

1915.  
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QUEENSLAND.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

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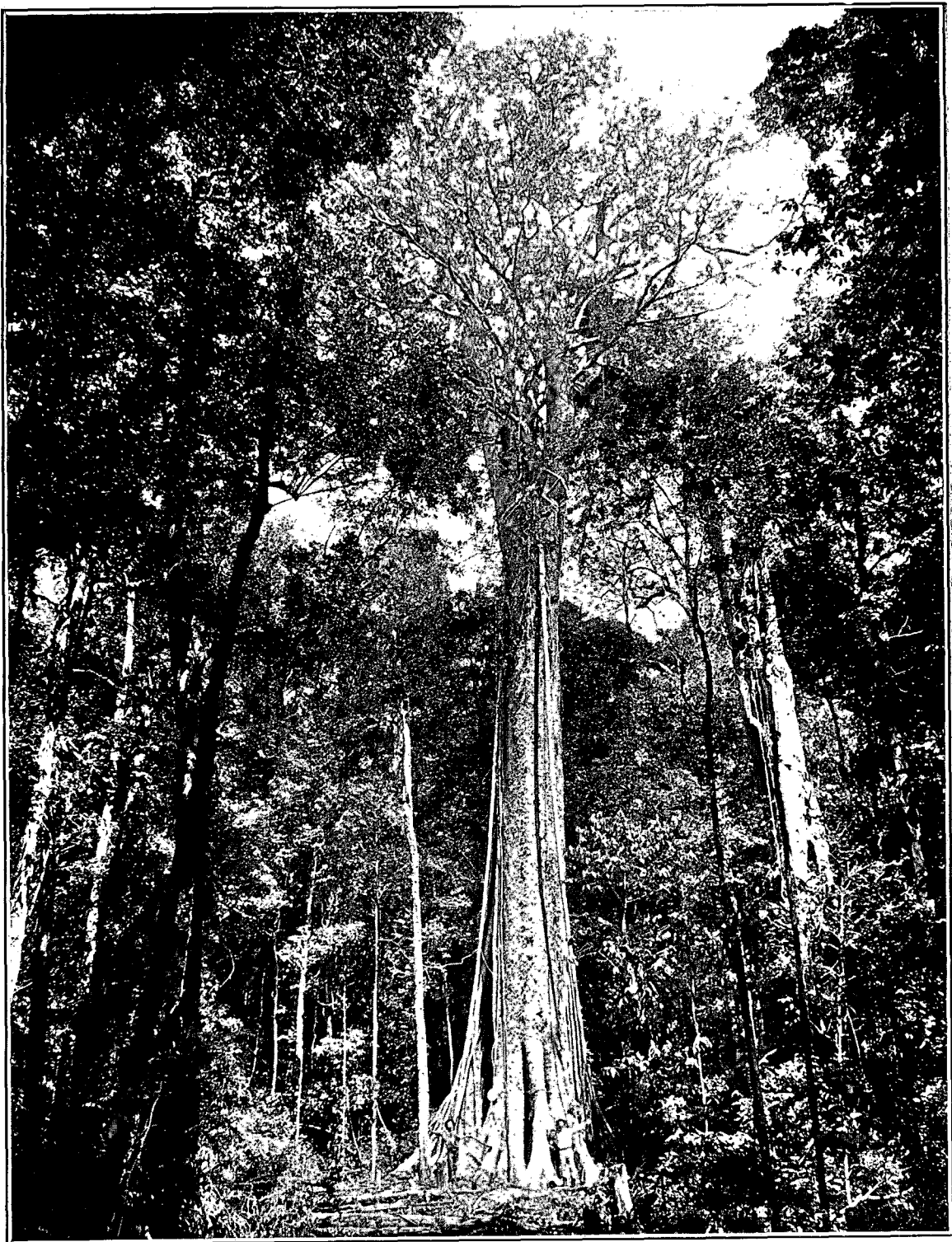
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DIRECTOR OF FORESTS

FOR THE

# YEAR 1914.



Selector's Timber—Cedar Tree (*Cedrela australis*), 1 mile from Pearamon Railway Station, 37 ft. girth at butt, estimated contents, 32,000 sup. ft. Royalty value, if sound, at least £320.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTS.

Department of Public Lands,  
Forests Office,  
Brisbane, 11th May, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Forestry Branch for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1914.

## TEMPORARY TIMBER RESERVES.

The area temporarily reserved at the end of the year was 3,076,159 acres, a decrease of 119,529 acres on the figures for the previous year. The total area excised for alienation amounted to 59,283 acres, while two new areas containing 3,523 acres were gazetted temporary reserves. Recomputation of areas and the better location of boundaries are responsible for an increase in area of 10,999 acres, while the apparent discrepancy of 74,768 acres is due to reserves containing that area having been transferred from the temporary to the permanent list.

The area recommended for alienation could not in any sense be termed well timbered, and the greater part—about 42,000 acres—was infested to a greater or less degree with prickly-pear. Examination of the reports on vacant Crown lands being prepared for selection did not result in the discovery of any appreciable extent of country worthy of reservation.

## STATE FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS.

The total area permanently reserved—viz., 989,308 acres—shows an increase of 76,526 acres over the figures for the previous year, new areas to the extent of 82,600 acres having been proclaimed permanent reserves, while the definite location of boundaries following on feature surveys accounted for a decrease of 6,074 acres.

