

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



ADMINISTRATION REPORT
ON THE
FOREST DEPARTMENT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE
31ST MARCH 1940

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1941

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No. 54-1020-XI of 40

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOREST DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 17th January 1941.

READ—

The report by the Chief Conservator of Forests on Forest Administration in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st March 1940.

RESOLUTION

Financially the year under report was the most successful of the decade. The gross receipts increased by over Rs. 1.75 lakhs to Rs. 50.44 lakhs. All the main heads of income, except grazing, contributed to this result. The net surplus of Rs. 15.07 lakhs which exceeded last year's surplus by Rs. 1.27 lakhs was the highest since 1930-31. The improved financial results were due almost entirely to increased receipts in the departmental timber operations and to increased volume of traffic on the Raipur Forest Tramway. The departmental operations yielded Rs. 1.31 lakhs more than the previous year. The saw mill at Allapilli showed a net profit of Rs. 2.15 lakhs against Rs. 1.49 lakhs in the previous year. An innovation in the method of transport introduced at Allapilli during the year was lorries operated on producer gas, the operation costs of which are very much lower than those of petrol-driven vehicles. The results obtained so far are reported to be satisfactory.

2. The Raipur Forest Tramway also had its best year since 1931. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 1.85 lakhs and the net surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 82,773 which more than covered the depreciation charges and yielded a small interest on the capital invested.

3. There was a heavy decline of 1.25 lakhs in the number of animals sent to forests for grazing. This resulted in a fall in income of about Rs. 61,000. This shrinkage in grazing is attributable mainly to economic depression and scarcity conditions in Berar and in certain parts of the Nagpur Division. It has been estimated that the concessions granted to the public represent Rs. 12.45 lakhs in value.

4. In areas where scarcity conditions prevailed, Government granted the concessions of free extraction of fuel and grass by headloads and free removal of fruits, edible roots and tubers. This indirect assistance is estimated to be worth Rs. 23,572. In addition,

forest works, *e.g.*, construction of new roads and special repairs to existing roads and departmental fellings and thinnings were organized to provide relief in the affected areas.

5. A further measure of economy carried out during the year was the abolition of the Melghat Division and distribution of its ranges between the Amraoti and Betul Divisions. In other respects also economy was observed wherever possible. It is reported that the inadequate grants during the last few years have resulted in considerable deterioration of the condition of roads, the wear and tear on which has been increased by throwing them open to all traffic. An improvement in the housing conditions of the staff in the department, especially the subordinate staff, is long over due. The need of suitable housing accommodation for the contentment and health of the staff is evident.

6. Forest offences showed a considerable increase during the year but Government is pleased to note that the number of assaults on the staff has halved, though it included one fatal assault. A good deal of criticism has been levelled in the Legislative Assembly and elsewhere on the procedure of compounding forest offences. This question was under the examination of Government during the year.

7. In furtherance of the scheme of education in forest villages nine more schools were opened during the year and some of the schools had to be provided with an additional teacher. Government regrets that more could not be done in this respect owing to financial stringency.

8. Mr. Cox, the Chief Conservator of Forests, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement in the month of October. Government wishes to place on record its appreciation of his loyal and devoted service and of the extremely helpful manner in which he approached problems of forest administration. Government's thanks are also due to all members of the staff who contributed to a successful year's working.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chief Conservator of Forests and to the Conservators of Forests, Central, Eastern and Western Circles, for information and guidance; also that it be published in Part I of the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor, C. P. & Berar,

K. B. L. SETH,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Forest Department.

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PLATE I.—ALLAPILLI TEAK FORESTS (Paragraph 39)

REPORT ON THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1940

CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS

1. **Changes in area.**—There was no change in the total area under the control of the Forest Department which stood at 19,432 square miles exclusive of 174 square miles of the Ahiri Leased Forests as shown in Form 7.

The excision of certain forest areas in the Eastern and Central Circles for cultivation was more than counterbalanced by the afforestation of certain areas in the latter Circle.

As a measure of economy the old Amraoti and Melghat divisions were amalgamated with adjustments to Betul division and formed into a new major division under the name of Amraoti with effect from 1st October 1939.

2. **Forest settlements.**—Settlements were completed for 5.79 square miles and are in hand for .51 square mile.

3. **Demarcation.**—The five-year demarcation scheme was adhered to as far as funds permitted at a cost of Rs. 11,111 (Rs. 10,465). The total length decreased by 210 miles to 34,373 miles due mainly to re-measurement of boundaries in Bhandara during the revision of the working plan.

4. **Forest surveys.**—No forest surveys were undertaken during the year.

5. **Constitution of State forests.**—The expenditure under the head was Rs. 26,359 (Rs. 27,584).

CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT

6. **Preparation and control of regular working plans.**—The revised working plans (technical revisions) for Seoni and the North Raipur sub-division of Bilaspur sanctioned last year were introduced with effect from 1st July 1939. Revised plans (technical revisions) for Chhindwara (662 square miles), Bhandara (559 square miles) were also sanctioned by the Chief Conservator of Forests during the year and introduced from 1st July 1939 and 1st July 1940, respectively. The revised Buldana Working Plan (full revision) which was completed last year has been submitted to Government for sanction. New Plans (full revisions) for the Akola forests of the West Berar division and the babul bans of Amraoti are under preparation and will be completed in 1940-41.

7. The revised Hoshangabad plan (technical revision) could not be completed and issued during the year. On the advice of the Inspector-General of Forests a special statistical party was employed throughout this working season collecting figures which may lead to the modification of the proposed treatment of the valuable Bori forests. The prescriptions of the revised plan were adhered to so far as the General Teak Working Circle and Low Forest Working Circles are concerned, but the Bori Special Working Circle is being worked under a temporary working scheme proposed by the Central Silviculturist pending conclusions to be derived from a study of the statistics now collected. Increment statistics similar to those collected in Hoshangabad are being collected for the Allapilli-Pedigundam Working Plan which is to be revised in 1941-42.

8. Control.—The prescriptions of the sanctioned Working Plans have been generally adhered to and all deviations have been sanctioned by the Chief Conservator of Forests. In the Sal High Forest Working Circle of Mandla, control of yield by area was introduced in place of control of yield by units of volume. The marking rules and the sequence of fellings of that plan were also revised in the light of experience gained. The marking and felling rules of the High Forest Working Circles in the Bilaspur division were also revised. Plans of operations were drawn up as usual in all divisions and adhered to in all essential details.

9. Preliminary Working plans.—No preliminary working plans were sanctioned during the year.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS

10. Roads.—Owing to financial stringency only 15 miles and 42 chains of forest roads were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,872 (Rs. 16,824) as shown below:—

Division	Name of road	Length		Cost
		miles	chains	
				Rs.
Mandla	.. Mohgaon-Matiari ..	7	0	2,249
Amraoti	.. Sembadoh-Raipur (consolidation.)	1	40	2,124
Nimar	.. Golai-Malur ..	2	47	2,497
Betul	.. Baladongri-Bhumkababa ..	3	69	2,499
Do.	.. Sajpur-Paharwari-Bori-Betul.	0	36	173
Hoshangabad	.. Jatamau-Naharkola ..	0	10	327
Bhandara	.. Supervision charges on Pongjihira-Hirdamali.	..	..	3

In addition Rs. 5,151 were spent on the construction of 8 miles and 30 chains of the Batwa-Ahmadpur road in Balaghat from funds contributed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, from the discretionary grant.

11. The cost of maintenance of 10,534 miles of roads amounted to Rs. 1,11,290 (Rs. 1,13,633) or an average of only Rs. 10-8-0 per mile (Rs. 11). The traffic on certain forest roads is now so heavy that their maintenance as surface roads in good order is not possible with the present allotment of funds. Such roads are not only of importance for the extraction of forest produce but also form the general system of communication in remoter parts of the province. In such localities the road system is steadily deteriorating and the difficulties of extracting the produce of coupes is increasing. Unless more money is allotted for substantially improving such roads, the situation must get worse each year.

12. Rs. 1,115 were paid by district councils and other authorities for the upkeep of forest roads used largely by the public.

13. Raipur forest tramway.—The year under report shows a remarkable improvement in the earnings of the tramway which increased by Rs. 29,635 to Rs. 1,85,834—a record figure since the year ending 30th June 1931. This was mainly due to the excellent progress made by Messrs. H. Dear & Co., in the transport of their sleepers as a result of the concessional rate allowed to the company. Sleepers to the extent of 422,130 maunds—the largest quantity ever received from this source since the opening of the tramway—were transported yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,08,142 or over 58 per cent of the gross revenue. Public and goods traffic also showed a revival with the result that earnings from these sources also improved considerably. The push trolley service introduced during 1938-39 recorded a decline in the gross earnings, presumably due to motor bus competition. Increased facilities in the way of reduction of fares and construction of four new trollies have been offered and the result will be watched with interest. Receipts from the Forest Department under “goods traffic” registered a decrease of Rs. 2,957 due to less transport of scantlings, bugglies and firewood but this was partly counterbalanced by increased traffic in poles, logs and bamboos. Improvement cannot be expected until the Raipur Forest Depot is reorganised; proposals are before Government. Public traffic in goods practically maintained last year’s level. The harra crop of the year was poor and irregular rainfall seriously affected the paddy crop. The traffic in oilseeds, fire-wood, poles, and logs however showed considerable growth. Negotiations for through-booking of goods traffic between the Raipur forest tramway and the Raipur-Dhamtari branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are still in progress. The installation of a weighbridge at Bagleyganj referred to in the last year’s report is still under the consideration of Government.

The tramway carried over 20,000 passengers and 833,000 maunds of goods during the year. Working costs increased slightly by Rs. 2,014 to Rs. 1,03,061 mainly due to increased working costs as a result of increased traffic. In spite of this heavy expenditure the gross earnings exceeded working expenses by Rs. 82,773 which covered the depreciation charges of Rs. 29,826 and left a substantial profit.

14. Buildings.—A sum of Rs. 6,565 (Rs. 2,569) was spent on the construction of the following buildings :—

	Rs.
(i) Range Officer's quarters at Karanjia ..	3,142
(ii) Part construction of Range Officer's quarters at Dindori.	1,003
(iii) Construction of eight Forest Guard nakas ..	2,020
(iv) Purchase of the Post Office building at Allapilli	400
Total	6,565

The urgent need for suitable housing accommodation for the subordinate staff has been brought to the notice of Government year after year, but owing to financial stringency adequate funds were not allotted. The position of forest subordinates in certain divisions is most depressing. Deputy Commissioners have again freely commented on the inadequacy of housing accommodation of forest subordinates upon whom depends the proper administration of the department. The position as regards the actual building requirement of the department as revised by Conservators is exhibited below :—

Class of officers	Total number required	Owned by Government		Available on rent	Still required	Approximate cost
		Suitable	Unsuitable			
						Rs.
Gazetted Officers..	34	27	1	6	7	58,000
Forest Rangers ..	128	117	6	5	11	41,800
Range Assistants ..	397	299	71	20	98	1,27,600
Forest Guards ..	2,591	1,705	625	93	886	3,40,250
Paid Vendors ..	66	40	11	..	26	9,150
Combined Range Office and Range clerk's quarters and other buildings.	173	118	35	16	55	72,650
Assistant Instructor's quarters.	3	2	..	..	1	3,000
Total ..	3,392	2,308	749	140	1,084	6,52,450

15. The expenditure on the upkeep of the existing buildings amounted to Rs. 68,288 (Rs. 65,389). More money is required for special repairs to certain old buildings which are deteriorating rapidly because essential special repairs cannot be carried out.

16. Miscellaneous works.—Expenditure on wells, tanks and other works amounted to Rs. 14,165 (Rs. 13,663) of which Rs. 3,623 were spent on new works.

In addition a sum of Rs. 5,274 was placed at the disposal of the Forest Department out of the Government of India grant for improving the water-supply in forest villages to be spent up to 15th June 1940. Rs. 356 were spent to end of March 1940.

III.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS

17. (a) **General protection.**—The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1938-39 and with the average of the last three years :—

Nature of offence	Average of three years ending 1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Increase or decrease	Percentage of cases to total cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Injury by fire ..	535	628	1,044	+416	4
(ii) Unauthorized telling	12,818	11,943	12,766	+823	48
(iii) Unauthorized grazing.	11,950	9,907	10,249	+342	39
(iv) Other offences ..	2,401	1,788	2,480	+692	9
Total ..	27,704	24,266	26,539	+2,273	100

Although the total number of forest offences registered during the year shows an increase of 2,273 cases over last year yet it is less than the average of the last three years ending 1937-38 by 1,165 cases. The increase occurred under all heads and in all circles—mainly in the Western Circle (1,259) and is attributed by Divisional Forest Officers to—

- (a) prolonged hot weather,
- (b) better vigilance on the part of the subordinate staff and the economic condition of the people,
- (c) abnormal tendency to steal forest produce by people owing to levy of lower compensation,
- (d) grant of concession to the general public for free removal of grass and fuel which tempted them to resort to illicit fellings.

18. It is always difficult to explain these changes. Ninety-three cases (not 92 reported in the last report) were pending in courts at the commencement of the year to which 332 cases were added, making a total of 425 cases.

Of these, 222 resulted in convictions, 59 in acquittals, 44 were subsequently withdrawn and compounded and 100 remained pending. The percentage of convictions was 79 (84) and punishments awarded by the courts were generally adequate.

19. **Cases compounded.**—The number of cases dealt with under section 68 of the Indian Forest Act was 21,468 involving 54,921 persons against 20,108 cases involving 50,331 persons last year. The average compensation per case and per person was Rs. 4-4-6 (Rs. 4-8-10) and Rs. 1-10-9 (Rs. 1-13-1), respectively. In

view of the economic conditions of the people low rates of compensation were levied. The question of prescribing maximum penalties in forest offence cases on a sliding scale for the guidance of compounding officers referred to in last year's report was not considered feasible by Government and special orders on the subject are being issued.

In addition to the above, 46 forest offence cases were detected in rayatwari forests by subordinates in North Chanda division under section 33 of the Indian Forest Act and were forwarded to the revenue authorities for disposal. These included two cases under the Central Provinces Game Act of 1935.

20. **Undetected cases.**—The number of registered and undetected cases was 2,186 (1,474).

21. There were 8 cases of assaults on forest subordinates in the Saugor, Jubbulpore and Balaghat divisions during the year; one of which resulted in the death of a Forest Guard in Saugor. The criminal case in connection with this fatal assault remained pending at the close of the year. In the other 7 cases, 4 resulted in conviction, one was acquitted, one was not prosecuted by the Police for want of sufficient evidence and one remained under enquiry. The number of assaults on forest subordinates has decreased apparently as a result of deterrent punishments.

22. Rewards amounting to Rs. 981 (Rs. 778) were paid to subordinates and informers in 370 (315) cases.

23. (b) **Protection from fire**—(Form Nos. 14 and 15).—The area under fire protection further rose by 74 square miles to 15,503 square miles mainly in the Eastern and Central Circles. Weather conditions were again unfavourable to fire protection owing to the prolonged hot weather and the area burnt increased by 184 square miles to 780 square miles or 5 per cent of the area under protection. The expenditure was Rs. 60,193 (Rs. 57,581) or Rs. 3-14-1 (Rs. 3-11-9) per square mile. The increase in the cost of fire protection is due to more fire watchers having been engaged for longer periods in the Central Circle due to the prolonged hot weather and also to more expenditure on putting out fires in the protected areas.

24. The number and the origin of fires are exhibited in Form No. 15. In all there were 1,521 (1,038) fires burning an area of 498,942 acres (381,858 acres). The abnormal increase both in the number of fires and in the area burnt is reported to be mainly due to the prolonged hot weather. The Conservator, Central Circle, has again brought to notice the deterioration of fire discipline in North Chanda and action has been taken to create healthy traditions by ceaseless propaganda and by inflicting heavy punishments on all those found negligent in this respect. A leaflet on fire protection has been printed in Hindi for the guidance of Forest Guards and issued shortly after the close of the year. The public unfortunately is also to blame to some extent for the increase in fire damage through failure to exercise sufficient care when passing through reserved forest.

25. (c) Protection from cattle.—Areas closed and open to grazing are compared below with the figures of last year :—

	1938-39	1939-40
	Square miles	Square miles
(i) Closed partially or entirely	1,888	1,950
(ii) Open to all animals including browsers.	2,681	2,607
(iii) Open to all animals except browsers.	14,863	14,875
(iv) Percentage open ..	90	90

The small differences are due to variations in the size of coupes closed and opened to grazing.

26. The number of cattle impounded was 2,690 (4,052). The decrease is due to the greater efforts now made by the subordinate staff in tracing out the owners of stray cattle.

27. (d) Protection against injuries from natural causes—
Frost.—There was considerable damage in the Sal Forests of Mandla, Bilaspur and Balaghat. Sal coppice re-growth and seedlings were also badly affected in the Murwara Range of the Jubbulpore division. Some damage to young plants was also noticed in the Sitanadi Range and in low-lying localities in the Risgaon Range in Raipur. In the Central and Western Circles, however, only slight damage was recorded and for practical purposes the year was free from frost.

