
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

FOR THE

Year 1934-35.

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Rebuilding the Hardwood Forests.

This forest, situated near Brisbane, has been under management for ten years and already excellent stands of young trees of commercial species are emerging from the ruins of the old forest.

[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]

FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

1. Sales of Crown pine logs were largely increased as compared with the previous year's sales which had been the largest to that date. Relative figures for 1934-35 and 1933-34 were 95,000,000 super. feet and 59,000,000 super. feet.

2. Sales of hardwood logs amounted to 20,200,000 super. feet, a very material increase over the quantity sold during the previous year (10,900,000 super. feet), which also had been the greatest annual quantity previously sold.

3. Cypress pine sales (3,100,000 super. feet) showed an increase of almost 100 per cent. as compared with 1933-34 (1,600,000 super. feet).

4. In North Queensland, sales of Crown logs were greatly in excess of those of any previous year. Kauri pine sales went from 3,675,000 super. feet in 1933-34 to 6,627,000 super. feet in 1934-35; walnut from 461,000 super. feet to 1,088,000 super. feet; maple from 1,370,000 super. feet to 3,995,000 super. feet; and silky oak from 1,605,000 super. feet to 7,360,000 super. feet.

5. The total sales of cabinet woods embraced 15,000,000 super. feet in 1934-35 as against under 4,000,000 in 1933-34, whilst scrubwoods (second-class cabinetwoods) also showed an increase from 1,800,000 super. feet to 2,700,000 super. feet.

6. Sales of Railway and Tramway sleepers increased from 177,000 pieces in 1933-34 to 428,000 in 1934-35; sleeper-blocks from 18,500 to 32,500; headstocks, transoms, and crossings from 345,000 super. feet to 557,000 super. feet; and girders, piles, &c., from 89,500 lineal feet to 134,000 lineal feet.

7. The output of house blocks and poles increased from 202,000 lineal feet to nearly 309,000 lineal feet, and fencing timber sales also showed an appreciable increase.

8. The timber revenue paid to the Treasury increased from £166,878 to £307,776. The previous highest figure was £248,139 in 1926-27. The gross amount collected by the Department from all sources was £608,935, which is over £65,000 in excess of the gross figure realised in 1926-27.

9. The timber seasoning kiln established by the Department for research purposes was in active operation, and over 250,000 super. feet of timber was dealt with.

10. The work of investigating forest products, advising species for uses and uses for species, and identifying woods was continued. Work which has been carried out for some years on marine borers was summarised for publication in the current year.

11. Displays of Queensland timber were made at the Brisbane Exhibition, the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition, and the Sydney Royal Show. Active co-operation was maintained with the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau in regard to displays at Tourist Bureaux at Sydney and Melbourne.

12. The total expenditure for the year in reforestation—other than supervisory salaries—was £83,307, or £13,307 in excess of the expenditure in this direction during 1933-34.

13. The forest plantation acreage was increased by 1,973 acres, the total acreage under plantation as at 30th June, 1935, being 13,481 acres. In these plantations 1,200,000 trees were used, the principal species being hoop, kauri, slash, and mexican pines and ironbark.

14. Nursery stocks at the end of the year embraced 4,000,000 plants.

15. The work of treatment of the natural forest for betterment of the stand and promotion of regeneration was actively pursued, a total of 36,478 acres of hardwood and cypress pine forests being so treated.

16. New forest stations were established in a number of areas, and forestry work was initiated on the following reserves:—State Forest Reserves 59 and 62, St. Mary, and State Forest Reserve 12, Gungahlin (Maryborough district); State Forest Reserve 82, Brooyar, and State Forest Reserve 24, Charlestown (Kilkivan district); State Forest Reserve 154, Brigalow, and Vignoles (Dalby district); State Forest Reserve 494, Moggill, and State Forest Reserve 527, Deongwar (Brisbane district).

17. The acreage under forest nursery was extended, and three new nurseries were established or put in course of establishment during the year.

18. Provision of housing for the resident staff was made on a number of forests, twenty houses being erected.

19. The work of protecting the forests was actively proceeded with. Eight hundred and fifty-five miles of firebreak were established or maintained. Patrol was conducted as necessary, and outbreaks reported were promptly dealt with. No serious losses from fire on treated areas were reported.

20. A scheme was initiated to provide work for young men, whereby 102 between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one were selected and employed in camps on eighteen reserves carrying out forest improvement work under the supervision of overseers. The work carried out by these young men has been very satisfactory.

21. Silvicultural research work was continued. The services of the forest pathologist who is attached to the Department of Agriculture and Stock proved of great value. Several officers of the Sub-Department were also engaged full time in experimental studies, from which results of assistance to the executive technical staff were secured.

22. The Sub-Department continued its policy of assisting School Forestry plots, and at 30th June last thirty-nine of these were in existence.

23. The policy was adopted of making trees available at low cost to farmers desirous of establishing plantations.

24. Expenditures in reforestation works afforded employment to 850 persons, and at 30th June, 1935, the number of wages employees of the Sub-Department was 537, as compared with 422 on 30th June, 1934.

25. Two Forest Survey Camps were at work in the Atherton and Cardwell districts in North Queensland. One camp was engaged on exploratory surveys and covered 234 miles, whilst the second camp carried out Class 2 and 3 surveys over 32,100 acres.

26. In Southern Queensland Forest Survey Camps operated in the Kilkivan, Dalby, North Coast, and Brisbane and Kilcoy districts, and covered 189,200 acres. The work carried out consisted of inspection, firebreak, compartment, type, and estimate, planting, Class 3 and Banana Block surveys.

27. The work of reclassifying forest lands was continued. The acreage of permanent State forests was increased by 51,000 acres, the total area so reserved at 30th June, 1935, being 2,338,000 acres.

28. The most important of the new reservations were three areas of hardwood forest in the Maryborough district, aggregating 25,000 acres, two hoop pine forests in the Gympie district, totalling 12,000 acres required for hoop pine planting, and 4,000 acres of cypress pine forest in the Goondiwindi district.

29. An area of 16,000 acres of the Eungella State Forest was revoked by Act of Parliament; the land so taken was subsequently thrown open for selection for dairying purposes.

30. Temporary timber reservations embraced an area of 3,436,900 acres as at 30th June, 1935, a decrease of some 38,000 acres as compared with the beginning of the year. The bulk of this area had been converted to State forest.

31. Three new National Parks were proclaimed during the year, these being the Lakes Eacham and Barrine Reserves (converted from Park Reserves), and an area of natural jungle between the Gillies Highway and the Mulgrave River, near Gordonvale. The total acreage so added was 2,452 acres, making a total of nearly 336,000 acres reserved for National Park in Queensland as at 30th June, 1935.

32. The total area reserved as at 30th June, 1935, as State forest and timber reserve was 5,775,000 acres, as against 5,762,000 acres as at 30th June, 1934. Including National Parks, the acreage reserved at 30th June last embraced 6,111,000 acres—the largest area yet held under control of this Sub-Department.

Report of the Director of Forests for the Year ended 30th June, 1935.

INTRODUCTION.

In considering the work of the year just past there is strongly brought home the realisation of the great importance and value to the State of the timber and forest industries.

This fact is impressed by the unprecedented activity in all directions. In the first place, the cut of Crown logs (143,000,000 super. feet) far exceeded the total cut of any previous year. The removals of hoop and bunya pine, hardwood, silky oak, kauri pine, and maple were the largest on record. In reforestation work the largest annual allocation yet made enabled the Sub-Department to proceed with a vigorous planting programme and to launch more extensively into the work of improving, regenerating, and protecting the cypress pine and hardwood forests, the latter of which had previously been given insufficient attention because of lack of funds.

It is from a consideration of these facts and of the labour involved in the cutting, hauling, railing, milling, plying, and manufacturing of the quantity of logs cut and in the planting and regeneration of cut-over areas, that the value of the timber and forestry industries, and consequently the importance of establishing these industries permanently within the national economic structure, is fully brought home.

The only way in which these industries can be so established is by placing the forests which are the source of supply of the raw material for the industries under sound forest management, thereby making them permanently reproductive. This, then, is a duty of Government.

It would appear opportune to review briefly the present position and future prospects.