Of the twelve new State forests, two in the Brisbane district containing 3,670 acres and one in the Gympie district containing 2,947 acres have been set aside for the growth of eucalypts, while the remainder, which are pine-bearing, are estimated to contain at least 250,000,000 ft. of overgirth pine timber besides a considerable stand of young trees. The bulk of the large-sized pine is contained in six reserves in the Ipswich and Nanango districts on the headwaters of the Brisbane and Burnett Rivers, but the best stand of undersized timber is to be found in the Bundaberg district in the reserve known locally as the Goodnight Scrub. In view of the general demand to have this last area opened for selection it was subjected to a comprehensive examination, and found to be unequalled as regards young timber by any reserve hitherto inspected.

Only one National Park was proclaimed during the year, this being a small area of 106 acres including the summit and higher slopes of Mount Wolvi, in the Gympie district. The park, besides commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, contains some excellent specimens of the rarest cabinet timbers of Southern Queensland.

## FOREST INSPECTIONS AND FEATURE SURVEYS.

As the staff of Forestry officers available for inspection work was not large enough to keep pace with two surveyors, only one survey camp was engaged on feature surveys continuously throughout the year, while the forestry camp and such other officers as were available from time to time were engaged on valuation surveys. Plans of reserves and Crown lands containing about 158,300 acres were received, and the standing timber on about 114,700 acres thereof was estimated. These included five hardwood areas of 23,750 acres, of which 9,000 acres were excised, the remaining 14,750 acres having been permanently reserved on account of the growth of young timber. By far the best growth was found in an old cancelled timber reserve on the Gympie Goldfield, a large proportion of which had been selected as mining homestead leases in previous years.

Of the eleven pine-bearing areas examined, four contain practically virgin timber, while the remainder, having been operated upon heavily for years past, are almost cut out of overgirth trees. Consequently the quantity of marketable timber disclosed by the inspections amounted to only 120,000,000 superficial feet; but, in several of the smaller areas in the Nanango district and in one large area in the Bundaberg district, a very satisfactory growth of undersized trees was found. The total area of pine scrub and adjoining grass lands examined was about 90,960 acres, of which 5,200 acres were excised; 11,800 acres are being retained until the marketable timber is disposed of, and 73,960 acres are either permanently reserved or have been recommended for permanent reservation.

## FOREST OFFENCES.

Proceedings on account of breaches of the Regulations and of those sections of the Land Act relating to the removal of timber were instituted in twenty-two cases, in all of which the offenders were convicted. Fines totalling £115, exclusive of costs, were collected, but in five cases only did the fines inflicted exceed the minimum specified in the Act. Evidence has been obtained to show that for some years past an illegal trade in kauri pine has been carried on in the more remote parts of the Gympie district, with the result that much of this rare but valuable timber has been removed. As yet, however, only one offender has been convicted.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The collections on account of sales of timber and licenses issued during the year amounted to £74,225 8s. 8d. and £1,092 11s. 1d. respectively, or a total of £75,317 19s. 9d., this being an increase of £12,344 15s. 6d. on the figures for the preceding year (*vide* Table No. 4 appended). Refunds of guarantee deposits paid on previous sales amounted to £588 15s. 9d., leaving a total revenue of £74,729 4s. The marked increase of collections in the Nanango district from £17,692 8s. 10d. to £23,547 12s. 10d. is due both to the numerous sales of pine growing on land which is to be opened for selection and also to the satisfactory prices bid at auction, haulage conditions in this district being especially favourable. The increase of £3,838 16s. 2d. received for the Ipswich district is due in a certain measure to the better prices obtained, but also to the fact that royalty, due in Ipswich but paid in Brisbane, had not been credited previously to the former district. The increase of £2,183 6s. 6d. collected in the Gympie district is accounted for by the increase in value of Crown timber caused by the opening of one section of the Mary Valley Railway line. Other noticeable increases are £877 13s. 6d. in Rockhampton, £837 12s. 2d. in Toowoomba, £630 2s. 2d. in Bundaberg, and £515 14s. 7d. in Maryborough. The comparatively large decrease of £2,117 18s. 6d. in the collections for the Brisbane district is apparent rather than real, as is evident from the remarks made above concerning the increase for Ipswich. Other noticeable decreases are £919 2s. 10d. for Warwick, £699 7s. 1d. for Inglewood, £400 12s. 1d. for Dalby, and £385 1s. 1d. for Atherton, these being due partly to local slackness in trade and partly to the fact that the easily accessible Crown supplies have diminished considerably.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £7,653 13s. 4d., an increase of £267 9s. 8d. over the previous year's figures. Salaries absorbed £3,676 7s. 5d. (£3,230 10s. 7d.); forest surveys and silvicultural operations, £1,694 1s. 6d. (£2,280 17s. 8d.); allowances and incidental expenses, £2,283 4s. 5d. (£1,874 15s. 5d.). This expenditure does not include any proportion of the salaries of land rangers and land agents, or the cost of advertising sales of timber. (Figures in parentheses are the corresponding amounts for 1913.)