28. Wind and hail.—In the North Chanda division several gales during the rains resulted in wind falls in areas where the soil is shallow specially in parts of Warora and Sindewahi Ranges. Serious damage from wind occurred in Pulakhra Circle of the Amla Range and parts of Bhawargarh Range in Betul. A number of small land-slides took place on the steep hill sides of Bori and Sohagpur Ranges of Hoshangabad. Damage from wind was also reported in the Sonakhan Range of Bilaspur and in Dhanwahi and Tendukhera Ranges of the Jubbulpore and Saugor divisions.

29. Drought.—No appreciable damage was noticed. Casualties in the new plantation in North Chanda were high.

30. Floods.—Timber worth Rs. 1,000 from compartment No. 266 belonging to contractor Brijlal was washed away by a flood in the Machna river in September in the Betul division. In Nimar the field crops of Sarai forest village were washed away by a flood in the Nerbada but no serious damage was noticed to forest growth.

31. Wild animals.—The damage to young crops both in plantations and naturally regenerated coupes is being more and more forcibly brought to notice. Chital, bison and sambhar are the principal culprits but all deer are destructive. The position has in a few places become really serious and forest officers

now realise that the only solution is to control the deer by reducing their numbers or by adequate fences. Steps to reduce numbers in remote forests have nowhere been successful, and a cheap deerproof fence has yet to be devised. It is probable that in some important forests, Government will have to be asked to reconsider its policy as regards game preservation.

32. Insects.—A sporadic attack by the sal borer (*Hoplocerambyx Spinicornis*) was observed in the Mandla division and trap tree operations were started as usual at the beginning of the monsoon but as it soon became apparent that the attack was nominal the operation was discontinued. Over 14,000 beetles were caught in the Mandla and Raipur divisions. Some trees in the Murwara Range of Jubbulpore were also attacked by sal borers. These were felled and burnt. Teak defoliation was severe in the Western Circle, the worst attack being in Sembadoh and Khandu Ranges of Amraoti, Bori Special Teak Working Circle and South Denwa High Forest Felling Series of Sohagpur Range of Hoshangabad. An attack of the teak defoliator was also noticed in the Chhapara Range of Seoni, the whole of Sillewani Range and a large area of Ambara Range of Chhindwara, round about Garpit in the Arvi Range of Nagpur-Wardha, in Allapilli and Sironcha Ranges of South Chanda and in the Dhanwahi Range of Jubbulpore. An attack of leaf defoliator on sal was noticed near Muki in the Balaghat division. Many young teak and other smooth barked species, such as *Kydia calycina*, *Eugenia cumini* and *Embllica officinatis* were attacked seriously by a borer in the western parts of Hoshangabad. The borer was identified by the Entomologist, Dehra-Dun, as the larva of *Indarhala tetraonis*, which eats the bark and makes short shelter tunnels in the pith of stems and branches. The babul borer *C. scabrata*, continues to be troublesome in babul bans. Damage to Semal trees by borers was noticed in the Dhaba Range in South Chanda. Trees, so killed, were felled and burnt.

33. Fungus.—Damage by *Fomes pappianus* continues as usual in the older babul bans in the West Berar division. A large number of bamboo clumps in the Chaka and Patur plantations of West Berar developed very thick growth of leaves like a 'witch's broom' which appears to be spreading to other culms in the same and adjoining clumps. The disease appears to dry and ultimately kill the culm. Specimens were sent to Dehra Dun for identification and the Forest Botanist reports that damage is caused by a fungus of a parasitic nature not identified and recommends burning of the affected culms.

34. Lantana.—The eradication of lantana was continued in the Amraoti, Betul, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Bhandara and Jubbulpore divisions at a cost of Rs. 3,518. In the Bhandara division efforts were made through the revenue authorities to get this weed exterminated in the malguzari areas and adjoining reserved forests but they have met with only partial success.

35. Gokhru or Audhi (*Xanthium strumarium*) Bathurst's burr.—Uprooting of this weed was carried out in the Seoni and Mandla divisions at a cost of Rs. 204. This pest is also spreading rapidly in the Jubbulpore and Dhanwahi Ranges.

36. *Loranthus*.—This was commonly observed in many divisions in poorer areas and mostly on miscellaneous species such as mahua, achar and tendu trees. In the Seoni division efforts were made to eliminate such trees in the course of fellings.

37. Other noxious weeds.—In the Nagpur-Wardha division serious infestations of two American weeds *Lagasca-mollis* and *Hyptis suaveolens* occur in coupes as soon as they are opened up in Arvi, Hingni and the south of Kondhali Ranges. Control measures are being studied.

38. Climber cutting.—Climber cutting operations were undertaken over an area of 151,954 acres in all divisions at a cost of Rs. 9,615 (Rs. 8,792). In addition a large number of climbers were cut by Forest Guards in the course of patrol work and during marking operations.

CHAPTER III.—SILVICULTURE

I.—FORMATION AND REGENERATION OF FORESTS

39. (i) General progress of areas under regeneration.—The general progress is reported to be satisfactory in all forests. Owing to a shortage of rainfall and prolonged periods of drought during the monsoon, growth was somewhat slow. For the third year in succession no frost was experienced and the general progress of the young crops is everywhere most striking.

(a) *Teak forests*.—*Moist type*.—Natural regeneration in the moist teak forests, particularly those of Allapilli continues to be unsatisfactory. The exploited areas are, therefore, being restocked by planting. Plate I gives a general view of the fine Allapilli forests. In Bori, attempts are still being made to regenerate the forests naturally though here also a beginning has been made to plant up suitable areas where experience has shown that natural regeneration is not likely to succeed; elsewhere, in frost-labile areas clear fellings have been replaced by more conservative selection-*cum*-improvement fellings. Besides frost, bamboo regrowth is the most formidable obstacle in the way of teak coppice, particularly the comparatively less vigorous coppice from suppressed advanced growth and very old stumps. Observations show that the bamboo menace can be successfully combatted by felling and burning the bamboo a year or more in advance of the main fellings, cutting the regrowth along with the tree crop and burning the felling debris, and then removing all culms interfering with teak coppice for a year or two. The total cost is nearly Rs. 6 per acre which is not heavy. Plate II shows a part of compartment 20 worked in this way (Hoshangabad). Plate III gives a general view of the Bori forests before felling.

(b) *Dry type*.—In the drier teak forests, any paucity of teak regeneration appears to be primarily due to lack of sufficient soil moisture, adequate shelter to the seedlings and severe competition with grass and weeds. Heavy grazing and frequent fires are contributory factors. In consequence, attempts are mainly directed at controlling grazing, namely, reducing the incidence and periodically closing the areas to grazing, ensuing better

protection against fires and retaining sufficient cover to conserve the soil moisture. In very open forests no fellings are carried out in order not to interfere with the natural process of filling up.

40. Generally the dry forests worked in the past have regenerated satisfactorily. The new crops contain a very much higher percentage of well grown teak though fewer plants of miscellaneous species of economic importance, such as *dhaora*, *tinsa*, *shisham* and *bija*. Judged from the financial point of view the forests have greatly improved in value and silviculturally so far there is no indication that there has been any set-back in the quality of locality.

41. In the Melghat forests, lantana is the main obstacle in the way of regeneration. So far no method of successfully regenerating these areas naturally has been found. Burning the shrub for 3 years in succession prior to main fellings has however given encouraging results. In certain Berar forests, browsing by game and wild cattle is an important factor militating against regeneration. Observations in the Phiski reserve where chital and blue bull were allowed to be destroyed show that damage to regeneration has decreased considerably. The climber *mahul* is a serious pest in certain parts where it comes up in great profusion following clear fellings and then does considerable damage unless the forest is continuously tended. Experiments are in progress to find out the best method of eradicating this pest or minimising its ravages.

42. Sal forests.—In general two distinct types of sal forests may be distinguished—the high level sal and the low level sal. The former are found in moister regions, at high elevations where frosts occur frequently; the latter in comparatively dry localities in the plains which rarely experience frost.

(a) *High level sal*.—In this type the main impediments to young growth are frost, regrowth of bamboos, rank grass, weeds, climbers and browsing by game. As a rule there is no dearth of advance growth in the bushy stage, or of annual recruitment. Its progress towards establishment is extremely slow, with the result that when the overwood has become due for felling most of the reproduction is in a moribund or unestablished condition. Clear fellings result in the young crop being frosted, and if not killed back, becoming malformed, developing a stag-headed low crown and profuse epicormic branches on the bole. Even where frost damage is averted browsers play havoc with the young succulent shoots and later bamboos and climbers, such as *mahul* and *Ichnocarpus*, completely suppress or strangle promising poles. Experience has shown that where frost is a serious factor, clear fellings are impossible. The retention of a shelter-wood minimises the damage and the optimum kind and degree of shade needed are being determined. Fencing against browsers has definitely been found advantageous and attempts are being made to find out the cheapest method of fencing.

(b) *Low level sal*.—In this drier type occurring in the plains, severe frost is practically unknown. Occasional mild frosts are experienced, but these do not result in widespread damage.

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PLATE II.—NATURAL (COPPICE) REGENERATION OF TEAK IN BAMBOO INFESTED BORI FORESTS, COMPARTMENT 20

Bamboos were felled and burnt a year in advance of clear-fellings and again along with the main crop. Note how the vigorous teak coppice is ahead of the bamboo regrowth, which will be again cut back should it threaten the teak. Total cost of cutting bamboos until teak is established is estimated at Rs. 6 per acre.



Here clear fellings have given very satisfactory results, such as in the forests round about Sitanadi in Raipur. Results are even better if the bushy regeneration is cut back in advance of main fellings. Here the bamboo is not aggressive but on the other hand hot weather fires are very frequent and severe owing to the presence of rank grass. Controlled rains grazing by cows has given very encouraging results.

43. **Mixed forests.**—The general progress of regeneration was satisfactory except in the understocked and open forests, especially when protection from fires has been inadequate. Of the important species, *saj*, *shisham*, *tinsa*, *suriya*, and *bhirra* regenerate satisfactorily but not so *bija*, *semal* and *dhaora*, all of which are browsed, and somewhat slow growing. Regeneration of *salai*, which is not readily marketable from certain forests, is conspicuous by its absence. The exact reason for this remains to be determined.

44. Artificial regeneration is mostly confined to teak in areas where the species can grow, and to *babul*, *khair*, *prosopis*, and certain other miscellaneous species in the agri-silvicultural plantations of Berar.

45. **Teak plantations.**—In Bilaspur 20 acres in Tenduchua felling series and 100 acres in compartments 308 and 309 were planted, 12' × 12', at a cost of Rs. 4-10-0 per acre. In south Chanda 270 acres in Allapilli range and 13½ acres in Pedigundam range were similarly planted. Besides these areas, small areas were planted in North Chanda, Saugor and several other divisions mostly as experimental measures.

The planting espacement of 12' × 12' which was originally considered suitable has not given altogether satisfactory results and experiments are shortly to be initiated to see if somewhat closer planting gives better results. Experiments are also in hand to find out what modifications are needed in the present nursery practice to raise better stock at a cheaper cost, such as manuring of beds, closer pricking of germinating seed, earlier sowings, etc.

46. **Agri-silviculture.**—Routine agri-silvicultural operations are in progress only in the Western Circle, chiefly in Yeotmal, West Berar and Amraoti. In the babul working circles of Amraoti and West Berar divisions, 1,611 acres were under regeneration at the beginning of the year, to which 314 acres were added during the year. Of these, 222 acres being fully stocked were resumed leaving an area of 1,703 acres under regeneration at the close of the year. These operations have lost their former popularity in the West Berar division chiefly because land for permanent cultivation is readily available, and cotton prices have declined. Experience has shown that the exotic *prosopis juliflora* (Australian variety) is a very suitable species for poor soils. It germinates well, grows very fast and above all is not browsed. The wood is expected to sell as fuel. Of the local species *khair* has done well on poor soils. For better soils *babul* and *siwan* have been found quite suitable except that the latter species requires protection against browsing.

In Yeotmal division 120 acres near Borwadi were sown with teak and other species. Owing to prolonged breaks in the monsoon the results were not very satisfactory. In the new set of Pandhardevi plots the first field crop harvested during the year was a bumper one.

Besides these routine agri-silvicultural plantings, attempts were made in several Central Provinces divisions under instructions from Government to see if agri-silvicultural work similar to Berar could be started chiefly with a view to relieve unemployment. The results were not very encouraging.

(ii) **Afforestation.**—The Nagpur seminary hill plantation of 185.19 acres was declared reserved forest from 1st October 1939 and added to the Nagpur-Wardha division.

(iii) **Plantation and other forms of regeneration not under plans or schemes.**—Several small scale experiments were continued in various divisions mostly to study if teak planting on a divisional scale is feasible, if agri-silvicultural plantations can be raised, and to improve the existing nursery and planting technique. Some attempts were also made to raise *sabai* grass plantations.

(iv) **Tending.**—This comprises weeding, clearings, climber cutting and thinnings. These operations were carried out as far as funds permitted. The details are given under the next section.

II.—TENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK

47. The subjoined statement shows the work done during the year 1939-40.

Operations	Area in acres	Cost	Cost per acre	Revenue from sold material	Revenue per acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Eastern Circle.</i>					
Thinnings	.. 8,083	Rs. 3,592	Rs. a. p. 0 7 1	Rs. 12,816	Rs. a. p. 1 9 4
Cutting back operations	.. 16,987	4,381	0 4 1	1,776	0 1 8
Total Eastern Circle	.. 25,070	7,973	0 5 1	14,592	0 9 3
<i>Central Circle</i>					
Thinnings	.. 20,460	14,872	0 11 8	1,23,475	6 0 7
Cutting back operations	.. 4,660	848	0 2 3	26	0 0 1
Advance bamboo fellings	.. 1,780	1,502	0 13 6	268	0 2 5
Subsidiary silvicultural operations.	10,750	4,889	0 7 3	25,345	2 5 9
Total Central Circle	.. 37,650	22,111	0 8 11	1,49,114	3 15 4
<i>Western Circle.</i>					
Thinnings	.. 58,242	51,518	0 14 2	1,27,422	2 3 0
Cutting back operations	.. 37,171	5,814	0 2 6	3,403	0 1 6
Total Western Circle	.. 95,413	57,332	0 9 7	1,30,825	1 5 11
Grand Total	.. 158,133	87,416	0 8 10	2,94,531	1 13 0

Tending is an essential operation of forest conservancy; the small revenue is incidental. The amount made available for tending is still very inadequate and an increased allotment will go far in realising the potentialities of the forests.

III.—SILVICULTURAL RESEARCH

48. This is fully dealt with in the report issued by the Silviculturist. The important features are summarized below:—

Collection of price increment data for teak.—The field work, as detailed below, was completed and the data were sent to the Forest Research Institute for computation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Number of trees measured for standard volume and commercial outturn data in 10' height classes and 2" diameter classes. | 1,221 |
| (2) Number of stumps analysed in 10 year age classes and 2" stump-radius classes. | 528 |
| (3) Price data for— | |
| (i) Rough squares and round timber in 3' length classes and 6" mid-girth classes. | } For most of the timber sold at the Government depots in the Western Circle |
| (ii) Sawn timber in local standard classes. | |

49. Pasture improvement investigation.—One hundred 0.1 acre square plots in pasture land, and 25 in a grass reserve were sampled in detail to assess the trend of variation. In each plot, 5 randomly selected quadrats, 6.6' × 6.6', were laid out and the herbage assessed by recording—

- (1) the density of stocking (4 classes).
- (2) ocular estimate of the percentage area occupied by each type of herbage (into 3 main classes, and by species for important fodder grasses).
- (3) average height of various types of grasses.
- (4) green weight of each type of herbage.

The results were analysed to determine the optimum size of a sampling unit, the extent of sampling necessary, and the minimum size of blocks required to assess the results of various treatments.

The analysis has shown that the sampling was inadequate and must be increased to 25 per cent, when assessment must be made not only on 6.6' × 6.6' quadrats but also on quadrats 4/9th and 1/9th this size to determine which is nearer the optimum size. A most gratifying fact that the data have shown is that ocular estimates give as reliable results as actual weighments and therefore the latter can be dispensed with. This will considerably simplify the work.

50. **Thinnings in garari.**—This is a valuable species fetching a good price as a pole. Sample plots laid out in 1925 and measured periodically indicate that the most paying method of management might be to leave coppice clumps unthinned or only partially thinned until about one-third of the stems have attained a diameter of 4" or more; then to carry out a crown thinning, exploiting these larger stems at their maximum value, retaining the remainder until a majority of the stems have reached the best exploitable size namely, 4" to 6" diameter. The analysis also indicates that the assumed rotation of 40 years for this species is probably too short. To confirm these indications the experiment is to be repeated.

CHAPTER IV.—EXPLOITATION

I. SYSTEMS OF MANAGEMENT

51. **Major forest produce.**—The extent to which forests were worked under the various systems of management is shown below:—

(1) *High forest systems.*

	Area worked in acres.
(i) Clear fellings	.. 532
(ii) Regeneration fellings	.. 24,979
(iii) Selection fellings	.. 2,381
(iv) Improvement fellings	.. 42,330
(v) Thinnings	.. 64,374
(vi) High forest with reserves	.. 460

(2) *Coppice with standards.*

(i) Main fellings	.. 31,153
(ii) Thinnings	.. 8,974

(3) *Coppice with reserves.*

(i) Main fellings	.. 15,343
(ii) Thinnings	.. 1,451

(4) *Simple coppice system.*

(i) Main fellings	.. 23,827
(ii) Thinnings	.. 3,977

Total 1939-40	.. 2,19,781
Total 1938-39	.. 2,05,680
Difference	.. +14,101

The total area worked during the year increased by 14,101 acres mainly due to larger areas thinned during the year in Raipur, South Chanda and Nimar according to the prescriptions of the

Working Plans and more main fellings in Seoni, Chhindwara and Saugor under the various coppice systems. The decrease under regeneration fellings in Chhindwara, South Chanda and Mandla and under 'Improvement fellings' in Amraoti, Nimar, Betul, Mandla and Balaghat is due to variations in the areas of coupes and to failure of demand in certain coupes.

