

1930.  
—  
QUEENSLAND.

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QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE.



# REPORT

OF THE

## PROVISIONAL FORESTRY BOARD

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1930.

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PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

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BRISBANE :

BY AUTHORITY : JOSEPH HEENEY STANLEY, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

A. 39—1930.

“The Government have undertaken to ask Parliament to vote a total sum of £5,500,000 into the Forestry Fund in agreed annual instalments during the ten years commencing 1st April, 1929, as compared with the sum of £3,500,000 which has been provided during the last ten years. In addition, the Forestry Commission will enjoy an increased revenue from forest products of about £1,400,000 in all, as compared with £775,000 which is the estimated figure for the first ten years. These sums will enable the Commission to provide 225,000 acres of new plantations, to devote £1,000,000 to forest workers' holdings, and to make grants for other purposes, including the planting of municipal and private land, and forestry education and research. The Government fully appreciate the importance of proceeding with the agreed policy of forest development, and of endeavouring to assure, so far as the national finances permit, that the country shall grow an adequate proportion of its timber requirements.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons on 31st July, 1928.

**QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE.**

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TO THE HON. W. A. DEACON, M.L.A., MINISTER FOR LANDS, BRISBANE.

Offices of the Provisional Forestry Board,

Brisbane, 10th October, 1930.

SIR,—We have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Provisional Forestry Board upon the operations of the Queensland Forest Service during the financial year ended 30th June, 1930.

I am, &c.,

E. H. F. SWAIN, Chairman.

V. GRENNING }  
N. E. HANCOCK } Acting Members.

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*"Queenslander" photo*

Red Cedars on their Fourteenth Birthday, underplanted with Hoop Pine;  
Wongabel State Forest, Atherton District.



QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE.

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Report of the Provisional Forestry Board for the Year ended  
30th June, 1930.

“ We understand that Queensland is the only State of Australia which does not enjoy the benefits of a comprehensive Forestry Act. Legislation dealing with forests is at present comprised in “The State Forests and National Parks Act of 1906” and “The Crown Lands Act of 1902” and its amendments : these do not provide for matters of finance or for effective statutory powers for the Forestry administration. It is desirable, therefore, that legislation on similar lines to that in force in other Australian States should be enacted.”—*Report of the Third British Empire Conference, 1928.*

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**FOREST CONSERVATION.**

“ Queensland is a treasure house of fine woods.”

Its forest revenues are the largest in Australasia.

During the past fifteen years the forests of Queensland have bequeathed to the Treasury the sum of £2,025,000.

The young timber and wood-working industries of the State have already an annual production of over £3,000,000.

Queensland is the main source of supplies of Australia's softwoods and cabinetwoods.

Of eleven plywood and veneer factories in Australia, Queensland has eight.

Its fine woods are finding fame on the world's markets.

Among its 400 different trees it numbers some of the most robust wood producers in the world.

It has demonstrated that it can reproduce and perpetuate in commercial plantations its rich natural forest wealth.

The forests of Queensland are fitted to be a means of livelihood to many Queenslanders working in the forests and in the cities, to furnish material for permanent and increasing wood-working industries, to provide the varied domestic needs in timber, to supply the veneer, plywood, and cabinetwood necessities of Australia, and to add a developing export trade in timber not found elsewhere in the world.

It is inescapable that these natural forest destinies of Queensland will be fulfilled. Under a sound forest policy they can be fulfilled and fulfilled increasingly.

From the mêlée of pioneering days, however, forest heresies still remain to retard the development of the timber trades, which have been left to "catch-as-catch-can" and to develop into a rabble of unorganised industries with no basis of permanency, in despite of the permanency of Queensland's need for wood.

Not less forests but more forests become essential as settlement extends. Every child born into Queensland increases the demand immediately by 200 super. ft. more timber per annum.

Although the urgency of a forest policy has thus far evaded the attention of Governments and the democracy, although silviculture is now almost the only unorganised rural industry in Queensland, the mandate for forestry which the Queensland Forest Service awaits cannot much longer be delayed.

It is necessary that the community which owns the forest assets should realise their value, the tragedy of their past misuse, the importance of organising and protecting their dependent industries, and the urgency of forest conservation in Queensland.

Although under Government ownership and control, the forests are in a strategically weak position against the demands of counter interests, which have been reared to the tradition that the forest wealth is there to be ransacked in the name of development, the State owes it to the people, in spite of themselves, to save the last of the forest wealth, to bring order out of chaos in dealing with the remaining forests, and to consider at long last the substantial developmental possibilities of Queensland's neglected and disorganised timber industries.

In present financial circumstances, when Queensland faces depression crises, and a new hue-and-cry for forest dissolution is being set up, it were well to remember that in similar circumstances in Germany, not so long ago, it was the possession of State Forests and valuable timber stands, which in the end turned the tide for Germany.

Cool heads are necessary at this juncture. Forest alienation in Queensland has gone so far that only one forest policy remains for the State, and that is to conserve, to organise, and to actively develop, in the name of the whole community, the little of our valuable timberlands which remain.

It is gratifying to note that the Government has set up a Parliamentary Party Subcommittee on Forestry to formulate a modern forest policy for Queensland. Upon the labours of this important Committee much depends. The Forestry Board awaits with confidence the report and recommendations to Government of that Committee, believing that at long last Queensland will cease to be the only State in Australia, and almost the only civilised country in the world without a mandate for Forestry.



*"Queenslander" photo.*

This Plantation of Hoop Pine, on the Wongabel State Forest, North Queensland, is putting on 5,000 sup. ft. of new wood per acre per annum. The side branches are dying and falling off the cleaning stems.

## FOREST ALIENATION AND REDEMPTION.

“ Costly forest alienation must be followed by costly forest redemption.”

In the early days of land settlement, timber had little or no market value. Disregarded and discarded by the Crown, the original forests fell into the hands of selectors, who cleared them at cost as an encumbrance on the earth.

This procedure was a natural and inevitable one. With increase of population, decrease of available timber, and expansion of markets, potential values became positive, and those selectors who had failed to improve their holdings, found themselves, for their neglect, rewarded in the possession of valuable timber assets.

One such instance is provided in the case of Portions 41v, 33v, and 88v, parish of Emu Vale, which, on the score of development, were made available for selection, and taken up in the year 1898. The capital value placed upon these portions by the Crown was £615, and this it received in instalments over a period of thirty years. By 1918 the portions remained in much the same conditions as when taken up—with the timber stands intact. The Crown then resumed them for forestry purposes, offering £7,380 in full payment. The holders, however, stood out for £40,000, and resumption action was abandoned.

Instances such as this induced a desire to convert further forests into “ farms,” and, in the clamour which arose, large areas of valuable timberlands were alienated.

How little was the necessity for advancing settlement into some of these forests is indicated by the later history of some of the blocks.

Hereunder is a schedule of some portions in the Brisbane and adjacent districts, known to the Forestry Board, which were made available for settlement on the score of developmental urgency, and finished up by becoming timber reserves in private hands.

### CANUNGRA DISTRICT.

Portion No.	Parish.	Sold by State.		Remarks.
		Year.	—	
—	Kerry	1911	£ 175	Timber valued 1929 .. £ 100,000 ditto 1922 .. 3,580 ditto .. 3,026 ditto .. 57,375 ditto .. 3,034 ditto .. 9,278 ditto .. 3,840 ditto .. 5,093 Timber sold 1922 for .. 5,900
—	ditto	1911	259	
—	Roberts	1907	354	
—	Sarabah	1896	33	
—	Roberts	1907	1,274	
—	Witheren			
—	Witheren	1907	229	
—	ditto	1912	237	
—	ditto	1909	65	
—	Tabragalba	1884-85	160	
—	Kerry	1914	(approx.) 437	
			£3,223	£191,126

## BEAUDESERT DISTRICT.

Portion No.	Parish.	Sold by State.		Remarks.
		Year.	—	
.. .. .	Telemon .. .. .	1904	£ 780	Timber valued 1922 .. £ 25,782
.. .. .	Palen .. .. .	1908	(approx.) 193	ditto .. .. . 7,300
.. .. .	Kerry .. .. .	1914	759	ditto .. .. . 9,100
.. .. .	Telemon .. .. .	1916	238	ditto .. .. . 7,550
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1906	72	ditto .. .. . 477
			£2,042	£50,209

## SAMFORD DISTRICT.

Portion No.	Parish.	Sold by State.		Remarks.
		Year.	—	
.. .. .	Parker .. .. .	{ 1880 1914 }	360	Timber valued 1922 .. £34,724

## BLACKBUTT DISTRICT.

Portion No.	Parish.	Sold by State.		Remarks.
		Year.	—	
.. .. .	Cooyar .. .. .	1909	450	Timber valued 1922 .. £ 2,821
.. .. .	Emu Creek .. .. .	1909	40	ditto .. .. . 807
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1905	49	ditto .. .. . 6,450
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1911	22	ditto .. .. . 21,217
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1912	299	ditto .. .. . 17,175
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1906	39	ditto .. .. . 11,540
			£899	£60,010

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Portion No.	Parish.	Sold by State.		Remarks.
		Year.	—	
.. .. .	Emu Vale .. .. .	1916	184	Timber valued 1922 .. £ 27,000
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1909	60	ditto .. .. . 3,492
.. .. .	.. .. .	1909	39	
.. .. .	Killarney .. .. .	.. .. .	125	
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	39	ditto .. .. . 8,187
.. .. .	Emu Vale .. .. .	1918	252	
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1919	118	ditto .. .. . 8,900
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1921	152	ditto .. .. . 10,184
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1915	597	ditto .. .. . 20,250
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1921	308	ditto .. .. . 1,807
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1921	148	ditto .. .. . 407
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1919	208	ditto .. .. . 5,520
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1911	84	ditto .. .. . 2,557
.. .. .	ditto .. .. .	1898	615	Resumed 1918, Crown offer refused; £40,000 claimed 7,380
			£2,929	£95,684

## SUMMARY.

	Crown Price— Land and Timber.	Subsequent Valuation— Timber only.
Canungra .. .. .	£ 3,223	£ 191,126
Beaudesert .. .. .	2,042	50,209
Samford .. .. .	300	34,724
Blackbutt .. .. .	899	60,010
Killarney .. .. .	2,929	95,684
	£9,393	£431,753

Moved by the good intention of settling people prosperously on the land, the Crown thus surrendered for £9,393, paid in instalments, timberlands on which the timber values alone a few years later amounted to £431,753, or sufficient at present wages to plant 20,000 acres of new Hoop Pine forests, bearing at maturity 1,000,000,000 super. ft. of timber, or more than ten times our present annual needs in softwood.

By this policy the State transferred gratis to selectors and timber dealers forests of a type now ranking amongst the most valuable in the world. In so doing it laid the foundations of disorder and disorganisation in its essential timber industries.

By 1928-29, 90 per cent. of the hardwood requirements of Queensland were being derived, not from the State Forests, but from the forests which the State had alienated, and upon the shoulders of the State was being laid the responsibility for allegedly high costs of timber.

In the same way, by 1918, of 17,000,000 super. ft. of cabinetwoods harvested in Northern Queensland, 15,000,000 super. ft. came from private forests.

Incidentally, the natural timber resources have been massacred, and tremendous wastage of one of the foundations of our prosperity has inevitably ensued.

Because of the profits which have accrued to those who shared in the dissolution of the valuable natural timberlands in Queensland, there is and always has been a clamour for the continuance of the procedures of the pioneering days.

Forestry throughout has resisted the method, because—

1. It wasted the limited and valuable timber assets.
2. It disorganised the timber markets, provoking alternating gluts and slumps, and depressing the State's forest revenues.
3. It undermined the health and permanence of the important timber and sawmilling industries of the State.
4. It subsidised the timber trafficker.
5. It raised a clamour for the opening of valuable timber lands on the pretext of legitimate settlement.

There are many other incidental reasons which the future will adduce when it discovers that the past has prejudiced it by the unheeding wastage of potential resources.

Much the same thing has occurred in older countries, but Queensland has not yet studied the lessons from history.

It is useless for proponents of the policy to argue that the method has advanced settlement, because such part of the advance as has resulted from a dissolution of the timber assets has been secured at excessive cost. Nor is settlement advanced by the holding of timberlands which have fallen into private hands.

The method latterly has been varied to become one of selling the timber prior to selection. In practice, however, the demands for opening invoke a tendency to hurry alienation at the expense of the timber—the

would-be settler, the timber-getter, the timber trader, and the local progress associations all being importunate. Thus, as soon as a fraction of the timber stand has been more or less cut out, the land is withdrawn from Forestry action, and made available as Agricultural Farm or Perpetual Lease, with reservation to the Crown of timber rights for a period of five years.

This method was supposed to safeguard against timber trafficking. As such it is an arrant failure. The administration passes from the hands of the Forestry Board. The selector, on application to the Land Commissioner, secures permission to clear land for his use. The resultant timber is sold to him, not at the market value, because it is argued that the selector has the right to burn and destroy, but at more or less nominal rates. The Land Ranger, because of infrequent visits, can keep no eye on the operations, and no check on measurements and deliveries, and illegal operations are legion.

Even under Forestry supervision, experienced in timber marketing, the method is doomed to failure for at least two reasons:—

1. The selector for the first five years has the right to burn and destroy, and will do so unless he can make a substantial profit; that is, unless he can purchase logs at a nominal valuation.
2. Instead of an organised logging operation working in a face, and co-ordinated to stable marketing, every selection becomes a focus of operation; tolls are chargeable by neighbouring selectors for rights of way, more teamsters are called for than the roads or the grazing areas can carry, haulage rates boom, logging is delayed, logs become borer-infested, the market is temporarily glutted, the selector despairs, and finally either burns and destroys or holds off for five years and sells his timber rights to timber traders for a "song."

In 1925 a variation of the method emerged. Again, on the score of urgent settlement, the Maple and Silky Oak timberlands of Boonjee, in North Queensland, were made available for selection. In an effort to compromise the timber issue, about half the stumpage value of the standing timber was added to the capital value of the land. On this aggregate capital value a rental of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was charged. The land was sought after by timber traffickers who, by paying  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the stumpage values, were allowed to cash these values for themselves, and, subsequently forfeiting, left to the incoming selector the payment of rent on timber capital which no longer existed.

The procedure was equivalent to renting a furnished house to a tenant with the right to sell the furniture.

The sequel was that of 42 blocks selected 22 were forfeited after the holders had sold up the timber, and in 1929 the new selectors petitioned the Government for reduction of the capital value of their lands.

The Deputy Forester's comments are appended:---

"The policy directing this settlement lent itself to lands being more sought after by timber traders than agriculturists or dairymen. The timber was roughly assessed before selection and valued, and added to the capital value of the land. The consequence was timber traders rushed the blocks. Many of these timber





A Queensland Maple and White Ash Plantation, Fourteen Years Old; Wongabel State Forest, Atherton District.

men, after realising on the timber, settled down to a life of farming. On the other hand, many realised on the timber wealth and then surrendered their holding. Some of this fraternity made thousands.

"When selections were forfeited they were re-offered at the old capital value plus timber assessment rates. This was palpably unjust, because original selectors had harvested the timber wealth.

"In my opinion the policy adopted held back the development of the Boonjee lands at least four years."

Hereunder is a list of certain other timberlands in North Queensland thrown open for selection and freeholded, and since fallen into the hands of private forestry companies for realisation of their timber values:—

Particulars.	Parish.	Area.	Particulars.	Parish.	Area.
		Acres.			Acres.
Portion 28 .. .. .	Dirran ..	159	Portion 25v .. .. .	Mourilyan ..	160
Portion 70 .. .. .	ditto ..	206	Portion 26v .. .. .	ditto ..	160
Portion 71 .. .. .	ditto ..	192	Portion 38v .. .. .	ditto ..	15
Portion 72 .. .. .	ditto ..	197	Portion 39v .. .. .	ditto ..	15
Portion 73 .. .. .	ditto ..	230	Portion 152 .. .. .	ditto ..	160
Sub. 11, Resub. 3, Sub. 2, Por. 26	Johnstone ..	87	Portion 95v .. .. .	Formartine ..	85
Sub. 13, Por. 10 .. ..	ditto ..	729	Resub. 10, Sub. 6, Por. 8 ..	Johnstone ..	72
Portion 81v .. .. .	ditto ..	235	Resub. 2, Sub. 2, Por. 9 ..	Glady ..	915
Portion 4v .. .. .	Mourilyan ..	80	Portion 15 .. .. .	Johnstone ..	621
Sub. 6, Resub. 3, Sub. 2, Por. 26	Johnstone ..	104	Portion 14 .. .. .	ditto ..	768
Portion 35 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 191 .. .. .	Clerk ..	2,516
Portion 30 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 192 .. .. .	ditto ..	2,500
Portion 31 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 34v .. .. .	Cairns ..	141
Portion 32 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 129v .. .. .	Formartine ..	163
Portion 33 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 130v .. .. .	ditto ..	160
Portion 34 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 44v .. .. .	ditto ..	160
Portion 44 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 42v .. .. .	ditto ..	160
Portion 37 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Resub. 5, Sub. 2, Por. 26 ..	Johnstone ..	119
Portion 38 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 22v .. .. .	ditto ..	93
Portion 41 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 23v .. .. .	ditto ..	101
Portion 39 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Sub. 5, Resub. 3, Sub. 3 of Por. 8	ditto ..	44
Portion 40 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 31v .. .. .	Cairns ..	225
Portion 36 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Sub. 8, Resub. 3, Sub. 2 of Por. 26	Johnstone ..	115
Portion 42 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Resub. 9, Sub. 6, Por. 8 ..	ditto ..	107
Portion 43 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portion 533 .. .. .	Cairns ..	1,280
Portion 45 .. .. .	ditto ..	50	Portions 42v, 43v, and 44v ..	ditto ..	292
Portion 24v .. .. .	Mourilyan ..	160	Portion 57v .. .. .	Johnstone ..	140

This is not land settlement, neither is it development; it is forest alienation to no purpose—an abandonment of the substance of a timber industry for a mirage.

Queensland has pledged itself at Premiers' and Imperial Forestry Conferences to devote to timber production and to bring into full bearing not less than 6,000,000 acres net of prime forest-producing soils, or 8,000,000 acres gross out of its total territory of 429,000,000 acres.

This is one of the smallest forest provisions in the world.

How far it is from realisation is indicated by the following summary of present reservations, viz:—

	Total.	Effective Acres.
(a) Hoop Pine scrubs ..	300,000	120,000
(b) Kauri Pine forests ..	100,000	40,000
(c) Cypress Pine forests ..	150,000	100,000
(d) Cabinetwood jungles	1,000,000	650,000
(e) Eucalypt forests ..	2,695,000	2,695,000
(f) Waste lands, &c. ..	1,000,000	..
	<u>5,245,000</u>	<u>3,605,000</u>

The figures are approximated.

The effective reservation is contained in—

State Forests .. .. .	1,205,000
Timber Reserves .. .. .	2,400,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,605,000</b>

Forest alienation in Queensland has proceeded far and fast and unthinkingly. The forest estate of the richest forest State in Australia now consists largely of residual holdings in mountainous and inaccessible areas or waste or inferior lands on which timber crops can be produced, if at all, only slowly and at heavy cost. Against a need in South Queensland for 640,000 acres of land suitable for the production of our minimum softwood needs, only 160,000 acres are now discoverable in the State Forests and these mainly in the Brisbane Valley and Mary Valley regions, the site of our greatest natural pineries. In North Queensland, there is a minimum necessity on the basis of present population to place 150,000 acres under softwood plantation, and this necessity will increase with the population that North Queensland is destined to carry. At the same time, the valuable cabinetwood jungles must be treated to ensure the production of Australia's needs in decorative woods, plywoods, and veneers, and also to protect the important rugged watersheds which they cover.

In land suitable for the minimum production of essential supplies of softwood alone, there is a deficiency in the present meagre forest estate of over half a million acres. That deficiency has to be repaired by a policy of forest reservation and forest redemption. A forest redemption policy has already been initiated, the following alienated areas having been re-acquired by purchase for forestry purposes:—

Particulars of Area.	Area.			Amount.	
	A.	R.	P.	£	s. d.
Por. 806, Cooloolah, Bank of Queensland, Ltd. ..	1,280	0	0	640	0 0
Selection 1079, por. 180, Cooyar, E. M. Loughhead ..	23	1	27	117	1 10
Selection 4543, por. 140, Yandaran, E. Gumley ..	433	0	0	30	0 0
Por. 37, St. John, W. Salkeld .. .. .	262	0	0	800	10 0
Por. 179, Maleny, C. S. S. Bank .. .. .	151	0	5	221	5 3
Por. 59v, Taromeo (S.F. 480), Houston .. .. .	160	1	16	1,200	0 0
Por. 63, St. Agnes (S.F. 320) .. .. .	160	0	0	50	0 0
Selection 3754, Bundaberg .. .. .	229	1	9	550	0 0
S.F. 509, Pechey Estate .. .. .	2,046	2	3	4,097	14 9
S.F. 263, Pikedale .. .. .	4,020	0	0	1,600	0 0

Forest redemption is not a new thing. It is a policy which has been forced on many countries, although seldom at so early a stage in their existence as is the case in Queensland. Great Britain practises such a policy, Czecho-Slovakia last year spent £5,000,000 on the State acquisition of forest lands. The United States Forest Service devotes £250,000 a year to buying back its alienated timberlands, many of which, being stripped of their valuable timber, have been tax-delinquent and



*"Queenslander" photo.*

**Interior of Kauri Pine Plantation on a North Queensland State Forest. The Lateral Branches are Falling Out.**

non-revenue producing for years, or like the immense pine forests and redwood stands on the Pacific Coast, have been converted into unproductive eroded slopes scored by deepening gullies.

Inevitably Queensland must retrace its steps in forest devastation through an extending policy of forest redemption.

As the end of the natural timberlands is being neared, the pressure for forest alienation is developing towards the climax which precedes reaction. Year by year, for twenty years past, the Crown Forest Estate has been combed for all possible excisions, and year by year sacrifices have been made to gain a finality which is and can indeed never be reached. The Department has spent time and money on wild-goose chases in search of "thousands of acres of fertile soil suitable for closer settlement" and allegedly locked up in State Forests, which the search has proved to exist only in the imagination of progress associations enthusiastic for local development.

The clamour of small rural populations for forest alienation persists, although in the whole of Queensland are left now only 300,000 acres of the Hoop Pine for which it has been famous, and within such forests in patches of smaller or greater extent only 160,000 acres—a fourth of minimum necessity—of land of quality good enough to profitably produce in new plantations the softwood of which Queensland stands in such dire need.

These patches of forest productive land, the areas most precious to forestry in the difficult tasks which lie before it, are those upon which the demands of individuals are being focussed. Notwithstanding that they have been freeholded to forestry by dedication as State Forests, the departmental mail still brings in such requests as the following:—

"I would like a selection on a State Forest with plenty of timber on it."

Or again:—

"We now urge upon you the necessity (in view of the numbers of prospective new settlers enquiring for these lands) of making all the forestry lands in this area available for immediate selection and occupation, *irrespective of real or imaginary timber rights.*"

Prominent among the signatories of similar applications are names of persons known to the Department as holding undeveloped land.

The Board had to deal last year with an organised agitation from one of the most important centres of timber industry in Queensland, for the alienation of the State Forests upon which that industry, the district, and the township actually depended for existence. Four-fifths of the local railway revenues were derived from the timber industry, although within twenty miles of the township, 93 per cent. of the Crown lands had already been selected, and only 7.3 per cent. remained as State Forest to support the district's most important activities.

There were 17,826 acres of State Forest in question, and the demand for alienation was made despite the fact that contiguous to the State Forest were 11,099 acres of similar land alienated from the forest some years previously still either unoccupied or undeveloped by their

selectors. The principal advocate for alienation was one who had gained a livelihood from the proceeds of sale of the timber from the land he had selected, and his case was founded on the argument that his several sons should be awarded the same share of the timber wealth of the State as he had enjoyed in the past.

This is the point of view which has taken hold of small rural communities. It is the point of view of exploitation in the name of development.

There is no reply to it except the method of President Roosevelt, who proclaimed a hundred million acres of National Forest in direct opposition to Congress and public opinion, and therefrom initiated a forest conservation and forest development policy which has since kindled the country to an enthusiasm for forestry which may not now be denied.

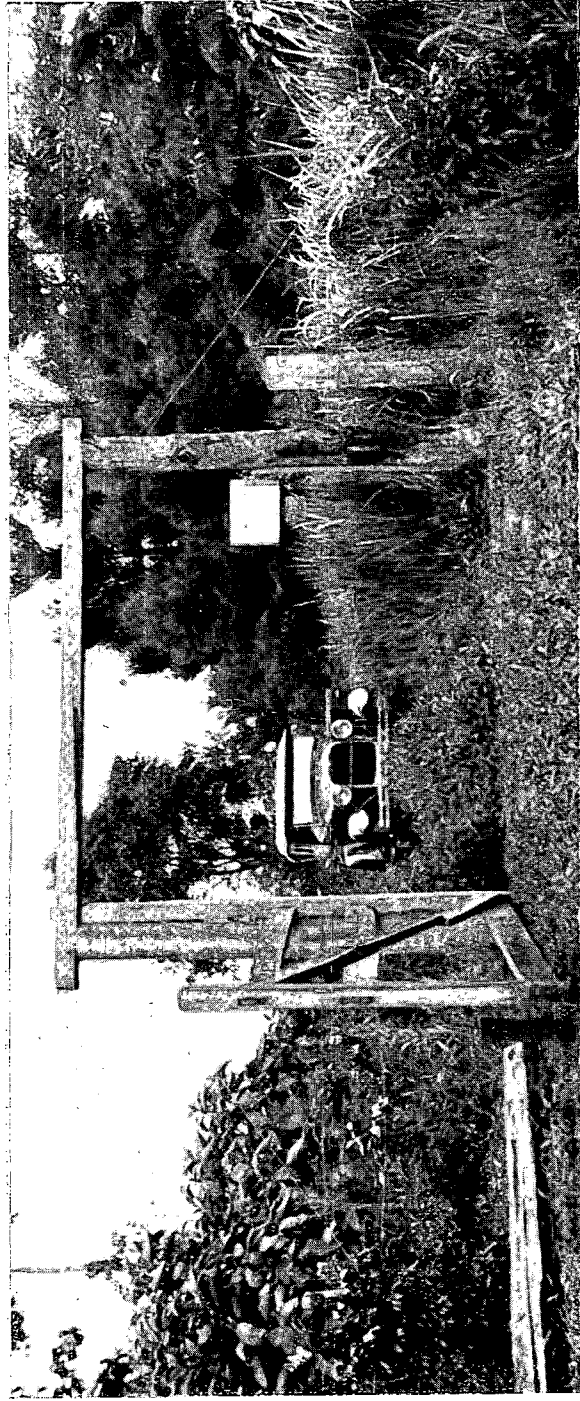
Queensland, in 1930, has reached the forest alienation climax which the United States faced in 1905. There remain only the two alternatives: One, the complete dissolution of Queensland's remnant timberlands, with rusting sawmills on a bared landscape to mark the passing of great forests and of a promising timber industry, and the other the economic establishment of denser forests to the enlargement and perpetuation of the important forest and timber industries which Queensland is naturally fitted to carry to her own economic betterment.

The maintenance and development of such industries cannot be secured by disembowelling the State Forests of their most productive timberlands, and leaving the barren ridge-tops to afford excuse for an expensive pseudo-policy of modern forestry. If the sawmills, ply and veneer plants, and wood-working activities of Queensland are worth having; if a forest revenue of £250,000 per annum, and a railway revenue from timber freights of £350,000 per annum are worth keeping; if rural employment in timber farming on the State Forests is worth while; and if the improvement of our balance of trade by the home production of timber is worth considering, then forestry as an industry and as a policy is worthy of developmental action such as has been accorded to other rural activities, and worthy of the devotion to its purposes of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the broad territory of Queensland.

Were timber farming an industry suitable for private enterprise, this provision would be made spontaneously and with the encouragement of Parliament.

Because of the duration of continuous administration and finance called for, and the need for sustained and parallel technical research, the activity has been left to Government, which, as the guardian of the community, present and future, has the duty of seeing to it that the sources of timber supply be extended to meet the requirements of increasing population.

In that duty it has the assurance that there is no safer investment, and none which provides more employment both in the growing of the crop and the subsequent harvesting, milling, marketing, and utilisation of the raw material furnished by it.



Entrance to Wongabel State Forest, North Queensland.

### FOREST CLASSIFICATION.

The Board recommends that all remaining timberlands carrying commercial forests be vested in it for classification.

Precedents for this procedure exist in the forest policies of the United States of America and of New Zealand, and are supported by domestic precedents which vest mineral fields in the Mines Department, and prickly-pear lands in the Prickly-pear Land Commission.

The duty of classifying forest in all countries is laid upon Forestry Departments.

Nowhere does the work escape grave inherent difficulties, because of the formidable counter-interests arrayed against it.

Four things, however, stand out clearly:—

1. Only the Forest Service can formulate forest reservation proposals.
2. Only the Minister, representing general public interest, can give decision for or against forest reservation proposals.
3. All other parties appear in the role of objectors.
4. The objecting element is usually over-represented.

In the United States of America and in New Zealand all essentially forest land is reserved as provisional State Forest Land by blanket reservation, and vested in the Forestry Departments. Subsequent boundary revisions are the exclusive function of the Forestry Departments, which decide all further claims for excision or leasing.

Little progress has been made towards the attainment of the reservation objective of 6,000,000 acres of State Forests accepted by Queensland at several Premiers' Conferences as its minimum contribution to the national need.

Nor can effective progress be made in the future without stronger measures on behalf of Queensland's forest resources.

The truth is that the forest future of Queensland can be assured only by strengthening forestry representation in forest reservation matters.

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND FORESTRY.

“Forestry is closer settlement.”

In all, the declared State Forests of Queensland amount to only 1,846,970 acres, the supplementary timber reserves or provisional State Forests add a further 3,398,240 acres, and the objective of the Department extends only as far as a minimum of 6,000,000 acres. From this small area, much of it mountainous and waste land, the responsibility of the Department is to produce continuously the timber needs of the populations which the remaining 423,000,000 acres of the State are destined to carry.

There are few closer settlement projects closer than this.



Not only is every possible acre of the State Forests to be made crop-producing in timber, but firebreaks and other temporarily idle lands are to be grazed, maize crops are to be grown for pine plantation shelters, and bananas are to be introduced into the forest rotation.

Indeed these things are already being done on the forest estate increasingly.

Excluding the Fraser Island State Forest of 391,500 acres, of which 300,000 acres are waste heath lands and the remainder possesses no agistment values, no less than 679,000 acres of the State Forest area of 1,142,000 acres in Southern Queensland are already occupied by lessees, as follows:—

TOTALS OF OCCUPATION LICENSES, SPECIAL LEASES, GRAZING AGREEMENTS, AND INFORMAL LEASES ON STATE FORESTS ONLY TO 30TH JUNE, 1930.

Working Plan Area.	Total Area of State Forests.		Area Leased.	
	A.	R. P.	A	R. P.
Brisbane .. .. .	16,176	1 15	3,339	0 0
Maryborough .. .. .	17,840	0 0	6,590	0 0
Many Peaks .. .. .	30,824	1 20	14,950	0 0
Bundaberg .. .. .	58,403	1 32	8,965	0 0
Brisbane Valley .. .. .	113,958	1 6	30,591	0 0
Kilcoy .. .. .	70,474	0 28	32,440	0 0
North Coast .. .. .	124,760	2 33	10,511	3 24
Mary Valley .. .. .	93,940	0 0	20,293	2 21
Nanango .. .. .	32,406	1 37	6,565	0 0
Kilkivan .. .. .	68,003	2 1	66,167	1 0
Dalby .. .. .	366,395	0 0	360,606	0 0
Inglewood .. .. .	98,190	0 35	75,162	0 19
Roma .. .. .	8,695	3 0	8,695	3 0
Warwick .. .. .	41,488	0 0	33,994	1 0
Total .. .. .	1,141,556	0 27	678,870	3 24

For the most part, this represents the utilisation of the intra-forest grazing in the open Eucalypt timberlands, the Hoop Pine "scrubs" often serving as fences.

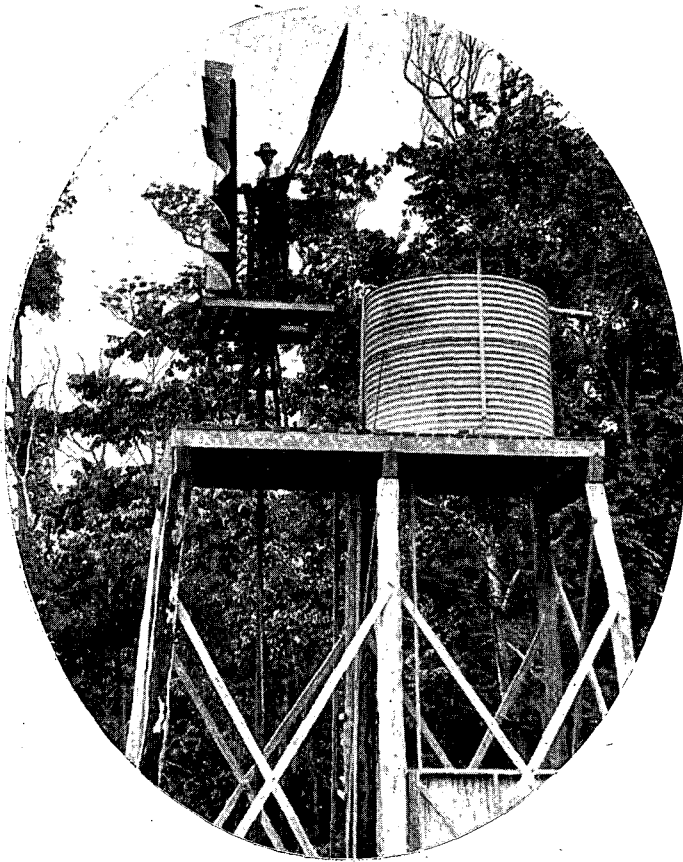
There are 300,000 acres of such Hoop Pine "scrubs," and they are in active process of logging and reforestation under a co-ordinated plan. Within them the Department is leasing all suitable land for short rotation banana growing leading up to reforestation—the taungya system.

