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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Sub-Department of Forestry**

(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS)

FOR THE

**YEAR 1932-33.**

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# Report of the Director of Forests for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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### MAIN FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

The year 1932-33 was notable for a very welcome revival in the timber trade.

Crown sales of log timber bounded upward, 59,370,000 super. feet being disposed of compared with the depression figures of 38,539,000 super. feet in the previous year.

Crown revenues showed an even greater increase, due to the greater activity in the higher quality lines, such as Maple and Pine ply quality logs. The revenue for 1932-33 was £144,805, whilst for 1931-32 the figure was only £78,155.

A pleasing feature of this improvement in the timber industry has been the increased employment created in all important timber districts.

In addition to ordinary sales two large blocks of standing timber were sold. One estimated to contain 45,000,000 super. feet of Pine was disposed of in conjunction with the Yarraman State Sawmill, and the other comprised 30,000,000 super. feet of Kauri pine and northern cabinetwoods standing on Crown lands in the Cooktown district.

In reforestation works 1,020,000 trees were planted out during the year, and 2,900,000 trees remained in the nurseries at the end of June.

Areas now planted total 9,497 acres, whilst the total area of natural forests treated and improved at end of June amounted to 89,683 acres.

Protection and tending of reforestation works previously established were continued.

Eight hundred and ten men were given employment in forestry works during the year. At 30th June, 1933, the number of wages men employed in Forestry work was 154 greater than at 30th June, 1932.

An area of 155,700 acres were covered by inspections, estimates and topographical surveys.

Hinchinbrook Island, 96,700 acres in area, was made a National Park.

Sixteen new State Forests were proclaimed, thereby adding an area of 101,169 acres to the permanent forest estate of Queensland.

The area of Timber Reserves was increased from 3,378,500 acres to 3,609,500 acres. The total area held as State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks, increased during the year from 5,552,219 acres to 5,981,113 acres.

### HARVESTING AND MARKETING OPERATIONS.

#### Revival of the Timber Trade—

In the severe depression which has beset practically the whole world, it was perhaps not to be expected that the Queensland timber industry would escape. This industry has, in fact, been most seriously affected.

An indication of the depth of the depression in Queensland is given by a comparison of the figures of the cut of pine logs over the past eight years. The figures given include Hoop, Bunya, Kauri, and Cypress Pine, but approximately 95 per cent. of the total is comprised of the first two species, which are the principal woods dealt with by the milling industry of South Queensland.

In 1924-25 the quantity of logs of these four species cut by Queensland sawmills was over 111,000,000 super. feet. In the financial year 1931-32—the latest period for which complete returns are available—only 41,459,000 super. feet were cut—little more than one-third of the 1924-25 figures.

The total softwood log cut each year from 1924-25 to 1931-32 is as follows:—

	Super. ft.
1924-25 .. .. .	111,565,000
1925-26 .. .. .	90,615,000
1926-27 .. .. .	90,832,000
1927-28 .. .. .	73,499,000
1928-29 .. .. .	85,109,000
1929-30 .. .. .	70,411,000
1930-31 .. .. .	42,711,000
1931-32 .. .. .	41,459,000

These figures speak for themselves.

They find ample support, also, in the records of the quantity of logs of hardwoods and other timbers which passed through the mills in the respective years.

These are:—

	Hardwoods. Super. ft.	Other Timbers. Super. ft.
1924-25 .. .. .	91,500,000	24,500,000
1925-26 .. .. .	87,600,000	31,960,000
1926-27 .. .. .	80,320,000	23,330,000
1927-28 .. .. .	80,570,000	19,250,000
1928-29 .. .. .	72,660,000	20,190,000
1929-30 .. .. .	63,350,000	19,460,000
1930-31 .. .. .	46,120,000	14,700,000
1931-32 .. .. .	39,960,000	13,220,000

The total quantities of all logs treated in the respective years thus are:—

Year.	Quantity. Super ft.
1924-25 .. .. .	227,565,000
1925-26 .. .. .	210,175,000
1926-27 .. .. .	194,482,000
1927-28 .. .. .	173,319,000
1928-29 .. .. .	177,959,000
1929-30 .. .. .	153,221,000
1930-31 .. .. .	103,531,000
1931-32 .. .. .	94,639,000

With the industry in the desperate condition revealed by these figures a considerable amount of thought has been given to ways and means of bringing about a revival.

In the current financial year one of the first steps taken by the Government was the appointment of a Timber Industry Advisory Committee to investigate and advise on matters relating to the timber industry.

This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Brigden, and in his absence (through pressure of other duties) of Mr. G. A. Duffy, who also represented the Forestry Department. The timber industry was represented by Mr. C. W. Campbell; employees in the industry by Mr. W. J. Riordan (of the Australian Workers' Union); with P. J. Ross, A.F.I.A. (manager of the State Stores), Government Finance and Accounts.

This Committee lost no time in commencing its deliberations, and took evidence from persons interested in the timber trade in Brisbane, Maryborough, Atherton, Cairns, and Townsville.

The report of the Committee was presented to the Minister on 15th October, 1932. As a result of its recommendations it was decided—

- (1) That pine logs be made available to sawmills at reduced rates to enable the manufactured output to be exported to Southern States in competition with imported timbers.
- (2) That reductions be made in the Crown log prices for hardwood (1s. per 100 super. feet), Cairns Hickory (1s. 6d. per 100 super. feet), Kauri Pine (1s. per 100 super. feet), Maple (5s. per 100 super. feet), Silky Oak (1s. per 100 super. feet), and that the maximum stumpage for secondary timber used for fruit cases only be 1s. per 100 super. feet.
- (3) That efficient bush mills; whose past operations on Crown pine have been satisfactory; be given the right of securing neighbouring blocks without competition when current blocks are nearing completion.
- (4) That an alteration be made in the classification of Hoop Pine "B" class logs, to allow especially knotty logs to be classed as tops.
- (5) That the Railway Department adopt the centre girth measurement of logs as used by the timber trade, and that freights on Silky Oak and Rose Mahogany be adjusted,

- (6) That attention be given to establishing markets for North Queensland secondary scrubwoods.
- (7) That market control and regulation of output of Sandalwood be exercised by (a) co-operation with other States; (b) fixing a minimum purchase quantity; (c) limitation of area; (d) closer supervision of issue of licenses and grading. The possibilities of producing oils to be also investigated.

It is most pleasing to be able to record a considerable recovery in the timber trade during the report period. At the time of writing the figures of the total quantity of logs cut by mills and ply factories for the year are not available, but the sales of Crown logs and the revenue received have shown very large increases as compared with the previous year. These are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue to Treasury. £	Crown Log Sales. Super ft.
1931-32 .. .. .	78,155	38,539,000
1932-33 .. .. .	144,805	59,370,000

These figures show that the cut of mill logs from Crown lands increased by 54 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and whilst the figures of total log cut from Crown and private lands are not yet available, it is certain that the year just past has shown a big advance over the previous year.

Particularised figures illustrating the quantities of Crown logs of the various species put through Queensland mills for the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Species.	Quantity sold during Year.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.
Hoopland Bunya Pine .. .. .	26,051,000	42,550,000
Kauri Pine .. .. .	1,525,000	2,789,000
Cypress Pine .. .. .	1,796,000	1,230,000
Walnut .. .. .	1,296,000	520,000
Maple .. .. .	220,000	646,000
Oak .. .. .	650,000	1,096,000
Hardwoods .. .. .	4,824,000	8,250,000
Other Species—		
Cabinet Woods .. .. .	44,000	550,000
Secondary Scrubwoods .. .. .	2,133,000	1,739,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>38,539,000</b>	<b>59,370,000</b>

#### The Pine Log Market—

The increase in pine log sales of 63 per cent. after a series of sharp decreases is a very hopeful sign indeed, and it has undoubtedly been contributed to in some measure by the steps taken by the Government to assist the industry.

For instance, the export of sawn pine was given a decided fillip by the decision to make pine logs available for such purpose at a reduced rate.

During the year, 3,012,900 super. feet. of pine logs were made available at reduced prices for manufacture into sawn material for export. This represents an appreciable increase on the preceding eight months, during which records are available, when the quantity of logs so treated amounted to 625,000 super. feet.

In connection with the export of sawn timber, in addition to the assistance which has been given by reductions in log prices the Department has co-operated with the industry in a direct manner during the visits of its representatives, the Chairman of the Timber Advisory Committee (Mr. G. A. Duffy) and the Director of Forests (Mr. V. Grenning), to the Southern States. The Minister (Hon. P. Pease, M.L.A.) also interested himself on behalf of the timber industry during his visit to Sydney in 1933. During these visits no efforts were spared to get in touch with timber merchants and agents in the Southern cities and all prospects of increasing business were investigated. These efforts were, of course, not confined to marketing sawn Hoop and Bunya Pine only, but included plywood and all classes of timber which offered any prospect of marketing. Inquiries received as a result of these visits were passed on to the trade.

Other factors which have contributed towards the renewed activity in the timber industry are:—

- (1) Building up by sawmillers of stocks which had been allowed to become very low.
- (2) Considerable improvement in the demand for three-ply and veneer in the Southern States.
- (3) Increased activity in building, both by Government and private interests.
- (4) The high production of butter, which, in the year 1932-33, was close on the 100,000,000 lb. mark, or about 5,000,000 lb. in excess of the previous year's output.

It is of interest to compare the year's cut of Crown Hoop and Bunya Pine logs with those of previous years from 1924-25 to date:—

Year.	Crown Log Cut. Super ft.
1924-25 .. .. .	47,230,000
1925-26 .. .. .	53,080,000
1926-27 .. .. .	52,150,000
1927-28 .. .. .	41,210,000
1928-29 .. .. .	44,600,000
1929-30 .. .. .	36,500,000
1930-31 .. .. .	22,100,000
1931-32 .. .. .	26,000,000
1932-33 .. .. .	42,500,000

The average yearly figure for this period was 40,590,000 super. feet.; the year 1932-33 was therefore approximately 2,000,000 super. feet above the average.

**The Ply Industry—**

This industry showed considerably greater activity during the financial year. Although at the time of writing, figures are not available from the Registrar-General showing the amount of plywood manufactured in Queensland ply factories during the year, from information made available by the trade to the Department the quantity of plywood turned out will be in the neighbourhood of 26,000,000 square feet, as against 17,000,000 square feet for the previous year—an increase of 53 per cent.

The following table gives particulars of logs cut and ply turned out for the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32:—

Year.	Log Timber. Super. ft.	Producing Plywood. Square ft.
1927-28 .. ..	4,769,822	19,434,306
1928-29 .. ..	6,862,314	24,901,448
1929-30 .. ..	5,875,253	21,376,034
1930-31 .. ..	3,546,483	12,942,476
1931-32 .. ..	5,309,652	17,029,995

It is very pleasing to be able to record such an improvement in this industry, but as the Queensland factories are capable of an output of 50,000,000 square feet, greatly increased business could be handled without difficulty.

It is the opinion of this Department that increased orders and more profitable business could be secured were the industry organised for marketing.

Following on the report of the Timber Industry Advisory Committee, the Department has endeavoured to assist the industry in many ways. Logs have been made available at reduced rates to give manufacturers a chance of securing overseas markets; Departmental representatives have used every endeavour while in the South to secure orders for Queensland plywoods; special representations have been made by them on tariff enquiries with a view to preventing admittance of foreign veneers at reduced duties; and the closest co-operation between Department and industry has been preserved generally.

**The Cabinet Woods Market—**

In North Queensland, as elsewhere, a substantial increase in the quantity of logs cut from Crown lands was recorded for the financial year.

The total Crown sales in all species handled for 1932-33 exceeded those for 1931-32 by 1,500,000 super. feet, and this increase would have been considerably greater but for the almost continuous rain experienced during the first half of 1933, which has rendered logging impossible and prevented the Department from supplying orders.

The greatest increase was recorded in sales of Kauri, 1,200,000 super. feet; Maple figures increased from 220,000 super. feet to 646,000 super. feet, and Silky Oak from 650,000 super. feet to 1,096,000 super. feet. Walnut sales receded somewhat, but had weather permitted logging this species would probably have shown an increase also.

A feature of the sales of secondary scrubwoods was the demand for Red Tulip Oak. A considerable amount of market extension work on this species has been carried out by the Department, and it is now finding favour in flooring, panelling (plywood), and furniture. At the end of the year fairly large orders were held, including one for 1,000 logs for export.

#### Increased Activity in Hardwood—

Crown hardwood sales advanced very appreciably from 4,824,000 super. feet in 1931-32 to 8,250,000 super. feet in 1932-33, or 71 per cent.

Figures of hardwood mill log cut since 1925-26, Crown and private, are as follows:—

Year.	Crown Lands. Super. ft.	Private Lands. Super. ft.
1925-26 .. .. .	9,225,000	78,375,000
1926-27 .. .. .	9,919,000	70,401,000
1927-28 .. .. .	6,886,000	73,684,000
1928-29 .. .. .	7,317,000	65,343,000
1929-30 .. .. .	6,900,000	56,450,000
1930-31 .. .. .	4,830,000	41,290,000
1931-32 .. .. .	4,824,000	35,136,000

It will be seen that the Crown output is small as compared with the private lands cut, and the increase in the figures of Crown log sales is due in some measure to the gradual cutting out of private lands, as well as to the general revival in trade experienced.

#### Cypress Pine Market—

The sales of Cypress Pine logs from Crown lands decreased by 31 per cent. from 1,796,000 super. feet in 1931-32 to 1,230,000 super. feet in 1932-33. As the market for this timber lies in the pastoral districts, the reason for this decrease is to be found in the low prices offering for wool and cattle. An improvement is discernible in the early months of the current financial year, but it will probably be some time before any considerable improvement in this trade is realised.

#### Sandalwood—

This industry was the centre of a good deal of interest during the year, and was made the subject of enquiry by the Timber Advisory Committee, of which brief mention has been made above.

In pursuance of the Committee's recommendation for co-operation with other States, a conference was arranged in Sydney, at which the Minister for Lands (Hon. P. Pease, M.L.A.), the Chairman of the Timber Advisory Committee, and the Director of Forests represented Queensland, and Mr. S. L. Kessell, M.Sc., Chief Conservator of Forests of Western Australia and Chairman of the Sandalwood Export Committee, which controls the export of Sandalwood from South and Western Australia, represented those States.

The conference dealt with matters embracing the control of marketing in Western Australia and South Australia, the state of the market in China, the possibilities of marketing elsewhere, and the matter of co-operation between States.

