	Kulgi	"	42,908	29,518	1,105	28,413	211 0 0	
	Dandeli	"	50,406	51,745	5,135	46,610	864 0 0	
	Gund	1888-89	45,825	22,325	...	22,325	275 0 0	
	Virnoli	1887-88	...	40,479	9	40,470	280 0 0	
	Total	...	221,278	356,533	11,998	344,535	4,850 0 0	
Kánara, Eastern	Yellápur Block	13. 1888-89	28,293	138,440	2,451	135,989	493 0 0	
	Do.	17. 1897-98						
	Do.	12. 1902-03						
	Unorganized forests	1914-15	65,474	72,327	1,414	70,313	1,274 0 0	
	Kirwatti Block	13. 1888-89						
	Do.	14. "						
	Do.	15. 1894-95	35,055	91,972	315	91,657	580 0 0	
	Do.	16. 1902-03						
	Do.	21. "						
	Unorganized forests	1914-15	86,750	115,049	1,821	113,228	3,104 0 0	
Bharnalli Block	18. 1894-95							
Do.	16. 1902-03							
Do.	21. "	1909-10	1914-15	...	...	...
Unorganized forests	1914-15							
Mundgod and Katur Block	22. 1888-89							
Do.	23. 1902-03	14,126	14,517	58	14,459	473 0 0		
Do.	24. "							
Teak pole area	1909-10							
Unorganized forests	1914-15	198,756	199,815	618	199,197	2,027 0 0		
Total	...							
Sirsi	1906-07						3,586	3,666	23	3,643	115 0 0
Siddápur	1910-11							
Honávar	1900-01							
Bhatkal	1899-00							
Total	...	7,160	7,644	...	7,644	554 0 0		
Kárwár	1887-88							
Kadra	1887-88							
Ankola	1888-89							
Kumta	1899-00	156,436	156,870	427	156,443	547 0 0		
Total	...							
Total	...							
Total	...							
Belgaum	Belgaum	1888-89	83,246	84,371	243	84,128	1,083 0 0	Rs. 751 spent on fire flags, tin plates, fire drums, printing notices and rewards to helpers in fire protection have been excluded.
	Khánápur, Eastern	1886-87	44,310	47,216	1,681	45,535	1,370 0 0	
	Khánápur, Central	1910-11	75,927	77,497	1,755	75,742	1,664 0 0	
	Khánápur, Western	1889-90	84,232	97,023	241	96,782	670 0 0	
	Gokák	1894-95	94,191	94,290	41	94,249	890 0 0	
Total	...	381,906	400,397	3,961	396,436	5,677 0 0		
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	1888-89	29,096	94,692	1,167	33,325	862 0 0	Rs. 131 spent on fire drums and flags have been excluded.
	Kalghatgi	"	37,688	46,800	3,086	43,714	681 0 0	
	Bankápur	"	17,183	20,133	389	19,744	257 0 0	
	Hangal	"	11,675	13,453	542	12,911	251 0 0	
	Kod	1907-08	16,176	18,012	3,376	14,636	65 0 0	
	Gadag	1913-14	9,430	10,305	1,600	8,705	1 0 0	
Total	...	121,248	143,395	10,160	133,235	2,117 0 0		

FORM No. 14.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1914-1915—concluded.

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
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.								
Bijapur ...	Bágalkot ...	1889-90 ...	1,985	2,720	85	2,635	111 0 0	
	Bádámi ...	" ...	6,240	11,312	347	10,965	96 0 0	
	Total ...	" ...	8,225	14,032	432	13,600	207 0 0	
Ratnágiri ...	Dápoli ...	1889-90 ...	473	474	...	474	10 0 0	
	Khed ...	1892-93 ...	6,435	6,435	...	6,435		
	Chiplún ...	" ...	798	798	10	788	10 0 0	
	Sangameshvar ...	" ...	3,101	3,101	...	3,101		
	Ratnágiri ...	" ...	277	277	...	277		
	Rájápur ...	" ...	322	322	...	322		
	Devgad ...	" ...	11	11	...	11	10 0 0	
	Málvan ...	" ...	625	625	...	625		
Vengurla ...	" ...	9	9	...	9			
Total ...	" ...	" ...	12,051	12,052	10	12,042	80 0 0	
Total, Southern Circle.			1,173,162	1,558,529	33,238	1,525,291	20,832 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur ...	Mirpur ...	Not known	41,350	44,395	18	44,377	Jammur Forest transferred from Ghotki to Mirpur Range and Sundrani Forest transferred from Kashmir to Ghotki Range.
	Ghotki ...		30,768	31,107	13	31,094	.....
	Sadhuja ...		59,987	58,238	...	58,288	.....
	Rohri ...		30,535	30,540	...	30,540	.....
	Abad ...		40,730	40,022	2	40,020	.....
	Sakkur ...		27,779	27,787	52	27,735	.....
	Kot Sultan ...		1885-86 & 1887-88.	23,254	23,255	1	23,254	
	Kashmore ...	1895-96 ...	31,383	28,762	2	28,760	.....
Total ...	" ...	285,781	284,156	88	284,068	.....	
Lárkána ...	Garhi Yásin ...	Not known	32,424	32,426	...	32,426	
	Lárkána ...		27,971	25,401	268	25,133	.....
	Radhan ...		20,992	22,615	2	22,613	.....
	Sehwán ...		21,417	22,933	50	22,883	.....
	Kandiáro ...		42,392	42,800	40	42,760	.....
Total ...	" ...	145,196	146,175	360	145,815	.....	
Hyderabad ...	Sakrand ...	Not known	47,997	50,442	...	50,442	
	Háls ...		44,837	50,964	29	50,935	.....
	Miáni ...		25,878	26,166	...	26,166	.....
	Hyderabad ...		2,223	2,223	...	2,223	.....
	Unerpur ...		27,653	29,236	...	29,236	.....
Total ...	" ...	148,588	159,031	29	159,002	.....	
Jerruck ...	Tatta ...	Not known	50,102	35,840	61	35,779	301 2 0	
	Shábandar ...		25,066	20,341	292	20,049	171 4 8	
	Mulchand ...		48,252	48,126	216	47,910	1,145 2 8	
	Katiar ...		21,297	43,191	...	43,191	.....
Total ...	" ...	139,717	147,498	569	146,929	1,617 8 11		
Total, Sind Circle			719,282	736,860	1,046	735,814	1,617 8 11	
GRAND TOTAL			6,165,972	6,784,096	271,647	6,462,449	65,486 8 11	

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, outters, etc.		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire-balloons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Panch Maháls ...	10	305	8	862	10	1,772	27	2,557	8	307	...	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
North Thána ...	1	21	6	126	...	...	8	343	8	19	...	...
Central do. ...	24	572	6	399	2	11	...	...	2	22	...	...
South do. ...	5	150	17	1,449	2	167	8	584	2	107	...	...
North Násik ...	3	340	...	...	...	...	3	112	...	...	...	...
South Násik ...	...	...	16	382	...	...	9	741	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	1,588	53	3,218	14	1,880	57	4,339	15	455	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khandeah ...	13	16,826	2	12,325	17	2,508	12	2,172	...	...	...	...
West do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	484	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	...	218	1	35,781	31	31,867	21	15,025	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	1	1	21	336	2	28	33	1,104	1	80	...	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	160	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	877	4	90	...	...
Total ...	14	17,045	34	48,442	50	34,403	145	19,826	5	170	...	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, Northern ...	3	37	6	240	1	75	57	4,978	...	...	...	...
Do. Eastern ...	3	93	...	...	...	...	20	304	...	...	10	139
Do. Southern ...	1	6	2	22	1	3	73	1,478	...	...	6	153
Do. Western ...	6	127	...	...	4	17	2	1	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	5	103	...	...	...	...	12	205	7	24	...	...
Dhárwár ...	5	126	6	382	3	13	9	1,650	1	16	...	...
Bijápur ...	1	80	1	12	...	...	5	173	5	457	1	1
Ratuágiri ...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	572	16	616	9	108	178	8,789	13	496	17	293
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lárkána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerruck ...	3	100	...	...	1	30	4	13	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	100	1	1	2	31	4	13	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	84	19,105	104	52,277	75	36,422	384	32,967	33	1,121	17	293

Forest Fires during 1914-15.

RESERVE OR FIRE-TRACED AREA.												Remarks.
By Intentional Firing.								Causes Unknown.		Total (A), (B) and (C).		
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 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.	No. of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
...	...	4	371	9	568	58	5,505	33	4,056	109*	10,728	* Plus 9 on account of breaches of Rules in which no area is burnt. † Plus 3 on account of breaches of Rules in which no area is burnt.
...	...	...	...	34	11,833	36	11,835	...	...	36†	11,835
10	791	...	...	...	...	21	1,153	36	5,790	64	7,090
...	...	1	2	...	...	5	35	75	5,240	110	6,246
...	...	4	1,597	...	...	16	2,455	47	7,294	85	11,348
...	...	3	272	...	...	6	384	13	1,270	22	1,994
...	...	9	42	1	25	19	508	49	2,339	84	3,529	
10	791	21	2,284	44	12,426	161	22,175	253	25,989	510	52,770	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4,680	23	10,269	72	44,100
...	...	...	...	22	6,844	29	7,328	49	24,244	78	31,572
...	...	4	1,125	2	135	58	48,152	2	19,750	71	103,901	
...	...	1	1	10	535	47	1,752	19	602	83	2,691	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	160	21	604	44	764
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	967	59	598	112	1,565
...	...	5	1,126	34	7,514	239	63,039	178	56,067	465 -36 429	184,593	In East Khândesh for the contractors.
5	3,448	63	8,501	46	3,220	118	11,998	§ This is the total forest area burnt in the Southern Circle while the area shown in Form No. 14, namely 33,238 acres, * represent the area burnt out of the area specially projected.
2	70	15	1,644	10	2,335	57	4,492	30	1,416	90	6,001	
1	...	...	...	4	177	85	1,811	100	3,257	188	5,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	59	1,419	71	1,564
2	60	...	2,760	2	126	23	415	101	3,443	129	3,961	
...	...	2	50	...	...	15	4,438	41	5,264	67	10,160
...	...	1	...	1	125	13	506	17	1,071	32	1,969	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
10	3,578	18	4,454	17	2,763	262	20,481	394	19,090	696	40,759§	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	86	9	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	360	13	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	1	29
14	423	...	...	1	3	20	469	...	...	23	569
14	423	...	...	1	3	21	470	21	475	46	1,046
34	4,792	44	7,864	96	22,706	683	106,165	846	101,621	1,717† -36 1,681	279,168	In East Khândesh for the contractors.

† Plus 12 on account of breaches of Rules in which no area was burnt.

FORM No. 16.—Area closed and open to Grazing during 1914-1915.

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
	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FOREST.							
Panch Mahals	87 0	13 0	232 0	.....	.....	332 0	
Surat	10 0	58 0	.....	331 0	13 0	412 0	
North Thána	82 0	3 0	250 0	.....	.....	335 0	
Central do.	93 0	.....	276 0	.....	.....	369 0	
South do.	98 0	.....	234 0	.....	.....	332 0	
North Násik	296 0	.....	418 0	.....	47 0	761 0	
South do.	99 0	13 0	330 0	.....	20* 0	462 0	
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 0	19 0	
Total, Reserved Forest ...	765 0	87 0	1,740 0	331 0	99 0	3,022 0	
PROTECTED FOREST.							
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 0	325 0	
North Thána ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 0	146 0	
Central do. ... ..	.....	.....	4 0	.....	97 0	101 0	
South do. ... ..	.....	.....	9 0	.....	144 0	153 0	
South Násik ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 0	87 0	
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Protected Forest ...	.....	.....	13 0	.....	799 0	812 0	
Total, Northern Circle ...	765 0	87 0	1,753 0	331 0	898 0	3,834 0	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FOREST.							
East Khándesh	228 0	72 0	464 0	.....	36 0	800 0	
West do.	93 0	.....	449 0	.....	231 0	773 0	
North do.	142 0	.....	726 0	.....	.....	868 0	
Poona	37 0	45 0	483 0	.....	444 0	1,009 0	
Sátára	106 0	.....	410 0	.....	195 0	711 0	
Koláta	53 0	1 0	367 0	.....	29 0	450 0	
Ahmednagar-Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	778 0	778 0	
Total, Reserved Forest ...	659 0	118 0	2,899 0	.....	898 0	3,834 0	
PROTECTED FOREST.							
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	.....	11 0	
Sátára ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	1 0	
Koláta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 0	74 0	
Total, Protected Forest ...	.....	.....	11 0	.....	75 0	86 0	
Total, Central Circle ...	659 0	118 0	2,910 0	.....	1,788 0	5,475 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, Northern... ..	283 0	.....	465 0	.....	.....	748 0	
Do. Eastern	273 0	.....	379 0	.....	.....	652 0	
Do. Southern	16 0	.....	960 0	.....	.....	976 0	
Do. Western	43 0	.....	830 0	.....	.....	873 0	
Belgaum	109 0	.....	517 0	.....	53 0	679 0	
Dhárwár	30 0	32 0	163 0	.....	151 0	378 0	
Bijápur	9 0	8 0	206 0	.....	59 0	277 0	
Ratnágiri	9 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0	19 0	
Total, Southern Circle ...	772 0	35 0	3,520 0	.....	278 0	4,600 0	
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sukkur	53 71	.....	208 275	.....	182 290	443 686	
Larkana	12 563	.....	70 9	.....	145 823	228 255	
Hyderabad... ..	8 477	.....	54 10	.....	185 464	248 311	
Jerruck ... ..	.....	.....	128 567	.....	101 371	230 298	
Total, Sind Circle ...	74 471	.....	461 221	.....	615 168	1,151 220	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,270 471	240 0	8,644 221	331 0	8,574 168	15,060 220	

* An area of 8 sq. miles and 123 acres has been specially kept open to sheep grazing under Government Resolution No. 8909, dated 12th September 1906.

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.	
Panch Mahals ...	1,338	2,733	...	...	...	2,663 0 0	1,089	3,666	...	...	...	654 0 0	2,922 0 0
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	178	4,218	...	...	...	1,654 0 0	4,696 0 0
North Thana ...	...	92	...	...	...	57 0 0	116	667	...	...	...	238 0 0	562 0 0
Central do. ...	126	3,962	...	...	...	2,622 0 0	614	2,621	...	...	...	632 0 0	2,317 0 0
South do. ...	102	1,462	...	...	...	1,041 0 0	1,404	4,216	...	...	...	1,698 0 0	4,390 0 0
North Nasik ...	209	404	...	...	421	1,034 0 0	17,165	137,031	127,564	...	3,049	36,216 0 0	1,89,136 0 0
South do. ...	...	98	...	...	...	98 0 0	9,069	73,211	5,270	...	191	12,918 0 0	83,791 0 0
Total, Northern Circle ...	1,775	8,751	...	...	421	7,515 0 0	29,935	225,630	132,834	...	3,240	54,010 0 0	2,87,814 0 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.														
East Khandesh ...	1,459	11,793	...	...	103	13,355 0 0	31,300	180,611	..	...	286	27,851 0 0	2,12,197 0 0
West do. ...	81	1,358	...	...	378	1,817 0 0	10,157	74,312	5	...	921	11,641 0 0	85,395 0 0
North do. ...	9,819	59,866	...	7	2,122	29,695 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Poona ...	49	132	...	...	...	181 0 0	19,104	139,637	43,400	...	619	24,720 0 0	1,62,072 0 0
Satara ...	...	5	...	...	...	5 0 0	25,639	97,718	...	...	198	15,920 0 0	1,23,555 0 0
Kolaba ...	...	124	...	...	...	124 0 0	19,093	70,433	110	...	...	12,034 0 0	89,554 0 0
Total, Central Circle ...	11,408	73,278	...	7	2,603	45,177 0 0	105,293	562,711	43,515	...	2,024	92,166 0 0	6,72,773 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.														
Kanara, Northern Division.	296	...	...	...	...	296 0 0	33,871	...	...	...	...	4,984 0 0	33,871 0 0
Do. Eastern do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	25,130	...	12	...	...	3,593 0 0	25,133 0 0
Do. Southern do. ...	90	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	94,621	...	69	...	...	12,597 0 0	94,690 0 0
Do. Western do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	49,414	...	...	...	...	6,292 0 0	49,414 0 0
Belgaum ...	19,346	...	...	...	...	6,195 0 0	31,637	...	460	...	...	3,893 0 0	31,753 0 0
Dharwar ...	994	...	...	...	...	994 0 0	68,704	...	...	...	...	11,160 0 0	68,704 0 0
Bijapur ...	924	1,579	...	12	...	1,331 0 0	95,555	...	15	...	727	12,220 0 0	96,297 0 0	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	20	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	20 0 0
Total, Southern Circle ...	21,650	1,579	...	12	...	8,861 0 0	398,952	...	566	...	727	54,741 0 0	3,99,881 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.														
Sukkur ...	6,777	10,022	20,069	113	976	10,415 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Larkana ...	5,661	3,721	16,050	307	32	6,833 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	5,085	8,021	48,457	993	5	14,700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jerruck ...	5,271	4,946	11,090	872	44	9,194 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	22,794	26,710	95,666	2,285	1,057	41,142 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	166,366	97,245	2,292	4,093	1,02,695 0 0	1,02,695 0 0	1,322,521	176,905	...	5,991	2,00,917 0 0	13,60,468 0 0		

in the State Forests during 1914-1915.