Hoop and Bunya Pine—

The record cut of Crown hoop and bunya pine is not to be interpreted as an indication of unparalleled activity in the building industry, but rather as proof that very little privately owned pine remains in the State. Last year the Crown cut was 95,000,000 super. feet and the private cut about 10,000,000 super. feet, making the total cut of 105,000,000 super feet. In the past years this total has been exceeded on a number of occasions, but until ten years ago the private pine cut always greatly exceeded the Crown cut.

From that time onwards the private cut diminished until now little remains, whilst the Crown cut has been correspondingly increased to make up the balance of the requirements. At the present rate of cutting the stand of hoop and bunya pine remaining at the end of a decade will be of no great consequence.

Under the conditions obtaining, supplies in perpetuity can only be provided by the establishment of plantations. To supply on a sustained yield basis from well-managed plantations an annual output of logs equal to last year's cut of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine a planted area of approximately 100,000 acres of well-distributed age classes ranging from one year in age up to rotation age would be required. As against this only 12,183 acres of pine have been planted to date. No appreciable area of plantations was established ten years ago, and planting operations were commenced at least twenty years too late to provide a continuity of supplies following on the cutting-out of the natural stands. Future supplies on a sustained yield basis can be provided for but not until the area of plantations has been very greatly extended. This step is absolutely necessary and to effect such an extension adequate finance, assured reasonably ahead, must be forthcoming and a sufficient area of suitable land devoted for the purpose.

The area of land now remaining in forest reserves and considered suitable for the planting of hoop pine is far below the area required to safeguard the future, and no consideration should be given to the utilisation of such land for any purpose other than its best land use—*i.e.*, the planting of hoop pine.

Hardwoods—

The position regarding the hardwoods is also disturbing. For many years approximately 90 per cent. of the hardwood utilised in the State was obtained from private lands. During recent years, however, the supplies from this source have rapidly diminished, and correspondingly increased demands have been made on the stands of hardwood on Crown lands. To such an extent was this evident in 1934-35 that the mill log cut from Crown lands (20,200,000 super. feet) was approximately 100 per cent. greater than the previous record cut of 1933-34.

The reasonably accessible stands of mature hardwood on Crown lands are quite inadequate to supply the whole requirements of the State for more than a brief period of years. It becomes necessary each year to go further afield for supplies, with consequent rise in price of the sawn product in the chief markets, and although, with the development of improved mechanical haulage methods and a continual and general improvement in roads, this tendency to price increment is to a great extent counteracted, a gradual increase nevertheless seems inevitable.

Regarding the future, there can be no guarantee that the private lands will be so managed as to produce a regular crop. Many areas, not suited to any other purpose, will be allowed to continue as hardwood land and in spite of fires and mismanagement will produce a quantity of hardwood logs. Much

of this land should be acquired by the State and brought under proper management. The private lands which supplied the great bulk of the hardwood in the past, however, cannot be relied upon to produce any large and regular supplies in the future.

If regular, cheap, and adequate log supplies are to be assured for the future all accessible Crown hardwood lands must immediately be put under management and brought up to full productivity as quickly as practicable. Cut-over private lands should be acquired until sufficient area is brought under treatment to safeguard the future sustained annual requirements.

This work has been inadequate in the past, but during the year under review very good progress was made, when 19,558 acres were fire-protected and treated with stand improvement and regeneration operations. Much of this work was carried out under the co-operative Commonwealth Aid to Forestry Scheme and the 102 youths, as well as the adults, employed thereunder have done excellent work. The frontispiece and photograph facing page 30 illustrate what has been achieved in ten years on a reserve of 1,575 acres within 10 to 16 miles of Brisbane which had previously been cut over and ruined by fire and axe.

Northern Timbers—

The sawmilling industry in North Queensland has been chiefly concerned with cabinetwoods, principally an export trade out of North Queensland. The cut in the past has been of large trees—the growth of centuries—mainly from land alienated for settlement. But these areas have to a great extent been settled and consequently retired from timber production. It is believed that if stands of mature cabinet timbers are made accessible the export trade in these species can be continued at the present rate for two or three decades. Domestic requirements will then have to be met almost entirely from the normal growth of the areas reserved for timber production. The chief silvicultural problem is one of utilisation, but even at this date it is apparent that every acre now reserved will be required if the annual growth is eventually to supply the annual domestic log requirements.

Cypress Pine—

Although this species only plays a minor rôle in the timber industry, the position regarding it is more encouraging than in the case of other species. Over considerable areas excellent stocking exists together with a good series of age classes probably due to some extent to the protection from fire afforded by prickly-pear. When the areas are brought completely under management, *i.e.*, fire-protected and treated silviculturally, it is estimated that the present cut can be not only maintained, but gradually increased, on a sustained yield basis, to a considerably higher figure; but there is a long way to go before the areas are completely brought under management.

Finance—

To rebuild the hoop pine wood capital up to a stage where only interest is utilised—*i.e.*, only the growth is cut each year and is sufficient for the State's requirements; to restore the hardwood forests to full productivity and to the same stage; to bring the cypress pine and ironbark forests completely under management entails much labour and expenditure.

Timber is a valuable primary product and in the economy of the State the timber industry occupies an important position. In the past the industry has been itinerant in character—it has not taken its proper place in promoting permanent rural settlement. Country sawmills, with the minimum of house accommodation, have quickly exploited forests and moved on to new areas. Yet only adequate financial provision is necessary to enable the forest capital to be rebuilt to the level where a future permanent industry is possible on a sustained yield basis capable of building and maintaining for ever prosperous rural communities with established homes and the water and electricity supplies necessary alike both for permanent sawmills and a comfortable standard of living.

Such an industry is the basis and goal of Queensland forest administration.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING OPERATIONS.

The Timber Trade—

So far as reflected by sales of Crown timber, a very buoyant tone prevailed in the timber market throughout the year 1934-35. The previous year had seen a considerable increase in the output from Crown forests, but the figures then realised were greatly bettered in the year under review.

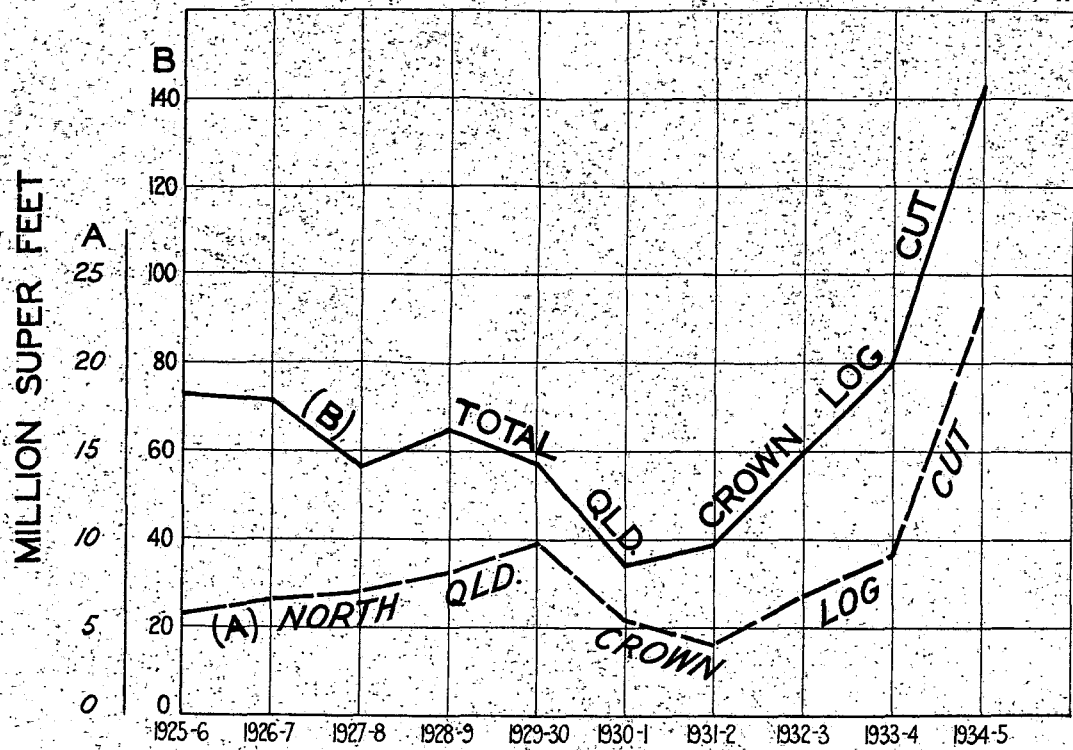
Both local and export demand contributed towards this result. Locally, the maintained activity in home building and the depletion of private supplies gave impetus to Crown log sales, which also were augmented by the fulfilling of outstanding orders for cabinetwood logs from North Queensland forests, this latter being made possible by a fairly extensive dry season following two years of practically constant rain.