52. Unregulated fellings.—The revenue from these operations rose by Rs. 16,088 to Rs. 90,496 mainly due to an increased outturn of semal trees and better prices obtained therefrom in the North Chanda division. Most of these unregulated fellings are made in forest village areas and are partly regulated by felling schemes. In the Mandla division mature and over-mature sal trees were removed from such areas and the material converted into sleepers.

53. Minor forest produce.—The following statement compares the value of minor produce (excluding grazing) removed from the forest during the current and preceding years:—

Kind of produce	1938-39	1939-40	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bamboos ..	2,48,386	2,90,766	+42,380
Lac ...	10,398	15,088	+4,690
Harra ..	17,177	20,965	+3,788
Grass ..	1,63,962	1,43,503	—20,459
Kullu and other gums ..	9,363	10,523	+1,160
Minerals ..	24,893	25,950	+1,057
Tendu leaves ..	50,626	62,747	+12,121
Other minor produce ..	84,237	85,329	+1,092
Total ..	6,09,042	6,54,871	+45,829

Bamboos.—There was a general increase in all Circles but mainly in the Eastern Circle (+Rs. 21,866) due to expansion of departmental bamboo operations in Bilaspur and also to improvement of demand in most divisions.

Lac.—Better outturn and improved rates account for the increase.

Harra.—The increase is due to better prices obtained in Raipur and recovery of two instalments of harra lease in Jubulpore.

Grass.—The excellent Karbi crop during the year mainly accounts for the fall—the heaviest being in the Western Circle (—Rs. 13,869).

Kulloo and other gums.—The increase is due to better prices obtained in Yeotmal.

Minerals.—The increase is due to more extraction of minerals by local bodies and the Public Works Department in Saugor division.

Tendu leaves.—The increase is due to better prices obtained in North Chanda, Chhindwara, Nagpur-Wardha and Raipur. In the Western Circle a fall of Rs. 2,909 is due to lack of competition in Betul and late sales in Nimar.

Other minor produce.—The increase being small calls for no explanation.

54. **Grazing.**—Last year's report gives an exhaustive exposition of the policy of Government in the matter of grazing in reserved forests and also the extent of the various concessions and facilities afforded by the Department to the general public in this connection. It does not seem necessary to repeat it in the current year's report. The change in the grazing year from 1st July to 1st April, however, is giving a number of administrative difficulties and in spite of the period of issue of grazing licences having been extended under the new rules, agriculturists will not purchase licences in time. Extensions have had to be granted in a number of cases beyond 30th June 1939 partly due to the unwillingness of the people to purchase licences before the commencement of the rains and partly to the late break of monsoon and consequent scarcity declared in certain districts. The whole question is before the Government and final orders in the matter are likely to be passed after another year's experience.

55. The following statement shows the total number of animals grazed during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Year	Buffaloes	Cows and bulls	Goats	Sheep	Other animals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1938-39	.. 3,14,358	2,514,312	181,504	86,383	6,380
1939-40	.. 2,95,933	2,424,668	168,765	84,651	3,918
Difference	.. - 18,425	- 89,644	- 12,739	- 1,732	- 2,462

Year	Total animals	Value at full rates	Revenue actually realized	Value of free grazing	Value of concessions
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938-39	.. 3,102,937	25,00,249	10,47,738	1,70,455	12,82,056
1939-40	.. 2,977,935	24,01,651	9,87,318	1,69,806	12,44,527
Difference	.. - 1,25,002	- 98,598	- 60,420	- 649	- 37,529

During the year there was a general decrease in the number of animals resorting to Government forests for grazing as well as in the receipts. The Western and the Central Circles are mainly responsible for the fall which is attributed to—

- (i) heavy mortality amongst cattle due to late rains and scanty fodder;
- (ii) poverty of the agriculturists due to general economic depression;

- (iii) wide-spread scarcity conditions in August 1939 due to a long break in the rains in July and August 1939; and
 (iv) Migratory habits of Bhangi-dangars who own large flocks of sheep and goats.

The decrease in the number of cattle grazed was highest in Yeotmal (36,000) followed by West Berar (29,000) and Nimar (19,000).

56. In addition to the revenue of Rs. 9,87,318 obtained from grazing, Rs. 36,324 were realized as dues on 359,736 cattle covered by transit passes against Rs. 34,904 last year. A sum of Rs. 11,902 was also realized on account of deferred grazing dues and short recovery of grazing fees.

57. The value of grazing concessions allowed to agriculturists amounted to Rs. 12,44,527 (Rs. 12,82,056).

58. The collection of grazing dues was deferred in Yeotmal, West Berar, the Berar Ranges of the old Amraoti and Berar portion of the old Melghat divisions and passes worth Rs. 2,93,092 were issued. Of this, Rs. 2,79,720 were recovered leaving Rs. 13,372 outstanding at the close of the year.

Deferred grazing to the extent of Rs. 524 was also allowed in the Murwara and Jubbulpore Ranges of the Jubbulpore division.

II. AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION

(i) Departmental Agency.

59. Major produce.—The outturn of timber and fuel compares as follows with that of the previous year :—

Year	Cubic feet in thousands		
	Timber	Fuel	Total
1939-40	5,775	8,009	13,784
1938-39	5,516	7,076	12,592
Difference	+259	+933	+1,192

Timber.—The Central and Western Circles show increases of 267,000 and 268,000 cubic feet of timber respectively, due mainly to more coupes having been worked departmentally during the year; while the Eastern Circle shows a fall of 276,000 cubic feet which is attributed to the decrease in the outturn of timber in Bilaspur due to many of the coupes being of poorer quality than last year.

Fuel.—The increase under fuel is also shared by the Central and Western Circles and is due to more coupes having been felled departmentally and better outturn obtained therefrom. In the Eastern Circle a small decrease of 43,000 cubic feet is due to less quantity of firewood obtained in cutting bank operations and other cultural operations in the Mandla and Bilaspur divisions.

60. Allapilli.—During the year 176,418 (254,670) cubic feet of timber in the round and sawn were transported to Ballarshah in lorries from the Allapilli depot and sawmill. In addition 71,095 cubic feet (49,893 cubic feet) of logs and poles of teak and other species were also transported by carts from Allapilli forest depot and the forests of Pedigundam, Dhaba and Markhanda Ranges. The transport contract given to the Ballarshah Motor Transport Syndicate and Mr. Tilley Ramchandra Kanoje expired during the year under report. A fresh contract has been given to the Indian Agencies, for three years expiring on 31st October 1942 at much cheaper rates. The main condition of the contract is that they should transport timber by vehicles fitted with producer gas plant. As the new contractors started their work very late in the season, bullock carts had to be engaged for transporting some portion of the log timber from the Allapilli forests and the depot to supply material for the Ballarshah auctions.

The average sale price of teak logs and other logs and poles increased by Re. 0-2-4 and Re. 0-1-9 per cubic foot to Rs. 1-5-7 and Re. 0-11-1 per cubic foot respectively, while that of the sawn timber including mill waste slightly decreased by Re. 0-0-5 to Rs. 1-15-9 per cubic foot. The total receipts from sales at Ballarshah, Allapilli and Pedigundam amounted to Rs. 4,41,721 (Rs. 3,90,094). The increase is due to better prices obtained for teak logs at Ballarshah.

The audited commercial accounts for 1939-40 show a profit of Rs. 2,14,734 (Rs. 1,49,107).

The saw mill at Allapilli worked for 305 (307) days and turned out 100,175 (103,082) cubic feet of timber or an average of 328 cubic feet per day against 336 last year. The fall in the outturn is due partly to the closing of the mill for two days on account of the breakage of underground shafting and partly to special indents undertaken for the Gun Carriage Factory. The milling costs increased from Re. 0-3-1 per cubic foot to Re. 0-3-11 per cubic foot of outturn. Receipts from sales of sawn timber at Ballarshah and Allapilli amounted to Rs. 1,48,734 (Rs. 1,52,378) on which direct expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 38,801 (Rs. 41,785).

61. Sleeper operations.—The number of sal sleepers supplied to the Eastern Railway Group from the Mandla, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur divisions was 25,137 (28,315) broad gauge, 36,332 (31,644) metre gauge, 32,722 (42,806) narrow gauge, and 7,855 (11,847) specials.

The financial results of the operations are given below :—

Revenue	..	Rs. 3,01,475
Add value of stock in hand on the 31st March 1940.		1,36,815
	Total ..	4,38,290
Deduct value of stock in hand on the 31st March 1939.		1,31,654
	Net revenue ..	3,06,636
Deduct expenditure	..	1,14,112
	Net profit ..	1,92,524



PLATE IV.—GOVERNMENT SALE DEPOT AT TAKU, GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (HOSHANGABAD)

The adze-fashioned stacked timber in the background and the logs in the foreground are of teak from Bori, reputed for their ornamental grain: the row of poles in the centre are of *tinsa* which fetch an equally high price.

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The adze-fashioned stacked timber in the background and the logs in the foreground are of teak from Bori, reputed for their ornamental grain:

the row of poles in the centre are of *tinsa* which fetch an equally high price.

In addition to the above, 8,871 rejected sleepers were sold for Rs. 6,368 and 8,973 half round sleepers and 42 timber girders were supplied to the Raipur Forest Tramway for Rs. 3,101.

62. **Sal scantlings.**—In all 82,450 (83,871) cubic feet of scantlings were prepared in the Mandla, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur divisions of which 79,994 cubic feet were sold for Rs. 71,103.

63. Revenue realized and remitted through the sales agent at Raipur amounted to Rs. 85,066 (Rs. 82,214). During the year a contract for 40 wagons of scantlings was secured through the sales agent with a merchant of Chicacole at the existing rates less a rebate of Re. 0-1-6 per cubic foot. The question of running the depot departmentally is still under the consideration of Government.

64. The volume of teak timber dealt with at departmental sale depots in the Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Nimar divisions increased from 627,404 to 737,708 cubic feet and the gross revenue from Rs. 5,54,381 to Rs. 5,96,854 due to improved prices obtained in Amraoti on account of better condition in Berar. A fall in receipts in Hoshangabad is due mainly to the changes in the working of Bori reserve ordered by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Plate IV shows a general view of the Government sale depôt at Taku.

65. **Minor produce.**—The value of minor produce extracted rose from Rs. 43,063 to Rs. 60,628 due mainly to departmental collection and sale of bamboos in Bilaspur.

(ii) *Purchasers.*

66. **Major produce.**—The outturn of the year compares as follows with that of the previous year :—

Year	Cubic feet in thousands		
	Timber	Fuel	Total
1939-40 ..	6,154	24,004	30,158
1938-39 ..	5,617	22,484	28,101
Difference ..	+537	+1,520	+2,057

Timber.—All circles are responsible for the increase the largest being in the Eastern Circle (+414,000 cubic feet) due mainly to the sale of more coupes than last year.

Fuel.—The Eastern and Western Circles show increases of 1,549,000 and 267,000 cubic feet respectively due to the reasons explained above, while the Central Circle shows a decrease of 296,000 cubic feet on account of smaller areas having come up for exploitation and also to less yield during the year.

67. **Minor produce.**—The value of minor produce extracted during the year again fell from Rs. 16,08,613 to Rs. 15,71,231 mainly due to less number of cattle having resorted to Government Forests for grazing as explained in earlier sections.

68. Rights, privileges and free grants.—The quantity and value of forest produce removed free by right holders, concessionaires and free grantees is shown below :—

Produce	1938-39		1939-40	
	C. ft. in thousands	Value Rs.	C. ft. in thousands	Value Rs.
<i>Right holders in Berar—</i>				
Major produce—				
Timber	.. ..	..	..	..
Fuel	.. 118	3,602	118	3,602
Minor produce—				
Grazing	.. ..	375	..	375
Miscellaneous	.. ..	2,400	..	2,400
Total	.. 118	6,377	118	6,377
<i>Concession—</i>				
Major produce—				
Timber	.. 4	2,096	5	3,369
Fuel	.. 1,218	8,126	623	3,378
Minor produce—				
Bamboos	.. ..	..	..	..
Grass	.. ..	..	..	..
Grazing	.. ..	12,82,056	..	12,44,527
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	..	..
Total	.. 1,222	12,92,278	628	12,51,274
<i>Free Grants—</i>				
Major produce—				
Timber	.. 382	37,971	372	30,341
Fuel	.. 1,060	19,161	1,080	24,786
Minor produce—				
Bamboos	.. ..	11,172	..	10,818
Grass	.. ..	13,704	..	20,032
Grazing	.. ..	1,70,080	..	1,69,431
Miscellaneous	.. ..	20,443	..	25,306
Total	.. 1,442	2,72,531	1,452	2,80,714

69. **Free grazing.**—This is allowed to forest villagers at the rate of eight bulls, bullocks or cows per holding, and four bulls, bullocks or cows to a labourer without a holding. In Berar a free allowance in C class of one bullock for every eight acres of cultivation is given to each cultivator. The value of these concessions and of free grazing during the year amounted to Rs. 14,13,958 (Rs. 14,52,136).

70. The Chanda Match Works were again granted a concession of 250 semal trees on payment of half royalty rate, viz., Rs. 3-13-0 per tree.

71. In addition to the usual free grants made to forest villagers and subordinates for *bona fide* domestic requirements and to the public in cases of destruction of houses by fire, an exceptional free grant of timber fuel and bamboos to the value of Rs. 2,440 was made for the construction of 12 vidya mandirs.

72. As a measure of relief to agriculturists and other persons and also on account of the partial scarcity declared in certain parts of the province as a result of the scanty rain during July and August 1939, the following concessions were also sanctioned by Government during the year :—

- (i) free extraction of fuel and grass by head loads.
- (ii) free extraction of grass from localities where the demand is small.
- (iii) free removal of mohwa, achar, tendu, aonla, edible roots and tubers in the backward tracts of the province.

The value of such grants amounted to Rs. 23,572.

73. **Outturn and sources of forest produce.**—The total quantity and value of major and minor produce extracted by all agencies is shown below :—

Produce	Cubic feet in thousands	Value Rs.
Major produce—		
Timber	.. 12,301	24,32,709
Fuel	.. 33,211	6,17,996
Total	.. 45,512	30,50,705
Minor produce—		
Bamboos	.. ..	2,90,766
Grass	.. ..	1,43,503
Grazing	.. ..	24,49,877
Other minor produce	.. ..	2,20,602
Total	.. ..	31,04,748
Grand total 1939-40	.. ..	61,55,453
Grand total 1938-39	.. ..	61,10,005

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

74. Revenue.—The year under report was marked by an increase in gross revenue and in the net surplus. Total receipts rose from Rs. 48,68,288 to Rs. 50,43,788 or by Rs. 1,75,500. The increase being shared by the Eastern Circle (Rs. 82,488), Central Circle (Rs. 88,144), and Raipur Forest Tramway (Rs. 32,912). The Western Circle was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 26,362.

The increase in the Eastern Circle is due to better prices obtained at the annual auctions and the recovery of kists in advance in certain divisions, larger number of sleepers supplied to the Railways and expansion of departmental bamboo operations in the Bilaspur division. The increase in the Central Circle is due to better prices obtained at Allapilli and Ballarshah for logs and sawn timber and for the sale of standing coupes, bamboos, lac, etc., in the Western Circle, the decrease is due to a fall in the grazing revenue, on account of heavy mortality amongst cattle, economic depression, a prolonged break of rains in July and August, free grants of forest produce as scarcity measures and heavy outstanding of revenue in timber depots. The matter is of no significance.

The sources of revenue were:—

	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental agency ..	17,88,335	19,19,663
Purchasers ..	27,06,693	27,11,626
Miscellaneous ..	2,09,498	2,15,592
Leased forests ..	6,703	6,936
Raipur Forest Tramway ..	1,57,059	1,89,971
Total ..	48,68,288	50,43,788

While classification by produce shows:—

	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.
Timber ..	22,85,658	24,10,977
Fuel ..	5,48,712	5,75,647
Bamboos ..	2,26,772	2,71,973
Grazing and fodder grass ..	11,95,100	11,20,095
Other produce ..	2,08,005	2,54,637
Miscellaneous ..	2,40,279	2,13,552
Leased forests ..	6,703	6,936
Raipur Forest Tramway ..	1,57,059	1,89,971
Total ..	48,68,288	50,43,788

75. Expenditure.—The figures compare with those of last year as follows:—

	1938-39			1939-40		
	A.—Con- servancy	B.—Estab- lishment	Total	A.—Con- servancy	B.—Estab- lishment	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Cir- cle.	3,90,438	6,15,433	10,05,871	3,90,201	6,10,349	10,00,550
Central Cir- cle.	3,46,397	4,84,317	8,30,714	3,28,809	5,00,645	8,29,454
Western Cir- cle.	5,33,050	6,09,978	11,43,028	5,82,638	6,40,272	12,22,910
R a i p u r F o r e s t Tramway.	1,30,299	..	1,30,299	1,31,227	..	1,31,227
G e n e r a l D i r e c t i o n D i v i s i o n.	575	2,23,620	2,24,195	637	2,18,033	2,18,670
Loss by ex- change.	..	483	483	..	280	280
Interest on capital.	72,091	..	72,091	71,953	..	71,953
Charges in England.	..	81,484	81,484	..	61,537	61,537
Total	14,72,850	20,15,315	34,88,165	15,05,465	20,31,116	35,36,581

Under A (Works), expenditure rose by Rs. 32,615 mainly due to the expansion of Departmental operations in the Western Circle.