At date of this report there were 123 such taungya leases under occupation, mostly in the Gympie district, twenty-five offered and not taken up, and sixty-three in process of timber clearing and preparation for offering next year.

This is closer settlement as practised on the State Forests.

\* \* \* \*

In the meantime, over the remaining 423,000,000 acres of Queensland spreads thinly a population less in number than that which is in the city of Sydney. Notwithstanding which, in answer to the cry of the new settler for fresh lands to conquer, the reply is that few compact areas of agricultural Crown lands now remain for opening. The whole of the



A 36-ft. Water Tower on one of the Northern Forest Nurseries.



A Forest Overseer's Cottage, North Queensland.

territory of Queensland has been placed under some form or other of occupancy, and the truth is that the future of the State lies in the lap of those who already hold its lands.

The carrying capacity of our great western pastures could be increased enormously by pasture improvement, by correction of disease in herds, by reduction of dingoes, rabbits, worms, crows, and flies, by ringbarking useless timber, by better water provision. The great central plateau from Inglewood to Charters Towers contains large areas of cultivable lands yet untilled. The dairying industry could be very greatly expanded in all districts of which the coast range is the watershed, without touching essential timberlands. We could produce 20,000,000 bushels export surplus of wheat, whereas yet we do not grow sufficient for our own domestic needs. We could provide tobacco of the highest quality, and for all Australia, and for export, on the lightly-wooded granitic soils of North Queensland. The famous citrus orchards of Cooktown and of the North could be extended to the rectification of our adverse trade balance with Canada. We can produce our own rice and cotton. The lemon essence we import from Malay can be evoked from Queensland soils. The famous Queensland nuts, which Hawaii grows in quantity for the United States markets, could be better produced in their own native land.

Along the route of Queensland's 6,300 miles of railway lines exist considerable areas of land already alienated, which yet remain either wholly undeveloped or have not been fully developed for their best purposes. Within fifty miles of the capital city of the State rich lucerne soils still carry only one beast to the acre.

It is not yet realised that the land settlement problem of Queensland is assuming a changed aspect. Even the entire dissolution of the remnant timberlands of the State and the complete wiping out of the timber industry and its prospects in favour of supplementary agricultural selection in the forest estate would afford only brief respite before the problem emerged anew, and that is the problem of closer settlement.

If the Government would determine that no more valuable timberlands were to be thrown open for selection, until at least the areas had been thoroughly logged, the clamour for selecting these areas, which are often rugged land of low settlement value, would be instantly abated and diverted to propositions of essential and intimate importance for the wellbeing of the State.

### THE ESSENTIALITY OF WOOD.

One of the cases stated for answer by forestry is that wood will not be necessary in the future because of the development of substitutes.

The same case could be stated against the dairying industry, since margarine is a substitute for butter, and against the sheep and silkworm industries, since artificial wool and silk can be economically produced from wood without the intervening processes of clearing the aforetime forests, grassing and orcharding them, and tending the subsequent flocks and herds and mulberry trees.

Celotex is quoted as a substitute for Queensland pine. Celotex, however, costs 40s. per 100 sq. ft., whereas superior Hoop Pine ply boards can be bought for 17s. per 100 sq. ft.

Nor is there sufficient raw material available to supply in celotex a fraction of the board needs of Queensland.

Discussions of this kind are those merely of the "wolf and lamb" type.

The amount of wood used by a nation depends upon the domestic availability of timber. In heavily forested countries like Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, the consumption per capita is immensely greater than in countries like Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, and Great Britain, which have to import most of their wood, and endeavour therefore to reduce their requirements to the forest necessities.

If there were reality in the substitution theory, the per capita consumption of these countries would show a steady decline as industrialisation advanced.

From Hiley's "Economics of Forestry," the following figures are extracted:—

CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN THE BRITISH ISLES, EQUIVALENT STANDING TIMBER.

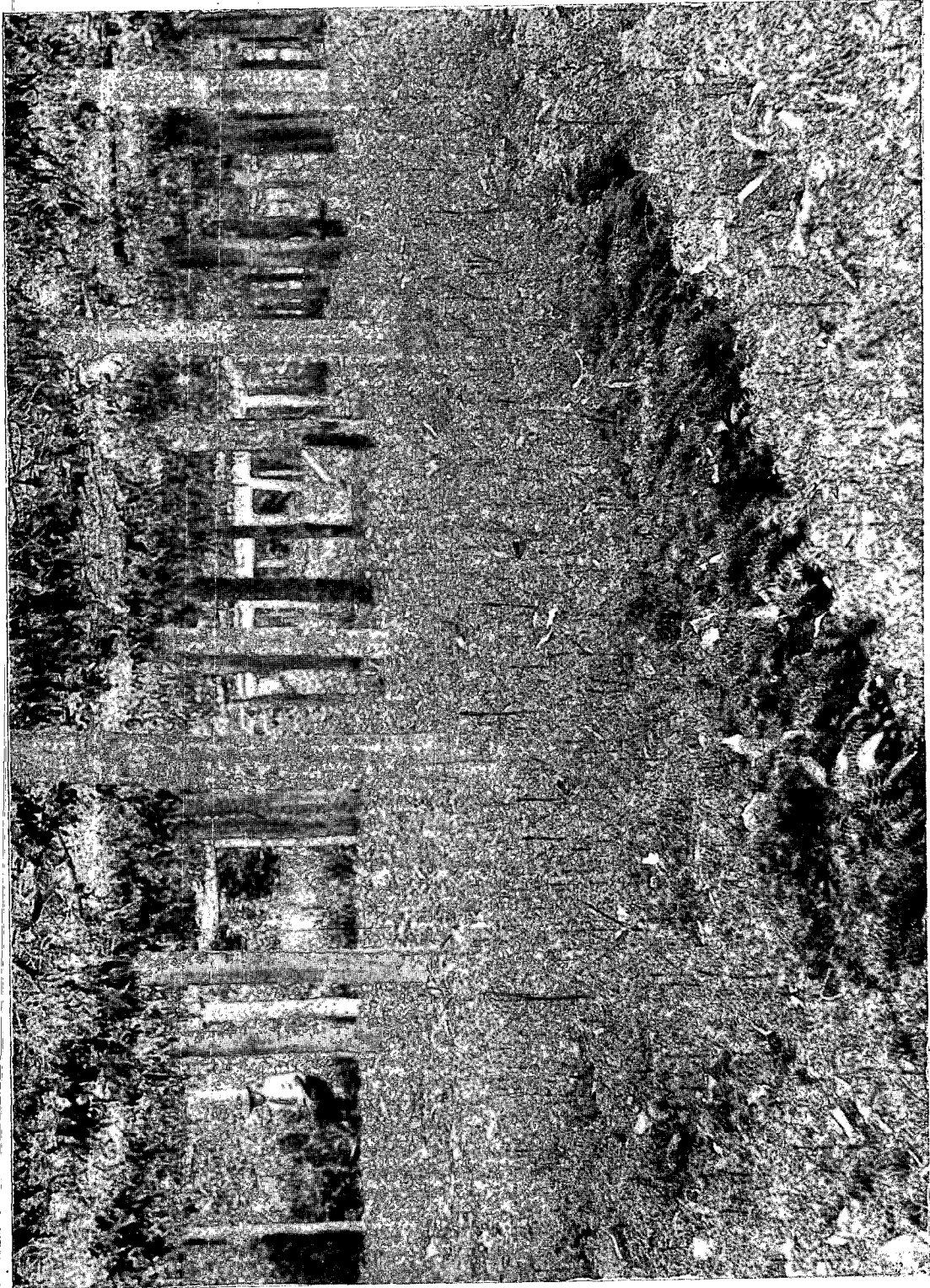
Year.				Five Year Average Imports	Annual Cut in British Isles.	Total Consumed.	Population.	Consumption per head of Population.
				Million cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.	Millions.	Cub. ft.
1846	..	..	..	130	50	180	27.4	6.6
1866	..	..	..	312	50	362	30.6	11.8
1886	..	..	..	496	50	546	36.7	14.9
1906	..	..	..	761	50	811	43.7	18.6
1926	..	..	..	794	50	844	43.6	19.3

Commenting on the same figures, Messrs. Zon and Sparhawk in "Forest Resources of the World," say—

"The increase in the per capita consumption in the United Kingdom controverts an opinion which has gained considerable ground, that with the industrial development of a country the use of wood decreases. There are factors such as the preservative treatment of wood and the substitution of other materials for structural purposes which may tend to check the consumption of timber, but **judging by the experience of the United Kingdom, it is a feature of modern commercial progress that, in spite of substitutes and greater economies in the use of wood, the consumption per capita is steadily increasing.**"

They add:—

"It is very significant that the requirements for timber have increased much more rapidly than population. It is only reasonable to anticipate that the demand will increase still further in the future. Before the war the consumption of timber in the United Kingdom was increasing at the rate of about 5,000,000 cubic feet per annum. In the next sixty years, therefore, if the rate of increase be maintained, the consumption will be 300,000,000 cubic feet above the present level, or close to 1,000,000,000 cubic feet."



Forest Service Nursery, Wongabel—Young Hoop Pine in Foreground.

And again :—

“As fast as some uses of wood are dropped in favour of substitutes others arise. Examples of comparatively new and rapidly growing uses for wood are paper pulp, railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, &c. The consumption of wood other than fuel, if it continues to increase at the rate of the last few decades, will double in fifty years, and there is no reason to believe that it will not continue to increase after that.”

In the “National Program of Forest Research, U.S.A.” occurs the following paragraph :—

“Abundant timber of suitable quality at reasonable prices is vital to the United States to the extent that it is essential for national development and high standards of living. The products of the forest—lumber, fuelwood, ties, mining timber, naval stores and paper, as a few examples only—are used directly and indirectly, in every human activity.

So much of the use is indirect, however, and so much of the direct use is still taken as a matter of course, that Americans generally underrate the real need for wood. Picture the American home without lumber, the American farm without wood fuel, any American industry without wooden or fibre boxes for shipping its products, or without lumber for a myriad of uses, our coalmines without mine props, our railroads without wooden ties, the American people without newsprint—and then decide whether we can let wood pass out of our national life.”

The average of board feet of lumber used per capita in the United States at different periods is approximately as follows :—

Year.	Bd. ft. per capita.	Year.	Bd. ft. per capita.
1859 .. .. .	255	1906 .. .. .	515
1869 .. .. .	340	1909 .. .. .	475
1879 .. .. .	360	1913 .. .. .	430
1889 .. .. .	430	1919 .. .. .	325
1899 .. .. .	450		

This is exclusive of timber exported.

It is vital that Parliament should know that the silvicultural programme submitted by the Forestry Board for Queensland for approval is based on the bare minimum necessity of 200 board feet per capita, compared with the American consumption, ranging from 255 feet to 515 feet per capita.

This should reveal effectively that the Forest Service recommends no grandiose forestry scheme for Queensland, but one framed only to supply vital needs. *Queensland can do no less, but should do more.*

It were well if full recognition were given at last to the unvarnished truth, that Queensland cannot prosper without forests and timber supplies; and if resolute effort were made now for the sake of Queensland to assure to her the survival of her forests and of her forest and timber industries.

### THE SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Dry spring months, a fairly wet but short rain season followed by a dry autumn, with unusually heavy rains in May and June, have characterised almost all silvicultural districts during the year.

Operations were extended to the limit of available funds and have resulted in the establishment of 853 acres of new softwood plantations and the treatment of some 11,900 acres of natural Eucalypt and Cypress Pine stands.

Though the increase in planting operations is fifty acres above last year's figure, this work is still very far below the prescribed annual acreage, which for 1929-30 should have been 3,000 acres.

The increased plantation area during the year, together with decreased funds, has caused a drop in natural regeneration work below the 1928-29 area of about 3,000 acres.

The indigenous species—Hoop Pine and Southern Silky Oak—occupied paramount positions in this year's plantation work, being represented to the extent of 46 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively, the balance consisting of chiefly *Pinus radiata*, *Pinus patula*, and *Pinus taeda*. Owing to the difficulties experienced in the satisfactory handling of Grey Teak (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*) plantings of this species have been suspended until such time as some of the problems have been satisfactorily investigated. A twelve acre plot of *Eucalyptus paniculata* and *Eucalyptus microcorys* set out in plantation form should yield some valuable results.

No Hoop Pine seed collection was undertaken during the year due to the paucity of the crop. The large quantity of seed of this species collected in December, 1928, of which a further portion was sown this year, should yield first-class plants to enable the planting programme for 1930-31 to reach 1,500 acres. The number of plants in the Forest Service nurseries at the end of this year reached 2,570,000, of which seedlings of Hoop Pine amounted to 1,978,000. This represents a record nursery stocking for the Service to date. This number will, however, be easily exceeded within the next two or three years, when it is expected that after the heavy Hoop Pine seed fall, which can be forecasted for December 1931, sufficient plants will be available for a 5,000 acres per year planting proposition.

An unusually heavy crop of Maple Silkwood seed occurred in the North Queensland district during the year, and the opportunity was taken to collect every available seed. Owing to the short period during which this seed retains its viability, it was imperative that several nurseries be extended. The number of seedlings of this species in the various nurseries at the end of the year was about 74,000, or sufficient to establish about 120 acres.

High establishment percentages have been the rule in this year's plantation work, and it would appear that, given seasonable weather conditions, this should be maintained in all future operations. The planting of large first-class plants immediately after the burn-off in December, is certainly proving the important lead for high successes—

#### **Fraser Island Working Plan Area—**

Planting operations for the year consisted of the disposal of the remaining plants in the nursery. A total area of 117.5 acres was established, made up of 35 acres *Agathis robusta*, 70.5 acres Hoop Pine, and the balance of exotic species, chiefly *Pinus taeda*.

It is intended to discontinue planting operations here and to concentrate on the natural regeneration of the hardwood species.

During the year some 438 acres of the Eucalypt Working Circle received intermediate treatment. This considerable decrease in area was necessitated by the larger amount of plantation work which had to be carried out.



Results of this treatment show that regeneration varies from fair to dense, the most successful parts being on areas which had received a light brushing, a good fire, and a heavy ringbarking of the seed trees.

A drawback to successful regeneration treatment, however, still exists in the difficulty experienced in the utilisation of millable timber from areas that have received initial treatment. A most satisfactory feature of previously treated areas is that they are still regenerating with *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

It is unfortunate that during the fire season a distinct case of incendiarism resulted in the loss of an arboretum plot on Compartment 3, Wungoolba Logging Area. This plot consisted chiefly of exotic species and Cypress Pine regeneration.

#### North Queensland Working Plan Area—

The year was characterised by an exceptionally heavy and short summer rain season with protracted winter rains of unusual abundance, whilst very severe late frosts were experienced at S.F.R. 191, Barron.

On S.F.R. 310, Gadgarra, a new nursery was established comprising forty beds, all of which are terraced and kerbed. The whole area is securely fenced and covered with high adjustable shades.

The occurrence of a particularly heavy seed crop of Maple was availed of fully and 55 lb. of seed were collected. All available nursery space has been sown with this species.

During the year 35 acres of plantation were established on this reserve, and some eighty species have been handled in both nursery and field experiments.

The chief operations on S.F.R. 191, Barron, were the raising of large numbers of Hoop Pine nursery stock and the planting of 114.25 acres with mostly softwood species.

Results in plantation continue to be highly successful. Maple is showing remarkable success in clear plantation. Silky Oak and Hoop Pine promise well, while phenomenal growth has been made by numerous *Eucalypt* species under plantation conditions.

#### Mary Valley Working Plan Area—

The rainfall registered at Imbil for the twelve months was 52.11 inches, which is above the average fall. Of this 13.93 inches fell from July to December, and 38.18 inches from January to June. It is interesting to note that the rainfalls recorded for May and June were 5.31 inches and 12.19 inches, respectively.

As a result the plantings of this year should result in high success. A number of plants set out this year have been refills on areas previously planted with *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. This species has proved very difficult to handle and is very susceptible to even slight drought conditions. Many hundreds of plants which were over two feet in height and appeared to be well established died off during a dry spell at the end of 1929.

*Cedrela mexicana* and *odorata* still show excellent promise, but are very sensitive to frost. Plants 22 inches in height when planted have reached heights of 9 feet to 11 feet in eighteen months.

Hoop Pine continues to show great promise in all plantings, though in the areas subject to heavy frosts a certain amount of checking and browning-off has taken place.

In anticipation of a larger planting programme within the next few years, it was found necessary to extend the area of bed space in both nurseries of this district by the construction of further beds. The two nurseries were further improved by the replacing of the old water reticulation with new piping.

Tending methods have received close attention during the year, and good success has followed the complete eradication of weeds after germination has ceased in February or March.

The prescription of the approved silvicultural research working plan has been carried out as far as possible. Several statistically significant conclusions have been obtained from the experiments of shorter nature; many of the necessary field plots have been established, and this very valuable and highly important work has received a solid initiation.

During the year, the area of plantations established totalled 234 acres, which includes two and a-half acres of trial plots of various species.

A further six blocks were leased for banana-growing on S.F.R. 124, but no tenders were received for the blocks available on S.F.R. 435.



### Brisbane Valley and Nanango Working Plan Areas—

Although the rainfall of 39.55 inches recorded at Benarkin for the twelve months was above the average, distribution was irregular. The rainfall recorded in December, 1929, (2.83 inches) is the lowest recorded for this month during the past sixteen years, whilst the 9.65 inches which fell in June, 1930, is the highest recorded for June during the same number of years.

Plant growth for this year has not been up to the standard attained in the previous three years, for in addition to the very dry spring, the heavy rains of January and February were followed by only light rainfalls in March and April, considerably below the three preceding years.

The disastrous bush fires of late December which devastated 234 acres of established plantations on S.F.R. 283 enforced a planting programme larger than was originally intended. Of the burnt areas, a total of 111 acres called for immediate replanting. This made an increased demand on nursery stocks, but the position was relieved somewhat by the planting of tubed Silky Oak plants in March from January sowings. The results have been highly satisfactory.

The total area of plantations established during the year amounted to 379 acres, made up of 58 acres Hoop Pine, 288 acres of Silky Oak, 20 acres of exotic species, and the balance of 13 acres of Eucalyptus species.

The establishment of Hoop Pine plants under a cover of maize continues to give good results, and the two compartments planted in this way during the year also give promise of heavy maize yields.

With the exception of the refilling necessitated by the "Stem girdle" losses of Hoop Pine on S.F.R. 151, this operation called for no special attention. Establishments of 90 per cent. and over are now being realised in almost all cases. The appearance of *Diplodea pinea* attack on *Pinus radiata* necessitates the omission of this species from all future plantation work in this district.

Wallabies continue to do much damage to plants immediately following the tending operations, this particularly so where the plantation fences have been damaged and afford no protection. In a few cases tending has had to be withheld to prevent losses.

Special precautions have been taken to prevent further serious fire damage, and several of the plantations adjoining the railway line which were burnt out during the year have not been replanted, but have been converted into forest paddocks.

As in the Mary Valley Working Plan Area, preparation was made for an increased planting programme by the provision of extra nursery bed space. New beds have been constructed under high shade cover at R. 283 (14 beds), R. 289 (29 beds), and R. 299 (38 beds). These new beds have thus made available a further 15,500 square feet for the raising of planting stock.

The "jungle" arboretum on S.F.R. 283 is now almost fully established, and should furnish some valuable indications within a few years.

### Brisbane Working Plan Area—

The area of plantations on S.F.R. 509 was further increased by the establishment of 44.5 acres of *Pinus radiata*.

The 1928-29 planting of *Pinus patula* is beginning to show up well, and in spite of the small stock used, deaths have been very few, whilst plants have attained heights of three feet in twelve months from planting. From a consideration of the requirements of the various species, and the early promise of this species, it is intended to make *P. patula* the chief plantation species.

Hoop Pine still suffers badly from frost, and work with this species here must be limited unless cover can be availed of for a few years until frost is no more a menace.

Open root planting of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus patula* in June is giving good results, and the tubing of these species is not contemplated for the future.

Improvement cuttings were commenced on S.F.R. 63, Bunya, during the year. Work here will be similar to that on S.F.R. 69, and the objects of management—production of houseblocks, short poles, and firewood—coincide. Both reserves are situated within easy reach of Brisbane.



Sowing Maple Seed.



Maple in Planting Tubes Ready for the Plantation.

**Inglewood Working Plan Area—**

In order to promote regeneration and growth of Cypress Pine, and also of *Eucalyptus crebra*, a further 2,605 acres were treated on R. 79, Eena. This brings the total area treated on this reserve to 9,500 acres.

The eradication of prickly-pear still continues as an operation of some magnitude in this district. An area of 14,000 acres of lightly-infested pear on R. 79 was treated, whilst about 6,000 acres of dense pear were eradicated on R. 122.

Lack of permanent water on R. 79 has been a serious drawback to any grazing proposition on this reserve. During the year, arrangements were made with the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission to supervise for the Board the construction of a water supply unit. This has been completed by the sinking of a bore to 124 feet deep and the erection of a windmill, tanks, troughs, &c. The delivery of water from the bore is in the vicinity of 400 gallons per hour, and the storage capacity 10,000 gallons.

**Bundaberg Working Plan Area—**

Work on the liberation of Hoop Pine regeneration was continued this year over a further area of 370 acres. As has been pointed out previously, this ringbarking does not take effect for about twelve months, but the beneficial results of such work are becoming more and more apparent as time goes on.

**Dalby Working Plan Area—**

Natural regeneration operations were increased over 1928-29 operations to the extent of over 400 acres. This year an area of 4,604 acres was treated.

Over all areas treated, except on S.F.R. 93, where regeneration is scattered, prolific germination of Cypress Pine seedlings has occurred. In the case of *Eucalyptus maculata* and *Eucalyptus crebra*, flowering in most districts was fair, but just as was the case last year, the seed capsules have not filled, but instead have withered and fallen immaturely. As a result the germination of these species has been sparse.

Seasons had been normal until May and June, when abnormal rain fell. This, though certainly favourable for good germination, is likely to increase fire danger later in the year. Should a dry Spring follow, the losses in the recently germinated Cypress Pine are sure to be serious.

**Maryborough Working Plan Area—**

Owing to the shortage of suitable planting stock, no new plantations were established during the year, and plantation work was confined to the tending of established plants.

A start was made on the liberation of the dense young natural Hoop Pine stands on this area and about 50 acres were treated. It is reported that the beneficial effects of the liberations on the small regeneration are very appreciable.

**Warwick Working Plan Area—**

The establishment of the prescribed 100 acres of annual plantation was necessarily held up this year in favour of the heavy refilling required in the first two years' planting of *Pinus radiata*. The planting stock used originally was the first to be raised in the new nursery, and the losses were due to unsuitable plants and also probably to the lack of plentiful mycorrhiza association.

In all, about 200 acres were refilled, using about 48,000 plants. The percentage success of the refills has proved very high, and these plantations are now satisfactorily stocked.

The trial of other species for planting on this area was pushed ahead further by the addition of ten new species to the arboretum, making a total of twenty-two plots now established.

**Rockhampton Working Plan Area—**

Operations on R. 20, Maryvale, for this year have been limited to the tending of established plantations and experimental plots.

It is interesting to note that in the case of the latter, all of the planted species are showing up well. Both *Callitris arenosa* and *Callitris cupressiformis* are doing well in all cases. *Pinus taeda* shows promise, as does also *Pinus caribaea*, the former, perhaps, showing up to little more advantage. Hoop Pine in several plots is flourishing, whilst the Kauri Pine, though of patchy development in places, gives indications of doing very well on some of the sites. It is intended to add *Pinus palustris* to several of these plots during the year.

The results of the seed spotting of several Eucalypt species have been disappointing. Germination was low and subsequent development has been irregular. Most promise to date have been shown by *E. maculata* and *E. citriodora*.

#### **Kilkivan Working Plan Area—**

A deficiency of first-class planting stock confined planting operations in this district within small limits this year.

On R. 220, an area of about 10 acres was seed spotted with *Grevillea robusta*. The results have proved encouraging and though germination was somewhat slow, over 60 per cent. of the spots have shown up. Results will certainly be better if the operation can be carried out immediately after the burn-off.

The damage as reported last year done to Hoop Pine tips by insects has continued, plants up to four feet high having the leaders eaten off. This destruction is being investigated by the Entomology Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Stock.

About ten acres of Hoop Pine were planted on R. 355, and the results to date indicate that over 80 per cent. success is assured.

Tending of previously established plantations discloses that in every case plants are doing remarkably well.

It is of interest to note that the *Pinus taeda* established in the arboretum in June 1927, shows 100 per cent. success, whilst many of the arboretum plants of Hoop Pine planted in 1925 are now over 14 feet high.

On R. 700, Gympie, and Curra, the operation of ringbarking and coppicing to promote regeneration of *E. maculata* chiefly was continued over an area of 458 acres. As a result the early coppicing of *E. maculata* and *E. resinifera* is showing up well.

On the areas which have been treated and were severely burnt over during last year, the growth of *E. maculata* is very dense and averages 10 feet in height, whilst a large percentage is 16 feet and over.

*E. resinifera* is similarly doing well, though its height growth is not equal to that of the *E. maculata*.

#### **North Coast Working Plan Area—**

The chief work for the year on R. 561, Bribie, was the extension of the nursery and the construction of an effective fire line system (a distance of 500 chains) around an area of about 450 acres, which will be the site of plantations in the immediate future. Further, some 8 acres of plants of *Pinus taeda*, *caribaea*, and *palustris* were put out into plantations. These plants were a far better type than those previously used, and should become successfully established.

Present indications are very hopeful for the reforestation of large areas of this waste coastal country with Florida Pines. Large stocks of young plants in the nursery are showing excellent growth, while robust plants in the plantation have reached a height of 8 feet in two years from planting.

Natural regeneration operations were carried out on the following areas, and a system of fire lines constructed for each:—

R. 583, Kenilworth.—Ringbarking operations were continued throughout the fire season after which the gang was transferred elsewhere. The total area treated to date on this reserve is 1,050 acres, inclusive of scrubby pockets.

Fire lines constructed consisted of two parallel 2-ft. chipped tracks one chain apart having the intervening space clean burnt. Total length of these lines was 530 chains.

R. 318, Maroochy.—Work was continued on this reserve by the resident overseer, some 60 acres of natural regeneration being gone over for the second time, and 85 acres of virgin area on Blackall Logging Area treated.

Standard fire lines as above were also constructed, having a total length of 520 chains.

R. 445, Kenilworth.—On completion of fire lines around 630 acres of good to fair regeneration—a total distance of 460 chains—ringbarking of overmature and surplus seed trees was carried out over the whole of the above area. A marked improvement in the growth of the young saplings must result.



A North Queensland Forest Nursery.



*"Queenslander" photo*

Interior of Nursery—Maple Tubelings in Foreground; Kauri Pine Tubelings in Background.

R. 249, Maroochy.—This reserve having been cut over for many years past, is now devoid of mill timber, but carries some very fair regeneration of Ironbark, Blackbutt, Red Stringybark, and Grey Gum. To assist these saplings and poles the surplus overhead canopy formed by faulty and undersized trees was eliminated by ringbarking. A total area of 470 acres was so treated.

R. 313, Durundur.—At the start of the financial year a system of standard fire lines was constructed, having a total length of 600 chains.

During the fire season the gang was then employed in further ringbarking operations over an area of 440 acres, making a total area of 1,049 acres treated to date on this reserve.

The total area now treated for natural regeneration on these reserves, exclusive of R. 318, Maroochy, is 3,190 acres.

### FOREST ROADS.

The building of roads within the State Forests is a function of the Forest Service. Much of this work is arranged to be done by haulage contractors or purchasers on stump by considerations of contract. In addition, the Forest Service expended last year £1,042 14s. 3d. in direct road improvements upon the forest estate. *Vide* Appendix V.

The Forest Service has contributed also to the improvement of shire roads serving the State Forests. This activity has been formulated into the Forestry Aid Roads policy, as announced by the Honourable the Minister at the beginning of the Report period.

Under this policy, shire roads serving permanent State Forests undergoing harvesting operations may be designated Forestry Aid Roads, and a subsidy may be provided by the Forest Service depending upon the benefit to the State Forest in increasing the timber haulage capacity of the road.

During the Report year, the following subsidies were approved:—

Local Authority.	Work to be Subsidised.	Amount of Subsidy.	Crown Asset Improvement.
Rosalie Shire Council	Road through S.F.R. 379, Cooyar, from S.W. corner portion 103v to portions 13 and 34v, Cooyar	£ 180	3,250,000 super. ft. pine, S.F.R. 379, parish of Cooyar
Rosalie Shire Council	Road through S.F.R. 289, Cooyar, from portion 44v, Cooyar, to portions 107 and 134, Neumgna; length, 3 miles 30 chains	288	3,000,000 super. ft. pine, crows ash, and yellowwood, S.F.R. 289, Cooyar
Kilcoy Shire Council	Section of Kilcoy to Yednia road, known as Sheep Station Creek road; maintenance of forestry construction	150	T.R. 480, parish of Kilcoy, part 2,300,000 super. ft. pine
Tinaroo Shire Council	Road from S.F.R. 185, Danbulla to Kairi; repairs to Danbulla Bridge	1,350	60,000,000 super. ft. S.F.R. 185, parish of Danbulla
Landsborough Shire Council	Road from Landsborough to Caloundra	40	250,000 super. ft. hardwood
Mirani Shire Council	Netherdale to Eungella road; general repairs	123	} 84,000,000 super. ft. all species, S.F.R. 12, Eungella and Crediton
Mirani Shire Council	Eungella-Diggings road; general repairs	133	
Mirani Shire Council	Bee Creek road; general repairs	43	
Eacham Shire Council	Road from S.F.R. 310, Gadgarra to Peeramon	375	1,000,000 super. ft. per annum, S.F.R. 310, parish of Gadgarra
Rosalie Shire Council	Road through S.F.R. 120, Neumgna, from portion 88v, Cooyar West to top of Range	99	4,000,000 super. ft. during next three years, S.F.R. 120, parish of Neumgna
Nanango Shire Council	Road from Benarkin Railway Station to Taromeo Sawmill; general repairs	50	33,000,000 super. ft. pine, S.F.R. 283, parish of Taromeo
Widgee Shire Council	Yabba Valley road; new construction and general repairs	707	28,000,000 super. ft. pine, S.F.R. 135, Brooloo, S.F.R. 256, Imbil
Nanango Shire Council	Road from top of Blackbutt Range to Taromeo Sawmill turn-off; general repairs	66	Traverses S.F.R. 283, parish of Colinton
Glengallon Shire Council	Killarney-Head road; general repairs	76	1,000,000 super. ft. per annum, S.F.R. 410, parish of Emu Vale



**ILLEGAL TIMBER OPERATIONS.**

During the year 130 cases of illegal operations on Crown timber came under the Board's notice for investigation.

In thirty-four cases proceedings were instituted under the Land Act and the State Forests and National Parks Act, thirty-two of which were successful, and fines amounting to £158 were imposed. In the other two cases the complaints were dismissed. In four cases prosecution is pending.

In forty-nine cases stumpage was charged on the timber and the offenders warned, whilst in fifteen cases the seized timber was confiscated, and arrangements made to sell at best price obtainable.

There were three cases where logs purchased were removed before being crowned, and in two of these instances, a warning only was issued, whilst in the third case the timber was disposed of at 1s. above sale rates.

In four cases timber was cut contrary to the conditions of sale, and in three of these cases the timber was charged up at current rates, but in the other case the timber was confiscated and sold to the best advantage.

In two instances where cutting took place outside of sale areas the timber was charged up at current rates, in one instance the purchaser dispensing with the cutter.

In one case where some timber had been cut and removed without authority from a haulage contract area, the contractor was charged stumpage, and a penalty of £1 in respect of each stump.

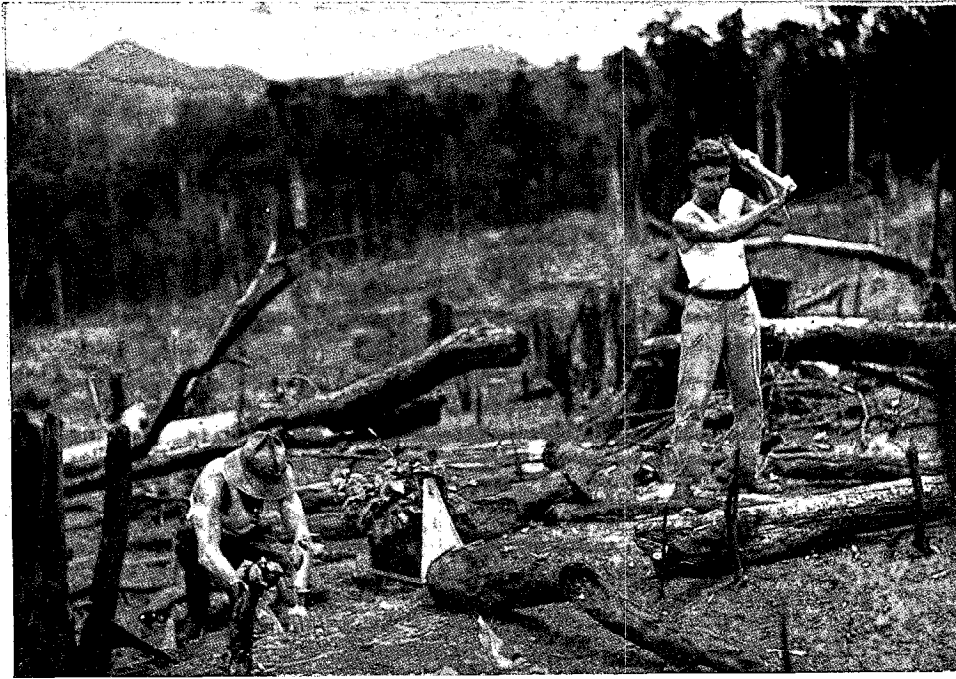
There was one case where trees were ringbarked contrary to the terms of a permit, and the value of the trees destroyed was charged.