The actual quantity of logs sold was over 143,000,000 super. feet—an output very much in excess of any ever previously attained, and approximately 76 per cent. in advance of the previous year, and four times the output of 1930-31, when 35,000,000 super. feet were sold.

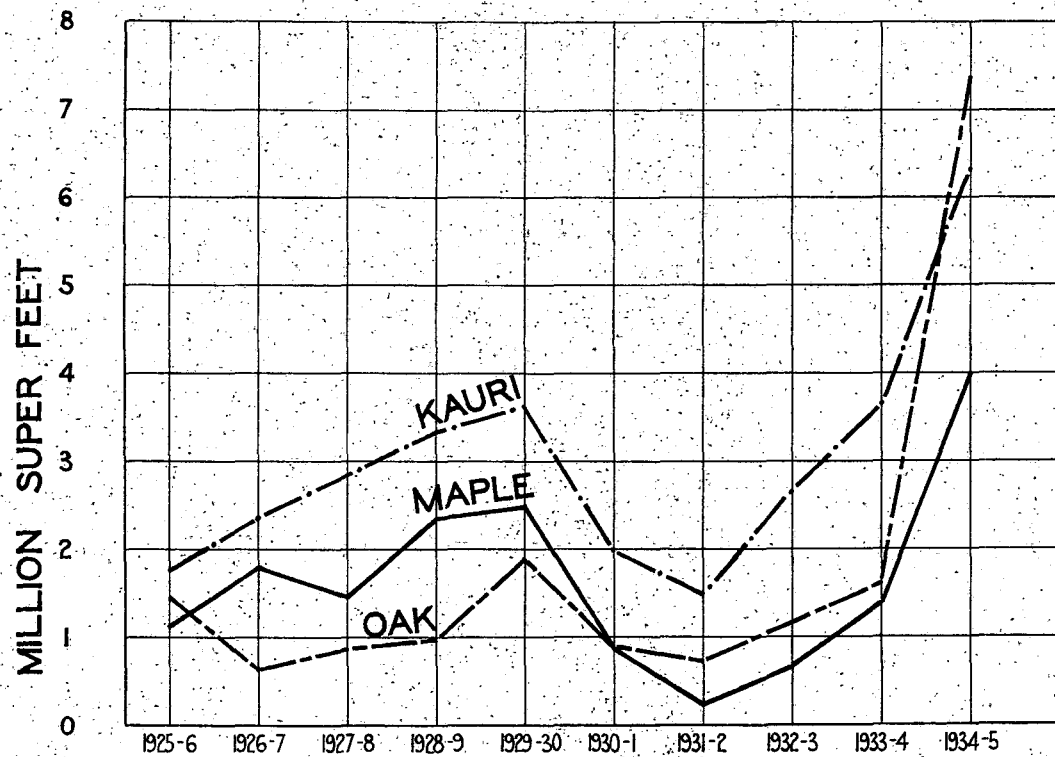
These figures are particularly satisfactory from the employment aspect. It is safe to say that during the year all experienced timber workers were provided with employment.

The sharp increase in demand for logs has thrown very onerous responsibilities on the shoulders of those officers dealing with this branch of Departmental activity, and the fact that requirements 76 per cent. in excess of the greatest for any previous year were met with a minimum of friction between the Department and consumers, indicates that these responsibilities have been adequately met.

Although it was mainly due to the improved local market that there were such increased sales of Crown logs, there was also greater demand from the Southern States for Queensland cabinetwoods, plywoods, and timber for joinery, building and cases,



GRAPH TO ILLUSTRATE TOTAL CROWN LOG CUT FOR
 (A) NORTH QUEENSLAND,
 (B) THE WHOLE STATE,
 OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS.



GRAPH TO ILLUSTRATE THE MOVEMENT OF
 CROWN LOG CUT OF KAURI OAK & MAPLE
 OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Whilst it has not been possible to secure figures for 1934-35, the following table indicates the quantity of logs put through Queensland sawmills and plywood mills for the years 1924-25 to 1933-34 inclusive :—

Year.	Softwoods (Hoop, Bunya, Kauri, Cypress Pine.)	Hardwoods (Principally Eucalyptus spp.)	Other Timbers.	Total.
1924-25.. ..	111,565,000	91,500,000	24,500,000	227,565,000
1925-26.. ..	90,615,000	87,600,000	31,960,000	210,175,000
1926-27.. ..	90,832,000	80,320,000	23,330,000	194,482,000
1927-28.. ..	73,499,000	80,570,000	19,250,000	173,319,000
1928-29.. ..	85,109,000	72,660,000	20,190,000	177,959,000
1929-30.. ..	70,411,000	63,350,000	19,460,000	153,221,000
1930-31.. ..	42,711,000	46,120,000	14,700,000	103,531,000
1931-32.. ..	41,459,000	39,960,000	13,220,000	94,639,000
1932-33.. ..	60,920,000	44,230,000	13,800,000	118,950,000
1933-34.. ..	70,700,000	44,860,000	14,200,000	129,760,000

The above table includes logs from both Crown and private lands. The cut of Crown logs alone in 1934-35 exceeds the total quantity of all logs cut by Queensland mills during 1933-34.

In addition to the above figures, there must also be taken into account the quantity of logs exported annually to the Southern States and overseas. As accurate records of exports to Southern States are not maintained, it is not possible to indicate exactly the total cut of logs from Crown and private lands. The logs cut by Queensland mills represent by far the greater part of the total, however, and it is interesting to compare with these the logs supplied by the Crown forests—

Year.	Total Mill Log Cut (1,000 super feet.)	Logs from Crown Forests (1,000 super feet.)
1925-26	210,175	72,000
1926-27	194,482	71,000
1927-28	173,319	56,000
1928-29	177,959	65,000
1929-30	153,221	57,000
1930-31	103,531	35,000
1931-32	94,639	39,000
1932-33	118,950	60,000
1933-34	129,760	81,000
1934-35 .. ..	..	143,000

These figures clearly indicate the increasingly important rôle that the Crown forests are called on to play in the supply of logs for State requirements.

In the last Annual Report the view was expressed that any material reduction in the tariff on imported timbers would cause a serious setback to the Queensland timber industry. Fortunately no such action has been taken. The amount of employment which is afforded by cutting, hauling, freightage, and sawing of the native timbers is such an important factor of the economic life of Queensland that any action to interfere with it will have disastrous results on the industry.

The Department maintains an active co-operation with the timber industry on tariff and other matters affecting the mutual welfare, the Chairman of the Timber Advisory Committee (Mr. G. A. Duffy) representing the Department in this field. These activities have necessitated Mr. Duffy's visit to Southern States, where he has in conjunction with representatives of the Queensland timber industry represented Queensland in discussions with Southern native timber interests.

Arising out of a united meeting of Sawmillers' Associations (representing Queensland, New South Wales, Victorian, and Tasmanian millers) held in Sydney in April, 1935, at which Mr. Duffy was present, a strong protest was cabled to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (then in London) against any further concessions to imported timber.

Mr. Duffy represents the Department on the Plywood and Veneer Board and on the Timber Export Association.

The Hoop and Bunya Pine Log Market—

In reaching a figure of over 95,000,000 super. feet, Crown sales of hoop and bunya pine showed an increase of 36,000,000 super. feet over the total for the previous year, which up to that time had been the greatest total recorded.