As a result, it became obvious that unrestricted marketing would have very serious results on the market and would react adversely on the Queensland industry, and it was decided that the existing agreement between the Queensland Government and the Sandalwood Syndicate should not be interfered with, and that a further discussion should take place between the interested States early next year before deciding what action will be taken on expiration of the agreement in June, 1934.

#### Railway and Miscellaneous Timbers—

The quantities of the above sold by the Department are detailed in Appendix A of this report.

Railway timbers showed a slight decrease, but house blocks, round poles, fencing material, miscellaneous hewn and bridge timbers, and firewood all showed considerably improved figures, as did the sales of quarry material, gravel, sand, &c.

#### Tariff Inquiries—

The Department was represented at four inquiries before the Commonwealth Tariff Board during the year, in each case by the Chairman of the Timber Advisory Committee.

The matters were:—

- (1) Duties on implement handles.
- (2) Duties on veneers.
- (3) Anti-dumping duty against Russian timber.
- (4) Duties on oregon pine (Douglas fir).

The first was held in Sydney, the second and third in Melbourne, and in respect of the last evidence was given by Mr. Duffy at the sessions in Adelaide and Brisbane.

In the first case, the matter arose from an application for reduction of the duties on implement handles. The existing duties were:—

British—4s. 6d. dozen, or 50 per cent. ad. valorem.

Other—7s. 6d. dozen, or 65 per cent. ad. valorem.

and application was made for these duties to be fixed as follows:—

British—Free.

Other—15 per cent. ad. valorem.

It was pointed out on behalf of Queensland that the industry was becoming well established and the quality of the product had been improved until now an excellent article was being turned out.

Samples of the handles produced were exhibited, and the Tariff Board members expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the Queensland case was presented. The recommendation of the Board was that the duties should be—

British—3s. dozen, or 30 per cent. ad. valorem.

Other—4s. 6d. dozen, or 45 per cent. ad. valorem.

In furnishing its report the Board stated that it was most anxious that no setback to the local axe-handle industry should be caused.

The case in regard to veneers was dealt with very fully by the Department, and it was demonstrated that Queensland could supply the raw material for manufacture of Australia's requirements for a considerable time, and that a reduction in the tariff would be likely to—

- (1) Seriously affect the employment in the veneering plywood making and timber-getting industries.
- (2) Affect the revenues both of the Crown and the holder of private lands.
- (3) Result in timber now being used for veneers being destroyed.
- (4) Discourage the continuation of investigations being made by the Department in conjunction with the trade into the utilisation of many promising species not now being used.

In addition to the Department's representations, the plywood industry was also represented.

At time of writing the Tariff Board's recommendations in this case have not been made public.

Concerning the Departmental support for an anti-dumping duty to be applied in respect of Russian timber, it was revealed in evidence that this timber could be sold *ex* Vladivostock at 3s. 3d. per 100 super. feet, which about represented rail freight on Queensland timber. The result of the protests lodged on this occasion would appear to have been effective, as it is understood that no further timber is being imported from Russia.

The case presented in regard to the maintenance of the present duties against Oregon dealt with the serious effects which would accrue in the present depressed condition of the industry from any reduction of duties. It was pointed out that Queensland is in a position to supply the Australian market with greatly increased quantities of sawn softwoods, and that the Queensland Government was already making timber available at greatly reduced prices to enable millers to accomplish this. Greater assistance on the part of the Queensland Government was not possible, and if the tariff were reduced the efforts of the Government would be nullified. At time of writing decision has not been given.

#### **Sale of Cooktown Timber—**

An important feature of the year's activity was the sale of a large block of standing timber in the Cooktown district.

About 30,000,000 super. feet of timber standing on about 100,000 acres of Crown lands, situated from 20 to 40 miles from Cooktown, embracing the jungle country on the headwaters of the Annan River and its tributaries, was offered for sale by public auction at Cairns on 5th April, 1933, and was purchased after auction on 19th May, 1933, at the advertised upset prices and conditions.

Kauri Pine is the principal species represented with Cedar, Silky Oak, Maple, Hickory, and other timbers.

This is the first timber sale of any consequence in the Cooktown district for many years, and should provide a considerable amount of employment.

It is hoped that this renewal of activity will assist in bringing about a revival in the district and give some impetus to the establishment and development of other local industries.

#### Assistance to Local Authorities—

With a view to decreasing costs of log haulage and facilitating the operations of Crown timber haulers, as well as improving Shire roads, co-operation was extended to Local Authorities in several instances.

These are as follows:—

#### FORESTRY AID ROAD SUBSIDIES.

F.A.R. No.	Shire.	Road.	Estimated Cost of Works.			Amount of Forestry Subsidy Approved.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23	Tinaroo .. ..	Kulara-Barrine (Severin Creek bridge)	300	0	0	200	0	0
24	Widgee .. ..	Mitchell's Creek road .. ..	117	10	0	70	10	0
25	Widgee .. ..	Coonan Gibber Creek road ..	316	0	0	126	8	0

#### OTHER SUBSIDIES.

Shire.	Road.	Date.	Amount.
Kilkivan .. ..	From T.R. 67, Grongah, to the Goomeri road	6/2/33	£ s. d. 133 6 8
Pioneer .. ..	Bridge over Jolimont Creek .. ..	27/5/33	Timber to approx. value of £70.
Maroochy .. ..	Road to T.R. 540, parish of Maleny ..	26/4/33	141 0 0
Rosalie .. ..	Road from S.F.R. 257, Cooyar, to Nukku..	25/10/32	225 0 0

#### UNAUTHORISED TIMBER OPERATIONS.

During the year 105 cases of unauthorised timber operations on Crown areas came under notice for investigation.

In 12 instances proceedings were instituted for breaches of the Land Act and the State Forests and National Parks Act. The prosecutions were successful in each instance, and fines amounting to £52 4s. were imposed. In addition, in these cases the timber was either seized and realised upon or royalty was collected. In 5 cases prosecution action is pending.

Offences in 59 cases were met by charging royalty on the quantity of timber involved and issuing warnings against further offences of this nature, whilst in 4 instances the seized timber was disposed of to best advantage and warnings issued to the offenders.

In one case where employees of a Local Authority trespassed on Crown lands without authority royalty was charged; in another case where timber was cut on a selection by a person other than the selector and without the selector's consent the timber was seized and released to the selector on his paying half royalty; whilst in a third instance the purchaser of timber proceeded to operate before the requirements of the sale had been fulfilled and without regard to the procedure of the Department, and royalty on all timber was collected and deposit on sale forfeited.

Ringbarking of timber on a stock route came under notice, and a general warning was issued through the Press.

In 4 instances of minor offences warnings only were issued. Unauthorised operators in 14 cases could not be traced, or there was not sufficient evidence to connect up the suspected persons with the offence. In 5 of these cases timber was seized and disposed of.

As a result of action taken in all cases an amount of approximately £630 has been recovered to the Crown.

Acknowledgment is made of the ready assistance rendered by officers of the Police Department in these matters.

#### **FOREST PRODUCT SHOWROOM AND FANCYWOOD SECTION.**

The aims and objects of this section are:—

- (1) To advertise and demonstrate the suitability of Queensland timbers for all classes of work.
- (2) To encourage the utilisation and marketing of certain useful species which are generally classed as secondary and unsaleable.
- (3) To encourage the use of indigenous timbers in local industries.
- (4) To foster the establishment of local industries to manufacture from Queensland timbers articles now being imported.
- (5) To extend the markets for Queensland timbers in Southern States and Overseas.

Special attention during the year was given to Red Tulip Oak, Silver Ash, Satin Sycamore, and Rose Gum, species which, although plentiful in the forests, had yet to be placed on the market. Small stocks of these timbers were obtained and seasoned and their suitability for various classes of work demonstrated. Displays were erected, samples were distributed to the Trade and architects, and ply manufacturers were induced to carry out trials for

the manufacture of three-ply. A very heartening response has been received to the Department's efforts, and these timbers are now finding their way on to the market.

A local ply manufacturer has decided to include these species in his standard stocks. An order was placed by the New South Wales Government Railways for 10,000 super. feet of Red Tulip Oak. A demand was created for Silver Ash for both three-ply and sawn timber, whilst this species is also finding favour in the manufacture of tennis racquets, oars, cricket stumps, gliders, and all classes of bending work, replacing the use of imported Ash in this direction. Satin Sycamore has been established as a timber suitable for three-ply, and during the coming year it is hoped to bring before the Trade its value as a furniture and general decorative timber.

The results that have attended the Department's efforts are clearly shown in the following comparison of sales during the past two years of Red Tulip Oak, Silver Ash, Satin Sycamore, Rose Gum, and Satinay.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Plywood .. .. .	1,210 sq. feet.	371,460 sq. feet.
Sawn timber .. .. .	19,496 super. feet.	136,781 super. feet.

Special attention has been given to demonstrating the suitability of various timbers, when properly seasoned, for fancy polished floors and the beautiful effects that can be obtained by walls panelled with three-ply of the various decorative timbers. This has had the effect of increasing the demand for these timbers, and during the year just closed a large proportion of the homes erected had at least one room panelled with three-ply and floored with polished hardwoods or fancywoods.

Sales of stocks of the various classes of timber carried by this Section covered 54 different species, and reached the record figure of £5,505 during the year. These sales extended to Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales.

Queensland timbers have been found suitable for the manufacture of oars, tennis racquets, cricket stumps, picture mouldings, musical instruments, printers' blocks, mallets, tool handles, fishing rods, stamp heads, javelins, electric switch rods, peel heads, butter churns, casks and staves.

In order to encourage local industry to the fullest extent in the manufacture of these articles seasoned supplies of the suitable secondary timbers are carried, so that the raw material is available for the manufacturers. These articles are now being manufactured locally, thus not only providing for the utilisation of our own timbers, but also creating additional local employment.

For some time prior to last year racing fours and eights for use in Brisbane were built in Sydney, but this business has now been recaptured. The timber for these boats is supplied by the Department. The same applies to skiffs, which are now being built locally from Queensland timbers. The champion skiff "Aberdare" was built from timber supplied by the Department.

Tests were carried out on 35 different species with a view to finding a suitable timber for smoking pipes, with the result that three species have been found to be suitable, and pipes are now being made locally.

Enquiries were received from all parts of the world, and samples were forwarded to all Southern States, England, America, Canada, Japan, China, Germany, and New Zealand. Altogether 2,181 samples were distributed, including 584 to the Agent-General's Office, London.

Owing to the necessity for reducing expenditure no displays were made in Country Districts or Southern States during the year, displays being confined to the Royal National Show, Brisbane, Queensland Preference League, Messrs. Hicks and Co., and the Forest Products Showroom. The display in the Forest Products Showroom has been admired by visitors from all parts of the world, who have expressed appreciation of the beautiful timbers displayed. Local educational institutions have taken opportunity of its educational value and classes from the University, Technical College, State High School, Valley and West End State Schools visited the showrooms and were personally conducted and lectured on the value of the timbers. Nineteen country schools were supplied with sets of samples of timber growing in their respective districts.

#### **TECHNOLOGICAL SECTION—FOREST PRODUCTS INVESTIGATION.**

During the last few years, when the timber trade has been seeking earnestly to make one pound do the work of two, the Investigation Section of the Department has been called upon for greater services than ever before.

Enquiries received touch every sphere of utilisation and some of these require that original investigation be undertaken to provide a solution. While giving attention to all current enquiries, adequate research must be maintained, otherwise the value of the Department as a source of information is detrimentally affected.

The number of enquiries received has been increasing annually, and it has been most difficult with available staff to cope with the amount of investigative work required. Nevertheless, by close co-operation with allied institutions, including the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Technological Museum (Sydney), the Department of Agriculture and Stock, the Government Analyst, the Government Botanist, the Public Works Department, and many private firms, both of Queensland and other States, an appreciable amount of information has been gathered during the year. To all of these co-operators our acknowledgments and thanks are here freely given.

The year's operations are summarised under the following headings:—(1) Experimental Yard; (2) Seasoning; (3) Kiln Seasoning; (4) Entomology, Pathology, and Biology; (5) Technology; (6) Chemistry and Physics; (7) Specific Uses; (8) Forest By-products; (9) Preservation.

### 1. Experimental Yard—

With a view to maintaining an efficient organisation for the development of secondary woods and to afford an opportunity for carrying out timber seasoning experiments on a semi-commercial scale, about half an acre of the former State Sawmill Yard at Newstead has been retained by the Government.

This, in addition to giving space for storing of stocks of timbers not in general use and for which extended markets are desired, will be the site for erection of a modern timber seasoning kiln in the current financial year.

A semi-commercial reversible internal fan kiln, having a capacity of 5,000 super. feet of 1-inch stock will be erected. Steam will be provided by an automatic boiler and burner. Plans and specifications are now completed and building will be commenced in the very near future.

This kiln will be used for studying drying schedules for timbers at present on the market, as well as for assisting in marketing of secondary woods.

All results obtained will be carefully recorded and made available to the trade.

### 2. Seasoning—

The increasing interest of merchants and others in securing seasoned timber was again manifested by the number of samples received by the Department for moisture content determinations. The results of these tests again indicate that in many instances timbers are not being properly seasoned.

Yet it is obvious that home owners would gladly pay the few pounds involved to obtain seasoned timber.

From a study of stocks held by the Department, comprehensive figures on the air seasoning of lesser used species such as Red Tulip Oak, Silver Ash, Rose Mahogany, Satinay, Rose Gum, and Yellowwood Ash have been assembled, and the Department is in a good position to advise on these timbers.

Records of the moisture equilibrium condition of Hoop Pine for Brisbane have been continued and are being fully availed of.

Demonstration floors made of seasoned and unseasoned boards were made up and placed in showrooms for public inspection. They are a good illustration of the advantages and disadvantages of good seasoning.

### 3. Kiln Seasoning—

The small experimental kiln at Newstead Yards was operated during the first half of the year, but, with the sale of the Newstead Yards and consequent lack of steam supply, these activities ceased temporarily pending re-erection of this kiln in the new yard. It will be used for pilot work in testing limiting schedules, so supplementing the work of the larger kiln now in the course of erection.

Timbers experimented with during the year included Red Tulip Oak, Rose Mahogany, Red Stringybark, Silver Ash, and Satinay.

#### 4. Entomology, Pathology, Biology—

In these fields advice is given by the Department to the public and the trade as to preventive measures to be applied. These activities are discussed under "Preservation" below. However, a great deal of work will have to be done in the field of pure research if the most effective results are to be obtained.