There were two cases where persons were found in unauthorised occupation of Crown land. In one case stumpage on timber was charged, and matter of occupation of land referred to the Lands Department. The other case was a State Forest and the person was allowed to remain on the area, rental being charged.

In one case where a number of Hoop and Kauri Pine trees were ringbarked, the matter has been placed in the hands of the Police Department for investigation.

In four cases warnings only were issued, whilst in ten cases there was no evidence as to offenders and no timber had been seized.

As a result of action taken in all cases an amount of approximately £800 has been recovered to the Crown.



Planting Maple, Gadgarra State Forest.



Planting Maple, Gadgarra State Forest. Notice Planting Lines.



## HARVESTING AND MARKETING OPERATIONS.

The Forestry Board derives its revenues mainly from the sale, in various shapes and forms, of timber and forest products from the Crown forest estate.

For the report year, its net revenues amounted to £195,474, as compared with £240,109 and £241,564 respectively for the two previous years.

The diminution of revenue thus disclosed is due both to reduced demand and lowering prices.

The year under review has been one of general trade depression, becoming more acute towards the end of the period.

The sawmilling and plywood industries have, for the most part, been restricted to part-time operations because of lack of demand for their products, necessitating an all-round curtailment of log requirements.

Efforts to revive Southern markets for Queensland-sawn timbers were fruitless because of the dumping of importations.

The plywood industry suffered in common with most, though not to the same extent. The tariff impositions very considerably assisted this trade, but stocks in the South and lack of co-ordination between the Queensland manufacturers precluded profitable prices being secured.

Following the reduction in demand for sawn timber and plywood, a falling-off in logging operations occurred in Queensland, and, notwithstanding log price reductions in October, 1929, removals were far below those of the preceding year.

Economies were enforced in costs of harvesting logs, including rigid supervision of road construction and maintenance.

The policy of sales at stump in respect to Hoop and Bunya Pine, where the quantity, stand, and distance from rail warranted, milling *in situ* was continued, as was that of logging and selling on rail timber situated within reasonable distance thereto.

Hardwood, except in one locality, has been sold at stump.

The Crown hardwood operations at Fraser Island have been curtailed in common with those of other districts. The output of Fraser Island cannot economically be distributed other than to the Maryborough sawmillers. These, because of their situation, have through lack of orders for sawn timber been compelled to limit their log requirements to the demands of the trade, and as a consequence the logging tramline has been operating only part time.

Hardwood logging operations in other localities have been considerably curtailed because of lack of demand for the sawn product.

A feature of the year is the increased interest taken in the Red Satinay of Fraser Island. Now that the difficulties of seasoning have been overcome, the future of this species on the revival of trade seems practically assured.

During the year the rebate method for hardwood log defects was amended. It was found that the former method did not bring about the desired results, and, simultaneously with a price reduction, the present system was adopted.

In the interest of economy it was decided in certain instances to forego the Crown measurements of timber at stump. This became necessary because the comparatively limited operations of some purchasers did not warrant the expense of log measurement by the Crown. Purchasers' measurements, covered by statutory declaration, were accepted, and the stumps periodically checked up.

Efforts to revive the log export market resulted in the shipment of a small parcel of Hoop Pine logs to Melbourne for match-container manufacture. A considerable business has since been worked up in this direction, which has prospects of expanding.

Trial shipments of cabinetwoods (Cedar and Red Satinay) were made to England, America, and Germany, the results of which are not yet felt.

During the whole of the year the demand for casemaking was in excess of the supply, and manufacturers had to have recourse to importations to meet their requirements.

The sole rights to cut Sandalwood in Queensland were offered at tender and secured by a Queensland syndicate. The overseas demand for the product, however, is weak, and operations have been very limited.

The demand for Hoop and Bunya Pine far exceeds that of any other Queensland timbers. The total quantity of this commodity, including ply logs and tops, operated during the year is 36,488,718 super. feet.

Hardwood logs follow with 3,313,376 super. ft.

Other timbers were logged as follows :—

	Super ft.
Kauri Pine .. .. .	2,944,460
Secondary woods .. .. .	2,617,582
Cabinetwoods .. .. .	5,544,192
Cypress Pine .. .. .	2,734,978

In addition to the aforementioned operations, sales were made of timber suitable for railway construction and maintenance purposes, fencing material, house blocks, and mining timbers. Attached schedule sets out the quantities of each:—

Sleepers .. .. .	127,635 pieces
Sleeper blocks .. .. .	54,438 pieces
Fuel .. .. .	15,096 cords
Posts and rails .. .. .	{ 57,138 pieces 38,035 lin. ft.
Palings .. .. .	37,073 pieces
Poles .. .. .	74,504 lin. ft.
Girders, corbels, piles, and sills .. .. .	47,188 lin. ft.
House blocks .. .. .	164,474 lin. ft.
Hewn timbers (crossing timbers, transoms, and headstocks, wales and bracings)	351,077 super. ft.
Bridge decking .. .. .	9,030 super. ft.
Tramway sleepers .. .. .	2,200 pieces
Tramway sleeper blocks .. .. .	8,277 pieces
Mining timbers .. .. .	157,111 lin. ft. and 47,647 pieces
Sandalwood .. .. .	339 tons 3 qr.
Charcoal .. .. .	750 bags
Sand and gravel .. .. .	1,253 cub. yds.
Freestone .. .. .	1,172 cub. ft.
Miscellaneous .. .. .	10,619 lin. ft.

Tenders have been successful for the supply of hewn hardwood to the following bodies during the year:—

Purchaser.	Quantity.
Hancock and Gore, Ltd. .. .. .	154 ft. girders, 28 ft. corbels
Swift Australian Co., Ltd. .. .. .	200 sleepers
Queensland Lime and Cement Co., Ltd. ..	150 sleepers
Main Roads Commission .. .. .	55,192 super ft. bridge timber
Queensland Forest Service Sawmills, Yarraman	1,580 ft. piles
F. C. Kolb .. .. .	582 ft. 2 in. round and 4,535 super ft. bridge timber

In sympathy with general trade depression, Railway Department requirements have been restricted.

Mackay district has been unusually active. Early in the year certain areas in that locality were marked for alienation from the reserved forest, and the logging of the more valuable species of timber standing thereon has been undertaken. Red Cedar, particularly, is being dealt with, but the demand is limited.

In the Atherton district (including Cairns), the cabinetwood industry did not commence to lag until towards October. The local officer in charge had the situation well in hand, and restricted logging operations of the more valuable species to the immediate demand.

The more advanced methods of logging in the South are spreading to North Queensland, and, with the arrival of the motor truck and caterpillar tractor, costs are becoming more reasonable.

During the year a price review resulted in the adoption of key markets as in the South.

The welcomed demand for Walnut Bean logs for export of the previous year was not maintained. Largely this timber was exported to America, but the demand in this direction weakened somewhat because of a trade depression in that country, and also because of the inferior timber supplied by the export traders.

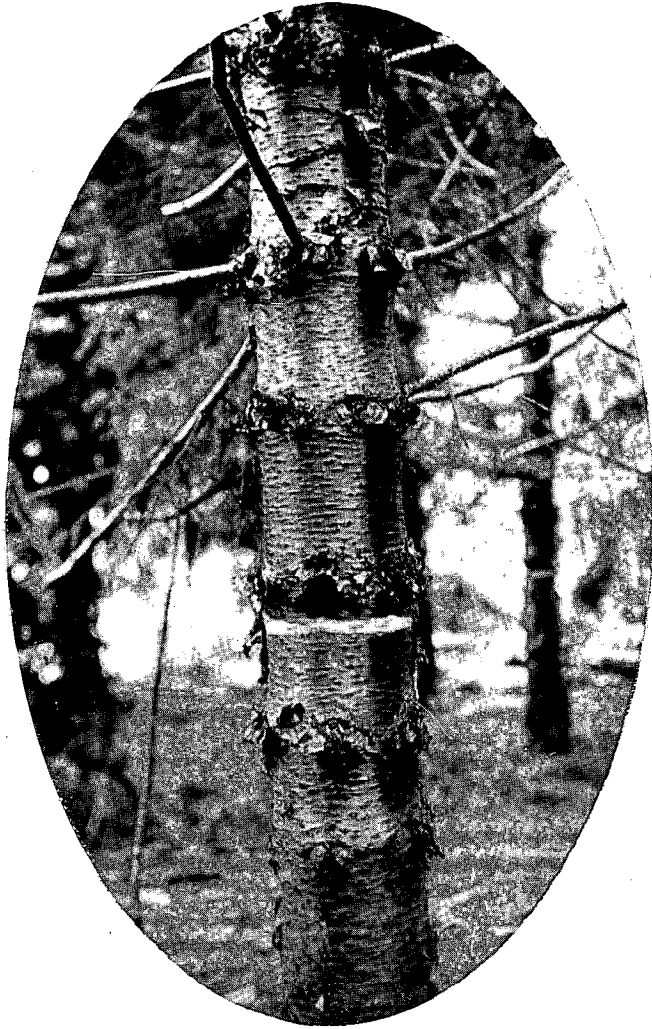
To assist the industry, a Crown specification for Walnut Bean logs has been adopted, and it is hoped that on the first signs of a trade revival in America the demand for Walnut Bean will be resumed. The trade in stumps of this species flagged and finally vanished, there being not sufficient figured stumps available to warrant its revival.

Difficulty is being experienced in North Queensland in keeping ahead of selection. Numerous areas to be made available for alienation contain valuable timbers, the marketing of which is considerably handicapped by the general trade depression.

Although at present this depression shows but little signs of lifting, it is expected that the increased tariffs which were imposed towards the end of the year on certain imported timbers, together with the possibility of a reduction in logging costs, particularly in North Queensland, will give some impetus to the timber industry in Queensland.

#### SAWMILLING AND PRICING.

In the course of its work as the principal supplier of raw timber for Queensland industry, the Board finds it essential to keep in intimate touch with the sawmilling industry and the timber trade, so that it may remain *au fait* with utilisation and pricing problems, both of which are inter-related. For that reason, and having in mind that a shilling fall in



A Study in Stem Cleaning. A Hoop Pine Treeling, Aged Twelve Years;  
Wongabel, North Queensland.



Illustrating the Diameter of a Twelve-year-old Hoop Pine.

the price of logs means a shrinkage of its forest capital by approximately half a million pounds, it attaches more than ordinary importance to the operations of its Sawmill and Timberyard Branch, particularly as it is the practice of the industry by association at the Forest Service log auctions to avoid competition.

During the report year these branches of the Board's activities suffered disaster, the efficient bandmill at Yarraman being burned to the ground. In the disorganisation which followed, much of the checking value of the operation was momentarily lost. Reconstruction was authorised on a smaller scale, financed by the proceeds of insurance, and the work was placed in the hands of Mr. R. W. Lahey, M.E., as supervising engineer. To bridge the period of reconstruction, the Board was authorised to operate the small low-efficiency plants at Taromeo and Imbil, but at the same time it resumed the year's operations with an initial burden of close on £1,000, representing the value of uninsured timber burned with the Yarraman Mill.

The operations disclosed a deepening of the depression during the latter months of the year. There was a sharp drop in sales, and, as this implied reduced demand and shrinking prices for at least portion of the ensuing year, the Board adopted 31 per cent. below fixed prices as the value of its stocks at 30th June, 1930.

In consequence, it became necessary to draw upon reserves to the extent of £3,000 to pay interest-dividend to the Treasury as shareholder, and to balance accounts for the year.

The profit and loss history of the operation is given hereunder:—

Financial Year.	Profits.			Losses.
	Interest Paid to Treasury.	Surplus Profits.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1920-21 .. .. .	2,345	4,348	6,693	..
1921-22 .. .. .	3,666	4,882	8,548	..
1922-23 .. .. .	3,778	5,001	8,779	..
1923-24 .. .. .	4,723	Net loss	(- 1,756)	6,479
1924-25 .. .. .	4,104	5,937	10,041	..
1925-26 .. .. .	2,281	8,213	10,494	..
1926-27 .. .. .	3,688	5,357	9,045	..
1927-28 .. .. .	5,149	821	5,970	..
1928-29 .. .. .	4,248	1,794	6,042	..
1929-30 .. .. .	2,423	Net loss	(- 586)	3,009
	36,405	36,353	63,270	9,488

Defective as the year's check operation has been owing to abnormal dislocation, the Board's experience during the latter months reflected clearly that of the general sawmilling trade. Accordingly, the Board was

moved to review log prices in the light of such experience and, following upon its investigations, the Hon. the Minister, on 27th August, 1930, made the following announcement:—

“The Government, having given grave consideration to the representations made to it by deputations for and against reductions in the upset prices of log timber from the State forests, yesterday arrived at a decision to revise the prices downwards to an average extent of 1s. per 100 super. ft. for Hoop and Bunya Pine, and 2s. 3d. per 100 super ft. for Kauri Pine. The cost to the State of these reductions amounts to £21,250 per annum on the basis of last year's sale, and together with the October reduction represents a 25 per cent. contribution from the State's forest revenues to the ideal of cheaper timber, and is tantamount to writing down the capital of the Crown forests by £1,500,000.

“No reductions will be made other than in Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine, and the prices of all logs will now be stabilised at the reviewed prices. The Government is cognisant of the fundamental demand for price certainty, and on these grounds announces that the revised upsets will be maintained for a period of not less than twelve months without either upward or downward revision.

“The reductions would be made as rebates from existing price lists. In revising the prices for the various log grades and sizes, consideration had been given to the fact that most complaints about log prices and classifications had come from operators in cut-over forests where the big log quota had been seriously reduced and the smaller sizes predominated. In future, logs graded heretofore as 60-in. and over would be sold in three sizes with differential prices, so that operators who were getting small logs only would pay the lower rates.

“The schedule of reductions is as follows:—

“PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN BRISBANE KEY MARKET UPSET PRICES FOR HOOP PINE LOGS.

Grade.	Size.	Present Upset.	Proposed Upset.	Reduction per 100 s. ft.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Plywood .. .. .	84 in. plus	31 0	31 0	Nil
	72-83 in.	31 0	30 0	1 0
	60-71 in.	31 0	29 0	2 0
“ A ” Mill logs .. .. .	84 in. plus	23 6	23 6	..
	72-83 in.	23 6	22 6	1 0
	60-71 in.	23 6	21 6	2 0
	48-59 in.	19 6	18 0	1 6
	38-47 in.	16 0	14 0	2 0
	38 in.	10 0	10 0	..
“ B ” Mill logs .. .. .	72 in. plus	19 6	19 0	0 6
	60-71 in.	19 6	18 0	1 6
	48-59 in.	16 0	14 0	2 0
	38-47 in.	13 6	10 0	3 6
	38 in.	10 0	7 0	3 0
Tops .. .. .	60 in. plus	12 6	12 6	..
	48-59 in.	10 0	10 0	..
	38-47 in.	8 0	7 0	1 0
	38 in.	8 0	5 0	3 0

" PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN BRISBANE KEY MARKET RATES FOR BUNYA PINE.

Grade.	Size.	Present Upset.	Proposed Upset.	Reduction per 100 s. ft.
Mill logs .. .. .	60 in. plus	<i>s. d.</i> 21 0	<i>s. d.</i> 21 0	<i>s. d.</i> Nil
	48-59 in.	17 6	16 6	1 0
	38-47 in.	14 0	12 0	2 0
Tops .. .. .	38 in.	8 0	7 0	1 0
	60 in. plus	10 6	10 6	..
	48-59 in.	8 0	7 0	1 0
	48 in.	6 0	5 0	1 0

" PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN KEY MARKET UPSET PRICES FOR KAURI PINE F.O.R. CAIRNS.

Grade.	Size.	Present Upset.	Proposed Upset.	Reduction per 100 s. ft.
Ply to Mill .. .. .	96 in. plus	<i>s. d.</i> 23 0	<i>s. d.</i> 20 6	<i>s. d.</i> 2 6
	84-95 in.	21 0	19 0	2 0
	72-83 in.	19 0	17 6	1 6
	60-71 in.	17 0	16 6	0 6
	48-59 in.	15 0	15 0	..

" Upon representations from Rockhampton, Gladstone, and Many Peaks operators, the Government had given consideration to the several key markets, and had determined upon the following variations:—

	Present Base Rates (for 60 in. plus Hoop Pine.)	Proposed Rates.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Brisbane .. .. .	23 6	23 6
Maryborough .. .. .	22 6	22 6
Bundaberg .. .. .	22 6	22 6
Gladstone .. .. .	23 6	22 6
Rockhampton .. .. .	24 6	23 6
Mackay .. .. .	26 8	24 6
Bowen .. .. .	28 4	25 0

" The Minister, in further discussing the proposals, remarked that the year 1929-30 just ended had been marked by slackening business in the timber industry, consequent upon the dwindling of the substantial building programme featuring the more prosperous years preceding.

" The cost of sawn timber is made up of labour costs of cutting, hauling, loading, rail freighting, sawing, waste and stumpage, the cost of raw material—popularly known as timber royalties. Labour and machining, &c., represent 80 per cent. of the total cost, and stumpage about 20 per cent.



"The stumpage cost has now been reduced by about 25 per cent., as against a 6 per cent. reduction in wage cost. The State's forest revenues, which in 1928 were £246,000, fell last year to £197,000, and this year, following upon the royalty rebates now made, will probably produce only £150,000.

"It will be apparent that to accede to the application of a section of the sawmilling industry for an all-round reduction of 5s. per 100 super. ft. would be to pay the trade a bonus for removing the logs from the State's forests. What the Government has now done, however, is as far as it can possibly go. By no amount of stimulation, price-cutting, or otherwise can the demand for timber be increased beyond the needs of the current depressed building programme. The timber industry must, as heretofore in its history, fall into step with its markets. The Oregon trade, competing more with hardwood than with Hoop Pine, is also dormant, and last month the imports into Queensland amounted to only £4,000, as against £10,000 for the July of the previous year.

"The Government has decided definitely not to reduce log prices of Silky Oak, Walnut, Beech, and Putt's Pine, for the reason that it is already selling at little more than costs of delivery, whilst the sales of Maple and Red Cedar are more than sufficient to absorb the quantities of these timbers which are available. So far as hardwood is concerned, buyers can secure their requirements generally at favourable prices from alienated land in course of clearing. Unfortunately, market price reductions will react against intensive utilisation for the species concerned, and postpone the entry of lesser species to the markets. The decline in Hoop Pine prices, for instance, will force the smallest logs off the market except in forests close to rail. As the average costs of delivery from bush to market are around 10s., lines rated at less than 10s. delivered at market must often needs be abandoned. In the case of Kauri Pine, this wastage may be reduced by increasing the felling girth of the trees, and such a girth increase will be a concomitant of the revised price lists."

The Board values the possession of its sawmilling and timberyard branches, in despite of the financial anxieties which invest all profit and loss undertakings, because of the illumination which they afford in respect of timber utilisation and the timber trade. In this respect it follows the precedents afforded by many Forest Departments in all parts of the world. Indeed, all Australasian Forestry Acts make provision for such operations.

In order to limit competition with the private timber trade, however, the Government during the year determined to close down the Imbil and Taromeo mills, and to reduce the work of the branch to the minimum requirements of the Department. The occasion of the Yarraman fire necessitated the temporary reopening of these two mills, but that at Imbil has since been reclosed, and the Taromeo mill will cease operations so soon as the reduced Yarraman mill recommences in October, 1930.



Tallowood Ready for the Plantation.



A Blackbutt Treeling One Year after Planting. Its Height is 20 ft.

Whilst the new minimum operation will be conducted on profit and loss lines, in order to afford a check on costs and prices and specifications, it will follow more closely the policy of the sawmilling and seasoning branches of the Timber Investigation Section of the South African Forest Department, linking up with the work of the Australian Division for Forest Products of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research through the Forest Economist's Branch of the Queensland Department.

### SEASONING.

The development of a seasoning technique for Queensland timbers, particularly for those which cannot be placed on the market without such development, is being undertaken, and an experimental commercial kiln and drying shed are being installed in the Brisbane Timberyards for the carrying out of this important market extension work, under the supervision of Mr. C. E. Ellis, B.E., who is shortly returning from the Princess Risborough Forest Products Laboratory in England, where he has been engaged in study.

Much preliminary work in this regard was initiated during the year, the problem being approached from two main directions:—

- (1) The best methods of air seasoning various native timbers and the time required: and
- (2) Preliminary work with regard to the character and average moisture content of different timbers in different districts, which is necessary before kiln-drying operations can be proceeded with.

*Satinay* (*Syncarpia Hillii*).—Considerable work was done on this timber to ascertain the moisture content and weight of green timber, and the time required under varying conditions to reduce it to an air dry state (approximately 12 per cent.) fit for use.

The exact weight of freshly-sawn timber is essential in estimating the saving in freight achieved by seasoning before railing, while the moisture content of the timber has a definite bearing upon all seasoning work. Tests made indicate that the average moisture content of green timber in the tree is probably 90 per cent., and that the weight per cub. ft. of green timber from newly-felled logs is about 77 lb. per cub. ft., or only about 250 super. ft. to the ton.

There has been considerable difference of opinion regarding the value of ringbarking *Satinay* for some time before felling as a means of seasoning the timber and preventing shrinkage after sawing.

Tests made proved that nothing is gained in this direction, the moisture content of the timber being as high as sawn timber a few days after cutting. The timber from the ringbarked trees was also found to be inferior to that from green trees.

*Silky Oak (Cardwellia sublimis)*—Three samples cut from the centre of a large block of green Silky Oak gave an average moisture content of 87.9 per cent., and weight per cub. ft. of 69.1 lb. These had probably lost about 10 per cent. of their moisture content.

*Eucalypts.*—Samples of *Eucalyptus resinifera* (Red Messmate or Red Stringybark), *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Grey Blackbutt), and *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood) were tested for weight green and weight three weeks after felling.

Results obtained were:—

Timber.	State.	Moisture Content. Per cent.	Weight. Lbs. per cub. ft.
Red Messmate ( <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ) .. ..	Green .. ..	63.3	71.3
Ditto .. ..	26 days after felling ..	67.3	73.0
		47.4	67.8
		58.4	73.6
Grey Blackbutt ( <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ) .. ..	Green .. ..	58.7	77.3
Ditto .. ..	26 days after felling ..	62.5	79.2
		43.5	73.0
		43.4	71.3
Tallowwood ( <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ) .. ..	Green .. ..	52.6	78.5
Ditto .. ..	26 days after felling ..	52.7	80.0
		49.4	78.5
		40.8	73.3
Average .. ..	Green .. ..	59.5	76.6
Ditto .. ..	26 days after felling ..		(6 tests)
		47.2	72.9
			(6 tests)

*Rate of Seasoning (Satinay).*—One inch thick boards of Satinay under the best conditions can reach an air-dry condition in six months.

Five boards taken on 24th May, 1929, from the top of a stack erected on 16th November, 1928, when tested, were found to have an average moisture content of 12.1 per cent.

Actual measurements taken in a stack 12 ft. wide and 8 ft. high show that the interior boards, even of a wide stack, can dry sufficiently for dressing in approximately five and a-half months. The finishing took place during the summer months.

Further tests made show that Satinay stripped in a similar manner, but with 3 ft. 6 in. wide stacks and 18 in. alleyways can be brought to a similar condition in approximately four and a-half months, and during the cooler months of the year when drying is much slower.

*Rose Mahogany*—Twelve tests made on samples cut from the centre of green Rose Mahogany (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*) planks immediately after sawing gave an average moisture content of 93.9 per cent.; the maximum recorded was 100.4 per cent. and the minimum 88.4 per cent.

Four samples included among the above gave an average weight of 73.9 lb. per cub. ft.

At the above weight, approximately 350 super. ft. make 1 ton, while air-seasoned timber requires 600 super. ft. to the ton.

Experiments made show that Rose Mahogany can be fully seasoned in 1 in. boards under good conditions under cover in approximately five months.

*Other Timbers.*—Seasoning work is also being carried out upon White Ash and Grey Satinash, and schedules have been prepared to show the best methods of stripping Pine and Eucalyptian hardwoods for seasoning.

### MOISTURE CONTENT (AIR-DRIED WOOD).

#### Atherton Tableland—

Samples of old thoroughly air-dried Silky Oak, Maple, and Kauri received periodically in sealed receptacles from Atherton (North Queensland) were tested for moisture content.

The results were as follows:—

	Board.	Per cent.
Silky Oak ( <i>Cardwellia sublimis</i> ) .. ..	4 in. by 1 in. ..	11 (January) to 19 (April)
Ditto .. .. .	4 in. by 2 in. ..	17 (January) to 20 (May)
Maple ( <i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> ) .. ..	3 in. by 1 in. ..	16 (January) to 22 (May)
Ditto .. .. .	3 in. by 2 in. ..	17 (January) to 21 (May)
Kauri ( <i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> ) .. ..	5 in. by 1 in. ..	12 (January) to 22 (May)
Ditto .. .. .	3 in. by 2 in. ..	13 (January) to 23 (May)

#### Western Plains—

A 4 in. by 2 in. board cut twenty years ago of Cypress Pine (*Callitris glauca*) from Dalby showed a moisture content of 12 per cent.

#### Brisbane—

*Satinay (Syncarpia Hillii).*—Twelve old air-seasoned samples from 1 in. thick boards of Satinay, which had been continuously under cover in various situations in Brisbane, weighed on 22nd July, 1929, gave an average moisture content of 15·3 per cent., with variations ranging from 13 per cent. to 17·3 per cent.

The average weight per cub. ft. of nine of the above samples was 49·6 lb. per cub. ft., the range being from 45·4 lb. to 54·8 lb.

*Other Timbers.*—Nine other species tested from ½-inch thick samples on the same date gave the following results:—

	Moisture Content.
	Per cent.
Grey Ironbark ( <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> ) .. ..	13·1
Red Irongum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) .. ..	13·3
Spotted Irongum ( <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> ) .. ..	12·2
Grey Blackbutt ( <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ) .. ..	12·8
Red Messmate ( <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ) .. ..	13·0
Tallowwood ( <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ) .. ..	12·5
Brush Box ( <i>Tristania conferta</i> ) .. ..	11·9
Turpentine ( <i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> ) .. ..	12·4
Satin Sycamore ( <i>Ceratopetalum Virchowii</i> ) .. ..	11·1
Average of Species .. .. .	12·5

*Hoop Pine Three-ply and Veneer.*—Three-ply and veneer tested on 17th September gave moisture contents of 11.5 per cent. and 12.3 per cent. for the three-ply, and 7.8 per cent. and 7.5 per cent. for the  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick veneer.

Indications are that in normal dry weather the moisture content of thin wood sections falls considerably below that of thicker pieces.

Tests made on 23rd September on Hoop Pine three-ply and veneer treated in different ways gave results as under:—

	Moisture Content. Per cent.
1. Veneer (steamed before air drying), average of six tests ..	8.3
2. Veneer (unsteamed and air dried), average of two tests..	9.5
3. Outer veneer of three-ply treated as for (2) .. ..	7.4
4. Inner (core) of three-ply treated as for (2) .. ..	8.4
5. Three-ply complete (veneers treated as for (2)) .. ..	9.0

A test on a number of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick samples of timber of various species was made on 22nd August, 1929, with the following results:—

	Moisture Content. Per Cent.
Silky Oak ( <i>Cardwellia sublimis</i> ) .. .. .	10.9
Maple ( <i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> ).. .. .	11.7
Red Tulip Oak ( <i>Tarrietia paralata</i> ) .. .. .	11.9
Red Touriga ( <i>Calophyllum costatum</i> ) .. .. .	12.2
Hoop Pine ( <i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> ) .. .. .	12.5
Yellow Satinash ( <i>Eugenia gustaviooides</i> ) .. .. .	12.8
Satinay ( <i>Syncarpia Hillii</i> ) .. .. .	13.9
Walnut Bean ( <i>Endiandra Palmerstoni</i> ) .. .. .	12.0
Rose Walnut ( <i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i> ) .. .. .	14.9
Rose Mahogany ( <i>Dysoxylon Fraseranum</i> ) .. .. .	14.1
Red Irongum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ) .. .. .	13.8
Spotted Irongum ( <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> ) .. .. .	12.3
Grey Blackbutt ( <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ) .. .. .	11.7
Red Messmate ( <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ).. .. .	11.8
Tallowwood ( <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ) .. .. .	14.2
Brush Box ( <i>Tristania conferta</i> ).. .. .	12.8
Red Luster ( <i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> ) .. .. .	13.5
Crow's Ash ( <i>Ceratopetalum Virchowii</i> ) .. .. .	12.2
( <i>Flindersia australis</i> ) .. .. .	11.0
Average of 19 species .. .. .	12.6

#### Birdsville—

*Desert Oak (Acacia peuce).*—A specimen of an old 2-in. fence rail received from Birdsville was tested and found to contain only 7.6 per cent. moisture. The specimen had an air-dry weight equal to 88 lb. per cub. ft.

The above figures for the average moisture content in different localities indicate the state of dryness to which timber should be kiln-dried for use in those situations.

Timber air dried at Atherton would not be suitable for use in Brisbane, and much less suitable for use in the far West.

*Seasonal Variation of Moisture Content.*—Experiments are now being conducted to discover what seasonal variation in moisture content exists in Brisbane, so that the best drying periods can be noted.



Wallaby Traps are Indispensable on a Forest Plantation.



*“Queenlander” photo.*  
Massive Development in Fourteen Years' Old Red Cedar (with Shelter Planted Hoop Pine),  
Wongabel, North Queensland.

*Other Moisture Content Determinations.*—One hundred and thirty-three samples were received from architects, builders, and others interested in timber to determine the moisture content, with a view to ascertaining if the timber would tend to shrink or check after being placed in various works.

A number were tested for the Fancywoods Section, Forest Service Sawmills, to ascertain if timber in various stacks was sufficiently dry for sale. When selling Satinay, the supply of unseasoned timber would inevitably ruin the trade, and the actual calculation of the moisture content is the only satisfactory way of finding whether the timber is sufficiently seasoned.

*Kiln Seasoning.*—A site was chosen for a drying kiln of small capacity at the Brisbane Timberyards. The preliminary air seasoning shed has already been erected and stocked with Satinay for the Anzac Building.

#### PREVENTION OF BLUE STAIN IN PINE.

In recent years the loss in value in Pine stocks at country sawmills due to blue stain has become so great that a special investigation was made to find a possible remedy.

The investigation commenced at Brisbane, and showed that stacks of Pine seasoned in the open air at various sawmills in Brisbane do not suffer much from this trouble.

A visit was next made to Maryborough, where Pine stacks at various sawmills were examined. At one mill practically no blue stain was seen in the whole yard, and it was claimed that, provided logs were received free from blue stain, no staining developed in the yard. All Pine was seasoned under cover, and at the end of the seasoning period still retained its original white colour. Unprotected stacks, some on low foundations in other mill yards, although much darkened on the surface, were not blue stained.

At another mill it was found that many of the logs arriving at the mill ramps were already blue stained, owing to delays *en route*, or became infected on the exposed ramps if sawing was delayed. Timber sawn from clean logs showed no tendency to go blue in the exposed seasoning stacks, many of which were low and built on swampy ground. The whole of the blue stain fungus growth thus developed before sawing.

At other mills, blue stain was in evidence wherever rain had penetrated the seasoning stacks, while dry portions remained clean. Unless logs were unduly delayed in transit, little trouble was normally experienced. Timber sawn from clean logs always remained free from blue stain if kept protected from the rain.

Where drying conditions were better, the stacks being better drained and subject to more ventilation with a south-westerly aspect on a hillside, blue stain trouble was slightly less.



The fact that Pine went blue in open air stacks at some mills, while they did not normally do so at others, was attributed to differences in elevation. The former places are on the range at an altitude of over 1,000 ft., and more in the cloud belt. In the wet season a greater number of wet or dull days was experienced, preventing the drying-up of rain on the stacks, thus providing the best conditions for the development of blue stain. In the lower towns, although the rainfall was greater, the sun shone out more frequently, and so kept the stacks reasonably dry.

This contention was borne out by the moisture content of boards taken from exposed and covered situations at the different sites, those on the range being considerably higher.

The following action was recommended to prevent or lessen degrade due to blue stain:—

1. *Logs*.—Delay between felling and sawing to be reduced to a minimum. When delays on mill ramps are unavoidable, ramps must be covered.
2. *Sawn Timber*.—All seasoning stacks to be erected in open covered sheds.

## RESEARCH ON OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS.

### I.—ESSENTIAL OILS.

*Melicope erythrococca*.—The peculiar pungent smell of the bark of this tree and its biting effect when touched on the tongue led to research on the essential oil being undertaken at the Queensland University by Dr. T. G. H. Jones, D.Sc., and M. White, M.Sc.

The bark of young trees was found to yield .8 per cent. of oil, with lesser amounts in older trees. Elimicin was found to be the principal constituent (90 per cent.) of the essential oil.

Full details of the first work done on this oil are contained in Volume XLI., No. 12, of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland."

The work being of scientific interest, a further 272 lb. of bark was obtained for Mr. White, in July, 1930, the oil of which he intends to take to England for further study.