For the last ten years the sales of pine logs have been :—

Year.	Super Feet.
1925-26	53,100,000
1926-27	52,100,000
1927-28	41,200,000
1928-29	44,700,000
1929-30	36,500,000
1930-31	22,100,000
1931-32	26,000,000
1932-33	42,500,000
1933-34	59,000,000
1934-35	95,500,000

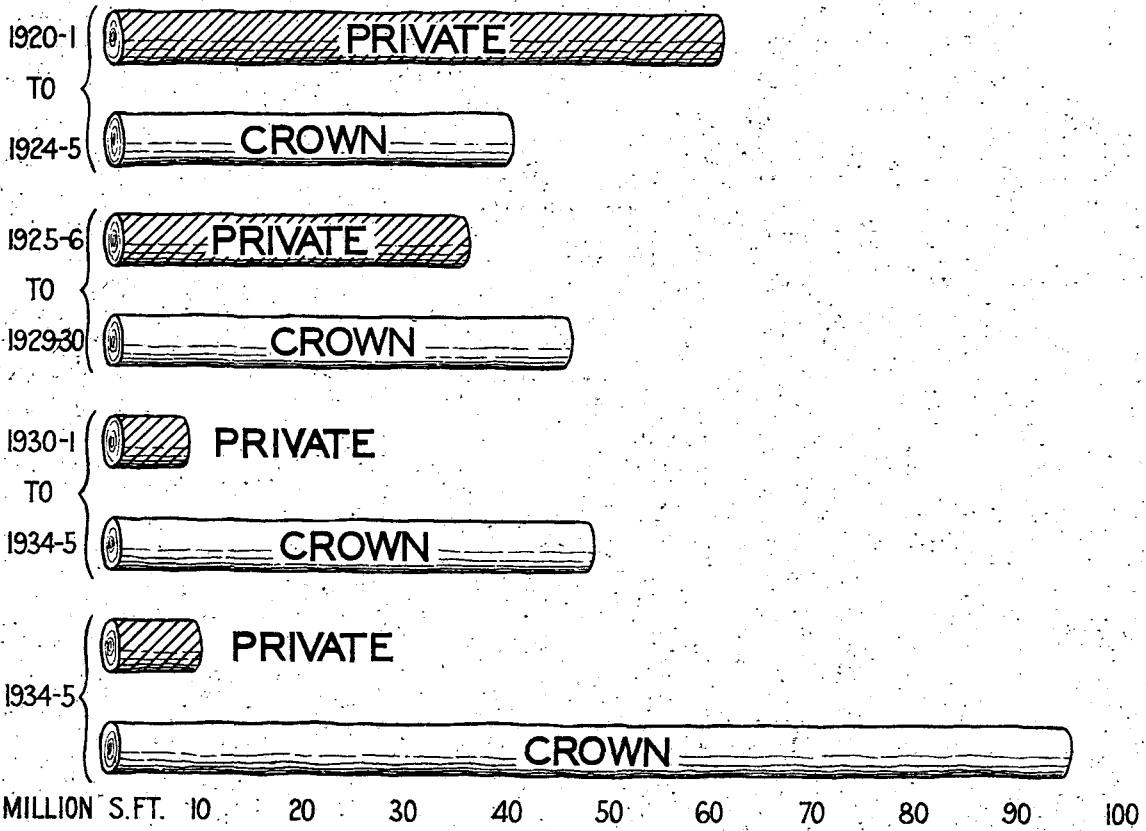
This table, indicating as it does an increase in output of over 430 per cent. as between 1930-31 and 1934-35, gives an idea of the improvement in the timber industry over the period. It is not correct, however, to assume that the total consumption of pine increases correspondingly with the increase in Crown log cut, as the pine log supplies from private lands have been steadily falling off as these areas have been cut out.

As illustrated in the graph facing page 9, it is not long since private lands actually supplied the greater part of the pine log requirements of mills; but so far have these sources of supply been depleted that it is estimated that during 1934-35 they provided less than 10 per cent. of the raw material required for the pine milling industry.

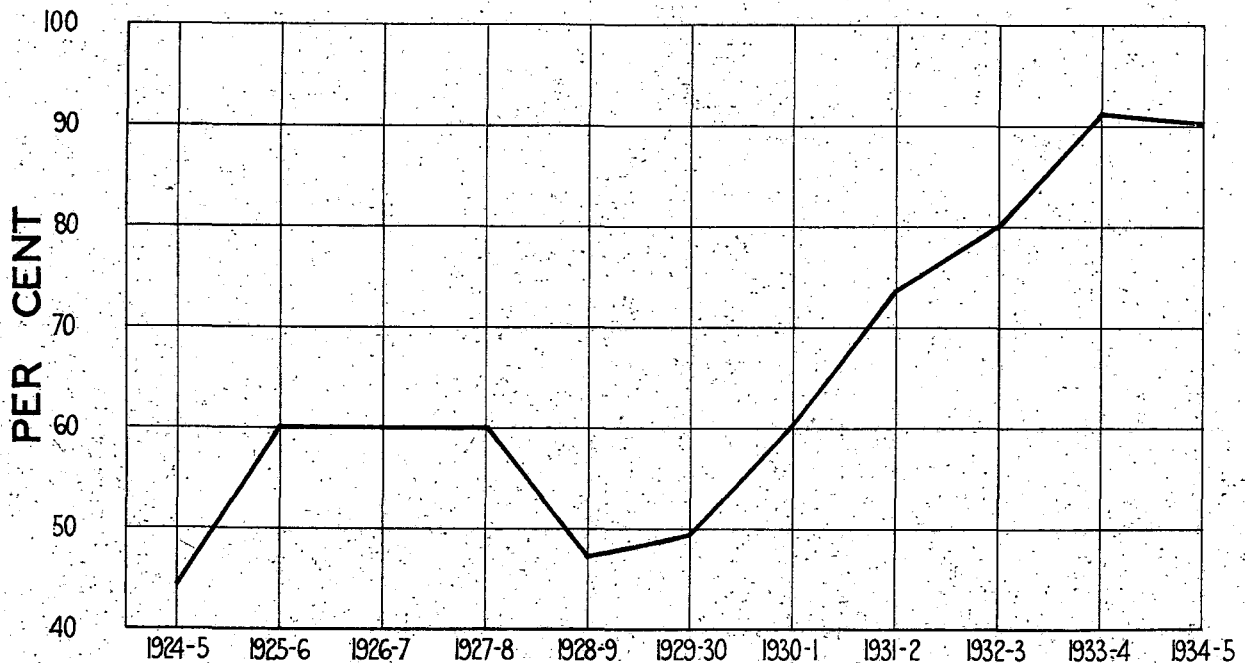
This fact then is responsible to a large extent for the very heavy drain on Crown forests as compared with that of pre-depression days.

Other factors which have contributed to the steady increase in the Crown cut in the past few years have been the Governmental policy of liberalisation of assistance to home builders and the encouragement given to mills to produce sawn timber for sale in replacement of imports.

HOOP & BUNYA PINE CUT (LOG MEASUREMENT)



AVERAGE ANNUAL CUT OVER FIVE YEAR PERIODS FOR LAST FIFTEEN YEARS - ALSO CUT FOR 1934-5.



PERCENTAGE OF CROWN PINE CUT TO TOTAL PINE CUT IN QUEENSLAND FOR LAST TEN YEARS.

PINE CUT INCLUDES HOOP, BUNYA, CYPRESS & KAURI.

During 1934-35 11,350,000 super. feet of pine logs were made available at a rate enabling competition with imported timbers, against 8,464,000 super. feet in the previous year and 3,013,000 super. feet in 1932-33.

The heavy demand for pine logs was not constant throughout the whole of the year, there being a temporary lull—lasting about a month—towards the end of the period. During this lull cutters sought employment elsewhere, and some difficulty was therefore occasioned when it was desired to resume active logging.

The Plywood and Veneer Industry—

The year was marked by considerably increased activity in the veneer and plywood industry. At this date figures of the outturn of veneers and plywoods from all Queensland mills are not available, but information to hand from the Plywood and Veneer Board which controls marketing of pine ply from factories in the State south of the 23rd parallel of South latitude indicates that during the year 1934-35 the output of pine plywood and veneer in that territory, computed on $\frac{3}{16}$ in. basis, was 48,578,340 sq. feet valued at £309,687. This represents a substantial increase over the quantity produced in 1933-34—viz., 33,000,000 sq. feet. The total quantity of plywood and veneer of all species put out in 1933-34 was 39,673,813 sq. feet of plywood and 12,999,216 sq. feet of veneer or reduced to a $\frac{3}{16}$ in. basis equivalent to approximately 44,000,000 sq. feet of plywood.

It can be seen, therefore, that the cut of pine plywood only during 1934-35 exceeded the total production of all species for the preceding year.