GRAZING FREE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
By right under Settlement.						During pleasure of Government, or otherwise than under Settlement.						Total Value of Fees at full rates.	Grand Total of Value at full rates.
Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.			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.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	27,321	98,138	...	...	...	76,390 0 0	76,390 0 0	81,975 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,606	39,008	4,217	...	71	45,902 0 0	45,902 0 0	50,598 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	9,549	65,416	...	...	...	52,821 0 0	52,821 0 0	53,440 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	37,591	37,258	...	...	29	72,031 0 0	72,031 0 0	76,970 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	7,420	71,584	...	...	...	54,015 0 0	54,015 0 0	59,446 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,90,170 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,050	4,500	...	...	300	5,850 0 0	5,850 0 0	89,739 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	85,537	315,904	4,217	...	400	3,07,009 0 0	3,07,009 0 0	6,02,338 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,323	6,799	...	...	23	9,145 0 0	9,145 0 0	2,34,697 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	970	15,446	5	...	55	16,476 0 0	16,476 0 0	1,03,688 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,294	17,494	192	...	18	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	32,195 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	28	109	...	...	...	137 0 0	137 0 0	1,62,390 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,23,560 0 0
625	1,855	...	...	...	2,480 0 0	543	3,189	...	...	...	3,732 0 0	6,212 0 0	95,890 0 0
625	1,855	...	...	...	2,480 0 0	6,158	43,037	197	...	96	31,990 0 0	34,470 0 0	7,52,420 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	9,803	...	...	...	...	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	43,970 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	6,682	...	...	...	...	6,682 0 0	6,682 0 0	31,815 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	94,735 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	49,414 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	25,354	...	...	...	...	25,354 0 0	25,354 0 0	63,501 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	69,698 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	97,628 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	20 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	41,839	...	...	...	...	41,839 0 0	41,839 0 0	4,50,581 0 0
1,524	6,222	...	...	58	4,973 0 0	7	147	...	...	90	78 0 0	5,051 0 0	15,466 0 0
863	2,333	...	...	1	832 0 0	53	72	...	...	115	95 0 0	927 0 0	7,760 0 0
12	295	...	...	...	120 0 0	82	98	...	255	16	485 0 0	605 0 0	15,305 0 0
534	460	61	2	11	580 0 0	337	957	304	191	2,093	1,249 0 0	1,829 0 0	11,023 0 0
2,933	9,310	61	2	70	6,505 0 0	479	1,274	304	446	2,254	1,907 0 0	8,412 0 0	49,554 0 0
3,558	11,165	61	2	70	8,985 0 0	494,228	4,718	446	2,750	3,82,745 0 0	3,91,730 0 0	18,54,893 0 0	

FORM No. 18.—Statement showing Area of Plantations in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1914-1915.

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 1914.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1915.	Creation.	Upkeep.	Creation.	Upkeep.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Panch Mahals ...	Regular plantations ...	4,531	172	...	4,703	132	959 0 0	9,661	12,964	...	...
Surat ...	Do. ...	1,422	...	...	1,422	1,150	421 0 0	11,636	8,064	...	...
North Thána ...	Do. ...	11	11	...	22	232	497 0 0	848	497	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	9	...	...	9	...	279 0 0	1,294	6,878	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	90	...	...	90	...	140 0 0	1,955	9,496	...	...
South Násik ...	Do. ...	100	...	...	100	188	.....	127	119	...	...
	Total ...	6,163	183	...	6,346	1,702	2,296 0 0	24,921	38,018	..	...
Panch Mahals ...	Cultural operations ...	...	172	...	172	130	.....	130	...	...	...
North Thána ...	Do. ...	950	105	...	1,055	545	.....	1,791	...	...	...
Central do. ...	Do. ...	309	241	309	241	...	111 0 0	...	111	...	...
South do. ...	Do. ...	3,621	673	3,621	673	...	42 0 0	...	42	...	...
North Násik ...	Do. ...	57	180	80	157	265	.....	265	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,937	1,371	4,010	2,298	940	153 0 0	2,186	153	...	...
	Total, Northern Circle...	11,100	1,554	4,010	8,644	2,642	2,449 0 0	27,107	38,171	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
East Khándesh ...	Regular plantations ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
West do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Do. ...	229	10	...	239	338	.....	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Do. ...	85	6	...	91	264	276 0 0	1,805	1,384	613	961	
	Total ...	314	16	...	330	602	276 0 0	1,805	1,384	613	961	
East Khándesh ...	Cultural operations ...	62	49	62	49	92	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
West do. ...	Do. ...	...	623	...	623	355	.....	...	...	...	...
North do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	11	.....	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Do. ...	...	1,633	...	1,633	1,023	.....	...	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Do. ...	...	1,079	...	1,079	1,925	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	62	3,384	62	3,384	3,406	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total, Central Circle ...	376	3,400	62	3,714	4,008	286 0 0	1,805	1,384	613	961	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Kánara, Southern.	Regular plantations ...	594	9	...	603	10,269	.....	64,585	...	1,980	14,281	
Do. Western...	Do. ...	290	28	...	318	...	2,858 0 0	2,875	18,099	...	5	
Bijápur ...	Do. ...	10	...	...	10	...	.....	43	...	45	431	
Ratnágiri ...	Do. ...	147	3	...	150	143	285 0 0	3,637	3,074	54	6,440	
	Total ...	1,041	40	...	1,081	10,412	3,143 0 0	71,140	21,173	1,979	21,157	
Kánara, Eastern .	Cultural operations ...	...	7,028	...	7,028	2,078	.....	2,078	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Do. ...	...	6	...	6	...	.....	...	70	...	...
Bijápur ...	Do. ...	...	540	...	540	235	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	7,574	...	7,574	2,313	.....	2,078	70	...	...
	Total, Southern Circle ...	1,041	7,614	...	8,655	12,725	3,143 0 0	73,218	21,243	1,979	21,157	
SIND CIRCLE.												
Sukkur ...	Regular plantations ...	230	3	...	233	199	2,297 0 0	3,520	43,907	415	6,637	
Lárkána ...	Do. ...	13	1	1	13	3	312 0 0	5,518	2,006	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	34	1	5	30	26	1,259 0 0	945	9,117	453	3,377	
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	21	1	...	22	20	451 0 0	401	3,679	...	...
	Total ...	298	6	6	298	248	4,319 0 0	10,384	63,708	868	10,014	
Sukkur ...	Cultural operations ...	8,740	3,004	2,992	8,752	4	.....	1,203	39	...	...
Lárkána ...	Do. ...	3,210	1,740	2,487	2,463	207	189 0 0	638	2,778	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	4,346	2,574	1,515	5,405	825	1,581 0 0	2,323	9,196	...	...
Jerruck ...	Do. ...	12,654	1,099	418	13,335	609	.....	4,014	3,795	...	...
	Total ...	28,950	8,417	7,412	29,955	1,645	1,770 0 0	8,178	15,808	...	...
	Total, Sind Circle ...	29,248	8,423	7,418	30,253	1,893	6,089 0 0	18,562	79,516	868	10,014	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	41,765	20,991	11,490	51,266	21,268	11,967 0 0	1,20,892	1,40,314	3,460	82,132	

FORM No. 19.

APPENDICES,

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.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
<i>Reserved Forest.</i>															
Panch Mahals	606	22,664	...	...	23,270	28,974	116,413	234	...	145,621	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	2,103	2,142	...	...	4,245	...	40,134	1,021	...	41,155	...	...	...	...	...
North Thana ... ..	...	19,219	...	...	19,219	3,179	475,241	...	...	478,420	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thana	607	1,598	...	...	2,205	2,513	143,121	...	...	145,634	27	70,825	...	...	70,852
South Thana ... ..	...	29,911	...	...	29,911	124	146,983	...	...	147,107	...	48,338	...	...	49,338
North Nasik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	258	111,087	1,823	...	113,168	...	...	...	...	...
South Nasik ... ..	...	792,555	...	...	792,555	2,699	9,464	2,303	...	14,466	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Reserved Forest ...	3,316	868,089	...	...	871,405	37,747	1,042,443	5,381	...	1,085,571	27	120,163	...	...	120,190
<i>Protected Forest.</i>															
North Thana ... ..	...	4,428	...	...	4,428	316	54,820	1,033	...	56,169	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thana ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,447	13	...	16,460	...	8,020	35	...	8,955
South Thana ... ..	...	78,860	...	...	78,860	1,476	97,255	36,688	...	135,419	...	72,985	...	...	72,995
Total, Protected Forest ...	...	83,288	...	...	83,288	1,792	168,522	37,734	...	208,048	...	81,905	35	...	81,940
<i>Unclassed Forest.</i>															
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,797	...	5,797	...	...	...	...	...
North Thana ... ..	...	1,417	...	...	1,417	...	37,155	...	...	37,155	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thana ... ..	...	41	...	...	41	...	15,416	3,451	...	18,867	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Unclassed Forest ...	...	1,458	...	...	1,458	...	52,571	9,248	...	61,819	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leased Forest.</i>															
Surat	71,424	46,165	...	70,220	193,809	...	...	...	...	...	27,076	...	...	...	27,076
Total, Northern Circle ...	74,740	999,000	...	70,220	1,149,960	39,539	1,263,536	52,363	...	1,355,438	27,076	202,068	35	...	229,806

during the year 1914-1915 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.	C. ft.
..	29,580	139,077	234	..	168,891	32,860	680,580	..	1,467,100	2,180,540	2,349,431
..	2,103	42,276	1,021	..	45,400	8,681	96,023	..	..	104,704	150,104
..	3,179	494,460	..	..	497,639	1,319	614,316	..	1,173,587	1,789,222	2,286,861
..	3,147	215,544	..	..	218,691	565	1,224,029	..	173,200	1,397,794	1,616,485
..	124	226,232	..	..	226,356	80	581,700	..	2,440,800	3,022,580	3,248,936
..	258	111,087	1,823	..	113,168	2,595	53,605	..	..	56,200	169,368
..	2,699	802,019	2,303	..	807,021	69,800	15,176	..	19,903	104,879	911,900
..	41,090	2,030,695	5,381	..	2,077,166	115,900	3,265,429	..	5,274,590	8,655,919	10,733,085
..	316	59,248	1,038	..	60,597	..	3,130	..	117,332	120,462	181,059
..	25,367	48	..	25,415	..	..	..	21,650	21,650	47,065
..	1,476	249,100	36,688	..	287,264	..	258,915	..	..	258,915	546,179
..	1,792	333,715	37,769	..	373,276	..	262,045	..	138,982	401,027	774,303
..	5,797	..	5,797	..	..	..	..	..	5,797
..	38,572	..	..	38,572	..	..	..	..	..	38,572
..	15,457	3,451	..	18,908	..	198,360	..	..	198,360	217,268
..	54,029	9,248	..	63,277	..	198,360	..	..	198,360	261,637
..	99,100	46,165	..	76,220	221,485	4,160	..	..	1,500,000	1,504,160	1,725,645
..	141,982	2,464,604	52,898	76,220	2,735,204	120,060	3,725,834	..	6,913,572	10,759,466	13,494,670

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,090	184,312	950	...	187,352	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	920	...	...	...	920	...	153,330	4,280	...	157,610	..	...	...	...	...
North Khándesh	81	5,977	267	11	6,336	45	82,311	958	110	83,454	...	41,149	568	3,800	45,517
Poona ... ..	...	6,423	...	...	6,423	24,919	240,090	828	...	265,837	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	27	171,577	4,047	...	175,651	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ... ..	...	27,319	...	...	27,319	603	137,367	1,409	...	139,379	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...	1,001	39,719	267	11	40,998	27,684	968,987	12,472	140	1,009,283	...	41,149	568	3,800	45,517

during the year 1914-1915 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.
...	983,740	...	...	983,740	2,090	184,312	950	...	187,352	160	546,657	860	...	547,677	735,029
100	325,000	1,000	...	326,100	920	153,330	4,280	...	158,530	880	555,460	...	10,000	566,340	724,870
...	84,245	600	4,050	88,895	126	129,437	1,793	3,951	135,307	40	344,239	...	186,168	480,447	615,754
...	2,332	...	...	2,332	24,919	246,513	828	...	272,260	164,342	768,790	...	...	933,132	1,205,392
...	20,250	...	...	20,250	27	171,577	4,047	...	175,651	75,797	11,234	...	100,000	187,031	362,682
...	...	...	...	...	603	164,686	1,409	...	166,698	33,515	360,166	...	358,215	1,251,896	1,418,594
100	1,415,567	1,600	4,050	1,421,317	28,685	1,049,855	13,307	3,951	1,095,798	274,734	3,086,546	860	604,383	3,9,66523	5,062,321

NOTE.—The figures in columns 22—26 and 32 are exclusive of the figures in columns 17—21.

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.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánara, Northern ...	395,027	99,071	385	...	494,483	4,724	72,566	3,822	...	81,112
Kánara, Eastern ...	148,960	23,053	...	...	172,013	8,512	74,459	1,835	...	84,806
Kánara, Southern ...	23,990	69,807	8,093	...	101,890	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara, Western ...	69,468	168,106	9,347	...	246,921	7,648	527	...	...	8,175
Belgaum ...	9,639	90,288	132	...	100,059	15,155	33,051	10,974	...	59,180
Dhárwár ...	7,186	36,316	...	...	43,502	4,937	79,596	550	...	85,083
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078	219	...	4,297
Ratnágiri ...	...	114	...	...	114	...	866	1,450	...	2,316
Total, Southern Circle ...	654,270	486,755	17,957	...	1,158,982	40,976	265,143	18,850	...	324,969

APPENDICES.

and 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.	
94,015	...	...	...	94,015	.....	.....	.....
98,855	...	...	...	98,855	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 15 11 13 Rejected billets No. 249 Chips stacks 4	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 33 17 23	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,945	.....
5,010	8,214	...	...	13,224	..... Sandalwood— Trees 182 Pieces and Butts 66.	.....	.....
...	7,623	148	...	7,771	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 82 0 27 Rejected pieces and Roots 2,567 Bachi Chips bags 83	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	Sandalwood— Trees 10	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	130	.....
197,880	15,837	148	...	213,865	..... Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood Trees 182 Pieces, roots, billets, &c. 2,882 Chips stacks 4 Chips bags 83	2,075 Sandalwood— Trees 10	.....

APPENDICES

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		TOTAL TIMBER.		
Right-holders	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.
20	21	22	23	24
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	.....	493,766	171,637	4,207
.....	.....	256,327	97,512	1,835
.....	Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs 15 11 13 Rejected billets No. 249 Chips stacks 4	Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 15 11 13 Rejected billets No. 249 Chips stacks 4		
.....	.....	23,990	69,807	8,093
.....	Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 33 17 23	Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 33 17 23		
.....	1,945	77,116	170,578	9,347
.....	.....	29,804	131,553	11,106
.....	Sandalwood— Trees 182 Pieces and Butts 66	Sandalwood— Trees 182 Pieces and Butts 66		
.....	.....	12,123	123,535	698
.....	Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 82 0 27 Rejected pieces and roots 2,567 Bachi Chips bags 83	Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 82 0 27 Rejected pieces and roots 2,567 Bachi Chips bags 83		
.....	.....	.....	4,078	219
.....	Sandalwood— Trees 10		Sandalwood— Trees 10	
.....	180	.....	1,110	1,450
.....	2,075 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood Trees 192 Pieces, roots, billets, &c. 2,882 Chips stacks 4 Chips bags 83	893,126 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood— Trees 182 Pieces, roots, billets, &c. 2,882 Chips stacks 4 Chips bags 83	769,810 Sandalwood— Trees 10	36,955

during the year 1913-1914 and Agency of Exploitation—continued:

TOTAL TIMBER—continued.		FUEL.					Total Outturn.
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.
.....	669,610	390,120	530,525	...	...	920,645	1,590,255
.....	355,674 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 15 11 13 Rejected billets No. 249 Chips stacks 4	...	188,957	17,625	...	206,582	562,256 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 15 11 13 Rejected billets No. 249 Chips stacks 4
.....	161,890 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 33 17 23	78,639	990,355	12,370	...	1,081,364	1,183,254 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 33 17 23
.....	257,041	16,240	1,949,603	3,179	...	1,969,022	2,226,063
.....	172,463 Sandalwood— Trees 182 Pieces and Butts 66	2,683,439	2,098,087	750	...	4,782,276	4,954,739 Sandalwood— Trees 182 Pieces and Butts 66
.....	136,356 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 82 0 27 Rejected pieces and roots 2,567 Bachi chips bags 83	...	344,889	1,125	...	346,014	482,370 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 82 0 27 Rejected pieces and roots 2,567 Bachi chips bags 83
.....	4,297 Sandalwood— Trees 10	43,672	80,047	...	...	123,719	128,016 Sandalwood— Trees 10
.....	2,560	...	9,594	...	...	9,594	12,154
.....	1,699,891 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood Trees 192 Pieces, roots billets, &c. 2,882 Chips stacks 4 Chips bags 83	3,212,110	6,192,057	35,049	...	9,439,216	11,139,107* Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood Trees 192 Pieces, roots billets, &c. 2,882 Chips stacks 4 Chips bags 83

* This is exclusive of 300,000 c. ft. of Timber and 3,041,686 c. ft. of Fuel shown under Privilege holders in the statement for the Southern Circle in Chapter II, Section S (c)—Outturn and sources of forest produce.