Under B (Establishment), the expenditure increased by Rs. 15,801 due to the increase of Re. 1 per mensem in the initial pay of Forest Guards.

76. Surplus.—The cash surplus rose appreciably by Rs. 1,27,083 to Rs. 15,07,207 (Rs. 13,80,123) which is the highest figure registered since 1930-31. This result was obtained only by effecting every possible economy in expenditure. I must repeat the opinion of my predecessor that the curtailment of expenditure has passed the safety limit especially expenditure on development. We may get improved finances by a fortuitous rise in prices but we can expect no real progress unless Government invests more money in its forests.

77. The value of stock remaining unsold at the close of the year was Rs. 7,24,023 against Rs. 7,00,787 of the previous year.

78. The value of live and dead stock allowing for depreciation rose by Rs. 15,575 to Rs. 10,95,859; the increase is due to the value of buildings in the Balaghat division having been recalculated as the value given previously was incorrect.

CHAPTER VI.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS

79. A report on these subjects by the Silviculturist is published separately.

80. Experiments for the improvement of pasture have been dealt with in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VII.—ADMINISTRATION

81. Mr. C. E. C. Cox, C.I.E., continued to hold the post of the Chief Conservator of Forests from the commencement of the year to the 9th October 1939, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and was succeeded by the writer of the report, who remained in charge until the close of the year.

82. The Circle charges were held as under :—

(i) Eastern Circle—Mr. H. C. B. Jollye, Conservator of Forests, from the 1st April 1939 to the 6th April 1939.

Mr. V. K. Maitland, officiating Conservator of Forests, from the 7th April 1939 to the 31st March 1940.

(ii) Central Circle—Mr. H. S. George, Conservator of Forests, from the 1st April 1939 to the 31st March 1940.

(iii) Western Circle—Mr. C. M. Harlow, Conservator of Forests, from the 1st April 1939 to the 7th October 1939.

Mr. H. C. B. Jollye, Conservator of Forests, from the 8th October 1939 to the 31st March 1940.

Mr. K. P. Sagreiya, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Khan Bahadur S. R. Daver, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, continued to hold the posts of Silviculturist and Forest Utilization Officer, Central Provinces, respectively, throughout the year.

In thirteen divisions there was no change of Divisional Forest Officers, while in six divisions permanent changes took place. The Amraoti and Melghat divisions with adjustments were amalgamated into one division with effect from 1st October 1939 under the name of the Amraoti division reducing the total divisional charges from 19 to 18.

83. Indian Forest Service.—Mr. E. L. P. Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, continued to be on deputation in the Andamans as Chief Forest Officer. Mr. C. E. C. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests, was decorated as Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire during the year. He retired from service, with effect from 9th March 1940, after having put in over 32 years of service in the Department.

84. Provincial Forest Service.—Mr. K. R. N. Pillai, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, Jubbulpore, was decorated as Member of the Order of the British Empire.

85. Service of Officers.—Acknowledgment is again due to all Officers who have carried out the work of the Department under increasing difficulties. The staff of Gazetted Officers is now so depleted that a number of divisions where assistants are usually posted are now without them. Increasing office work leaves less and less time for a Forest Officer's real work in his forest. The steady loss of Officers by retirement continues and though two students have been sent to Dehra Dun their services will not be available till 1942.

86. Subordinate Forest Service.—The work of the subordinate staff has been generally satisfactory. During the year under report Government was pleased to raise the initial pay of Forest Guards from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per mensem but this is still insufficient always to attract the right type of recruits.

87. Training.—For the first time since 1929, two candidates were recruited for the new Central Provinces Superior Forest Service through the Public Service Commission and were deputed for training to the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun, for the year 1940—42.

The two Ranger candidates under training in the Dehra Dun Ranger's Course, 1939—41, are reported to be progressing well.

Of the 50 students who underwent the 1938-39 course of the Forest School, Balaghat, five passed by the Higher Standard with credit, 18 by the Higher Standard, 26 by the Lower Standard and one was removed for a breach of discipline.

The course of 1939-40 also started with 50 students of whom 11 came from Indian States and one was a private student. One student from the Eastern Circle died of rheumatic fever in February 1940 and one student from the Western Circle had to be returned to his division on account of inefficiency. There were thus 48 students at the close of the year. The general standard of the students is reported to be satisfactory.

88. Punishments and casualties.—The table below shows details of casualties and punishment:—

Subordinates	Services dispensed with	Dis-missed	Retired	Resigned	Died	Total casualties	Fines and degradation
<i>Rangers—</i>							
1937-38	.. ..	1	1	..	1	3	2
1938-39	.. ..	..	3	..	..	3	..
1939-40	.. 1	..	5	..	2	8	3
<i>Deputy Rangers—</i>							
1937-38	.. ..	1	7	..	3	11	7
1938-39	.. 1	3	2	..	3	9	2
1939-40	.. ..	..	9	2	5	16	12
<i>Foresters—</i>							
1937-38	.. ..	2	7	2	3	14	28
1938-39	.. 1	4	5	1	4	15	35
1939-40	.. 3	2	8	1	..	14	31
<i>Forest Guards—</i>							
1937-38	.. 106	34	51	52	42	285	267
1938-39	.. 76	20	53	48	54	251	206
1939-40	.. 76	14	47	38	53	228	208
<i>Clerks—</i>							
1937-38	.. 2	..	11	..	..	13	7
1938-39	.. 1	..	23	1	1	26	4
1939-40	.. 4	2	9	..	3	18	11

89. Health.—The general health of the out-door staff during the year was unsatisfactory. Attacks of malaria, influenza, pneumonia and typhoid resulted in the death of two Rangers, five Deputy Rangers, 53 Forest Guards and three clerks and a large number of subordinates have had to go on leave. All Conservators and some Deputy Commissioners have drawn

particular attention to the insufficient funds provided for the construction of quarters and to the grant of bad climate allowance for subordinates serving in unhealthy localities. There is also an urgent necessity for providing a cheap type of dispensary at convenient places. In his inspection notes of the Mandla and Balaghat divisions, His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has stressed the necessity for providing two cheap-plan dispensaries in the Dindori and Baihar tahsils and proposals are under consideration. Small-pox appeared in an epidemic form in Sohagpur and Bori Ranges of Hoshangabad and parts of Bhawargarh and Asir Ranges of Betul. As a result of mass vaccinations in Hoshangabad casualties were not heavy.

90. Criminal misappropriations of forest revenue.—Reference to the misappropriations of forest revenue in the South Chanda division to the extent of Rs. 25,955 was made in the last year's report. The Revenue Accountant Babu Safdar Hussain, who was prosecuted on three defalcation cases, was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate but sentences to run for four years concurrently and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 700. The appeal preferred by the accused was dismissed by the District and Sessions Judge, Wardha. Two further cases of criminal misappropriation of forest revenue in which Babu V. S. Vatwe, late Head Clerk, and Safdar Hussain, Revenue Accountant, are being jointly prosecuted, are proceeding in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Brahmपुरi-Garchiroli. As a result of these misappropriations and on the recommendations of the Accountant-General, Central Provinces, it has been decided to audit the revenue side of the accounts by the staff of the Accountant-General's office.

91. Other criminal prosecutions.—One Gazetted Officer, two Rangers, one Forester and one Forest Guard are undergoing prosecution on various counts for offences committed in the South Chanda division.

92. Inspection of Divisional Offices.—All divisional offices except Mandla and Raipur were inspected by Conservators during the year.

93. Touring.—Touring by Gazetted Officers was generally satisfactory.

94. The relations with other departments continued to be cordial.

CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL

95. Forest villages.—Six new forest villages were established during the year while sixteen were deserted. At the close of the year there were 1,102 (1,113) villages with a population of 118,986 (121,139). One forest village in North Chanda was deforested and handed over to the Revenue Department for management as a rayatwari village. The condition of the forest villages was generally satisfactory. There were complaints of water shortage in Jubbulpore, high land rent in Saugor and lack of medical aid in general.

96. **Forest village schools.**—Nine new schools were opened during the year. The schools established are functioning satisfactorily. The school building at Nagotar forest village in Nimar division was burnt on 27th December 1939 and the school is now meeting in a hut. The two schools in the West Berar division, one at Bormali and the other at Mandwa run by the district councils, Akola and Buldana, were closed during the year partly owing to inadequate attendance of students and partly because the district councils were reluctant to bear the expense of teachers. The school at Dhain forest village run on the subscriptions of the villagers, ceased to operate as the villagers were dissatisfied with the teacher, and so far they could not get a new teacher. The villagers of Nimghan forest village in Sohagpur range have raised subscriptions for the pay of a teacher to hold a private school in the village. Most of the schools were inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Schools and periodical medical examinations of the children were held by the local medical staff in some of the schools. Jaitpuri school in Balaghat was visited by His Excellency the Governor, Central Provinces and Berar, who was pleased to record a note of appreciation on the progress of the school.

An attempt is being made to revive the handicraft school at Allapilli which was closed down in 1938.

97. The attempts to improve sanitation in the Eastern Circle villages were continued. The efforts to make simple improvement in agriculture were continued. Roads and village lanes were widened, manure pits were started, and the use of cow-dung manure generally extended.

In order to improve water supply in forest village areas two wells were under construction during the year in Mandla Division. Free distribution of quinine was made to several forest villages.

The weekly bazar started at Nagotar forest village in Nimar division is proving a success. Four wells sanctioned by the Provincial Government for construction from the India grant were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,674. During February 1940, a childrens' rally arranged at Aonlia forest village in Nimar division was well attended. The child welfare show was also a success.

98. **Taccavi.**—Advances to the extent of Rs. 1,07,197 were made to forest villagers, recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,21,080 and Rs. 49,924 (Rs. 63,807) remained outstanding. Failure of crops in some divisions and poor economic conditions of the forest villagers mainly account for the large outstandings.

99. **Malguzari forests.**—Twenty-one malguzari forests—ten in the Eastern Circle and eleven in the Western Circle—were placed under special protection while four in the Western Circle were released during the year. In Nimar division two forest guards continued to receive remuneration for watch and ward of Punghat Kalan and Punghat Khurd malguzari forests.

100. **Elephants.**—There were 18 elephants at the close of the year. The general condition of all the elephants was satisfactory. Seven elephants were employed on dragging work in the Allapilli forests and six were employed on lantana eradication, road consolidation and on timber dragging in Hoshangabad and Amraoti divisions.

101. **Forest rest-houses.**—Fees collected for the occupation of forest rest-houses amounted to Rs. 1,525 (Rs. 1,956).

102. **Arboriculture.**—In Saugor mulberry, mango and other trees were widely planted in the compounds of forest staff buildings.

103. **Patch cultivation.**—In Seoni the total area under patch cultivation was 52.51 acres. In Chhindwara 29 persons (30) held land under patch cultivation. Three cultivators died during the year.

104. **Tassar silk cultivation.**—In North Chanda tassar silk cultivation was carried out in Sindewahi and Wairagarh Ranges over an area of 10 (35) and 62 (123.5) acres, respectively. The rent recovered was Rs. 18 (Rs. 39) at Re. 0-4-0 per acre.

The Provincial Government launched a scheme for the development of the tassar industry in the province during the year. A tassar silk supply and research station was opened at Armori in this division. 24 acres of B class forests were cultivated by the Textile Expert to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, for rearing tassar caterpillars with a view to distributing them widely.

In South Chanda tassar silk cultivation was carried out in B class forest of Sironcha and Ghot Ranges. 15.5 acres of land were leased during the year and the revenue realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 15-8-0 (Rs. 9-8-0) at the rate of one rupee per acre.

105. **Forest grievances.**—Complaints brought to the notice of the department received prompt attention. They were chiefly concerned with grazing facilities and requests for culturable lands.

106. **Forest benevolent fund.**—A report on the working of this fund will be found in Appendix A to this report.

107. **Famine relief work.**—The construction of 3 roads mentioned in the last year's report was completed during the year. Due to the long break in the rains in July and August 1939 relief works in the form of construction of new roads, special repairs to existing roads, departmental fellings, thinnings and cutting back operations, etc., were opened in the West Berar division. To relieve distress Government sanctioned free removal of dry fuel and grass by head loads from a number of divisions.

108. **Mining leases.**—In Seoni division a prospecting licence for manganese over an area of 312 acres was granted and a sum of Rs. 234 was realised as surface rent. In Chhindwara 2,006 (1,694) acres were under mining leases and 1,474 (1,400) acres under prospecting licences at the close of the year.

In Bhandara 5 mining leases for manganese covering an area of 203.24 acres were granted during the year. Five prospecting licences for manganese were granted over an area of 286.28 acres.

In Nagpur-Wardha 7 (14) prospecting licences covering an area of 1,055.66 (2,646.98) acres and 4 (2) manganese leases covering an area of 143.41 (274.12) acres were granted.

A prospecting licence for mica over an area of 749 acres in B-I class forest in Ghot Range of South Chanda was granted to the Chanda Mining and Industrial Company, Chanda, for a period of one year from 13th April 1939.

109. Forest gardens.—The Karidongri forest garden in Bilaspur was maintained at a cost of Rs 8 (Rs. 16). The revenue derived from this garden was Rs. 60 (Rs. 27). The forest gardens at Kisli in Mandla and Sondhar in Balaghat were closed down under Government orders.

110. General.—With a view to accelerate the supply of timber to the Gun Carriage Factory arrangements were made for the visit of Divisional Forest Officers in the Eastern Circle to the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, in order to enable them to get in touch with conditions and requirements.

CHAPTER IX.—PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

111. The effect of the Central Provinces Game Act, the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act and the rules under the Indian Forest Act on the fauna of the forests is being closely watched. The object of these Acts and rules is to preserve game but forest officers are finding that the indiscriminate preservation of game and the management of forests under the rules of silviculture are not always compatible. The damage to forests by wild animals is mainly by deer and bison and is usually confined to areas in which young forest crop exist. These animals congregate in young forests, and it is becoming more and more clear that their presence in large numbers in young forests cannot be tolerated. In older forests, deer and bison appear to cause no damage whatsoever to the standing crop.

The situation is being closely watched, particularly in the sanctuaries formed under the orders of Government.

CLASS I

112. Absolute Sanctuaries—Bori, 61 square miles (Hoshangabad division).—The sanctuary does not contain a large head of game, chiefly because it is very hilly and has a dense bamboo forest. The quality of grazing is poor. Malabar squirrels are plentiful, and Pangolins, a comparatively rare animal in this Province, are met with in this sanctuary.

The Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagaram who was granted special permission by Government to shoot 3 tigers in this sanctuary, succeeded in bagging only one.

Taroba, 46 square miles (North Chanda division).—The general condition of game is satisfactory in this sanctuary though poaching, it is suspected, still continues. The relaxation of restrictions for reducing the damage in regeneration areas by chital and other deer, has led to the destruction of eight hinds.

It is still too early to say to what extent the general public welcome the creation of this sanctuary, but there has been some increase in the number of visitors of late. The proposal to erect gates on the Moharli-Khadsingi road on either side of the sanctuary is still under consideration.

Supkhar, 25 square miles and not 158, (Balaghat division).—The condition of game is reported to be satisfactory on the whole. Chital and Barasingha are apparently on the increase. It is estimated that there are about 30 bison in this sanctuary. There has been no increase in the number of tigers during the year and special measures contemplated for their destruction do not seem necessary.

Banjar (Kanha), 99 square miles (Mandla division).—The state of the animals in this sanctuary is satisfactory. Chital, sambhar, bison and wild dogs are reported to be on the increase, while barasingha are apparently on the decrease. Tigers are reported to be stationary. Proposals for the development of this sanctuary into a National Park are still under the consideration of the Government.

CLASS II

113. Reserves where wild life has little or no effect on cultivation.—Game is reported to be on an increase throughout the province. A few cases of cattle-lifting by tigers have been reported from the Western and Eastern Circles specially in Nimar where as many as 62 forest village cattle and 4 men were mauled. Forest Ranger G. P. Tiwari succeeded in destroying a man-eater which was responsible for the death of 6 men in the Kinwat range. The man-eating panther, referred to in the last year's report, which killed a number of children on the borders of Betul and Hoshangabad, is reported to have been shot by a local shikari during November 1939 and human kills have ceased since then.

In the Allapilli block (73 square miles South Chanda Division) the number of bison, sambhar and chital is reported to have increased to such an extent that much damage to plantations has been caused.

A feature of the restoration of class I Fire Protection to the Allapilli block has been the increase in the number of tigers. The result of the benefit these carnivora do to the plantations by checking the increase in horned game will be watched with interest in future years.