For instance, the furniture beetle, the powder post beetle, pinhole and shothole borers, fungi, termites, and marine borers are generally not sufficiently understood, and while this dearth of information exists experiments on preventive measures are prone to give indefinite results.

Crown revenue losses on account of borers and bluestain are registered annually, and experiments have been carried out at Yarraman and Imbil to determine the practicability of treatments. Results have been promising, but further tests are necessary.

The work on Walnut Bean borer carried out by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with this Department in North Queensland is a good example of the value of scientific research in the field of Entomology. Report on this work has appeared in the "Agricultural Journal," and is available as a reprint.

Marine borer investigations are proceeding along plans laid down last year. The study of the organisms is now almost complete. It is hoped to publish assembled data during the coming year. Present projects include observations on creosoted test pieces—pressure and tank treated. It is also proposed to establish a new station at St. Helena in typically pure bay water.

#### 5. Technology—

Requests for timber sample identification and reports thereon were maintained last year, 136 samples being determined. The increase in this class of work shows that the trade is becoming more familiar with the scope and value of this section.

Exchanges of wood and botanical samples with other institutions advanced, and in the new year will be considerably increased on account of the work being undertaken by the council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Forest Products Laboratory) on Queensland Flindersias and other species.

Enquiries regarding the properties and uses of timber for special work were well maintained, and it is gratifying to note that the Department's services in this direction are being availed of and that, as a result, a number of new timbers have been introduced to new uses. This is an important phase of Departmental activity, and one calling for tedious work in the preliminary study of each of the timbers.

The properties of these timbers have been determined in a more or less empirical way. These properties are now being investigated in terms of scientific research. The project is a broad one and will take many years to complete.

Red Tulip Oak and Satinay have been described in a pamphlet issued by this Department, which is now working on material for Silver Ash and Satin Ash.

#### 6. Chemistry and Physics—

Investigations in the year completed included:—

- (1) Examination of toxic properties of Penda, Swamp Mahogany, and Turpentine, to ascertain the particular substance rendering these timbers inimical to marine borers. This investigation is not yet complete.
- (2) Action of acetic acid on Yellowwood Ash—to ascertain suitability of the species for acid containers. The result was satisfactory, the timber standing up to immersion without injury.
- (3) Effects of extracts of bark of Walnut Bean, Silky Oak, Maple, Hoop Pine, Bunya Pine, Ironbark and Kauri, on steel plates—to ascertain the possible danger of corrosion on plates and decking of coastal steamers. This was carried out as a result of statements that Walnut Bean carried in coastal steamers injured the plates. The tests conclusively disproved this and indicated that barks are not injurious to steel plates.
- (4) Chemical separation of Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine. The Forest Products Laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have evolved a formula for quick test to separate the foremost two. Experiments on Kauri were discontinued on account of the botanical confusion existing.

Mechanical tests have been carried out by the Technological Museum (Sydney) on the following species:—

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Saffron Heart. | 3. Yellowwood Ash. |
| 2. Spotted Gum.   | 4. Blush Coondoo.  |

In regard to Saffron Heart, the tests had the object of determining the relative values of North Queensland and South Queensland species. Results indicated that the species have practically identical mechanical properties and are therefore interchangeable.

Tests on the other three species were to determine their suitability for axe handles. These are not yet complete.

Other species are now being tested also.

During the year a project was discussed with the Forest Products Laboratory of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the initiation of a comprehensive investigation of the more important species. The plan embraces the following features:—

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Chemical analyses. | 3. Preservation processes. |
| 2. Mechanical tests.  | 4. Durability tests.       |

Items 3 and 4 will be commenced immediately, the species first attempted being immature Spotted Gum, Rose Gum, and Blackbutt.

#### 7. Specific Uses—

Under this heading come many items of importance, one of the foremost being plywood. Enquiries received include requests for information on all phases of the manufacture of three-ply.

Work on hand includes the development of grades and specifications for plywoods, flooring boards, lining, ceiling, partition and chamfer boards. The Standards Association of Australia is the prime mover in this project but, being represented on the Committee, a considerable portion of the work is actually done in this Department.

Inspections of plywood for export have been undertaken by this Department. During the year 15 inspections were made, the number of sheets inspected being 14,000, representing about 250,000 square feet of plywood.

Inspections of tool handles for State Stores Board is a newly instituted activity. Altogether 3,500 handles were inspected and passed to a specification drawn up by this Department, while about 1,000 were rejected as being unfit through short grain, seasoning checks, insufficiency of seasoning, &c. Many utilisation tests have been carried out with the co-operation of local and removed manufacturers. These include skis, croquet mallets, tennis racquets, lacrosse racquets, beer barrels, wine casks, tool handles, bobbins, stern bearings, bottle stoppers, fruit cases, military signal boxes, musical instruments, pencils, baseball bats, and polo balls.

Each of these tests requires a fair amount of study in initiating, and demands a degree of concentration in obtaining complete information. Failures are frequently not due to unsuitable timber and if these points are not made clear wrong impressions difficult to remove might gain currency.

The interests of manufacturers of butter boxes from Hoop Pine have been carefully watched, with a view to opposing any unfair action prejudicial to the interests of the box manufacturers being taken.

#### 8. Forest By-products—

Work in this province exceeded that of any previous year. Definite projects to develop certain industries in addition to attention to current enquiries have been approved for the New Year.

The principal work in the past year has been the assembling of information, distillation and yield tests, &c. From these we have had sufficient encouragement to plan more positive action for the New Year.

The principal projects are:—

- (a) *Leptospermum citratum*, i.e., Lemon Scented Ti-tree.—Coppicing experiments at Maryborough, Beerwah, and Fraser Island. Experimental plantations at Fraser Island and Beerwah. Despatch of material to the Technological Museum, Sydney, for distillation of oil for research.
- (b) *Eucalyptus citriodora*, i.e., Lemon Scented Gum.—Distillation tests on coppice growth and yield determinations.
- (c) *Eucalyptus micrantha*—White Gum producing piperitone. Leaf collections from Sunnybank and Beerwah. Study of coppice growth in an endeavour to compete with *Eucalyptus dives* of Southern States.
- (d) *Melaleuca linarifolia* and *Melaleuca alternifolia*—Ti-trees producing ti-trol. Seed collection and establishment of experimental plots.
- (e) *Santalum lanceolatum*—the Sandalwood of commerce. Distillation tests of samples from Dalby. Comparison of South-West and Central-West types. Inspection of export shipments from Brisbane.
- (f) *Eremophila mitchelli*—Western “Sandalwood” or Buddha. Establishment of a market for oil. Oil samples secured from Technological Museum, Sydney, in material supplied by the Department and distributed to firms for experiment.
- (g) *Honey Flora Data*.—Co-operating with Beekeepers’ Association re collection of data and establishment of reserves and areas for leasing to apiarists.

#### 9. Preservation—

The growing interest in the use of creosote is gratifying to this Department. The heavy losses occasioned by decay and white ants annually can be appreciably lessened by proper treatment with chemicals. To illustrate this point, while experimenting on the amenability to treatment of various species, the Department has been active in inaugurating tests in Queensland.

The list of experiments is:—

- (1) House blocks—tank treatment—Brisbane.
- (2) House blocks—charring and creosote treatment—Brisbane.
- (3) Power poles—charring and creosote tests—Brisbane.
- (4) Sleepers—pressure treatment—Brisbane.
- (5) Fence posts—preservative treatments—Gadgarra.
- (6) Fence posts—durability tests—Gadgarra.
- (7) Fence posts—creosote tank treatment—Home Hill.
- (8) Marine piling—tank treatments—Brisbane River.
- (9) Marine piling—pressure treatment—Brisbane River.
- (10) Marine piling—charring and creosote treatments—Brisbane River.

Species under test and to be tested are:—Spotted Gum, Blackbutt, Rose Gum, Ironbark, Brush Box, Yellow Stringy, Hoop Pine, Satinash.

Pressure tests are carried out by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Tests to date have been designed with a view to determining suitable treating schedules. Results to date prove fairly conclusively that there is little to be gained by pressure treating Eucalypts, since even with 200 lb. per square inch at 160 deg. F. penetration of heartwood (true wood) is almost negligible. On the other hand fairly complete penetration of sapwood can be obtained by the simpler and cheaper tank treatment.

*Costs.*—This all-important point is being investigated. Material cost plays a large part, and this is determined largely by the grade of creosote. Unfortunately, Queensland manufacturers have been unable to sell a suitable creosote below about 2s. 6d. per gallon. This is high compared with Southern prices, which are in the neighbourhood of 1s. per gallon. The average grade of creosote on the Brisbane markets is not yet equivalent to the recommended standard for Australia. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research are working towards this end, and it is expected that the Brisbane creosote will soon be maintained at the desired grade.

## **THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FORESTS.**

### **MANAGEMENT CONTROL.**

The possibilities of extending intensive reforestation operations to reserves not under treatment was given much attention during the year by analysing existing reports and by field inspections. As a result, hardwood regeneration operations were initiated in the Dayboro district and preliminary plans for working reserves in the Tiaro, Goomboorian, Bundaberg, Kilkivan, Manumbar, and Brisbane districts have been prepared, while other reserves have been noted as unsuitable for intensive operations.

The co-ordination of utilisation of existing timber products and grazing values with intensive regeneration is the objective where the area and quality of the reserves allow of economic operation and reasonable chance of protection.

Certain Crown lands in the Gatton-Helidon districts have been inspected with a view to securing an adequate source of hardwoods for the future requirements of the important Toowoomba market.

These preliminary surveys reveal that the number of first-class or even moderate forestry propositions available in South Queensland are by no means adequate for the provision of Queensland's future softwood requirements.

The survey and reconnaissance of areas recently reserved in North Queensland are proceeding with a view to the proper classification of these areas.

The sale of about 45,000,000 super. feet of pine in conjunction with the Yarraman Sawmill rendered necessary the preparation of a comprehensive working plan for reserves in the Yarraman Working Section in order to provide for orderly logging co-ordinated with planting requirements.

Though progress on working plan work this year has been good a large amount of this work remains to be done, while the revision of plans at present in operation is also calling for attention.

Joint inspections in co-operation with officers of the Lands and Agricultural Departments were carried out during the year with a view to the permanent classification of forest lands in the Eungella, Conondale, Kenilworth, Gatton (Mount Mistake), Emu Vale, and Beerburrum districts.

Considerable time has been given to the investigation, together with officers of the Agricultural Department, Lands Department, and the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, of lands suitable for banana growing for the settling of unemployed on North Coast, Kilcoy, Dayboro, and Mudgeeraba reserves. At the request of the Department of Labour and Industry the services of Forestry Officers have been made available for the supervision of the clearing of blocks and roads, the sinking of wells, &c., at the Beerburrum tobacco settlement; for the design and survey of banana blocks at Mount Mee, Dayboro, and Kenilworth; and the supervision of scrub-falling on each of these proposed unemployed settlements, together with the Mudgeeraba areas. In all 90 tobacco farms and 110 banana blocks are involved.

In addition to the above schemes, a group of 25 leases to relieve unemployment amongst experienced local banana growers has been surveyed on the Woondum State Forest, while other small areas suitable for banana production on the North Coast have also been made available as banana leases.

An interesting experimental plot for banana growing was leased during the year on the Tin Can Bay State Forest to a group of growers in order to test the possibilities of this type of coastal scrub sandy soil. The main objective of the growers is to secure an area relatively isolated from the incidence of disease. This area will subsequently be planted with kauri and exotic pines.

## SILVICULTURE.

### Plantations—

PLANTING.—Over 1,000,000 trees were planted out during the year to completely stock 1,460 acres of new planting and refill 1,240 acres of old plantations. The high percentage of refilling was due to the abnormally dry season experienced in the previous year.

The plantings of exotic species in the Brisbane Valley and Mary Valley Districts proposed to be effected in June last were not carried out owing to the particularly dry conditions, and after delaying until the end of July for conditions to improve, it was decided, in view of last year's results, to tube the stock and hold it over for planting in the coming summer.

The severe and unusual weather conditions that obtained in 1931-32 were experienced again during the past year. At Imbil the rainfall was only 28.74 inches, being over 20 inches below average, made up of spring rains 10.69 inches, summer rains 11.54, with only 6.51 inches falling in the other six months. In addition, extremes of temperature were experienced, maximum and minimum figures of 108.5 deg. and 27 deg. F. being recorded. Generally the dry winter conditions of 1932 continued until mid spring, when fair rains fell until mid summer. Late summer to mid winter, 1933, were again very dry. Similar conditions existed in almost all districts, although North Queensland enjoyed good rains.

The Hoop Pine plantings were again commenced early this year, planting being in full swing by mid December and completed by the end of February. One large area at Imbil was planted in late October, with good success. Until a year or so ago planting frequently extended into April. The successes obtained during the past two planting seasons from early planting, both in survival and extra growth, have shown early planting to be a distinct advancement. In the areas planted with exotic species at Beerwah, Pechey, and Passchendaele conditions for planting in the winter months were also severe. At the last named district, where planting is carried out in mid-late autumn, good rains followed planting, but owing to the mediocre results with a section of last year's *Pinus patula* plantings, it was decided to hold over 20 acres of this species for planting as a trial in August, 1933.

At Beerwah, planting was considerably delayed awaiting the winter rains. After a fall of 70 points planting was commenced only to be followed by a further dry spell. Results, however, have been particularly good, and the care taken in planting has been fully justified.

Hoop Pine occupied the leading position in the year's work, the chief plantings of this species being in the Brisbane Valley (360 acres) and Mary Valley (393 acres). Over 54 acres of Kauri Pine were planted in North Queensland.

Exotic species, chiefly Slash, Mexican, and Loblolly Pines, in that order, were planted at Beerwah (290 acres), Passchendaele (166 acres), and Pechey (47 acres).

An area of 83 acres was planted with Eucalypts, chiefly in the Brisbane Valley District, while 7 acres of cabinetwoods were set out in North Queensland. Silky Oak was, this year, almost entirely eliminated from the planting programme.

In spite of the very severe weather conditions high establishments have been generally obtained, the year having shown clearly the advantages of using good stout woody plants only. In the Brisbane Valley District successes would have averaged 95 per cent. were it not for the cockchafer attack, which reduced this figure to between 80 and 85 per cent.