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 ...	990	119	20	...	1,129	3	...	492	...	495
	Estimate ...	101	11,057	...	...	11,158	681	26,484	903	...	28,068
	Total ...	1,091	11,176	20	...	12,287	684	26,484	1,395	...	28,563
Larkana	Actuals ...	26	...	140	...	166	404	...	822	...	1,226
	Estimate ...	...	10,325	...	...	10,325	...	38,221	2,390	...	40,611
	Total ...	26	10,325	140	...	10,491	404	38,221	3,212	...	41,897
Hyderabad	Actuals ...	151	140	71	...	362	...	...	...	...	...
	Estimate ...	28	2,300	...	...	2,328	...	40	275	...	315
	Total ...	179	2,440	71	...	2,690	...	40	275	...	315
Jerruck	Actuals ...	64	250	597	...	941	...	...	...	...	...
	Estimate ...	...	27,680	...	...	27,680	...	9,845	200	...	10,045
	Total ...	64	27,960	597	...	28,621	...	9,845	200	...	10,045
Total, Sind Circle	1,360	51,901	828	...	54,089	1,088	74,590	5,082	...	80,760	
GRAND TOTAL	731,371	1,577,375	19,052	76,231	2,404,029	109,287	2,572,258	88,767	140	2,770,450	

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.
...
...
...
53	...	...	...	53	...	...	8
...	2,890	...	...	2,890	...	...	...
53	2,890	...	...	2,943	...	...	8
...
...
...
...
...
...
53	2,890	...	...	2,943	...	...	8
225,636	261,944	751,800	3,800	492,131	100 Sandalwood— Kh. mds, lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood trees—182. Pieces, roots, billets, etc.— 2,882. Chips stacks—4. Chips bags—83.	1,417,642 Sandalwood trees—10.	1,608

APPENDICES.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		TOTAL TIMBER.		
Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.
20	21	22	23	24
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	.....	993	119	512
.....	.....	782	37,541	903
.....	.....	1,775	37,660	1,415
.....	8	483	.....	970
.....	.....	.....	51,436	2,390
.....	8	483	51,436	3,360
.....	.....	151	140	71
.....	.....	28	2,340	275
.....	.....	179	2,480	346
.....	.....	64	280	597
.....	.....	.....	37,525	200
.....	.....	64	37,805	797
.....	8	2,501	129,381	5,918
4,050.	1,423,400 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood trees—192. Pieces, roots, billets, etc.— 2,882. Chips stacks—4. Chips bags—83.	1,066,294 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood trees—182. Pieces, roots, billets, etc.— 2,882. Chips stacks—4. Chips bags—83.	4,413,650 Sandalwood— trees—10.	108,578

during the year 1914-1915 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.
.....	1,624	94,980	2,994,350	...	...	3,089,330	3,090,954
.....	39,226	3,963	1,152,105	...	...	1,156,068	1,195,294
.....	40,850	98,943	4,146,455	...	...	4,245,398	4,256,248
.....	1,453	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,453
.....	53,826	55,523	1,900,745	...	34,632	1,990,900	2,044,726
.....	55,279	55,523	1,900,745	...	34,632	1,990,900	2,046,179
.....	362	84,600	3,000	...	...	87,600	87,962
.....	2,643	1,195	1,118,161	...	...	1,119,356	1,121,999
.....	3,005	85,795	1,121,161	...	...	1,206,956	1,209,961
.....	941	52,400	2,494,400	...	...	2,546,800	2,547,741
.....	37,725	270	1,715,197	...	...	1,715,467	1,753,192
.....	38,666	52,670	4,209,597	...	...	4,262,267	4,300,933
.....	137,800	292,931	11,377,958	...	34,632	11,705,521	11,843,321
80,171	5,668,993 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood trees—192. Pieces, roots, billets, etc.— 2,882. Chips stacks—4. Chips bags—83.	3,899,835	24,382,395	35,909	7,552,587	35,870,726	41,539,419 Sandalwood— Kh. mds. lbs. 131 10 7 Sandalwood trees—192. Pieces, roots, billets, etc.— 8,282. Chips stacks—4. Chips bags—83.

Notes.—The figures in columns 22-26 and 32 of the Grand Total are exclusive of, the figures in columns 17-21 for the Central Circle.

FORM No. 20.—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during 1914-1915.

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. ....	...	1,202	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,202
Karvi	474	...	...	...	.....	.....	474
Grass and grazing	93,378	...	5	3,07,009	.....	.....	4,00,392
Bamboos	49	...	36,850	...	30	6,360	.....	.....	43,319
A'pta and Tembhorni leaves	11,123	...	...	...	.....	.....	11,123
Hirda nuts	2,379	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,379
Chilhari bark	262	...	...	...	.....	.....	262
Mhowra seed	21,623	...	631	...	...	...	.....	.....	22,254
Stones	875	...	16	...	.....	.....	891
Sali wood	80	...	...	...	.....	.....	80
Manganese	752	...	...	...	.....	.....	752
Kusari flowers	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	30
Wild plantain leaves	72	...	...	...	.....	.....	72
Miscellaneous	66	...	685	...	5	41,000	.....	.....	44,756
Rosha grass	500	...	...	...	.....	.....	500
Tarwad Bark	552	...	...	...	.....	.....	552
Babul Pods	237	...	...	...	.....	.....	237
Total, State Forests	21,738	...	1,50,112	...	56	3,57,369	.....	.....	5,29,275
<i>Leased Forests.</i>										
A'pta Tembhorni leaves	424	...	...	...	.....	.....	424
Mhowra seed	187	...	...	...	.....	.....	187
Mhowra flowers	313	...	...	...	.....	.....	313
Rosha oil	175	...	...	...	.....	.....	175
Miscellaneous	2,277	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,277
Total, Leased Forests	3,376	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,376
Total, Northern Circle	21,738	...	1,53,488	...	56	3,57,369	.....	.....	5,32,651
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
Hirda and Shikekai	7,874	...	...	...	.....	.....	7,874
Silk cotton	15	...	...	...	.....	.....	15
Mhowra seed	Lbs. 221,029	5,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lbs. 221,029	.....	5,251
Rosha grass	5,809	...	...	...	.....	.....	5,809
Leaves, pods, bark, etc.	26	...	7,611	...	3	1,383	.....	.....	9,023
Fruits	890	...	...	110	.....	.....	1,000
Earth, stone, murrum, etc.	1,416	...	284	43	.....	.....	1,743
Grass and grazing	24	...	2,57,861	...	3,732	22,335	.....	.....	2,83,952
Bamboos	7	...	13,042	...	18	17	.....	.....	13,084
Tahal	7	...	...	1,780	.....	.....	1,787
Miscellaneous	271	...	...	3,203	.....	.....	3,474
Total, Central Circle	Lbs. 221,029	5,308	...	2,94,796	...	4,037	28,871	.....	.....	3,33,012
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Bamboos	5,160,909	56,245	72,341	515	.....	52,33,250	.....	56,760
Grass and grazing	1,201	...	66,640	...	7,907	.....	.....	.....	75,748
Hirda, Shikekai, Cinnamon, Honey, Wax, Surgi, Nuxvomica, Ramfal and Rampatri.	14,852	...	...	.....	.....	.....	14,852
Quarrying fees	6,658	...	472	.....	.....	.....	7,130
Tapping fees	1,215	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,215
Leaves	731	...	4	.....	.....	.....	735
Skins	14	...	...	.....	.....	.....	14
Sali palm leaves and Shindeli leaves.	900	...	...	.....	.....	.....	900

FORM No. 20.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during 1914-1915—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>										
Baini trees	12	...	...	...	...	.....	12
Stakes	19	...	250	...	...	.....	269
Creepers	63	...	1	...	...	.....	64
Thorns	157	...	9	...	...	.....	166
Undi seeds	30	...	...	...	...	.....	30
Tumri leaves	1,617	...	...	...	...	.....	1,617
Tali palm trees	3,204	...	844	...	...	.....	4,048
Gum	980	...	...	...	...	.....	980
Hulgal seed	...	2,724	.....	982	...	...	...	...	.....	3,706
Bandurbi	644	...	...	...	...	.....	644
Silk cotton	946	178	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	178
Tarvad bark	8,874	...	...	...	...	.....	8,874
Bābul pods	560	...	...	...	...	.....	560
Bori fruits	15	...	...	...	...	.....	15
Manure	7	...	...	...	...	.....	7
Tali Chekke	4	...	...	...	...	.....	4
Wonte Shibs	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1
Soppu	38	...	...	...	...	.....	38
Waivdung	25	...	...	...	...	.....	25
Dagadful	31	...	...	...	...	.....	31
Karvi	22	...	...	...	...	.....	22
Prickly pear	7	...	...	...	...	.....	7
Broom grass	126	...	...	...	...	.....	126
Tamarind	6	...	...	...	...	.....	6
Muttal leaves	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1
Cane baskets	9	...	...	...	...	.....	9
Miscellaneous	87	...	36	...	...	.....	123
Total, Southern Circle	...	4,108	.....	1,64,776	...	10,038	...	...	.....	1,78,917
SIND CIRCLE.										
Vegetables, fruits and flowers.	...	215	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	215
Bābul seed	12	13	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	12	13
Rohuja garden contract.	Contract	200	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	200
Sur-reed	Contract.	1,650	...	...	...	...	.....	1,650
Lopping of Bohan Kandi branches.	228	16	...	...	...	...	228	16
Jow brushwood	64 loads.	4	492	31	15	1	...	...	507	36
Do.	34 cart loads.	15	7 cart loads.	1	...	...	36	16
Kanh	282	18	...	...	...	...	282	18
Dah grass	200 bundles.	12	...	...	...	...	200	12
Bābul pods	Contract.	560	...	...	...	Contract.	560	560
Grazing	10,415	...	78	...	4,973	.....	15,466
Total	...	432	.....	12,717	...	80	...	4,973	.....	18,202
Bābul pods	Contract.	1,167	...	...	...	...	.....	1,167
Kana Sur	Do.	728	...	...	...	...	.....	728
Kanh grass	Do.	14	...	...	...	...	.....	14
Bābul seed	102 mds.	102	...	...	...	102	.....	102
Ber fruit	Contract.	6	...	...	...	...	.....	6
Bābul and Kandi branches.	316	18	...	...	...	316	.....	18
Kanh grass	80 bundles.	39	1,300 bundles.	82	...	1,389	.....	121
Jow brushwood	400	25	...	...	...	400	.....	25
Paban	Contract.	32	...	...	...	...	.....	32
Grazing	6,833	...	95	...	832	.....	7,760
Manure	50 loads.	3	...	50 loads.	.....	3
Total	8,964	...	180	...	832	.....	9,976

FORM No. 20.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during 1914-1915—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
SIND CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>										
Hyderabad.	Babul seed ...	2 mds.	4	.....	.....	...	...	...	2 mds.	4
	Neni seed ...	5 seers.	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	5 seers.	2
	Fruit of Miani Bunga- low garden.	Contract.	12	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	12
	Fruit of Mango Garden.	Do.	227	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	227
	Mangoes ...	700	13	.....	.....	...	...	...	700	13
	Fruit, Kathri garden ...	Contract.	200	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	200
	Babul bark ...	470 Mauuds.	388	.....	.....	...	...	...	470 mds.	388
	Babul pods ...	...	...	Contract.	15,226	...	...	...	.....	15,226
	Kanh and Sur grass ...	...	...	Do.	1,177	...	...	...	.....	1,177
	Jow brushwood ...	...	...	125 bundles.	8	...	...	...	125 bundles.	8
	Lopping of kandi, babul, and Bohan branches.	...	...	3,902 Branches.	261	...	...	...	3,902	261
	Grazing ...	...	...	.....	14,700	...	485	...	120	15,305
	Total ...	...	846	.....	31,372	...	485	...	120	82,823
Jerruck.	Babul pods ...	...	...	Contract.	4,535	...	...	...	.....	4,535
	Sur and Kanh grass ...	...	...	Do.	105	4 carts.	4	...	.....	109
	Babul and kandi bran- ches.	...	...	.....	12	...	...	...	.....	12
	Paban and Bih ...	...	...	Contract.	5	...	...	...	.....	5
	Mango fruit ...	...	...	Do.	2	...	...	...	.....	2
	Lac ...	50 Sticks.	6	Do.	35	...	...	...	.....	41
Grazing ...	...	...	.....	9,194	...	1,249	...	580	11,023	
Total ...	...	6	.....	13,888	...	1,253	...	580	15,727	
Total, Sind Circle ...	...	1,234	.....	66,941	...	1,998	...	6,505	76,728	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	82,433	.....	6,80,001	...	16,129	...	3,92,745	11,21,308	

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 1914-1915—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>Sandalwood.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Kánara, Eastern Division ... Value.	...	3,254	3,254	3,254	...	Sukkur	1,880	1,775	3,655	3,479	176
Kánara, Southern Division	60	4,690	4,750	4,745	5	Nausáhro	82	483	515	465	50
Belgaum Division	132	2,227	2,359	2,309	50	Hyderabad	8	179	187	74	113
Dhárwár do. ... ..	...	18,655	18,655	18,655	...	Jerruck ... ..	...	64	64	64	...
Total ... Value.	192	28,826	29,018	28,963	55	Total ...	1,920	2,501	4,421	4,082	330
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
Belgaum - Division. Grass ... Value.	1,858	2,119	4,077	3,896	181	Sukkur	6,034	88,943	104,977	104,209	769
						Nausáhro	65,270	55,523	120,793	97,103	23,690
						Hyderabad	24,494	85,795	110,289	78,446	31,843
						Jerruck	37,775	52,670	90,445	89,482	963
						Total ...	139,573	292,931	426,504	360,239	57,265
<i>Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>					
Kánara, Northern Division ... Value.	65	...	65	65	...	Sukkur ... Value.	70	443	513	454	59
Kánara, Western Division ... ..	...	453	453	345	108	Nausáhro	6	1,200	1,206	1,238	88
Belgaum Division	14	163	177	142	35	Hyderabad	150	1,700	1,850	1,824	26
Bijápur do. ... ..	...	211	211	211	...	Jerruck	1	759	760	760	...
Total ...	79	827	906	763	143	Total ... Value.	227	4,192	4,419	4,276	143
Total, Southern Circle ...	C. ft. 1,480,779 + Rs. 2,229	C. ft. 4,105,238 + Rs. 31,772	C. ft. 5,598,015 + Rs. 34,001	C. ft. 4,445,550 + Rs. 33,622	C. ft. 1,150,663 + Rs. 879	Total, Sind Circle ...	C. ft. 135,493 + Rs. 227	C. ft. 295,432 + Rs. 4,192	C. ft. 430,925 + Rs. 4,419	C. ft. 373,321 + Rs. 4,276	C. ft. 57,004 + Rs. 143
						GRAND TOTAL ...	C. ft. 1,755,450 + Rs. 2,453	C. ft. 4,906,123 + Rs. 93,498	C. ft. 6,721,578 + Rs. 95,954	C. ft. 5,376,710 + Rs. 93,692	C. ft. 1,314,868 + Rs. 2,262

FORM No. 22.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1914-1915.