## CROWN TIMBER CUT AND ROYALTY RATES RECEIVED.

During the greater part of the year the timber trade generally was brisk, and, though a certain amount of dislocation in the later months was caused by the war, the effect was not marked, except on the hardwood trade in the Brisbane district and on the softwood and cabinet trade in North Queensland; but, as the quantity of timber derived from Crown sources in these portions of the State is not large, the revenue was not greatly affected. As is usually the case, the bulk of the timber disposed of comprised pine and railway timber, it being worthy of comment that so small a percentage of the hardwood used for general milling purposes is derived from Crown lands and reserves. According to figures supplied by the State Statistician, the quantity of sawn hardwood turned out by the various mills in the State was about 55,000,000 superficial ft., this being equivalent to a log intake of roughly 90,000,000 superficial ft., of which less than 15,000,000 ft. were derived from Crown sources. This is indicative, not only of the extent to which, in the past, the alienation of the best and most accessible hardwood areas of the south-eastern part of the State was allowed to proceed, but also of the rate at which accessible reserves were wastefully overcut without regard for the needs of the succeeding years.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the figures supplied by the district land agents, the quantity of timber cut on which royalty was payable was approximately as follows:—Kauri pine, 1,632,000 superficial ft. (2,142,000); cypress pine, 3,278,000 superficial ft. (2,563,000); hoop and bunya pine, 44,681,000 superficial ft. (40,210,000); milling hardwood, 14,858,000 superficial ft. (14,487,000); red cedar, 335,000 superficial ft. (437,000); other milling timber, 980,000 superficial ft. (1,190,000); sleepers and transoms, 951,500 pieces (649,200); piles, girders, &c., 387,550 lineal ft. (225,650); telegraph poles and house blocks, 236,340 lineal ft. (325,700); posts, rails, and palings, 150,900 pieces (182,000); fuel, 26,000 cords (19,000); sandalwood, 523 tons; mining timber and miscellaneous, 941,700 lineal ft. (1,088,000).

Of the hoop and bunya pine cut, Nanango accounted for 16,570,000 ft. (13,200,000), Gympie for 10,100,000 ft. (11,000,000), and Ipswich for 9,200,000 ft. (7,300,000); while Maryborough, with 5,160,000 ft. (4,500,000), mostly derived from Fraser Island, and Brisbane, with 1,790,000 ft. (2,400,000), still remain the principal districts yielding milling hardwood. (The figures in parentheses denote the quantities cut in the preceding year.)

The opening of the first section of the Mary Valley Railway line caused an increase in the value of the hoop and bunya pine still standing in that part of the Gympie district, the prices paid for overgirth trees ranging generally from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per 100 superficial ft. In one exceptional case a rate of 6s. was paid, and, though this cannot be accepted by any means as the true value, it shows that, in a locality where timber is almost always disposed of at the upset price, special care must be taken by the district officers to protect the Department's interests. Prices for pine were well maintained in the Nanango district, the highest realised being 5s. per 100 superficial ft., while in the Ipswich district the

readjustment of royalties on long-term sales enabled the Department to obtain prices more in accordance with ruling rates. Satisfactory prices for hardwood have been obtained in the Brisbane district, where the average rate was about 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial ft., while in the case of one small sale 3s. 3d. was paid. Elsewhere rates for hardwood varied between 6d. and 1s. 3d.

The quantity of red cedar in the North within easy haulage distance of a railway line is now small, and consequently but few sales were made; the highest price per 100 ft. realised for standing trees was 26s. 6d. in the Herberton district. Thirty-three per cent. of the red cedar sold was obtained from the rough and difficult country in the Brisbane district, where the highest price realised was 10s. Mackay ranked next to Brisbane for the year's supply of this valuable timber, but the prices realised there were so low as to demand in future the careful attention of the local officers.

The highest price realised for kauri pine was 3s. 9d. in Atherton, prices generally averaging 1s. 6d., while silky oak was disposed of at the minimum rate of 1s., and then only when readily accessible from tramlines.

#### SYLVICULTURE.

During the year experimental work was continued in the small nursery and plantation established in the Atherton district. As 1914 was not a seed year for red beech and red cedar, and as seeds of these species were found in less than twelve months to lose the power to germinate, the nursery was restocked with seedlings collected on small cleared areas surrounding old trees in the natural forest. The kauri seed crop was extremely light, but enough seed was obtained to provide, in addition to the beech and cedar, sufficient seedlings for the experimental work outlined for 1915. Besides these species, various indigenous trees of less importance and several exotics have been and are still under observation in the nursery, where the most satisfactory behaviour has been exhibited by red cedar and crow's ash, which have germinated freely and developed strongly. Not more than 10 per cent. of the seeds collected from kauri cones were found to be well developed, and these when sown immediately gave a 90 per cent. germination, while after being kept for a few weeks they were valueless. Kauri seed is eaten greedily by rats, while the young seedlings, which are particularly subject to insect attacks, show a comparatively slow rate of growth for the first twelve months. Of the exotics in the nursery the only species which started vigorously are the Indian *Pinus longifolia* and Burmese teak, but the percentage germination of teak seed was very low—viz., 15.

Small plantations, chiefly of red cedar, were made on the areas prepared in 1913, but about 2 acres were devoted to kauri, red beech, and teak, all plants of which were eaten by wallabies shortly after being set out. Seventy-five per cent. of the teak show signs of recovery, and have been protected by stake guards in order that they may be given every opportunity to develop freely, but the kauri and beech were killed outright. Poisoning operations have since been carried on vigorously, but it may be that the damage will not be repeated, as it is not an uncommon occurrence for animals to show a temporary partiality for a new plant. Red cedar was planted on a lightly brushed area with overhead shelter, on narrow cleared strips with lateral shelter, and on a cleared area without shelter of any kind. Although the planting season was unsatisfactory, scanty rain being followed by hot dry spells, no less than 90 per cent. of the transplants became firmly established and made vigorous growth. No damage was done on any areas by pests or vermin, but in the cleared strips twig-borers cut back the leading shoots of numerous plants. As a precautionary measure against the increase of this pest all affected twigs were cut and burnt, but there appears to be evidence that the borer may be kept in check by natural enemies which are now under observation.