*Eremophila Mitchellii* (*Budda* or *Sandal Box*).—During the year a large number of samples of this species was received for identification, the senders believing that it was the Sandalwood (*Santalum lanceolatum*) of commerce.

The tree is common in the western parts of Queensland, and is sometimes called Sandalwood on account of the fragrant smell of the freshly-cut wood.

The Technological Museum, Sydney, has for some years been engaged in the study of the essential oil of this species from New South Wales.



Northern Silky Oak in their Planting Tubes.



Southern Silky Oak Ready for Planting.

During the year several hundred pounds of wood from Dalby and Inglewood were forwarded to Sydney to test out the Queensland material, and, if possible, to secure a market for it.

*Boronia saffrolifera*.—A small parcel of the leaves of this species forwarded to the Technological Museum, Sydney, gave the following results :—

*Essential Oil*—Bright yellow, yield 39 per cent.

*Constants*—

Specific gravity	.. .. .	9499
Optical rotation	.. .. .	+ 11.2°
Refractive index	.. .. .	1.4965
Soluble in	.8 vols. of 80 per cent. alcohol	
Ester No.	.. .. .	40
Ester No. after acetylation	.. .. .	65

The constituents were found to be similar to those described from the same species of *Boronia* found in New South Wales.

*Geijera parviflora* (*Wilga*).—Work on leaves of this species forwarded from the Dalby district to the Technological Museum, Sydney, is proceeding.

*Zieria Smithii*.—For some years the Technological Museum has been engaged upon the essential oil yielded by the leaves of this species and, during the year, a further 30 lb. was collected at Fraser Island to assist in the investigation.

*Alstonia Barks*.—During recent years *Alstonia* barks have attracted some attention as febrifuges. At the request of the Government Botanist, supplies of bark are being forwarded to Dr. Henry, Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, London, for further research work.

Supplies of *Alstonia constricta* var. *mollis* have been forwarded from Benarkin, and *A. villosa* and *A. verticillosa* from North Queensland. *Alstonia Somersetensis* is also being obtained.

## II.—ALKALOIDS.

*Dupoisia myoporoides*.—The leaves of this species are considered valuable on account of their yield of an alkaloid known as Duboisin, which is used for ophthalmic purposes.

Five bags of dried leaves of this tree, obtained from Palm Beach, were forwarded to Messrs. T. and H. Smith, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, London, for experimental work.

This tree can be easily propagated on newly burnt-off lands, and if the material proved of sufficient value it would pay to cultivate the tree.

## III.—SAPONINS.

*Jagera pseudorrhus* and *J. xylocarpa* (Pink and White Foam Bark).—The barks of these trees have in past years been sold at high prices in ton lots from the Imbil district for the heading of liquors, in place of the South American Quillaya bark.

An inquiry was received recently for 20 to 25 tons of material per annum, but the various districts advised that sufficient native supplies were not available.

Experiments made in various methods of wool scouring at the Technological College, Brisbane, have again revived an interest in these barks, as the saponin yielded has been found to give much better results than the soap used in this work. Not only is a softer scoured wool produced, but the quantity of saponin required is very much less.

## IV.—TANNINS.

*Eucalyptus alba*.—The bark of this tree in Western Australia has been found to yield a high percentage of tannin. Material forwarded from North Queensland, when analysed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, gave disappointing results:—

Locality.	Percentage Yield of Tannin.
Atherton .. .. .	7 to 9
Mackay .. .. .	8 to 11
Rockhampton .. .. .	10

## V.—RESINS.

*Agathis Palmerstoni* (North Queensland Kauri Pine)—Recent reports from North Queensland indicate that deposits of the fossil gum of this species have been found in commercial quantities.

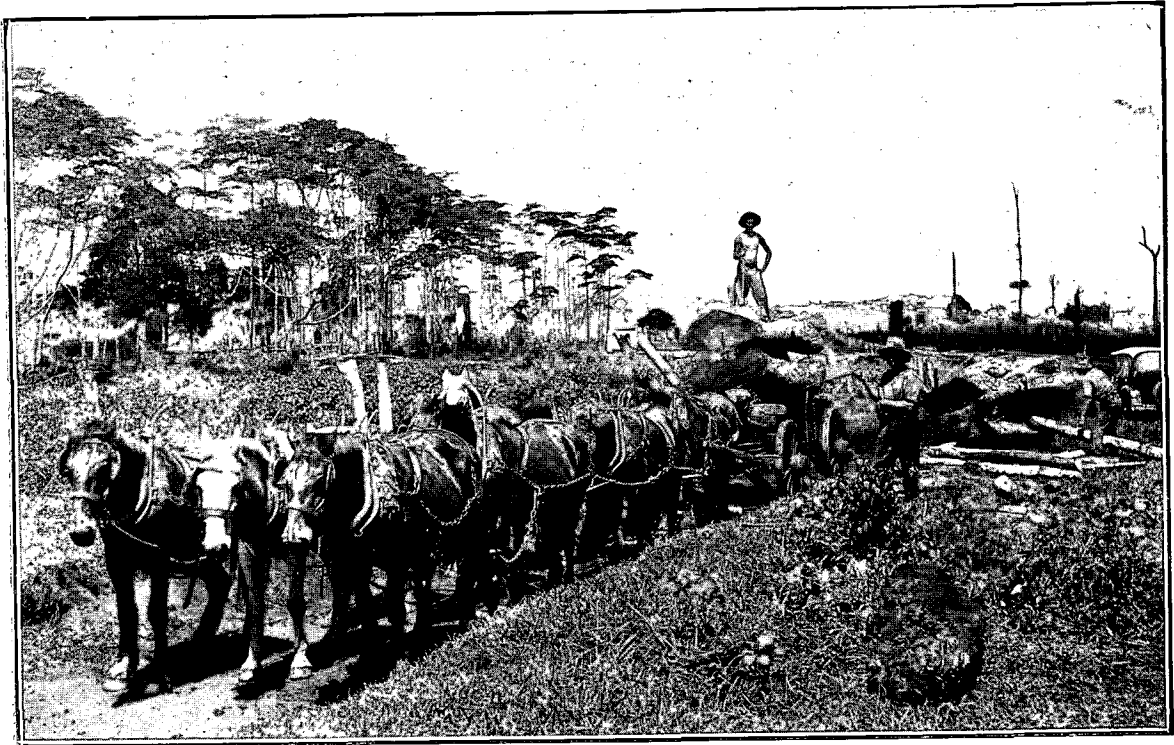
The Technological Museum, to which a small sample was submitted, reported that the resin was valuable for the manufacture of spirit varnishes, and that the product had a good commercial future, provided that regular supplies could be obtained.

Further supplies are being obtained to fully ascertain its value for various uses and its relationship, if any, to fossil gum of the New Zealand Kauri (*Agathis australis*).

**MARKET EXTENSION.**

The Department's work of forest utilisation and market extension is closely woven with and not less important than the silvicultural operation of restocking the forests as fast as they are logged.

The two operations are co-ordinated so far as market fluctuations permit. For the current year the market was favourable towards case quality Pine logs, owing to the satisfactory fruitgrowing and dairying season; and in the shortage of supply of tops resulting from the diminished building trade operations the Forest Service found ready sale for undergirth Pine trees, the produce of its plantation clearings extending



Hauling Stumps for Use Overseas as Veneers, North Queensland.



Conducting Borer Prevention Investigations, North Queensland.

over 1,400 acres. It became possible also to market Blush Cugerie and other secondary woods suitable for case material. In North Queensland, however, the demand shrank until only Maple Silkwood, Red Cedar, and one or two other high-class woods were required, and on private timberlands the sacrifice of potential timber assets was renewed for want of immediate markets.

The finding of new timber markets and the intensification of utilisation of forest produce hitherto wasted are among the more important functions of the Forest Service. The year's harvesting and marketing figures disclose such diminution during the last four months of the year that, to counter the immediate outlook of reduced employment in the timber and forest industries and impaired forest revenues for the ensuing year, the Board foresees the necessity for an energetic campaign of trade revivification and market extension.

Regrettably the veneer log export trade is lifeless, owing to depression in the importing countries. The Forest Economist of the Forest Service has been engaged in investigation abroad of American and British markets and necessities, and on his return, in October, 1930, will undertake the further development of the Department's market extension and better utilisation campaign.

During the report year the Department established liaisons with local industry in these regards, undertaking the identification of timber samples, the determination of moisture contents, and the furnishing of advice on utilisation and the prescription of special timbers for special purposes. It linked up also with the Division of Forest Products of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Chief of which (Mr. I. H. Boas) and Messrs. Clarke and Dadswell, visited Queensland in this connection.

With the co-operation of the Public Works Department and of the Mackay Chamber of Commerce, a detailed survey was made of the marketing possibilities of the two Eungella Satinashes (*Eugenia* spp.), and a report prepared disclosing that with the adoption of correct sawing, seasoning, and utilisation practice, these two neglected woods could be put to good economic account, with profit to the district in which they occur.

Complete reports detailing the timbers used and specifications required for aircraft construction and artificial limbs were prepared.

The utilisation possibilities of Blush and Red Tulip Oak were also investigated. These are among the most abundant "scrub woods" in Queensland, but as yet remain only potential timber assets, subject of present destruction. Tests of sample logs for rotary plywood were promising, the North Queensland product furnishing figured plywood capable of replacing imported Borneo Cedar or Siberian Oak.

The possibilities of the export marketing of this and other woods are being explored.

In view of the large quantities of Satinay available on Fraser Island, the work of marketing this excellent timber for interior decoration and other purposes has been pushed forward steadily and with encouraging results.

Furniture, both fumed and in its natural colour, has stood the test of time well, and has been admired at the exhibitions in which it has been displayed.

Satinay has found favour also for polished flooring of the plain and parquet type, and already is to be seen to advantage in a number of Brisbane homes.

On its merits it has also been specified for the 100,000 super. ft. of flooring required for the new Anzac Building.

Logs sent to the Veneer Company of Kyogle were converted into highly figured plywood, the veneers being obtained by quarter slicing. Matching of the veneers gave an excellent herringbone effect to the figured sheets. Logs, however, must be veneered promptly before they dry out and become too hard, and also to avoid waste in end checking.

Beer casks headed with Satinay have now been in use some years, and continue to give good service, and an attempt is now being made to bend the timber for staves to replace British Oak.

Satinay was tried by the Defence Department for rifle stocks, but was rejected on account of its greater weight and more interlocked grain than timbers now in use.

For dock work, samples of Satinay were sent to the Panama Canal Authorities, where they are being tested with other timbers to determine the resistance offered to marine borers. So far excellent reports have been obtained, no attack having been made in nine months.

Tested similarly in Sydney Harbour, Satinay has shown a resistance to marine animals approaching that of its botanical relative—Turpentine.

In Brisbane waters it follows Turpentine, Swamp Mahogany, and Yellow Penda in value for this work, and is much superior to a number of other species tested.

As a result of a series of mechanical tests arranged with the Defence Department, White Ash (*Flindersia pubescens*) is now finding a sale through the Forest Service Sawmills for aircraft construction in Queensland.

Its lightness, strength, and excellent bending properties are making it more and more popular for boat ribs and spars.

A recent application is in the form of sporting material for cricket stumps and javelins.

Maple Silkwood (*Flindersia Brayleyana*) now ranks among the world's best for the plywood used in aircraft bodies and for the propellers. For the latter purpose the reputation of the timber has been damaged somewhat by the sale of unsuitable wood not in accordance with the Air Board's specifications. Action has been taken to prevent an extension of this trouble.

#### INVESTIGATION OF "WOOD TAINT" IN BUTTER.

As a result of repeated complaints of the defect known as "wood taint" in Queensland butter, and its damaging effects on the sale of this imported product, and also the local timber trade, a committee was appointed to investigate the trouble, and if possible find a remedy.

The committee consisted of representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Butter Manufacturers, and one representative from this Department, to study the interests of the timber industry and select and identify the various timbers used in the tests.

It was generally believed that the trouble was due to the use of the wrong species or wrong quality of timber, or to the use of insufficiently seasoned timber. New Zealand White Pine (*Podocarpus dacrydioides*) and North Queensland Kauri Pine (*Agathis Palmerstoni*) were supposed to be immune from the complaint, and Southern interests using the former species were loud in their denunciation of Queensland Hoop Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) as the whole cause of the trouble.

A large number of careful tests were made under expert supervision, and these proved:—

1. That every timber used, including the supposedly immune New Zealand White Pine and North Queensland Kauri Pine, was capable of imparting "wood taint" in some way to the butter surfaces adjacent.
2. That Queensland Pine boxes were not excelled by any of the other timbers in freedom from taint; in fact, the worst taint of the whole series was found among the species supposedly immune.
3. That the knotty and dark-brown odorous Hoop Pine timber, which was fully expected to give strong "wood taint," did not do so in certain cases, and in others affected the butter to a lesser extent than expected.
4. That quite green timber used in the boxes did not cause "wood taint" when expected, packages of butter quite free from this defect having been taken from such boxes. On the other hand wetted lining paper appeared to increase the trouble.
5. That the exclusion of air from the butter surfaces by means of more effective methods of filling and papering, and the choice of more airtight lining material has more influence in preventing "wood taint" than the factors mentioned above.

It can be said that the committee has gone a long way towards eliminating the trouble, and butter factories following the advice offered have greatly increased the value of their product.



## MARINE BORER INVESTIGATIONS IN BRISBANE WATERS.

In co-operation with the Sydney Harbour Trust and Australian Museum, Sydney, who have undertaken similar work in Port Jackson, a detailed survey is being made of the various timbers in these waters, with a view to ascertaining their incidence on the life, utilisation, value, and price of our principal wharfing timbers.

Control stations, each with test pieces of nine species of timber, were erected at Sandgate, Kangaroo Point, and Chelmer, and a fourth station, with four timbers, was set up in June in the upper reaches of the Brisbane River.

The work has now been eighteen months in operation, and some very interesting and unexpected results have been secured.

Although Turpentine, Satinay, Swamp Mahogany, and Yellow Penda have so far proved to be the most resistant timbers, it has been fairly demonstrated that the species of marine animals attacking has much more significance with regard to the rate of destruction than the timber used.

Different attacking agents, several entirely new to biological science, have been found at the different control stations, living under entirely different water conditions, and with different habits.

It has also been found that the borers in the waters of lower salinity are more rapid in their attack, and, generally speaking, the damage done in these waters greatly exceeds that done in the South.

A full summary of the operations and results to date with graphs of salinities, destruction rates, &c., has been prepared for publication by the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Great interest is being displayed by scientific institutions in this work.

## THE FOREST ESTATE.

Forest reservation in Queensland at this date has reached the following figures:—

State Forests	..	..	..	1,846,970
Timber Reserves	..	..	..	3,398,240
Total	..	..	..	<u>5,245,210</u>

Of this reservation, the effective area is approximately—

State Forests	..	..	..	1,205,000
Timber Reserves	..	..	..	2,400,000
Total	..	..	..	<u>3,605,000</u>

The balance, 1,500,000 odd acres, represent—

- (1) Waste lands, such as the 300,000 acres of heaths on Fraser Island, which never have and cannot produce millable timber, and are quite unsuitable also for settlement;



Exterior of Hoop Pine Plantation Twelve Years Old, North Queensland.



Tubing Hoop Pine Seedlings.

- (2) Rugged broken timbered mountain sides, such as some of the steep eastern scarps of the Dividing Range, having low value as economic forest, but high indirect utility as protection forests for the regulation of stream flow and prevention of erosion, &c. ;
- (3) Grazing areas for timber teams, &c.

It has been computed that to supply the future timber requirements of the populations to be carried by Queensland's 429,000,000 acres of territory within the next half-century, a minimum of 6,250,000 acres of net prime forest soil must be brought into full bearing.

The computation has been made as follows :—

	Acres.
1. Gross area to be planted with softwoods within a 50-year period	900,000
2. Cypress Pine forests to be regenerated and tended for supplementary softwood production .. .. .	600,000
3. Cabinetwood forest to be treated and tended for the continued production of the cabinetwood, plywood, and veneer requirements of Australia .. .. .	750,000
4. Hardwood forests to be brought under applied silvicultural practice for building, fencing, railway, mining, bridges, and miscellaneous structural needs .. .. .	4,000,000
Total .. .. .	6,250,000

It will be obvious that to obtain this net requirement, to which Queensland has pledged itself at Premiers' Conferences and the 1928 Imperial Forestry Conference, as its minimum contribution to the national forest economy, provision must be made for the integral waste land, protection forest, agistment, and other areas always inseparably associated with commercial forests.

There are already 1,500,000 acres of such lands within existing reservations, and to obtain 6,000,000 acres net of effective forest soil a reservation of a gross 8,000,000 acres will be necessary.

The Forestry Board is left with the task of finding a further 2,500,000 acres of reservation to provide the minimum timber necessities of Queensland for the next fifty years. Of this requirement, 480,000 acres (gross) must be suitable softwood planting land in South Queensland, and 450,000 acres must be Cypress Pine forests.

Thereafter additional reservations will become necessary.

If Queensland's population should ever reach the density of Germany, not the objective 1.4 per cent. of country will be placed under forest, but something nearer the actual German figure of 25 per cent.

It will be obvious that the cry for reduction of the at present nuclear forest estate is uneconomic and ill-considered.

The details of our forest necessities are explained hereunder :—

*Softwood Plantations.*—The softwood resources of Queensland are rapidly being diminished.

The total remaining stand of Hoop, Bunya, Kauri, and Cypress Pines would be quite insufficient, under normal rates of consumption, to supply local requirements for more than two decades.

Natural regeneration of Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pines will furnish but an insignificant portion of the needs beyond this period. There are, however, fair areas of naturally reproduced Cypress Pine from the seedling stage to pole-size scattered over the south-west of Queensland. If all these areas were fire-protected and thinned out, they would, at little cost, provide annually a small percentage of the future softwood requirements of Queensland. An area of some 150,000 acres of this type of forest is included within present reservations, and action is now being taken to fire-protect and treat these areas. It is computed that a further 450,000 acres of such country exists, and a classification survey camp is at present inspecting, estimating, and reporting on Cypress Pine lands with a view to further reservation. The growth capacity of such country is low, probably never exceeding 300 super. ft. per annum, even when fully stocked, but cost of establishment is nil, fire protection is low, and cost of thinning treatment should more than repay itself in the increased rate of growth, and hence reduced rotation.

Even if the whole of the young Cypress Pine stands be reserved and intensively managed, they will not, however, produce more than 10 per cent. of the softwood requirements of the future.

To provide the balance of the minimum softwood needs it will be necessary to plant considerable areas of Hoop and Kauri Pine. As the available area of State Forests that is adapted to the growth of these species is quite insufficient, it will be necessary to supplement it with the planting of certain exotic conifers on the poorer soils. It is estimated that in order to provide against the forecasted deficiency, a net annual area of softwood plantation of 6,000 acres should be established in 1930-31, increasing annually with growth of population to an annual area of 18,600 acres in 50 years time, or a total net area of 560,000 acres in 50 years.

When allowance is made for roads, firebreaks, unplantable lands, &c., it is considered that a gross 750,000 acres should provide a net planting area of 560,000 acres. To make ample provision for export ply wood, butter boxes, &c., the gross acreage should be further increased to 900,000 acres.

Because of its quality, its rate of growth in plantation, its freedom from disease, the development attained by it in the past, the availability of seed, and for other incidental reasons Hoop Pine must remain the chief plantation species of Queensland. Plantations must be established on land suitable to the species and in close proximity to the main timber markets. From a consideration of the distribution of population in Queensland, it is found that some 70 per cent. of the plantations must be established in South Queensland, *i.e.*, in the Hoop Pine region. The planting programme for the next fifty years would then require a gross area of 640,000 acres of suitable planting land in South Queensland. Unfortunately, the gross area of Hoop Pine forest land suitable for planting remaining in present State Forests and Timber Reserves does not exceed 160,000 acres, or only 25 per cent. of the required area. It will become necessary to acquire further suitable land, and to plant up

natural hardwood soils with certain conifers of lesser value. In this connection it must be remembered that it costs far more per 100 super. ft. to produce timber on second or third-class Pine land than on first-class Pine land.

Hence, for softwood requirements, it will be necessary—

- (a) To reserve and intensively treat 600,000 acres of Cypress Pine;
- (b) To plant up a gross area of 900,000 acres with softwoods.

*Hardwood Production.*—Virgin Eucalypt areas are generally almost in a state of equilibrium as regards increment, the decay nearly balancing growth. The best principles of forestry have very rarely been adopted by nature: too many “wolf” trees have developed, the percentage of inferior species is too large, and the average length of clean bole is too short. Generally a naturally regenerated even aged crop of Eucalypts, when properly tended, should give a very much higher final yield of sounder timber than was obtained from the natural stand.

As the gain by growth in virgin mature stands would exceed the loss by decay and injury by little, it follows that hardwood areas cannot realise their productive capacities until the old crop, mainly defective, is removed by logging and ringbarking, and is replaced by a new even aged crop.

A large part of the reserved hardwood area is located in the lower rainfall belt removed from the coast, where the growth capacity is low. In the higher rainfall region of the coastal belt, where much higher growth is possible, the reserves carry little first-class forest. Where the site quality is good the species are second and third-class, and where first-class species occur the site quality is generally poor.

From a consideration of the productive capacity of the various hardwood regions, the present reserves, the present and future requirements, it is estimated that an area of 4,000,000 acres of hardwoods should be reserved and treated for natural regeneration, following logging, to supply future needs.

*Cabinetwood Forests.*—The jungles of North Queensland contain a number of species of special value, *e.g.*, Maple Silkwood, Silky Oak, Walnut Bean, Kauri Pine, &c.

By adopting an extensive natural regeneration system, and working on a cutting cycle, it is considered that the permanent treatment of 750,000 acres would supply the greater part of Australia's requirements in fancy woods, this being Queensland's especial role in Australian forestry.

### FOREST SURVEYS.

Three fully equipped survey camps were in operation during the financial year, towards the close of which, one in the Cooktown district was being organised.

A small camp consisting of sub-foreman and workman was engaged throughout the year in surveying Taungya Leases and compartments in the Brisbane and North Coast Working Plan Area.

Smaller temporary camps were engaged on minor work at various periods.

The total expenditure for survey work amounted to £3,966 6s. 3d., of which £1,308 5s. 1d. was charged to Loan Reforestation Vote and the balance, £2,658 1s. 2d., charged to Harvesting and Marketing Vote.

As a result (*vide* Appendices to this report), 337,215 acres were inspected; 117,511 acres were assessed; 28,165 acres subjected to intensive contour and assessment survey; 60,975 acres were divided into compartments; 704 acres were surveyed for the purposes of Taungya Leasing; and 716 acres of forest paddocks located.

Summary of mileage completed by the camps is given hereunder:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain .. .. .	347	7
Compass and step .. .. .	52	67
Strip survey .. .. .	592	42
Old boundaries .. .. .	72	7
Levels .. .. .	10	76
Track making .. .. .	8	25
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	588	0
Theodolite and chain .. .. .	7	31

#### BRISBANE AND KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA—

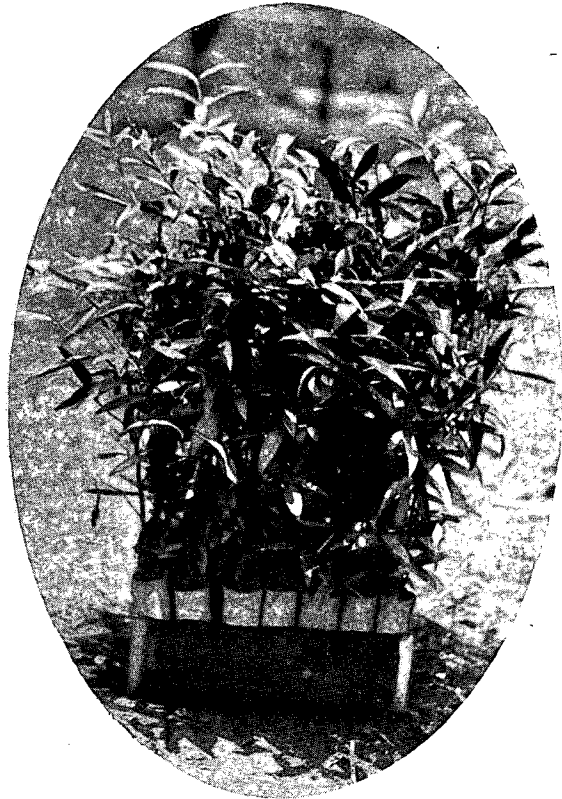
Survey work in the Brisbane Working Plan Area was confined to compartment and Taungya Lease survey.

State Forest 215, parish of Redland (925 acres), and Timber Reserve 63, parishes of Bunya and Samford (1,450 acres), were divided into 100-acre compartments by a forest assistant and one man early in the financial year.

Five Taungya Leases were surveyed on May Creek on Timber Reserve 809, parish of Samsonvale, while sixteen blocks were marked for the same purpose on Timber Reserve 209, parish of Kilcoy.

Summary hereunder sets out details of work performed:—

Reserve.	Parish.	Acreage.	Miles.	Chains.	Purpose.
State Forest 215 ..	Redland .. ..	925	6	22	Compartments
Timber Reserve 63 ..	Bunya and Samford ..	1,450	7	67	ditto
Timber Reserve 809	Samsonvale .. ..	35.1	1	74	Taungya
Timber Reserve 209	Kilcoy .. ..	111.9	4	59	ditto
	Totals .. ..	..	20	62	



**Kauri Pine Tubelings.**



**Bunya Pine Tubelings.**

## THE BRISBANE VALLEY, KILKIVAN, AND NANANGO WORKING PLAN AREAS—

The Class 3 survey of Timber Reserve 245, parish of Monsildale, was continued until the 22nd October, by which time all field work had been completed.

During this period, however, a Class 2 assessment survey was made of part of Timber Reserve 427, parish of Manumbar (portions 24v and 25v), commencing on 26th August and finishing by 13th September. On completion of the Monsildale surveys, the camp was moved to the Kilkivan fall and commenced operations on the Gallangowan Forests. By the end of May of this year, Class 3 surveys had been completed of both State Forests 154 and 392, Gallangowan, whilst about 4,000 acres of State Forest 298, Gallangowan, were also dealt with before the transfer of camp to the Cardwell district.

Details of mileage were as follows:—

	Miles	Chains.
Compass and chain .. .. .	50	32
Compass and step .. .. .	2	67
Strip survey .. .. .	185	48
Old boundaries and levels .. .. .	62	8
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	52	0

Minor compartment and sub-compartment surveys were completed as occasion required by the resident staff, the principal work being a compartment survey of Paradise and Cooyar logging areas on State Forest 299, in which 2,631 acres were subdivided, entailing 12 miles 62 chains of compass and chain traverse.

Details of other work carried out are as follows:—

Reserve.	Parish.	Compartments.	Logging Area.	Acreage.	Chainage.
283 ..	Colinton ..	2, 3, 12 to 15 ..	Sandy ..	771	323·77
283 ..	ditto ..	8, 12 ..	Rocky ..		
257 ..	Cooyar ..	5b ..	Googa ..	127	116·90
257 ..	ditto ..	17 ..	North ..		
379 ..	ditto ..	1 to 3 ..	Depot ..	284	139·40
289 ..	ditto ..	13 and 14 ..	Yarraman ..	181	140·80
299 ..	Avoca ..	16, 17 ..	Nanango ..	259	156·70
Totals ..				1,622	10 mls. 77·57 chs.

## GENERAL SURVEYS—

Burnt areas, compartments 4 to 6, Benarkin Logging Area, Reserve 283, and scrub arboretum, Reserve 283, Colinton. About 104·5 acres in the former and 8·6 acres in the latter, chainage being 169·73 and 60·30 respectively:—

Total area dealt with .. .. .	43 acres
Mileage .. .. .	26 miles 49 chains



## MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA—

No survey camp operated this year in the above district, but numerous sub-compartment surveys were carried out, particulars of which have been listed hereunder:—

Sub-Compartment.	Log Area.	Reserve.	Acreage.	Chainage.		Purpose.
				Miles	Chains	
5a, 6a, 6b, 14a, 14b ..	Branch Gully ..	R. 256, Imbil ..	99.5	4	10	Silvical
2a ..	Stoney ..	R. 435, Amamoor ..	38.0	0	57	ditto
7g ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	5.5	0	39	ditto
1b (extension) ..	Zachariah ..	ditto ..	1.8	..	..	Taungya
5a (extension) ..	Harry ..	ditto ..	2.0	..	..	ditto
5b (extension) ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	2.2	..	..	ditto
1m (extension) ..	Skyring ..	ditto ..	3.7	..	..	ditto
1 (farm) ..	Stoney ..	ditto ..	10.0	0	79	Lease
6b to 6i ..	Mary Creek ..	R. 124, Glastonbury ..	60.0	3	22	Taungya
10a and 10b (reduce) ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	..	..	..	ditto
7a ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	61.0	1	18	Lease
20b (break) ..	Casey Gully ..	R. 135, Brooloo ..	92.0	..	..	Silvical
8a (division) ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	126.4	..	..	ditto
Totals ..			502.1	10	65	

## NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA—

A two-party camp under the control of an acting sub-foreman operated in the above Working Plan Area in the latter part of report period. A summary is given hereunder of details of work carried out:—

Reserve.	Parish.	No. of Blocks.	Acreage.	Purpose	Miles Chains
State Forest 627 ..	Goomboorian ..	11 ..	72.7	Taungya ..	3 49
State Forest 628 ..	ditto ..	1 ..	9.9	ditto ..	..
State Forest 393 ..	Woondum ..	22 ..	229.5	ditto ..	6 79
State Forest 502 ..	Gympie ..	16 ..	151.0	ditto ..	6 15
State Forest 502 ..	ditto ..	Compartments	2,796.0	..	32 45
Timber Reserve 700	Curra ..	3 ..	716.0	Paddocks ..	6 70
State Forest 318 ..	Maroochy ..	6 ..	34.0	Taungya ..	1 53
Totals ..			4,009.1	..	57 71

## INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA—

Compartment surveys were continued from the end of the last report period until the 3rd of August, about 29,385 acres of State Forest 79, parishes of Eena, Whetstone, and Sands, being surveyed into 500-acre compartments. The usual amount of heavy brushing was encountered, but central camp sites were available and no special difficulties arose.

The period from the 5th August until the 16th September was spent in compiling data for the Inglewood Working Plan Area, in laying down and locating experimental plots, and in transferring the camp and establishing a suitable camp site for surveys on the Kirrama Range, near Cardwell. Surveys in that locality occupied the camp until the 12th December, when camp closed down, recommencing on the 14th January in the Dalby Working Plan Area.

Sixty-three miles twelve chains of compass and chain survey were run for compartment survey.

## DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA—

Operations were commenced on 14th January on a Class 2 survey of Timber Reserve 118, parish of Dunmore, an area of approximately 28,520 acres being estimated for Cypress Pine and Narrow-leaf Ironbark. Work was completed by 26th February. Camp was then moved to carry out a less intensive inspection and strip survey of the parish of Stretchworth and portions 2 to 7, 15, 16, and 18, parish of Halliford. Field work was finalised by the 24th March and this camp was then shifted to Yuleba, in the Roma Working Plan Area.

Details of mileage were as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and step .. .. .	50	0
Strip survey .. .. .	76	21
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	205	0

Strip and estimate survey of the Cypress Pine stands on State Forest 21, Chinchilla, was finalised during the report period, this work being carried out by resident overseer and workman as a part-time survey. An area of about 34,950 acres was estimated entailing 105 miles 60 chains of strip survey.

A compartment survey was also completed of Timber Reserves 139, 140, and 141, parish of Braemar, which were divided into 200-acre compartments. Total area dealt with comprised 5,088 acres, whilst 18 miles 45 chains of compass and chain traverse were run.

Compartment survey of balance of State Forest 93, Nudley (17,000 acres), was also completed, 59 miles 60 chains being run.

## ROMA WORKING PLAN AREA—

Survey camp was shifted from the Dalby district to Yuleba on the 26th March in order to carry out Class 2 surveys of Timber Reserves 78, Inglebogie, 337, Yuleba, 60, Tchanning, 58, Gideon, and 61, Gideon. A small area of 1,520 acres was compartmented on Reserve 337, Yuleba. At the end of the report period Reserve 78, Inglebogie, had been estimated (area 2,788 acres) together with Reserve 337, Yuleba (area 9,400 acres), whilst 14,000 acres of Reserve 60, Tchanning, had been dealt with in like fashion.

Details of mileage are as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain .. .. .	14	22
Strip survey .. .. .	99	0

## COOKTOWN WORKING PLAN AREA—

On the 19th December a Deputy Forester was transferred to Cooktown, and the following instructions were laid down for his guidance:—

- (1) The inauguration of forest valuation surveys of the Cooktown district forests.
- (2) The compilation of an inventory of the forest assets.
- (3) The location of roads or other economic means of access to the forests and the recommendation of the necessary improvements under the Forestry Aid Road policy.
- (4) The investigation of local timber trade economics and their potentialities.

- (5) The initiation of logging operations as soon as possible, with special reference to the development of a suitable sawmilling industry.

During the first four months of this year, exceptionally wet weather was experienced, and field survey work was impossible.

Work for the period was confined almost exclusively to inspections of land—freehold and Crown—from Cooktown to Laura and from Wilton to McIvor. This work was undertaken at the request of the State Consultation Committee on Developmental Proposals, which asked for a general report of all lands traversed and served by the Cooktown-Laura Railway Line, and within a distance of 5 to 10 miles on each side of line.

Other inspectional work included reserves and vacant Crown lands in the parishes of Annan, Cook, Solander, and Hann, and about 8 miles 39 chains of old boundaries were located and freshened up.