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.										
Timber	27,378	19,847	...	64,505	47,780	27,933	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 27,502.	
Fuel ... ..	...	54,680	5,096	...	31,342	2,925	...	2,171	
Minor Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	1,740	...
Total, Northern Circle	82,058	24,943	...	95,847	52,445	29,673	2,171		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
East Khândesh	1,305	1,399	363	363	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 1,127.	
North Khândesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	68	300	75	209	220	14	...	61		
Sâtâra ... ..	...	...	...	16	27	5	5	...
Kolâba ... ..	...	441	235	24	50	24	...	211	
Total, Timber ...	68	743	310	1,554	1,696	406	363	272		
<i>Firewood.</i>										
East Khândesh	4	80	12	12	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 1,127.	
Poona ... ..	...	20,331	3	...	10,948	674	671	...	
Sâtâra ... ..	...	21,270	1,196	...	26,273	1,580	384	...	
Kolâba ... ..	...	4,185	1,569	...	1,755	658	...	911	
Total, Firewood ...	...	45,786	2,768	4	39,056	2,924	1,067	911	
<i>Mhowra.</i>										
West Khândesh	Lbs. 82,108	2,000	...	Lbs. 75,337	3,000	1,000	...	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 1,127.	
North Khândesh ... ..	...	19,912	498	...	19,870	373	...	125	
Total, Mhowra ...	...	52,020	2,498	...	95,207	3,373	1,000	125	
<i>Seeds.</i>										
East Khândesh	K. m. lbs. 1 6 22	K. m. lbs. 4 9 19		Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 1,127.
West Khândesh	5 4 18	...	...	1 5 26	...	...	...	...
Poona	17 3 12	...	...	54 3 0	...	...	...	...
Sâtâra ... ..	...	...	...	1 17 4	...	...	...	...
Total, Seeds ...	23 14 24	...	...	61 9 21	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle	5,576	6,703	1,127	...		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Teak	67,898	310,783	4,35,759	91,602	395,262	6,22,535	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 2,19,891.	
Blackwood	2,306	42,272	50,321	3,439	65,078	77,480	...	...
Junglowood	3,243	94,011	75,337	5,410	133,230	1,06,586	...	...
Total, Timber ...	73,447	447,066	5,61,417	100,451	593,570	8,06,601	245,184	...		
Fuel ... ..	...	1,043,713	65,405	...	557,095	41,962	...	23,443	
Sandalwood Value.	...	...	192	...	...	55	...	137
Minor Forest Produce ... Value.	...	...	1,958	...	...	181	...	1,777
Confiscated Forest Produce ...	...	...	79	...	...	143	64	...
Total, Southern Circle ...	...	...	6,29,051	...	...	8,48,942	2,19,891	...

FORM No. 22.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôt for the year 1914-1915—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.									
<i>Timber.</i>									
Babul logs	5	44	11	13	134	33	...	...
Tali logs	1	15	10	8	8	6	...	...
Bahan logs	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kandi logs	4	6	2	43	50	13	...	...
Asri logs	2	4	1	1	3	1	...	...
Bahan rafters	945	472	90	...	...	...	...	...
Jow rafters	2,713	1,356	108	211	105	7	...	...
Bahan dasas	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bahan posts	12	12	12	15	15	4	...	...
Lye props	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kandi cart axles	2	1	1	9	9	3	...	...
Babul cart axles ... ..	...	...	...	15	15	4	...	...
Total Timber ...	3,697	1,920	239	318	339	71	...	168	Net difference against the year— Rs. 2,354.
<i>Firewood and Charcoal.</i>									
Loco-fuel ... ..	...	133,539	3,722	...	55,917	1,602	...	...
Firewood	5	34	1	200	1,348	19	...	...
Total, Fuel ...	5	133,573	3,723	200	57,265	1,621	...	2,102	
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>									
Babul, Kandi and other seeds ...	193	...	167	159	...	143	...	...
Babul bark	80	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	273	...	227	159	...	143	...	84	
Total, Sind Circle ...	...	...	4,189	...	...	1,885	...	2,354	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	668,759	...	...	909,925	250,691	4,625	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 2,46,106.

FORM No. 23.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1914-15.

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	394	85	...	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	266	2,75,310	282	2,95,116	19,806	...	
Tents and Rahutis	32	4,557	32	4,023	...	534	
Stores, Tools, Plant and office furniture ... ..	...	60,928	...	61,732	804	...	
Remington Typewriters	6	...	6	...	...	...
Empire Typewriters	4	800	4	800	...	...
Copying Machines	8	...	8	...	...	...
Cyclostyles	6	...	7	...	...	...
Carts	7	133	7	133	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	329	3,41,728	346	3,61,804	20,610	534	
Total, Northern Circle ...	333	3,42,037	350	3,62,198	20,695	534	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 20,161.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	109	1,46,467	146	1,70,152	23,685	...	
Tents	9	2,300	8	2,140	...	160	
Rahutis (Kabul Pal fan)	27	1,853	28	2,100	247	...	
Tools, Plant and office furniture ... ..	...	39,929	...	38,775	...	6,154	
Remington Typewriters	10*	...	8*	...	...	...	* Price not known.
Empire Typewriters ... ..	...	...	1*	...	...	...
Copying Machines	7*	...	5*	...	...	...
Cyclostyles	6*	...	4*	...	...	...
Boat with fittings ... ..	...	...	1	1,371	1,371	...	
Boom furniture ... ..	...	...	...	815	815	...	
Total, Central Circle ..	168	1,90,549	201	2,10,353	26,118	6,314	Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 19,804.

FORM No. 23.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1914-15—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	2	6,000	2	6,000	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 37,662.	
Buffaloes	35	1,996	52	2,690	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	37	7,996	54	8,690	694	...		
<i>Dead Stock.</i>								
Buildings	370	2,65,907	332	2,96,357	...	...
Tents	8	2,152	9	2,212	...	...
Rahutis	17	1,210	20	1,732	...	...
Tools, Plant and office furniture ...	...	87,141	...	91,860	...	...
Typewriters	7	...	7	...	...	...
Monorail materials ... ..	...	25,382	...	25,382	...	...
Duplicators	6	...	6	...	...	...
Carts	19	1,263	29	1,816	...	...
Guns	4	133	4	133	...	...
Bicycle ... ..	...	...	1	129	...	...
Iron Safes ... ..	...	...	4	535	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	431	3,83,188	462	4,20,156	36,968	...		
Total, Southern Circle ...	468	3,91,184	516	4,28,846	37,662	...		
SIND CIRCLE.								
<i>Live Stock.</i>								
Bullocks	12	276	12	274	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 4,095.	
Camels	40	1,428	36	1,390	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	52	1,704	48	1,664	...	40		
<i>Dead Stock.</i>								
Buildings	102	45,810	103	49,405	...	...
Tents	14	2,954	14	2,954	...	...
Stores, Mathematical	628	5,359	646	5,361	...	...
Tools, Plant and office furniture ...	2,471	13,373	2,699	13,344	...	...
Remington Typewriters	4	Not known.	5	Not known.	...	...
Empire Typewriters	2	Not known.	1	Not known.	...	...
Copying Machine	1	Not known.	1	Not known.	...	...
Miscellaneous	607	834	467	1,401	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	3,829	68,330	3,936	72,465	4,135	...		
Total, Sind Circle ...	3,881	70,034	3,984	74,129	4,135	40		
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,850	9,93,804	5,051	10,75,526	88,610	6,888	Net difference in favour of the year— Rs. 81,722.	

FORM No. 24.

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the

Budget Head.	Direction.	North Thána Division.	Central Thána Division.	South Thána Division.	Panch Mahāls Division.
	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	1,380 15 6	1,135 4 3	1,201 12 0	7,331 11 0
b. Firewood and charcoal...	152 9 0	5 12 0	.....
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce...	54 12 0	.....	.....
Total, I	1,380 15 6	1,342 9 3	1,207 8 0	7,831 11 0
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>					
a. Timber	5,71,337 8 9	2,42,978 4 11	1,03,498 5 9	91,823 2 4
b. Firewood and charcoal...	1,098 12 2	699 2 3	418 8 6	1,031 13 0
c. Bamboos	11,257 3 4	6,246 15 9	303 1 0	1,726 5 8
d. Grazing and fodder grass	10,348 7 0	3,451 2 0	2,864 13 0	6,330 14 0
e. Other minor produce	183 3 0	2,635 3 3	3,002 1 0	4,719 13 2
f. Other items
g. Commutation fees
Total, II	5,94,223 2 3	2,56,209 12 2	2,00,236 13 3	1,05,631 0 2
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce...</i>					
.....	2 4 0	3 12 9	0 12 0	8 5 0
Total, III	2 4 0	3 12 9	0 12 0	8 5 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	32 12 0	0 5 4	.....
Total, IV	32 12 0	0 5 4	.....
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>					
a. Fines and forfeitures	654 5 0	522 2 0	1,409 0 0	107 12 0
b. Refunds	438 8 5	196 9 9	155 10 0	20 1 3
c. Other sources ...	275 0 0	2,035 1 8	4,558 1 0	5,737 9 1	5,088 6 8
Total, V ...	275 0 0	3,125 15 1	5,276 13 3	7,301 3 1	5,214 3 11
Grand Total, Revenue.	275 0 0	5,93,732 4 10	2,62,865 11 5	3,08,536 9 8	1,18,185 4 1
EXPENDITURE.					
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>					
a. Timber	249 12 6	506 18 3	383 5 0	1,080 8 8
b. Firewood and charcoal...	0 4 0	8 0 0	.....	1 10 8
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce...	48 14 0	.....	.....
Total, A-I	250 0 6	563 11 3	383 5 0	1,082 3 4
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers ...</i>					
.....	6,358 4 1	4,797 13 0	5,300 4 7	3,510 14 3
Total, A-II	6,358 4 1	4,797 13 0	5,300 4 7	3,510 14 3
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce ...</i>					
.....	7 2 0	2 10 6	12 5 0	.....
Total, A-III	7 2 0	2 10 6	12 5 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

Budget Heads.	Direction.	North Thána Division.	Central Thána Division.	South Thána Division.	Panch Maháls Division.
	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 ...	.....	.....	.....	245 15 8	.....
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	245 15 8	.....
VI.—Live-Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—					
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 3 0
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	1,428 4 3	163 8 0	205 13 0	73 6 0	277 7 9
Total, A-VI ...	1428 4 3	163 8 0	205 13 0	73 6 0	639 10 9
VII.—Communications and Buildings—					
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	764 0 0	4,563 11 10	32 5 6	34 7 6
b. Buildings ...	.....	4,509 0 2	5,123 13 8	1,705 10 2	5,470 5 9
c. Other works ...	.....	.....	113 10 0	15 9 6	278 8 0
Total, A-VII ...	.....	5,273 0 2	9,800 3 6	1,753 9 2	5,793 5 3
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—					
a. Demarcation ...	.....	682 7 0	532 0 3	302 6 6	26 0 0
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	14 0 0	13 4 2	68 5 7
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working-plans ...	.....	680 0 6	403 13 5	655 15 6	52 1 6
e. Sowing and planting ...	93 4 10	1,274 4 9	389 14 8	182 0 6	1,220 11 9
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	2,596 4 6	4,634 10 4	3,793 14 6	4,483 11 4
g. Other works ...	.....	787 0 0	979 2 0	32 5 0	7 14 0
Total, A-VIII ...	93 4 10	6,000 0 9	6,953 1 8	4,978 14 2	5,678 12 2
IX.—Miscellaneous—					
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other charges ...	.....	1,116 9 6	1,273 3 7	953 8 0	1,346 11 6
Total, A-IX ...	.....	1,116 9 6	1,273 3 7	953 8 0	1,346 11 6
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	1,521 9 1	10,167 4 0	23,595 8 6	13,700 4 1	16,455 9 8
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.					
I.—Salaries—					
a. Conservators ...	17,098 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	.....	11,558 2 9	14,930 8 7	17,563 2 0	14,123 14 11
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	23,482 0 10	25,156 14 7	30,382 14 6	22,126 7 7
d. Office Establishments ...	7,530 10 2	6,057 9 11	6,731 8 2	5,005 6 0	6,081 6 1
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	504 8 4	710 2 3	978 10 1	354 5 4	8 15 10
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—					
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ...	25,133 6 2	41,807 15 9	47,797 4 5	64,234 11 10	42,940 12 5
II.—Travelling Allowances—					
a. Conservators ...	2,296 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	47 10 0	2,547 0 0	2,301 1 7	2,495 7 9	2,484 2 0
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	2,625 9 7	2,580 0 5	1,980 13 1	2,769 4 7
d. Office Establishments ...	1,017 15 4	826 3 11	834 8 2	709 6 9	638 1 4
e. Forest School (Dehradun) ...	.....	75 0 0	.....	200 4 9	.....
f. Plague allowance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
g. Grain Compensation ...	.....	1 1 0	0 4 3	.....	.....
Total, B-II ...	3,362 5 9	6,074 14 6	5,715 14 5	5,472 0 4	6,111 7 11
III.—Contingencies—					
a. Stationery ...	41 8 0	346 6 2	416 2 0	309 3 6	324 10 0
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	608 0 4	307 11 11	529 8 0	253 12 2	467 4 11
c. Rents, rates and taxes ...	1,297 8 6	449 11 10	320 0 0	267 10 0	62 8 0
d. Pay of Police Guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official postage ...	340 14 0	915 2 6	980 8 6	947 5 0	953 5 0
f. Sundries ...	425 7 10	796 0 11	574 10 7	328 9 11	622 15 3
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	2,771 6 8	2,845 1 4	2,820 13 1	2,186 8 7	2,430 11 3
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS ...	31,267 2 7	50,727 15 7	56,389 16 11	61,893 4 0	51,462 15 6
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	32,788 11 8	60,895 3 7	70,929 8 5	75,583 8 10	69,039 6 0

different Divisions for the Forest year 1914-1915—contd.

North Násik Division.	South Násik Division.	Surat Division.	Working Plans Division.	South Násik Famine Fodder Division.	Direction Famine Fodder Division.	Total for the Forest year 1914-1915.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	18,034 6 8	.....	.....	.....	18,280 6 4
.....	.....	18,034 6 8	.....	.....	.....	18,280 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
.....	.....	220 14 9	.....	.....	.....	542 1 9
18 0 0	212 9 6	1,256 15 11	53 9 0	.....	.....	3,668 3 5
18 0 0	212 9 6	1,477 14 8	53 9 0	.....	.....	4,470 5 2
.....	1,889 5 3	14,040 11 8	.....	.....	.....	21,322 9 9
784 7 0	324 13 0	8,460 14 8	.....	.....	.....	26,407 0 5
.....	.....	732 5 3	.....	.....	.....	1,140 0 9
784 7 0	2,213 2 3	23,242 15 7	.....	.....	.....	48,369 10 11
268 8 3	419 0 9	149 0 6	.....	.....	.....	2,378 0 3
.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	150 9 9
7 5 9	448 4 9	311 13 1	865 8 7	.....	.....	3,403 15 1
235 3 3	158 0 0	1,570 11 3	.....	.....	.....	5,194 3 0
728 8 0	1,343 11 9	6,232 6 3	.....	.....	.....	23,923 2 8
457 15 0	172 11 0	207 15 6	.....	.....	.....	2,639 14 6
1,730 8 3	2,671 12 3	3,507 14 7	865 8 7	.....	.....	37,679 13 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,693 0 4
1,334 12 6	1,802 12 6	875 1 9	-7 11 0	.....	.....	8,693 0 4
1,334 12 6	1,802 12 6	875 1 9	-7 11 0	.....	.....	8,693 0 4
12,793 11 4	22,026 13 4	1,09,482 15 3	911 5 7	69 7 0	.....	2,21,664 7 5
5,509 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,098 3 8
2,550 7 8	13,819 3 8	16,538 10 8	10,314 7 6	.....	.....	1,04,668 7 5
5,085 12 9	21,963 2 0	23,023 4 3	640 7 9	.....	.....	1,08,474 11 2
.....	6,166 15 8	6,609 8 8	1,395 5 10	.....	.....	52,243 14 3
10 9 11	1,344 1 10	5,577 1 4	151 10 4	.....	.....	9,670 1 3
.....
.....
.....
.....
31,205 3 8	43,207 7 2	51,108 8 11	12,731 15 5	.....	.....	3,50,155 5 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,296 12 5
1,106 9 0	2,700 0 9	2,624 5 4	2,649 11 9	.....	.....	19,036 0 2
1,613 3 3	2,390 9 1	3,008 4 9	236 4 2	.....	.....	17,201 15 11
474 6 2	713 5 3	991 13 9	485 7 1	.....	.....	6,911 3 9
.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	521 4 9
.....	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 0 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 3
3,281 2 5	5,973 14 1	6,772 7 10	3,371 7 0	.....	.....	46,138 10 3
227 3 6	358 12 8	237 2 8	31 1 9	.....	.....	2,380 2 3
97 6 6	267 15 0	426 7 6	203 9 0	.....	.....	3,219 11
60 0 0	135 0 0	14 0 0	320 0 0	.....	.....	2,916 6 4
747 5 0	952 12 0	622 2 0	41 9 0	.....	.....	6,533 14 0
203 0 6	545 5 3	548 14 11	142 6 0	.....	.....	4,192 7 2
.....
1,339 15 6	2,357 12 11	1,848 11 1	741 8 9	.....	.....	19,343 9 1
35,829 5 7	51,489 2 2	59,727 11 10	16,844 15 2	.....	.....	4,15,536 9 1
48,503 0 11	73,465 15 6	1,09,210 11 1	17,766 4 9	69 7 0	.....	6,37,301 0 6