**TENDING.**—New methods of tending planted areas were introduced this year and had the effect of reducing losses, which, under the bad conditions that prevailed, would have been more numerous had superseded methods been continued. The new method aims at keeping the planted area entirely clean during the first year. This first year tending consists of a first treatment by chipping out all inkweed when 6 inches to 12 inches high, and a second tending aiming at the complete removal of all bad weeds by hand pulling or grubbing. A third tending is generally not necessary, but in some cases a further handpulling or digging out of woody weeds or late germinating soft weeds may be carried out. All plantation weeds have been classified and a treatment laid down for each.

Total tending costs have this year been high, owing to the fact that third-year tendings were carried out. Under the new system it is estimated that little tending will be necessary after the second year.

**NURSERIES.**—The new technique for the handling of Hoop Pine, based on the research carried out to date, was adopted as standard practice during the year. Considerable attention was also devoted to the watering systems of all nurseries, and improvements were carried out as outlined previously.

**SEED COLLECTION.**—Following upon the good results obtained from the experimental cold storage of Hoop Pine seed, and because of the fact that a large seedfall in December, 1932, could not be anticipated, two tons of seed collected the previous fall was placed in cold storage during October. This seed is for the 1933 sowings in September. No general fall of Hoop Pine seed occurred during the year, and a quantity that was collected when sampled and tested proved to be of very low germinative capacity. Some 396 lb. of Kauri Pine seed was collected in North Queensland.

Of interest is the fact that *Pinus taeda* seed collected from fourteen-year-old trees on Fraser Island germinated freely.

**SCHOOL FORESTRY PLOTS.**—The practice of providing trees gratis for the planting of forestry plots at the State schools was continued. At the present moment thirty-one such plots have been established.

#### **Natural Forests—**

The area of natural forests treated during the year was 8,060 acres. Of this total, 3,850 acres were treated in the Cypress Pine forests in the Dalby and Inglewood districts. Work has been confined mainly to the thinning of over-dense stands and the ringbarking of useless and defective trees.

Reports from Dalby indicate that Cypress Pine regeneration continues to be very heavy; many areas are becoming over-stocked and require thinning.

One thousand four hundred and ninety acres of Spotted Gum forest were treated also on the Dalby reserves during the year. Here, however, regeneration is very sparse, seedfalls being very poor and, in fact, not once since 1926 has a first-class seedfall from this species been recorded in that district.

On Fraser Island, some 500 acres of Blackbutt forest was subjected to regeneration treatment. The seedfall of this species is referred to later in the Report, but the regeneration results after the burn in March this year have been good.

Except for 570 acres of Hoop Pine treated on the almost pure stands of the Goodnight State forest, the balance of the area treated for the year was on the hardwood forests of the North Coast and Brisbane districts.

#### **Expenditure and Labour—**

The expenditure on reforestation work for the year was £52,369, made up of £43,925 voted from Loan Funds and £8,444 provided from Unemployment Relief Funds.

Over 80 per cent. of this expenditure has been paid out in wages, providing work for about 810 men.

The standard of work obtained from all men has been good, and the satisfactory results obtained in all works is tribute to the men's keenness and interest.

#### **Silvicultural Research—**

During the year research work was extended, particularly in the Brisbane Valley and Mary Valley areas. In these centres the work dealt mainly with Hoop Pine, and appreciable progress towards the fulfilment of the research working plans was made.

At Yarraman, sixty-six new experiments were commenced, and a further fifty-six experiments were initiated at Imbil. In addition, the current experiments were continued or completed during the year.

**HOOP PINE.**—The earlier work is now yielding definite results, and early in the year, following a full discussion of the data, a set of instructions dealing with the silvicultural treatment of Hoop Pine was issued, and the silvicultural work of the year was conducted on the lines laid out with very satisfactory results. The points investigated during the year cover a very wide field, but many interesting results which have immediate practical importance were secured.

Under normal conditions of storage, Hoop Pine seed deteriorates after twelve months and rapidly becomes worthless. During the year seed that had been in cold storage at about 40 deg. F. for four years was tested and found to have retained its original germinative capacity.

Experiments on the drying of Hoop Pine seed showed clearly that seed dried in a drying shed gave much better results than sun-dried seed.

Previous results showing the desirability of early spring sowing of Hoop Pine seed were supported, and it would appear that under average conditions sowing in September is the most desirable procedure.

The early planting experiments (October-November) again strongly supported this procedure, and further results from previous experiments demonstrated the fact that the advantage of early planting is not confined to the first year, but that enhanced growth is secured during the second and third years also.

Further trial of chemicals for weeding purposes established the fact that suitable solutions of sodium chlorate were very toxic to weeds, and, under the conditions prevailing during the year, only slightly toxic to Hoop Pine. However, further investigation of the latter point is necessary before the results can be safely applied in general practice.

The chlorosis of plants in the Yarraman nursery was further investigated, the Department of Agriculture co-operating in the work. From the evidence to hand it would appear that the cause is some soil peculiarity which is not yet definitely determined.

The severe attack of cockchafer at Yarraman was the subject of investigation. The cockchafer responsible for the damage was identified as *Lepidiota Frenchi*, a very destructive member of the *Scarabideae*.

The use of paradichlorbenzene as a deterrent did not yield results as satisfactory as those obtained in previous years, and there were indications that the growth of the plants is considerably reduced by use of this chemical. Further experiments have been designed.

The benefits of clean tending in the first year were again clearly demonstrated and, although general opinion was to the contrary, the experiments indicate that the clean tending is not responsible for the greatly increased cockchafer damage, as the losses were equally severe on the untended or partially tended plots.

Many points of interest regarding nursery practice were discovered, and further information was obtained regarding the desirable spacings, watering procedures, time of tubing and tubing mixture, grading of stock, and so on.

EXOTIC SPECIES.—Further plots for trial of the exotics on poor coastal areas were established in the country between Maryborough and Howard, and additional plots were also established on Fraser Island. The trial plots at Reserve 20, Maryvale (near Yeppoon), were the subject of attention and observation, and to date results obtained are satisfactory.

The plots have been established for four years, and in June, 1933, the average height of the most promising species in the various plots was as follows:—

- Pinus caribaea*—From 5 feet 6 inches to 9 feet.
- Pinus taeda*—From 5 feet 6 inches to 8 feet.
- Pinus insularis*—From 6 feet to 14 feet.
- Hoop Pine—From 2 feet to 10 feet 3 inches.
- Kauri Pine—From 2 feet to 6 feet 9 inches.

The plots on which the native species are growing well represent very limited types, and in general the exotic species give greater promise. However, the fused needle disease has made its appearance amongst the exotics, and this disease will be made a subject for investigation during the forthcoming year.

The usual experimental work on season of sowing, transplanting, and planting, method of planting, &c., were continued at the major centres of operation and support the data previously collected.

**EUCALYPTUS SPECIES.**—Experiments with these species during the year were largely confined to the extension of detailed observations of flowering and fruiting. In this regard it is interesting to record that the data indicates that the seed crop of Blackbutt (*Euc. pilularis*) requires somewhat over two years from flowering for full natural development and shedding. Viable seed can be secured in about eight months from flowering, but the process of seed falling is slow. *Eucalyptus pilularis* has been regarded in the past as a species which completes its seeding in one year.

Seed spotting experiments with *Eucalyptus paniculata* were initiated on Reserve 318, Maroochy, and similar experiments with *Eucalyptus pilularis* were continued on Fraser Island. Further observations of the correct time for burning off *Eucalyptus pilularis* stands for regeneration purposes supported previous results—namely, that March burning produces the best crop of seedlings.

The policy of establishing trial plots of *Eucalyptus spp.* in North Queensland was discontinued, as a sufficient number of such plots have already been established.

**GENERAL.**—In addition to these detailed investigations, *arboreta* have been established in all of the major planting areas, and are being planted with numerous species, whose growth and behaviour are being watched and recorded.

### FOREST PROTECTION.

**FIRE OUTBREAKS.**—In spite of a very bad fire season, firebreaks in several districts having to be again tended in January and February, it is pleasing to record that no fires of any consequence occurred during the year.

The most serious outbreaks were on plantations in the Mary Valley and the Brisbane Valley Districts, where in the former 2 acres of hoop pine and in the latter 30 acres of silky oak were destroyed before the fires were brought under control. Many minor fires occurred on unprotected areas without any appreciable damage.

**FIREBREAK WORK.**—The system of preserving belts of scrub two to five chains wide as breaks around plantations is being continued wherever possible, and the design and survey of these breaks is well ahead of falling operations.

On plantation areas where this system is not possible, particularly at Beerwah, Pechey, and Passchendaele, considerable attention is being paid to the clearing of firelines. Strips varying from one-half chain to a chain in width are being felled, stumped, and ploughed, providing clean breaks and ready means of access.

The use of graders for fireline work is receiving consideration.

On the natural forests under treatment a large amount of fireline work was carried out, particularly on the Cypress Pine forests of the Dalby and the Inglewood Districts, where the work of fireline protection is the major operation. On the two Inglewood State Forests a total length of about 330 miles of lines has now been felled and stacked. Most of this has been also burnt and ploughed. During the year some 81 miles were felled and stacked and 168 miles ploughed; all felling and stacking now being complete on S.F.R. 122, Inglewood. On the Dalby areas 17 miles of breaks were constructed and 19 miles tended during the year.

On the hardwood areas of the North Coast and Brisbane districts 3 miles of new breaks were cleared and 52 miles of old lines cleaned up.

**OTHER FIRE MEASURES.**—Chiefly as a fire protection measure, a system of telephones was installed on the Brisbane Valley plantations. Here the need was most pressing. Similar installation in other districts, together with the erection of fire towers, is under consideration for the forthcoming year.

**ANIMAL DEPREDATIONS.**—Wallabies on reserves in the Brisbane Valley District and North Queensland continue to cause trouble in plantations. As protection to the areas planted this year, 109 chains of netting fences at the former and 577 chains at the latter were erected. Trapping, and the laying of poisoned corn has reduced the numbers of these pests, but many remain. Bandicoots continue to uproot newly planted stock. Rabbits on the Passchendaele State Forest are also a serious pest, but treatment of their burrows, together with the planting of large stock, has reduced the damage considerably. On several reserves dingoes, whilst not harming the trees, are reported by neighbouring selectors to have become a menace. Action to exterminate them is being taken by the distribution of prepared baits.

**INSECT PESTS.**—New instances of damage caused by these agents are reported frequently and investigated, but with few exceptions no serious trouble is anticipated. The most troublesome is the cockchafer which has been referred to above.

**FUNGI.**—Diplodea has made an appearance again on *Pinus radiata* in two districts, but the attack has been limited to a few trees, which were promptly felled and destroyed.

A fungus, identified as a species of *Phomopsis*, has been found to be the cause of some deaths of small Hoop Pine, particularly in the Kilkivan District. Investigation is in progress to determine how serious this disease might become and what control measures should be adopted.

### CONSTRUCTIONAL WORKS.

**BUILDINGS.**—No new cottages were erected during the year, but six portable huts for the accommodation of workmen were constructed and minor additions made to existing improvements. Several huts for the storage of tools, plant, sheds, &c., were also built.

**NURSERIES AND WATER SUPPLIES:**—With the finding of water in the well commenced last year on S.F.R. 257, the construction of a nursery water supply to provide for the planting of stock to the extent of 150 acres per annum was put in hand.

A new pumping plant was installed at the Imbil nursery, replacing the old steam outfit that had become unsatisfactory.

To provide further storage at the Yarraman nursery an extra tank of capacity 8,000 gallons was erected and the main supply line replaced by new piping.

Spray lines were installed in the nurseries at Pechey and Beerwah, and at the former an engine was installed to do the pumping in place of the windmill.

A severe gale at Benarkin caused considerable damage to the nursery and this was repaired.

On one of the Inglewood forests an engine was installed as auxiliary to a windmill.

At Kalpowar the construction of the nursery commenced at the end of last year was completed, and the first sowings were made in December.

### FOREST SURVEYS.

Five fully equipped Survey Camps were in operation during the financial year, whilst temporary small camps were operated at intervals, mainly on miscellaneous surveys.

The total expenditure for survey work amounted to £3,903 4s. 5d.

As a result, 30,450 acres were inspected, 105,470 acres were assessed, 19,775 acres subjected to intensive contour and assessment survey, and 228 acres were surveyed for the purpose of leasing for banana-growing with reforestation conditions (for particulars see Appendix O).

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

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain .. .. .	249	74
Rough traverse .. .. .	6	08
Strip survey .. .. .	492	68
Old boundaries .. .. .	17	10
Levels .. .. .	46	55
Track making .. .. .	55	25
Exploratory investigation .. .. .	258	00

**Atherton Working Plan Area—**

Assessment and feature Survey of Palmerstone Area "A," lying to the east of the Beatrice River, on the main road between Millaa Millaa and Innisfail, was continued and finalised by the end of August, a total of 4,600 acres being completed in this financial year. On 1st September, the camp was shifted to the Maalan, an area of land at the headwaters of the South Johnstone River, between Millaa Millaa and Ravenshoe, and further assessments were carried out. By the end of December this work had been completed, an area of approximately 8,500 acres having been strip estimated. Camp was then closed until the 14th April, when the party commenced making an estimate of the timber stand on vacant Crown land in the Parishes of Dirran and Jordan, being the intermediate area between area "A" and the Maalan, known as area "B." To date, approximately 4,500 acres have been dealt with. As is usual in North Queensland, wet weather considerably hampered operations, a total of thirteen days being lost.

An additional camp was formed towards the end of the financial year with a personnel of a Forest Assistant and two workmen, to make a preliminary inspection of Timber Reserves gazetted subsequent to the Royal Commission's report with a view to locating areas carrying valuable timber stands. To date, the activities of this Camp have been confined to Timber Reserve 755 Bartle Frere, of which approximately 25,000 acres have been inspected. This area lies between Boonjee and Mount Bartle Frere.

**Cardwell District—**

Valuation and contour survey of State Forest 344 Kirrama was continued until the end of August, when camp was transferred to Clump Point in order to carry out urgent assessment of timber on Crown lands in the Parish of Hull and adjoining timber reserve 200 Parish of Rockingham, which it is proposed to open to selection. 7,650 acres were subjected to survey and the areas carrying timber of commercial value were located and timber contents estimated. During November, a Class 1 Inspection was made of the Maria Creek lands, an area of 5,450 acres of vacant Crown land lying to the west of the North Coast Line in the Parish of Hull. Examination disclosed that land had no forestry interest.

Camp was closed down for the wet season on 16th December, operations being resumed at Kirrama on the 24th April.