The Registrar-General has supplied the following figures in regard to plywood and veneer production in Queensland for the years 1927-28 to 1933-34 inclusive, as follows:—

Year.	Log Timber.	Producing :	
		Plywood.	Veneers.
	super ft.	sq. ft.	sq. 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	..
1932-33	10,115,492	31,652,667	6,275,696
1933-34	11,775,345	39,673,813	12,999,216

From this table it will be seen that the improvement in output observable in 1932-33 was well maintained in 1933-34, and as stated previously figures already available for 1934-35 indicate a still further increased production.

The Plywood and Veneer Board created during last financial year to control plywood in South Queensland functioned very satisfactorily during the year. All manufacturers in South Queensland are represented on the Board, as are the Department of Agriculture and the Forestry Sub-Department.

Created in the first place for a year only, at the expiration of this period the appointment of the Board was extended for a further year. That this step met with the full approval of the industry is indicated by the fact that although the Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts provide that manufacturers may petition for a poll to be taken on the question of the extension, no such petition was received.

The operations of the Board have created stability in the industry and a feeling of confidence and a spirit of co-operation amongst manufacturers. This co-operation has been expressed in the exchange of ideas and methods for the betterment of the trade and improvement of the product. The Board itself has been vitally concerned in this last question, and one of the steps taken by it was to order all manufacturers to brand their products with an identifying brand, so that should justifiable complaints be made concerning the quality of any consignments, responsibility could be fixed and appropriate action taken.

The Board also approved during the year of the appointment of a chemist to study glue manufacture and methods of applying glue, and to conduct experiments in these directions. The appointee will work in co-operation with officers of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, to which body the Plywood and Veneer Board will contribute financially.

Because of the satisfactory operation of the South Queensland Board, a Board to control plywood and veneers in North Queensland was created in the latter part of the financial year. This Board will control plywood in the area of the State north of the 23rd parallel of South latitude. As in the case of the Southern Board, the North Queensland Plywood and Veneer Board is constituted of representatives of the factories and of the Forestry and Agriculture Departments.

During the year no efforts were spared by officers of the Sub-Department to maintain a sufficient supply of logs to the industry.

The mills turning out pine plywood had hitherto used practically solely hoop and bunya pine logs of selected quality, but owing to the difficulty in securing sufficient supplies of these, greater resort was made to the use of kauri pine from North Queensland.

The policy adopted during the previous year of disposing of the whole output of ply quality hoop and bunya pine logs to the Board has been continued. This is a policy which would be difficult to apply in the absence of a properly organised industry.

The quantity of hoop and bunya pine ply logs produced from the operations of Departmental haulage contractors during 1934-35 was 7,360,000, as against 2,401,000 super. feet during the previous year.



Logs for Veneer Manufacture, North Queensland.

An exceptionally large walnut log being handled preparatory to being sliced into veneers. The Queensland plywood and veneer industry was most active in 1934-35, the estimated increase in output as compared with 1933-34 being 50 per cent.

[Photo. by courtesy Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.]



Cabinetwood Logs at a North Queensland Depot.

Logs for cutting into decorative veneers and fine timber for furniture are here illustrated. Logging from Crown forests in North Queensland during 1934-35 easily broke all records, approximately 21,000,000 superficial feet being sold, as against 8,500,000 in 1933-34.

[Photo. by courtesy Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.]

The Cabinetwoods Market—

The output of cabinetwoods increased phenomenally during the year. Chiefly contributing to this was the fact that the market had been starved for supplies for some years owing to practically incessant wet weather preventing logging, and with the supervention of predominantly fine weather after October, 1934, feverish activity ensued in overtaking outstanding orders and in supplying a keen enquiry. All prime species came in for demand, and new records of output from the Crown forests were established in the case of kauri pine, silky oak, and maple, whilst in practically all of the other species handled substantial increases over the amounts cut in the previous year were recorded.

The North Queensland Forestry district from which the bulk of the cabinetwood supplies is drawn experienced an extremely busy year and the manner in which the considerably increased volume of work was handled by the Deputy Forester and his staff was very creditable.

Sales of mill logs in this region during 1934-35 amounted to no less than 23,035,000 super. feet—over twice the output of the previous year—and about three and a-half times the figures for 1932-33.

Silky oak logs showed the greatest increase in cut as between the years 1933-34 and 1934-35, the figures being 1,605,000 super. feet and 7,360,000 super. feet respectively. Kauri pine log sales rose from 3,675,000 super. feet to 6,320,000 super. feet; maple from 1,349,000 super. feet to 4,105,000 super. feet, and walnut from 461,000 super. feet to 1,111,000 super. feet.

The following table gives the figures of production for the past three years :—

Species.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Kauri Pine	2,789,000	3,675,000	6,320,000
Maple	646,000	1,349,000	4,105,000
Walnut	520,000	461,000	1,111,000
Silky Oak	1,162,000	1,605,000	7,360,000
Other cabinet woods	2,223,000	1,406,000	2,092,000

The Deputy Forester reports that “ in walnut trade the Crown supplies are rushed, because Forest Service rates are far below those obtained privately.” This is due to the fact that for the sake of stabilisation of the log market, and to meet the requirements of local mills, the policy was adopted of—

- (1) Fixing a price for logs for a definite period, usually a year ;
- (2) Supplying all requirements of local mills at this price ;
- (3) Making any surplus available for purchase for export.

Although during the prolonged wet weather orders for sawn timber had accumulated at the local mills, the Department was able to supply all their requirements and in addition produce millions of feet of logs for export to the plywood factories and sawmills in Brisbane and Southern capitals.

Hardwood Market—

In the last Annual Report there was indicated the probability that the Crown forests would have to provide an increasing proportion of the hardwood mill log requirements of Queensland. The table given in that report showed a steady increase from 1927-28 to 1932-33 in the proportion of hardwood logs supplied by Crown forests, and in the year 1933-34 the trend was further confirmed, as indicated hereunder :—

	Year.							Crown to Private Logs. Per cent.
1927-28	9.3
1928-29	11.2
1929-30	12.2
1930-31	11.7
1931-32	13.7
1932-33	18.6
1933-34	24.3

The figures of private hardwood cut during 1934-35 are not available, but it can be stated that the proportion of Crown supplies was greater this year than hitherto.

The actual output of hardwood logs from Crown areas during 1934-35 was 20,203,000 super. feet, almost twice that of the preceding year, and over four times the cut in 1931-32. This output is the largest yet attained.

In Queensland the term "hardwood" does not usually include all broad-leaved species as in many other countries, but is confined to Eucalypts and allied species, the sawn lumber of which is used in framing of buildings, weather-boarding, &c. The increase in the cut of hardwoods, therefore, reflects a greater activity in house building, and affords an indication of improved employment and industrial conditions in this State.

Cypress Pine Sales—

Sales of cypress pine logs from Crown lands were almost twice as great during 1934-35 as in the preceding year, and were the largest attained since the record year of 1928-29 when 3,350,000 super. feet were disposed of. Figures for the last four years are :—

Year.								Super. feet.
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,111,000
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,647,000
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,230,000
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,796,000

A fairly considerable proportion of cypress pine log supply is still derived from areas under private control.

In Dalby district (embracing the most important cypress pine region), of twenty mills engaged in cutting this timber, five depend on private lands, and as these mills would have the same average capacity as the mills operating Crown timber, it can be seen that about 25 per cent. of the cypress pine cut in this region comes from private areas. In Inglewood district two of the three mills operating utilise private log supplies. Information is not available in respect of other districts, but it is estimated that between one-third and one-half of the total supplies required is drawn from private sources.

Sandalwood—

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, Queensland had adopted in regard to sandalwood a policy of co-operation with the other interested States—Western Australia and South Australia—and to this end had entered into an agreement with the Sandalwood Export Committee (having Government representation from both those States) and the Australian Sandalwood Company (an amalgamation of private sandalwood interests in Western Australia and South Australia) fixing an export quota for Queensland based on sales in China, and providing for the direct marketing by the Department of all Crown sandalwood.

This agreement and the policy expressed therein was ratified during the year by the passing of "*The Sandalwood Act of 1934.*"

The main provisions of this Act are:—

- (1) Prohibition of the cutting, pulling, or removing of sandalwood from both Crown and private lands, except under a license from the Land Commissioner. (In respect of private lands it is provided that licenses may be issued only with the consent of the owner of such land.)
- (2) Provision for the determination from time to time of the maximum quantity of sandalwood which may be cut from all or any lands within the State, and limiting the quantity of sandalwood which may be cut from private lands to not more than 10 per cent. of such maximum quantity.
- (3) Provision for the purchase by the Forestry Board at prices which may be fixed from time to time of all sandalwood cut under licenses on Crown lands, and giving authority to the Forestry Board to purchase by negotiation sandalwood cut under licenses on private lands.