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the

Budget Head.	Direction.	North Khandesh Division.	West Khandesh Division.	East Khandesh Division.	Kolaba Division.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
REVENUE.					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>					
a. Timber	11 1 0	46 4 0	3 12 0	474 0 6
b. Firewood and charcoal	2 0 0	43 12 0	0 12 0	5,655 10 0
c. Bamboos	7 4 2	.....	.....
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce	1,800 2 6	3,300 14 0	.....	24 6 0
Total, I	1,873 3 6	3,488 2 2	4 8 0	6,154 0 6
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>					
a. Timber	30,945 15 9	1,23,126 13 6	9,394 2 6	1,16,490 7 0
b. Firewood and charcoal	5,554 15 3	14,468 8 0	15,267 14 6	684 4 9
c. Bamboos	644 8 6	2,147 8 0	9,952 11 6	28 8 0
d. Grazing and fodder-grass	36,178 6 0	27,632 1 6	1,04,409 3 6	13,577 6 0
e. Other minor produce	4,876 5 0	3,374 11 0	1,668 14 0	2,029 11 3
f. Other items
g. Commutation fees
Total, II	78,204 2 6	1,70,749 10 0	1,40,690 14 0	1,32,810 5 0
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>					
Total, III	226 5 9	260 2 3	425 5 3	864 3 7
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>					
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	1,787 14 0	.....	1,000 0 9	.....
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	3 13 4
Total, IV	1,787 14 0	.....	1,000 0 9	3 13 4
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>					
a. Fines and forfeitures	602 12 0	1,078 8 0	1,365 0 0	1,079 3 0
b. Refunds	172 4 0	4 5 9	14 7 11	0 1 6	.....
c. Other sources	1,264 15 0	7,357 3 6	8,167 8 0	4,858 15 6	10,208 6 6
Total, V	1,437 3 0	7,964 5 3	9,260 7 11	6,224 0 10	11,287 9 6
Grand Total, Revenue	1,437 3 0	80,055 15 0	1,83,768 6 4	1,48,944 12 10	1,51,119 15 11
EXPENDITURE.					
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>					
a. Timber	209 13 0	28 13 0
b. Firewood and charcoal	2,577 9 4
c. Bamboos	6 6 0	6 0 2	.....	.....
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce	2,061 9 8	4,769 7 9	.....	.....
Total, A-I	2,067 15 8	4,795 7 11	209 13 0	2,808 6 4
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.</i>					
Total, A-II	5,577 14 1	2,688 10 4	2,300 0 9	3,137 6 3
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>					
Total, A-III	2 10 0	2 13 6
<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

different Divisions for the Forest year 1914-1915—contd.

Sátara Division.	Poona Division.	Working Plans, Central Circle, Division.	West Khandesh Famine Fodder Division.	Poona Famine Fodder Division.	Total for the Forest year 1914-15.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	2,405 13 3	.....	.....	.....	2,940 14 9
4,273 11 0	8,116 6 6	.....	.....	.....	18,092 3 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 4 2
.....	1 13 6	.....	16,030 4 0	10,946 10 5	32,254 2 5
4,273 11 0	10,524 1 3	.....	16,030 4 0	10,946 10 5	63,294 8 10
14,412 9 0	32,297 8 0	.....	.....	.....	3,25,070 7 9
257 6 6	30,662 7 5	.....	.....	.....	66,895 8 5
223 8 0	44 10 0	.....	.....	.....	13,041 6 0
24,210 12 3	51,852 11 3	.....	.....	.....	2,57,861 8 6
6,977 3 9	4,969 1 9	.....	.....	.....	23,893 14 9
.....
46,031 7 6	1,10,826 6 5	.....	.....	.....	6,88,362 13 5
101 14 0	493 4 9	.....	.....	.....	2,371 3 7
101 14 0	493 4 9	.....	.....	.....	2,371 3 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,387 14 9
.....	44 11 2	.....	.....	.....	49 8 6
.....	44 11 2	.....	.....	.....	3,436 7 3
21 4 0	553 8 0	.....	.....	.....	4,700 3 0
7 4 3	11 1 4	.....	4,021 10 0	.....	4,248 9 5
6,333 2 8	13,898 11 7	17 6 9	.....	.....	52,114 14 8
.....	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....
6,301 10 11	14,468 4 11	43 6 9	4,021 10 0	.....	61,063 11 1
56,818 11 5	1,45,351 12 6	43 6 9	20,051 14 0	10,946 10 5	8,06,528 12 2
.....
.....	67 8 0	.....	.....	.....	296 2 0
2,109 1 0	1,834 13 3	.....	.....	.....	6,521 7 7
.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	21 6 2
.....
.....	52 14 3	.....	12,850 0 0	14,350 8 6	34,104 8 2
3,100 1 0	1,964 3 6	.....	12,850 0 0	14,350 8 6	40,943 7 11
139 6 3	331 5 5	.....	.....	.....	13,714 11 1
139 6 3	331 5 5	.....	.....	.....	13,714 11 1
.....	7 5 6	.....	.....	.....	13 13 0
.....	7 5 6	.....	.....	.....	12 13 0
.....
.....
.....

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the

Budget Head.	Direction.	North Khandesh Division.	West Khandesh Division.	East Khandesh Division.	Kolaba Division.
	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 ...					
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,241 13 9
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,241 13 9
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—					
a. Purchase of cattle ...					

b. Feed and keep of cattle ...					

c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant...					
	2 4 0	110 1 0	217 4 0	133 13 0	163 1 3
Total, A-VI ...	2 4 0	140 1 0	217 4 0	133 13 0	163 1 3
VII.—Communications and Buildings—					
a. Roads and Bridges ...					
	.....	3,689 13 0	2,676 14 9	1,293 1 5	113 3 4
b. Buildings...					
	.....	3,211 6 1	4,079 10 0	1,347 9 6	5,154 14 3
c. Other works ...					
	.....	91 3 0	1,016 0 8	.....	.....
Total, A-VII ...	.....	7,172 6 1	8,332 9 8	2,580 10 11	5,288 1 7
VIII.—Organisation, Improvement and Extension of Forest—					
a. Demarcation ...					
	.....	387 0 6	262 15 0	241 12 0	2,176 13 7
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ...					

c. Surveys ...					

d. Working Plans ...					
	.....	504 9 6	243 13 7	757 10 3	628 6 4
e. Sowing and Planting ...					
	.....	11 7 0	355 3 0	102 8 0	539 15 0
f. Protection from Fire ...					
	.....	8,641 3 8	4,501 9 0	3,334 6 0	2,318 0 0
g. Other works ...					
	.....	23 4 9	5 0 0	4 10 0	1,406 3 6
Total, A-VIII ...	.....	9,567 9 5	5,366 8 7	4,410 14 3	7,071 6 5
IX.—Miscellaneous—					
a. Law charges ...					

b. Other charges ...					
	349 4 10	1,028 4 0	963 10 0	2,130 0 6	2,243 11 0
c. Grain Compensation ...					

Total, A-IX ...	349 4 10	1,028 4 0	963 10 0	2,130 0 6	2,243 11 0
TOTAL A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS...					
	351 8 10	25,534 2 3	21,766 2 1	11,887 14 5	30,734 12 1
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.					
I.—Salaries—					
a. Conservators ...					
	24,333 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...					
	8,120 0 0	9,424 10 8	9,720 4 2	16,659 4 8	11,757 10 8
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...					
	7 1 7	20,871 4 2	21,282 13 5	30,482 6 3	40,704 11 4
d. Office Establishments ...					
	9,219 0 6	5,977 12 0	5,195 1 6	7,163 1 4	8,074 9 9
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...					
	4,761 5 4	2,117 9 8	1,979 12 0	53 4 10	178 12 10
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—					
1. Conservators ...					

2. Deputy Conservators...					

3. Assistant Conservators ...					

4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...					

Total, B-I ...	46,490 12 9	38,391 4 6	38,177 15 1	54,356 0 1	60,715 12 7
II.—Travelling Allowances—					
a. Conservators ...					
	2,829 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...					
	.....	2,636 14 1	2,539 8 0	2,228 10 6	1,943 2 1
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...					
	14 8 9	2,917 10 11	2,508 11 5	3,000 0 5	2,405 6 9
d. Office Establishments ...					
	710 7 8	604 3 8	618 13 10	630 3 10	835 12 6
e. Forest School, Dehra Dun ...					
	131 1 6	89 12 2	86 11 7	.....	.....
f. Plague allowances.					
	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
g. Grain Compensation ...					
	.....	3 11 9	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-II ...	3,760 14 3	6,342 4 7	5,751 12 10	5,867 14 9	5,194 5 4
III.—Contingencies—					
a. Stationery ...					
	22 2 6	322 11 7	202 15 4	401 14 8	490 0 11
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...					
	228 2 2	293 4 6	222 1 2	240 10 0	199 11 0
c. Rents, rates and taxes ...					
	1,980 0 0	216 0 0	144 0 0	84 0 0	.....
d. Pay of Police guards ...					

e. Official postage...					
	370 0 0	561 14 0	658 4 0	931 15 0	1,074 10 0
f. Sundries ...					
	616 12 0	523 4 3	407 6 8	552 10 3	344 4 3
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces.					

Total, B-III ...	3,217 0 8	1,866 2 4	1,604 11 2	2,211 2 9	2,108 10 2
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS...					
	53,408 11 8	46,689 11 5	45,624 7 1	62,435 2 1	68,018 12 1
GRAND TOTAL OF					
	83,820 4 8	79,119 12 0	67,306 9 2	74,322 15 6	98,763 8 2

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the

Budget Head.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Dhárwár Division.	Bijápúr Division.	Belgaum Famine Division.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
REVENUE.					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>					
a. Timber	2,188 14 0	.....	.....
b. Firewood and charcoal	13,053 8 3	.....
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood	18,054 11 0	.....	.....
e. Grass and other minor produce	498 4 10
Total, I	25,841 9 6	13,053 8 3	498 4 10
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>					
a. Timber	65,958 6 8	1,741 8 0	.....
b. Firewood and charcoal	8,584 2 3	4,245 6 11	.....
c. Bamboos	2,560 9 6	110 6 0	.....
d. Grazing and fodder grass	12,685 2 6	15,320 9 3	.....
e. Other minor produce	3,912 1 7	14,680 5 11	.....
f. Other items
h. Commutation fees
Total, II	93,700 6 6	38,004 4 1	.....
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>					
Total, III	39 6 0	311 5 6	.....
<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, IV
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>					
a. Fines and forfeitures	180 0 0	110 0 0	.....
b. Refunds	80 2 2	18 8 1	13 6 0	.....
c. Other sources	1,686 2 9	.....	1,477 10 5	1,926 1 8	.....
Total, V	1,686 2 9	80 2 2	1,676 2 6	2,049 7 8	.....
Grand Total, Revenue	1,686 2 9	80 2 2	1,21,257 8 6	51,318 9 6	498 4 10
EXPENDITURE.					
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>					
a. Timber	1,432 1 9	.....	.....
b. Firewood and charcoal	18 12 0	2,549 4 10	.....
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood	1,122 10 9	.....	.....
e. Grass and other minor produce	687 15 0
Total, A-I	2,573 8 6	2,549 4 10	687 15 0
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>					
Total, A-II	310 7 6	160 1 0	.....
<i>III.—Drift and Waif Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>					
Total, A-III	3 8 0	6 6 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

Budget Head.	Direction.	Working Plans Division.	Dhárwar Division.	Bijápur Division.	Belgaum Famine Division.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.
EXPENDITURE—contd.					
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.					
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, A-V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live-stock Stores, Tools and Plant—					
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	3,153 10 0	.....	341 9 10	72 2 0	.....
Total, A-VI ...	3,153 10 0	.....	341 9 10	72 2 0	.....
VII.—Communications and Buildings—					
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	.....	2,448 2 3	.....	.....
b. Buildings ...	.....	.....	599 14 0	38 0 0	.....
c. Other works ...	.....	.....	54 4 0	.....	.....
Total, A-VII ...	.....	.....	3,102 4 3	38 0 0	.....
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—					
a. Demarcation ...	.....	.....	74 8 6	54 3 9	.....
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	997 10 2	.....	.....
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working-plans ...	.....	2,743 5 4	.....	.....	.....
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	.....	.....	234 12 6	.....
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	.....	2,348 8 1	207 0 0	.....
g. Other works ...	.....	.....	89 10 5	24 9 0	.....
Total, A-VIII ...	.....	2,743 5 4	3,410 5 2	520 15 3	.....
IX.—Miscellaneous—					
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Other charges ...	-10 10 0	.....	870 15 1	587 3 8	.....
Total, A-IX ...	-10 10 0	.....	870 15 1	587 3 8	.....
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	3,143 0 0	2,743 5 4	10,612 10 4	3,934 0 9	697 15 0
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.					
I.—Salaries—					
a. Conservators ...	20,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	1,596 10 8	7,160 0 0	12,956 3 1	5,030 5 2	.....
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	1,619 12 3	2,496 2 2	17,334 1 3	9,258 8 10	.....
d. Office Establishments and Deputation and Special Allowances ...	7,603 1 1	1,337 12 11	4,826 3 0	3,155 9 9	.....
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	.....	3 13 4	288 2 9	.....	.....
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ...	31,719 8 0	10,997 12 5	35,404 10 7	17,444 7 9	.....
II.—Travelling Allowances—					
a. Conservators ...	2,438 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	512 10 0	1,867 0 0	1,665 15 8	1,161 4 0	.....
c. Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	639 12 8	690 0 3	1,417 13 9	735 12 9	.....
d. Office Establishments ...	935 9 0	425 5 8	301 14 11	362 4 6	.....
e. Forest School (Dehra Dun) ...	.....	.....	75 0 0	24 3 2	.....
f. Plague allowances ...	55 6 9	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....
g. Grain Compensation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-II ...	4,612 1 1	2,972 5 11	3,540 11 11	2,283 9 3	.....
III.—Contingencies—					
a. Stationery ...	10 9 9	.....	133 15 9	8 9 3	.....
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	250 2 3	.....	154 12 0	93 11 8	.....
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	770 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....
d. Pay of Police-guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage ...	603 13 6	34 14 0	585 1 0	557 0 0	.....
f. Sundries ...	403 7 9	.....	244 12 0	188 8 0	.....
Payments to Officers, other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ...	2,238 1 3	34 14 0	1,130 8 9	847 12 11	.....
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS ...	38,563 10 4	14,005 0 4	40,075 15 3	20,575 13 11	.....
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	41,712 10 4	16,718 5 8	50,683 0 7	24,500 14 8	687 15 0

different Divisions for the Forest year 1914-1915—contd.