Up to the end of the report period, approximately 6,360 acres had been cut up into logging areas.

**Cooktown Working Plan Area—**

Operations were continued on the China Camp, Peter Botte and Daintree Scrubs, and the area dealt with by Assessment Survey was approximately 74,000 acres. The main camp established at China Camp in the previous report period served as a base for almost the whole of the survey, nine flying camps being distributed over the area. Bad weather and long packing and trackless scrubs rendered survey work increasingly difficult towards December, on which date the Camp finally closed down.

It may be said that all accessible scrubs have now been examined in the Cooktown District and there is no necessity for a continuation of Survey operations at present.

**Townsville Working Plan Area—**

Valuation and contour survey of Timber Reserves 28 and 268, Parishes of Hinchinbrook, Waterview, Blackfriars, and Holbourn (Mount Spec) were continued until the 17th December, at which date the camp was closed down for the wet season. Owing to urgent work in the Mount Mee district, however, operations were not started in the New year. Approximately 5,155 acres were located, marked, and estimated into eight logging areas, and in addition this work on another 500 acres is practically complete.

This makes a total of seventeen logging areas completed. It has now been possible to locate a suitable National Park embracing the new Main Road to Cloudy Clearing, which winds through this area for its entire length, there being some very fine look-outs. The falls in Big Saltwater Creek are also within this area, and it embraces the much-discussed future Townsville water supply.

**Kilkivan Working Plan Area—**

Valuation and contour Survey of Timber Reserve 126, parish of Widgee, was continued and finalised by the 16th August, when camp was transferred to a nearby area, Timber Reserves 82 and 431 Brooyar, where Class 3 Survey was carried out, compartments being run only on the eastern and southern parts of Portion B.

During November, an urgent estimate was made of Portion 2, Manumbar area 1,840 acres. Apart from this and the Christmas break, work at Brooyar was continued and completed by the beginning of June. Instructions were then given to transfer to State Forest 393 Woondum, in order to effect banana block surveys on this area, and this work was proceeding at the end of the report period.

During this period, approximately 10,100 acres were completed, 1,280 acres being at Widgee, 1,840 acres at Manumbar, whilst the balance, 6,980 acres being at Brooyar.

The Deputy Forester, since his transfer to Kilkivan, has carried out inspections of the majority of the district reserves, also effecting a subdivisional Survey of Compartment 3, Gap Logging Area on Timber Reserve 220 Kilkivan—distance 23 chains.

**Brisbane Valley Working Plan Area—**

Details of miscellaneous Surveys are set out hereunder:—

Reserve.	Parish.	Survey.	Compts.	Log Area.	Acreage.	Miles. Chains.
472, 485	Taromeo ..	Strip assessment ..	..	Telar, Taromeo ..	26,000	34 52
289	Cooyar (part)	ditto ..	..	Proceeding ..	..	..
289	Ditto ..	ditto ..	18 to 35	Rocky ..	1,780	24 00
289	Ditto ..	Sub-Compartment ..	9 and 10	Yarraman ..	..	0 66.5
289	Ditto ..	Type ..	9	ditto ..	..	0 65
289	Ditto ..	Sub-Compartment ..	12	Tarong road ..	..	0 23
120	Neumgna ..	Firebreak ..	..	Tiny ..	..	3 73.7
257	Cooyar ..	Scrub edge ..	..	Googa ..	..	1 06
257	Ditto ..	Firebreak ..	..	ditto ..	..	5 76
257	Ditto ..	Improvements ..	1	ditto ..	..	0 31
257	Ditto ..	Sub-Compartment ..	12	North ..	..	0 31
257	Ditto ..	Firebreak ..	13 to 15, 17 and 18	ditto ..	..	1 49
283	Colinton ..	Sub-Compartment ..	10	Sandy ..	..	1 10
299	Avoca ..	ditto ..	15	Nanango ..	..	0 24

**Mary Valley Working Plan Area—**

Numerous Sub-compartment and related Surveys were carried out by the resident Staff during the financial year, details of which have been set out hereunder:—

	Chains.
Location of Scrub firebreaks .. .. .	983
„ Scrub edges .. .. .	237
„ Chipped breaks .. .. .	743
„ Fences .. .. .	634
Sub-Compartment boundaries .. .. .	604
Clearing old lines .. .. .	545

**Brisbane, North Coast, and Kilcoy Working Plan Areas—**

Some miscellaneous Surveys were effected in the above areas, particulars of which are shown hereunder:—

Reserve.	Parish.	Survey.	No. of Blocks.	Acreage.	Miles. Chns.
536	Sarabah .. .. .	Private road .. .. .	..	16.8	2 47
249	Maroochy .. .. .	Banana blocks .. .. .	3	16.8	1 07
368	Ditto .. .. .	ditto .. .. .	6	33.4	1 80
393	Woondum .. .. .	ditto .. .. .	Proceeding	..	5 55
583	Kenilworth .. .. .	ditto .. .. .	ditto	..	7 17
893	Byron .. .. .	ditto .. .. .	34	177.5	16 07

**Inglewood and Roma Working Plan Areas—**

Particulars are shown hereunder:—

Reserve.	Parish.	Survey.	Acroage.	Miles. Chns.
S.F. 79 .. .. .	Sands .. .. .	Firebreak .. .. .	..	14 78
T.R. 337 .. .. .	Yeulba .. .. .	Compartments .. .. .	2,300	8 78

**DISCONTINUANCE OF STATE SAWMILLING AND SALE OF ENTERPRISE.**

Towards the end of 1932 the Minister caused an inquiry to be made into the question of the State Sawmills and Timberyards. These, during the financial year 1931-32, showed a loss of £6,877, and an analysis of the figures for the new financial year furnished an estimate that the loss was still proceeding at the rate of £570 per month.

The inquiry was entrusted to Mr. G. A. Duffy, and his report was furnished to the Government in December last.

Mr. Duffy's report indicated that there was no possibility of continuing the enterprise without loss, even after drastic reductions in staff and in timber stocks held, with consequent decreases in interest and overhead charges; whilst it was only possible by considerable capital expenditure and improved quality of logs to reduce costs at Yarraman. After effecting all possible savings and improvements, it was estimated that the loss would be £4,000 to £4,500 per annum, and if it were desired to eliminate this loss the only course open was to dispose of the enterprise.

After consideration of this report Cabinet decided upon offering the enterprise for sale, and tenders were called. As a result, ten tenders were received, and the following were accepted:—

- (a) For the Newstead yards and the Yarraman and Taromeo mills, with buildings and plant—Yarraman Pine Pty., Ltd., for £16,000 cash.
- (b) For the stocks of sawn timber at Brisbane and Yarraman—Yarraman Pine Pty., Ltd., at the following discounts off price list:—

	Per Cent. off Timber Merchants' Price List.
Pine .. .. .	30
Hardwood .. .. .	30
Other timbers .. .. .	40
Timbers not included in merchants' price list .. .. .	50

(It should be stated that price list rates were only nominal, as merchants were selling 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. off listed prices.)

- (c) For the freehold lands at Imbil—Mr. C. F. W. Kropp, Imbil, £200.

- (d) For the mill building, plant &c., at Imbil—Mr. W. E. Houston, Blackbutt, £220 (by negotiations after closure of tenders).

The successful tender for the Newstead, Yarraman, and Taromeo mills and stocks was estimated to be £8,714 in excess of the next highest tenders collectively for the various lots offered, taking stocks as at stocktaking on 30th June, 1932.

Provision was made for retention of an area at the Newstead timber-yards as site of departmental seasoning kiln and yards for storing stocks of secondary timbers, with a view to securing and extending markets for such woods.

**Standing Timber Sold with Yarraman and Taromeo Mills—**

The conditions of sale provided that the purchaser of Yarraman mill should also purchase the standing pine timber on—

- (a) State Forest Reserves 465, 466, 467, and 468, parish of Cooyar.
- (b) Compartments 3 to 18, Cooyar Logging Area; compartments 5 to 36, Rocky Logging Area; compartments 1 to 7A, 9, 10, and 15, 16, 17, Yarraman Creek Logging Area; compartments 1 to 10, part of 11, and 12 to 20, Tarong Road Logging Area, North Logging Area, and South Logging Area, State Forest Reserve 289, parish of Cooyar and Taromeo.
- (c) That part of State Forest Reserve 120 in the parish of Tarong.
- (d) Meandu, Neumgna, Pocket, Western, Peron, Murray, and Duck Logging Areas, State Forest Reserve 120, parish of Neumgna,

estimated at 45,000,000 super. feet at upset prices as advertised.

With the Taromeo mill, the block of timber so made available was 8,000,000 super. feet of pine standing on State Forest Reserves 485 and 472, parish of Taromeo.

These sales of timber are subject to reappraisal with any alterations in Forest Service Key Market rates as announced from time to time, and also to reassessment of logging costs.

This action ensures that supplies of log timber will be available to these mills at current ruling Forestry rates.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

It is with regret that the Director of Forests records the death during the year of the late Forest Factor T. B. Bourke, an officer who gave many valuable years of service to Forestry. To his widow the sincere sympathy of the Director and Staff is extended.

In conclusion, the Director of Forests desires to record his appreciation of the valuable assistance and wholehearted support given to him by the Staff throughout the year.

V. GRENNING,

Brisbane, October, 1933.

Director of Forests.

## Appendices.

### APPENDIX A.

**Return of Timber, &c., Removed from Crown Lands for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.**

Species.	Quantity.
<b>MILLING TIMBER—</b>	
Hoop Pine ply .. .. .	2,270,010 super. ft.
<b>Hoop and Bunya Pine—</b>	
Logs .. .. .	27,279,286 super. ft.
Tops .. .. .	13,000,996 super. ft.
Kauri Pine .. .. .	2,789,006 super. ft.
Cabinetwoods .. .. .	2,812,537 super. ft.
Scrubwoods .. .. .	1,739,248 super. ft.
Hardwoods .. .. .	8,250,418 super. ft.
Cypress Pine .. .. .	1,229,802 super. ft.
<b>OTHER SPECIES—</b>	
Sleepers .. .. .	159,028 pieces
Sleeper blocks .. .. .	67,651 pieces
Headstocks, transoms, crossings .. .. .	198,386 super. ft.
Girders, corbels, piles, sills .. .. .	22,501 lin. ft.
Poles .. .. .	141,757 lin. ft.
Saplings .. .. .	598 lin. ft.
House blocks .. .. .	87,093½ lin. ft.
Fencing material .. .. .	302,481 lin. ft. and 84,009 pieces
Hewn and bridge timbers .. .. .	67,783 super. ft. and 6,116 lin. ft.
Mining timber .. .. .	59,234½ lin. ft. and 32,827 pieces
Fuel .. .. .	57,553 tons 17 cwt.
Sandalwood .. .. .	445 tons 13 cwt. 3 qr. 19 lb.
Rosewood (Buddha) .. .. .	147 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr.
Side logs .. .. .	116 lin. ft.
Mangrove bark .. .. .	15 tons
Sand .. .. .	355 cub. yds.
Gravel .. .. .	15,552 cub. yds.
Charcoal .. .. .	70 bags

### APPENDIX B.

**Cut of Hoop and Bunya Pine—Year ended 30th June, 1933.**

Working Plan Area.	Ply.	Logs.	Tops.	Total Cut.	Approved Cut.
	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.
Brisbane .. .. .	..	1,520,515	706,180	2,226,695	3,250,000
Brisbane Valley .. .. .	1,262,968	6,067,129	4,784,034	12,114,131	17,750,000
Bundaberg .. .. .	16,166	352,992	115,666	484,824	2,000,000
Kilcoy .. .. .	41,203	2,714,148	1,405,576	4,160,927	5,750,000
Kilkivan .. .. .	127,546	6,758,017	1,533,551	8,419,114	10,500,000
Many Peaks .. .. .	108,707	840,231	371,706	1,320,644	4,800,000
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100,000
Maryborough .. .. .	14,888	291,507	149,409	455,804	1,500,000
Mary Valley .. .. .	698,532	4,206,298	1,688,482	6,593,312	8,500,000
Nanango .. .. .	..	3,411,779	1,751,376	5,163,155	4,000,000
North Coast... .. .	..	91,221	40,858	132,079	100,000
Warwick .. .. .	..	986,563	454,158	1,440,721	2,750,000
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>2,270,010</b>	<b>27,240,400</b>	<b>13,000,996</b>	<b>42,511,406</b>	<b>61,000,000</b>

## APPENDIX C.

Revenue Collected under the State Forests and Timber and Quarry Regulations for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.

Districts.	Licenses.	Sales.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Southern Queensland .. .. .	156 2 6	181,310 7 11	181,466 10 5
Aramac .. .. .	1 18 0	0 4 8	2 2 8
Atherton .. .. .	40 16 6	36,042 14 6	36,083 11 0
Barcaldine .. .. .	5 18 6	141 12 0	147 10 6
Blackall .. .. .	2 3 0	80 2 5	82 5 5
Bowen .. .. .	9 10 0	567 12 6	577 2 6
Boulia .. .. .	1 5 0	0 3 9	1 8 9
Burketown .. .. .	3 17 0	..	3 17 0
Cairns .. .. .	..	..	..
Charleville .. .. .	7 19 0	37 8 8	45 7 8
Charters Towers .. .. .	24 4 0	951 12 0	975 16 0
Chillagoe .. .. .	2 10 0	..	2 10 0
Clermont .. .. .	11 13 0	585 12 5	597 5 5
Cloncurry .. .. .	7 13 0	302 19 11	310 12 11
Coen .. .. .	..	..	..
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..
Croydon .. .. .	0 14 0	..	0 14 0
Cunnamulla .. .. .	2 14 6	15 0 6	17 15 0
Dalby .. .. .	7 12 6	779 4 3	786 16 9
Emerald .. .. .	6 11 6	71 3 5	77 14 11
Gayndah .. .. .	6 7 6	35 10 10	41 18 4
Georgetown .. .. .	2 0 0	0 6 8	2 6 8
Gladstone .. .. .	3 1 0	24 11 4	27 12 4
Goondiwindi .. .. .	3 12 6	93 3 5	96 15 11
Herberton .. .. .	..	..	..
Hughenden .. .. .	11 4 0	86 2 8	97 6 8
Ingham .. .. .	10 15 0	346 9 3	357 4 3
Inglewood .. .. .	1 10 0	43 12 0	45 2 0
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..
Jundah .. .. .	0 2 0	..	0 2 0
Kynuna .. .. .	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 17 6
Longreach .. .. .	10 17 0	84 10 7	95 7 7
Mackay .. .. .	10 4 0	830 16 1	841 0 1
Mackinlay .. .. .	0 19 0	..	0 19 0
Mitchell .. .. .	..	..	..
Monto .. .. .	1 5 0	170 7 3	171 12 3
Muttaborra .. .. .	0 18 0	..	0 18 0
Normanton .. .. .	..	..	..
Proserpine .. .. .	2 18 0	..	2 18 0
Ravenswood .. .. .	..	..	..
Rockhampton .. .. .	10 16 6	153 4 3	164 0 9
Roma .. .. .	1 10 0	94 10 1	96 0 1
Springsure .. .. .	4 1 0	39 1 7	43 2 7
St. George .. .. .	8 7 6	44 6 4	52 13 10
Stonehenge .. .. .	..	..	..
Taroom .. .. .	9 10 0	280 2 5	289 12 5
Thursday Island (Torres) .. .. .	9 19 0	9 12 7	19 11 7
Townsville .. .. .	57 3 0	2,717 12 1	2,774 15 1
Winton .. .. .	3 1 0	3 0 0	6 1 0
	£463 13 0	£223,941 5 10	£226,406 18 10

APPENDIX D.