Operations in sandalwood were active during the year. In addition to 201 tons shipped by the Department, 123 tons were exported by the syndicate which formerly possessed Queensland marketing rights, and 185 tons by operators from private property, making 509 tons in all.

Over £4,000 was paid by the Government to contractors.

As regards selling prices realised the arrangement with the Australian Sandalwood Company is for 80 per cent. of the estimated price to be paid on shipment, the final price being adjusted when shipments have been cleared.

Constructional Timbers—

A brisk demand was maintained for direct supply of railway bush timbers and bridge timbers to the Railway Department, Main Roads Commission, and other public and private bodies. The figures for the year reveal it to be the best experienced since 1927-28. The following table showing the principal items of supply for the last three financial years is indicative of the improvement made:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Sleepers	25,304 pieces	58,918 pieces	250,578 pieces
Crossings	21,284 s. ft.	123,212 s. ft.	210,919 s. ft.
Transoms	658 s. ft.	97,606 s. ft.	154,862 s. ft.
Bridge Timbers	1,846 lin. ft.	22,857 lin. ft.	61,392 lin. ft.

The Railway supply again constituted the bulk of operations and included such special projects as strengthening bridges, Gayndah Line, and construction of coal stages, Rockhampton, Bowen, and Innisfail. The Public Estate Improvement Branch again drew on the Sub-Department for bridge timbers for works at El Arish, and Main Roads' requirements were fulfilled for bridges—Main South Coast road, Clifton Highway, McIntyre Bridge, Goondiwindi, and Harris Lake Bridge, Burketown.

Turpentine fender piles were supplied to Bowen and Townsville Harbour Boards. Another export order for 150 of these piles was secured from the Falmouth Docks and Engineering Company, England, which company again expressed its entire satisfaction with the class of material supplied.

In addition a large quantity of standing timber was disposed of for constructional purposes, the principal items being :—

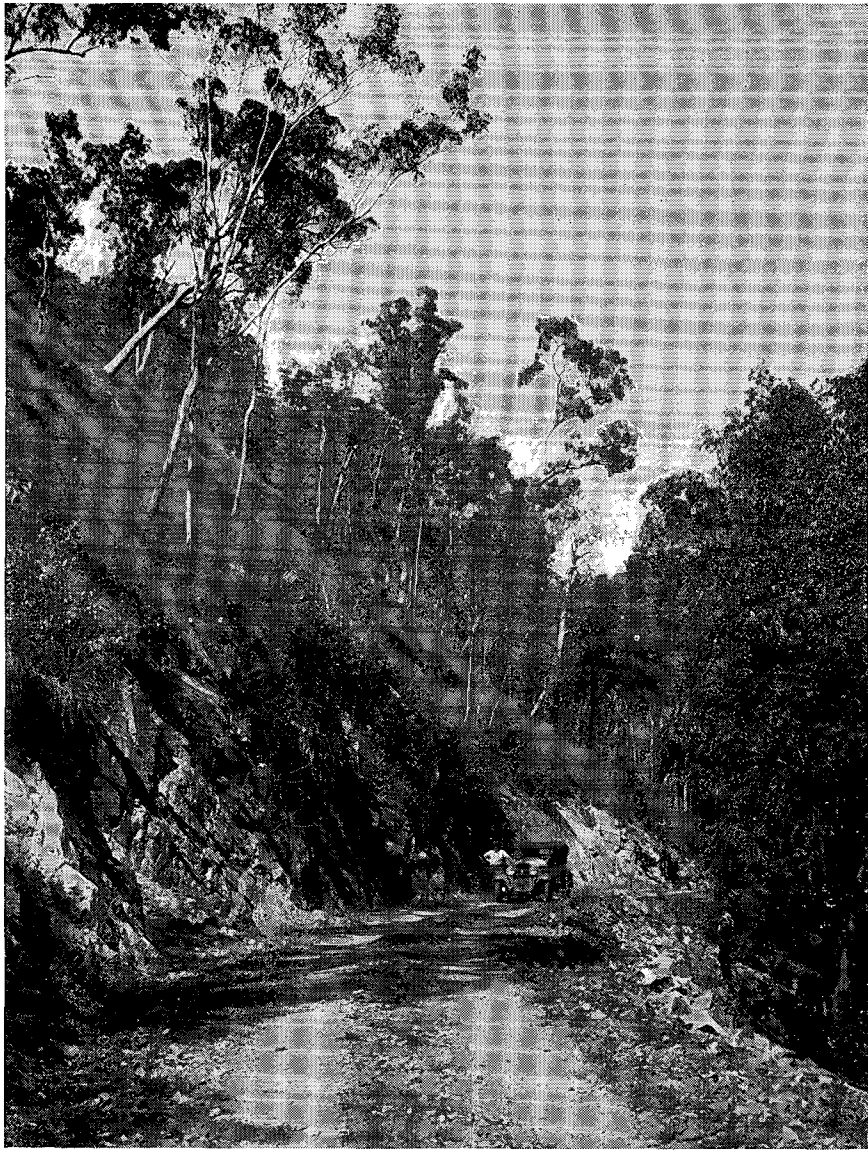
Sleepers .. .. .	.. .. .	177,476 pieces
Sleeper Blocks .. .. .	.. .. .	32,533 pieces
Headstocks, Transoms, Crossings .. .. .	.. .. .	148,157 super. feet
Girders, Corbels, Piles, and Sills .. .. .	.. .. .	71,355 lineal feet

It has been an excellent year for the broad axemen, records revealing that approximately 600 secured orders from the Department as compared with 200 in the previous year. A schedule fixing the prices to be paid for hewn timbers obtained from both Crown and private lands operated from the first of August. The prices are definitely fixed on what is accepted as a reasonable relationship to the basic wage, cover the whole of the State, and represent a percentage increase according to classes of from 4 per cent. to 30 per cent. on rates paid during the past few years.

The year has been the most successful experienced with constructional timbers for many years past. Some idea of the progress made by the State towards recovery in this direction may be gleaned from a comparison of total sales of some of the principal items with those recorded last year and the previous best recordings extending back over a period of twelve years, as follows :—

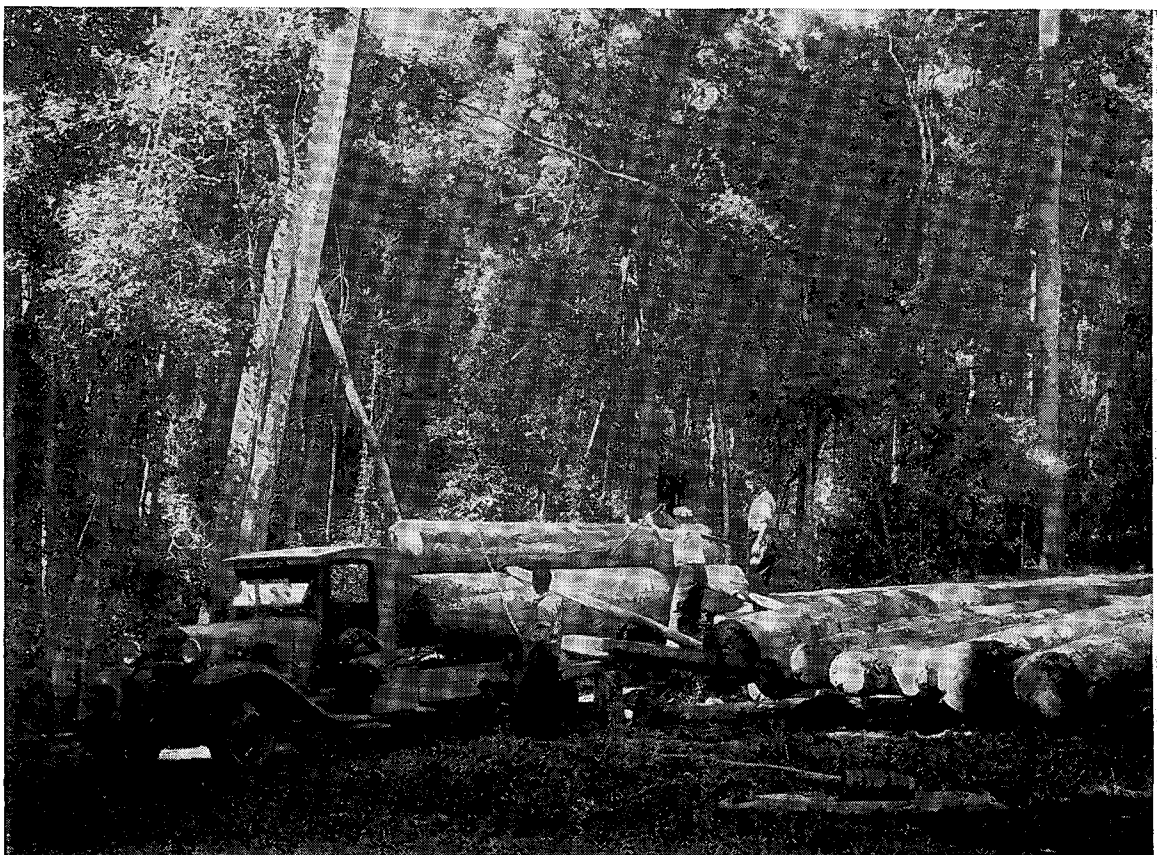
	Previous Best.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Sleepers pieces	(1924) 384,584	177,045	428,054
Headstocks, Transoms, and Crossings .. s. ft.	(1930-31) 641,889	344,900	557,443
Girders, Corbels, Piles, and Sills .. lin. ft.	(1923) 143,520	89,549	134,040
Poles lin. ft.	(1925-26) 197,744	88,958	144,876
House Blocks lin. ft.	(1925-26) 192,751	113,112	163,933
Mining Timbers lin. ft.	(1924) 461,547	115,294	150,443
Mining Timbers pieces	(1931-32) 52,321	36,459	30,507