On the 26th of June a Class 2 survey was commenced of the Mount Amos country (Timber Reserves 138 and 86, parishes of Monkhouse and Clerk, and vacant Crown land). By the end of the report period camp had been established, 14 miles of inspections completed, and 2 miles 20 chains of pack-horse tracks cut.

#### ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA—

Class 3 survey was continued on State Forest 185 and Timber Reserve 558, parish of Danbulla, and field work was completed by the 5th September.

Road location and survey of a road within the State Forest was then carried out and completed early in November. The distance covered by the proposed road is 1 mile 39-79 chains.

On the 11th November the camp was transferred to Boonjee to carry out Class 2 surveys of vacant Crown land in the parish of Bartle-Frere. Deputy Forester in charge of this camp then handed over to the overseer on the 6th December in order to proceed to Cooktown.

Valuation survey was completed on the 14th December, after which the camp was transferred to Kuranda and closed down for holiday vacation.

Class 2 survey was commenced on the 8th January on Timber Reserve 315, parish of Smithfield. For the report period approximately 12,000 acres of jungle country have been completed, which leaves about an equal area to be finalised. Heavy cyclonic rains have greatly interfered with the progress of the work, three to four weeks having been lost owing to wet weather in the field. Pack tracks had also to be cut through the jungle for the purpose of gaining easier and quicker access to work.

Mileages for the various reserves are given hereunder:—

#### *State Forest 185 and Timber Reserve 558, Danbulla—*

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain .. .. .	2	27
Strip survey .. .. .	40	74
Levels (Abney) .. .. .	7	4
Old boundaries .. .. .	1	40
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	77	0

	Miles.	Chains.
<i>State Forest 185, Danbulla (Road)—</i>		
Theodolite and chain .. .. .	7	31
Levels (Abney) .. .. .	3	72
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	38	0
<i>Vacant Crown Land, Bartle-Frere—</i>		
Strip survey .. .. .	31	75
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	18	0
<i>Timber Reserve 315, Smithfield—</i>		
Compass and chain .. .. .	1	6
Strip survey .. .. .	53	4
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	41	0
Pack and walking tracks .. .. .	6	5

CARDWELL DISTRICT—

The Inglewood camp left for Cardwell on the 4th September to carry out a Class 3 survey of Timber Reserve 329, Kirrama, and adjoining scrub lands. Surveys in this locality occupied the camp until the 12th December, on which date the camp was closed down, recommencing operations in Dalby district in the New Year. Difficulties of access, steep boulder-strewn spurs, and dense undergrowth held up work considerably. The bulk of the time was spent locating and traversing the various pack-tracks which are the sole means of access to this area.

A new camp from the Kilkivan district has recently been established on this area and was operating at the end of this report period.

Details of mileage are given hereunder:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain .. .. .	21	36
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	143	0

## VISITORS' PLANTATIONS, IMBIL.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1928.

"And so in a far-away spot in Queensland will be perpetuated for many a year the names of foresters representative of nearly every part of our Empire."—(Professor Troup, Empire Forestry Journal, July 1929.)

Tree No.	Planted by—	Height at 30th June, 1930.	Tree No.	Planted by—	Height at 30th June, 1930.
		Inches.			Inches.
1	Lord Clinton .. .. .	16	39	Sir P. H. Clutterbuck .. .. .	12
2	R. L. Robinson .. .. .	16	40	A. Owens .. .. .	14
3	J. R. P. Gent .. .. .	22	41	Major R. D. Furse .. .. .	11
4	M. A. Rankin .. .. .	13	42	F. O. Nixon .. .. .	13
5	S. Howard .. .. .	16	43	A. B. Lushington .. .. .	14
6	C. T. White .. .. .	14	44	H. R. Blanford .. .. .	11
7	E. H. Finlayson .. .. .	12	45	J. F. Brett .. .. .	16
8	D. R. Cameron .. .. .	17	46	E. H. Richardson .. .. .	22
9	Professor R. S. Troup .. .. .	11	47	C. J. Trist .. .. .	14
10	E. Phillips Turner .. .. .	15	48	R. D. Richmond .. .. .	21
11	Lieut.-General Sir William Furse .. .. .	12	49	On behalf of C. E. Lane-Poole .. .. .	26
12	H. G. Keith .. .. .	18	50	W. J. Pearce .. .. .	17
13	E. O. Shebbeare .. .. .	12	51	Major F. M. Oliphant .. .. .	12
14	A. C. Shedley .. .. .	18	52	C. R. Buchanan .. .. .	12
15	A. C. Forbes .. .. .	12	53	C. E. Legat .. .. .	23
16	E. C. Tommerup .. .. .	18	54	On behalf of Hon. W. McCormack .. .. .	11
17	G. E. S. Cubitt .. .. .	16	55	E. J. Zavitz .. .. .	16
18	C. Innes .. .. .	14	56	C. C. Wilson .. .. .	21
19	A. E. Heath .. .. .	13	57	W. A. Robertson .. .. .	11
20	G. H. Barker .. .. .	14	58	C. W. Corfield .. .. .	14
21	W. Russell Grimwade .. .. .	10	59	C. G. Trevor .. .. .	13
22	C. Ellis .. .. .	10	60	On behalf of Dr. J. M. Swaine .. .. .	12
23	W. R. Jacob .. .. .	14	61	W. T. Morrison .. .. .	17
24	V. Grenning .. .. .	14	62	H. A. Pritchard .. .. .	18
25	Hon. T. Dunstan .. .. .	10	63	C. R. Paterson .. .. .	15
26	E. H. F. Swain .. .. .	13	64	J. Mooney .. .. .	13
27	A. H. Unwin .. .. .	10	65	J. H. Hancock .. .. .	14
28	R. L. Dunstan .. .. .	14	66	D. K. S. Grant .. .. .	13
29	H. M. Gardner .. .. .	16	67	S. J. Higgins .. .. .	22
30	C. J. Povey .. .. .	12	68	W. Adams .. .. .	10
31	J. Bunny .. .. .	24	69	W. Wilkes .. .. .	12
32	J. Innis .. .. .	14	70	J. Richardson .. .. .	11
33	A. Rule .. .. .	20	71	A. C. Stevens .. .. .	11
34	On behalf of N. W. Jolly .. .. .	21	72	J. McLiver .. .. .	11
35	A. G. Stewart .. .. .	18	73	A. H. Crane .. .. .	15
36	W. T. Fraser .. .. .	14	74	A. Reece .. .. .	12
37	Colonel F. W. G. Annand .. .. .	23	75	D. Ingle .. .. .	10
38	W. F. C. Pohlman .. .. .	16			

(Odd numbers represent Hoop Pine; even numbers Bunya Pine trees.)

## PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE AND PARTY, 6TH MAY, 1930.

76	Hon. W. A. Deacon, M.L.A. .. .. .	19	94	W. Donaldson .. .. .	23
77	H. M. Russell, M.L.A. .. .. .	19	95	R. L. Dunstan .. .. .	22
78	E. H. C. Clayton, M.L.A. .. .. .	21	96	E. R. Smith .. .. .	21
79	Vivian H. Tozer, M.L.A. .. .. .	21	97	G. H. Hayes .. .. .	19
80	J. Blackley, M.L.A. .. .. .	17	98	W. T. Fraser .. .. .	19
81	W. Adams .. .. .	19	99	S. J. Higgins .. .. .	15
82	R. N. Witham .. .. .	17	100	C. W. Corfield .. .. .	17
83	Z. Skyring .. .. .	18	101	M. A. Rankin .. .. .	12
84	J. A. Cullinane .. .. .	19	102	C. J. Trist .. .. .	9
85	J. T. Pearen .. .. .	19	103	J. Innis .. .. .	22
86	H. Webster .. .. .	17	104	J. McLiver .. .. .	17
87	Stan. Gordon .. .. .	16	105	A. Reece .. .. .	21
88	Walter C. Woolgar .. .. .	16	106	V. Grenning .. .. .	21
89	J. Caulfield .. .. .	17	107	S. J. Smith .. .. .	21
90	H. G. Bell .. .. .	16	108	Geo. A. Duffy, M.L.A. .. .. .	9
91	F. E. Chippindall .. .. .	19	109	J. C. Kenny, M.L.A. .. .. .	12
92	William Kidd .. .. .	18	110	E. Costello, M.L.A. .. .. .	9
93	G. A. Meyers .. .. .	21			

(All trees are hoop pine.)

## VISITORS' PLANTATIONS, IMBIL—continued.

AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CONFERENCE, 2ND APRIL, 1922.

Tree No.	Planted by—	Girth as at 30th June, 1930.		Tree No.	Planted by—	Girth as at 30th June, 1930.	
		Inches.	Feet.			Inches.	Feet.
1	Hon. J. H. Coyne, M.L.A. ..	18½	35	19	D. Lawton .. ..	21½	35
2	Sir G. H. Knibbs .. ..	15	23	20	H. C. Richards .. ..	14½	14
3	W. G. Pickering .. ..	23½	36	21	C. R. Paterson .. ..	10½	16
4	S. L. Kessell .. ..	16½	23	22	W. C. Woolgar .. ..	13	18
5	W. Watson .. ..	19½	33	23	H. F. Walker, M.L.A. ..	21½	34
6	O. Jones .. ..	18½	28	24	M. H. Simon .. ..	14½	28
7	R. Dalrymple Hay .. ..	24	33	25	J. M. Fraser .. ..	28	40
8	L. G. Irby .. ..	21½	27	26	T. B. Bourke .. ..	14	18
9	Mrs. Petrie .. ..	17	25	27	T. Dunstan, M.L.A. ..	21½	36
10	W. J. Code .. ..	20½	32	28	F. O. Nixon .. ..	18½	27
11	E. H. F. Swain .. ..	22½	33	29	G. C. Pestorius .. ..	23½	32
12	F. C. Epps .. ..	9½	16	30	J. R. Dawson .. ..	15½	27
13	W. Gill .. ..	16½	30	31	J. A. Lunn .. ..	21½	26
14	A. G. Melville .. ..	14	22	32	A. H. Chisholm .. ..	21½	38
15	F. J. C. Twine .. ..	14½	22	33	W. Adams .. ..	14½	21
16	G. Harrison .. ..	14½	25	34	C. J. Trist .. ..	21½	31
17	W. R. Petrie .. ..	11	18	35	C. C. Robinson .. ..	9	14
18	H. Tryon .. ..	14	27				

Note.—Tree No. 35 was planted 11th June, 1924.

(Tree numbers 1 to 34, Hoop Pine: number 35, Kauri Pine.)

## VICE-REGAL PARTY, 1918.

1	Lord Novar .. ..	26½	28	7	Professor E. H. Wilson ..	13	21
2	Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams ..	23½	24	8	R. Dalrymple Hay .. ..	16½	27
3	E. H. F. Swain .. ..	22½	36	9	C. T. White .. ..	12	23
4	Captain A. G. Barton .. ..	18	23	10	Sir Matthew Nathan .. ..	16½	26
5	Captain W. F. U. Cousens ..	21½	32	11	Captain J. H. Lukin .. ..	12½	15
6	Lady Goold-Adams .. ..	14½	18				

Note.—Trees Nos. 7 to 11 planted at various dates since 1918. (All trees are Hoop Pine)

## Appendices.

## APPENDIX A.

## Return of Timber cut on Crown Lands for Financial Year 1929-1930.

Species.	Quantity.
<b>MILLING TIMBER—</b>	
Hoop and Bunya Pine—	
Ply .. .. .	1,267,601 super. ft.
Logs .. .. .	25,420,329 super. ft.
Tops .. .. .	9,798,788 super. ft.
Kauri Pine .. .. .	2,944,460 super. ft.
Scrubwoods .. .. .	2,617,582 super. ft.
Cabinetwoods .. .. .	5,544,192 super. ft.
Hardwood .. .. .	6,899,006 super. ft.
Cypress Pine .. .. .	2,734,978 super. ft.
<b>OTHER CLASSES—</b>	
Sleepers .. .. .	127,635 pieces
Sleeper blocks .. .. .	54,438 pieces
Fuel .. .. .	15,096 cords
Cypress Pine house blocks .. .. .	46,489 lin. ft.
Cypress Pine fence posts .. .. .	1,357 pieces
Posts and rails .. .. .	55,781 pieces
Posts and rails .. .. .	38,035 lin. ft.
Struts, strainers, and stays .. .. .	5,734 lin. ft. and 60 pieces
Palings .. .. .	37,073 pieces
Poles .. .. .	74,504 lin. ft.
Girders, corbels, and sills .. .. .	43,208 lin. ft.
Piles .. .. .	3,980 lin. ft.
House blocks .. .. .	117,985 lin. ft.
Hewn timbers .. .. .	39,864 super. ft.
Crossing timbers, transoms, and headstocks .. .. .	337,499 super. ft.
Wales and bracings .. .. .	3,174 super. ft. and 452 lin. ft.
Dwarf piles .. .. .	113 lin. ft.
Bridge decking .. .. .	9,030 super. ft.
Tramway sleeper blocks .. .. .	8,277 pieces
Tramway sleepers .. .. .	2,200 pieces
Mining timbers .. .. .	157,111 lin. ft. and 47,647 pieces
Saplings .. .. .	1,105 lin. ft.
Sandalwood .. .. .	339 tons and 3 qrs.
Charcoal .. .. .	750 bags
Side logs .. .. .	677 super. ft.
Bed logs .. .. .	52 lin. ft.
Drain logs .. .. .	290 lin. ft.
Kerbing .. .. .	108 lin. ft.
Sand and Gravel .. .. .	1,253 cub. yds.
Freestone .. .. .	1,172 cub. ft.
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,765 lin. ft.

## APPENDIX B.

## Annual Cut—Pine, Financial Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Working Plan Area.	Ply.	Logs.	Tops.	Total Cut.	Approved Out.
	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.
Brisbane .. .. .	26,391	1,710,805	442,718	2,179,914	3,250,000
Brisbane Valley .. .. .	668,814	3,897,928	2,502,247	7,068,989	17,750,000
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	555,727	126,952	682,679	2,000,000
Dalby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Kilcoy .. .. .	106,364	3,817,610	1,509,960	5,433,934	5,750,000
Kilkivan .. .. .	67,108	4,839,092	1,377,880	6,284,080	10,500,000
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100,000
Many Peaks .. .. .	8,625	1,059,144	402,312	1,470,081	4,800,000
Maryborough .. .. .	27,092	775,319	245,931	1,048,342	1,500,000
Mary Valley .. .. .	349,484	4,048,153	1,537,477	5,935,114	8,500,000
Nanango .. .. .	7,126	3,517,321	1,201,088	4,725,535	4,000,000
North Coast .. .. .	4,512	216,511	48,233	269,256	100,000
Warwick .. .. .	2,085	982,719	403,990	1,388,794	2,750,000
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>1,267,601</b>	<b>25,420,329</b>	<b>9,798,788</b>	<b>36,486,718</b>	<b>61,000,000</b>

## APPENDIX C.

## Revenue Collected under State Forests and Timber and Quarry Regulations for the Twelve Months ended 30th June, 1930.

Districts.	Licenses.		Deposits.		Sales.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southern Queensland .. .. .	194	11 6	2,475	17 10	222,901	3 5	225,571	12 9
Atherton .. .. .	52	16 6	2,707	19 10	72,178	16 0	74,939	12 4
Adavale .. .. .								
Aramac .. .. .	1	17 0	1	0 0	14	2 4	16	19 4
Barcardine .. .. .	5	7 6	3	6 0	90	3 7	98	17 1
Blackall .. .. .	3	1 0	14	17 1	35	19 9	53	17 10
Boulia .. .. .	2	16 0			4	19 2	7	15 2
Bowen .. .. .	7	12 6	68	2 3	424	18 6	500	13 3
Burkettown .. .. .	10	18 0					10	18 0
Cairns .. .. .			Included in Atherton Collections					
Charleville .. .. .	17	5 6	3	17 6	18	4 11	39	7 11
Charters Towers .. .. .	22	4 0	36	15 0	1,423	6 4	1,482	5 4
Chillagoe .. .. .	0	10 0					0	10 0
Clermont .. .. .	6	15 0	47	6 10	288	11 0	342	12 10
Cloncurry .. .. .	8	9 6	30	0 0	415	10 8	454	0 2
Coen .. .. .								
Cooktown .. .. .	0	5 0			4	17 9	5	2 9
Croydon .. .. .	1	18 6					1	18 6
Cunnamulla .. .. .	4	13 6			54	7 10	59	1 4
Dalby .. .. .	8	10 0	166	1 9	1,655	14 4	1,830	6 1
Eidsvold .. .. .								
Emerald .. .. .	7	5 0	32	7 0	109	9 6	149	1 6
Gayndah .. .. .	2	4 0	15	9 6	102	5 6	119	19 0
Georgetown .. .. .	1	2 6			1	12 9	2	15 3
Goondiwindi .. .. .	4	10 0	59	14 4	415	8 10	479	13 2
Hughenden .. .. .	8	1 0	32	17 2	321	17 1	362	15 3
Ingham .. .. .	17	5 0	40	5 10	323	15 10	381	6 8
Inglewood .. .. .	3	14 0	109	6 11	713	2 5	826	3 4
Innisfail .. .. .	1	10 0			66	3 9	67	13 9
Jundah .. .. .	0	6 0			1	1 0	1	7 0
Kynuna .. .. .	0	15 0					0	15 0
Longreach .. .. .	7	1 0			17	4 1	24	5 1
Mackay .. .. .	18	15 0	139	9 5	669	13 9	827	13 2
Mackinlay .. .. .	3	0 0			2	5 0	5	5 0
Mitchell .. .. .					3	7 6	3	7 6
Monto .. .. .	0	12 6			11	16 10	12	9 4
Mossman .. .. .					1	10 0	1	10 0
Muttaburra .. .. .	1	7 0			1	1 8	2	8 8
Normanton .. .. .								
Port Douglas .. .. .	0	9 0					0	9 0
Proserpine .. .. .	3	5 0					3	5 0
Ravenswood .. .. .			Included in Charters Towers Collections					
Rockhampton .. .. .	5	15 0	183	13 8	4,338	13 2	4,528	1 10
Roma .. .. .	1	19 0	142	0 11	375	3 5	519	3 4
St. George .. .. .	6	17 6	25	14 8	90	5 2	122	17 4
Springsure .. .. .	3	15 0	0	10 0	86	3 7	90	8 7
Stanthorpe .. .. .	0	7 0			1	0 6	1	7 6
Stonehenge .. .. .	1	2 6					1	2 6
Taroom .. .. .	1	2 6	15	18 4	36	18 1	53	18 11
Thargomindah .. .. .								
Thursday Island .. .. .	2	11 6			35	13 11	38	5 5
Toowoomba .. .. .	0	5 0			264	19 6	265	4 6
Townsville .. .. .	30	18 0	44	0 0	463	0 6	537	18 6
Winton .. .. .	5	14 6			422	6 3	428	0 9
Totals .. .. .	491	0 6	6,396	11 10	308,386	15 2	315,274	7 6



## APPENDIX D.

Collections under the State Forest and Timber and Quarry Regulations from 1st January, 1923,  
to 30th June, 1930.

Land Agents' Districts.	1923.		1924.		1st January, 1925, to 30th June, 1925.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southern Queensland ..			316,344	18 1	162,920	13 5	317,708	9 2	320,559	1 1	279,821	1 9	291,753	1 8	225,571	12 9
Aramac .. .. .					0 10 0		0 15 0		1 0 0		0 15 0		2 7 6		16 19 4	
Atherton .. .. .	34,150	10 11	32,274	0 11	15,929	6 8	35,142	0 4	64,519	16 9	56,477	2 1	62,727	6 11	74,939	12 4
Banana .. .. .																
Barcardine .. .. .	116	16 0	131	0 6	63	15 1	135	4 8	91	9 5	76	4 2	142	0 9	98	17 1
Birdsville .. .. .																
Blackall .. .. .	42	5 1	8	3 4	29	2 0	35	1 1	46	18 3	13	18 6	33	6 10	53	17 10
Boulia .. .. .	5	4 0	2	16 6	0	4 0	2	8 10	17	16 6	7	10 9	13	13 6	7	15 2
Bowen .. .. .	1,365	17 1	750	* 9 4	154	12 9	459	11 6	778	11 6	282	4 7	275	1 2	500	13 3
Brisbane .. .. .	29,761	11 9														
Bundaberg .. .. .	2,270	18 3														
Burketown .. .. .	13	1 7	9	15 4	1	6 8	0	5 0	6	15 6	6	10 6	7	4 6	10	18 0
Cairns .. .. .	1	4 0	†		†		†		60	18 5	†		†		†	
Camooveal .. .. .					0	16 0			78	8 1	110	1 1	49	16 0	39	7 11
Charleville .. .. .	15	0 11	42	3 0	60	13 1	146	3 2	78	8 1	110	1 1	49	16 0	39	7 11
Charters Towers .. .. .	641	19 0	1,079	6 1	498	4 2	1,499	9 1	920	0 0	902	6 5	1,684	13 5	1,482	5 4
Chillagoe .. .. .					0	6 0			0	10 0					0	10 0
Clermont .. .. .	1,539	1 7	1,801	16 8	851	8 8	923	0 11	147	16 1	243	4 10	403	19 9	342	12 10
Cloncurry .. .. .	70	15 11	205	18 1	55	1 6	184	10 1	87	11 11	348	14 9	127	1 9	454	0 2
Cooktown .. .. .	56	1 0	90	15 11	26	5 0	69	6 0	5	5 0					5	2 9
Croydon .. .. .					0	2 0			4	13 0					1	18 6
Cunnamulla .. .. .	29	18 7	21	19 6	6	9 5	22	19 0	24	3 11	29	0 8	29	3 8	59	1 4
Dalby .. .. .	1,222	1 3	*		454	18 2	1,042	1 8	1,155	3 9	848	5 9	1,875	8 3	1,830	6 1
Eidsvold .. .. .													1	10 0		
Emerald .. .. .									124	11 4	162	10 2	273	12 3	149	1 6
Gayndah .. .. .	173	6 6	242	7 3	355	6 10	302	4 7	231	9 11	173	19 8	115	3 5	119	19 0
Georgetown .. .. .		0 10 0		0 11 9		3 11 2		3 7 3		0 18 0		2 2 11		4 5 0		2 15 3
Gladstone .. .. .	11,459	19 9														
Goondiwindi .. .. .	194	1 1	382	10 0	267	14 4	324	10 8	380	9 4	399	12 3	386	4 6	479	13 2
Gympie .. .. .	110,401	9 0														
Herberton .. .. .	†		†		†		†		†		†		†		†	
Hughenden .. .. .	252	10 1	661	3 1	790	4 10	541	5 0	638	4 4	555	8 2	546	16 1	362	15 3
Ingham .. .. .	596	7 9	860	4 9	161	1 5	469	17 6	343	11 9	280	5 1	509	16 0	381	6 8
Inglewood .. .. .	1,561	14 1	1,387	13 0	272	9 0	542	15 3	417	13 5	330	6 11	425	13 10	826	3 4
Innisfail .. .. .	358	2 9	2,670	* 4 11	1,467	1 11	2,470	11 4	271	11 2	58	15 11	0	15 0	67	13 9
Ipswich .. .. .	89,076	9 11														
Isisford .. .. .	0	11 6	1	6 10	0	2 0	4	8 0								
Jundah .. .. .	12	13 7	13	3 6	10	17 1	11	9 5	0	13 0	1	3 6	1	8 6	1	7 0
Kyauna .. .. .					28	3 0	8	13 0	2	10 6	3	18 0	0	4 0		15 0
Longreach .. .. .	111	10 10	123	17 9	17	13 1	95	14 11	90	8 1	28	11 2	47	6 2	24	5 1
Mackay .. .. .	7,506	19 2	5,582	19 4	3,365	2 4	5,910	4 8	*		1,319	7 10	1,293	6 10	827	18 2
Macinlay .. .. .					10	6 7	10	6 6	1	13 6	0	18 0	0	11 0	5	5 0
Maryborough .. .. .	5,010	16 3			16	3 5										
Maytown .. .. .																
Mitchell .. .. .															3	7 6
Monto .. .. .															12	9 4
Mossman .. .. .															1	10 0
Muttaburra .. .. .					3	6 8	5	4 0	2	8 0	4	6 8	4	5 4	2	8 8
Nanango .. .. .	†		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Normanton .. .. .	50	13 9	16	9 0	1	3 0	0	15 0	5	5 0	34	1 6				
Port Douglas .. .. .	6	4 0	0	5 0			4	5 0	1	0 0	10	13 0			0	9 0
Proserpine .. .. .					0	18 6	15	5 2	1	4 0	1	3 0	2	5 6	3	5 0
Ravenswood .. .. .																
Rockhampton .. .. .	1,970	18 2	3,695	6 6	1,295	15 1	2,719	2 7	5,672	17 3	5,503	7 8	5,562	16 7	4,528	1 10
Roma .. .. .	657	2 10	383	18 6	163	3 11	406	1 1	189	17 11	187	10 3	493	2 10	519	3 4
St. George .. .. .	86	19 10	31	8 11	55	16 5	159	12 10	143	14 9	145	7 7	216	13 3	122	17 4
St. Lawrence .. .. .	0	7 6	0	15 0												
Springure .. .. .	743	17 3	468	13 6	442	18 7	923	6 4	48	16 4	130	15 0	34	5 8	90	8 7
Stanthorpe .. .. .	71	10 4	152	14 0	32	17 11	13	7 6			0	2 0	0	5 0	1	7 6
Stonehenge .. .. .							2	0 0	0	9 6	0	7 6	0	7 6	1	2 6
Surat .. .. .	2	14 2	5	17 0	0	15 0	4	6 0								
Tambo .. .. .	38	8 11	50	13 2	21	8 4	19	14 11								
Taroom .. .. .	18	7 5	9	2 4	9	10 0	25	1 11	32	5 2	25	13 10	17	19 6	53	18 11
Tbargomindah .. .. .	0	10 0	0	4 0	1	6 0	1	4 0	1	8 0	0	5 0	0	9 0		
Torres .. .. .	32	14 1	73	19 4	66	19 2	243	13 10	50	8 3	102	13 5	69	8 1	38	5 5
Toowoomba .. .. .	1,756	17 0	1,025	17 1	122	0 0	1,464	2 9	2,213	8 10	680	9 5	1,359	8 8	265	4 6
Townsville .. .. .	570	3 0	766	1 9	495	9 8	1,607	14 11	1,039	7 3	1,203	5 11	740	18 0	537	18 6
Warwick .. .. .	143	19 10	*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Windorah .. .. .	3	6 2	3	10 0	1	14 0										
Winton .. .. .	46	9 9	79	17 3	3	7 0	13	4 6	4	15 1	29	19 3	73	2 9	428	0 9
Totals .. .. .	304,219	13 2	371,454	11 9	190,538	0 10	375,704	6 11	400,465	11 10	350,551	8 5	371,313	3 11	315,274	7 6

\* Included in Southern Queensland collections.

† Included in Atherton collections.

‡ Included in Charters Towers collections.

‡ Included in Ipswich collections.

**APPENDIX E.  
Prices of Log Timber.**

The following Schedule illustrates the fluctuations in the market price of logs during the year 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930:—

Species.	Log Class.	Delivery..	Price.
Maple and Silkwood .. .. .	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 42s., May, 1930, 40s. 6d.
Kauri Pine .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 32s. Sept., 1929, 31s.
White Beech .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 25s.
White Beech .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 32s. 6d.
Red Cedar .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 40s.
Red Cedar .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Mackay .. .. .	July 40s.
Red Cedar .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 48s.
Queensland Satinay .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Brisbane .. .. .	July—Figured 27s. 6d., ordinary 23s.
Bollywood .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Brisbane .. .. .	July 18s. 6d.
Bollywood .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 20s. 6d.
Silver Quandong .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 20s.
Rose Mahogany .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Brisbane .. .. .	July 25s.
Yellowwood Ash .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 18s.
Crow's Ash .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 16s.
Silver Ash .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 16s.
Blush Cudgerie (Pink Poplar) .. .. .	5 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 10s. 6d.
Brown Tulip Oak .. .. .	5 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 11s. 6d.
Red Tulip Oak .. .. .	5 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 20s.
Red Tulip Oak .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Atherton Tableland .. .. .	July 10s.
Satin Ash .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Atherton Tableland .. .. .	July 10s.
Satin Ash .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Mackay .. .. .	July 18s.
Hoop Pine Ply .. .. .	.. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 31s.
Hoop Pine .. .. .	5 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 24s. 6d., October 23s. 6d.
Hoop Pine Tops .. .. .	5 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane .. .. .	July 12s. 6d.
Cypress Pine .. .. .	All sizes .. .. .	Central-Western Lines .. .. .	July 14s. 6d.
Silky Oak .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 22s. 6d. ordinary logs, 26s. logs suitable for ply
White Silkwood (Putts Pine) .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	May 1930 23s 6d. ordinary logs
Hardwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.r. Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba .. .. .	July 15s.—First Class July 13s. 3d.—Second Class July 11s. 6d.—Third Class BRISBANE: A reduction of 6d. per 100 s. ft. allowed and rebate restricted to haulage costs for visible defects in excess of 10% of gross contents of log, May, 1930.
Walnut Bean .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. .. .	F.o.b. Cairns .. .. .	July 21s.: May, 1930, 8 ft.—8 ft. 11 in. 20s. and 1s. increase per ft. girth to 13 ft. and over.

**APPENDIX F.**

**Railway Timbers supplied during Financial Year 1929-30, under Forestry and Lumbering Operations.**

Class of Timber.	Quantity.	Amount Charged to Railway Department.
Crossings .. .. .	154,800 sup. ft.	£ 2,863 9 0
Headstocks and Longitudinals .. .. .	20,055 sup. ft.	395 8 7
Wales and Braces .. .. .	5,633 sup. ft.	97 15 6
Transoms .. .. .	94,713 sup. ft.	1,771 0 9
Squared Sills .. .. .	7,798 sup. ft.	149 19 6
Hewn Hardwood .. .. .	1,405 sup. ft.	25 1 8
	284,404 sup. ft.	
Girders and Corbels .. .. .	15,862 lin. ft.	3,907 15 10
Piles .. .. .	5,615 lin. ft.	676 11 2
Sapped Round Stumps .. .. .	5,047 lin. ft.	177 8 5
Sills and Drain Logs .. .. .	1,050 lin. ft.	135 14 4
Telegraph Poles .. .. .	11,655 lin. ft.	358 10 0
Poles (80 ft.) .. .. .	320 lin. ft.	72 0 0
Strainers and Struts .. .. .	6,833 lin. ft.	286 14 7
	46,382 lin. ft.	
Palings .. .. .	13,979 pieces	157 5 3
Posts .. .. .	9,877 pieces	599 13 8
Rails .. .. .	496 pieces	45 1 9
Sleepers .. .. .	12,052 pieces	1,864 14 9
Sleeper Blocks (in sleepers) .. .. .	50,785 pieces	6,420 0 4
	87,189 pieces	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .		20,004 5 1

**APPENDIX G.**  
**Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1930.**

Item.	From 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930.			Total.	Per Cent.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Trust.		
Overhead Expenses—	£	£	£	£	..
Salaries .. .. .	32,583	..	..	..	..
Extra Living Allowance .. .. .	540	..	..	..	..
Travelling and Incidentals .. .. .	4,927	..	..	..	..
	38,049	..	..	38,049	18.2
Reforestation .. .. .	..	29,833	..	29,833	14.3
Timber Trading Operations—					
Harvesting and Marketing (Log Timber), including Roadwork	..	..	118,802	..	..
Lumbering (Hewn, Split, and Pole Timber) ..	..	..	22,486	..	..
	..	..	141,288	141,288	67.5
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	209,170	100.0

**APPENDIX H.**

**Financial Statement, 1st January, 1904, to 30th June, 1930.**

Year.	Gross Revenue (excluding Deposits refunded).	Payments in connection with Marketing of Forest Service Timber (including Roads).	Net Revenue.	OTHER EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE VOTES.			Surplus Paid to Revenue.
				Overhead.	Capital Improvements, &c.	Total.	
1904 .. .. .	£ 11,441	£ ..	£ 11,441	£ 837	£ ..	£ 837	£ 10,604
1905 .. .. .	11,577	..	11,577	712	..	712	10,865
1906 .. .. .	14,560	..	14,560	1,331	..	1,331	13,229
1907 .. .. .	22,236	..	22,236	1,549	..	1,549	20,687
1908 .. .. .	27,979	..	27,979	2,132	..	2,132	25,847
1909 .. .. .	35,200	..	35,200	2,448	..	2,448	32,752
1910 .. .. .	39,645	..	39,645	2,548	..	2,548	37,097
1911 .. .. .	53,840	..	53,840	2,930	..	2,930	50,910
1912 .. .. .	63,447	..	63,447	3,724	1,673	5,397	58,050
1913 .. .. .	62,973	..	62,973	5,106	2,280	7,386	55,587
1914 .. .. .	74,729	..	74,729	5,959	1,694	7,653	67,076
1915 .. .. .	69,793	..	69,793	5,670	1,746	7,416	62,377
1916 .. .. .	60,401	..	60,401	5,594	3,879	9,473	50,928
1917 .. .. .	66,200	..	66,200	6,326	7,604	13,930	52,270
1918 .. .. .	71,481	..	71,481	9,919	11,958	21,877	49,604
1919 (to 30th June) .. .. .	38,574	..	38,574	5,619	6,947	12,566	26,008
1919-20 .. .. .	121,152	13,876	107,276	14,483	13,209	27,692	79,584
1920-21 .. .. .	163,461	23,578	139,883	21,434	11,821	33,255	106,628
1921 (1st July to 31st Decr.) .. .. .	61,517	11,825	49,692	11,783	5,278	17,061	32,631
1922 .. .. .	267,816	91,945	175,871	25,911	7,518	33,429	142,442
1923 .. .. .	367,686	185,253	182,433	28,755	5,630	34,385	148,048
1924 .. .. .	492,586	224,555	268,031	28,823	846	29,669	238,362
1925 (to 30th June) .. .. .	234,051	102,853	131,198	14,075	..	14,075	117,123
1925-26 (1st July, 1925, to 30th June, 1926) .. .. .	453,037	227,667	225,370	30,230	..	30,230	195,140
1926-27 .. .. .	543,825	292,944	250,881	31,884	..	31,884	218,997
1927-28 .. .. .	455,015	213,451	241,564	33,087	..	33,087	208,477
1928-29 .. .. .	414,516	174,407	240,109	38,720	..	38,720	201,389
1929-30 .. .. .	336,762	141,288	195,474	38,049	..	38,049	157,425
Totals .. .. .	£4,635,500	1,703,642	2,931,858	379,638	82,083	461,721	2,470,137

## APPENDIX I.

## Loan Expenditure—1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1930.

Year.	Amount Expended.	Revenue Surplus.	Per Cent. of Surplus reinvested.
	£	£	
1919-20 .. .. .	17,197	79,584	22
1920-21 .. .. .	46,949	106,628	44
July-December, 1921 .. .. .	18,794	32,631	57
1922 .. .. .	33,246	142,442	23
1923 .. .. .	44,134	148,048	30
1924 .. .. .	32,178	238,362	13
January-June, 1925 .. .. .	16,795	117,123	14
1925-26 .. .. .	42,006	195,140	21
1926-27 .. .. .	37,378	218,997	17
1927-28 .. .. .	30,995	208,477	15
1928-29 .. .. .	32,175	201,389	16
1929-30 .. .. .	29,833	157,425	19
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£381,680</b>	<b>£1,846,246</b>	<b>20.7</b>

NOTE.—The sum of £3,065 has been paid to the Treasury during the years 1927-30 in reduction of loan indebtedness, making the debit balance of Forestry Loan Vote at the Treasury on 30-6-30 to be £378,615.