The luxuriant growth of weeds which follows a scrub clearance has not been as great a menace to young cedar as was anticipated, as much of the weed growth is composed of annuals which are really helpful in providing shelter against intense heat and pests. The most injurious weeds so far have been currant bush, which grows in very dense masses, and stinging tree, amongst which men cannot work. The comparative immunity of cedar is due to its hardiness and rapid growth in early youth, but with species which develop slowly at first the profuse growth of weeds is one of the most important factors militating against establishing plantations economically.

On Reserve 452, East Barron, where improvement fellings over 400 acres were carried out in 1913, the cedar seedlings and saplings are reported to have made substantial progress, in view of which the area has since been permanently reserved. On Reserve 191, Barron, the natural reproduction of cedar which followed the felling of undergrowth surrounding old trees has developed well; but, owing to the failure of the seed crop in 1914, no additional work was done in the early part of the year. In anticipation of a good seed crop in 1915 further seedling fellings were commenced towards the end of the year on both R. 191 and R. 418, Danbulla.

On Fraser Island the improvement fellings and ringbarking operations commenced in 1913 were continued, attention being directed to those areas in the north of the reserve bearing young hoop pine in quantity. An area of 1,320 acres was examined, and about 380 acres were operated upon at a cost of £216. Unfortunately no belts of scrub containing dense young kauri were located, and it was not considered advisable to deal with further areas carrying only a scattered stand of young trees. The response made by suppressed kauri to the ingress of light caused by the improvement work of the previous year was very marked. Fine, healthy shoots equalling in length that of the growth of the previous fifteen years were put forth, but unfortunately this improvement was counteracted in many instances by the depredations of flying foxes, which were found to eat the whole of the young succulent growth.

Experimental operations were directed towards the regeneration by sowing of cut-out hardwood areas and to testing the possibility of raising coniferous forests cheaply. The season was an unfavourable one for conifers, in that the long hot and dry spells following insufficient rain in the early part of

the wet season were not conducive to the development of tender seedlings, while at the same time the growth of hardy weeds was not checked appreciably. The situation was different with hardwoods, and about 21 acres of scrub, which were felled and burnt and sown broadcast with blackbutt and tallowwood seed, now carry a very good growth of young trees. Even in the case of these species numbers of tender seedlings succumbed to the early dry weather; but, as germination extended over several months, the density of the stand was made up later. The height growth in some instances was remarkable, the maximum obtained in twelve months being 14 ft. 6 in. Such a rate of growth direct from seed is highly satisfactory, and, provided an early sowing can be made, ensures the safety of the species from suppression by weeds. As, however, the cost of formation, including clearing, burning, and sowing, was high—viz., £2 per acre—and as much of the timber which had to be felled and burnt was well-grown turpentine and scrub-box, it is obvious that the economic regeneration of the Fraser Island hardwood areas is dependent almost entirely on the utilisation of these so-called inferior timbers.

In addition to the hardwood area mentioned above, about 18 acres were cleared and devoted to experiments with conifers, it being desired to compare the behaviour of *Pinus longifolia*, *taeda*, *heterophylla*, and *palustris* with that of the native hoop, bunya, kauri, and cypress pines. Unfortunately good seed of hoop pine was not obtainable, no seed year having occurred, and only a very few seed of kauri pine could be gathered; consequently the experiments were restricted to the exotics and to cypress and bunya. Seed was sown in lines on the cleared areas, and, though a fair germination was secured, *Pinus taeda*, *heterophylla*, and *palustris* were rapidly thinned out shortly after germination, and it was quickly evident that, even if any of the species were suited to the locality, success could be expected only if almost continuous rain fell. Those which survived made very slow progress and were quite unable to compete unaided with the luxuriant growth of weeds. In the nursery also, where seedlings were raised for transplanting in the following year, the behaviour of these species was scarcely satisfactory, and it seems probable that they will be found to be unsuited to the locality. *Pinus longifolia*, which also suffered severely from the hot sun, has since made far better progress than the American species, and has developed well in the nursery also, but it is, of course, too early yet to arrive at any conclusions with regard to its future prospects. The maximum height growth of *Pinus longifolia* in twelve months from seed was 18 in. Satisfactory results were obtained with the indigenous cypress, which germinated well in the open, and has proved to be hardier and of slightly quicker growth than any of the exotics. The natural growth of this species on the island is not such, however, as to encourage its growth for any other reason than the extreme durability of its timber. Its form is not good, and it does not attain to large dimensions, though these defects may perhaps be attributed in some measure to the periodical fires to which it is subjected. For the first year the best results of all were obtained with bunya pine, and considerable interest attaches to the development of this species in soil so entirely different from that in which it occurs naturally. The food value of bunya nuts and their peculiar method of germination necessitate the formation of forests of bunya pine by planting rather than sowing, and consequently direct sowing was not adopted. Seedlings raised from the 1913 crop and planted out with the rains became firmly established and made healthy growth, in some cases attaining a height of 15 in. in the first year. The growth of weeds in the same time was tremendous, and clearing operations, must obviously be undertaken until the young plants are sufficiently well advanced to hold their own. The behaviour of bunya in the nursery during the past year has been excellent.