CLASS III

114. Reserves which adjoin large cultural areas.—The campaign of unrestricted shooting in the Phiski reserve of the Yeotmal Division has resulted in the destruction of 1 panther, 5 chitals, 36 jackals and 40 pigs. A large number of wild cattle (deogai) and chital found in plentiful numbers in the Bhongaon

reserve of the West Berar Division continue to damage the agricultural plots and the adjoining fields. The right to catch these wild cattle in this division still continues. 18 cattle were trapped during the year and were auctioned for Rs. 221-8-0 and Government received Rs. 69-4-0 as its share of the sale proceeds.

946 wolves (including 688 cubs) were killed in the Saugor Division and a sum of Rs. 958 was disbursed as rewards by the Revenue authorities.

During the year chital have increased in numbers in the Western Circle especially in Nimar and are reported to be doing considerable damage to young crops and regenerated areas.

Pig and nilgai also damage field crops in many divisions considerably and proposals for unrestricted shooting in reserved forests surrounded on all sides by cultivation, similar to those in force in the Phiski reserve of Yeotmal have been submitted for Government sanction.

115. Poaching.—The number of poaching cases reported during the year compares as follows with those of the last year :—

	1938-39	1939-40
Eastern Circle	.. 36	58
Central Circle	.. 63	70
Western Circle	.. 28	12

It is satisfactory to note that poaching has appreciably decreased in the Western Circle, while it has increased to some extent in the other two circles. It appears that punishments inflicted on such offence are not deterrent.

CLASS IV

116. Legal Shikar.—The number of shooting permits issued during the year was 448 (468).

The following table shows the number of animals shot by permit holders :—

All-India Serial No.	Species	Total in		
		1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1	Tiger	.. 112	115	93
2	Panther	.. 72	84	85
6	Hyaena	.. 7	10	10
8	Wild dog	.. 16	26	39
12—14	Bear	.. 37	29	31
17	Bison	.. 15	18	10
29	Blue bull	.. 70	101	78
31—33	Black buck, Chinkara and barking-deer.	100	92	91
35	Barasingha	.. ..	..	1
37	Sambhar	.. 103	122	107
38	Chital	.. 119	92	102
43	Crocodile	.. 6	3	1
46	Wild pig	.. 768	873	806

The drop in the number of tiger and other animals killed is probably due to restrictions on leave on account of the war.

C. M. HARLOW,

*Chief Conservator of Forests,
Central Provinces and Berar.*

NAGPUR :
The 25th September 1940.

APPENDIX A

Annual report of the Central Provinces and Berar Forest Benevolent Fund for the year ending 31st March 1940.

The fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 6,735-0-2 on 1st April 1939 which was held by the various Presidents of the Divisional Committees and the Secretary in the Postal Savings Bank Accounts and the Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur, respectively. In addition to this Government promissory notes to the face value of Rs. 3,000 bearing 3½ per cent interest were purchased during the year thus bringing the total amount of investments from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 21,000 which has been kept in the custody of the Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur. The financial position of the fund continued satisfactory during the year and this enabled the Central Managing Committee to sanction benefits on a rather more liberal scale to relieve distress among the families of deceased subscribers. Two meetings of the Central Managing Committee were held during the year to consider various subjects concerning the fund and relief to the extent of Rs. 2,975 was granted in respect of 23 cases compared with 39 cases for relief in the previous year.

(2) The details of benefits granted to the dependants of various deceased subordinates are as given below:—

Statement showing the names of various deceased forest subordinates in whose cases benefits have been sanctioned during the year ending 31st March 1940.

Serial No.	Name of the deceased subordinates	Division	Amount of benefit sanctioned to the dependants	Authority under which sanctioned	
				Rs.	Central Committee's Resolution No.
1	Forest Guard Dhanraj Singh.	Chhindwara	.. 150	9 (i)	d. 21-7-39
2	Forest Guard Kundanlal	Saugor	.. 50	9 (ii)	Do.
3	Forest Guard Bhopal ..	Seoni	.. 100	9 (iii)	Do.
4	Forest Guard Hamze Khan.	South Chanda	.. 150	9 (iv)	Do.
5	Forest Guard Paikoo Venka.	Do.	.. 150	9 (v)	Do.
6	Deputy Ranger Hussain.	Latif	Do. .. 300	9 (vi)	d. 21-7-39 and No. 5, d. 8-11-39.
7	Forest Guard Manoharlal.	Balaghat	.. 150	9 (vii)	d. 21-7-39.
8	Forest Guard Nanhu Singh.	Nimar	.. 125	9 (viii)	Do.
9	Forest Guard Mathura Prasad.	Do.	.. 50	9 (ix)	Do.

Serial No.	Name of the deceased subordinates	Division	Amount of benefit sanctioned to the dependants	Authority under which sanctioned
10	Forest Guard Kaluram	Nimar ..	50	9 (x) d. 21-7-39.
11	Mr. G. V. Joglekar, Accountant.	Nagpur-Wardha	600	8 (i) d. 8-11-39.
12	Forest Guard Bana Gopal.	Saugor ..	75	8 (ii) Do.
13	Forest Guard Baboo Singh.	Hoshangabad ..	75	8 (iii) Do.
14	Forest Guard Nawab Khan.	Jubbulpore ..	150	8 (iv) Do.
15	Forest Guard Hamid Mohammad.	Seoni ..	100	8 (v) Do.
16	Forest Guard Chandan Singh.	Do. ..	100	8 (vi) Do.
17	Forest Guard Moorat Singh.	Mandla ..	75	8 (vii) Do.
18	Forest Guard Phundilal	Do. ..	25	8 (viii) Do.
19	Forest Guard Rancharan Pandey.	Yeotmal ..	125	8 (ix) Do.
20	Forest Guard Samaroo	Raipur ..	25	8 (x) Do.
21	Forest Guard Sukhlal ..	Do. ..	150	8 (xi) Do.
22	Forest Guard Rajaram ..	Chhindwara ..	150	8 (xii) Do.
23	Forest Guard Wazir Khan.	Hoshangabad ..	50	President, Central Provinces and Berar Forest Benevolent Fund's No. 2545-F-241, d. 18-9-39.
Total ..			<u>2,975</u>	

(3) The fund has the following main sources of income :—

- (i) Donations (received mainly from sportsmen).
- (ii) Fines (received from forest guards and other menial staff).
- (iii) Subscriptions (received from forest subordinates and clerks).
- (iv) Interest on investments.

Of these, the income from items (i) and (ii) is invested in the purchase of Government Promissory notes bearing 3½ per cent interest and that from items (iii) and (iv) is distributed to relieve distress among the dependants of deceased subordinate.

(4) Subscriptions as noted below were received from different grades of subordinates during the year under report :—

	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(i) Rangers and Deputy Rangers.	698 0 0	620 0 0
(ii) Foresters, Forest Guards and menial servants.	1,282 14 0	1,365 9 6
(iii) Clerks ..	274 0 0	234 0 0
Total ..	<u>2,254 14 0</u>	<u>2,219 9 6</u>

(5) The annual statements of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1940 as passed by the Central Managing Committee are shown in the attached statement as an Appendix B to this report.

(6) The accounts of the fund were examined and audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Central Provinces and Berar, during the year and objections raised by him in his audit note were attended to.

With a view to sanction relief on a more liberal scale to the dependants of the forest guards it was decided by the Central Managing Committee to increase the rate of their annual subscription from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1 and an appeal to this effect was made to all the forest guards who are subscribers to the fund. The majority of the forest guards as well as all the presidents of the divisional committees were in favour of this increase and consequently the rate of annual subscription of this class of subordinates has been raised to Re. 1 with effect from the 1st April 1940. In future, this increase in the rate of annual subscription will enable the Central Managing Committee to sanction relief to this class of subordinates on a more liberal scale.

(7) The number of subscribers to the fund as it stood on 31st March 1940 is given below:—

Rank	1938-39	1939-40
Forest Rangers	.. 76	63
Deputy Rangers	.. 141	139
Foresters	.. 222	241
Forest Guards and orderlies, etc.	.. 2,018	2,193
Clerks	.. 143	133

The number of subscribers amongst Forest Rangers has decreased. This is due to the fact that present Forest Benevolent Fund gives no guarantee for a minimum benefit to the subscriber or to the surviving member of the family. The clerks have also the same objection to subscribing to the fund.

(8) Donations to the extent of Rs. 635-11-5 were received during the year and the President takes this opportunity to thank all concerned for this generous response to a deserving cause. It includes a sum of Rs. 100 from Mr. C. E. C. Cox, C.I.E., I.F.S.

Mr. C. E. C. Cox, C.I.E., I.F.S., President of the Central Provinces and Berar Forest Benevolent Fund, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement during the year and Mr. C. M. Harlow, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces and Berar, succeeded him.

C. M. HARLOW,
*President, Forest Benevolent Fund,
Central Provinces and Berar.*

APPENDIX B

Statement showing the financial position of the Central Provinces and Berar Forest Benevolent Fund for the year ending 31st March 1940.

	Amount		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance brought forward ..	6,735	0	2
<i>Receipts during 1939-40.</i>			
(1) Donations ..	635	11	5
(2) Subscriptions ..	2,219	9	6
(3) Fines ..	780	2	6
(4) Interest ..	808	12	0
(5) Miscellaneous ..	0	14	10
Total receipts during 1939-40 ..	4,445	2	3
Total ..	11,180	2	5
<i>Payment during 1939-40.</i>			
(1) Relief paid ..	5,127	0	0
(2) Advances made under Forest Benevolent Fund Rule 7.	57	0	0
(3) Purchase of Government promissory Notes.	2,933	10	0
(4) Money order commission ..	40	6	0
(5) Printing charges ..	10	0	0
(6) Bank charges ..	2	0	0
(7) Refund of fines ..	2	5	6
(8) Honorarium ..	25	0	0
Total payment during 1939-40 ..	8,197	5	6
Closing balance on 31st March 1940 (With Divisional Forest Officers and in Imperial Bank of India Rs. 2,635-1-7+Rs. 347-11-4.)	2,982	12	11
Total ..	11,180	2	5

S. R. DAVER,
*Honorary Secretary, Forest Benevolent Fund,
Central Provinces & Berar.*

In the last year's (1938-39) annual statements of accounts closing balance on 31st March 1939 was shown Rs. 6,785-0-2 but the correct balance is Rs. 6,735-0-2 (*vide* correspondence on the subject in the Yeotmal Division file).

S. R. DAVER,
Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR FOREST
BENEVOLENT FUND, 1939-40

STATEMENT No. I

Investment account

Date	(a) Investments	Face value Cost price	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
On the 1st April 1939.	Investments in Government Promissory Notes bearing 3½ per cent interest.	18,000	13,283-0-4
1939-40	.. Invested during the year.	3,000	2,933-10-0
	Balance on 31st March 1940 ..	21,000	16,216-10-4

(b) Cash account (investments).

		Rs. a. p.	
	Balance on 1st April 1939 ..	3,072-7-4	
Receipts during 1939-40—			
	(1) Donations ..	635 11 5	
	(2) Fines ..	780 2 6	
	(3) Miscellaneous ..	0 14 10	
	Total receipts 1939-40 ..	1,416 12 9	
	Total ..	4,489 4 1	
Payments during 1939-40—			
	(1) Purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	2,933 10 0	
	(2) Refund of fine ..	2 5 6	
	Total payments, 1939-40 ..	2,935 15 6	
	Balance on 31st March 1940 (with Divisional Forest Officers and in Imperial Bank of India).	1,553 4 7	
	Total ..	4,489 4 1	

STATEMENT No. II

Benevolence account

Cash	Amount
	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1939 ..	3,662 8 10
Receipts during 1939-40—	
(1) Subscriptions ..	2,219 9 6
(2) Interest ..	808 12 0
	<hr/>
Total receipts during 1939-40..	3,028 5 6
	<hr/>
Total ..	6,690 14 4
	<hr/>
Payments during 1939-40—	
(1) Relief paid ..	5,127 0 0
(2) Advances made under Forest Benevolent Fund Rule 7.	57 0 0
(3) Benefits already sanctioned but yet to be paid.	25 0 0
(4) Moneyorder commission ..	40 6 0
(5) Bank charges ..	2 0 0
(6) Printing charges ..	10 0 0
(7) Honorarium ..	25 0 0
	<hr/>
Total payments during 1939-40	5,286 6 0
	<hr/>
Closing balance on 31st March 1940 (with Divisional Forest Officers and Imperial Bank of India).	1,404 8 4
	<hr/>
Total ..	6,690 14 4
	<hr/>

STATEMENT No. III

Forecast Budget for 1940-41.

Cash for benevolence	Amount
	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1940 ..	1,404 8 4
Subscriptions estimated (received up to date Rs. 3,283+estimated Rs. 117.)	3,400 0 0
Interest estimated (on Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 21,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, Rs. 735; on Divisional Forest Officer's Bank balance Rs. 160-7-8.)	895 7 8
Total for distribution during 1940-41.	<u>5,700 0 0</u>

S. R. DAVER,
*Honorary Secretary, Forest Benevolent Fund,
 Central Provinces and Berar.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



REPORT
ON THE
FOREST ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH 1940

STATEMENTS

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1941

**Agents for the Sale of Publications issued by the Government of the
Central Provinces and Berar**

[12-2-41]—2

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the Sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

INDIA

AKOLA

Mr. M. G. Bakshi, Law Books Agent.
The Proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores,
Tainapeth.

ALIGARH

The Manager, Rama Book Depot, Sarai
Hakim.

ALLAHABAD

Mr. M. K. Rahman, Manager, Kitabistan,
Booksellers.

Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc.,
1, Bank Road.

The Supdt., Nazair Kanun Hind Press.

AMRAOTI

Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers.

BARODA

Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller & Publisher,
Raopura Road.

BHANDARA

S. S. Dharashivkar, Esq., Opposite Municipal
Water Reservoir.

BILASPUR

Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller & Publisher.

BOMBAY

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Treasure
House of Books, Taj Building, 210,
Hornby Road, Fort.

Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.

Sunder Pandurang, 25, Kalbadevi Road.
Thacker & Co., Ltd.

The Proprietors, New Book Co.

CALCUTTA

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Avenue
House, Post Box No. 251.

Newman & Co.

R. Cambay & Co.

S. K. Lahiri & Co.

Thacker, Spink & Co.

The Book Company, 4-4-A, College Street.

The Indian School Supply Depot.

CHHINDWARA

Mannilal Ganeshrasad Gupta, Bookseller.

The Proprietor, Verma Book Depot.

COOCH BEHAR

Babu S. C. Taluqdar, Proprietor, Students
& Co.

DELHI

The Oxford Book & Stationery Co.

HYDERABAD DECCAN

Hyderabad Book Depot.

JODHPUR

Messrs. B. S. Mathur & Co., Chaturvilas
Paota, Civil Lines, Jodhpur (Rajputana).

JUBBULPORE

Radhamohan, Esq., Proprietor, Shyam
Stationery Mart, Andherdeo.

The Manager, Bhargava Book Co., Pub-
lishers, Booksellers & Stationers.

The Manager, Educational Book Depot.

The Proprietor, The Nerbudda Book Depot.

KARACHI

The Standard Bookstall.

KHAMGAON

Sakalkale Typewriting Institute.

LAHORE

Messrs. Careers & Co., Moheni Road.

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.

The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot.

LUCKNOW

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press.

The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd.,
41, Aminabad Park.

MADRAS

Higginbotham & Co.

S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.

The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post
Box No. 283.

NAGPUR

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir
Book Depot, Mahal.

G. G. Khot & Sons, Sitabuldi.

Messrs. Grover & Sons, Kamptee Road.

Messrs. Shastry & Sons, Walker Road.

Mr. D. M. Dhumal, Proprietor, Provincial
Book Binding Works.

The Manager, Denett & Co., Sitabuldi.

The Manager, Educational Book Depot.

The Manager, Nagpur Law Journal,
Central Law House, Tulsi Bagh Road,
Mahal.

PATNA

Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Patna
City.

The Patna Law Press Co.

PESHAWAR CANTONMENT

Faqirchand Marwah, Bookseller.

POONA

The Manager, International Book Service,
Deccan Gymkhana Colony.

RAIPUR

The Proprietor, Chaube Printing Works.

RANGOON

The Superintendent, American Baptist
Mission Press.

SEONI

Sohaney Brothers.

SIALKOT CITY.

Manager, Buckingham & Co., Greenwood
Street.

VELLORE

Mr. A. Venkatasubban, Law Bookseller

YEOTMAL

Mr. V. N. Saraswat.