The information given in the above table in respect of railway timbers relates to all sales from Crown lands, and includes those delivered by Departmental contractors, as shown previously in this report.



A Forest Service Logging Road.

With the development of mechanical haulage road improvement work becomes necessary and profitable. The Forest Service expended £12,360 in this direction in 1934-35.



Mechanical Logging in a Hoop Pine Forest.

Unprecedented activity in logging on Crown forests resulted in sales amounting to 143,000,000 super. feet.

[Photos. J. A. Lunn.]

Logging—

During the year, the sum of £210,532 was paid to Departmental haulage contractors, as a result of whose operations nearly 65,000,000 super. feet of hoop and bunya pine and 17,000,000 super. feet of other species (principally cabinetwoods) were marketed.

The greatly increased demand for logs during 1934-35 made it difficult at times to secure experienced operators, especially fallers.

Persons inexperienced in timber hauling were attracted to the industry, and after a number of failures on the part of such individuals the policy was adopted by the Department of ensuring before accepting tenders that the tenderer had the experience and plant to enable him to carry out the contract. This policy is necessary to ensure that no serious hold-ups will occur at the sawmills for want of logs.

The shortage of first-class cutters has had detrimental effects both to the interests of the Department and sawmillers. Faulty cutting means not only waste in the bush but also that the average quality of the logs produced is reduced with financial loss to the Department and dissatisfaction to sawmillers, who in some cases do not display a great understanding of or sympathy with the difficulty of expanding an organisation at short notice to keep abreast of sharply increased demands.

The tendency in logging is towards complete mechanisation. With the advent of good roads motor lorries are able to haul more cheaply than bullock teams and, in addition, can deliver supplies to the mills more rapidly.

Caterpillar tractors are also displacing teams in "snigging" the logs from the stump to the loading dump. An added advantage of mechanical means of logging is their greater independence of weather. During prolonged dry weather, with accompanying shortage of grass, bullock teams become too weak to work, and in the past this has been a serious disability.

The use of lorries for hauling has led to the need for improvement of roads leading to the main timber areas. Besides giving Local Authorities assistance in construction and maintenance work on roads as detailed in this report, the Department has carried out considerable road work within State forest boundaries by its own gangs and by co-operation with the Public Estates Improvement Section of the Lands Department.

The principal project undertaken was the construction of Robson's Creek road on Danbulla State Forest, Atherton district.

The total amount spent by the Department in road works (other than subsidies) was £5,973.

The policy of subsidising the construction of all-weather roads out of haulage savings provides an instance of the beneficial results accruing from co-operation, as many of these roads are of benefit to the whole community.

Logging Roads—Assistance to Local Authorities—

During 1934-35 subsidies to the extent of £4,302 were approved for payment to Local Authorities for work to be done on certain roads over which log timber is being transported where such work will facilitate operations and reduce costs.

Particulars are shown in Appendix "M" to this report.

The actual amount paid to Local Authorities during 1934-35 in subsidies approved during this and the previous year was £6,387.

Unauthorised Timber Operations—

Investigation of 108 cases of breaches of the Land Act and State Forests and National Parks Act represented by unauthorised timber operations was undertaken during the year.

In five cases the offenders were prosecuted, resulting in fines totalling £21 being imposed.

Payment for timber removed without authority was secured to the Crown in fifty cases, offenders being suitably warned regarding any repetition of the offence, and advantage taken to draw attention to the necessary procedure to be followed before operating on Crown areas.

Minor and nominal offences such as the accidental crossing of the boundary of a purchaser's sale area, the unintentional cutting of timber on areas where the boundaries were not clear, and the removal of timber of small value were dealt with in twenty cases.

In twelve instances no evidence could be secured to connect up suspected persons with the offence.

Two cases are now the subject of prosecution action, and investigations in nineteen other cases are incomplete.

As a result of action taken a total amount of £625 was recovered.

Acknowledgment is made of the co-operation extended by Local Authorities, the Main Roads Commission, and the Police Department in the effort to prevent timber removals without the necessary authority.

The Crown Estate and revenue suffer through irregular and illegal practices of this nature, and the strengthening of this co-operation between Government and semi-Government Departments and the public would materially assist Forestry in controlling the timber assets of the State.

FOREST PRODUCTS SHOWROOM AND FANCYWOOD SECTION.

The activities of this Section in advertising Queensland timbers and marketing of species hitherto regarded as having no market value have been continued throughout the year, and have undoubtedly assisted in familiarising the Southern markets with new Queensland timbers and in furthering the marketing of already-known timbers.

During the year displays were made at the following centres :—

Royal National Association Show, Brisbane,
 Centenary Exhibition, Melbourne,
 Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, Melbourne,
 Royal Easter Show, Sydney,
 Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, Sydney,
 Technological Museum, Sydney,
 Agent-General's Office, London,
 Commonwealth Display, New Zealand.

Also, at the time of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, a special display was erected in Parliament House, Brisbane, featuring polished panels, plywoods, veneers, floorings, and furniture of Queensland timber, of which His Royal Highness expressed appreciation.

Small displays were also forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, Malta ; the Educational Authorities, Japan ; and the General Marketing Display, Italy:

Local plywood manufacturers have at all times been willing to co-operate and assist in making these displays first-class advertising mediums.

The methods adopted at the Brisbane Forest Products Showrooms, George Street, have been by means of practical demonstration to endeavour to stimulate home builders to a greater use of Queensland plywood and hardwoods, to encourage the local manufacture of articles previously imported, and at the same time to provide a permanent display for visitors from all parts of the Commonwealth and overseas. That these methods are appreciated is indicated by the use of the Showrooms by all leading architects and home-builders, who frequently advise clients to inspect the display before making a decision.

This has also enabled the Department gradually to educate the general public in the correct use and treatment of secondary woods, and also to bring about a greater demand for seasoned timbers.

Fancywoods—

To place successfully a number of secondary woods on the market, and to encourage local sawmillers to include these species, it was found necessary for this Department to carry stocks of the main species, of which sufficient supplies were available for marketing purposes. These species were seasoned and placed on the market under general trading conditions, and are proving successful.

No doubt one of the main factors in the non-use of these timbers in the past has been due to the inability of the trade to season them correctly, with the result that they were condemned as unsuitable.

In this work the Department's activities in kiln drying were of considerable assistance.

Sales—

During the year, sales at the Fancywood Section, attached to the Forest Products Showrooms, amounted to 137,000 super. feet, valued at £5,187 18s. 11d., an increase over the preceding year of 37,000 super. feet and £1,368 17s. 4d., respectively.