In the south-eastern districts of the mainland the energies of the Forestry staff were devoted almost exclusively to inspections and general supervision. Ringbarking and improvement fellings were carried out only on two small hardwood areas in the Brisbane district, aggregating 130 acres, the work being entrusted to temporary labourers and inspected occasionally by the district officer. Such an arrangement did not prove satisfactory, as the work, though apparently simple, requires the exercise of considerable judgment, and must be continuously supervised by competent men. Owing to lack of funds no officer was appointed to commence experimental operations on a typical hoop pine reserve; but, as a general seed year on the mainland is not now expected till 1916 at the earliest, the delay is of little moment provided provision is made for the work being started in 1915. The results of examinations by inspecting officers of natural reproduction of hoop pine seem to show conclusively that reproduction is at its best on the drier and poorer soils, and in places where the natural conditions are undisturbed; in the moister localities reproduction is not good—frequently wanting, in fact—while on areas from which timber has been removed the debris and growth of useless weeds absolutely prevent reproduction occurring naturally. After the first few years the height growth of hoop pine is very good, leaders of from 5 to 15 ft. having been measured frequently; but its slow rate of growth at first is a considerable handicap in the struggle for existence, and is likely to render planting and successive cleaning operations essential.

#### GENERAL.

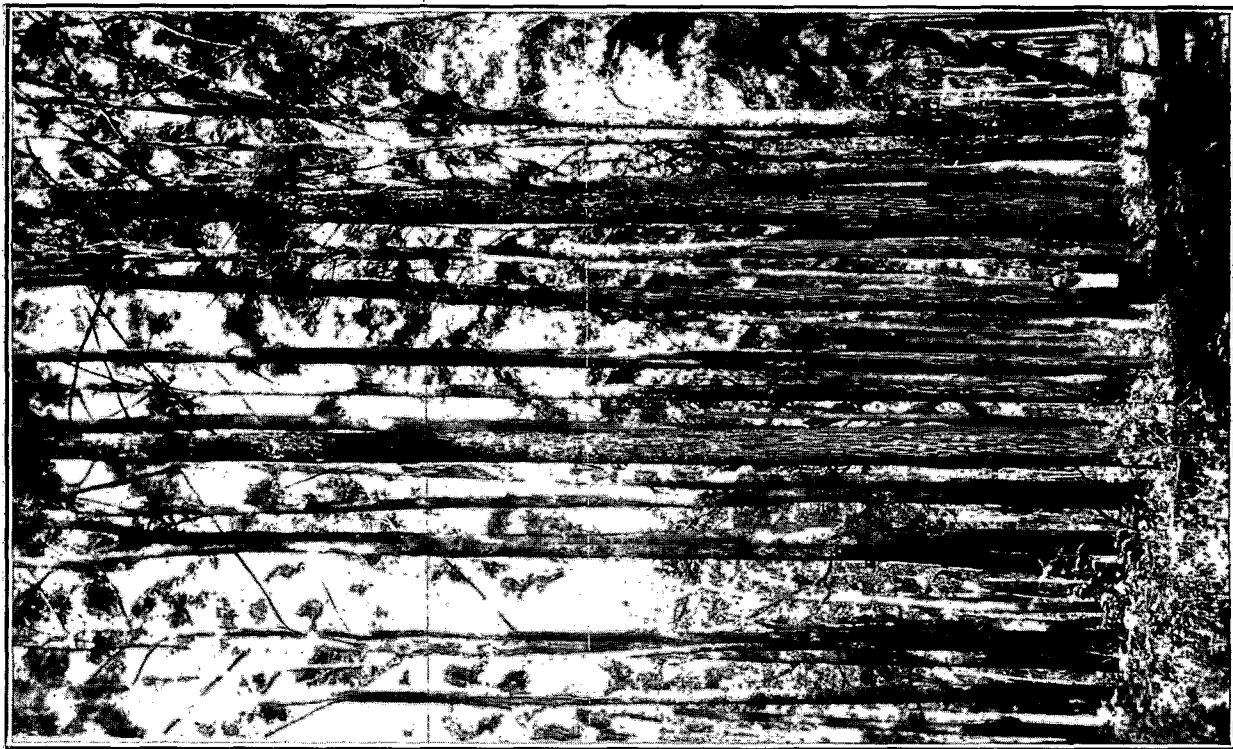
During the year Regulations under "The State Forests and National Parks Act of 1906" were gazetted. This Act, which had been used in the past merely to ensure the permanent reservation of any desired area, is practically a skeleton only, and consequently the powers necessary for the management of State forests had to be obtained by means of Regulations. Provision has been made therein for regulating the amount of timber which may be disposed of annually on any State forest, this being a question of vital importance to the timber supply of the next thirty years, for the overcutting of reserves due to the increase in the number of unnecessary mills becomes more evident every year. The number of Forest officers on the staff was not sufficient to cope with the ordinary timber-getting operations on all the State forests, and consequently it was necessary for land commissioners and land rangers to be appointed Forest officers in districts other than Brisbane, Ipswich, Gympie, and Nanango. It will be necessary to continue with this temporary arrangement until such time as provision is made for increases in the field staff, which at present consists of only 5 inspectors, 9 rangers, and 4 assistants.



Blackbutt in the Sapling Stage. Old trees ringbarked to allow development of young growth—Yandina, Brisbane District. [Photo by R. C. Milward, I.F.S.]



Blackbutt (*E. pilularis*) in the Pole Stage—Yandina, Brisbane District. [Photo by R. C. Milward, I.F.S.]



[Photo. by D. E. Hutchins, F.R.G.S.  
A good stand of Blackbutt—Yandina, Brisbane District.



Kauri Pine Tree—Danbulla. 72 ft. to first fork—girth  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft.





[Photo. by D. E. Hutchins, F.R.G.S.]  
Natural growth of young Hoop Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*)—  
Goodnight Scrub—Bundaberg District.