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc. and remarks
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Equivalent in square miles	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Eastern circle									
<i>Reserved forests—A class.</i>									
Saugor— Khurai	Saugor	Whole range	115,174.88	180	..	54.20	115,120.68	180	Excluded. Notification No. 585-431-XI, dated the 13th July 1939 and No. 1101-1155-XI, dated the 27th October 1939.
Damoh	Do.	Do.	167,378.00	262	707	..	168,085.00	263	Added. Transferred from Jubbulpore division, vide Chief Conservator of Forest's No. 1844-G-18, dated the 12th July 1939.
		Remainder of the division.	748,373.20	1,169	..	..	748,373.20	1,169	
		Total Saugor division	1,030,926.08	1,611	707	54.20	1,031,578.88	1,612	

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc., and remarks
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres		Acres	Acres		Equivalent in square miles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jubbulpore— Murwara	Jubbulpore	Eastern circle							
		<i>Reserved forests—A class.</i>							
		Whole range ..	137,393.89	215	707	1,043	137,057.89	215	Afforested, <i>vide</i> notification No. 490-563-XI, dated the 31st May 1939.
	Remainder of the division.	358,045.81	559	..	..	358,045.81	559	Excluded, <i>vide</i> notification No. 898-843-XI, dated the 2nd September 1939. Excluded, <i>vide</i> notification No. 897-843-XI, dated the 2nd September 1939. Excluded, <i>vide</i> Chief Conservator of Forests' No. 1844-G-18, dated the 12th July 1939.	
	Total Jubbulpore division.	495,439.70	774	707	1,043	495,103.70	774		

Mandla— Jagmandal ..	Mandla ..	Whole range ..	148,963.00	234	..	5	148,958.00	234	Excluded, <i>vide</i> notification No. 254-202-XI, dated the 21st March 1940.	
Sarastal ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	157,472.00	246	..	1,694	155,778.00	243		Excluded, <i>vide</i> notification No. 396-97-XI, dated the 2nd May 1939.
		Remainder of the division.	678,384.12	1,059	..	..	678,384.12	1,059
		Total Mandla division	984,819.12	1,539	..	1,699	983,120.12	1,536		
Balaghat— Dhansua ..	Balaghat ..	Whole range ..	140,377.18	220	..	2.8	140,374.38	220	Excluded, <i>vide</i> notification No. 925-917-XI, dated the 8th September 1939.	
		Remainder of the division.	456,738.00	713	..	..	456,738.00	713
		Total Balaghat division	597,115.18	933	..	2.8	597,112.38	933		
Bilaspur— Mahasamund	Raipur ..	Whole range ..	71,844	112	34.36	38.53	71,839.83	112	Notification No. 1022-1077-XI and No. 1023-1077-XI, dated the 4th October 1939. Notification No. 615-628-XI, dated the 15th June 1939.	
North Laon	Do. ..	Do. ..	71,507	112	..	222.00	71,285.00	112		
		Remainder of the division.	533,887	834	..	..	533,887.00	834
		Total Bilaspur division	677,238	1,058	34.36	260.53	677,011.83	1,058		
Raipur ..	Raipur ..	Whole division ..	621,913.5	972	621,913.5	972		
		Total Raipur division	621,913.5	972	621,913.5	972		
		Total Eastern circle ..	4,407,451.58	6,887	1,448.36	3,059.53	4,405,840.41	6,885		

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range (1)	Civil district or territory (2)	Name of forest (3)	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year (6)	Excluded or transferred to other heads (7)	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc., and remarks (10)
			Acres (4)	Equivalent in square miles (5)			Acres (8)	Equivalent in square miles (9)	
Central circle									
<i>Reserved forests—A class.</i>									
Seoni— Whole division.	Chhindwara and Hoshangabad.	Whole division ..	591,988	925	..	..	591,988	925	
		Total Seoni division	591,988	925	..	..	591,988	925	
Chhindwara— Whole division.	Chhindwara	Whole division ..	423,829	662	..	..	423,829	662	
		Total Chhindwara division.	423,829	662	..	..	423,829	662	
North Chanda— Mul ..	Chanda ..	Mul ..	151,817	237	940*	..	152,757	239	*Secretariat No. 1259-1200-XI, dated the 14th December 1939. Transferred from B class to A class.

Chanda	Do.	Chanda	103,522	162	3,479.30 (a)	..	109,587	171	(a) 425-373-XI, dated the 9th May 1939. Afforested.
Brahmapuri	Do.	Brahmapuri	79,137	124	8.4 (b) 981 (*)	7.4 (c)	80,119	125	(b) 1274-1308-XI, dated the 20th December 1939. Afforested.
Sindewahi	Do.	Sindewahi	113,727	177	2,126 (*)	..	115,853	181	(c) 1275-1308-XI, dated the 20th December 1939. Disforested.
Wairagarh	Do.	Wairagarh	80,674	126	28,337 (*)	..	109,011	170	
		Remainders	183,577	287	..	..	183,577	287	
		Total A class	712,454	1,113	38,457	..	750,904	1,173	
<i>Reserved forests—B class.</i>									
Mul	Chanda	Mul	6,219	10	..	312 (a) 940 (b)	4,967	8	(a) 423-15-XI, dated the 9th May 1939. Disforested. (b) Secretairat No. 1259-1200-XI, dated the 14th December 1939. Transferred from B class to A class.
Chanda	Do.	Chanda	6,123	10	..	2,586 (b)	3,537	6	
Brahmapuri	Do.	Brahmapuri	1,518	2	..	981 (b)	537	1	
Sindewahi	Do.	Sindewahi	8,200	13	..	157.58 (c) 2,126 (b)	5,916	9	(c) 483-549-XI, dated the 29th May 1939. Disforested.
Wairagarh	Do.	Wairagarh	73,864	115	..	442.02 (d) 28,337 (b)	45,085	70	(d) 1133-1125-XI, dated the 4th September 1939. Disforested.
		Total B class	95,924	150	..	35,882	60,04	94	
		Total North Chanda division.	808,378	1,263	38,457	35,889	810,946	1,267	

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc., and remarks	
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Equivalent in square miles		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Central circle										
<i>Reserved forests—A class.</i>										
South Chanda— Whole division.	Chanda ..	Whole division ..	623,286	974	623,286	974	No. 578-675-XI, dated the 12th July 1939. Disforested.	
		Total A class ..	623,286	974	..	..	623,286	974
<i>Reserved forests—B class.</i>										
Markhanda	Chanda ..	Markhanda ..	24,946	39	..	1,277	23,669	37		
		Remainders ..	133,377	209	..	..	133,377	209
		Total B class ..	158,323	248	..	1,277	157,046	246		
		Total South Chanda	781,609	1,222	..	1,277	780,332	1,220		
<i>Reserved forests—A class.</i>										
Nagpur-Wardha Kondhali ..	Nagpur ..	Kondhali ..	52,524	82	185.19	..	52,709	82		700-562-XI, dated the 18th July 1939. Afforested.
		Remainders ..	403,933	631	..	..	403,933	631
		Total Nagpur-Wardha	456,457	713	185.19	..	456,642	713		

9

2	Bhandara— Bhandara ..	Bhandara ..	Bhandara ..	80,447	125	..	18,643*	61,804	97	*1112-1036-XI, dated the 31st October 1939. Transferred to newly reconstituted Wainganga range.	
	Tirora ..	Do. ..	Tirora ..	52,983	83	21,476	..	74,459	116		
	Wainganga ..	Do. ..	Wainganga ..	..	..	44,452	..	44,452	69	
	Partabgarh ..	Do. ..	Partabgarh ..	129,021	202	..	25,809*	81,685	128		
						21,476*	..	..	..	*1112-1036-XI, dated the 31st October 1939 Transferred to newly reconstituted Wainganga range. *Transferred to Tirora range on account of revival of Wainganga range. *134-56-XI, dated the 12th February 1940. Disforested.
						51*	..	..	..
	Bawantheri	Bhandara and Balaghat.	Bawantheri ..	92,484	145	..	..	92,484	145	
			Total A class ..	354,935	555	65,928	65,979	354,884	555		
				<i>Reserved forests—B class.</i>							
	Whole division.	Bhandara ..	Whole division ..	2,978	4	..	..	2,978	4	
			Total B class ..	2,978	4	..	..	2,978	4	
			Total Bhandara division.	357,913	559	65,928	65,979	357,862	559		
			Total A and B class ..	3,420,174	5,344	104,570	103,145	3,421,599	5,346		
				<i>Abstract.</i>							
			Total A class ..	3,162,949	4,942	104,570	65,986	3,201,533	5,002		
			Total B class ..	257,225	402	..	37,159	220,066	344		
			Total Central circle ..	3,420,174	5,344	104,570	103,145	3,421,599	5,346		

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leaved forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc. and remarks
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Equivalent in square miles	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Western circle									
<i>Timber and fuel reserve—A class.</i>									
Amraoti— Chikalda	Amraoti	Chikalda	23,089	36	..	..	23,089	36	*865-828-XI, dated the 28th August 1939. Disforested .38 acre but area not accounted for being less than 1 acre. Transferred from Sawal-mendha to Chikalda range as a result of amalgamation of Amraoti and Melghat divisions.
Do.	Do.	Hathighat	..	..	3,592	..	3,592	6	
Do.	Do.	Other A class grass ramna, Ellichpur taluq.	..	..	124	..	124	..	
Do.	Do.	Various Babul Bans in Ellichpur and Daryapur taluqs.	..	..	1,291	..	1,291	2	
Marsi	Do.	Mehedari	9,598	15	120	59	9,659	15	403-1347-XI, dated the 4th May 1939. Transferred from "C" to "A" class, 119 acres 32 gunthas. 402-1347-XI, dated the 4th May 1939. Transferred from "A" to "C" class, 59 acres.

Do.	Do.	Shekdari	6,649	11	3	3	6,649	11	1191-1248-XI, dated the 25th November 1939. Afforested, 3 acres 8 gunthas.
Do.	Do.	Various Babul Bans	3,599	6	8	8	3,599	6	1192-1248-XI, dated the 25th November 1939. Disforested 3 acres 8 gunthas.
All ranges	Do.	All forests	765,647	1,196	..	5,007	760,640	1,188	208-222-XI, dated the 10th May 1939. Afforested 8 acres 2 gunthas.
		Total Amraoti division	808,582	1,264	5,138	5,077	808,643	1,264	209-222-XI, dated the 10th May 1939. Disforested 8 acres 2 gunthas.
Yeotmal— Ghatanji	Yeotmal	Aite	2,379	4	23	..	2,402	4	1136-1156-XI, dated the 4th November 1939. Afforested 22 acres 21 gunthas.
Do.	Do.	Nidba	11,866	19	..	10	11,856	19	1137-1156-XI, dated the 4th November 1939. Disforested 10 acres.
All ranges	Do.	All forests	484,315	756	..	..	484,315	756	
		Total Yeotmal division	498,560	779	23	10	498,573	779	
West Berar— All ranges	Akola and Buldans.	All forests	303,541	474	..	..	303,541	474	
		Total West Berar division.	303,541	474	303,541	474	
		Total A class Berar	1,610,683	2,517	5,161	5,087	1,610,757	2,517	

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Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc., and remarks
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Equivalent in square miles	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Western circle									
<i>Timber and fuel reserve—C class.</i>									
Amraoti— Chikalda ..	Amraoti ..	All forests ..	16,482	25	..	..	16,482	25	
Khirpani ..	Do. ..	Chinchona and Nimkhara.	2,368	4	..	..	2,368	4	
Amraoti ..	Do. ..	(All forests) Amraoti taluq.	44,683	70	..	30	44,653	70	463-533-XI, dated the 23rd May 1939. Disforested 25 acres 30 gunthas.
Morsi ..	Do. ..	All other taluqs ..	30,131	47	59	120	30,070	47	990-1013-XI, dated the 21st September 1939. Disforested 4 acres 20 gunthas. 402-1347-XI, dated the 4th May 1939. Transferred from "A" to "C" class 59 acres.

									403-1347-XI, dated the 4th May 1939. Transferred from "C" to "A" class 119 acres 32 gunthas.
		Total Amraoti division	93,664	146	59	150	93,573	146	
Yeotmal— Umerkhed ..	Yeotmal ..	(All forests) Pusad taluq.	42,653	67	..	60	42,593	67	199-125-XI, dated the 4th March 1940. Disforested 2 acres 20 gunthas.
All ranges ..	Do. ..	All other taluqs ..	207,790	324	..	..	207,790	324	219-118-XI, dated the 9th March 1940. Disforested 57 acres 29 gunthas.
		Total Yeotmal division	250,443	391	..	60	250,383	391	
West Berar— Chikhli ..	Buldana ..	(All forests) Malkapur taluq.	38,062	60	..	10	38,052	60	935-756-XI, dated the 11th September 1939. Disforested 10 acres.
All ranges ..	Akola and Buldana.	All other taluqs ..	138,586	216	..	..	138,586	216	
		Total West Berar division.	176,648	276	..	10	176,638	276	
		Total C class Western circle.	520,755	813	59	220	520,594	813	
		Grand Total A and C class Berar.	2,131,438	3,330	5,220	5,307	2,131,351	3,330	

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc. and remarks
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Equivalent in square miles	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Western circle									
<i>A class C. P. Forests.</i>									
Amraoti— Savalmendha	Betul	All forests	69,310	108	..	69,310	..	..	} 853-858-XI, dated the 25th August 1939. Transferred to Betul division.
Dabka	Do.	Do.	77,396	121	..	77,396	..	..
Nimar— Mandwa	Nimar	Mandwa	47,218	74	..	1	47,217	74	1050-1058-XI, dated the 11th October 1939. Disforested 1 acre.
Singaji	Do.	Agni	5,018	8	..	15	5,003	8	Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, memorandum No. 121-9-C-5, dated the 11th January 1940. Excluded by correction 15 acres.
All ranges	Do.	All forests	1,024,390	1,600	..	..	1,024,390	1,600	
		Total Nimar division	1,076,626	1,682	..	16	1,076,610	1,682	

Betul— Tapti	..	Betul	..	All forests	..	162,758	254	..	25,095	137,663	215
All ranges	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	435,716	681	..	..	435,716	681
Sawalmendha	..	Do.	..	Do.	..	..	..	69,310	..	69,310	108
Do.	..	Do.	..	Manjarwani, Raksi, Nilgarh and Kun- kheri Blocks 33 to 36.	..	..	..	25,095	..	25,095	39
Dabka	..	Do.	..	All forests	..	..	..	77,396	..	7,396	121
				Total Betul division		598,474	935	171,801	25,095	745,180	1,164
Hoshangabad— All ranges	..	Hoshang- abad.	..	All forests	..	655,753	1,025	..	..	655,753	1,025
				Total A class Nimar, Betul and Hoshang- abad divisions.		2,477,559	3,871	171,801	171,817	2,477,543	3,871
				Grand Total Western Circle.		4,608,997	7,201	177,021	177,124	4,608,894	7,201
				Grand Total C. P. & Berar.		12,436,622.58	19,432	283,039.36	283,328.53	12,436,333.41	19,432

Chief Conservator of
Forests, memorandum
No. 3078-G-364, dated
the 7th November 1939.
Transferred to Sawal-
mendha range.

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—contd.

Division and Range	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year	Excluded or transferred to other heads	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc., and remarks
			Acres	Equivalent in square miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Equivalent in square miles	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Eastern circle									
<i>Reserved forest under the management of the Public Works and Irrigation Departments.</i>									
Saugor— Banda and Damoh.	Saugor ..	..	427.30	1	..	..	427.30	1	
Jubbulpore— Murwara and Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore	..	885.24	1	..	..	885.24	1	
Balaghat— Sonawani, Baihar and Supkhar.	Balaghat ..	..	1,038.94	2	..	..	1,038.94	2	
Bilaspur— Kota, Lormi and Biloda.	Bilaspur ..	..	10,426.52	16	..	..	10,426.52	16	
North Laon	North Raipur.	..	12.67	..	..	..	12.67	..	

Raipur— Balod and Dhamtari.	Raipur	..	..	1,311	2	..	..	1,311	2
Total		..	..	14,101.67	22	..	..	14,101.67	22

Reserved forest under the management of Roads and Buildings.

Balaghat— Sonawani, Lemta and Baihar.	Balaghat	..	..	228.00	..	..	..	228.00	..
Bilaspur— Baloda	Bilaspur	..	..	4.15	..	..	..	4.15	..
Total		..	..	232.15	..	..	..	232.15	..

Reserved forest transferred to Public Works Department for metal quarry.

Bilaspur— Mahasamund	Raipur	..	..	3.67	..	..	..	3.67	..
Total		..	..	3.67	..	..	..	3.67	..

Reserved forest under the management of Veterinary Department.

Saugor— Khurai	Saugor	..	Block No. 85 Dewal	..	..	..	..	3,614	6
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	3,614	6

Formal notification is under issue.

Annual Form No. 7.—Area of reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified or public forest land and leased forests, 1939-40—concl'd.

Division and Range (1)	Civil district or territory (2)	Name of forest (3)	Area on 1st April 1939		Added during the year (6)	Excluded or transferred to other heads (7)	Area on 31st March 1940		No. and date of notification of addition or transfer, etc., and remarks (10)
			Acres (4)	Equivalent in square miles (5)			Acres (8)	Equivalent in square miles (9)	
Central circle									
<i>Reserved forest under the management of the Irrigation Department.</i>									
Seoni— Whole division.	Chhindwara	A class ..	92.42	..	..	..	92.42	..	
		Total Seoni division	92.42	..	..	..	92.42	..	
Chhindwara— Whole division.	Chhindwara	A class ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Chanda— Whole division. Do. ..	Chanda ..	A class ..	7,877.76	12	..	..	7,877.76	12	
		Do. .. B class ..	549.65	1	..	..	549.65	1	
		Total North Chanda ..	8,427.41	13	..	..	8,427.41	13	
outh Chanda— Whole division.	Chanda ..	B class ..	13	..	..	..	13	..	
		Total South Chanda ..	13	..	..	..	13	..	