## APPENDIX J.

## Analysis of Expenditure from Loan Votes, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1930..

	£	£
<b>REFORESTATION AND INCIDENTAL WORKS—</b>		
Plantations .. .. .	45,077	
Regeneration areas .. .. .	28,498	
Nursery working and maintenance .. .. .	28,054	
Forest experiment .. .. .	13,555	
Construction of buildings, nurseries, &c. .. .. .	43,020	
Maintenance of capital improvements .. .. .	7,471	
Forest protection .. .. .	32,956	
Supervision, miscellaneous stores, fodder, &c. .. .. .	29,765	
Wet time, holidays, recreation leave, and sick leave .. .. .	17,457	
Workers' compensation and unemployment insurance .. .. .	3,938	
Surveys .. .. .	32,841	
Purchases of land and improvements .. .. .	9,327	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	285	
		292,244
<b>OTHER WORKS—</b>		
Roads construction .. .. .	11,570	
Roads maintenance .. .. .	1,965	
Logging .. .. .	6,094	
Fire protection (established stands) .. .. .	3,431	
Purchase of timber lands .. .. .	917	
Supervision of timber sales .. .. .	32,960	
Surveys—estimates and reconnaissances .. .. .	29,508	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,991	
		89,436
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>£381,680</b>
<b>Less REPAYMENTS:—</b>		
<b>Reforestation and Incidental Works—</b>		
Sale of building .. .. .	20	
Sale of land and improvements .. .. .	100	
Sale of material .. .. .	35	
Refund of survey fees .. .. .	845	
Rent .. .. .	636	
Grazing dues .. .. .	1,375	
<b>Other Works—</b>		
Disposal of road material .. .. .	54	
		3,065
<b>Net Total .. .. .</b>		<b>£378,615</b>

APPENDIX K.

Summary of Loan Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.									OVERHEAD EXPENSES.					Total Overhead.	Total.	
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.	Minor Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance Capital Improvements.	New Construction—Buildings, Nurseries, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	Stores, Fodder, Cartage.	Supervision, Repairs, Shifting Camp, &c.	Wet Time.	Holidays and Leave.	Workers' Compensation.			
																	2
1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 191 .. ..	176 1 6	..	361 13 3	17 10 11	..	97 17 2	30 16 0	56 5 0	740 3 10	8 16 7	107 9 9	35 15 4	46 6 0	..	198 7 8	938 11 6	
R. 194 .. ..	0 17 4	..	..	..	..	5 6 4	..	..	6 3 8	..	5 7 3	..	..	..	5 7 3	11 10 11	
R. 310 .. ..	451 17 5	..	456 15 11	50 9 11	..	17 0 10	13 18 10	297 11 8	1,287 14 7	50 1 5	203 5 7	49 8 0	54 11 9	4 18 0	362 4 9	1,649 19 4	
Miscellaneous R. ..	..	..	..	10 15 11	..	..	..	..	10 15 11	..	0 19 9	..	..	..	0 19 9	11 15 8	
Total .. ..	628 16 3	..	818 9 2	78 16 9	..	120 4 4	44 14 10	353 16 8	2,044 18 0	58 18 0	317 2 4	85 3 4	100 17 9	4 18 0	566 19 5	2,611 17 5	
NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 249 .. ..	..	110 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 2 6	8 14 10	5 13 6	20 8 2	12 2 2	..	46 18 8	157 1 2	
R. 313 .. ..	..	93 17 0	..	..	..	123 9 5	..	..	217 6 5	Cr. 2 8 9	1 11 10	14 8 9	12 15 10	..	26 7 8	243 14 1	
R. 318 .. ..	..	55 15 11	..	10 12 4	21 8 8	167 8 0	7 5 8	40 15 7	303 6 2	33 10 11	50 11 7	25 4 6	35 5 3	0 5 3	144 17 6	448 3 8	
R. 445 .. ..	..	154 3 7	..	3 19 4	..	38 15 0	..	..	196 17 11	Cr. 2 5 2	10 5 6	12 12 9	5 19 8	..	26 12 9	223 10 8	
R. 561 .. ..	34 10 10	..	168 9 10	32 6 2	..	91 14 1	23 9 7	100 15 4	451 5 10	10 17 8	43 1 3	14 2 10	15 14 6	..	83 16 3	535 2 1	
R. 583 .. ..	..	115 6 10	..	..	..	116 11 7	..	..	231 18 5	Cr. 3 11 4	6 14 10	25 19 9	22 5 9	8 15 0	60 4 0	292 2 5	
R. 627 .. ..	..	..	..	..	42 0 2	..	..	..	42 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 0 2	
R. 628 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4 8 1	..	..	..	4 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 1	
R. 393 .. ..	..	..	..	..	44 13 3	..	..	..	44 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 13 3	
R. 502 .. ..	..	..	..	..	154 1 6	..	..	..	154 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	154 1 6	
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	20 16 0	..	..	..	20 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 16 0	
Total .. ..	34 10 10	529 5 10	168 9 10	46 17 10	287 7 8	537 18 1	30 15 3	141 10 11	1,776 16 3	44 18 2	117 18 6	112 16 9	104 3 2	9 0 3	388 16 10	2,165 13 1	
INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 79 .. ..	..	584 15 3	..	17 9 8	67 2 9	625 6 1	..	354 6 4	1,649 0 1	71 12 3	10 9 7	96 17 0	80 0 11	22 8 10	281 8 7	1,930 8 8	
R. 117 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 11 4	..	..	1 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 11 4	
R. 122 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	157 3 9	..	..	157 3 9	..	16 0 5	12 10 2	9 13 9	..	38 4 4	195 8 1	
Total .. ..	..	584 15 3	..	17 9 8	67 2 9	784 1 2	..	354 6 4	1,807 15 2	71 12 3	26 10 0	109 7 2	89 14 8	22 8 10	319 12 11	2,127 8 1	
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 63 .. ..	..	17 0 0	..	..	23 7 10	..	..	..	40 7 10	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	0 8 6	40 16 4	
R. 69 .. ..	..	70 6 8	..	8 18 6	..	121 1 1	2 11 0	..	202 17 3	27 2 4	4 5 0	12 10 10	18 5 6	..	62 3 8	265 0 11	
R. 215 .. ..	..	..	..	..	16 17 6	..	..	..	16 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 17 6	
R. 509 .. ..	261 1 0	..	107 17 11	28 7 3	..	216 10 9	1 8 11	23 14 1	638 19 11	17 2 10	58 3 3	37 1 6	50 8 10	..	162 16 5	801 16 4	
R. 809 .. ..	..	..	..	..	28 14 1	..	..	..	28 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 14 1	
Total .. ..	261 1 0	87 6 8	107 17 11	37 5 9	68 19 5	337 11 10	3 19 11	23 14 1	927 16 7	44 5 2	62 16 9	49 12 4	68 14 4	..	225 8 7	1,153 5 2	
BRISBANE VALLEY AND NANANGO WORKING PLAN AREAS.																	
R. 151 .. ..	116 7 0	..	124 16 9	1 3 2	..	73 19 6	7 18 8	..	324 5 1	2 6 3	20 3 0	25 14 0	32 14 4	..	80 17 7	405 2 8	
R. 257 .. ..	431 8 9	15 10 2	..	..	6 2 0	256 5 5	41 15 7	50 1 5	801 3 4	5 4 4	26 14 10	43 4 5	33 10 7	..	108 14 2	909 17 6	
R. 283 .. ..	740 7 1	..	474 16 1	23 13 9	29 8 1	914 11 2	62 18 0	299 8 5	2,550 2 7	236 16 6	212 11 7	209 8 8	172 8 8	646 2 9	1,477 8 2	4,027 10 9	
R. 289 .. ..	279 15 10	..	365 4 9	10 4 5	4 7 9	186 13 0	13 6 7	112 11 4	972 3 8	54 8 3	44 16 7	50 0 3	54 15 10	63 0 0	267 0 11	1,239 4 7	
R. 299 .. ..	228 0 8	..	394 5 1	..	10 4 0	177 3 6	38 2 6	266 2 8	1,413 18 5	25 16 9	101 16 6	15 3 4	57 6 2	3 8 3	203 11 0	1,317 9 5	
R. 480 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	..	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	
R. 379 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4 3 4	..	..	..	4 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 3 4	
Total .. ..	1,795 19 4	15 10 2	1,359 2 8	40 1 4	54 5 2	1,608 12 7	164 3 10	728 3 10	5,765 18 11	324 12 1	406 2 6	343 10 8	350 15 7	712 11 0	2,137 11 10	7,903 10 9	

APPENDIX K—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Minor Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance Capital Improvements.	New Construction—Buildings, Nurseries, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.						Total.	
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Cartage.	Supervision, Repairs, Shifting Camp, &c.	Wet Time.	Holidays and Leave.	Workers' Compensation.	Total Overhead.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 124	..	..	..	..	51 12 3	4 7 2	22 12 11	..	78 12 4	..	1 15 0	8 3 7	4 17 11	..	14 16 6	93 8 10	
R. 135	..	1 460 6 1	..	895 3 1	79 5 10	1 10 7	286 13 3	216 10 7	234 17 8	3 177 7 1	118 11 5	96 8 2	170 13 5	125 10 10	125 10 5	636 19 3	3 814 6 4
R. 256	..	141 2 9	..	..	2 4 2	52 9 6	4 18 3	..	200 14 8	..	..	8 17 2	6 7 11	10 0 6	0 5 3	25 10 10	226 5 6
R. 435	..	887 13 9	..	474 15 8	8 4 6	34 14 4	68 7 11	65 19 10	347 5 6	1 887 1 6	47 4 6	46 0 1	114 6 3	73 15 6	..	281 6 4	2 168 7 10
Total	..	2 489 2 7	..	1 372 18 9	87 10 4	90 1 4	411 17 10	310 1 7	582 3 2	5 343 15 7	165 15 11	153 0 5	299 16 2	214 4 9	125 15 8	958 12 11	6 302 8 6
FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 3	..	408 15 5	71 17 10	223 14 4	161 5 1	..	146 12 5	26 12 9	..	1 038 17 10	332 16 7	120 9 11	31 11 0	113 11 0	..	598 8 6	1 637 6 4
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 4	..	..	..	22 13 2	..	..	Cr. 11 16 5	26 3 0	38 8 2	75 7 11	25 17 8	1 17 9	20 16 0	12 6 5	6 16 6	67 14 4	143 2 3
R. 21	..	..	..	..	101 14 2	..	..	..	..	101 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 14 2
R. 34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 13 0	250 15 0	51 12 5	..	6 17 0	17 19 8	..	76 9 1	327 4 1
R. 78	..	247 2 0	..	..	..	..	2 10 6	5 19 0	..	278 3 4	3 15 9	..	5 1 0	14 9 11	..	23 6 8	301 10 0
R. 93	..	269 13 10	..	..	0 17 8	37 9 2	128 5 7	28 16 2	68 2 11	601 1 10	30 1 8	13 9 7	15 5 2	25 13 1	..	84 9 6	685 11 4
R. 139	..	339 10 4	..	..	..	11 15 8	..	..	..	286 11 7	..	..	3 4 7	7 4 8	..	10 9 3	297 0 10
R. 140	..	274 15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 14 0
R. 141	..	21 14 0	..	..	..	..	6 15 2	..	..	80 9 2	..	..	9 13 0	17 1 8	..	26 14 8	107 3 10
R. 141	..	73 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226 8 6	..	..	7 10 11	11 15 2	..	19 6 1	245 14 7
R. 337	..	215 17 8	..	..	10 10 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1 442 7 9	..	23 10 10	161 9 10	125 14 10	58 18 2	110 4 1	1 922 5 6	111 7 6	15 7 4	68 7 8	106 10 7	6 16 6	308 9 7	2 230 15 1	
KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 220	..	104 7 4	..	117 9 10	7 12 10	..	91 17 8	5 14 2	40 8 2	367 10 0	7 4 2	23 1 4	29 11 10	24 1 0	..	83 18 4	451 8 4
R. 355	..	142 2 7	..	129 5 7	19 17 1	..	35 7 7	7 15 4	..	334 8 2	1 7 11	16 5 8	11 4 7	17 0 7	..	45 18 9	380 6 11
R. 494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	0 2 6
R. 700	..	..	125 18 9	..	3 0 1	12 13 6	52 7 10	7 6 8	..	201 6 10	20 16 5	21 11 6	21 3 1	16 7 3	..	79 18 3	281 5 1
Total	..	246 9 11	125 18 9	246 15 5	30 10 0	12 13 6	179 13 1	20 16 2	40 8 2	903 5 0	29 11 0	60 18 6	61 19 6	57 8 10	..	209 17 10	1 113 2 10
KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 209	..	..	..	..	33 2 10	..	..	..	..	33 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 2 10
R. 370	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
R. 391	..	..	..	..	0 7 11	..	..	..	..	0 7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 11
R. 893	..	..	..	..	2 19 9	..	..	..	..	2 19 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 19 9
Total	..	..	..	..	36 18 6	..	..	..	..	36 18 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 18 6
BUNDABERG WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 169	..	..	170 8 2	..	12 1 4	..	181 11 5	33 11 10	75 4 3	472 17 0	18 5 8	35 2 2	2 9 0	39 13 9	..	95 10 7	568 7 7

APPENDIX K—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Minor Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance Capital Improvements.	New Construction—Buildings, Nurseries, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.					Total Overhead.	Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Cartage.	Supervision, Repairs, Shifting Camp, &c.	Wet Time.	Holidays and Leave.	Workers' Compensation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MANY PEAKS WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 95 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8 1 0	..	9 3 0	17 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 4 0
R. 144 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 16 9	7 16 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 16 9
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8 1 0	..	16 19 9	25 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 9
MACKAY WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 6 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 19 3	..	5 19 3	..	10 3 11	5 19 3	6 12 6	..	22 15 8	5 19 3
R. 12 .. ..	26 1 2	16 6 10	66 3 4	1 19 9	..	2 3 4	8 1 6	..	120 15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	143 11 7
Total .. ..	26 1 2	16 6 10	66 3 4	1 19 9	..	2 3 4	14 0 9	..	126 15 2	..	10 3 11	5 19 3	6 12 6	..	22 15 8	149 10 10
MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 287 .. ..	32 9 2	30 13 10	48 1 9	3 1 10	..	35 13 1	..	20 17 8	170 17 4	23 0 3	39 18 2	7 5 10	14 16 1	..	85 0 4	255 17 8
ROCKHAMPTON WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 20 .. ..	48 15 0	..	Cr. 25 1 5	17 17 6	..	21 17 6	..	..	63 8 7	Cr. 13 16 4	12 15 0	..	3 17 1	..	2 15 9	66 4 4
WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 263 .. ..	340 1 2	..	117 0 1	33 6 0	..	114 9 3	1 19 11	..	606 16 5	4 0 6	76 10 7	32 18 1	29 5 11	..	142 15 1	749 11 6
PLANTATION EXPERIMENTS.																
R. 135 .. ..	96 7 11	..	..	..	..	48 15 8	..	..	145 3 7	0 15 0	5 18 5	..	..	..	6 13 5	151 17 0
R. 135 (Auerities Fordii) .. ..	22 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 6 10
Total .. ..	118 14 9	..	..	..	..	48 15 8	..	..	167 10 5	0 15 0	5 18 5	..	..	..	6 13 5	174 3 10
GRAND TOTALS .. ..	6,430 16 7	3,074 11 1	4,503 11 10	591 14 0	778 18 2	4,664 17 5	709 15 0	2,447 8 11	23,201 13 0	1,216 1 9	1,460 14 6	1,210 16 9	1,300 6 0	881 10 3	6,069 9 3	29,271 2 3
															529 6 11	
Survey Camps .. ..															48 12 0	
Purchase of Improvements, Portion 24v, Charlestown .. ..															10 9 5	
Purchase of Improvements, Portion 82, Bribie .. ..															378 7 9	
Administration, Brisbane .. ..															96 8 7	
Unemployment Insurance .. ..															Cr. 401 4 0	
Stores Suspense .. ..															Cr. 99 14 7	
Fraser Island Store .. ..																
Total Expenditure .. ..															£29,833 8 4	

## APPENDIX L.

## Areas Placed under Plantations. (Exclusive of Areas Refilled.)

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA PLANTED (ACRES).						Totals.	
		Eucalypts.		Other Species.		Softwoods.		1929-30.	To 30th June, 1930.
		1929-30.	To 30th June, 1930.	1929-30.	To 30th June, 1930.	1929-30.	To 30th June, 1930.		
Mary Valley ..	135	..	..	..	..	147.9	1,009.15	147.9	1,009.15
	435	..	..	..	..	70	351	70	351
	256	..	..	..	..	13.5	83.1	13.5	83.1
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	231.4	1,443.25	231.4	1,443.25
Brisbane Valley ..	283	..	..	..	..	214.7	601.7	214.7	601.7*
	289	..	..	..	..	54	131	54	131
	257	13	13	..	..	37.4	195.4	50.4	208.4
Total ..	..	13	13	..	..	306.1	928.1	319.1	941.1
Nanango ..	151	..	..	..	..	4	148	4	148
	299	..	..	..	..	54	245	54	245
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	58	393	58	393
Warwick ..	263	..	0.3	..	18.5	..	192.3	..	211.1
Total ..	..	..	0.3	..	18.5	..	192.3	..	211.1
Rockhampton ..	20	..	..	..	..	12	94	12	94
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	94	12	94
Brisbane ..	509	..	..	..	..	44.5	174	44.5	174
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	44.5	174	44.5	174
North Coast ..	561	..	5	..	5.5	3	42	3	52.5
Total ..	..	..	5	..	5.5	3	42	3	52.5
Atherton ..	191	..	2	..	4	10	108.25	10	114.25
	194	..	109.5	..	12.5	..	22	..	144
	418	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
	310	..	..	35	126.5	..	3	35	129.5
Total ..	..	..	111.5	35	147	10	133.25	45	391.75
Fraser Island ..	3	..	161	..	..	117.5	749.5	117.5	910.5
Total ..	..	..	161	..	..	117.5	749.5	117.5	910.5
Kilkivan ..	220	..	..	..	..	10	122.75	10	122.75
	355	..	..	..	..	10	82.5	10	82.5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	205.25	20	205.25
Mackay ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	8.5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	8.5
Maryborough ..	287	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
Experimental Areas									
Imbil ..	135	..	4	1.25	6.75	1.25	42.75	2.5	53.5
Wallum Plots ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dalby ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.25
	93	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	..	..	4	1.25	6.75	1.25	46	2.5	56.75
Grand Totals ..	..	13.0	294.8	36.25	177.75	803.75	4,444.15	853.0	4,916.7

\* NOTE.—During the year 234 acres of softwood plantations were entirely destroyed by fire; area actually planted to 30th June, 1930, is 835.7 acres.



## APPENDIX M.

## Areas Treated for Natural Regeneration.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA TREATED (ACRES).									Total Area Treated to 30th June, 1930.
		Eucalypts.			Other Species.			Softwoods.			
		Treated, 1929-30.	First Treatment, 1929-30.	Total at 30th June, 1930.	Treated, 1929-30.	First Treatment, 1929-30.	Total at 30th June, 1930.	Treated, 1929-30.	First Treatment, 1929-30.	Total at 30th June, 1930.	
Brisbane Valley ..	283	..	..	1,240	..	..	40	..	..	747	2,027
	289	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	25	57
	257	10	..	125	..	..	66	..	..	..	191
Total ..	..	10	..	1,397	..	..	106	..	..	772	2,275
Nanango ... ..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	337
	299	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	332	382
	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	669	719
Total ..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	669	719
Fraser Island ..	..	438	..	8,207	..	..	..	..	..	2,310	10,517
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	438	..	8,207	..	..	..	..	2,310	10,517
Dalby .. ..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,225	2,225
	93	1,231	1,231	7,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,429
	139	900	900	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	900
	141	472	472	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	472
	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	..	886	886
	4	..	..	2,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,985
	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,115	..	1,115	1,115
Total ..	..	2,603	2,603	11,786	..	..	..	2,001	2,001	4,326	16,112
Bundaberg .. ..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	370	1383-75	1383-75
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	370	1383-75	1383-75
Kilkivan .. ..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	560
	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	155
	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150
	700	1,138	..	2,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,327
Total ..	..	1,138	..	2,327	..	..	..	..	..	905	3,232
Mackay .. ..	6	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	24	106
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	24	106
Mary Valley ..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	277
	435	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	70	125
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	347	402
Brisbane .. ..	509	..	..	1,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,616
	69	485	..	1,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,548
	63	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Total ..	..	545	60	3,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,224
Inglewood .. ..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,605	2,605	9,495	9,495
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,605	2,605	9,495	9,495

## APPENDIX M—continued.

## Area Treated for Natural Regeneration—continued.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA TREATED (ACRES).									Total Area Treated to 30th June, 1930.
		Eucalypts.			Other Species.			Softwoods.			
		Treated, 1929-30.	First Treatment 1929-30.	Total at 30th June, 1930.	Treated, 1929-30.	First Treatment 1929-30.	Total at 30th June 1930.	Treated, 1929-30.	First Treatment 1929-30.	Total at 30th June 1930.	
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	240	240
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	240	240
North Coast .. ..	318	148	88	2,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,790
	313	453	453	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,039
	583	449	449	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	820
	445	613	..	613	..	..	..	..	..	..	613
	249	513	513	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	513
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	2,176	1,503	5,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,775
Atherton .. ..	194	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
	191	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	44
	310	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	128
	418	..	..	..	..	..	42.5	..	..	..	42.5
	452	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	..	..	..	20.5
	254	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	339
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	..	..	514	..	..	235.0	..	..	..	749.0
<b>Grand Totals</b> .. ..	..	6,910	4,166	33,362	..	..	396	5,026	5,026	20,471.75	54,229.75

## APPENDIX N.

## Summary of Seed Collected in Year 1929-30.

Species.	Amount.	Average Cost per lb.
	Lb. oz.	£ s. d.
<i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> .. ..	0 11	6 8 0
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> .. ..	19 0	0 0 6
<i>Callitris glauca</i> .. ..	5 0	0 3 10
<i>Callitris arenosa</i> .. ..	1 0	1 5 9
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> .. ..	3 0	..
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> .. ..	0 8	..
<i>Embothrium Wickhami</i> .. ..	1 12	0 4 3
<i>Flindersia Bennettiana</i> .. ..	1 0	0 8 7
<i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> .. ..	54 12	1 12 0
<i>Flindersia Oxleyana</i> .. ..	13 8	0 7 0
<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i> .. ..	2 8	1 2 8
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> .. ..	85 11	0 9 0
<i>Litsea reticulata</i> .. ..	1 0	0 8 7
<i>Orites excelsa</i> .. ..	1 0	0 12 0
<i>Podocarpus amara</i> .. ..	1 6	0 1 4
<i>Pinus taeda</i> .. ..	0 8	1 11 4

APPENDIX O.  
Nursery Output for the Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Species.	NUMBER OF PLANTS SENT TO PLANTATIONS IN YEAR 1929-30.																Total.
	R. 283. Colinton.	R. 257 Cooyar.	R. 289 Cooyar.	R. 299. Avoca.	R. 151. Neumgna.	R. 135. Brooloo.	R. 256. Imbil.	R. 435. Amamoor.	R. 561. Bribie.	R. 263. Pikedale.	R. 355. Kilkivan.	R. 220. Kilkivan.	R. 509. Crow's Nest.	R. 3. Fraser Island.	R. 191. Barron.	R. 310. Gadgarra.	
<i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,210	370	3,580
<i>Agathis robusta</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,650	..	..	..	10,650
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> .. .. .	21,150	..	11,175	..	..	119,500	7,050	43,000	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261,700
<i>Callitris cupressiformis</i> .. .. .	20	165	..	..	..	50	..	300	295	200	..	..	..	..	460	10	1,500
<i>Cedrela mexicana</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	1,950	30	..	..	..	..	..	165	630	3,025
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .. .. .	255	2,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,225	3,615
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .. .. .	300	1,965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	3,005
<i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,560	3,560
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> .. .. .	74,960	25,675	8,750	25,500	9,600	1,375	800	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	1,355	149,205
<i>Pinus patula</i> .. .. .	225	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	..	..	..	60	400	1,955	1,765	5,950
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	560	..	..	10	950	..	..	1,590
<i>Pinus radiata</i> .. .. .	8,845	1,000	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	57,290	..	..	24,800	..	10	..	95,045
<i>Pinus taeda</i> .. .. .	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,575	725	95	..	..	1,950	..	10	7,370
Miscellaneous species .. .. .	1,175	400	..	..	..	2,475	..	20	1,165	2,120	10	..	775	410	3,490	3,925	15,965
Totals .. .. .	106,995	32,325	19,925	25,500	12,700	123,650	7,850	45,400	6,845	60,895	5,255	3,580	29,325	52,110	16,995	16,410	565,760

APPENDIX P.  
Forest Service Nursery Stocks as at 30th June, 1930.

Species.	NUMBER OF PLANTS IN NURSERY AT—														Total.
	R. 283. Collinton.	R. 299. Avoca.	R. 151. Neumgna.	R. 289 Cooyar.	R. 135. Brooloo.	R. 435. Amamoor.	R. 220. Kilkivan.	R. 355. Kilkivan.	R. 263. Pikedale.	R. 509. Crow's Nest.	R. 191. Barron.	R. 310. Gadgarra.	R. 561. Bribie.	R. 287. Woo- woonga.	
<i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> .. .. .											1,180	155			1,335
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> .. .. .	271,900	144,300	63,400	270,700	621,295	330,725	101,470	51,690	150	31,350	67,590	11,740	600	12,000	1,978,910
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> .. .. .					400			50	500		80	600	80		1,260
<i>Callitris glauca</i> .. .. .	200									500					1,175
<i>Cedrela mexicana</i> .. .. .					29,425						1,410	5,570			36,405
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> .. .. .					12,000						675	1,120			13,795
<i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> .. .. .					2,300	23,600					5,790	42,000			73,690
<i>Flindersia Oxleyana</i> .. .. .	1,100				600						185	60			1,945
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> .. .. .	61,000	6,000		6,000	31,300	15,800						170			120,270
<i>Pinus caribæa</i> .. .. .	20				310								3,090		3,420
<i>Pinus laricio</i> .. .. .									2,600	800					3,400
<i>Pinus luchuensis</i> .. .. .	3,020				1,000		355	400	5,500	800	220	680	3,000		14,975
<i>Pinus montezumæ</i> .. .. .	35				120				300	860					1,315
<i>Pinus muricata</i> .. .. .									15,000	400					15,400
<i>Pinus putula</i> .. .. .	3,015				1,000				5,000	33,600	100	35	5,000		47,750
<i>Pinus radiata</i> .. .. .	8,500								90,000	61,880	450				160,830
<i>Pinus serotina</i> .. .. .					500				1,000		40	120	530		2,190
<i>Pinus taeda</i> .. .. .	300				1,750						305	380	59,690		62,425
Miscellaneous species .. .. .	2,250				5,545				4,705	715	3,850	9,635	2,780		29,480
Totals .. .. .	351,340	150,300	63,400	276,700	707,545	370,125	101,825	52,140	124,755	130,905	81,900	72,265	74,770	12,000	2,569,970

## APPENDIX Q.

## Buildings, &amp;c.—Construction for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Loan.		H. & M.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Atherton—					
R. 90, Mowbray .. ..	Hut .. .. .			34	19 0
R. 191, Barron .. ..	Nursery beds, &c. .. ..	56	5 0		
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Nursery beds, &c. .. ..	239	8 7		
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Cottage No. 2 .. .. .	41	12 3		
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Cottage No. 3 .. .. .	4	10 8		
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Workshop .. .. .	12	0 2		
Brisbane Valley—					
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	Temporary shed .. .. .	17	19 0		
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	Removal and re-erection of barracks .. ..	32	2 5		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Nursery shades, &c. .. ..	75	2 5		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Maize tanks and stand .. ..	111	10 0		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Back verandas cottages 1 and 2 .. ..	41	14 9		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Office roof .. .. .	3	15 5		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Re-erection of cottage .. ..	1	5 1		
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Nursery shades, &c. .. ..	59	5 5		
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Maize shed .. .. .	2	11 11		
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Extension to barracks .. ..	50	14 0		
R. 299, Cooyar .. ..	Nursery shades, &c. .. ..	201	13 5		
R. 299, Cooyar .. ..	Maize tanks and stand .. ..	64	9 3		
Brisbane—					
R. 137, Yabba .. ..	Extension to overseer's hut .. ..			43	13 5
R. 509, Crow's Nest .. ..	Telephone line .. .. .	5	16 11		
R. 509, Crow's Nest .. ..	Seed beds, &c. .. .. .	17	17 2		
Bundaberg—					
R. 169, St. Agnes .. ..	Hut, forest station No. 2 .. ..	30	5 9		
Dalby—					
R. 4, Braemar .. ..	Tool and dray shed .. ..	6	6 11		
R. 14, Hookwood .. ..	Hut .. .. .	0	15 8		
R. 34, Hookwood .. ..	Shed .. .. .	2	17 4		
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	Tool and dray shed .. ..	18	9 4		
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	Bathroom .. .. .	3	11 5		
R. 4, Braemar .. ..	Telephone line .. .. .	32	1 3		
Kilkivan—					
R. 220, Kilkivan .. ..	Nursery shades, &c. .. ..	37	7 4		
R. 220, Kilkivan .. ..	Fencing around bunk hut .. ..	3	0 10		
Maryborough—					
R. 287, Woowoonga .. ..	Nursery water supply .. ..	20	17 8		
Mary Valley—					
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Nursery extension .. ..	221	15 3		
R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	Nursery extension .. ..	320	5 6		
R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	Telephone line .. .. .	27	0 0	81	5 5
North Coast—					
R. 561, Bribie .. ..	Nursery beds, &c. .. ..	74	4 2		
R. 561, Bribie .. ..	Office .. .. .	13	5 1		
R. 561, Bribie .. ..	Telephone line .. .. .	13	6 1		
		1,865	3 5	159	17 10
	Total expenditure .. ..		£2,025	1 3	

## APPENDIX R.

## Buildings, &amp;c.—Maintenance for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Loan.	H. & M.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Atherton—			
R. 191, Barron .. ..	Cottage, painting and repairs .. ..	25 8 7	
R. 191, Barron .. ..	Barracks, repairs .. ..	0 18 2	
R. 191, Barron .. ..	Maintenance of telephone line .. ..	2 12 5	
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Cottage No. 1, repairs .. ..	8 1 7	
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Cottage No. 2, repairs .. ..	1 0 8	
R. 185, Danbulla .. ..	Repairs to hut .. ..	..	3 10 7
Brisbane Valley—			
R. 151, Neumgna .. ..	Residence, repairs .. ..	0 4 2	
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	Residence, repairs .. ..	1 16 5	
R. 283, Colinton and Taromeo	Buildings, general maintenance .. ..	8 1 6	
R. 480, Colinton .. ..	Cottage, repairs .. ..	0 2 6	
Brisbane—			
R. 509, Crow's Nest .. ..	Repairs to residence .. ..	1 8 11	
R. 137, Yabba .. ..	Repairs to hut .. ..	..	0 4 11
R. 137, Yabba .. ..	Repairs to telephone line .. ..	..	0 14 1
Dalby—			
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	Repairs to residence .. ..	9 1 0	
Fraser Island—			
R. 3 .. ..	Demolishing bunk-hut "G" .. ..	3 6 10	
R. 3 .. ..	General maintenance of residence .. ..	1 19 2	
R. 3 .. ..	General maintenance of buildings .. ..	4 19 5	
Kilkivan—			
R. 220, Kilkivan .. ..	Repairs to bunk-hut .. ..	0 4 8	
Mary Valley—			
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	General maintenance of buildings .. ..	6 15 1	
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Maintenance of forest station .. ..	17 14 9	
R. 256, Imbil .. ..	Repairs to residence .. ..	4 18 3	
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	General maintenance of buildings .. ..	7 19 5	
North Coast—			
R. 318, Maroochy .. ..	Repairs to residence .. ..	0 16 4	
R. 561, Bribie .. ..	Repairs to residence, &c. .. ..	21 14 3	
Warwick—			
R. 263, Pikedale .. ..	Repairs to residence .. ..	0 11 2	
		129 15 3	4 9 7
	Total expenditure .. ..	£134 4 10	