[Photo. by D. E. Hutchins, F.R.G.S.]  
Hoop Pine—Goodnight Scrub. Showing in an extreme case the length of  
stem unsaleable on account of branches.

The utilisation of pine tops has been the subject of constant attention, and at last slight progress has been made in this direction, several buyers along the Yarraman line having entered into small contracts for the purchase of this waste timber. The tops which were disposed of were utilised chiefly for packing cases, and their use has been encouraged by disposing of them at the nominal royalty of 3d. per 100 superficial ft. No substantial progress can be reported in connection with the arrangement which culminated in the erection of a plant for the purpose of manufacturing wood pulp, though the quantity of pulp which was produced is stated to have been of satisfactory quality. The Victorian matchmaking industry has absorbed a limited quantity of hoop pine timber, which apparently is suitable for the manufacture of both boxes and matches, though the tendency of this wood not to split quite straight is a drawback.

The demand for milling hardwood timber from Crown lands in the Brisbane district has been restricted as usual to a few choice species, such as ironbark, tallowwood, blue gum, and red stringybark; while other useful hardwoods were not sought after. In this connection a comparison of local conditions with those prevailing in New South Wales is interesting. Bulletin No. 5, on "The Forests of the Bellinger River," issued in November, 1912, by the New South Wales Department of Forestry, states that the annual milling cut in that locality is composed of the following species in the proportions shown:—Blackbutt, 35 per cent.; scrub box, 17 per cent.; flooded gum, 15 per cent.; tallowwood, 14 per cent.; yellow stringybark, 12 per cent.; ironbark, 4 per cent.; red stringybark, 2 per cent.; and grey gum, 2 per cent. It might be noted also that in Foy, Morgan, and Co.'s London "Mahogany and Hardwood Report for 1914" the only Australian hardwoods mentioned are jarrah and blackbutt. As against this, the Departmental experience here is that, in the Brisbane district, flooded gum and scrub box are absolutely unsaleable, while blackbutt is looked upon as inferior milling timber, to be cut only if no other hardwood is available. The climatic conditions prevailing in the North Coast districts of New South Wales are not unlike those of the Brisbane blackbutt belt, and there is apparently no reason to believe that the quality of the timber produced here is inferior to that of the more southern State. Consequently, in matters affecting the retention of hardwood reserves, the general opinion prevailing has been disregarded, and the reservation of good blackbutt areas advocated consistently. In fact, the comparative facility with which blackbutt forests are regenerated and the vigorous growth of this species point to the conclusion that it is one of the main coastal hardwood trees of the future. It appears probable that, unless large quantities of the rarer hardwoods are available on freehold land—which certainly carry the bulk of existing accessible supply—a very few years will see a marked change in opinions regarding the value of the so-called inferior hardwoods.

The series of measurements of trees on sample areas which were instituted in the Northern and Southern districts have been continued. Naturally, figures obtained over a period of two years only are of little final value; but, so far as they go, they show that the most valuable tree—viz., red cedar—is also the fastest growing of the marketable scrub trees. The maximum girth increment of cedar measured was 4 in. in two years, compared with a maximum of 2½ in. for kauri pine over an equal period. The rate of growth of hoop pine recorded in the Ipswich district is very slow, many of the smaller trees having made no appreciable progress in two years. This is considered to be due partly to the unfavourable season but more particularly to the past history of the trees. Under the conditions existing naturally the majority of the trees are compelled to struggle upwards for many years until their crowns emerge from the shade of the undergrowth. During this period of comparative stagnation the bark becomes rough, hard, and dense, and quite different in appearance from the loose shining bark characteristic of a young, vigorous tree. This hard bark exerts a very high pressure on the cambium layer, the rate of growth of which is diminished accordingly and remains slow for very many years.

The officers of the staff have worked conscientiously and well throughout the year; and, in conclusion, I desire to record my appreciation of the value of their services.

I have, &c.,

N. W. JOLLY,

Director of Forests.

TABLE No. 1.  
PROGRESS OF THE SAWMILLING INDUSTRY FROM 1909 TO 1914.†

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of sawmills in operation ...	186	181	218	258	247	252
Number of hands employed... ..	3,012	3,178	3,872	4,753	4,621	4,359
Value of machinery, plant, land, &c. £	381,080	412,347	482,723	551,811	565,474	601,119
Soft woods cut ... { Super. feet	70,127,903	71,228,722	83,954,514	107,780,777	98,620,299	101,112,427
... { Value, £	449,142	493,805	645,822	829,617	778,084	838,713
Cedar cut ... { Super. feet	1,142,287	650,325	685,027	885,791	882,092	668,997
... { Value, £	19,009	10,407	14,154	19,850	15,964	14,329
Hardwood cut ... { Super. feet	37,111,069	44,558,510	54,255,941	55,160,900	57,131,224	66,674,215
... { Value, £	268,427	354,529	438,197	478,015	510,967	614,853
Planing, Moulding, &c. ... £	52,257	56,412	68,425	148,506	154,778	33,786
Value per 100 sup. feet*—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Soft woods ... ..	12 10	13 10	15 5	15 5	15 8	16 7
Cedar ... ..	33 3	32 0	41 4	44 10	36 5	42 10
Hardwood ... ..	14 6	15 11	16 2	17 4	17 11	18 5

\* The prices are the average local prices for all classes of the timber referred to.

† These figures, supplied by the State Government Statistician, refer to timbers cut in the State, both on Crown and private lands.

TABLE No. 2.