N a g p u r— Wardha— Whole divi- sion.	Nagpur and Wardha.	A class	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandara— Whole divi- sion.	Bhandara ..	A class	..	2,842	4	..	..	2,842 4
		Total Bhandara	..	2,842	4	..	..	2,842 4
<i>Reserved forest under the management of the Public Works Department.</i>								
Seoni— Whole divi- sion.	Chhindwara		..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara— Whole divi- sion.	Chhindwara		..	..	..	..	..	..
North Chanda— Whole divi- sion.	Chanda ..	A class	..	298	..	..	..	298 ..
South Chanda— Whole divi- sion.	Chanda ..	A and B class	..	410	..	..	..	410 ..
N a g p u r— Wardha— Whole divi- sion.	Nagpur and Wardha.	A class	..	147	..	..	..	147 ..
Bhandara— Whole divi- sion.	Bhandara ..	A class	..	108	..	..	..	108 ..
		Total	..	963	2	..	..	963 2
		Total Central circle..	..	12,338	19	..	..	12,338 19

Form No. 8.—Progress made in forest settlements during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Civil district or territory	Name of forest	Area in square miles			Cost during the year		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled	Government notification of settlement	
			Finally settled during the year	In hand at commencement of year	Taken in hand during the year	In forest accounts	In other accounts		No.	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Eastern circle25	..	..	..
Central circle	..		5.74	5.73	.01	..	..	..
Western circle	..		.05	.10	.21	..	..	..
		Total Central Provinces and Berar.	5.79	5.83	.47	..	..	..

Form No. 9.—Record of demarcation and maintenance of boundaries, 1939-40

Circle	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 close of the year	Length of boundaries still to be demarcated at close of the year	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks	Total length of boundaries at the close 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-ch	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	
Eastern circle ..	5	1,788	7,281	9,074	..	1,467-10	10,541	..	3,531	
Central circle ..	28	1,438	5,997	7,463	..	896-0	8,359	310	2,620	
Western circle ..	31	1,837	12,234	14,102	..	1,371-0	15,473	148	4,502	
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	64	5,063	25,512	30,639	..	3,734-10	34,373	458	10,653	

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N. B.—Boundaries include besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private or other lands within the forests, but not the limits of sub-divisions, such as compartments and coupes, etc.

Form No. 10.—Statement showing forest areas surveyed and under survey by the Survey of India Department during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Topographical Surveys						Ordinary surveys not paid for by Forest Department.				Boundary surveys		Total area surveyed.	Area remaining to be surveyed.	Total Area as per Form 7	Remarks
	Special surveys paid for by Forest Department.															
	Previous.		Of the year		Cost.		Previous.		Of the year		Pre-vious	Of the year.				
	4"=1 mile	2"=1 mile	4"=1 mile	2"=1 mile	Incur-red during year	Total to the end of year	2"=1 mile	Smal-ler scales	2"=1 mile	Smal-ler scales						
(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.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	L. m.	L. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	
Eastern circle	6,805	..	..	..	..	6,41,599	26	1,474 (a)	..	..	..	..	6,829	56	6,885	(a) 1,474 square miles of the Govt. forest of the Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions were surveyed by the Survey of India No. 5 Party, Eastern Circle, Shillong between 1933-34 to 1937-38 for which no payment was made by the Forest Department.
Central circle	5,311	..	..	..	..	3,17,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,311	35	5,346	
Western circle	3,922	1,232	..	..	..	3,11,565	1,314	725	..	..	..	..	7,193	8	7,201	
Total Central Provinces and Berar	16,038	1,232	..	..	..	12,71,035	1,340	2,199	..	..	..	..	19,333	99	19,432	

NOTE.—Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 should show the work up to date. The total added to column 15 should equal the total forest area in column 16.

Form No. 11.—Progress made in working plans, Central Provinces and Berar, during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Area under sanctioned working plans					Area not under working plans			Total forest area in form No. 76 (total of columns 5, 7, 8, and 9)	Revisions			Expenditure on working plans during the year	Remarks
	At commencement of year	Added during year	Deducted during year	At close of year		Plans under preparation	Plans not under preparation			Due or required	In progress at end of year	Revised plans sanctioned during year		
				Actual area	Per cent of total forest area (as shown in column (10))		Re-quired at present	Not required at present						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Per cent	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	
Eastern circle ..	6,882	1	3	6,880	100	..	5	..	6,885	933	..	..
Central circle ..	4,919	31	..	4,950	93	..	60	336	5,346	..	..	1,221	4,892	
Western circle ..	6,331	229	229	6,331	88	15	5	850	7,201	1,494	1,494	..	2,460	
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	18,132	261	232	18,161	93	15	70	1,186	19,432	2,427	1,494	1,221	7,352	

(i) No entries referring to revisions of sanctioned plans will be made in columns 2 to 9.

(ii) Notes will be made in column 15 to explain whether entries in columns 3 and 4 refer to new work, to corrections of area or to abandonment of working plan prescriptions.

(iii) No entries will be made in column 4 regarding temporary suspensions pending revision.

(iv) New areas included in or areas thrown out during revisions, will be shown in columns 3, 4 and 7 and not in columns 12 and 13.

(v) Honoraria granted for the compilation of working plans will be shown in the remarks column only.

Form No. 12.—Statement showing communications and buildings during the year 1939-40.

Circle	New works undertaken during the year															
	Buildings					Roads and paths									Other works	
	Expenditure on				Total expenditure incurred	Cart-roads		Bridle-paths		Others		Total length of paths or roads.	Total expenditure incurred	Expenditure incurred	Total expenditure on new works	
	Headquarter houses	Rest-houses	Houses for subordinate establishments	Others		Length	Cost	Length	Cost	Length	Cost					
(1)	(2-a)	(2-b)	(2-c)	(2-d)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(4-c)	(4-d)	(4 e)	(4-f)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Eastern circle	4,171	..	4,171	7-0	2,249	..	..	..	..	7-0	2,249	1,422	7,842	
Central circle	1,065	400	1,465	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,649	3,117	
Western circle	929	..	929	8-42	7,620	..	..	..	..	8-42	7,620	552	9,101	
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	6,165	400	6,565	15-42	9,872	..	..	..	..	15-42	9,872	3,623	20,060	

Form No. 12.—Statement showing communications and buildings during the year 1939-40—concl'd.

		Repairs executed during the year															
Circle	(1)	Buildings				Total expenditure incurred	Roads and paths						Total length of paths or roads	Total expenditure incurred.	Other works		
		Expenditure on					Cart-roads		Bridle-paths		Others				Total expenditure incurred.	Total expenditure incurred	Total expenditure incurred
		Headquarter houses	Rest-houses	Houses for subordinate establishment	Others		Length	Cost	Length	Cost	Length	Cost					
(9-a)	(9-b)	(9-c)	(9-d)	(10)	(11-a)	(11-b)	(11-c)	(11-d)	(11-e)	(11-f)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	M. ch.	Rs.	M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Eastern circle	..	902	7,936	14,501	1,703	25,042	3,236	37,640	..	..	41	364	3,277	38,004	3,478	66,524
Central circle	..	92	7,166	8,547	1,256	17,061	2,594	31,551	..	..	6	36	2,600	31,587	2,650	51,298
Western circle	..	872	6,897	17,664	752	26,185	4,610	41,251	43	70	4	378	4,657	41,699	4,414	72,298	
Total Central Provinces and Berar.		1,866	21,999	40,712	3,711	68,288	10,440	1,10,442	43	70	51	778	10,534	1,11,290	10,542	1,90,120	

Form No. 13.—Statement showing register of breaches of forest rules during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Cases pending from previous year			New cases of the year															Total cases			
				Injury to forest by fire			Unauthorized felling			Unauthorized grazing			Other offences			Total						
	A	B	All	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Eastern circle	39	939	978	1	63	250	56	4,813	518	36	3,014	48	17	427	29	110	8,317	845	149	9,256	845	10,250
Central circle	32	686	718	13	70	231	22	2,798	376	39	2,214	2	13	554	8	87	5,636	617	119	6,322	617	7,058
Western circle	22	2,296	2,318	7	175	235	49	3,736	398	64	4,795	37	15	1,362	55	135	10,068	724	157	12,364	724	13,245
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	(b) 93	3,921	4,014	21	308	715	127	11,347	1,292	139	10,023	87	45	2,343	92	332	24,021	2,186	425	27,942	2,186	30,553

N. B.—A means cases taken to court B means cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878. C means undetected cases.
 (b) Includes one case in Betul not shown last year.

Form No. 13 — Statement showing register of breaches of forest rules during the year 1939-40—concl'd.

Circle	Disposed of during the year															Cases pending at the close of year			Remarks
	Convictions				Acquittals				Total										
	Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases			Persons							
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	All	A	B	All	A	B	All		
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	
Eastern circle	63	7,882	140	20,684	(a) 52	686	75	1,582	115	8,568	8,683	215	22,266	22,481	34	688	722	(a) Includes 28 cases withdrawn and compounded.	
Central circle	65	5,134	255	14,379	19	758	94	2,078	84	5,892	5,976	349	16,457	16,806	35	430	465		
Western circle	94	8,408	204	19,858	(a) 32	1,482	81	3,309	126	9,890	10,016	285	23,167	23,452	31	2,474	2,505	(a) Includes 16 cases withdrawn and compounded.	
Central Provinces and Bihar.	222	21,424	599	54,921	03	2,926	250	6,969	325	24,350	24,675	849	61,890	62,739	100	3,592	3,692		

N. B.—A means cases taken into court. T means cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878.
 (a) Includes 44 cases withdrawn and compounded.

Form No. 14.—Area of forest tracts protected from fire during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Forest range	Year in which protection commenced	Area attempted to be protected in * 1938-39	Area actually protected in * 1938-39	Area attempted to be protected in 1939-40	Failures	Area actually protected in † 1939-40	Cost	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No. of fires.
Eastern circle	3,450,529	3,290,484	34,76,860	153,807	3,323,053	19,913	574
Central circle	2,347,577	2,261,573	23,67,928	123,498	2,244,430	16,865	500
Western circle	4,076,915	3,941,106	40,76,912	221,637	3,855,275	23,415	447
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	9,875,021	9,493,163	99,21,700	498,942	9,422,758	60,193	1,521

* Year previous to that of current report. † Year dealt with in current report.

Form No. 15.—Causes of forest fires during the year 1939-40.

Circle	(A) Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines		(B) Fires entering the forest by crossing exterior fire-traces		(C) Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire-traced area							
					Owing to carelessness or accident							
					By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers of forest-produce and by Ya cutters		By villagers, travellers, etc., passing through the forests		By Railway engines		By lightning or by fire balloons	
	No. of fires	Area burnt in acres	No. of fires	Area burnt, in acres	No. of fires	Area burnt, in acres	No. of fires	Area burnt, in acres	No. of fires	Area burnt, in acres	No. of fires	Area burnt, in acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Eastern circle	15	727	96	21,247	18	3,568	67	16,164	8	3,201	..	..
Central circle	26	2,642	81	23,786	14	1,473	33	5,212	9	6,306	..	..
Western circle	36	7,720	85	84,019	11	11,600	72	21,277	7	1,487	1	74
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	77	11,089	262	129,052	43	16,641	172	42,653	24	10,994	1	74

Form No. 15.—Causes of forest fires during the year 1939-40—concl'd.

Circle		(C) Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire-traced area										Total (A) (B) and (C)	
		By intentional firing						Total		Causes unknown			
		In order to obtain new grass		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover		Maliciously fired							
		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		
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Eastern circle	4	722	24	4,536	121	28,191	342	103,642	574	153,807
Central circle	29	7,048	85	20,039	308	77,031	500	123,498
Western circle	2	68	93	34,506	233	95,392	447	221,637
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	4	722	55	11,652	299	82,736	883	276,065	1,521	498,942

Form No. 16.—Area closed and open to grazing during the year 1939-40.

[Area in square miles]

Circle	Closed to all animals		Open to grazing			
			Of all animals		Of all animals except browsers (camels, sheep and goats)	
	Whole year	Part of year	Whole year	Part of year	Whole year	Part of year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Eastern circle	536	53	1,435	..	4,860	2
Central circle	566	20	335	..	4,425	20
Western circle	658	117	836	..	5,590	92
Total Central Provinces and Berar	1,760	*190	2,607	..	14,875	114

*114 sq. miles common.

Form No. 17.—Return of grazing in the state forests of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Grazing on payment						Number of animals						
	At full rates						At privileged rates						
	Buffaloes	Cows and bullocks	Goats	Sheep	Other animals	Fees received	Buffaloes	Cows and bullocks	Goats and sheep	Camels	Other animals	Fees received	
Actual												Value at full rates	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Eastern circle ..	44,884	105,696	1,808	1,383	470	Rs. 1,26,697	57,897	6,85,850	..	..	..	Rs. 1,17,975	Rs. 6,09,908
Central circle ..	20,804	64,354	20,002	17,014	105	1,01,845	29,983	5,22,980	..	..	..	1,02,864	5,36,056
Western circle ..	124,224	299,810	142,714	66,254	3,046	4,11,902	15,656	5,07,904	..	..	..	26,035	4,45,437
Total Central Provinces and Berar	189,912	469,860	164,524	84,651	3,621	6,40,444	1,03,536	17,16,734	3,46,874	15,91,401

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Circle	Grazing free						Number of animals						Grand total of value at full rates
	By right under settlement						During pleasure Government, or otherwise than under settlement						
	Buffaloes	Cows and bullocks	Goats and sheep	Camels	Other animals	Value of fees at full rates	Buffaloes	Cows and bullocks	Goats	Sheep	Other animals	Value of fees at full rates	
(15)													(16)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Eastern circle	Rs. 671	33,620	2,570	..	69	30,065	Rs. 30,065	Rs. 7,66,670
Central circle	332	14,764	20	..	70	14,045	14,045	6,51,946
Western circle	375	..	..	..	375	1,482	1,651	..	158	1,25,321	1,25,696	9,83,055
Total Central Provinces and Berar	..	375	..	..	..	375	2,485	237,699	4,241	297	1,69,431	1,69,806	24,01,651

Form No. 18.— *Progress of concentrated regeneration and afforestation for the year 1939-40.*

Locality.	Natural regeneration		Artificial regeneration		Cost			Remarks
	Concentrated regeneration (High forest)	Regeneration mainly by coppice (low forest)	In existing tree forest	Afforestation	Natural regeneration	Artificial regeneration	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Eastern circle ..	2,950	26,568	166	10	10,254	934	11,188	
Central circle ..	5,521	26,077	407	..	18,347	2,525	20,872	
Western circle ..	12,469	19,228	256	..	45,848	2,142	47,990	
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	20,940	71,873	829	10	74,449	5,601	80,050	

Form No. 19.—*Outturn (in thousand cubic feet, solid) of timber and fuel during the year 1939-40 and agency of exploitation.*

Circle	Timber in the rough; logs					Timber in the rough; poles					Sawn or square 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)
Eastern circle ..	C. ft. 338	C. ft. 1,016	C. ft. 59	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 1,413	C. ft. 494	C. ft. 1,137	C. ft. 123	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 1,754	C. ft. 362	C. ft. 42	C. ft. ..	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 404
Central circle ..	1,482	1,492	9	..	2,983	412	1,261	61	..	1,734	100	..	..	..	100
Western circle ..	839	189	40	..	1,068	1,055	716	50	..	1,821	241	84	..	..	325
Total Central Provinces and Berar	2,659	2,697	108	..	5,464	1,961	3,114	234	..	5,309	703	126	..	..	829

Circle	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	
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Eastern circle ..	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 13	C. ft. 2	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 15	C. ft. 1,194	C. ft. 2,208	C. ft. 184	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 3,586	C. ft. 1,301	C. ft. 10,592	C. ft. 222	C. ft. ..	C. ft. 12,115	C. ft. 15,701
Central circle ..	29	53	..	..	82	2,023	2,806	70	..	4,899	2,378	9,609	235	..	12,222	17,121
Western circle ..	423	151	28	..	602	2,558	1,140	118	..	3,816	4,330	3,803	623	118	8,874	12,690
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	452	217	30	..	699	5,775	6,154	372	..	12,301	8,009	24,004	1,080	118	33,211	45,512

Form No 20.—*Outturn of minor forest produce during the year 1939-40.*

Circle	Produce removed or utilized										Remarks.
	By Government agency.		By purchasers		By free grantees		By right-holders		Total		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
<i>I.—Reserved forests.</i>											
Eastern circle	..	43,847	..	4,24,848	..	47,325	..	..	..	5,16,020	
Central circle	..	11,893	..	3,60,886	..	26,688	..	..	..	3,99,467	
Western circle	..	4,888	..	7,85,497	..	1,51,574	..	2,775	..	9,44,734	
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	..	60,628	..	15,71,231	..	2,25,587	..	2,775	..	18,60,221	

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 1939-40.*

Name of circle	Balance at commencement of the year in forest 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)
	C.ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.	C.ft.
Timber					
Eastern circle ..	600,922	1,194,266	1,795,188	1,138,988	656,200
Central circle ..	755,796	2,023,238	2,779,034	2,095,252	683,782
Western circle ..	697,325	2,557,636	3,254,961	2,518,716	736,245
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	2,054,043	5,775,140	7,829,183	5,752,956	2,076,227
Fuel					
Eastern circle ..	727,865	1,309,844	2,037,709	1,223,414	814,295
Central circle ..	365,700	2,378,314	2,744,014	2,464,920	279,094
Western circle ..	1,893,559	4,330,281	6,223,840	4,100,269	2,123,571
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	2,987,124	8,018,439	11,005,563	7,788,603	3,216,960
Minor Forest Produce value					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern circle ..	7,418	43,847	51,265	47,044	4,221
Central circle ..	4,251	11,893	16,144	11,943	4,201
Western circle ..	4,278	5,397	9,675	7,256	2,419
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	15,947	61,137	77,084	66,243	10,841

Form No. 22.—Abstract showing the value of timber and other produce at sale depôts for the year 1939-40.