Belgaum Division.	Ratnágiri Division.	Kánara, Eastern Division.	Kánara, Northern Division.	Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Total for the Forest year 1914-1915.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....
.....
.....	.....	632 0 0	414 0 0	.....	.....	1,046 0 0
.....	.....	720 9 2	4,772 9 10	.....	.....	5,493 3 0
482 9 0	0 12 0	1,025 9 3	359 5 6	290 4 0	182 5 4	5,908 2 11
452 9 0	0 13 0	2,378 2 5	5,545 15 4	290 4 0	182 5 4	12,447 5 11
16,451 3 10	.....	5,987 15 0	9,794 14 0	5,059 8 0	13,140 3 9	53,781 14 10
17,550 0 3	10 0 0	5,964 6 8	3,987 13 2	1,108 7 0	8,134 13 5	37,393 6 6
1,251 1 11	.....	530 3 11	1,485 12 0	42 15 0	3 3 0 0	3,666 4 10
35,252 6 0	10 0 0	12,482 9 7	15,268 7 2	7,110 14 0	21,577 1 2	84,841 10 2
377 12 1	.....	151 9 0	12 0 0	2,412 8 6	76 2 0	3,158 11 10
831 7 2	.....	11 8 0	287 8 0	405 4 9	.....	2,533 6 1
5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,748 5 4
905 13 4	416 3 11	2,077 14 3	3,106 1 10	10,529 7 3	3,138 7 2	20,408 12 3
6,428 0 7	30 0 0	5,450 14 0	4,877 9 1	473 0 0	2,027 4 8	21,742 10 5
257 1 0	.....	986 0 9	.....	0 8 4	.....	1,387 13 6
8,835 2 2	446 3 11	8,677 14 0	8,283 2 11	13,820 12 10	5,241 13 10	51,979 11 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 0 0	119 0 0
4,251 12 9	471 6 11	1,618 12 2	3,779 2 4	3,159 12 2	1,640 13 0	16,778 4 1
4,251 12 9	471 6 11	1,618 12 2	3,779 2 4	3,159 12 2	1,968 13 0	16,897 4 1
1,53,831 1 1	929 9 10	1,65,442 8 7	2,51,501 14 1	31,318 4 4	68,154 7 6	6,86,068 12 10
.....
17,730 5 2	.....	12,294 6 11	12,620 6 4	10,419 5 6	6,218 1 0	20,990 0 0
30,234 6 4	2,746 8 3	21,323 15 1	31,709 2 2	20,795 13 8	23,177 0 8	1,60,694 6 8
5,839 8 11	427 0 0	5,479 3 5	6,309 6 5	4,493 14 3	5,361 5 8	44,833 1 11
779 13 7	.....	6,232 4 0	3,818 1 5	6 13 4	373 0 10	11,495 1 3
.....
.....
.....
.....
54,577 2 0	3,173 8 3	45,328 13 5	54,457 0 4	35,715 14 11	35,129 8 2	3,23,048 5 10
.....
2,531 10 0	.....	2,227 0 9	1,656 15 4	2,585 5 0	1,894 4 0	2,438 10 8
3,070 8 5	413 12 4	1,833 6 7	4,052 15 2	2,424 2 11	2,207 11 10	16,092 1 0
938 11 8	9 9 0	424 2 9	716 2 5	740 2 5	639 15 1	18,076 0 8
.....	.....	115 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	199 3 2	5,579 13 7
19 8 0	.....	.....	.....	16 15 0	.....	538 6 4
2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 13 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
7,182 8 1	423 5 4	4,599 10 1	6,476 0 11	6,847 9 4	4,931 2 1	42,818 14 0
233 6 6	76 10 5	188 0 0	298 13 11	219 10 8	210 14 0	1,430 10 3
225 14 6	13 0 3	179 11 9	503 5 3	359 11 9	323 13 9	2,199 2 2
2 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	784 8 0
1,237 5 9	101 0 0	749 2 0	756 8 0	1,101 1 6	585 2 0	6,510 13 9
841 5 0	26 5 10	201 4 11	352 2 2	239 6 11	280 7 6	9,777 12 1
.....
2,689 15 9	217 0 6	1,318 2 8	2,006 3 4	1,919 14 10	1,400 4 3	13,702 14 3
64,329 7 10	3,813 14 1	51,246 10 2	62,939 4 7	43,483 7 1	41,460 14 6	3,80,560 2 1
2,16,900 8 11	4,743 7 11	2,16,689 2 9	3,14,441 2 8	74,801 11 5	1,04,815 6 0	10,69,599 14 11

FORM No. 24.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1914-1915—concl'd.

Budget Head,	Direction.	Jerruck Division.	Hyderabad Division.	Sukkur Division.	Thar and Parkar Division.	Larkhāna Division.	Work ng Plans Division.	Total for the Forest year 1914-15.
	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—cont'd.								
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—cont'd.								
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payment to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...								
Total, A-V	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—								
a. Purchase of cattle ...	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle ...	.....	7 1 6	16 9 5	156 1 8	.....	31 1 6	.....	210 14 1
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ...	82 12 0	141 8 0	854 0 0	322 5 6	.....	127 4 0	.....	1,027 13 6
Total, A-VI	82 12 0	148 9 6	470 9 5	478 7 2	.....	158 5 6	.....	1,338 11 7
VII.—Communications and Buildings—								
a. Roads and bridges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Buildings ...	.....	629 2 6	2,021 5 3	1,794 12 10	.....	3,759 5 1	.....	8,204 9 8
c. Other works ...	.....	1,541 6 3	508 0 0	475 13 0	.....	763 1 4	.....	3,293 4 7
Total, A-VII	.....	2,170 8 9	2,529 5 3	2,270 9 10	.....	4,527 6 5	.....	11,497 14 3
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—								
a. Demarcation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Cost of Forest Settlements and Compensation for land and rights ...	.....	.....	580 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	580 0 0
c. Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Working Plans ...	.....	1,327 8 10	2,549 8 6	727 3 0	.....	573 11 1	.....	5,177 15 5
e. Sowing and planting ...	.....	1,204 8 3	1,990 1 8	2,664 4 8	.....	498 2 7	.....	6,357 1 2
f. Protection from fire ...	.....	1,617 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617 4 3
g. Other works ...	.....	.....	1,633 10 2	.....	.....	1,099 13 6	.....	2,733 7 8
Total, A-VIII	.....	4,149 5 4	6,758 4 4	3,391 7 8	.....	2,171 11 2	.....	16,465 12 6
IX.—Miscellaneous—								
a. Law charges ...	.....	.....	.....	3 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3 4 6
b. Other charges ...	26 7 9	1,021 5 6	1,252 2 6	1,532 9 0	.....	723 4 0	.....	4,555 12 9
Total, A-IX	26 7 9	1,021 5 6	1,252 2 6	1,535 13 6	.....	723 4 0	.....	4,559 1 3
TOTAL, A—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS	109 3 9	9,483 9 1	13,580 14 3	10,180 2 0	.....	9,390 16 3	.....	42,744 12 4
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.								
I.—Salaries.								
a. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	18,203 3 5	12,660 0 0	11,093 8 9	12,665 11 5	.....	5,899 5 8	.....	60,521 13 3
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	14,656 15 2	11,054 5 2	21,976 15 8	1,611 0 0	9,616 2 6	.....	58,915 6 6
d. Office Establishments ...	6,577 6 5	4,486 8 5	4,993 10 9	5,815 2 4	.....	4,655 9 8	.....	27,029 5 2
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ...	1,960 10 8	665 4 2	190 6 8	.....	.....	—0 11 5	.....	2,815 10 1
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I	26,741 4 6	32,968 11 9	27,331 15 4	40,457 13 5	1,611 0 0	20,170 6 0	.....	1,49,231 3 0
II.—Travelling Allowances—								
a. Conservators ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ...	2,963 3 4	2,200 0 0	2,025 14 0	2,257 9 4	.....	1,294 10 0	.....	11,316 4 8
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ...	.....	1,029 10 3	947 5 7	1,738 15 1	.....	1,112 4 11	.....	4,826 3 10
d. Office Establishments ...	891 15 5	475 13 10	935 13 6	841 10 2	.....	563 14 2	.....	3,869 3 1
e. Forest Schools (D.D.) ...	.....	40 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 2 10
f. Plaque allowances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
g. Grain Compensation ...	.....	6 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 8 0
Total, B-II	3,960 2 9	3,752 2 11	4,509 1 1	4,838 2 7	.....	2,970 13 1	.....	20,023 6 5
III.—Contingencies—								
a. Stationery ...	13 5 6	92 15 3	123 13 6	169 14 3	.....	90 4 6	.....	480 5 0
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ...	444 4 2	292 7 6	429 12 2	332 11 0	.....	203 6 11	.....	1,763 9 9
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	1,075 0 0	715 1 2	204 0 0	181 2 10	.....	539 9 7	.....	3,374 13 7
d. Pay of Police guards ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage ...	251 0 0	443 5 6	370 14 6	837 5 0	.....	555 6 0	.....	2,161 15 0
f. Sundries ...	314 9 9	370 1 0	512 11 3	602 14 3	.....	350 2 10	.....	2,050 7 1
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III	2,698 3 5	1,916 14 5	1,701 3 5	2,033 15 4	.....	1,738 13 10	.....	10,079 2 6
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS	33,339 10 8	39,037 13 1	33,542 3 10	47,317 15 4	1,611 0 0	24,880 0 11	.....	1,79,388 11 10
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	83,518 14 5	43,121 6 2	47,123 2 1	57,498 1 4	1,611 0 0	34,271 0 2	.....	2,22,133 8 1

FORM No. 25.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1914-1915.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	964 6 7	By I. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deduction by Government from Salaries and Pensions ... ..	.....	3,318 2 5	Divided Heads, Forests... ..	.....	2,170 13 6
Tax on other sources of income, recoveries by Revenue Authorities ... ..	.....	39 1 0	„ II. Forest (as per Annual Summary Form No. 24). .....	.....	6,37,201 0 6
„ IX—Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 24) ... ..	.....	15,68,775 10 9	„ 32. Miscellaneous, Allowances, Rewards, etc.—		
„ XII.—Interest—			Rewards for Proficiency in Oriental Languages. ....	.....	1,500 0 0
On Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement and Agriculturist Act ... ..	.....	74 14 6	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
Provincial Advance and Loan Account, Tagai Advances to Cultivators under Land Improvement and Agriculturist Act ... ..	.....	776 10 0	Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	422 1 6
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			„ Civil Deposits—		
Widows' Branch ... ..	.....	293 13 4	Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	1,04,608 4 7
Life Assurance Branch ... ..	.....	.....	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Civil Deposits—			Forest Advances	4,10,861 1 9	
Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	92,395 14 2	Advances to Non-Gazetted Officers for the purchase of conveyance, etc.	395 0 0	4,18,016 0 9
„ Advances Recoverable—			Objection Book Advances	6,759 15 0	
Forest Advances	4,16,379 6 10		„ Cash Recoveries, Clothing ... ..	.....	1,073 7 6
Tentage Advances	374 5 8		„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
Objection Book Advances	7,030 4 4	4,24,697 11 4	Forests (cancelled) ... ..	.....	4,456 6 2
Advances to Non-Gazetted Officers for the purchase of conveyance, etc.	313 10 8		„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Cash Recoveries, Clothing ... ..	.....	1,073 7 6	Remittances to Treasuries	16,09,153 0 9	
„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—Forests ... ..	.....	6,94,907 10 7	Inter-Departmental Transfers	19 13 8	16,09,379 14 0
„ Forest Remittances—			Inter-Divisional Transfers	207 0 0	
Remittances to Treasuries	562 11 9		Provincial Advances and Loan Account—		
Inter-Departmental Transfers	2,795 5 0	3,764 0 9	Tagai Advances to Cultivators under Land Improvement and Agriculturist Act. ... ..	.....	210 0 0
Inter-Divisional Transfers	408 0 0		„ P. W. D Remittances—		
Accounts, Current—			„ III. Other Remittances—		
To Account between Bombay and Post Office—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	112 15 5
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....	345 10 8	„ P. W. D. Remittances—		
„ P. W. D. Remittances—			„ III. Other Remittances—		
„ III.—Other Remittances, Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	3 14 11	Rents of Public Buildings ... ..	.....	2 13 10
„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D.—		
„ P. W. D. Remittances—			(Railway Branches, B. B. & C. I. Railway) Miscellaneous—		
III.—Other Remittances—			„ IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D. ... ..	.....	28,327 3 0
Rents of Public Buildings ... ..	.....	952 3 10	General Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,737 8 10
General Provident Fund ... ..	.....	18,502 8 1	Closing Balance ... ..	.....	1,067 2 10
Total, Northern Circle ... ..	.....	28,10,285 12 5	Total, Northern Circle ... ..	.....	28,10,285 12 5

FORM No. 25.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1914-1915—continued.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.													
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....			760	3	2	By I. Refunds and Drawbacks—Re-						
„ VIII Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—							funds—						
Deductions by Government from							Divided Heads, Forests ...	.....			1,881	5	10
Salaries and Pensions ... ..	.....			3,116	2	1	„ II. Forest (as per Annual Sum-						
Tax on other sources of Income,							mary, Form No. 24) ... ..	.....			5,62,459	7	7
Recoveries by Revenue Author-	.....						Savings Bank Deposits—						
ities ... ..	.....						General Provident Fund ...	.....			658	10	1
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary							Interest on Forest Officers'						
Form No. 24) ... ..	.....			8,08,528	12	2	Provident Fund ... ..	.....				
„ XII. Interest—							„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous						
Interest on Advances to land,							Refunds—						
holders ... ..	.....			1	15	8	Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....			110	0	0
„ Provincial Advance and Loan							„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....			60,316	8	4
Account—							„ Advances Recoverable—						
Loan to Native States Land-							Forest Advances	4,18,411	15	7			
holders and other Notabilities ...	.....						Tentage Advances ... ..	.....				
Loans to Land holders and							Objection Book Advances	3,635	0	0	4,22,456	15	7
other Notabilities ... ..	.....			0	0	2	Advances to Non-Gazetted						
„ P. W. D. Remittances—							Officers for purchase of						
„ III. Other sources—							conveyance, etc.	410	0	0			
Rents of Public Buildings	1,893	3	9				„ Cash Recoveries (clothing						
Rents of Public Buildings							recoveries) ... ..	.....			1,507	8	10
Miscellaneous	48	4	0				„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental						
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family							Cheques—Forests (Cancelled) ...	.....			2,052	5	4
Pension Fund—							„ Forest Remittances—						
Widows' Branch ... ..	.....			345	8	6	Remittances to Treasuries	8,28,149	7	6			
Forest Officers, Provident Fund ...	.....			255	0	0	Inter-Departmental Transfers ...	62	4	2	8,28,803	11	8
„ Civil Deposits—							Inter-Divisional Transfers	592	0	0			
Forest Deposits ... ..	.....			56,095	13	10	Accounts, Current—						
„ Advances Recoverable—							By Account between Bombay and Mili-						
Forest Advances	4,21,750	7	0				tary, Bombay—						
Tentage Advances to Gazetted							IV. Items adjustable by						
Officers	155	8	8				Military, Poona Division ... ..	.....			7,503	3	0
Objection Book Advances	3,197	5	4				„ Account between Bombay and						
Advances to Non-Gazetted							P. W. D., Bombay—						
Officers for purchase of convey-							(Ordinary Branches).						
ance, tents, etc.	468	0	0				IV. Items adjustable by						
„ Cash Recoveries (Clothing Recoveries).	.....			1,507	8	10	P. W. D. ... ..	.....				
„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental							„ P. W. D.—Remittances—						
Cheques—Forests ... ..	.....			5,78,687	14	6	III—Other Remittances ... ..	.....				
„ Provincial advances and Loan							Miscellaneous ... ..	.....			28	15	6
Accounts—							„ Account between Bombay and						
Advances to cultivators for Land							P. W. D.—						
Improvement and Seed and							(Railway Branches M. & S. M.						
Cattle ... ..	.....			36	0	0	railway).						
„ Forest Remittances—							IV.—Items adjustable by						
Remittances to Treasuries	187	15	4				P. W. D. ... ..	.....			47	4	5
Inter-Divisional Transfers	368	0	0				„ 33.—Famine Relief—						
Inter-Departmental Transfers ...	23,258	8	2				VI.—Miscellaneous Measures						
General Provident Fund ... ..	.....			14,094	11	10	for the Protection of Cattle...	.....			26,997	6	5
Accounts Current—							Closing Balance ... ..	.....			615	11	7
To Account between Bombay and Post							Total, Central Circle ... ..	.....			19,15,441	2	2
Office—													
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....			691	3	7							
To Account between India and Bombay—													
III. Items adjustable by India—													
„ Account between Bombay and													
P. W. D., Bombay—													
IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—													
Payment into Treasuries by Civil													
Officers on account of P. W. D.	.....											
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....											
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund ...	.....											
Total, Central Circle ... ..	.....			19,15,444	2	2							