## FORESTRY.

RETURN OF TIMBER RESERVES IN THE STATE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Land Agent's District.	Number of Reserves.	Area.	New Area Proclaimed, 1914, included in Previous Column.
		Acres.	Acres.
✓Atherton ... ..	9	27,453	233
✓Bowen ... ..	6	87,153	...
✓Brisbane ... ..	55	226,136	...
✓Bundaberg ... ..	19	100,530	...
✓Cairns ... ..	3	74,600	...
✓Charters Towers ... ..	1	125,000	...
✓Clermont ... ..	2	174,400	...
✓Cooktown ... ..	4	411,080	...
✓Dalby ... ..	17	400,220	3,290
✓Gayndah ... ..	2	1,610	...
✓Gladstone ... ..	14	142,565	...
✓Gympie ... ..	39	271,827	...
✓Herberton ... ..	1	9,600	...
✓Ingham ... ..	4	101,578	...
✓Inglewood ... ..	10	98,580	...
✓Innisfail ... ..	1	18,000	...
✓Ipswich ... ..	22	94,202	...
✓Mackay ... ..	12	198,172	...
✓Maryborough ... ..	28	132,458	...
✓Nanango ... ..	18	66,666	...
✓Port Douglas ... ..	5	211,036	...
✓Rockhampton ... ..	4	31,657	...
✓Roma ... ..	1	4,165	...
✓Springsure ... ..	1	3,240	...
✓Toowoomba ... ..	8	26,285	...
✓Warwick ... ..	12	37,706	...
✓Windorah ... ..	1	240	...
Totals ... ..	299	3,076,159	3,523

TABLE No. 3.

## FORESTRY.

RETURN OF STATE FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS IN THE STATE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Land Agent's District.	State Forests.		National Parks.	
	No. of Reserves.	Area.	No. of Reserves.	Area.
✓Atherton ... ..	1	Acres. 1,280	...	...
✓Brisbane ... ..	6	21,510	1	324
✓Bundaberg ... ..	3	55,196	...	...
✓Dalby ... ..	3	338,980	...	...
✓Dalby and Nanango ... ..	...	...	1	22,500
✓Gladstone ... ..	3	31,320	...	...
✓Gympie ... ..	8	59,457	1	106
✓Herberton ... ..	...	...	1	270
✓Ipswich ... ..	3	31,767	...	...
✓Maryborough ... ..	2	242,000	1	100
✓Nanango ... ..	5	37,927	...	...
✓Rockhampton ... ..	1	46,720	1	216
✓Springsure ... ..	1	69,000	...	...
✓Warwick ... ..	1	27,400	2	3,235
Totals ... ..	37	962,557	8	26,751

TABLE No. 4.

COLLECTIONS UNDER THE TIMBER AND QUARRY REGULATIONS FROM 1907 TO 1914.