Collections under the State Forest and Timber and Quarry Regulations from 1st July, 1925, to 30th June, 1933.

Land Agents' Districts.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southern Queensland ..	317,708	9 2	320,559	1 1	279,821	1 9	291,753	1 8	225,571	12 9	115,936	3 6	103,488	2 7	181,466	10 5
Aramac ..	0	15 0	1	0 0	0	15 0	2	7 6	16	19 4	1	3 0	0	14 3	2	2 8
Atherton ..	35,142	0 4	64,519	16 9	56,477	2 1	62,727	6 11	74,039	12 4	35,644	1 8	29,851	11 1	36,083	11 0
Barcaldine ..	135	4 8	91	9 5	76	4 2	142	0 9	98	17 1	146	18 7	110	15 7	147	10 6
Birdsville ..							0	4 0								
Blackall ..	35	1 1	46	18 3	18	18 6	33	6 10	53	17 10	88	3 3	53	7 9	82	5 5
Boulia ..	2	8 10	17	16 6	7	10 9	13	13 6	7	15 2	3	13 0	6	15 8	1	8 9
Bowen ..	459	11 6	778	11 6	282	4 7	275	1 2	500	13 8	367	8 5	431	8 9	577	9 6
Brisbane ..	*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Bundaberg ..	0	5 0	6	15 6	6	10 6	7	4 6	10	18 0	3	10 0	5	7 6	3	17 0
Burketown ..																
Cairns ..	†		60	18 5	†		†		†		†		†		†	
Camooweal ..	140	3 2	78	8 1	110	1 1	49	16 0	39	7 11	104	7 11	31	4 7	45	7 8
Charleville ..	1,499	9 1	920	0 0	902	6 5	1,684	13 5	1,482	5 4	892	5 10	784	7 6	975	16 0
Charters Towers ..	0	18 0	0	10 0	0	10 0	0	10 0	0	10 0	0	2 0	0	2 0	2	10 0
Chillagoe ..	928	0 11	147	16 1	243	4 10	403	19 9	342	12 10	176	7 10	20	19 9	597	5 5
Clermont ..	184	10 1	87	11 11	348	14 9	127	1 9	454	0 2	847	0 0	221	16 0	310	12 11
Cloncurry ..	69	6 0	5	5 0	2	7 0	1	14 0	5	2 9	3	1 11	41	17 7	10	14 0
Cooktown ..	4	13 0	3	6 0	2	7 0	1	14 0	1	18 6	1	13 0	0	17 6	17	15 0
Croydon ..	22	19 0	24	3 11	29	0 8	29	3 8	59	1 4	45	9 0	14	15 11		
Cunnamulla ..																
Dalby ..	1,042	1 8	1,155	3 9	848	5 9	1,875	8 3	1,830	6 1	1,503	6 8	1,408	3 6	786	16 9
Eidsvold ..							1	10 0								
Emerald ..			124	11 4	162	10 2	273	12 3	149	1 6	173	7 4	83	18 5	77	14 11
Gayndah ..	302	4 7	281	9 11	173	19 8	115	3 5	119	19 0	74	7 11	53	16 10	41	18 4
Georgetown ..	3	7 3	0	18 0	2	2 11	4	5 0	2	15 3	2	8 3	2	11 0	2	6 8
Gladstone ..																
Goondiwindi ..	324	10 8	380	9 4	399	12 3	386	4 6	479	13 2	168	7 9	145	15 8	96	15 11
Gympie ..																
Herberton ..	†		†		†		†		†		†		†		†	
Hughenden ..	541	5 0	638	4 4	555	8 2	546	16 1	362	15 3	184	4 7	128	2 11	97	6 8
Ingham ..	469	17 6	343	11 9	280	5 1	509	16 0	381	6 8	287	4 6	182	7 11	357	4 3
Inglewood ..	542	15 3	417	13 5	330	6 11	425	13 10	826	3 4	319	19 5	79	11 4	45	2 0
Innisfail ..	2,470	11 4	271	11 2	58	15 11	0	15 0	67	13 9						
Ipswich ..	4	8 0														
Isisford ..																
Jundah ..	11	9 5	0	13 0	1	3 6	1	8 6	1	7 0	0	2 0	0	9 0	0	2 0
Kynuna ..	8	13 0	2	10 6	3	18 0	0	4 0	0	15 0	2	4 0	0	2 0	0	17 6
Longreach ..	95	14 11	90	8 1	28	11 2	47	6 2	24	5 1	12	17 5	53	19 2	95	7 7
Mackay ..	5,910	4 8	*		1,319	7 10	1,293	6 10	827	18 2	1,458	19 2	814	15 4	841	0 1
Mackinlay ..	10	6 6	1	13 6	0	18 0	0	11 0	5	5 0	1	14 0	1	0 0	0	19 0
Maryborough ..																
Maytown ..									3	7 6	0	13 10	4	9 8		
Mitchell ..									12	9 4	66	2 4	33	3 11	171	12 3
Monto ..									1	10 0						
Mossman ..									2	8 8	3	0 0	2	2 6	0	18 0
Muttaburra ..	5	4 0	2	8 0	4	6 8	4	5 4								
Nanango ..																
Normanton ..	0	15 0	5	5 0	34	1 6										
Port Douglas ..	4	5 0	1	0 0	10	13 0			0	9 0						
Proserpine ..	15	5 2	1	4 0	1	3 0	2	5 6	3	5 0	2	5 0	0	19 6	2	18 0
Ravenswood ..																
Rockhampton ..	2,719	2 7	5,672	17 3	5,503	7 8	5,562	16 7	4,523	1 10	167	12 9	216	17 7	164	0 9
Roma ..	406	1 1	189	17 11	187	10 3	493	2 10	519	3 4	188	14 6	295	2 9	96	0 1
St. George ..	159	12 10	143	14 9	145	7 7	216	13 3	122	17 4	74	0 1	71	9 3	52	13 10
St. Lawrence ..																
Springsure ..	923	6 4	48	16 4	130	15 0	34	5 8	90	8 7	32	6 11	12	10 9	43	2 7
Stanthorpe ..	13	7 6	0	9 6	0	2 0	0	5 0	0	5 0						
Stonehenge ..	2	0 0	0	9 6	0	7 6	0	7 6	1	2 6						
Surat ..	4	6 0														
Tambo ..	19	14 11	32	5 2	25	13 10	17	19 6	53	18 11	8	1 5	9	15 7	239	12 5
Taroom ..	25	1 11	1	8 0	0	5 0	0	9 0								
Thargomindah ..	1	4 0	1	8 0	102	13 5	69	8 1	33	5 5	17	16 4	10	0 2	19	11 7
Torres ..	248	13 10	50	8 3	680	9 5	1,359	8 8	265	4 6						
Toowoomba ..	1,464	2 9	2,213	8 10	1,203	5 11	740	18 0	537	18 6	598	14 5	875	11 9	2,774	15 1
Townsville ..	1,607	14 11	1,039	7 3												
Warwick ..																
Windorah ..																
Winton ..	13	4 6	4	15 1	29	19 3	78	2 9	428	0 9	136	6 6	13	2 0	6	1 0
Totals ..	375,704	6 11	400,465	11 10	350,551	8 5	371,313	3 11	315,274	7 6	159,775	15 10	139,629	3 0	226,406	18 10

\* Included in Southern Queensland collections.

† Included in Atherton collections.

‡ Included in Charters Towers collections.

## APPENDIX E.

## Prices of Log Timber.

The following Schedule illustrates the fluctuations in the market price of logs during the year 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933:—

Species.	Log Class.	Delivery.	Price.
Maple Silkwood and Rose Silkwood	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 35s. 6d., November 30s.
Kauri Pine .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 21s. 6d., November, 20s.
Grey Teak (White Beech) ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 23s. 6d.
Grey Teak (White Beech) ..	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 27s. 6d.
Red Cedar .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 44s., November 40s.
Red Cedar .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Mackay .. ..	July 36s.
Red Cedar .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 43s., November 42s. 6d.
Queensland Satinay .. ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Brisbane .. ..	July 23s.
Brown Bollywood (Bolly Gum)	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 15s. 6d.
Rose Butternut (Bolly Gum N.Q.)	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 15s.
Silver Quandong .. ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 17s. 6d.
Rose Mahogany .. ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Brisbane .. ..	July 25s., November 20s.
Yellowwood Ash .. ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r., Brisbane .. ..	July 17s. 6d.
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.
Red Tulip Oak (N.Q.) .. ..	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 17s.
Brown Tulip Oak (S.Q.) .. ..	5 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 12s. 6d.
Yellow Satinash (Watergum)	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 18s.
Silky Oak .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 23s. 6d., November 21s. 6d.
Putts Pine .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 21s. 6d.
Walnut Bean .. ..	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns .. ..	July 20s.
Cypress Pine .. ..	All sizes .. ..	Central Line west to Comet	July 11s.
		Central Line Comet and west	July 12s.
		Western Line to Miles ..	July 10s.
		Western Line Miles to Morven	July 10s. 6d.
		Western Line Morven and west	July 11s.
		South-Western Line ..	July 10s.
Hoop Pine ply .. ..	84 in. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 28s. 6d.
Hoop Pine .. ..	84 in. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 21s. 6d.
Hoop Pine tops .. ..	84 in. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	July 13s.
Hardwood .. ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane, Warwick, and Gladstone	1st class, July 12s. 6d., November 11s. 6d. 2nd class, July 11s. 6d., November 10s. 6d. 3rd class, July 9s. 6d., November 8s. 6d.
		F.o.r. Maryborough, Bundaberg, and Toowoomba	1st class, July 12s., November 11s. 2nd class, July 10s. 6d., November 9s. 6d. 3rd class, July 9s., November 8s.
		F.o.r. Rockhampton ..	1st class, July 13s., November 12s. 2nd class, July 12s., November 11s. 3rd class, July 10s., November 9s.

## APPENDIX F.

## Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1933.

Item.	From 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933.				Total.	Per Cent.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Trust.	Relief.		
Overhead Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£	
Salaries .. ..	28,418	..	..	..	..	..
Extra Living Allowances .. ..	564	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling and Incidentals .. ..	4,130	..	..	..	..	..
	33,112	..	..	..	33,112	18.9
Reforestation .. ..	..	43,925	..	8,444	52,369	29.9
Timber Trading Operations—						
Harvesting and Marketing (Log Timber)	..	..	78,790	71	78,861	..
Lumbering (Hewn, Split, and Pole Timber)	..	..	10,555	..	10,555	..
	..	..	89,345	71	89,416	51.2
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	174,897	100.0

## APPENDIX G.

## Financial Statement, 1st January, 1904, to 30th June, 1933.

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 December)	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
1930-31	174,106	80,323	93,783	36,080	..	36,080	57,703
1931-32	162,246	84,934	77,312	32,727	..	32,727	44,585
1932-33	235,440	89,345	146,095	33,112	..	33,112	112,983
Totals	£5,207,292	1,958,244	3,249,048	481,557	82,083	563,640	2,685,408

## APPENDIX H.

## Loan Expenditure—1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1933.

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
1930-31	24,397	57,703	42
1931-32	20,000	44,585	44
1932-33	*44,101	112,983	39
Total	£470,178	£2,061,517	22.8

NOTE.—The sum of £11,065 has been paid to the Treasury during the years 1927-33 in reduction of loan indebtedness, making the debit balance of Forestry Loan Vote at the Treasury on 30-6-33 to be £459,113.

\* Includes £176 expended on clearing of tobacco farms on account of relief fund and unrecovered.