FORM No. 25.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1914-1915—continued.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
To Opening Balance ... ..	.....	385 0 8	By I. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deductions by Government			Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	1,042 7 6
from Salaries and Pensions.	.....	3,100 5 7	„ II. Forest (as per Annual Sum-	.....	10,66,598 14 11
Tax on other sources of			mary, Form No. 24)... ..	.....
Income, Recoveries by			Savings Bank Deposits—		
Revenue Authorities ... ..	.....	.....	General Provident Fund ... ..	.....	7,374 9 6
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary,			„ 32. Miscellaneous Irrecoverable		
Form No. 24)... ..	.....	18,68,706 0 8	amount written off	226 7 10	
„ XII. Interest—			Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous		
Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	.....	3,948 2 8	Refunds—		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Lapsed Deposits	412 5 5	638 13 3
Sale-proceeds of Stores and			„ 33. Famine—Miscellaneous Mea-		
Materials (Provincial) ... ..	.....	.....	sures for protection of cattle.	.....	498 4 10
Unclaimed Deposits—Other			„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits...	.....	66,314 8 5
Deposits ... ..	.....	.....	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service			Forest Advances	6,88,269 1 1	
Family Pension Fund—			Tentage Advances	34 5 4	
Widows' Branch	94 5 8	135 8 8	Objection Book Advances	2,745 8 0	6,89,584 7 9
Life Assurance Branch... ..	41 3 0		Advance to Non-Gazetted		
„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits	.....	54,987 13 10	Officers for the purchase of	980 0 0	
„ Advances Recoverable—			conveyance		
Forest Advances	6,58,791 9 1		Motor car Advances... ..	2,555 9 4	
Tentage Advances... ..	94 5 4		„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	1,270 9 5
Objection Book Advances... ..	3,318 2 8	6,63,731 3 5	„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental		
Advances to Non-Gazetted Officers			Cheques—		
for the purchase of conveyance .	1,143 13 1		Forests ... ..	.....	4,600 0 0
Motor car Advances	383 5 3		„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	1,270 9 5	Remittances to Treasuries	14,10,097 10 7	
„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental			Inter-departmental Transfers... ..	4,266 1 11	14,14,413 12 6
Cheques—Forests ... ..	.....	11,22,514 4 4	Inter-divisional Transfers	50 0 0	
„ Forest Remittances—			Accounts Current—		
Remittances to Treasuries ... ..	.....	254 9 7	By Account between Bombay and		
Inter-departmental Transfers ... ..	.....	6,989 14 11	Military (Supply Circle)—		
Inter-divisional Transfers ... ..	.....	200 0 0	IV. Items adjustable by		
„ Accounts Current—			Military—Miscellaneous.	.....	26,825 12 3
To Account between Bombay and			„ P. W. D. Remittances—	.....	20,641 2 0
Post Office—			„ III. Other Remittances—		
Postal Fund Deductions ... ..	.....	508 11	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between India and Bombay—			„ IV. Items adjustable by P.		
III—Items adjustable by India—			W. D.—		
P. W. D. Remittances—			Inter-departmental Trans-		
III. Other Remittances—			fers ... ..	.....	.....
Rents of P. W. D. Buildings.	.....	1,796 13 5	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	244 15 4	„ Account between Bombay and		
General Provident Fund ... ..	.....	17,804 12 5	P. W. D.—		
Total, Southern Circle ... ..	.....	37,40,573 14 1	(Railway Branch, M. & S.		
			M. Railway)—		
			IV. Items adjustable by P.		
			W. D. ... ..	.....	4,46,127 1 9
			Closing Balance ... ..	.....	643 6 0
			Total, Southern Circle ... ..	.....	37,40,573 14 1

FORM No. 25.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1914-1915—concluded.

SIND CIRCLE.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance	...	.....	178 4 4	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—				Refunds—		
Deductions by Government				Divided Heads, Forest	.....	521 5 9
from Salaries and Pensions.	.....	1,678 7 3		„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum-		
„ Tax on other sources of Income,				mary, Form No. 24)	.....	2,22,133 8 2
recoveries by Revenue Authorities...	.....	.....		„ 14. Interest on other Oblig-		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary,			4,18,717 10 5	ations—		
Form No. 24)	.....			Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XII. Interest—				Interest on Forest Officers'		
Interest on arrears of Revenue	.....	.....		Provident Fund	.....	.....
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—				„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous		
Sale-proceeds of Stores and				Refunds—		
Materials (Provincial)	.....	.....		Lapsed Deposits	.....	135 0 0
Unclaimed Deposits—Other				„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits	.....	34,542 3 9
Deposits	.....	.....		„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family				Forest Advances	1,14,311 0 11	
Pension Fund—				Advances to Non-Gazetted		
Widows' Branch	.....	.....		Officers for the purchase of		
Life Assurance Branch	.....	.....		conveyances	80 0 0	1,16,830 0 11
„ Civil Deposits (Forest Deposits)	.....	23,443 1 9		Objection Book Advances	2,439 0 0	
„ Advances Recoverable—				„ Cash Recoveries	.....	116 8 0
Forest Advances	1,13,513 13 5			„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental		
Advances to Non-Gazetted				Cheques (Cancelled) Forests	.....	.....
Officers for the purchase of	80 0 0	1,14,816 2 9		„ Forest Remittances—		
conveyance, tents, etc.				Remittances to Treasuries	4,19,564 13 6	
Objection Book Advances	1,222 5 4			Inter-departmental Transfers.	160 13 11	4,19,725 11 5
„ Cash Recoveries	.....	116 8 0		Accounts Current—		
„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental				By P. W. D. Remittances—		
Cheques—Forest	.....	2,40,172 9 2		III Other Remittances—		
„ Forest Remittances—				Miscellaneous	.....	14,927 6 1
Remittances to Treasuries	70 9 8			„ Account between Bombay and		
Inter-departmental Transfers...	318 7 7	389 1 3		P. W. D. (Railway Branches)		
Accounts Current—				N.-W. Ry.—		
To Account between Bombay and Post				IV. Items adjustable by		
Office—				P. W. D.	.....	2 8 0
Postal Fund Deductions	.....	359 0 0		Inter-departmental transfers.	.....	.....
„ Account between India and Bombay—				Miscellaneous	.....	.....
III. Items adjustable by India—				„ Account between Bombay and		
Account between Bombay and P. W.				P. W. D. (Railway Branches)—		
D. (Railway Branches) N.-W. Ry.—				IV. Items adjustable by P.		
IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D	.....	203 0 0		W. D.	.....	.....
„ P. W. D.—Remittances—				General Provident Fund	.....	467 11 11
III. Other Remittances—				Closing Balance	.....	293 5 11
Rents of P. W. D. Buildings.	351 0 0	621 0 0		Total, Sind Circle	.....	8,09,695 5 11
Miscellaneous	270 0 0			GRAND TOTAL	92,81,999 12 7	.....
General Provident Fund	.....	9,000 9 0				
Total, Sind Circle	.....	8,09,695 5 11				
GRAND TOTAL	.....	92,81,999 12 7				

FORM No. 26.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1914-1915.

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 ...	.....	275 9 0	275 0 0	275 0 0	.....
Panch Mahals.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	1,18,185 4 1	1,18,185 4 1	1,18,185 4 1	.....
Surat ...	Do. ...	779 5 8	1,90,017 12 2	1,90,797 1 10	1,76,163 11 4	14,633 6 6	
North Thána.	Do. ...	26,277 8 0	6,22,345 8 10	6,48,623 0 10	5,98,732 4 10	49,890 12 0	
Central Thána.	Do. ...	.....	2,70,180 7 8	2,70,180 7 8	2,62,865 11 5	7,314 11 10	
South Thána.	Do. ...	960 0 0	2,20,740 9 8	2,21,700 9 8	2,08,836 9 8	12,864 0 0	
North Násik ...	Do. ...	1,610 12 0	76,647 4 7	78,258 0 7	77,883 0 7	375 0 0	
South Násik ...	Do. ...	.....	1,25,360 2 10	1,25,360 2 10	1,24,433 2 10	927 0 0	
South Násik (Famine Fodder).	Do. ...	.....	1,210 3 0	1,210 3 0	1,210 3 0	.....
Direction (Famine Fodder).	Do. ...	.....	190 11 0	190 11 0	190 11 0	.....
Total, Northern Circle.		29,627 9 8	16,25,152 15 5	16,54,780 9 1	15,68,775 10 9	86,004 14 4	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
Direction ...	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	1,437 3 0	1,437 3 0	1,437 3 0	.....
East Khándesh.	Do. ...	.....	1,53,264 12 10	1,53,264 12 10	1,48,944 12 10	4,320 0 0	
West Khándesh.	Do. ...	.....	1,85,252 6 4	1,85,252 6 4	1,83,758 6 4	1,494 0 0	
North Khándesh.	Do. ...	.....	91,765 15 0	91,765 15 0	90,055 15 0	1,710 0 0	
Poona ...	Do. ...	.....	1,45,851 12 6	1,45,351 12 6	1,45,351 12 6	.....
Sátára ...	Do. ...	4,428 4 0	55,237 7 5	59,665 11 5	56,818 11 5	2,847 0 0	
Working Plans, Central Circle	Do. ...	.....	43 6 9	43 6 9	43 6 9	.....
Koíába ...	Do. ...	.....	1,51,702 15 11	1,51,702 15 11	1,51,119 15 11	583 0 0	
Total, Central Circle ...		4,428 4 0	7,84,055 15 9	7,88,484 3 9	7,77,530 3 9	10,954 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, North-ern.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	2,03,212 15 3	6,67,568 2 11	8,70,781 2 2	7,66,068 15 10	1,04,712 2 4	
Kánara, East-ern.	Do. ...	59,279 15 6	4,33,374 0 11	4,92,654 0 5	4,13,992 2 3	78,661 14 2	
Kánara, South-ern.	Do. ...	18 15 8	59,747 9 3	59,766 8 11	54,404 13 8	5,361 11 3	
Kánara, West-ern.	Do. ...	45,915 5 4	1,02,892 3 3	1,48,807 8 7	1,15,297 11 10	33,509 12 9	
Belgaum ...	Do. ...	79,367 14 0	2,96,017 14 9	3,75,985 12 9	3,45,079 4 2	30,906 8 7	
Dhárwár ...	Do. ...	1 9 6	1,22,770 13 0	1,22,772 6 6	1,21,257 8 6	1,514 14 0	
Bijápúr ...	Do. ...	5,373 12 0	47,270 13 6	52,647 9 6	51,318 9 6	1,329 0 0	
Ratnágiri ...	Do. ...	.....	945 4 10	945 4 10	945 4 10	.....
Direction ...	Various sources ...	.....	1,686 2 9	1,686 2 9	1,686 2 9	.....
Working Plans.	Do. ...	.....	80 2 2	80 2 2	80 2 2	.....
Total, Southern Circle...		3,93,773 7 3	17,32,353 3 4	21,26,126 10 7	*18,70,130 11 6	2,55,995 15 1	* Includes Rs. 1,022-15-8 written off.
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sakkur ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	712 6 3	712 6 3	712 6 3	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	3,427 7 10	3,427 7 10	3,427 7 10	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	428 2 0	428 2 0	428 2 0	.....
	II. Timber and other minor produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	6,004 15 10	16,415 13 8	22,420 13 6	18,820 9 6	3,591 4 0	
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	23,999 15 10	75,821 14 0	99,821 13 10	85,510 13 10	14,311 0 0	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	10,414 9 0	10,414 9 0	10,414 9 0	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	2,302 8 3	2,302 8 3	2,302 8 3	.....
	III. Drift, waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	176 9 3	176 9 3	176 9 3	.....
Total ...		30,004 15 8	1,09,609 6 3	1,30,704 5 11	1,21,802 1 11	17,902 4 0	The outstanding under V.-c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 39-15-6.

FORM No. 26.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1914-1915—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.	
Larkana ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	45 5 7	45 5 7	45 5 7	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	2,599 15 9	2,599 15 9	2,599 15 9	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	2,131 8 5	6,358 12 8	8,540 4 8	7,081 4 4	1,459 0 4	The outstanding under V.-c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 195-5-6.
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	8,726 0 0	22,630 4 1	31,356 4 1	25,520 0 5	5,836 3 8	
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	6,833 6 11	6,833 6 11	6,833 6 11	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	441 0 0	2,646 8 0	3,087 8 0	2,131 8 0	956 0 0	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	127 10 0	127 10 0	127 10 0	.....
	Total ...	11,348 8 0	41,241 15 0	52,590 7 0	44,839 3 0	8,251 4 0	
Hyderabad ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	2,238 7 8	2,238 7 8	2,238 7 8	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	109 8 0	841 4 0	950 12 0	845 12 0	105 0 0	
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	22,750 3 2	5,125 1 11	27,875 5 1	27,875 5 1	.....	The outstanding under V.-c. at the close of the year amounts to nil.
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	34,125 4 10	7,841 2 0	41,966 6 10	41,966 6 10	.....
	(d) Grazing ...	.....	14,700 5 6	14,700 5 6	14,700 5 6	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	3,723 5 4	14,945 11 0	18,669 0 4	16,672 5 8	1,996 10 8	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	.....
	Total ...	60,708 5 4	45,707 10 1	1,06,415 15 5	1,04,314 4 9	2,101 10 8	
Jerruck ...	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	3,121 12 10	3,121 12 10	3,121 12 10	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	.....	5 15 10	5 15 10	5 15 10	.....
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber ...	8,553 8 9	15,355 8 6	23,909 1 3	18,933 13 11	4,975 3 4	The outstanding under V.-c. at the close of the year amounts to nil.
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	33,854 3 3	64,778 10 1	98,632 13 4	78,167 0 8	20,465 12 8	
	(d) Grazing ...	.....	9,193 12 10	9,193 12 10	9,193 12 10	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	6,500 0 0	5,204 8 0	11,704 8 0	4,694 2 8	7,010 5 4	
	III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	8 1 3	8 1 3	8 1 3	.....
	Total ...	48,907 12 0	97,668 5 4	1,46,576 1 4	1,14,124 12 0	32,451 5 4	

FORM No. 26.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1914-1915—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—concluded. Thar and Parkar.	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	.....	417 2 0	417 2 0	417 2 0	.....	The outstanding under V.c. at the close of the year amounts to nil.
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	835 5 0	835 5 0	835 5 0	.....
	(c) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	2,806 8 0	2,806 8 0	2,806 8 0	.....
	(d) Other minor produce.	.....	1,714 12 0	1,714 12 0	1,714 12 0	.....
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	5,773 11 0	5,773 11 0	5,773 11 0	.....	
Total of Sind Circle.	I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—						
	(a) Timber	.....	762 11 10	762 11 10	762 11 10	.....
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	.....	11,887 12 1	11,887 12 1	11,887 12 1	.....
	(c) Grass and other minor produce.	109 8 0	1,275 5 10	1,384 13 10	1,279 13 10	105 0 0	
	II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—						
	(a) Timber	39,490 3 9	43,672 6 9	83,162 10 6	73,137 2 10	10,025 7 8	The outstanding under V.c. at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 235-4-11.
	(b) Firewood and charcoal.	1,007 7 11	1,71,907 3 2	2,72,612 11 1	2,31,999 10 9	40,613 0 4	
	(c) Grazing and fodder grass.	.....	43,948 10 3	43,948 10 3	43,948 10 3	.....
	(d) Other minor produce.	10,664 5 4	26,813 15 3	37,478 4 7	27,515 4 7	9,903 0 0	
	(e) Other minor produce.	.....	322 14 6	322 14 6	322 14 6	.....
III. Drift and waifwood and confiscated Forest produce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	1,50,969 9 0	3,00,090 15 8	4,51,060 8 8	3,30,354 0 8	60,706 8 0		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,78,798 13 11	44,41,653 2 2	50,20,452 0 1	46,06,790 10 8	4,13,661 5 5		

FORM No. 27.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1914-1915.