## APPENDIX S.

## Water Supply—Establishment for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
		£ s. d.
Inglewood—		
R. 79, Sands, &c. .. ..	Sinking bore, erecting windmill, tank, &c. .. ..	354 6 4

## APPENDIX T.

## Forest Paddocks—Establishments for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
		£ s. d.
Brisbane Valley—		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Establishing and fencing paddock No. 38 .. ..	59 1 0
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Establishing paddock No. 39 .. ..	6 19 9
Bundaberg—		
R. 95, New Cannindah .. ..	Fencing paddock No. 2 .. ..	9 3 0
R. 144, New Cannindah .. ..	Fencing paddock No. 1 .. ..	7 16 9
Mary Valley—		
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Fencing paddock No. 11 .. ..	13 2 5
		£96 2 11

## APPENDIX U.

## Forest Paddocks—Maintenance and Repairs for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Loan.		H. & M.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Atherton—					
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Horse paddock, repairs .. ..	1	10 11	..	..
Brisbane Valley					
R. 151, Neumgna .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 36 .. ..	1	7 11	..	..
R. 151, Neumgna .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 18 .. ..	6	6 7	..	..
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	General maintenance, &c. .. ..	28	3 2	..	..
R. 283, Colinton and Taromeo	Repairs to paddock No. 32 .. ..	11	13 10	..	..
R. 283, Colinton and Taromeo	Repairs to paddock No. 7 .. ..	10	7 2	..	..
R. 283, Colinton and Taromeo	Repairs to paddock No. 8 .. ..	10	17 5	..	..
R. 283, Colinton and Taromeo	Repairs to paddock Compartment 1, Benarkin	5	10 8	..	..
	Logging Area .. ..				
R. 283, Colinton and Taromeo	Repairs to paddocks Nos. 3 and 31 .. ..	1	13 0	..	..
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Repairs to paddocks No. 24 and 27 .. ..	6	4 5	..	..
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Repairs to dam, paddock No. 17 .. ..	3	3 10	..	..
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Repairs to dam, paddock No. 24 .. ..	3	18 4	..	..
R. 299, Avoca .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 14 .. ..	1	11 4	..	..
R. 299, Avoca .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 35 .. ..	4	6 2	..	..
R. 299, Avoca .. ..	General repairs to dams .. ..	32	5 0	..	..
Brisbane—					
R. 69, Bunya .. ..	Repairs, &c. .. ..	0	8 6	..	..
R. 808, St. John .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 5 .. ..	..	..	42	0 1
Bundaberg—					
R. 169, St. Agnes .. ..	Repairs to paddock, No. 1 station .. ..	5	7 10	..	..
R. 169, St. Agnes .. ..	Repairs to paddock, No. 2 station .. ..	12	10 8	..	..
Dalby—					
R. 4, Braemar .. ..	Fence, repairs, and general maintenance .. ..	7	12 8	..	..
R. 4, Braemar .. ..	Repairs to dam .. ..	18	10 4	..	..
R. 78, Inglebogie .. ..	Repairs to dam .. ..	4	19 10	..	..
R. 78, Inglebogie .. ..	General maintenance of paddock .. ..	0	19 2	..	..
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	Fence repairs, &c. .. ..	2	10 10	..	..
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	Repairs to dam .. ..	15	4 4	..	..
Fraser Island—					
R. 3 .. ..	Repairs to paddock T9C .. ..	Cr.	0 15 8	..	..
Kilkivan—					
R. 298, Gallangowan .. ..	Ringbarking, &c. .. ..	..	..	8	10 6
R. 220, Kilkivan .. ..	General maintenance .. ..	5	9 6	..	..
R. 355, Kilkivan .. ..	General maintenance .. ..	2	14 9	..	..
R. 700, Gympie .. ..	Fence repairs, &c. .. ..	7	6 8	..	..
Mackay—					
R. 6, Eungella .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 2 .. ..	5	19 3	..	..
R. 12, Eungella .. ..	Repairs to paddock No. 1 .. ..	8	1 6	..	..
North Coast—					
R. 318, Maroochy .. ..	General repairs .. ..	2	7 8	..	..
Warwick—					
R. 263, Pikedale and March	General maintenance .. ..	1	8 9	..	..
Mary Valley—					
R. 124, Glastonbury .. ..	General maintenance .. ..	22	12 11	..	..
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	Repairs to paddock No. 20 .. ..	44	11 9	..	..
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	Repairs to paddock No. 22 .. ..	0	19 2	..	..
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	Repairs to paddock No. 23 .. ..	0	17 6	..	..
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	Repairs to paddock No. 24 .. ..	1	15 0	..	..
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	Repairs to paddock No. 25 .. ..	0	8 2	..	..
R. 435, Amamoor and Kandanga	Repairs to paddock No. 34 .. ..	9	8 10	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Fence, repairs, &c., paddock No. 1 .. ..	1	7 4	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Fence repairs, &c., paddock No. 2 .. ..	136	9 3	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Repairs to fences, &c., paddock No. 4 .. ..	6	13 3	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Fence repairs, &c., paddock No. 5 .. ..	6	10 10	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Fence repairs, &c., paddock No. 7 .. ..	6	9 5	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	General maintenance, paddock No. 10 .. ..	34	1 11	..	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	General repairs, &c., paddock No. 11 .. ..	0	8 9	..	..
		£502	10 5	£50	10 7
	Total expenditure .. ..	..	£553	1 0	..

## APPENDIX V.

## Expenditure on Roads, Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Particulars.	Vote.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Subsidies.
<b>Atherton—</b>				
R. 191, Barron, nursery road	Loan	..	1 16 10	..
R. 310, Gadgarra, silvicultural roads	ditto	..	3 5 8	..
Repairs to road through Millaa Millaa Township Reserve	H. and M.	..	..	50 0 0
Forestry aid road No. 4, Tinaroo	ditto	..	..	136 3 0
Forestry aid road No. 9, Eacham	ditto	..	..	46 14 0
<b>Brisbane Valley—</b>				
R. 257, Cooyar, silvicultural road	Loan	..	11 16 0	..
R. 283, Colinton, silvical road	ditto	..	14 14 5	..
R. 283, Colinton, general maintenance	H. and M.	..	41 6 11	..
R. 120, Neumgna, general maintenance	ditto	..	0 15 0	..
R. 257, Cooyar, general repairs	ditto	..	9 0 7	..
R. 151, Neumgna, general maintenance	ditto	..	5 9 9	..
Forestry aid road No. 1, Rosalie	ditto	..	..	180 0 0
Repairs to Benarkin-Taromeo Mill road	ditto	..	..	50 0 0
<b>Brisbane—</b>				
R. 69, Bunya Forest Station road	Loan	..	2 2 6	..
Forestry aid road No. 3, Kilcoy	H. and M.	..	..	150 0 0
Maintenance, Yednia-Foxlowe road	ditto	..	324 15 5	..
<b>Bundaberg—</b>				
R. 169, St. Agnes, road to hut	Loan	..	15 13 4	..
<b>Dalby—</b>				
R. 93, Nudley, silvical road and grid	ditto	46 2 2	..	..
<b>Fraser Island—</b>				
R. 3, silvical roads	ditto	..	17 3 0	..
<b>Kilkivan—</b>				
R. 355, Kilkivan, silvical roads	ditto	..	5 0 7	..
<b>Mackay—</b>				
Forestry aid road No. 6, Mirani	H. and M.	..	..	122 17 11
<b>Mary Valley—</b>				
R. 135, Brooloo, general maintenance	H. and M.	..	218 7 1	..
R. 135, Brooloo, extension road No. 9	..	6 17 10	..	..
R. 124, Glastonbury, repairs to Mary's Creek road	ditto	..	34 11 5	..
R. 256, Imbil, general maintenance	ditto	..	21 18 1	..
R. 435, Amamoor, general maintenance	ditto	..	194 14 8	..
R. 435, Amamoor, extension of Zachariah Creek road	ditto	20 10 5	..	..
<b>North Coast—</b>				
R. 318, Maroochy, Taungya Lease road	Loan	40 15 7	..	..
R. 318, Maroochy, forest station road	ditto	..	4 1 8	..
R. 561, Bribie, silvical road	ditto	..	1 15 4	..
		£114 6 0	928 8 3	735 14 11
Total expenditure		..	1,778 9 2	..
Total Loan Expenditure		..	164 7 1	..
Total H. and M. Expenditure		..	1,614 2 1	..
		..	1,778 9 2	..



## APPENDIX W.

## Forest Protection, Destruction of Noxious Plants, &amp;c., for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Loan.			H. & M.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Atherton—							
R. 191, Barron .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	59	16	7	..		
Brisbane Valley—							
R. 151, Neumgna .. ..	Eradication of noxious weeds .. ..	11	14	11	..		
R. 151, Neumgna .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	1	5	6	..		
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	2	18	4	..		
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	Eradication of noxious weeds .. ..	24	3	9	..		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	23	2	7	..		
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Eradication of noxious weeds .. ..	120	14	2	..		
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	12	9	8	..		
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Eradication of noxious weeds .. ..	18	4	4	..		
R. 299, Avoca .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	2	10	3	..		
Road through por. 2v, Cooyar	Destruction of burr .. ..	..			0	10	0
Brisbane—							
R. 69, Bunya .. ..	Eradication of lantana .. ..	2	2	6	..		
Bundaberg—							
R. 169, St. Agnes .. ..	Eradication of pear .. ..	155	19	4	..		
Dalby—							
R. 4, Braemar .. ..	Eradication of pear .. ..	Cr. 70	12	6	..		
R. 141, Braemar .. ..	Eradication of pear .. ..	6	15	2	..		
R. 118, Dunmore .. ..	Eradication of pear .. ..	..			365	14	7
Inglewood—							
R. 79, Sands .. ..	Eradication of pear .. ..	40	0	11	..		
R. 122, Inglewood .. ..	Destruction of pear .. ..	157	3	9	..		
Kilkivan—							
R. 220, Kilkivan .. ..	Destruction of noxious weeds .. ..	3	8	6	..		
R. 355, Kilkivan .. ..	Destruction of noxious weeds .. ..	1	9	6	..		
R. 700, Gympie .. ..	Destruction of noxious weeds .. ..	4	0	9	..		
Maryborough—							
R. 100, Dalgangal .. ..	Pear destruction .. ..	..			6	0	0
R. 533, Mungore .. ..	Destruction of pear .. ..	..			20	8	0
Mary Valley—							
R. 124, Glastonbury .. ..	Destruction of burr, &c. .. ..	4	7	2	..		
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Checking lantana on new ground .. ..	3	12	9	..		
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Destruction of burr, &c. .. ..	35	18	3	..		
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Destruction of burr, &c., Casey's Gully Exptrs. .. ..	16	4	0	..		
R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	Checking lantana on new ground .. ..	3	16	8	..		
R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	Destruction of noxious weeds .. ..	9	12	5	..		
Rockhampton—							
R. 117, Apsley .. ..	Pear clearing .. ..	..			103	4	8
R. 1, Clyde and Moorlands .. ..	Pear clearing .. ..	..			9	5	11
Warwick—							
R. 263, Pikedale .. ..	Destruction of noxious animals .. ..	10	19	7	..		
		661	18	10	505	3	2
	Total expenditure .. ..	£1167	2	0			

## APPENDIX X.

## Forest Protection from Fire for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Loan.	H. & M.
Atherton—			
R. 191, Barron .. ..	Fireline maintenance and fire fighting .. ..	35 4 1	..
R. 194, Barron .. ..	Fireline maintenance and fire fighting .. ..	5 6 4	..
R. 310, Gadgarra .. ..	Fire fighting .. .. .	7 5 10	..
Brisbane Valley—			
R. 151, Neumgna .. ..	Fireline construction and maintenance, and fire fighting and patrol	39 7 5	28 10 1
R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	120 15 8	36 0 3
R. 283, Colinton .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	540 0 8	87 12 3
R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	60 7 10	81 12 7
R. 299, Avoca .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	73 12 1	7 0 4
R. 343, Monsildale .. ..	Fire fighting and patrol .. .. .	..	48 8 3
R. 510 and 258, Cooyar .. ..	Fire fighting and patrol .. .. .	..	5 19 7
R. 289, 316, 369, 379, Cooyar, R. 120, Neumgna, and R. 474, Avoca	Fire fighting and patrol .. .. .	..	110 10 5
Brisbane—			
R. 69, Bunya .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	118 1 7	..
R. 509, Crow's Nest .. ..	Fireline maintenance and construction, fire fighting, and patrol	208 6 3	..
R. 137, Yabba, R. 207, Monsildale, &c. .. ..	Fire fighting and patrol .. .. .	..	140 10 10
Bundaberg—			
R. 169, St. Agnes .. ..	Fireline construction and maintenance .. ..	25 12 1	..
Dalby—			
R. 4, Braemar .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	58 16 1	..
R. 78, Inglebogie .. ..	Fireline construction .. .. .	2 10 6	..
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	128 5 7	..
Fraser Island—			
R. 3 .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	146 12 5	7 6 3
Kilkivan—			
R. 220, Kilkivan .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	34 11 4	..
R. 221, Kilkivan .. ..	Fire patrol .. .. .	..	0 13 3
R. 355, Kilkivan .. ..	Fireline construction, maintenance, and fire fighting	18 18 8	0 16 10
R. 298, Gallangowan .. ..	Fire fighting and patrol .. .. .	..	18 15 9
R. 700, Gympie .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	48 7 1	..
Inglewood—			
R. 79, Sands .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	585 5 2	..
R. 117, Bracker .. ..	Fire fighting .. .. .	1 11 4	..
Mackay—			
R. 12, Eungella .. ..	Fire patrol .. .. .	..	0 17 8
Maryborough—			
R. 287, Woowoonga .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	35 13 1	25 15 8
R. 376, Boompa .. ..	Fire fighting .. .. .	..	42 3 5
Mary Valley—			
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Firelines, Casey's Gully Experiments .. ..	29 12 10	..
R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	Fireline construction, maintenance, fire fighting, &c. .. ..	245 10 11	5 13 9
R. 256 Imbil .. ..	Fireline construction, maintenance, fire fighting, &c. .. ..	52 9 6	3 18 8
R. 435 Amamoor .. ..	Fireline construction, maintenance, fire fighting, &c. .. ..	54 18 10	..
North Coast—			
R. 313, Durundur .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	123 9 5	..
R. 318, Maroochy .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	165 13 4	..
R. 393, Woondum .. ..	Fire fighting and patrol .. .. .	..	33 4 7
R. 445, Kenilworth .. ..	Fireline construction, maintenance, and fire patrol, &c. .. ..	38 15 0	..
R. 561, Bribie .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	89 17 9	..
R. 583, Kenilworth .. ..	Fireline construction, fire fighting, and patrol	116 11 7	..
Rockhampton—			
R. 20, Maryvale .. ..	Fireline maintenance and patrol .. ..	21 17 6	..
Warwick—			
R. 263, Pikedale .. ..	Fireline maintenance, fire fighting, and patrol	45 3 2	..
		3,278 10 11	690 1 3
	Total expenditure .. .. .	3,968	12 2

## APPENDIX Y.

## Summary of Forest Fire Reports, 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930.

Date.	Locality.	Cause and Origin.	Area Burned.	Estimated Damage.	Cost of Fire-fighting.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	
ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA.						
28-7-29	Compt. 10C, S.F.R. 191, Barron	Believed to have been caused by careless shooters	Several acres ..	No damage .. ..	0 9 6	..
8-9-29	Compt. 3A, Scrubby L.A., T.R. 194, Barron	Apparently started by party of unknown fern collectors	..	No damage .. ..	3 8 2	Backburning effective in protecting plantation
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.						
4-5-11-29	S.F.R. 509, Crow's Nest..	Not known .. ..	1,690 acres ..	Grass fire (no other damage)	..	..
4-5-11-29	Compts. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10, S.F.R. 69, Bunya	Believed to have been deliberately lighted	405 acres ..	90 per cent. coppice in Compts. 3 and 4 burnt; 70 per cent. of firewood also burnt. Other damage practically nil	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
9-11-29	Compt. 11, S.F.R. 69, Bunya	Unknown .. ..	100 acres ..	Damage to advanced growth almost nil; 30 per cent. firewood and 80 per cent. coppice growth burnt	..	..
24-11-29	Compt. 1, S.F.R. 69, Bunya	Unknown .. ..	1½ acre ..	Coppice growth damaged	..	..
6-9-12-29	S.F.R. 1173, Parker ..	Fire came off V.C.L., adjoining S. Forest	..	Almost nil .. ..	..	..
16-12-29	Country surrounding Compt. 10, S.F.R. 69, Bunya	Fire prevented by Overseer from entering State Forest	..	..	..	..
16-17-12-29	Compts. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, S.F.R. 69, Bunya	Fire swept in from surrounding country	530 acres ..	50 per cent. coppice damaged; 40 per cent. firewood burnt; patches of advanced growth in Compts. 5, 6, 10, scorched	..	..
—12-29	T.R. 366, Deongwar ..	Not known .. ..	80 acres ..	9,000 sup. ft. pine either scorched or badly burnt	..	..
—12-29	S.F.R. 808, St. John ..	Unknown .. ..	30 acres ..	10,000 sup. ft. pine burnt (mostly undersized timber)	..	..
—12-29	T.R. 809, St. John ..	Not known .. ..	..	Small quantity pine slightly burnt and scorched	..	..
BRISBANE VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.						
19-22-9-29	Saddletree Creek L.A., Little Saddletree Creek L.A., S.F.R. 151, Neungna, and S.F.R. 438, Tureen	Unknown .. ..	600 acres ..	No damage .. ..	..	One man, H. Gotz, engaged to assist in quelling outbreak
22-9-29	F.P. 24, S.F.R. 379, Cooyar	Unknown .. ..	200 acres open forest lands with stands of inferior Eucalypts	No damage .. ..	6 16 1	Previously established fire breaks prevented fire ingress to scrubs
23-9-29	F.P. Nos. 25 and 26, S.F.R. 379, Cooyar	Unknown; possibly a relight from fire of 22-9-29	About 500 acres. More or less open forest grass land with stands of inferior Eucalypts	No damage .. ..	8 10 8	Previously established fire breaks prevented fire ingress to scrubs
1-10-29	Country adjoining S.F.R. 120, Neungna	Unknown .. ..	..	Four pine trees, containing about 4,500 sup. ft. of timber badly scorched	..	..
3-10-29	Compt. 1, Meandu Creek L.A., S.F.R. 120, Neungna	Two fires had apparently been started just off the road	..	No damage .. ..	..	R. Askin lent valuable assistance in checking outbreaks
22-10-29	Little Saddletree Creek L.A., S.F.R. 151, Neungna	In Overseer's opinion this fire was wilfully started	..	Six small hoop pine trees damaged	..	Fire made safe with help of Hyne and Son's employees
14-11-29	Compt. 12, Benarkin L.A., S.F.R. 283, Colinton	Fire escaped during burning off operations on Compt. 7B, Benarkin L.A.	4 acres ..	7,000 sup. ft. hoop pine scorched	..	..
21-11-29	Compts. 6 and 9, Googa L.A., S.F.R. 257, Cooyar and Emu Creek	Burning off operations on S. Compt. 5A, Googa L.A.	4 acres ..	20,000 sup. ft. hoop pine scorched	..	..
30-31-10-29	Compt. 4, King L.A., S.F.R. 120, Neungna	Carelessness or deliberate-ness on someone's part thought to be cause	50 acres forest land	No damage .. ..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
3-11-29	Saddletree Creek L.A., S.F.R. 151, Tureen	Unknown .. ..	..	Four pine trees (3,000 sup. ft.) badly charred	..	..
4-11-29	Little Saddletree L.A., S.F.R. 151, Tureen	Caused by sparks from smouldering hidden root being thrown into scrub edge	2½ acres ..	A few undersized pine trees damaged	..	..
5-11-29	Rocky Creek L.A., S.F.R. 289, Cooyar	Unknown .. ..	100 acres of forest land; two acres cut-over scrub	No damage .. ..	..	..
5-8-11-29	Cooyar L.A., S.F.R. 289, Cooyar	Forest Ranger considers fires were started deliberately	80 acres forest land	No damage .. ..	..	..
6-7-11-29	Yarraman L.A., S.F.R. 289, Cooyar	Appeared deliberate ..	6 acres ..	8,000 sup. ft. pine damaged	..	..
7-11-29	Compts. 1 and 5, Cemetery L.A., S.F.R. 379, Cooyar	Burn-off under permit on adjoining area (portion 4v)	1 acre fire-scorched	15,000 sup. ft. hoop pine badly scorched	0 15 6	Referred to Rural Fires Board

## APPENDIX Y—continued.

## Summary of Forest Fire Reports, 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930—continued.

Date.	Locality.	Cause and Origin.	Area Burned.	Estimated Damage.	Cost of Fire-fighting.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	
BRISBANE VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA—continued.						
6-11-29	Alic and Rome L.A.s., S.F.R. 395, Haly	Fire swept in from adjoining holding	500 acres (approximately)	4,000 sup. ft. unmarketable hoop pine damaged; also quantity of hoop and cypress pine regen.	..	Referred to Rural Fire Board
12-11-29	Compt. 4, West L.A., S.F.R. 257, Cooyar	Burn-off under permit of felled scrub on portion 308 adjoining	7 acres (approximately)	4,000 sup. ft. hoop and bunya pine damaged	1 16 0	Referred to Rural Fires Board
13-11-29	Compt. 8, West L.A., S.F.R. 257, Cooyar	Burn-off under permit of felled scrub on portion 10V, adjoining	About 3 acres ..	2,000 sup. ft. hoop pine ..	0 7 6	Referred to Rural Fires Board
17-9-29	Compt. 2, North L.A., S.F.R. 257, Cooyar	Thought to have been caused by spark from locomotive igniting grasslands	50 acres grass-land, 6 acres scrub	3,000 sup. ft. hoop pine ..	1 5 8	Referred to Rural Fires Board
22-10-29	Little Saddletree Creek L.A., S.F.R. 151, Neungna	Not known .. ..	25 acres forest, 1 acre scrub	Six hoop pine trees damaged	0 13 8	Referred to Rural Fires Board
29-11-29	Compts. 35 and 36, Rocky Creek L.A., S.F.R. 289, Cooyar	Believed to have been started deliberately ..	2 acres ..	2,000 sup. ft. hoop pine	0 11 8	Referred to Rural Fires Board
8-10-12-29	Compts. 8 and 9, S.F.R. 316, Cooyar	Unknown .. ..	10 acres scrub ..	60,000 sup. ft. pine badly damaged	..	..
28-30-11-29	Wengen and Pimpin-budgee L.A.s., S.F.R. 151, Turcen, and Neungna	Thought to have been caused by adjacent holdings being burnt off for grass shoot	About 175 acres	A number of small unmarketable hoop pine trees damaged	..	..
22-12-29	S.F.R. 120, Tarong and 467, Cooyar	Fire spread from lighted log on road skirting holding adjoining reserves	8 acres ..	8,000 sup. ft. of pine on S.F.R. 467 damaged	..	..
28-12-29	Compt. 3, Depot L.A., S.F.R. 379, Cooyar	Unknown .. ..	1 acre scrub ..	2,000 sup. ft. hoop pine damaged	..	..
24-12-29	Compt. 10, Neungna L.A., S.F.R. 120, Neungna	Unknown: thought to have started as result of match having been thrown down by someone travelling along road	2 acres ..	20,000 sup. ft. of hoop pine damaged	..	..
22-12-29	Compts. 2 and 4, S.F.R. 316, Cooyar	Fire escaped from adjoining area	7 acres ..	15,000 sup. ft. hoop pine damaged	..	Adjoining selectors assisted in quelling fire
21-31-12-29	Avoca and Tom Tom L.A.s., S.F.R. 299, Avoca	Carelessness on part of shooters or fishermen suspected	5 acres ..	400 trees (hoop and bunya pine) badly scorched	..	..
17-21-12-29	Benarkin and Blackbutt L.A.s., S.F.R. 283, Taromeo	Considered to have been caused by ashes from train engine (property of Railway Department)	230 acres of plantations; 74 acres intensely treated forest and 1,500 acres (approximate) lightly treated forest damaged or destroyed	Assessed at £8,675 ..	111 0 0	Claim made on Railway Department for £8,675 (assessment of damage)
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.						
3-9-29	Country adjoining S.F.R. 4, Braemar	R. Hall's property, which is adjacent to State Forest	..	Two fires prevented from entering State Forest	..	Referred to Rural Fire Board
—10-29	T.R. 118, Dunmore ..	Not known .. ..	700 acres ..	Some damage done to heavy cypress pine stand	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
21-10-29	Portions 21, 22, 23, Braemar (alienated), adjoining S.F.R. 4, Braemar	Thought to have been deliberately lighted	..	Fire checked and prevented from entering State Forest	15 0 0	Referred to Rural Fires Board
28-10-29	Portions 21, 22, 23, Braemar (alienated), adjoining S.F.R. 4, Braemar	Thought to have been deliberately lighted	..	Fire checked and prevented from entering State Forest		Referred to Rural Fires Board
28-29-11-29	Country adjoining western boundary S.F.R. 93, Nudley	Overseer prevents spread of fire to State Forest	..	..	..	..
9-12-29	Private property owned by Mr. Dent, adjoining S.F.R. 4, Braemar	.. ..	..	Overseer checks fire and prevents it entering State Forest	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA.						
31-10-29	Compt. 10, S.F.R. 79, Sands	Considered to have started as the result of a smouldering dead oak tree falling (tree set alight by spark during burning of fire break)	100 acres ..	All young seedlings of ironbark and cypress pine and callitris glauca up to 8 ft. destroyed. All regeneration on area of 50 acres destroyed, also all seed trees destroyed	..	..
7-11-29	Compt. 14, S.F.R. 79, Sands	Unknown .. ..	30 acres ..	Nil .. ..	..	..
5-9-11-29	Country in the vicinity of Portion 5, Whetstone	Not known .. ..	..	Fire prevented from spreading to S.R.F. 79, Sands	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
16-12-29	Compt. 7, S.F.R. 79, Sands	Unknown .. ..	10 acres ..	Practically nil .. ..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
20-1-30	Compt. 16, S.F.R. 79, Sands	Thought to have been caused through carelessness	200 acres ..	No serious damage done ..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
20-1-30	Compts. 35 and 36, S.F.R. 117, Eracker	Believed to have started as result of fire lit by travellers	50 acres ..	Damage not serious ..	..	..
16-19-1-30	New Eena Holding, Eena	Unknown .. ..	..	Fire died out without spreading to T.R. 122, Inglewood	..	..

## APPENDIX Y—continued.

## Summary of Forest Fire Reports, 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930.

Date	Locality.	Cause and Origin.	Area Burned.	Estimated Damage.	Cost of Fire-fighting.			Remarks.
					£	s.	d.	
KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA.								
11-15-12-29	Compts. 1 to 9, 11, and small areas to north and west of Compt. 11, S.F.R. 370, Durundur T.R. 480, Kilcoy..	Appeared to have started in vicinity of Compt. 1 or Portion 307; cause unknown	1,050 acres ..	Small patches of hardwood regen. destroyed. Otherwise practically no loss	..	..	..	..
14-12-29	T.R. 480, Kilcoy..	Fire caused through lighting of grass on areas adjoining Reserve	16 acres ..	Quantity of pine from pole stage onwards severely burnt; quantity of small pine destroyed. A number of young pines from seedling stage onwards severely scorched as well as a few mature trees	22	0	0	..
9-19-12-29	S.F.R. 207, Monsildale, and T.R. 480, Kilcoy	Unknown .. ..	..	Fire checked at scrub edges by Foreman Workman Weaver. No great damage done beyond scorching young pines on scrub edges	6	1	8	..
16-19-12-29	S.F.R. 343, Monsildale ..	Unknown .. ..	22 acres ..	In Little Hell Hole scrub some timber of all sizes scorched severely. A few small pines scorched in Black Gorge scrub	27	10	0	..
9-17-12-29	S.F.R. 343, Monsildale ..	Unknown .. ..	100 acres ..	At Squirrel Creek small scrub known as Palm scrub burnt out. A few white beeches and several young pines burnt	..	..	..	..
11-19-12-29	S.F.R. 207, Monsildale ..	Unknown .. ..	112 acres ..	On Scrubby and Urquhart L.A.'s. area previously burnt in 1926, several young pines in pole stage scorched	22	10	0	..
23-12-29	S.F.R. 207, Monsildale ..	Thought to have been the result of a grass fire that occurred on private property adjoining	10 acres ..	On Cedar Gully, Urquhart L.A. Damage done not great as most young pines scorched are millable. Would have done considerable damage but that rain fell	..	..	..	..
11-19-12-29	Part of S.F.R. 137, Yabba	Caused by burning of grass on land adjacent. Broke out in Yabba reehold workings adjoining S.F.R. 137	..	Few mature pine trees and several in seedling and sapling stage badly scorched	38	0	0	..
9-24-12-29	Portion S.F.R. 207, Monsildale and S.F.R. 137, Yabba	Setting fire to grass in scrub adjacent	14 acres ..	In Winch and Mill L.A.'s., timber destroyed mostly in pole and sapling stage, some millable timber being scorched	30	0	0	..
KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.								
2-8-29	H.P., R. 221, Kilkivan ..	Unknown .. ..	About 70 acres	No damage done.. ..	..	..	..	..
22-24-9-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Not known, but thought to have been deliberately lighted	About 200 acres	Some good young pine trees scorched	..	..	..	..
12-15-10-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Not known, but appears to have been deliberately lighted	75 acres ..	Practically nil .. ..	..	..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
28-10-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Spark from passing train set fire to grass inside railway fence, fire spreading into Reserve	20 acres ..	Practically nil .. ..	..	..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
9-11-11-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Appears to have been deliberately lighted	70 acres ..	Good stand of young Eucalypts (several Eucalyptus maculata up to 25 ft. in height and Eucalyptus resinifera averaging 5 ft.), considerably damaged	..	..	..	..
—11-29	T.R. 82, Grongah ..	Unknown (fire had swept in from Portion 13)	80 acres ..	One small pine about 40 inch girth damaged and a few small sapling pines scorched	..	..	..	..
17-18-12-29	S.F.R. 208, Gallangowan	Unknown .. ..	3 acres scrub, 8 acres forest	No damage .. ..	..	..	..	..
18-20-12-29	S.F.R. 123, Manumbar ..	Unknown .. ..	2½ acres ..	One small faulty Bunya pine damaged	..	..	..	..
17-18-12-29	S.F.R. 502, Gympie ..	Unknown .. ..	15 acres ..	No damage .. ..	..	..	..	..
14-12-29	S.F.R. 502, Gympie ..	Unknown .. ..	30 acres ..	Nil .. ..	..	..	..	..
14-12-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Unknown .. ..	25 acres ..	Small patch of Eucalyptus maculata saplings about 30 ft. high on about 5 acres damaged	..	..	..	..
14-23-12-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Unknown .. ..	340 acres ..	Large patches of Eucalypts in sapling and pole stage destroyed	..	..	..	..
17-18-12-29	T.R. 700, Gympie and Curra	Unknown .. ..	30 acres ..	Very little damage done..	..	..	..	..
19-12-29	S.F.R. 221, Kilkivan ..	Unknown .. ..	5 acres scrub ..	Several marketable pine trees scorched. A number of young pines in sapling stage destroyed	..	..	..	..