Circle	On hand at commencement of the year			On hand at close of the year			Difference in value	
	No.	C.ft.	Value	No.	C.ft.	Value	In favour of the year	Against the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Timber			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern circle		84,955	81,757	..	118,863	80,842	..	915
Central circle		70,984	35,831	..	40,454	17,699	..	18,132
Western circle		38,791	26,562	..	54,748	37,640	11,078	..
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	..	194,730	1,44,150	..	214,065	1,36,181	11,078	19,047
Fuel								
Eastern circle		2,412	7,813	..	30,146	10,808	2,995	..
Central circle
Western circle
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	..	2,412	7,813	..	30,146	10,808	2,995	..
Minor Forest Produce								
Eastern circle	2,368	..	..	1,727	..	641
Central circle
Western circle
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	2,368	..	..	1,727	..	641
Sleepers and scantlings								
Eastern circle		13,499	19,545	..	10,807	21,598	2,053	..
Central circle
Western circle
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	..	13,499	19,545	..	10,807	21,598	2,053	..
Ballies and bamboos								
Eastern circle	1,558	..	..	2,429	871	..
Central circle
Western circle
Total Central Provinces and Berar.	1,558	..	..	2,429	871	..
Grand total for Central Provinces and Berar.	1,75,434	..	..	1,72,743	16,997	19,688

Form No 23.—Abstract showing the value of live and dead-stock for the year 1939-40.

Circle (1)	On hand at commencement of the year		On hand at close of the year		Difference in value	
	Number (2)	Value (3)	Number (4)	Value (5)	In favour of the year (6)	Against the year (7)
Elephants		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern circle ..	4	4,454	3	2,910	..	1,544
Central circle ..	9	15,607	9	13,366	3,375	5,616
Western circle ..	6	9,061	6	8,546	..	515
Total elephants ..	19	29,122	18	24,822	3,375	7,675
Other Live-stock						
Eastern circle ..	11	363	11	345	..	18
Central circle ..	30	968	31	1,151	299	116
Western circle ..	34	686	30	636	..	50
Total other Live-stock ..	75	2,017	72	2,132	299	184
Dead-stock						
Eastern circle ..	..	3,31,674	..	*3,73,617	41,943	..
Central circle ..	..	2,54,129	..	2,40,599	..	13,530
Western circle ..	..	4,63,342	..	4,54,689	..	8,653
Total Dead-stock ..	..	10,49,145	..	10,68,905	41,943	22,183
Grand total for Central Provinces and Berar. ..	..	10,80,284	..	10,95,859	..	30,042

*The increase is due to the value of buildings in the Balaghat Division having been recalculated as the value given previously was incorrect.

FORM No 24

Form No. 24.—Statement of revenue for the year 1939-40.

X.—Forest—Revenue (1)	General direction division (2)	Central circle (3)	Western circle (4)	Eastern circle (5)	Raipur Forest Tramway (6)	Total (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—						
(a) Timber	5,52,340	7,36,775	4,26,093	..	17,15,208
(b) Firewood and charcoal	55,052	60,874	32,166	..	1,48,092
(c) Bamboos	1,536	2,281	38,117	..	41,934
(d) Lac	6,676	87	4,471	..	11,234
(e) Grass and other minor produce	1,062	1,118	1,015	..	3,195
Total	6,16,666	8,01,135	5,01,862	..	19,19,663
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—						
(a) Timber	3,53,154	1,88,108	1,54,507	..	6,95,769
(b) Firewood and charcoal	1,38,410	1,06,493	1,82,652	..	4,27,555
(c) Bamboos	55,389	1,11,448	63,202	..	2,30,039
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	2,18,087	6,27,048	2,74,960	..	11,20,095
(e) Other minor produce	83,354	45,731	79,499	..	2,08,584
(f) Other items	7,794	..	7,794
(g) Commutation fees	4,056	1,270	16,464	..	21,790
Total	8,52,450	10,80,098	7,79,078	..	27,11,626

III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce ..	..	1,792	117	..	..	2,040
IV.—(a) Revenue from forests not managed by Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests ..	..	4,773	2,163	..	..	6,936
Total ..	..	4,773	2,163	..	..	6,936
V.—Miscellaneous—						
(a) Fines and forfeitures ..	..	545	368	721	..	1,634
(b) Other receipts ..	815	54,926	1,02,684	59,246	..	2,17,671
(c) Refunds ..	..	62	28	..	..	90
(d) Receipts of Raipur Forest Tramway ..	..	..	..	..	1,89,971	1,89,971
(e) Contribution for leave salary, etc., of officers lent on Foreign Service. ..	84	..	..	679	..	763
(f) Contribution from District Council for the maintenance of forest roads used by public. ..	..	235	385	480	..	1,100
Total ..	899	55,768	1,03,465	61,126	1,89,971	4,11,229
Deduct—Refunds ..	..	—5,884	—638	—1,184	..	7,706
Total—Revenue ..	899	15,25,565	19,86,340	13,41,013	1,89,971	50,43,788

Form No. 24.—Statement of Expenditure for the year 1939-40.

10.—Forest—Expenditure (1)	General direction division (2)	Central circle (3)	Western circle (4)	Eastern circle (5)	Raipur Forest Tramway (6)	Total (7)
General Direction	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Pay of Officers—						
<i>Charged.</i>						
(a) Chief Conservator ..	40,797	..	..	..	..	40,797
(b) Superior Officers ..	80,848	..	..	..	..	80,848
<i>Voted.</i>						
(c) Superior Officers ..	7,175	..	..	..	..	7,175
Total ..	1,28,820	..	..	..	..	1,28,820
II.—Pay of Establishment—						
(a) Rangers and Deputy Rangers ..	2,517	..	..	..	..	2,517
(b) Clerks ..	42,875	69	..	..	..	42,944
(c) Servants ..	4,664	..	87	..	..	4,751
(d) Elephant establishment ..	..	30	..	378	..	408
(e) Temporary establishment ..	144	..	..	..	..	144
Total ..	50,200	99	87	378	..	50,764

III.—Allowances and Honoraria—						
(a) Expenditure in connection with the training of students in Forest Colleges.	3,974	..	..	..	..	3,974
(b) Dear district and other allowances	657	..	10	..	..	667
(c) Grain compensation allowance	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Travelling allowance—						
(i) Travelling allowance— <i>Charged</i>	6,785	..	..	..	..	6,785
(ii) Cost of passages granted under the Superior Civil Services Rules of 1924— <i>Charged</i> .	2,064	..	..	..	..	2,064
Total	8,849	..	..	..	..	8,849
(iii) Superior Officers— <i>Voted</i>	969	..	..	..	..	969
(iv) Establishment	2,674	..	15	77	..	2,766
Total	3,643	..	15	77	..	3,735
IV.—Contingencies—<i>Charged</i>—Rates and taxes—						
Contingencies— <i>Voted</i>	11,973	69	116	625	..	12,783
Establishment charges payable to or recoverable from other departments, etc.	8,240	..	..	..	..	8,240
Contribution to Forest Map Office, Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—General Direction	2,16,356	168	228	1,080	..	2,17,832

Form No. 24.—Statement of Expenditure for the year 1939-40—contd.

10.—Forest—Expenditure (1)	General direction division (2)	Central circle (3)	Western circle (4)	Eastern circle (5)	Raipur Forest Tramway (6)	Total (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and Works						
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—						
(a) Timber ..	44	1,63,273	3,21,931	1,90,622	..	6,75,870
(b) Firewood and charcoal ..	..	1,066	8,392	4,848	..	14,306
(c) Bamboos ..	..	1,597	1,966	8,458	..	12,021
(d) Lac ..	..	1,785	40	1,424	..	3,249
(e) Grass and other minor produce ..	..	419	442	1,653	..	2,514
Total ..	44	1,68,140	3,32,771	2,07,005	..	7,07,960
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.						
III.—Maintenance, repairs and renewals—						
(a) Feed and keep of cattle ..	..	7,224	4,503	1,913	..	13,640
(b) Renewals or replacements of stores, tools and plant. ..	..	2,577	8,886	7,519	..	18,982
(c) Roads and bridges ..	..	31,590	47,437	40,253	..	1,19,280
(d) Buildings ..	..	18,526	27,114	29,213	..	74,853
(e) Other works ..	..	4,299	4,349	4,900	..	13,548

	Total	..	..	64,216	92,289	83,798	..	2,40,303
IV.—Conservancy and regeneration—								
	(a) Maintenance of boundaries	..	..	2,620	4,649	3,530	..	10,799
	(b) Regeneration	..	..	4,863	4,210	3,627	..	12,700
	(c) Fire protection	..	78	16,865	23,415	19,913	..	60,271
	(d) Compensation for land and rights	..	..	..	15,730	59	..	15,789
	(e) Other works	..	378	25,459	34,158	14,776	..	74,771
	(f) Working plans	..	137	1,035	2,460	55	..	3,687
	Total	..	593	50,842	84,622	41,960	..	1,78,017
V.—Miscellaneous—								
	(a) Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce.	..	..	47	23	7	..	77
	(d) Law charges	..	..	638	204	124	..	966
	(f) Clothing	..	..	5,504	8,370	7,578	..	21,452
	(g) Other charges	..	..	324	1,553	1,457	..	3,334
	Total	..	..	6,513	10,150	9,166	..	25,829

Form No. 24.—Statement of Expenditure for the year 1939-40—contd.

10.—Forest—Expenditure (1)	General direction division (2)	Central circle (3)	Western circle (4)	Eastern circle (5)	Raipur Forest Tramway (6)	Total (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and Works—concl'd.						
VI.—Suspense—						
Suspense—Work advance	1,083	..	..	..	1,083
Deduct—Recoveries	1,037	..	—49	..	—1,086
Total	46	..	—49	..	—3
VII.—Raipur Forest Tramway—						
(a) Working expenses	1,01,401	1,01,401
(b) Appropriation to depreciation fund	29,826	29,826
(c) Renewals and replacements from the depreciation fund.	10,549	10,549
Deduct—Expenditure met from the depreciation fund.	—10,549	—10,549
VIII.—Forest village schools	2,382	4,222	3,385	..	9,989
Total—A.—Conservancy and Works	637	3,28,809	5,82,638	3,90,201	1,31,227	14,33,512

B.—Establishment							
I.—Pay of Officers—Charged—							
(b) Superior Officers	81,230	72,198	39,742	..	1,93,170
(c) Travelling allowance—							
(2) Superior Officers	..	164	7,003	7,803	3,541	..	18,511
(d) Cost of passages granted under the Superior Civil Services Rules of 1924.	4,451	..	267	..	4,718
Total	..	164	92,684	80,001	43,550	..	2,16,399
<i>Voted,</i>							
(f) Superior Officers	32,027	61,005	79,938	..	1,72,970
Total	32,027	61,005	79,938	..	1,72,970
II.—Pay of establishment—							
(a) Subordinate establishment—							
(1) Permanent	2,41,541	3,08,807	3,00,230	..	8,50,578
(2) Temporary	3,860	2,336	4,651	..	10,847
(b) Office establishment—							
(1) Permanent	..	37	64,005	77,301	71,721	..	2,13,064
(2) Temporary	6,487	4,869	3,814	..	15,170
Total	..	37	3,15,893	3,93,313	3,80,416	..	10,89,659

Form No. 24.—Statement of Expenditure for the year 1939-40—concl'd.

10.—Forest—Expenditure (1)	General direction division (2)	Central circle (3)	Western circle (4)	Eastern circle (5)	Rajpur Forest Tramway (6)	Total (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Establishment—concl'd.						
III.—Allowances and Honoraria—						
(a) Expenditure in connection with the training of students in Forest Colleges.	..	40	68	12,547	..	12,655
(b) Dear district and other allowances	..	485	1,940	200	..	2,625
(d) Travelling allowance—						
(ii) Superior Officers	..	2,967	8,387	8,940	..	20,294
(iii) Subordinate forest establishment	..	36,204	52,036	44,138	..	1,32,378
(iv) Office establishment	..	3,223	4,476	3,909	..	11,608
Total	..	42,919	66,907	69,734	..	1,79,560
IV.—Contingencies—						
(a) Stationery	..	455	1,032	607	..	2,094
(b) Carriage of tents and records	..	12,053	17,009	10,915	..	39,977
(c) Rents	..	1,729	3,507	2,526	..	7,762
(d) Official postage	..	5,031	7,234	6,890	..	19,155
(e) Other contingencies	..	8,169	10,264	15,773	..	34,206

(g) Losses	..	..	86	..	..	..	86
Total	..	..	27,523	39,046	36,711	..	1,03,280
V.—Contingencies—Rents and taxes— <i>Charged</i> —							
Establishment charges payable to or recoverable from other Government departments, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges recoverable on account of cost of management of forests leased to Government—							
<i>Charged</i>	..	..	—2,287	..	..	..	—2,287
<i>Voted</i>	..	..	—8,114	..	..	..	—8,114
Total—B.—Establishment	..	201	5,00,645	6,40,272	6,10,349	..	17,51,467
C.—Interest on Capital Outlay	..	..	..	..	..	71,953	71,953
D.—Loss by exchange on leave allowances, etc., excluding stores— <i>Charged</i> .	..	273	..	..	1	..	274
E.—Loss by exchange on leave allowances, etc., excluding stores— <i>Voted</i> .	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Total—B. F.—General Direction	..	2,16,356	168	228	1,080	..	2,17,832
Total—B. F.—A.—Conservancy, etc.	..	637	3,28,809	5,82,638	3,90,201	1,31,227	14,33,512
Charges in England paid by the High Commissioner for India— <i>Charged</i> —							
(i) Leave salary and deputation pay— <i>Charged</i>	..	28,322	..	..	..	..	28,322
(ii) Leave salary and deputation pay— <i>Voted</i>	..	987	..	..	..	..	987
(iii) Sterling overseas pay— <i>Charged</i>	..	32,228	..	..	..	..	32,228
Grand Total—10.—Forest	..	2,79,010	8,29,622	12,23,138	10,01,631	2,03,180	35,36,581

Form No. 26.—Revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue during the year 1939-40.

Circle	Particulars	Outstandings at commencement of the year	Value of sales and other revenue during the year	Total	Amount realised during the year	Balance due to the department at end of the year	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Eastern Circle	47,898	13,39,032	13,86,930	13,41,013	45,917	
Central Circle	81,760	15,57,864	16,39,624	15,25,565	1,14,059	
Western Circle	86,258	20,38,402	21,24,660	19,86,340	1,38,320	
Total	2,15,916	49,35,298	51,51,214	4,88,52,918	2,98,296	
<i>Add—General Direction Division including Raipur Forest Tramway.</i>	1,90,870	1,90,870	1,90,870	..	
Grand Total—Central Provinces and Berar.	2,15,916	51,26,168	53,42,084	50,43,788	2,98,296	

Form No. 27.—Outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers for the year 1939-40.

Circle	Department debtor			Department creditor			Balance due	
	Opening cash and value of balance	Recoveries in supplies and work done during the year	Total	Opening balance	Payments made during the year	Total	To department (outstandings)	By department (liabilities)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Eastern Circle	8,19,948 7 2	8,19,948 7 2	5,285 8 11	8,18,462 4 11	8,23,747 13 10	3,799 6 8	..
Central Circle	6,72,458 8 1	6,72,458 8 1	19,755 15 0	6,68,280 11 10	6,88,036 10 10	15,578 2 9	..
Western Circle	11,43,219 5 2	11,43,219 5 2	21,662 9 7	11,41,360 12 5	11,63,023 6 0	19,804 0 10	..
Total	26,35,626 4 5	26,35,626 4 5	46,704 1 6	26,28,103 13 2	26,74,807 14 8	39,181 10 3	..
Add—General Direction Division.	..	62,406 6 0	62,406 6 0	209 11 6	62,440 13 3	62,650 8 9	244 2 9	..
Grand Total—Central Provinces and Berar.	..	26,98,032 10 5	26,98,032 10 5	46,913 13 0	26,90,544 10 5	27,37,458 7 5	39,425 13 0	..

TABLE II.—Forest area by ownerships (in square miles).

Province (1)	Type of forest (2)	The state			Corporate bodies (6)	Private individuals (7)	Total [columns (5)+(6)+(7)] (8)	Remarks (9)
		Dedicated to timber production (3)	Other forests (4)	Total (5)				
Central Provinces and Berar.	Merchantable ..	12,403	3,333+2,494 Ryotwari forests.	18,230	..	15,274	33,504	
	Unprofitable or in- accessible.	2,040	1,656+1,148 Ryotwari forests.	4,844	..	9,092	1,936	
	Grand Total ..	14,443	8,631	23,074	..	24,366	47,440	