## APPENDIX I.

## Analysis of Expenditure from Loan Votes, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1933.

	£	£
<b>REFORESTATION AND INCIDENTAL WORKS—</b>		
Plantations .. .. .	66,371	
Regeneration areas .. .. .	34,920	
Nursery working and maintenance .. .. .	41,346	
Forest experiment .. .. .	15,057	
Construction of buildings, nurseries, &c. .. .. .	50,080	
Maintenance of capital improvements .. .. .	9,483	
Forest protection .. .. .	46,472	
Supervision, miscellaneous stores, fodder, &c. .. .. .	42,070	
Wet time, holidays, recreation leave, and sick leave .. .. .	22,939	
Workers' compensation and unemployment insurance .. .. .	7,635	
Surveys .. .. .	33,623	
Purchases of land and improvements .. .. .	10,301	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	269	
	<hr/>	380,566
<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	
Banana Blocks .. .. .	176	
	<hr/>	83,612
	Total .. .. .	£470,178
<b>Less REPAYMENTS:—</b>		
<b>Reforestation and Incidental Works—</b>		
Sale of buildings .. .. .	40	
Sale of land and improvements .. .. .	131	
Sale of material .. .. .	158	
Refund of survey fees .. .. .	846	
Rent .. .. .	2,996	
Grazing dues .. .. .	6,809	
<b>Other Works—</b>		
Disposal of road material .. .. .	85	
	<hr/>	11,065
	Net Total .. .. .	£459,113

## APPENDIX J.

## Analysis of Expenditure from Unemployment Relief Fund, 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1933.

	£	£
<b>REFORESTATION AND INCIDENTAL WORKS—</b>		
Plantations .. .. .	28,437	
Regeneration areas .. .. .	3,826	
Nursery working and maintenance .. .. .	2,789	
Forest experiment .. .. .	316	
Construction of buildings, nurseries, etc. .. .. .	1,581	
Maintenance of capital improvements .. .. .	654	
Forest protection .. .. .	8,477	
Shifting camp, sharpening tools, etc. .. .. .	421	
Holidays .. .. .	59	
Wet time .. .. .	318	
Surveys .. .. .	81	
Miscellaneous, seed collection, etc. .. .. .	170	
	<hr/>	47,129
<b>HARVESTING AND MARKETING AND INCIDENTAL WORKS—</b>		
Road construction and improvements .. .. .	648	
Road maintenance .. .. .	358	
Logging .. .. .	5	
Fire protection (established stands) .. .. .	156	
General protection—prickly-pear clearing .. .. .	3	
Surveys .. .. .	37	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	13	
	<hr/>	1,220
<b>OTHER WORKS—</b>		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2	
	<hr/>	2
		<hr/> <hr/>
		£48,351

**APPENDIX K.**  
**Summary of Loan Reforestation Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1933.**

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.					Minor Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Fear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.					Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.					
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.	£ s. d.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Stores, Fodder, Carriage.			Supervision, Repairs, &c.	Wet Time.	Holidays and Leave.	Workers' Compensation.	£ s. d.
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.	£ s. d.						
R. 191 ..	1,014 3 2	..	414 1 7	19 4 11	..	326 0 8	2 2 0	107 17 10	1,883 10 2	39 0 6	138 9 6	89 2 3	105 4 1	8 9 6	380 5 10	2,263 16 0						
R. 194 ..	758 11 4	..	363 18 7	6 11 11	..	12 11 10	64 2 4	108 1 4	1,377 4 10	84 3 10	216 7 2	65 11 1	119 10 6	48 14 7	534 7 2	1,911 12 0						
R. 185 ..	..	..	..	73 14 7	..	8 16 8	..	..	0 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,014 12 0						
Sundry Reserves	..	..	..	12 14 4	..	..	..	..	12 14 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 14 4						
Total ..	1,772 14 6	..	778 0 2	112 5 9	..	347 9 2	66 19 1	215 19 2	3,293 7 10	123 4 4	356 0 10	154 13 4	224 14 7	57 4 1	915 17 2	4,209 5 0						
ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA.																						
R. 63 ..	..	59 8 1	..	1 8 11	..	75 6 11	1 14 3	25 8 2	163 6 4	3 12 6	8 1 1	4 6 4	6 11 0	..	223 10 11	185 17 3						
R. 190 ..	..	..	..	1 16 1	..	43 0 0	2 16 9	..	47 12 10	34 12 4	0 18 5	2 17 8	3 19 6	..	48 7 11	96 0 9						
R. 215 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 4						
R. 509 ..	311 15 11	..	206 1 4	8 1 9	..	115 15 8	16 17 3	150 15 8	1,180 16 0	61 3 4	249 6 7	11 13 11	5 7 4	..	20 13 3	181 14 11						
Total ..	311 15 11	104 14 1	206 1 4	11 6 9	..	721 6 8	21 8 3	176 3 10	1,552 16 10	95 19 1	272 0 6	43 13 3	76 18 11	451 17 9	940 9 6	2,493 6 4						
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.																						
R. 120 ..	..	..	..	..	16 19 9	2 6 4	6 10 8	..	16 19 9	..	0 17 8	..	..	..	0 17 8	17 17 5						
R. 151 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 1 10						
R. 257 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,398 19 3						
R. 283 ..	568 5 9	..	61 11 2	37 0 6	..	160 12 3	52 0 2	658 2 2	1,093 17 2	68 10 5	68 10 5	74 10 7	88 17 5	..	300 2 1	2,784 3 0						
R. 289 ..	1,331 10 1	86 0 3	763 14 3	25 8 9	..	438 16 2	177 8 1	2 14 10	2,073 17 0	285 3 8	152 15 9	92 1 11	173 18 11	6 5 9	710 6 0	4,065 6 7						
R. 379 ..	179 14 2	..	871 18 7	..	..	343 4 3	75 5 0	632 4 11	3,343 19 1	114 11 11	309 18 6	48 16 5	155 6 3	..	219 12 8	807 5 11						
R. 480 ..	..	..	265 5 3	..	..	74 6 9	17 18 2	20 8 11	537 13 3	27 4 1	104 2 2	16 3 8	58 6 0	..	2 4 9	44 19 5						
Total ..	2,294 13 4	86 0 3	1,992 9 3	62 9 3	67 3 8	1,032 0 3	329 6 10	1,533 10 10	7,398 2 8	495 3 4	639 14 1	231 12 7	476 8 7	107 16 11	1,950 15 6	9,348 18 2						
BRISBANE VALLEY AND NANANGO WORKING PLAN AREA.																						
R. 169 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394 12 5						

\* Purchase of land (office site, £20), nursery site, and three cottages thereon.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Minor Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.					Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiments.						Stores, Fodder, Carriage.	Supervision, Repairs, &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.
R. 4	130 12 3	0 3 9	3 8 10	203 2 6	17 14 10	355 2 2	24 2 7	6 17 2	20 19 8	29 9 11	81 9 4	436 11 6				
R. 16	356 1 8	..	0 7 8	..	1 0 11	337 10 3	2 15 11	0 15 4	0 15 4	16 7 8	0 15 4	377 9 2				
R. 21	..	..	0 12 3	..	..	0 12 3	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 3				
R. 78	958 13 11	..	1 13 11	..	42 12 0	331 17 3	19 8 0	18 1 0	5 17 0	21 9 8	64 15 8	396 12 11				
R. 93	132 3 2	..	..	..	8 5 7	277 5 11	33 1 9	1 8 11	13 0 6	19 6 5	66 17 7	344 3 6				
R. 150	360 4 10	..	..	..	7 12 8	381 8 2	1 15 8	1 1 5	12 15 8	21 3 6	36 15 3	418 3 5				
R. 337	1,237 17 10	0 3 9	6 2 8	7 12 8	374 1 9	69 13 4	8 4 0	1,703 16 0	53 8 2	107 17 2	270 12 1	1,974 8 1				
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 4	127 17 5	335 4 4	Ct. 3 8 3	106 6 11	..	45 0 11	114 4 0	..	815 5 4	334 14 10	185 17 1	39 8 6	37 10 5	..	597 10 10	1,412 16 2
R. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 70	78 9 11	..	..	..	..	844 13 11	1 1 3	184 10 6	1,103 15 7	118 14 9	56 3 8	90 6 7	31 14 9	6 12 4	303 12 1	1,412 7 8
R. 101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 9 8	6 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 122	201 1 1	..	..	..	..	332 15 2	3 7 2	87 15 9	624 19 2	145 7 7	22 17 11	18 16 4	53 4 3	7 0 0	247 6 1	872 5 3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,177 9 1	4 8 5	278 15 11	1,740 4 5	264 2 4	79 1 7	109 2 11	84 19 0	13 12 4	550 13 2	2,291 2 7
KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 137	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 6 6	..	11 6 6	..	0 7 4	3 1 4	4 6 10	..	0 7 4	11 13 10
R. 393	72 17 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 17 5	2 0 0	8 6 8	3 1 4	4 6 10	..	17 14 10	90 12 3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 6 6	..	84 3 11	2 0 0	8 14 0	3 1 4	4 6 10	..	18 2 2	102 6 1
KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 220	265 10 0	..	196 17 4	..	..	7 2 1	16 12 4	17 18 0	503 19 9	Ct. 16 7 3	60 12 1	21 15 5	23 16 5	..	89 16 8	593 16 5
R. 221	157 3 10	..	75 14 11	1 4 0	..	30 12 11	1 9 0	..	265 17 2	1 10 0	34 1 10	6 14 9	14 14 4	..	57 0 11	322 13 1
R. 355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	422 13 10	..	272 12 3	1 4 6	..	37 15 0	19 2 4	17 18 0	771 5 11	Ct. 14 17 3	94 13 11	28 10 2	38 10 9	..	146 17 7	918 3 6
MACKAY WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 12	198 15 11	..	37 5 9	0 2 6	..	9 9 2	44 10 10	..	285 4 2	7 15 7	4 18 4	6 6 6	11 14 10	..	30 15 3	315 19 5
MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 287	..	..	..	6 3 8	..	..	..	..	6 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 3 8
*	..	..	..	31 19 9	..	..	..	..	31 19 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 19 9
Total	..	..	..	38 3 5	..	..	..	..	38 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 3 5

\* Experiment plots, parish of Ferguson.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Minor Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.					Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Cartage.	Supervision, Repairs, &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.
R. 95	..	..	..	..	..	71 19 9	40 12 1	116 11 7	71 19 9	1 17 1	1 12 0	..	4 1 10	..	7 10 11	79 10 8
R. 176	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 10	4 2 7	371 9 8	462 16 0	20 0 5	9 2 3	5 17 5	14 16 2	..	49 16 3	158 0 6
R. 179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 7 2	462 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	512 12 3
R. 193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 7 2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	72 16 7	44 14 8	535 8 5	740 3 5	21 17 6	10 14 3	5 17 5	18 18 0	..	57 7 2	797 10 7
MANY PEAKS WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 124	..	..	..	..	..	57 8 11	46 16 3	19 6 0	624 14 2	22 1 10	11 2 0	12 7 6	35 14 6	5 3 11	86 9 9	711 3 11
R. 135	..	..	..	..	..	606 19 8	138 9 5	566 1 5	5,106 15 6	213 18 7	119 18 9	61 3 1	237 3 7	210 15 6	842 19 6	5,949 15 0
R. 256	..	..	..	..	..	17 5 2	3 12 11	..	1,067 14 0	10 7 9	10 7 9	3 5 2	15 7 8	..	29 0 0	236 14 7
R. 435	..	..	..	..	..	297 17 5	4 11 7	31 2 5	3,637 1 11	165 11 3	82 12 11	101 8 0	210 10 0	76 11 4	636 4 4	4,173 6 3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	979 11 2	188 10 2	616 9 10	9,476 5 7	401 11 8	224 1 5	178 3 9	498 6 7	292 10 9	1,594 14 2	11,070 19 9
MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 108	..	..	..	..	..	78 11 2	..	..	80 4 9	1 14 10	7 8 2	5 18 9	5 15 11	..	20 17 8	110 2 5
R. 210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 11	..	0 1 7	..	..	..	0 1 2	3 5 1
R. 318	..	..	..	..	..	44 3 7	13 6 1	..	4 1 10	..	0 1 7	..	..	..	0 1 7	4 3 10
R. 363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 1 6	6 10 9	19 9 9	2 2 6	10 18 4	..	39 1 4	131 2 10
R. 368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 11 7	..	0 9 1	..	..	..	0 9 1	28 4 3
R. 445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 10 2	..	0 1 2	..	..	..	0 1 2	3 0 9
R. 502	..	..	..	..	..	94 2 2	..	..	163 12 5	27 0 1	11 16 4	17 2 4	10 12 9	..	66 11 6	230 3 11
R. 530	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 6	..	..	0 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 8	0 12 8
R. 561	..	..	..	..	..	163 9 0	0 13 6	12 6 11	429 13 11	2 6 6	15 3 4	10 14 10	9 13 11	..	37 18 7	467 12 6
R. 583	..	..	..	..	..	1,494 0 10	61 12 10	141 14 7	3,669 1 1	54 14 3	348 11 4	50 4 0	146 19 9	574 0 11	1,174 10 3	4,843 11 4
R. 700	..	..	..	..	..	30 7 6	13 8 3	..	46 5 8	21 0 10	15 4 0	9 11 10	14 16 7	..	60 13 3	55 6 2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,924 3 10	89 0 8	154 1 6	4,672 8 5	113 7 3	422 5 9	100 15 2	198 17 3	574 0 11	1,409 6 4	6,081 14 9
R. 20	..	..	..	..	..	3 11 6	..	..	41 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 11 6
ROCKHAMPTON WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 263	..	..	..	..	..	364 2 3	1 18 8	15 5 4	1,058 13 3	15 10 6	100 15 8	33 13 2	31 6 4	4 17 0	186 2 8	1,244 15 11
Total	..	..	..	..	..	364 2 3	1 18 8	701 2 5	1,744 10 4	15 10 6	100 15 8	33 13 2	31 6 4	4 17 0	186 2 8	1,930 13 0
GRAND TOTALS.	13,242 7 5	2,527 13 11	5,703 11 7	633 19 3	184 9 4	7,105 18 4	1,030 4 6	4,237 13 11	34,665 18 3	1,975 12 10	2,450 9 0	994 5 3	1,833 5 8	1,501 19 9	8,755 12 6	43,421 10 9
Add—Relief expenditure unrecouped ..																
Administration, Head Office ..																
Workers Unemployed Insurance ..																
Stores Suspense ..																
274 4 6																
228 2 4																
1 5 9																
43,925 3 4																
176 9 4																
£44,101 12 8																

\*Resumption costs of portions 563, 554, 561, 555, 564, and 404.

APPENDIX L.  
Summary of Reforestation Expenditure—Unemployed Relief Fund—Year ended 30th June, 1933.