## APPENDIX Y—continued.

## Summary of Forest Fire Reports, 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930.

Date.	Locality.	Cause and Origin.	Area Burned.	Estimated Damage.	Cost of Fire-fighting.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	
MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.						
—-9-29	T.R. 287, Woowoonga ..	Fire escaped whilst forest overseer was burning fire lines	About 50 acres	Nil .. .. .	..	..
8-11-29	T.R. 287, Woowoonga ..	Unknown .. ..	200 acres (inferior eucalypt country)	Nil .. .. .	..	..
14-12-29 and 16-20-12-29	T.R. 376, Boompa ..	Fire lit by teamsters, originated on area adjoining the Reserve	128 acres ..	80,000 sup. ft. of pine trees (48 inch plus) and fair quantity of sapling pine scorched; all young hardwood growth destroyed	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.						
---12-29	Portion 10v, Brooloo ..	Not known .. ..	..	A number of pine trees damaged	..	..
NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA.						
25-8-29	Compt. 1, T.R. 561, Bribie	Sparks from train, outbreak occurring at edge of railway line	..	No damage .. .	..	..
18-9-29	Compt. 2, Chambers L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Fire escaped whilst forest overseer was burning fire lines	11 acres ..	Little or no damage ..	..	..
9-10-29	S.F.R. 445, Kenilworth ..	Unknown .. ..	80 to 100 acres forest	Nil .. .. .	..	..
21-10-29	Scrubby L.A., S.F.R. 445, Kenilworth	Lit by teamster to clear a wagon road	6 yards square	No damage .. ..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
23-10-29	Compt. 2, Chambers L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Fire escaped whilst fire lines were being burnt	20 acres ..	No marketable timber damaged; 10 to 12 acres of natural regeneration of Eucalypts and coppice growth destroyed	1 0 0	..
19-10-29	Compt. 1, River L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Burning of felled timber on adjoining area (Portion 182v)	2½ acres ..	No appreciable damage ..	..	..
26-10-29	Portion 182v, Maroochy..	Fire prevented by overseer from entering State Forest	..	..	..	..
28-10-29	Compt. 4, River L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Cause unknown .. .	50 acres (area a poor one)	Scattered fair natural Eucalyptus regeneration damaged	..	..
2-4-11-29	Compt. 5, River L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Thought to have been either wilfully or negligently started	18 acres ..	No damage .. ..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
20-23-12-29	T.R. 393, Woondum ..	Fire deliberately lighted, spread to Reserve from adjoining portion 254,	220 acres ..	Grass fire; no damage done	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
16-19-12-29	T.R. 393, Woondum ..	Not known .. ..	280 acres ..	Severe grass fire; other damage practically nil	..	..
27-28-12-29	S.F.R. 502, Gympie ..	Burning of fallen scrub on adjoining area (M.H. 4307)	28 acres ..	Practically no damage ..	..	Referred to Rural Fires Board
5-11-29	Compt. 5, River L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Believed to have been started by spark from burn-off on Banana Block 0	11 acres ..	Crowns of some old and over-mature trees scorched	..	..
6-15-11-29	S.F.R. 318, Maroochy, and 445 Kenilworth	Spread from area adjoining (Portion 323, Maroochy)	60 acres ..	Practically nil .. ..	..	..
27-11-29	Compts. 3 and 7, Yandina L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Caused by piece of lighted bark being blown across fire break during burning of fire lines	6 acres ..	Practically nil .. ..	..	..
9-10-12-29	Compt. 3, River L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Thought to have been either maliciously or accidentally started by some person unknown	20 acres ..	Some good Eucalyptus regeneration destroyed	..	..
16-12-29	Compts. 2 and 3, River L.A., S.F.R. 318, Maroochy	Unknown .. ..	75 acres ..	Some fair to good regeneration of tallow-wood and blackbutt destroyed	..	..
27-29-12-29	S.F.R. 445, Kenilworth..	Incendiarism suspected..	..	Large area of hardwood natural regeneration destroyed	..	..
WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA.						
19-20-12-29	T.R.'s 501 and 402, Gilbert	Fire believed to have started from stump near scene of outbreak, lit by some person unknown	300 acres of open forest grass-land	Practically nil .. .	..	..
17-22-12-29	S.F.R. 263, Pikedale ..	Unknown .. ..	2,000 acres (approximately)	No damage to millable timber	16 15 5	..
13-3-30	Compt. 4, S.F.R. 263, Pikedale	Burning-off fire; originating on Portion 382, escaped to Reserve	8 acres ..	No damage to millable timber	0 13 3	..

## APPENDIX Z.

## General Protection for Year ended 30th June, 1930.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost:
Atherton—		£ s. d.
R. 191, Barron .. .. .	Repairs to fences .. .. .	2 16 6
R. 310, Gadgarra .. .. .	Fencing compartment 4B, south-western boundary ..	9 15 0
Brisbane Valley—		
R. 151, Neumgna .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 2A, Middle Creek Logging Area	18 3 9
R. 151, Neumgna .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	3 7 11
R. 257, Cooyar .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 5A, Googa Logging Area ..	105 4 9
R. 257, Cooyar .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	3 2 11
R. 283, Colinton .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 1, Benarkin Logging Area ..	0 4 6
R. 283, Colinton .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 7B, Benarkin Logging Area ..	50 1 0
R. 283, Colinton .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 11B, Sandy Logging Area ..	67 13 3
R. 283, Colinton .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 13A, Sandy Logging Area ..	95 9 7
R. 283, Colinton .. .. .	Fence repairs, general .. .. .	17 5 5
R. 289, Cooyar .. .. .	Fencing, compartments 1C and 2C, Cooyar Logging Area	75 2 8
R. 289, Cooyar .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	20 8 6
R. 299, Avoca .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 18, Nanango Logging Area ..	96 14 8
R. 299, Avoca .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	4 6 6
Brisbane—		
R. 69, Bunya .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	0 17 0
R. 509, Pechey .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 63 .. .. .	4 14 0
R. 509, Pechey .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	3 10 6
Bundaberg—		
R. 95 and R. 144, New Cannindah ..	Repairs to dividing fence .. .. .	8 1 0
Kilkivan—		
R. 220, Kilkivan .. .. .	Fencing experimental plot .. .. .	2 15 3
R. 220, Kilkivan .. .. .	Repairs to fences .. .. .	1 16 1
R. 220, Kilkivan .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 9, Gap Creek Logging Area ..	19 7 11
R. 220, Kilkivan .. .. .	Fencing road boundary, compartments 5a, 5b, and 5c ..	32 13 10
R. 355, Kilkivan .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 4c, Bomara Logging Area ..	9 19 7
R. 355, Kilkivan .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	4 19 10
Mackay—		
R. 12, Eungella .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	2 3 4
Mary Valley—		
R. 135, Brooloo .. .. .	Fence repairs, Casey's Gully experiments .. ..	2 18 10
R. 135, Brooloo .. .. .	Fencing, compartment 6, Derrier Logging Area ..	1 11 4
North Coast—		
R. 318, Maroochy .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	1 14 8
R. 561, Bribie .. .. .	Fence repairs .. .. .	1 16 4
Warwick—		
R. 263, Pikedale and Marsh ..	Fencing, compartments 3a and 3b, Passchendaele Log- ging Area .. .. .	57 10 10
R. 263, Pikedale and Marsh ..	Fence repairs .. .. .	0 15 8
		£727 2 11

APPENDIX AA.  
Expenditure on Surveys—Financial Year, 1929-30.

Particulars of Survey.	Loan Vote.		H. and M. Vote.		Total.
	Wages.	Stores, &c.	Wages.	Stores, &c.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Class 3 Survey—</b>					
R. 185 and 558, Danbulla .. ..	103 6 0	22 6 10	103 6 1	22 6 10	251 5 9
R. 329, 490, &c., Avoca .. ..	73 15 0	10 3 7	221 5 2	30 10 8	335 14 5
R. 154, Gallangowan .. ..	45 5 1	2 11 1	135 15 2	7 13 4	191 4 8
R. 298 and 392, &c., Gallangowan .. ..	77 14 10	7 1 5	233 4 10	21 14 3	339 15 4
T.R. 329 and V.C.L. Kirrama .. ..	..	..	175 12 10	164 9 2	340 2 0
<b>Class 3 and Exploratory Survey, Cooktown District</b> .. ..	..	..	138 13 11	320 13 6	459 7 5
<b>Class 2 Survey—</b>					
Boonjee and V.C.L., Bartle Frère .. ..	..	..	162 17 9	20 10 10	183 8 7
R. 315, Smithfield .. ..	..	..	531 19 1	29 2 3	561 1 4
R. 118, Dunmore .. ..	41 11 3	24 10 1	13 17 1	8 3 4	88 1 9
R. 78, Inglebogio, &c. .. ..	87 0 4	16 14 6	29 0 2	3 11 10	136 6 10
R. 21, Chinchilla .. ..	98 9 6	3 4 8	..	..	101 14 2
R. 427, Manumbar (part) .. ..	..	..	37 15 4	..	37 15 4
<b>Class 1 Survey—</b>					
R. 393, Como, &c. (travelling expenses) .. ..	..	20 16 0	..	..	20 16 0
R. 61, Stretchworth, &c. .. ..	15 16 11	1 10 0	15 17 0	1 10 0	34 13 11
<b>Taungya Lease Surveys—</b>					
R. 809, Samsonvale .. ..	22 10 2	6 3 11	..	..	28 14 1
R. 893, Byron .. ..	2 9 6	0 10 3	..	..	2 19 9
R. 627, Goomboorian .. ..	38 18 6	3 1 8	..	..	42 0 2
R. 628, Goomboorian .. ..	4 8 1	..	..	..	4 8 1
R. 209, Kilcoy .. ..	29 9 11	3 12 11	..	..	33 2 10
R. 370, Durundur .. ..	..	0 8 0	..	..	0 8 0
R. 391, Durundur .. ..	0 7 11	..	..	..	0 7 11
R. 393, Woondum .. ..	36 17 10	7 15 5	..	..	44 13 3
R. 502, Gympie .. ..	128 17 10	25 3 8	..	..	154 1 6
R. 318, Maroochy .. ..	14 15 4	6 13 4	..	..	21 8 8
R. 124, Glastonbury .. ..	49 13 8	1 18 7	..	..	51 12 3
R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	8 14 0	..	..	..	8 14 0
<b>Compartment Surveys—</b>					
R. 299, Avoca .. ..	..	..	20 8 4	14 3 3	34 11 7
R. 215, Redland .. ..	8 16 0	8 1 6	..	..	16 17 6
R. 63, Bunya .. ..	13 4 0	10 3 10	..	..	23 7 10
R. 337, Yuleba .. ..	10 10 10	..	..	..	10 10 10
R. 79, Sands .. ..	43 12 6	23 10 3	..	..	67 2 9
R. 93, Nudley .. ..	37 9 2	..	..	..	37 9 2
R. 139, Braemar .. ..	11 15 8	..	..	..	11 15 8
<b>Sub-compartment Survey—</b>					
Compartment 1, Depot L.A., R. 379, Cooyar .. ..	0 16 8	..	..	..	0 16 8
Compartment 27A, Googa L.A., R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	0 4 5	..	..	..	0 4 5
Compartments 1B and 1C, Googa L.A., R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	3 0 3	..	..	..	3 0 3
Compartments 1A and 1B, Googa L.A., R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	0 15 8	..	..	..	0 15 8
Compartment 5B, Googa L.A., R. 257, Cooyar .. ..	0 16 8	..	..	..	0 16 8
Compartments 7A, Benarkin L.A., 11A and 13A, Sandy L.A., &c., R. 283, Colinton .. ..	15 5 5	4 1 0	..	..	19 6 5
Compartment 1C, Cooyar L.A., R. 289, Cooyar .. ..	1 5 3	..	..	..	1 5 3
Compartment 18, Nanango L.A., R. 299, Avoca .. ..	6 17 4	..	..	..	6 17 4
Compartment 8, Casey's Gully, R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	0 8 11	..	..	..	0 8 11
Compartment 20B, Casey's Gully, R. 135, Brooloo .. ..	1 6 8	..	..	..	1 6 8
Compartment 5A, Branch Gully, R. 256, Imbil .. ..	0 17 8	..	..	..	0 17 8
Compartment 14C, Branch Gully, R. 256, Imbil .. ..	1 6 6	..	..	..	1 6 6
Compartment 1B, Stoney Gully, R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	2 3 6	..	..	..	2 3 6
Compartment 2, Stoney Gully, R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	13 3 11	..	..	..	13 3 11
Compartment 7, Zachariah Creek, R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	2 12 3	..	..	..	2 12 3
Miscellaneous Surveys, Divide between Long Gully, R. 435, Amamoor, and private property .. ..	5 8 5	..	..	..	5 8 5
Farm R. 435, Amamoor .. ..	2 12 3	..	..	..	2 12 3
Location of paddocks, R. 700, Gympie .. ..	12 13 6	..	..	..	12 13 6
Roads, R. 185, Danbulla .. ..	..	..	167 12 6	26 6 8	193 19 2
Scrub Firebreaks, Brisbane Valley W.P.A.— R. 283, 257, 379, 289, 299 .. ..	18 2 6	3 0 0	..	..	21 2 6
	1,095 2 7	213 2 6	1,987 5 3	670 15 11	3,966 6 3



## APPENDIX BB.

## Particulars of Forest Survey Work, Year ended 30th June, 1930.

## CLASS 1.—INSPECTIONS OF VACANT CROWN LAND AND TIMBER RESERVES.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 58 .. .. .	Annan .. .. .	15,000
Timber Reserve 135 .. .. .	Hann .. .. .	6,990
Pasturage Reserve 107 .. .. .	Cook .. .. .	.. .. .
Cooktown-Laura Lands .. .. .	Cook, Solander, Hann, Pickersgill, &c.	200,000
Austin Holding .. .. .	Halliford .. .. .	10,653
Portions 6, 7, and 18 .. .. .	ditto .. .. .	20,028
Portion 16 .. .. .	ditto .. .. .	17,344
Daandine Holding .. .. .	Stretchworth .. .. .	67,200
	Total .. .. .	337,215

## CLASS 2.—ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 315 (part) .. .. .	Smithfield and Monamona .. .. .	12,000
Vacant Crown Lands .. .. .	Bartle Frere .. .. .	8,000
Timber Reserve 118 .. .. .	Dunmore .. .. .	28,520
State Forest 21 .. .. .	Chinchilla .. .. .	34,950
Timber Reserve 78 .. .. .	Inglebogie .. .. .	2,788
Timber Reserve 337 .. .. .	Yuleba .. .. .	9,400
Timber Reserve 427 (part) .. .. .	Manumbar .. .. .	7,853
Timber Reserves 138, 86 .. .. .	Monkhouse and Clerk .. .. .	.. .. .
Timber Reserve 60 (part) .. .. .	Tehanning .. .. .	14,000
	Total .. .. .	117,511

## CLASS 3.—INTENSIVE CONTOUR AND ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 185 .. .. .	Danbulla .. .. .	3,835
Timber Reserve 558 .. .. .		
Timber Reserve 329 and Vacant Crown land .. .. .		
Timber Reserve 245 .. .. .		
State Forest 154 .. .. .		
State Forest 392 .. .. .		
State Forest 298 (part) .. .. .	Kirrama .. .. .	.. .. .
	Monsildale .. .. .	9,550
	Gallangowan .. .. .	7,660
	ditto .. .. .	3,120
	ditto .. .. .	4,000
	Total .. .. .	28,165

## COMPARTMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 215 .. .. .	Redland .. .. .	925
Timber Reserve 63 .. .. .	Bunya and Samford .. .. .	1,450
State Forest 502 .. .. .	Gympie .. .. .	2,976
Timber Reserves 139, 140, 141 .. .. .	Braemar .. .. .	5,088
Timber Reserve 337 (part) .. .. .	Yuleba .. .. .	1,520
State Forest 299 (part) .. .. .	Avoca .. .. .	2,631
State Forest 79 (part) .. .. .	Eena, Whetstone, Sands .. .. .	29,385
State Forest 93 (part) .. .. .	Nudley and Jinghi Jinghi .. .. .	17,000
	Total .. .. .	60,975

APPENDIX BB—*continued.*Particulars of Forest Survey Work, Year ended 30th June, 1930—*continued.*

## TAUNGYA LEASE SURVEYS.

Reserve.					Parish.					Area in Acres.
State Forest 318	..	..	..	..	Maroochy	..	..	..	..	34.0
State Forest 627	..	..	..	..	Goomborian	..	..	..	..	72.7
State Forest 628	..	..	..	..	ditto	..	..	..	..	9.9
State Forest 393	..	..	..	..	Woondum	..	..	..	..	229.5
State Forest 502	..	..	..	..	Gympie	..	..	..	..	151.0
Timber Reserve 209	..	..	..	..	Kilcoy	..	..	..	..	111.9
Timber Reserve 809	..	..	..	..	Samsonvale	..	..	..	..	35.1
State Forest 893	..	..	..	..	Byron (designed only)	..	..	..	..	..
State Forest 124	..	..	..	..	Glastonbury	..	..	..	..	60.0
					Total	..	..	..	..	704.1

## MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

Reserve.		Parish.		Class.		Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 700	.. ..	Gympie and Curra	.. ..	Paddocks	.. ..	716
State Forest 185	.. ..	Danbulla	.. ..	Road	.. ..	..
Timber Reserve 1173	.. ..	Parker	.. ..	ditto	.. ..	..
State Forest 135	.. ..	Brooloo	.. ..	Road 9 extension	.. ..	..

## APPENDIX CC.

## Forest Reservations for the Year ended 30th June, 1930.

*State Forests.*—Seven new areas were proclaimed during the year, the largest being R. 12, Eungella, and Crediton, 27,800 acres (Mackay Land Agent's District), R. 393, Woodum, 9,650 acres (Gympie Land Agent's District), R. 505, Manumbar, 7,853 acres (Nanango Land Agent's District), R. 700, Gadgarra, 2,380 acres (Cairns Land Agent's District), and R. 181, Minerva, 2,130 acres (Bundaberg Land Agent's District).

*National Parks.*—Five new reserves, totalling 965 acres, were proclaimed, whilst 885 acres of an unproclaimed National Park were selected.

*Provisional Reserves.*—At 30th June, 1930, the number of Timber Reserves was 369, as against 364 at 30th June, 1929. Seven new areas, with a total area of 9,216 acres, were reserved, 7,237 acres of Crown land were added to existing reserves, and 18,350 acres were converted into State Forests. Five areas, totalling 2,753 acres, were released for selection.

The largest Timber Reserves proclaimed during the year are as follows:—R. 49, Delger, 4,986 acres (Dalby Land Agent's District), R. 523, Deongwar, 1,450 acres (Ipswich Land Agent's District), R. 549, Leyburn, 1,442 acres (Toowoomba Land Agent's District), and R. 336, Ravenshoe, 1,061 acres (Herberton Land Agent's District).

1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930.

## STATE FORESTS.

	Number.	A.	R.	P.
At 30th June, 1929 .. .. .	162 ..	1,796,172	1	12
Proclaimed 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930	7 ..	50,797	3	18
Total reservations at 30th June, 1930 ..	169	1,846,970	0	30

## TIMBER RESERVES.

	A.	R.	P.
At 30th June, 1929 .. .. .	3,403,174	1	17.3
Cancelled (1) and revoked .. .. .	3,038	2	12
Converted into State Forests .. .. .	18,350	0	0
	21,388	2	12
Balance .. .. .	3,381,785	3	5.3
Additions to reserves .. .. .	7,237	3	0
New Reserves .. .. .	9,216	2	16
Total additions .. .. .	16,454	1	16
Total reservations at 30th June, 1930 ..	3,398,240	0	21.3

## NATIONAL PARKS.

	Number.	A.	R.	P.
National Parks at 30th June, 1929 .. .. .	25 ..	156,411	0	37
Proclaimed 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1930 ..	5 ..	965	0	5
	30 ..	157,376	1	2
Less area selected (unproclaimed Reserves) ..	.. ..	885	0	0
Total reservations at 30th June, 1930 .. .. .	.. ..	156,491	1	2
Grand total reservation at 30th June, 1930 .. ..	.. ..	5,401,701	2	13.3

## APPENDIX DD.

## State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks at 30th June, 1930.

LAND AGENT'S DISTRICT.	STATE FORESTS.			TIMBER RESERVES.			NATIONAL PARKS.					
	No.	Area.			No.	Area.			No.	Area.		
		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
Atherton .. .. .	10	46,771	0	27	5	31,741	2	19	..	..	..	
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	114,310	0	0	..	..	..	
Brisbane .. .. .	34	98,855	3	11	38	148,144	0	4	14	49,838	0	
Bundaberg .. .. .	11	59,952	1	9	30	148,779	2	6	..	..	..	
Cairns .. .. .	3	85,844	0	0	5	210,224	1	20	1	79,000	0	
Charleville .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	19,797	0	37.3	..	..	..	
Charters Towers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	125,550	0	0	..	..	..	
Clermont .. .. .	1	14,500	0	0	4	117,190	0	0	..	..	..	
Cloncurry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	4,800	0	0	..	..	..	
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	425,475	0	0	..	..	..	
Dalby .. .. .	5	338,000	0	0	31	391,428	2	17	1	22,500	0	
Gayndah .. .. .	2	10,087	1	20	13	36,131	3	3	..	..	..	
Gladstone .. .. .	4	35,000	0	0	20	103,267	2	16	..	..	..	
Gympie .. .. .	20	177,635	3	17	28	142,392	3	20	4	262	2	
Herberton .. .. .	3	21,631	3	8	5	22,273	1	10	3	1,040	0	
Ingham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	183,210	0	0	..	..	..	
Inglewood .. .. .	6	98,270	0	0	10	62,702	3	15	..	..	..	
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	8,866	0	38	..	..	..	
Ipswich .. .. .	14	96,101	1	2	29	99,434	1	25	1	224	0	
Isisford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	25,600	0	0	..	..	..	
Mackay .. .. .	1	27,800	0	0	19	289,674	1	28	..	..	..	
Maryborough .. .. .	10	409,978	0	0	28	102,213	2	4	2	165	0	
Monto .. .. .	1	3,007	0	0	9	137,693	1	0	..	..	..	
Nanango .. .. .	29	128,383	1	13	23	46,731	2	28	..	..	..	
Port Douglas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	173,430	0	0	..	..	..	
Rockhampton .. .. .	3	117,640	0	0	14	119,398	1	20	1	216	2	
Roma .. .. .	1	8,695	3	0	4	22,860	1	0	..	..	..	
Springsure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	20,500	0	0	..	..	..	
Stanthorpe .. .. .	1	4,020	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
St. George .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3,072	0	0	..	..	..	
Taroom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3,403	0	0	..	..	..	
Toowoomba .. .. .	5	22,956	2	3	6	38,420	1	1	1	10	0	
Warwick .. .. .	5	41,840	0	0	7	19,283	3	30	2	3,235	0	
Windorah .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	240	0	0	..	..	..	
Totals .. .. .	169	1,846,970	0	30	369	3,398,240	0	21.3	30	156,491	1	

At 30th June, 1930—

Total area reserved for State Forests .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,846,970	0	30
Total area reserved for Timber Reserves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,398,240	0	21.3
Total area reserved for National Parks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	156,491	1	2
Grand total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,401,701	2	13.3

APPENDIX EE.  
The Forest Area, 1900-30.

Date.	No.	State Forests.	No.	National Parks.	No.	Timber Reserves	Total.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
31st December, 1900 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,622,855	1,622,855
31st December, 1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,219,177	2,219,177
31st December, 1902 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,124,160	3,124,160
31st December, 1903 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,518,520	3,518,520
31st December, 1904 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,673,331	3,673,331
31st December, 1905 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,606,709	3,606,709
31st December, 1906 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,460,826	3,460,826
31st December, 1907 .. .. .	..	416,872	..	..	..	3,255,706	3,672,578
31st December, 1908 .. .. .	15	793,097	5	23,175	..	3,019,919	3,836,191
31st December, 1909 .. .. .	18	809,697	7	26,645	..	2,981,111	3,817,353
31st December, 1911 .. .. .	24	819,937	7	26,645	..	2,868,337	3,714,919
31st December, 1912 .. .. .	25	855,037	7	26,645	..	3,211,855	4,093,537
31st December, 1913 .. .. .	25	886,137	7	26,645	..	3,195,688	4,108,470
31st December, 1914 .. .. .	37	962,557	8	26,751	..	3,076,159	4,065,467
31st December, 1915 .. .. .	52	1,003,733	9	73,751	..	2,998,851	4,076,335
31st December, 1916 .. .. .	54	1,006,829	9	73,751	..	2,887,646	3,968,226
31st December, 1917 .. .. .	64	1,069,134	9	73,751	..	2,804,967	3,947,852
31st December, 1918 .. .. .	69	1,121,900	14	73,980	..	2,671,139	3,887,019
30th June, 1919 .. .. .	71	1,151,500	14	73,980	..	2,559,717	3,785,197
30th June, 1920 .. .. .	84	1,260,832	14	73,980	..	2,583,450	3,918,262
30th June, 1921 .. .. .	100	1,273,830	15	74,316	..	2,679,091	4,027,237
31st December, 1921 .. .. .	103	1,320,647	16	153,316	..	2,722,835	4,196,798
31st December, 1922 .. .. .	117	1,410,364	21	168,809	..	3,123,072	4,702,245
31st December, 1923 .. .. .	131	1,503,951	22	169,539	..	3,090,077	4,763,567
31st December, 1924 .. .. .	145	1,533,727	22	169,539	..	3,173,058	4,876,324
30th June, 1925 .. .. .	151	1,775,309	21	156,000	338	3,246,746	5,178,055
30th June, 1926 .. .. .	153	1,779,349	22	156,131	347	3,356,187	5,291,667
30th June, 1927 .. .. .	158	1,794,985	23	156,199	355	3,418,818	5,370,002
30th June, 1928 .. .. .	161	1,795,937	24	156,355	357	3,393,941	5,346,233
30th June, 1929 .. .. .	162	1,796,172	25	156,411	364	3,403,174	5,355,757
30th June, 1930 .. .. .	169	1,846,970	30	156,491	369	3,398,240	5,401,701

## APPENDIX FF.

Special Leases Granted on State Forests and Timber Reserves, 1st July, 1929,  
to 30th June, 1930.

S.L. No.	Reserve.	Parish.	Term.	Annual Rental.	Area.		
					A.	R.	P.
5872, Brisbane	S.F. 291	Bribie	20	Peppercorn	1	0	0
5873, Brisbane	T.R. 311	Durundur	7	£14 per annum	14	0	0
5877, Gympie	S.F. 393	Woondum	6	£3 per acre per annum	11	2	32
5878, Brisbane	S.F. 318	Maroochy	4	£2 5s. per acre	14	0	0
5885, Gympie	S.F. 502	Gympie	10	£1 per acre	5	0	0
5886, Gympie	S.F. 502	ditto	10	£1 per acre	6	0	0
5891, Gympie	S.F. 628	Goomboorian	6	£4 12s. per acre per annum	31	0	0
5941, Brisbane	S.F. 318	Maroochy	4	£1 10s. per acre per annum	8	2	0
5942, Brisbane	S.F. 318	Maroochy	4	£1 15s. per acre per annum	7	1	24
5943, Brisbane	S.F. 318	ditto	4	£3 per acre per annum	10	2	32
5944, Brisbane	S.F. 318	ditto	4	£1 10s. per acre per annum	10	0	32
5958, Gympie	S.F. 435	Amamoor	4	£4 per acre per annum	2	0	16
5972, Gympie	S.F. 393	Woondum	6	£2 5s. per acre per annum	11	1	24
5973, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	6	£2 per acre per annum	31	0	32
5976, Atherton	S.F. 475	Gadgarra	15	£2 per annum first five years	10	0	0
6002, Toowoomba	T.R. 402	Gilbert	7	£4 6s. per annum	1,830	0	0
6005, Gympie	S.F. 435	Amamoor	3½	£11 2s. per annum	3	2	32
6024, Gympie	S.F. 318	Maroochy	4	£1 10s. per acre per annum	8	1	8
6025, Gympie	T.R. 26 T.R. 457	Kilkivan	3	£6 per annum	90	0	0
6030, Gympie	S.F. 435	Amamoor	6	£1 per acre per annum	12	3	8
6031, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	£2 per acre per annum	14	0	16
6032, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	£3 10s. per acre per annum	10	3	8
6033, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	£3 per annum	6	2	16
6034, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	£1 10s. per annum	6	3	24
6035, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	£4 per annum	5	1	8
6036, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	10s. per annum	8	3	24
6037, Gympie	S.F. 124	Glastonbury	6	£2 17s. 6d. per acre per annum	5	2	0
6038, Gympie	S.F. 124	ditto	6	£2 16s. per acre per annum	5	3	8
6039, Gympie	S.F. 124	ditto	6	£3 10s. per acre per annum	6	1	24
6040, Gympie	S.F. 124	ditto	6	£2 7s. 6d. per acre per annum	6	2	32
6042, Brisbane	S.F. 318	Maroochy	4	£3 5s. per acre per annum	6	1	24
6054, Mackay	T.R. 97	Mia Mia	14	£12 per annum	193	3	0
6064, Gympie	S.F. 124	Glastonbury	8	£15 per annum	61	0	0
6082, Gympie	S.F. 435	Amamoor	5	15s. per acre per annum	10	0	0
6083, Gympie	S.F. 435	ditto	6	£2 5s. per acre per annum	5	1	23
6102, Ipswich	T.R. 498	Avoca	5	£9 7s. 3d. per annum	557	3	0
6138, Gympie	S.F. 435	Amamoor	5½	Nil first year, £3 12s. balance of term	1	3	8
6143, Mackay	T.R. 90	St. Helens	20	£2 per annum	65	0	0
6152, Gladstone	T.R. 77, 95, and 102	Eurimbula	10	£46 per annum	14,720	0	0
6153, Gympie	S.F. 393	Woondum	5	£7 1s. per acre per annum	10	2	0
6154, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£5 per acre per annum	10	0	16
6155, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£5 per acre per annum	10	2	16
6156, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£1 10s. per acre per annum	10	1	8
6157, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£3 per acre per annum	7	3	8
6158, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£2 per acre per annum	8	1	24
6159, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£3 per acre per annum	5	2	0
6160, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£3 per acre per annum	10	3	24
6161, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£4 4s. per acre per annum	10	3	8
6162, Gympie	S.F. 393	ditto	5	£4 per acre per annum	10	2	32
6165, Inglewood	S.F. 79	Wheststone	10	£1 per annum	350	0	0
6201, Rockhampton	T.R. 46	Archer	10	£1 per annum	20	0	0

## APPENDIX GG.

## Distribution of Staff.

	30th June, 1929.	30th June, 1930.
Salaried Staff	112	107
General	136	123
Forest Service Sawmill Employees	167	68
Totals	415	298

APPENDIX HH.  
AGGREGATE ACCOUNT.  
QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.  
TRADING ACCOUNT.

1st July, 1929—	£	s.	d.	30th June, 1930—	£	s.	d.
To Stock .. .. .	55,024	0	4	By Sales .. .. .	92,036	10	7
„ Purchases .. .. .	43,420	4	5	„ Stock .. .. .	37,759	10	11
„ Cartage and Sawn .. .. .	1,129	0	7				
„ Wages .. .. .	15,316	11	10				
„ Gross Profit .. .. .	14,906	4	4				
	£129,796	1	6		£129,796	1	6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1st July, 1929—	£	s.	d.	30th June, 1930—	£	s.	d.
To Audit Fees .. .. .	80	0	0	By Gross Profit .. .. .	14,906	4	4
„ Bad Debts .. .. .	52	12	3	„ Rent .. .. .	456	13	8
„ Cartage .. .. .	1,116	5	2	„ Net Loss .. .. .	3,008	12	2
„ Discount .. .. .	5,228	7	7				
„ Depreciation .. .. .	903	0	7				
„ Fire Insurance .. .. .	1,308	15	10				
„ Holidays .. .. .	974	13	4				
„ Interest .. .. .	2,358	0	2				
„ Rates and Taxes .. .. .	696	18	6				
„ Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	605	18	0				
„ Salaries and Administrative Charges .. .. .	2,780	0	0				
„ Sick Pay .. .. .	157	16	4				
„ Trade Expenses .. .. .	1,634	4	6				
„ Unemployed Insurance .. .. .	95	12	5				
„ Workers' Compensation .. .. .	379	5	6				
	£18,371	10	2		£18,371	10	2

BALANCE-SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1930.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
H.M. Treasury Loan Account—				Land, Freehold—Brisbane, Taromeo, Imbil, and Yarraman ..			4,262 19 6
To Balance, 1st July, 1929 .. .. .	64,022	14	9	Buildings—			
Less Repayment .. 10,000 0 0				Brisbane .. .. .	3,097	0	0
Less Annual Redemption .. .. .	827	18	0	Less Depreciation .. .. .	186	0	0
	10,827	18	0		2,911	0	0
				Taromeo .. .. .	377	4	7
	53,194	16	9		377	4	7
Less H.M. Treasury Trust Account, Cr. .. .. .	7,765	11	10	Imbil .. .. .	904	13	1
	45,429	4	11		904	13	1
Sundry Creditors .. .. .	5,806	16	4	Imbil Cottages .. .. .	740	0	0
Reserve Stock Valuation Adjustment .. .. .	3,400	0	0		740	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation .. .. .	4,975	0	0	Yarraman .. .. .	616	0	0
Profit and Loss Appropriation Account—				Less Depreciation .. .. .	47	0	0
Balance, 1st July, 1929 .. .. .	17,523	0	2		569	0	0
Less Loss on Realisation Acts. .. 1,941 12 8							5,501 17 8
Less Net Loss for Year .. .. .	3,008	12	2	Plant—			
	4,950	4	10	Brisbane .. .. .	2,605	0	0
	12,572	15	4	Less Depreciation .. .. .	157	0	0
					2,448	0	0
				Taromeo .. .. .	1,616	0	0
				Less Depreciation .. .. .	97	0	0
					1,519	0	0
				Imbil .. .. .	1,898	0	0
				Less Depreciation .. .. .	57	0	0
					1,841	0	0
				Yarraman .. .. .	3,034	8	0
				Less Depreciation .. .. .	228	8	0
					2,806	0	0
							8,614 0 0
				Automatic Fire Alarm, Brisbane (less Depreciation, £95) .. .. .			230 0 0
				Railway Siding, Brisbane (less Depreciation, £7) .. .. .			122 0 0
				Loose Plant (less Depreciation, £6 12s. 7d.) .. .. .			136 4 6
				Office Furniture (less Depreciation, £22) .. .. .			190 10 0
				Reconstruction, Yarraman Mill .. .. .			4,687 9 8
				Sundry Debtors .. .. .	19,383	9	5
				Less Reserve .. .. .	9,285	0	0
					10,098	9	5
				Cash in Hand, in Transit, and at Bank .. .. .			580 14 11
				Stock on Hand .. .. .			37,759 10 11
							£72,183 16 7
							£72,183 16 7

S. V. GARDINER, A.F.I.A., Accountant.

E. H. F. SWAIN,  
Chairman, Provisional Forestry Board.

I certify that the Books, Accounts, and Vouchers of the Forest Service Sawmills and Timber Yards have been examined to 30th June, 1930, and that this Balance-sheet, together with the attached Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, is correct, and agrees therewith.

G. L. BEAL, Auditor-General.

Price, 3s. 9d.]

By Authority: JOSEPH HEENEY STANLEY, Acting Government Printer, Brisbane.