LAND AGENTS' DISTRICTS.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aramac ... ..	20 10 10	33 2 9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Herberton ... ..	1,696 16 9	3,218 12 10	1,660 0 1	2,297 16 5	3,105 6 11	2,444 15 3	1,252 2 3	867 1 2
Banana ... ..		17 18 4	36 2 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	6 9 4	8 1 9
Barcaldine ... ..			34 16 5	22 1 3	33 19 6	76 2 8	62 9 0	63 1 8
Blackall ... ..	69 8 1	27 5 5	3 17 6	7 3 4	32 4 6	26 15 6	17 12 11	24 1 0
Boulia ... ..	8 9 7	6 3 0	11 16 0	12 0 0	7 2 0	2 14 0	6 17 6	5 16 9
Bowen ... ..	13 1 4	19 1 2	382 10 8	156 8 4	424 1 10	479 6 9	97 12 11	183 1 6
Brisbane ... ..	1,723 15 4	2,083 13 0	3,823 13 0	3,664 7 6	5,101 9 0	6,748 1 2	6,026 4 5	3,908 15 11
Bundaberg ... ..	1,123 13 2	1,656 8 7	1,413 12 6	1,402 3 7	2,297 13 7	2,444 14 0	2,358 9 2	2,988 11 4
Burketown ... ..	8 0 5	4 14 2	3 2 0	8 13 3	130 14 9	23 5 0	2 5 1	4 5 0
Cairns ... ..	802 6 6	1,358 16 6	1,369 10 5	1,812 4 7	842 14 5	1,402 0 4	1,190 6 7	1,286 12 8
Charleville ... ..	117 7 8	42 18 7	48 14 3	30 17 8	72 15 1	43 6 3	46 11 10	25 19 5
Charters Towers ... ..	1,664 3 4	1,153 6 9	1,351 1 7	1,139 13 7	1,252 10 3	1,650 12 11	982 3 4	1,263 6 8
Clermont ... ..	146 11 7	59 7 5	229 12 9	555 4 11	488 17 7	1,150 6 6	901 13 8	1,276 12 7
Cloncurry ... ..	34 0 8	58 1 0	264 15 8	97 8 10	176 7 0	124 5 5	520 7 2	424 10 11
Cooktown ... ..	2 13 6	122 14 9	68 18 10	335 6 3	80 19 11	87 1 7	67 13 4	113 8 6
Cunnamulla ... ..	4 17 0	4 11 3	7 2 0	10 16 11	30 0 2	51 7 6	50 6 0	42 16 2
Dalby ... ..	393 9 10	623 13 10	1,065 14 0	1,128 3 8	3,561 12 7	3,569 9 0	3,040 0 8	2,639 8 7
Gayndah ... ..	143 5 2	16 4 2	11 0 5	56 18 4	71 2 5	221 17 4	260 16 9	79 10 5
Georgetown ... ..	28 17 4	32 13 0	38 15 11	37 2 9	32 8 6	246 7 0	6 11 6	3 2 0
Gladstone ... ..	657 19 9	644 11 8	1,243 8 10	1,704 0 1	2,057 6 10	1,569 13 9	1,410 0 11	1,527 11 7
Goondiwindi ... ..	80 0 11	89 16 7	117 9 10	89 6 1	88 9 5	37 5 0	136 18 2	94 16 1
Gympie ... ..	3,168 19 1	3,816 9 5	4,965 10 1	4,971 19 10	6,882 4 3	9,570 15 1	8,451 18 5	10,635 4 11
Herberton ... ..	375 19 6	49 4 1	134 11 0	300 5 3	319 18 1	1,612 3 0	858 11 4	1,285 0 4
Hughenden ... ..	441 7 0	173 17 10	43 18 8	118 0 4	189 5 2	383 7 1	310 11 2	488 6 0
Ingham ... ..	377 6 0	851 3 6	340 12 7	487 4 0	396 13 10	337 6 7	525 0 3	634 10 4
Inglewood ... ..	636 1 10	225 7 5	506 15 0	1,605 10 9	998 2 8	1,469 6 1	1,616 15 11	917 8 10
Innisfail ... ..	17 14 6	255 8 1	559 16 5	422 5 2	583 7 11	387 19 3	276 19 4	238 1 1
Ipwich ... ..	710 17 9	1,053 5 7	1,588 5 6	2,172 16 2	4,386 8 5	3,122 15 9	5,234 15 9	9,073 11 11
Ipsiford ... ..	2 8 6	1 12 0	7 9 0	2 8 6	3 14 6	7 16 8	6 18 6	7 1 0
Jundah ... ..	1 13 0	0 16 0		1 3 6	4 5 6	58 12 8	8 4 0	7 17 9
Longreach ... ..			21 12 6	30 8 4	107 18 3	67 11 10	73 18 10	51 9 8
Mackay ... ..	118 1 11	204 8 10	448 16 4	282 4 9	596 2 10	739 9 1	536 7 6	597 13 0
Maryborough ... ..	1,147 14 9	1,175 6 3	2,136 3 0	1,936 15 4	1,996 3 8	2,957 14 4	2,918 0 2	3,433 14 9
Nanango ... ..	2,551 18 2	3,657 11 8	5,183 10 5	6,637 10 4	11,323 3 0	12,676 15 7	17,692 8 10	23,547 12 10
Normanton ... ..	25 15 5	13 13 9	10 16 1	10 17 11	4 2 0	40 19 0	31 2 7	16 10 2
Port Douglas ... ..	3 0 0	41 17 8	66 10 6	217 7 5	187 13 4	37 11 6	194 17 8	174 0 2
Ravenswood ... ..	321 18 5	117 14 10	54 5 1	33 4 9	191 8 5	199 15 2	86 4 5	212 16 11
Rockhampton ... ..	1,762 8 4	1,656 12 7	2,182 19 11	1,451 5 1	1,290 5 7	1,669 2 6	2,070 2 1	2,947 15 7
Roma ... ..	112 4 7	111 14 7	198 18 4	242 12 11	697 14 3	944 13 3	381 17 8	703 4 6
St. George ... ..	13 0 3	85 6 1	74 13 10	120 14 0	115 10 2	189 16 3	240 19 8	317 16 11
St. Lawrence ... ..				1 13 9		2 0 0	12 15 6	2 5 6
Springure ... ..	332 16 11	136 5 9	155 0 2	186 5 8	202 6 10	387 11 9	424 13 11	467 5 9
Stanthorpe ... ..	10 0 2	28 11 9	39 13 8	11 8 3	18 5 7	0 11 6	14 14 7	20 3 8
Surat ... ..	32 16 7	5 13 4	8 0 11	10 19 1	3 5 0	10 15 9	7 12 6	12 19 3
Tambo ... ..	27 15 8	30 0 0	4 11 1	11 19 11	17 18 0	21 15 4	32 2 7	18 12 8
Taroom ... ..	4 18 4	4 10 9	20 11 1	17 1 9	16 16 2	22 17 9	47 2 5	35 9 4
Thargomindah ... ..	1 19 6	1 9 6	1 5 0	2 3 6	1 7 0	229 10 6	3 0 0	1 9 0
Torres ... ..	73 1 6	53 18 5	146 19 7	188 4 1	122 10 3	73 14 10	127 1 4	167 1 4
Toowoomba ... ..	420 10 3	2,104 2 0	2,505 5 7	3,350 13 8	2,239 5 9	1,637 16 7	771 10 3	1,609 2 5
Townsville ... ..	318 2 3	67 1 5	80 5 11	28 17 6	170 19 0	340 15 10	264 12 8	457 11 6
Warwick ... ..	475 12 11	665 15 2	458 5 5	687 0 8	903 14 2	1,859 4 7	1,263 17 1	344 14 3
Windsorah ... ..	1 14 0	0 9 0	0 19 0	16 2 4		0 2 0	5 1 7	
Winton ... ..	9 3 6	16 14 6	38 12 6	19 17 6	30 2 2	35 7 8	39 13 3	30 16 9
Totals ... ..	22,236 9 4	27,979 6 6	35,200 8 10	39,645 4 3	53,840 8 0	63,446 16 8	62,973 4 3	75,317 19 9

\* Now Barcaldine and Longreach.