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.	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	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	.....	3,860 10 3	3,860 10 3	160 10 3	...	
Central Thána	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	28 4 0	33 4 0	28 4 0	...	
Surat	11,200 0 0	11,200 0 0	.....	11,200 0 0	11,200 0 0	.....	...
Total, Contractors	14,905 0 0	14,905 0 0	5 0 0	15,088 14 3	15,093 14 3	188 14 3	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
North Thána	50,709 15 7	50,709 15 7	1,293 10 1	50,679 5 6	51,972 15 7	1,263 0 0	...	
Central Thána	59,310 1 10	59,310 1 10	1,772 8 1	53,458 3 0	60,230 11 1	920 9 3	...	
South Thána	53,244 2 0	53,244 2 0	1,014 7 1	53,676 12 0	54,691 3 1	1,447 1 1	...	
Panch Maháls	46,649 10 4	46,649 10 4	496 6 0	46,387 10 0	46,884 0 0	234 5 8	...	
Surat	95,267 0 8	95,267 0 8	4,790 0 11	95,299 14 6	1,00,089 15 6	4,822 14 9	...	
North Násik	39,118 5 9	39,118 5 9	3,681 0 2	36,130 6 6	39,811 6 8	693 0 11	...	
South Násik	52,944 8 10	52,944 8 10	5,072 6 10	51,000 0 0	56,072 6 10	3,127 14 0	...	
Working Plans	4,202 9 10	4,202 9 10	98 9 3	4,140 0 0	4,238 9 3	35 15 5	...	
Direction Famine Fodder.	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	...
Total, Disbursers	4,01,474 6 10	4,01,474 6 10	18,247 0 5	3,95,772 3 6	4,14,019 3 11	12,544 13 1	...	
TOTAL, N. C.	4,16,379 6 10	4,16,379 6 10	18,252 0 5	4,10,861 1 9	4,29,113 2 2	12,783 11 4	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Direction	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	-2,500 0 0	...	
West Khándesh Famine Fodder.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	...
Total, Contractors	6,100 0 0	6,100 0 0	.....	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	-2,500 0 0	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Kolába	67,903 2 2	67,903 2 2	995 14 8	68,283 10 2	69,279 8 10	1,376 6 8	...	
Direction	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 12 0	.....	1 12 0	1 2 0	...	
East Khándesh	59,986 9 0	59,986 9 0	593 11 11	61,392 12 0	61,936 7 11	1,999 14 11	...	
West Khándesh	78,733 1 5	78,733 1 5	3,975 14 2	77,762 10 10	81,738 9 0	3,005 7 7	...	
North Khándesh	86,039 13 6	86,039 13 6	3,717 6 0	84,911 14 7	88,629 4 7	2,589 7 1	...	
Poona	50,483 3 11	50,483 3 11	975 7 6	50,625 0 0	51,600 7 6	1,117 3 7	...	
Sátára	51,996 13 4	51,996 13 4	597 15 0	52,376 0 0	52,973 15 0	977 1 8	...	
Working Plans	3,221 15 3	3,221 15 3	6 6 11	3,285 0 0	3,291 6 11	69 7 8	...	
West Khándesh Famine Fodder.	7,850 3 9	7,850 3 9	575 3 9	7,275 0 0	7,850 3 9	.....	...
Poona Famine Fodder.	347 5 6	347 5 6	322 5 6	25 0 0	347 5 6	.....	...
2 Ranges of Násik Division.	9,087 9 2	9,087 9 2	212 9 2	8,875 0 0	9,087 9 2	.....	...
Total, Disbursers	4,15,650 7 0	4,15,650 7 0	11,974 10 7	4,14,811 15 7	4,26,786 10 2	11,136 3 2	...	
TOTAL, C. C.	4,21,750 7 0	4,21,750 7 0	11,974 10 7	4,18,411 15 7	4,30,886 10 2	8,636 3 2	...	

FORM No. 27.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1914-1915—concl'd.

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.	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>									
Belgaum	92,757 1 5	92,757 1 5	67,592 14 10	94,747 0 0	1,62,339 14 10	69,582 13 5	...	
Bijápur	
Dhárwár	
Kánara, N. D.	74,812 11 2	74,812 11 2	15,677 9 0	1,05,700 0 0	1,21,377 9 0	46,564 13 10	...	
Kánara, W. D.	27,812 6 8	27,812 6 8	28,805 8 6	25,875 0 0	54,680 8 6	26,868 1 10	...	
Ratnágiri	
Kánara, E. D.	41,933 10 11	41,933 10 11	18,201 10 11	31,532 0 0	49,733 10 11	7,800 0 0	...	
Kánara, S. D.	3,737 15 2	3,737 15 2	200 0 0	13,802 0 0	14,002 0 0	10,264 0 10	...	
Working Plans	
Total, Contractors...	...	2,41,053 13 4	2,41,053 13 4	1,30,477 11 3	2,71,656 0 0	4,02,133 11 3	1,61,079 13 11	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Belgaum	1,09,990 4 5	1,09,990 4 5	18,051 2 7	1,05,268 14 11	1,23,320 1 6	13,329 13 1	...	
Bijápur	15,437 13 1	15,437 13 1	172 5 1	15,445 0 0	15,617 5 1	179 8 0	...	
Dhárwár	28,591 13 7	28,591 13 7	843 1 11	28,790 12 6	29,633 14 5	1,042 0 10	...	
Kánara, N. D.	1,06,869 10 0	1,06,869 10 0	11,756 15 7	1,04,430 7 8	1,16,187 7 3	9,317 13 3	...	
Kánara, W. D.	46,409 3 9	46,409 3 9	3,668 2 1	49,117 14 0	52,786 0 1	6,376 12 4	...	
Kánara, S. D.	49,941 6 2	49,941 6 2	3,459 12 1	48,525 11 0	51,985 7 1	2,044 0 11	...	
Kánara, E. D.	53,666 14 9	53,666 14 9	2,547 7 11	52,920 10 5	55,468 2 4	1,801 3 7	...	
Ratnágiri	321	4,235 8 10	4,556 8 10	.....	4,613 10 7	4,613 10 7	57 1 9	...	
Working Plans	2,595 1 2	2,595 1 2	95 1 2	2,500 0 0	2,595 1 2	.....	...
Total, Disbursers ...	321	4,17,737 11 9	4,18,058 11 9	40,594 0 5	4,11,613 1 1	4,52,207 1 6	34,148 5 9	...	
TOTAL, S. C.	321	6,58,791 9 1	6,59,112 9 1	1,71,071 11 8	6,83,269 1 1	8,54,340 12 9	1,95,228 3 8	...	
SIND CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Direction	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...
Lárkána	
Jerruck	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	...
Hydrabad	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	...
Sukkur	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	...
Total, Contractors...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	...
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Direction	
Lárkána	20,202 12 9	20,202 12 9	1,308 15 10	19,319 12 8	20,628 12 6	425 15 9	...	
Jerruck	26,022 3 4	26,022 3 4	576 9 0	27,681 12 8	28,258 5 8	2,236 2 4	...	
Hydrabad	29,271 4 6	29,271 4 6	485 11 7	29,011 4 8	29,447 0 3	175 11 9	...	
Sukkur	37,837 8 10	37,837 8 10	485 6 0	38,118 2 11	38,603 8 11	766 0 1	...	
Total, Disbursers	1,13,333 13 5	1,13,333 13 5	2,806 10 5	1,14,131 0 11	1,16,937 11 4	3,603 13 11	...	
TOTAL, SIND CIRCLE.	...	1,13,513 13 5	1,13,513 13 5	2,806 10 5	1,14,311 0 11	1,17,117 11 4	3,603 13 11	...	
GRAND TOTAL	321	16,10,435 4 4	16,10,756 4 4	2,04,105 1 1	16,26,858 3 4	30,956 4 5	2,20,202 0 1	...	

Administration Reports.

Administration Report of the Forest Circles
in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind,
for the year 1914-15.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 5784.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1916.

Letters from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle, Nos. 618, 928, 1049 and 1319 dated, respectively, 21st August; 20th September, 30th September and 22nd October 1915.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, N. C., No. 1794 dated 28th September 1915.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, S. C., No. 2944 dated 1st October 1915.

Letters from the Conservator of Forests, C. C., Nos. 2368 and 2459 dated 4th October and 8th October 1915.

Forwarding the Forest Administration Reports of their respective Circles for the year 1914-15.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. F.O.R.—47 dated 18th November 1915—Submitting his remarks on the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for the year 1914-15.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 4771 dated 22nd November 1915—Submitting his remarks on the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle for the year 1914-15.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4571 dated 12th October 1915—Submitting his remarks on the Forest Administration Report of the Southern Circle for the year 1914-15.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4590 dated 13th October 1915—Submitting his remarks on the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle for the year 1914-15, so far as it concerns the Kolába Division.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No. 3253 dated 12th October 1915—Submitting his remarks on the Forest Administration Report of the Sind Circle for the year 1914-15.

RESOLUTION.—There was a slight diminution in the total forest area during the year 1914-15, the figures falling from 15,070 to 15,060 square miles, of which 14,027 were reserved and 1,033 protected forest. The most important territorial change was the transference of the Kolába Division from the Northern to the Central Circle in exchange for the whole of the North and South Násik Divisions, except the Akola and Rájur ranges of the latter, which were transferred to the Poona Division of the Central Circle. A smaller change was the transfer of the Kálwan range from North to South Násik. Other alterations resulting from exchanges, additions and disafforestation were of a minor character. In Sind alluvial accretion exceeded erosion by 13 square miles. The area under the management of the Revenue Department fell from 2,644 to 2,627 square miles. Settlement work is practically complete in the Northern Circle of the Presidency proper and further progress has been made in Sind, where an area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ square miles was added by notification under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act. The Conservator of Forests, C. C., lays stress upon the desirability of determining the survey-numbers within the demarcation line, which could profitably be included in forest. Definite proposals with a view to framing a systematic programme for their acquisition should be submitted. The total length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year was 1,095 miles. The length still to be completed is 1,276 miles, the bulk of which falls within the Poona Division on account of the inclusion of the Akola and Rájur ranges.

2. During the year Government sanctioned working plans for the North Dánga, the Yakkambi-Sonda high forest and a small plan for casuarina forest in Kolába and after its close working plans for the teak and mixed sub-ghát forests of the Lonávla and Ambegaon ranges in Poona, and sanction was also accorded to revised plans for the anjan and scrub forests of the Dhulia and Pimpalner ranges in West Khándesh, the Satmala teak and mixed forests of the Chálisgaon range in East Khándesh, and the Jerruck forest in Sind, either during or after the close of the year. Substantial progress was made in the preparation of other working plans in each Circle. Much work however both original and revision remains to be done. It is important that systematic arrangements be made to complete the original work (an area of 1,119 square miles has still to be brought under organisation) and to carry out the revisions which are required from time to time. It is hoped that the Divisional Forest Officers will be able, as in the past, to undertake part of the work, the remainder being carried out by the officers appointed to Working Plan Divisions. In order that the working plans in this Presidency should not fall behind the best practice in other parts of India, the Inspector General of Forests has been invited to visit the forests in Bombay and to advise on the subject. The prescriptions of sanctioned plans were adhered to as closely as possible. In certain areas however such as the Hyderabad Division, Khándesh and Kánara, coupes could not be fully exploited either on account of a diminished demand for wood owing to the financial stringency caused by the war or because of local difficulties of transport and labour.

3. Out of a total allotment of Rs. 1,89,515, the expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 1,19,384. Nearly two-thirds of this sum was devoted to buildings, chiefly consisting of quarters for the forest establishments and rest-houses. The bulk of the balance was expended on roads and paths. The improvement of forest communications is receiving careful attention and during the year 105 miles of new cart roads were added. It is reported that the extension of the Vang Valley road in Sátára has resulted in an increase in the prices of forest produce, the demand being increased by the improved accessibility.

4. The number of offences reported fell from 23,228 to 21,822, decreases occurring under each of the three main heads. The apparently large variations under the head of illicit grazing offences in the Northern and Central Circles are due to the transference of the North and South Násik Divisions from the latter to the former in exchange for Kolába. The very satisfactory decrease of similar offences, from 2,672 to 1,851, in Sind is the natural result of the reduction of fees and the reorganisation of the grazing arrangements. In most divisions the variations from the previous years' figures call for no special remark. There is a tendency on the part of some Divisional Forest Officers to attribute increases in the number of reported offences to greater vigilance on the part of their staff and decreases to better protection. Government are unable to regard these explanations as convincing in every case. The policy of inflicting communal punishment was pursued in several districts with beneficial results, particularly in connection with tahal preservation.

5. There was a satisfactory falling off in the number of fires, of which there were 1,717 as compared with 2,117 in the preceding year, but the area burnt increased from 266,955 to 279,168 acres. This was chiefly due to the very large area burnt in North Khándesh, where the heavy rains of the preceding season decreased the demand for forest grass, thus adding to the dangers from the fires, which broke out in sparsely populated areas and were therefore difficult to cope with. Cases of malicious incendiarism were fewer than in 1913-14, but are still too common. The most serious instance occurred in Surat as a preliminary to an abortive Bhil rising in December 1914. Punitive measures were actively undertaken in each Circle and are having the effect of making the villagers realise their joint responsibility. Government are of opinion that the policy of communal responsibility should be vigorously pushed on and that the villagers should be brought to render prompter assistance to the forest officers in extinguishing fires, not only by the fear of penalties but also by the grant of rewards. A larger area was attempted to be protected from fire than in the previous year, and, although failures were greater, the net area actually protected increased by nearly 300,000 acres at a reduced cost of Rs. 65,486. The

Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the practical completion of the system of fire lines in the Jerruck Division of Sind is largely due to the co-operation of the zamindárs and cattle graziers.

6. In all Circles there was an increase in the number of cattle impounded, the total number being 135,394 as compared with 127,254 in the preceding year. The difference is not remarkable. Measures have been adopted in Sind for controlling semi-wild cattle and the levy of enhanced fees for these cattle has been approved by Government. The total grazing area open for the whole year was 3,574 square miles for browsers and 12,218 square miles for non-browsers, while 331 square miles were open to the latter only for part of the year. The number of animals permitted to graze on payment of either full or privileged rates was 1,775,413, for which fees amounting to Rs. 3,03,612 were recovered. Free grazing was granted to 502,142 animals. The total value of the grazing provided calculated at full rates was estimated to be Rs. 18,54,893.

7. Natural reproduction both by coppice and from seed was generally good in every Circle, except reproduction from seed in the Southern Circle, where the year was bad for teak and only moderate for other woods. In North Khándesh also fires and heavy grazing are reported to have interfered with this form of reproduction, as a set-off against which there is an increasing development of promising young growth side by side with the improvement in fire protection. In the Northern Circle the plan of staking newly-found seedlings in the early rains and tending them by protection from the sun and mulching the soil met with great success, and these operations will be extended. Progress in artificial reproduction continued to be made. Satisfactory results were obtained in special plantations of casuarina in the Northern Circle as well as in Kolába, Kánara and Ratnágiri. The rubber trees planted in the Northern Circle some years ago have, however, proved a failure. A large number of natural teak seedlings were tended in the Northern and Eastern Divisions of Kánara and a teak nursery was started at Ramanguli in Kánara West Division. The agriculture-cum-forestry operations conducted in the babul coupes of Bijápur met with encouraging results, while the cultural operations in Sind were fairly successful. Valuable work has been done in the Khathar and Khatro forests of the Jerruck Division, which are now reported to possess over a very considerable area a ground-cover crop of vigorous young babul of all heights up to 20 feet. The lac propagation experiments were continued during the year in the Central Circle with rather better success than in former years. In order to assist the development of the insects in their early stage, the experiment of pollarding was tried in West Khándesh and will be continued. The natural spread of brood-lac in North Khándesh is slow but not without prospects of ultimate success. An interesting trial is being made of wooden blocks for street paving. Jambapaving blocks, both untreated and treated with green oil, as well as blocks made out of teak refuse in the mills, have been sent to the Bombay Municipality as an experiment, the result of which will be watched with interest.

8. Mhowra seed collections were made departmentally as usual in North and West Khándesh, but the crop was a poor one and rates low on account of the war. The revenue realised fell from Rs. 17,587 to Rs. 1,860. The demand for rosha grass is reported to be declining. This is disappointing, as there is a good market abroad for rosha oil and improved methods of extraction would certainly be well repaid. The question of introducing modern machinery for the development of this industry is under the consideration of the Advisory Committee on Indigenous Industries. Shortage of labour mainly accounted for a heavy diminution in the figures under fuel in the Kánara North Division. The output of the two Kánara saw-mills, both of which were moved during the year to Gobral, did not come up to expectation and Government concur in the view expressed by the Conservator of Forests, S. C., that closer supervision is necessary. Mr. Hodgson continued his charcoal-making experiments in the Belgaum Division but found it difficult to find a market.

9. The gross revenue realised amounted to Rs. 46,64,726, a decline of nearly 4 lákhs from the previous year's figures, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 25,49,206 to Rs. 24,88,391. Excluding revenue and expenditure on famine fodder operations, the surplus for the year was Rs. 21,71,206, or Rs. 3,42,473

less than for 1913-14. In the Northern Circle decreases of revenue occurred chiefly in the North and Central Thána Divisions. In the former of these divisions the deficit was due to fewer trees being offered for sale outside forest and to postponements of payment since realised on account of the war. In the latter the decrease is attributable to the disturbing influence of the war upon the people. Decreases in the Central Circle were small and were chiefly on account of poor mhowra crops and lower prices for grass in kurans and coupes in the three Khándesh Divisions. In the Southern Circle the falling off from last year's figures was due entirely to temporary causes mainly on account of the war. In Sind there was a small decrease of revenue.

10. The Governor in Council is pleased to place on record his appreciation of the efficient administration of the Department throughout the year.

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 5784, R. D., dated 8th June 1916.

To

The Conservator of Forests, N. C.,
 The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,
 The Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
 The Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle,
 The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Commissioner, S. D.,
 All Collectors, including the Collectors in Sind and the
 Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
 The Accountant General,
 The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies,
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land
 Records,
 The Secretary, Indigenous Industries Committee,
 The Oriental Translator to Government,
 The Non-official Members of the Legislative Council,
 The Editors' Tables and the Editors of Newspapers,
 The Editor of Government Publications,
 All Registered Libraries,
 The Government of India,
 The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With copies of
 the Report.