Reserve.	PLANTATIONS.				Minor Surveys.	Protection— Fire Fighting, Fear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Reserve Total.	
	Plantations. Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.	Wet Time.						Supervision, Repairs, &c.	Holidays and Leave.	Total Overhead.		
														£ s. d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	£ 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.
R. 191	228 11 6	..	..	31 13 4	..	90 11 8	0 7 8	18 14 5	369 18 7	2 18 5	1 10 3	..	4 8 8	374 7 3
R. 194	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 4	..	0 15 4	0 15 4	..	..	..	..	0 15 4
R. 310	383 5 0	..	..	24 8 9	..	2 6 0	0 11 3	6 3 7	419 14 0	6 11 7	3 8 2	..	9 19 9	429 13 9
Total ..	611 16 6	..	..	56 2 1	..	93 13 0	0 18 11	24 18 0	790 7 11	9 10 0	4 18 5	..	14 8 5	804 16 4
ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA.														
R. 509	282 15 6	..	..	39 10 0	..	393 5 9	..	67 15 0	783 15 3	..	9 16 8	..	9 16 8	793 11 11
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.														
R. 151	209 17 2	..	..	..	..	36 2 3	7 8 6	106 6 4	43 10 9	0 6 9	1 7 0	..	1 13 9	45 4 6
R. 257	399 19 2	..	..	71 16 7	..	105 18 2	1 14 9	..	423 16 3	0 10 10	1 10 10	..	2 1 8	425 18 1
R. 283	..	..	..	2 0 6	..	227 3 1	17 16 11	..	718 16 3	14 16 9	4 17 2	..	19 13 11	733 10 2
R. 289	718 5 1	..	..	..	..	88 14 3	4 4 6	..	638 2 8	7 11 0	0 3 9	..	7 14 9	645 4 5
R. 299	272 16 4	..	..	..	..	55 14 6	0 15 0	1 10 0	332 2 10	..	..	..	..	332 2 10
R. 379	10 16 0	..	..	..	..	5 14 3	..	..	16 10 3	..	..	..	..	16 10 3
Total ..	1,611 13 9	..	..	220 9 5	..	519 6 6	31 19 8	107 16 4	2,493 6 2	23 5 4	7 18 9	..	31 4 1	2,524 10 3
FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.														
R. 3	66 16 0	..	..	..	..	32 10 0	13 3 1	..	112 15 10	6 11 8	..	..	6 11 8	119 7 6
KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.														
R. 220	37 8 8	..	..	8 8 0	..	10 15 8	0 16 6	..	59 1 10	0 12 6	0 5 8	..	0 18 2	60 0 0
R. 355	2 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	..	..	..	..	2 4 0
Total ..	39 12 8	..	..	8 8 0	..	10 15 8	0 16 6	..	61 5 10	0 12 6	0 5 8	..	0 18 2	62 4 0
MANY PEAKS WORKING PLAN AREA.														
R. 179	..	..	..	2 14 11	..	..	..	78 16 4	81 11 3	0 6 9	..	..	0 6 9	81 18 0



APPENDIX M.  
Areas Placed under Plantations. (Exclusive of Areas Refilled.)

Working Plan Area.	Reserve	AREA PLANTED (ACRES).						Totals.	
		Eucalypts.		Other Species.		Softwoods.		1932-33.	To 30th June, 1933.
		1932-33.	To 30th June, 1933.	1932-33.	To 30th June, 1933.	1932-33.	To 30th June, 1933.		
Mary Valley ..	135 435 256 124	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	156.5 201.7 .. 34.7	1,901.25 873.5 134.2 34.7	156.5 201.7 .. 34.7	1,901.25 873.5 134.2 34.7
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	392.9	2,943.65	392.9	2,943.65
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	283 289 379 257 299 151	10.0 49.5 .. 10.0 .. ..	76.0 58.5 .. 49.0 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	87.8 153.6 .. 46.0 72.8 ..	794.5 642.6 40.0 440.4 479.8 148.0	97.8 203.1 .. 56.0 72.8 ..	870.5 701.1 40.0 489.4 479.8 148.0
Total ..	..	69.5	183.5	..	..	360.2	2,545.3	429.7	2,728.8
Warwick ..	263	..	0.3	..	18.5	*10.0	404.05	10.0	422.85
Total ..	..	..	0.3	..	18.5	10.0	404.05	10.0	422.85
Rockhampton ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	94.0	..	94.0
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.0	..	94.0
Brisbane ..	509	..	..	..	..	47.5	408.5	47.5	408.5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	47.5	408.5	47.5	408.5
North Coast ..	561 589	.. ..	5.0 ..	.. ..	5.5 ..	216.0 75.0	694.0 75.0	216.0 75.0	704.5 75.0
Total ..	..	..	5.0	..	5.5	291.0	769.0	291.0	779.5
North Queensland..	191 194 418 310	8.3 .. .. 4.8	51.8 109.5 .. 13.8	3.9 .. .. 1.9	15.9 12.5 4.0 265.4	64.2 .. .. 26.0	247.15 22.0 .. 52.0	76.4 .. .. 32.7	314.85 144.0 4.0 331.2
Total ..	..	13.1	175.1	5.8	297.8	90.2	321.15	109.1	794.05
Fraser Island ..	3	..	161.0	..	..	..	749.5	..	910.5
Total ..	..	..	161.0	..	..	..	749.5	..	910.5
Kilkivan ..	220 355	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	171.75 102.5	.. ..	171.75 102.5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274.25	..	274.25
Mackay ..	12	..	..	..	..	10.0	30.5	10.0	30.5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	30.5	10.0	30.5
Maryborough ..	287	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	..	35.0
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	..	35.0
Experimental Areas—									
Imbil ..	135	..	4.0	1.0	9.75	2.0	47.5	3.0	61.25
Maryborough ..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	5.0	3.0	5.0
Fraser Island ..	3	..	..	..	..	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Dalby ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.25
93	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	1.0
Total ..	..	..	4.0	1.0	9.75	13.0	61.75	14.0	75.5
Grand Totals ..	..	82.6	528.9	6.8	331.55	1,214.8	8,636.65	1,304.2	9,497.1

\* In addition an area of 156 acres burnt during last year was replanted.



## APPENDIX N—continued.

## Areas of Natural Forests Treated and Improved—continued.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA TREATED (ACRES).									Total Area Treated to 30th June, 1933.
		Eucalypts.			Other Species.			Softwoods.			
		Treated, 1932-33.	First Treatment, 1932-33.	Total at 30th June, 1933.	Treated, 1932-33.	First Treatment, 1932-33.	Total at 30th June, 1933.	Treated, 1932-33.	First Treatment, 1932-33.	Total at 30th June, 1933.	
North Queensland ..	194	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
	191	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	53
	310	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	128
	418	..	..	..	..	..	42.5	..	..	..	42.5
	452	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	..	..	..	20.5
	254	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	339
Total ..	..	..	..	514	..	..	244	..	..	..	758
North Coast ..	318	53	53	3,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,318
	313	..	..	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,039
	583	140	140	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	960
	445	125	125	1,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,008
	249	..	..	788	..	..	..	..	..	..	788
	60	120	..	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,410
Total ..	..	438	318	8,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,523
Grand Totals ..	..	3,634	2,739	46,016	..	..	405	4,426	4,426	43,262	89,683

## APPENDIX O.

## Particulars of Forest Survey Work, Year ended 30th June, 1933.

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

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 755 .. .. .	Palmerstone, Bartle Frere .. ..	25,000
Vacant Crown Land .. .. .	Hull (Maria Creek) .. .. .	5,450
	Total .. .. .	30,450

## CLASS 2.—ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Vacant Crown Lands .. .. .	Noah, Tribulation, Clerk .. ..	74,000
Vacant Crown Lands .. .. .	Palmerstone "A" (part) .. ..	4,600
Vacant Crown Lands .. .. .	Dirran (Maalan) .. .. .	8,500
Vacant Crown Lands .. .. .	Palmerstone "B" (part) .. ..	4,500
Vacant Crown Lands T.R. 200 .. .. .	Hull and Rockingham .. .. .	7,650
Portion 2 .. .. .	Manumbar .. .. .	1,840
T.R. 472 and State Forest 485 .. .. .	Taromeo .. .. .	2,600
State Forest 289 .. .. .	Cooyar (Part of Rocky L.A.) .. ..	1,780
	Total .. .. .	105,470

## APPENDIX O—continued.

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

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 344 .. .. .	Kirrama (part) .. .. .	6,360
Timber Reserve 126 .. .. .	Widgee (part) .. .. .	1,280
Timber Reserves 82, 431 .. .. .	Widgee .. .. .	6,980
Timber Reserves 28 and 268 .. .. .	Hinchinbrook, Waterview (part) .. .. .	5,155
	Total .. .. .	19,775

## TAUNGYA LEASE SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 893 .. .. .	Byron .. .. .	177.5
State Forest 249 .. .. .	Maroochy .. .. .	16.8
State Forest 368 .. .. .	Maroochy .. .. .	33.4
State Forest 393 .. .. .	Woondum (proceeding) .. .. .	..
State Forest 583 .. .. .	Kenilworth (proceeding) .. .. .	..
	Total .. .. .	227.7

## COMPARTMENT SURVEY.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 337 .. .. .	Yeulba .. .. .	2,300

## APPENDIX P.

## Forest Reservations for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.

*State Forests.*—Sixteen new State Forests, with a total area of 101,169 acres, were proclaimed during the year, the largest being as follows:—

S.F.R. 80 Beendooma, &c. . .	36,940 acres (Dalby and Nanango Land Agents' Districts).
S.F.R. 122, Inglewood . . .	33,740 acres (Inglewood Land Agent's District).
S.F.R. 467, Yabba . . . . .	9,700 acres (Gympie Land Agent's District).
S.F.R. 528, Deongwar . . . . .	6,150 acres (Ipswich Land agent's District).
S.F.R. 55, Goldsmith, &c. . . .	4,921 acres (Dalby Land Agent's District).

*National Parks.*—Two new National Parks were proclaimed, these being—

R. 95, Hecate and Straloch (Hinchinbrook Island)	96,700 acres (Ingham Land Agent's District).
R. 647 Tamborine (McDonald Park)	29 acres (Brisbane Land Agent's District).

*Provisional Reserves.*—At 30th June, 1933, the number of Timber Reserves was 357, as against 354 at 30th June, 1932. Seventeen new areas, with a total of 389,302 acres were reserved. The largest of these areas are—

R. 57, Jordan, &c. . . . .	230,000 acres (Innisfail, Herberton, and Ingham Land Agents' Districts).
R. 755, Palmerston, &c. . . . .	65,000 acres (Atherton and Innisfail Land Agents' Districts).
R. 757, Japoon, &c. . . . .	53,000 acres (Innisfail Land Agent's District).
R. 369, Trinidad, &c. . . . .	8,600 acres (Roma Land Agent's District).

Fourteen thousand and fifty-six acres of Crown Land were added to existing reserves, 73,928 acres were converted into State Forests, and 86,400 acres converted into National Park. Twelve thousand and thirteen acres were released for selection.

## 1ST JULY, 1932, TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

## STATE FORESTS:

	Number.	A.	R.	P.
* At 1st July, 1932 . . . . .	180	1,936,943	3	30
Proclaimed 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933 . . . . .	16	101,169	3	28
Total reservation at 30th June, 1933 . . . . .	196	2,038,113	3	18

## TIMBER RESERVES.

	A.	R.	P.
At 1st July, 1932 . . . . .	3,378,563	3	24
Cancelled (4) and revoked . . . . .	12,035	2	3
Converted into State Forests . . . . .	73,928	0	3
Converted into National Parks . . . . .	86,400	0	0
	172,363	2	6
Balance . . . . .	3,192,308	0	35
Additions to Reserves . . . . .	14,056	0	0
New Reserves . . . . .	389,302	1	31
Total additions . . . . .	403,358	1	31
Total reservation at 30th June, 1933 . . . . .	3,609,558	3	9

## NATIONAL PARKS.

	Number.	A.	R.	P.
At 1st July, 1932 . . . . .	35	236,711	1	2
Proclaimed 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933 . . . . .	2	96,729	1	27
Total reservation at 30th June, 1933 . . . . .	37	333,440	2	29
Grand total reservations at 30th June, 1933 . . . . .	5,981,113	1	16	

\* State Forest Area as at 30th June, 1932, quoted in Annual Report, 1931-32, was 1,941,339 acres 3 roods 30 perches. This included an area of 4,396 acres gazetted in 1932-33.

## APPENDIX Q.

## State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks at 30th June, 1933.

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 .. .. .	11	46,919	1 30	5	61,721	2 19	..	..	..
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	9	114,310	0 0	..	..	..
Brisbane .. .. .	36	113,221	3 11	37	147,168	1 9	16	50,507	2 22
Bundaberg .. .. .	11	66,806	1 9	30	137,201	2 12	..	..	..
Cairns .. .. .	3	85,844	0 0	11	380,924	1 20	1	79,000	0 0
Charleville .. .. .	..	..	..	3	20,037	0 37	..	..	..
Charters Towers .. .. .	..	..	..	2	125,550	0 0	..	..	..
Clermont .. .. .	1	14,500	0 0	4	127,756	0 0	..	..	..
Cloncurry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4,800	0 0	..	..	..
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..	10	430,305	0 0	..	..	..
Dalby .. .. .	10	379,049	3 25	24	337,719	3 29	1	22,500	0 0
Gayndah .. .. .	..	..	..	13	40,716	2 27	..	..	..
Gladstone .. .. .	4	35,000	0 0	18	77,821	2 16	..	..	..
Goondiwindi .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2,410	0 0	..	..	..
Gympie .. .. .	22	187,251	3 17	22	130,907	3 20	4	262	2 7
Herberton .. .. .	6	65,016	2 8	5	64,273	1 10	3	1,040	0 0
Ingham .. .. .	..	..	..	4	243,910	0 0	1	96,700	0 0
Inglewood .. .. .	7	132,010	0 0	11	34,020	2 15	..	..	..
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	7	203,926	0 38	..	..	..
Ipswich .. .. .	19	111,140	2 2	23	90,171	2 0	2	4,344	0 0
Jundah .. .. .	..	..	..	1	25,600	0 0	..	..	..
Mackay .. .. .	1	27,800	0 0	16	283,405	0 0	..	..	..
Maryborough .. .. .	10	409,978	0 0	31	101,829	2 4	2	165	0 0
Monto .. .. .	5	13,362	3 20	10	142,541	1 36	..	..	..
Nanango .. .. .	32	137,302	1 13	22	56,564	1 38	..	..	..
Rockhampton .. .. .	3	117,640	0 0	14	119,398	1 20	1	216	2 0
Roma .. .. .	1	8,695	3 0	4	29,124	1 0	1	65,000	0 0
Springsure .. .. .	..	..	..	1	20,500	0 0	..	..	..
Stanthorpe .. .. .	1	4,020	0 0	..	..	..	2	10,460	0 0
St. George .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,072	0 0	..	..	..
Taroom .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,403	0 0	..	..	..
Toowoomba .. .. .	13	82,554	2 3	14	31,269	1 28	3	3,245	0 0
Townsville .. .. .	..	..	..	2	17,199	1 31	..	..	..
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,038,113</b>	<b>3 18</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>3,609,558</b>	<b>3 9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>333,440</b>	<b>2 29</b>

At 30th June, 1933—

	A.	R.	P.
Total Area reserved for—			
State Forests .. .. .	2,038,113	3 18	
Timber Reserves .. .. .	3,609,558	3 9	
National Parks .. .. .	333,440	2 29	
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,981,113</b>	<b>1 16</b>	

## APPENDIX R

## Distribution of Staff—Sub-Department of Forestry.

	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
Salaried Staff .. .. .	106	100
General Staff .. .. .	101	255
Queensland Forest Service Sawmill Employees .. .. .	55	Nil
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>355</b>