This covers approximately 2,000 sales, ranging from 6d. to £170, for the following work :—Furniture, flooring, joinery, mouldings, railway carriage work, boatbuilding, all classes of sporting goods, motor bodies and hoods, fancy goods, including smoking pipes, printers' blocks, musical instruments, oars, aeroplanes, gliders, crutches, butter pats, churns, bicycle rims, casks, and heads.

Approximately 7,000 samples were issued during the year, including seventeen sets to schools. In addition, samples were sent to the Agent-General's Office, London, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, all Australian States, and many countries overseas.

Enquiries were received from China, Japan, South Africa, Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, Ireland, New Zealand, Malta, and Sweden, in addition to all Southern States.

Other activities included the planning and supervision of the laying of parquet flooring in Parliament House, Brisbane, and advisory assistance in selection and general supervision of supply of timbers for new Government Buildings, Anzac Square.

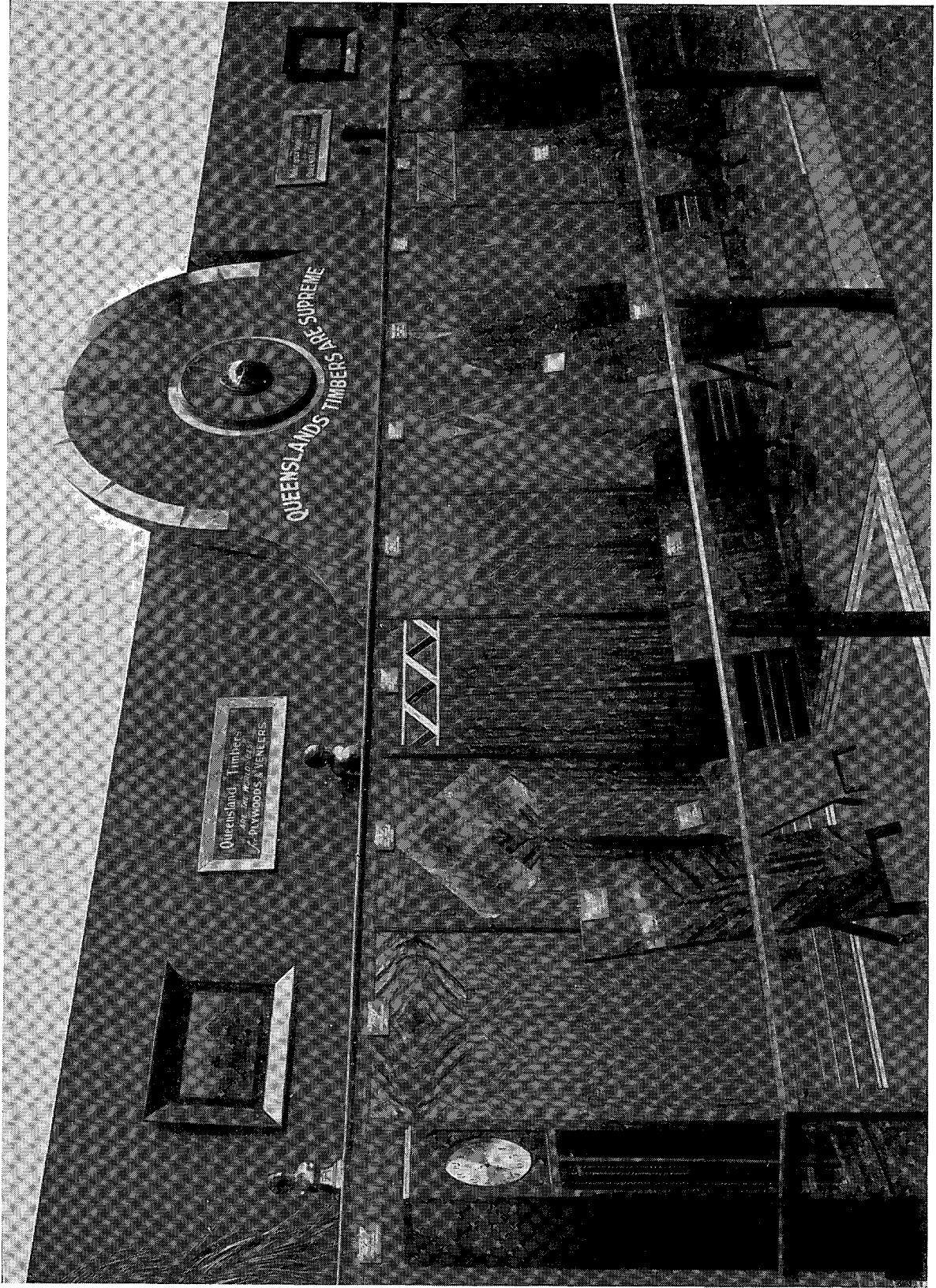
INVESTIGATIONS SECTION.

This Section was founded to assist the public and industry by the answering of enquiries concerning the identification and uses of the several hundred species of timber occurring in Queensland.

As in all other industries, science has contributed largely to present-day efficiency, and it is the endeavour of the Government through this Section to keep Queensland abreast of the times in the contributions of science to the utilisation of timber.

Fortunately, because of the operations of the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Queensland is relieved of the necessity to cover fundamental research in timber, but there remains a wide field of experimental and general research work in the local problems which can appropriately be carried out in Queensland.

The work is discussed under the headings of Seasoning, Mechanics, Technology, Chemistry (Essential Oils), Utilisation, and Preservation



Decorative Panels in Queensland Timbers. Exhibits were also made at the Melbourne Centenary Exhibition and the Sydney Royal Show.

[Photo. J. A. Lamb.

Seasoning—

Realising that successful utilisation depends upon satisfactory seasoning practices, the Department has endeavoured to assist sawmillers by practical example and by advice whenever possible.

A modern kiln was erected towards the close of last financial year, and has since been engaged practically continuously. In order to relieve a temporary shortage of seasoned silky oak, cedar, and red tulip oak, the kiln was operated extensively on these species.

During the year fifty-six charges were completed, representing an output of over 250,000 super. feet of timber—

Pine	7 charges
Cedar	4 charges
Silky Oak	24 charges
Red Tulip Oak	17 charges
Brush Box	2 charges
Red Lustre	2 charges

Circulars were issued periodically to the trade, giving particulars and results of the various charges put through the kiln.

The results on pine, silky oak, cedar, and red tulip oak have been very satisfactory, but brush box and red lustre have presented difficulties which are yet to be overcome.

Experiments on the recovery of collapsed silky oak and brush box have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant an extension of such work, and it is hoped to erect a reconditioning chamber in the coming year.

There are now over fifty kilns in use in Queensland. The majority of these kilns are worked successfully. The policy of the Sub-Department is one of co-operation with these operators by furnishing advice and recommendations for improved schedules wherever possible.

On account of the heavy demand for the loan of the Sub-Department's electrical moisture meter—a device for testing moisture content in wood, and thereby the degree of seasoning—a second one was purchased and has been regularly employed. The increasing interest of architects and builders in these tests is gratifying.

Special mention must be made of the benefits secured from the co-operation of the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This institution has devoted a considerable portion of its time to fundamental studies in the seasoning of our timbers. To date tests have been made in its model kilns on satinay, brush box, silky oak, red stringy, red tulip oak, and hoop pine. Tentative schedules have been suggested for trial in commercial kilns.

The Division's more recent work on the drying of veneer has indicated a method of drying that promises to be of considerable benefit to the industry. This Sub-Department is actively following up the suggestions made, and is co-operating with Queensland firms in following out the recommendations made.

A short instructional course on seasoning and kiln control and operating was given to representatives of the Queensland timber industry by an officer of the Division. The classes were well attended, twenty-eight students being enrolled. This Sub-Department is following up this lead by allowing timber trade representatives to spend periods of four to six weeks gaining practical tuition in the control and operation of the experimental kiln.

As an accessory to the experimental yard the machine shop, now completed, fills a long-felt want. When the full experimental programme is under way the experimental yard will be completely equipped to study each species right through the seasoning stages to the finished product. The work ahead includes the introducing of seasoned and dressed hardwoods—blackbutt, brush box, flooded gum, spotted gum—to a market that has never yet been able to secure adequately seasoned floorings, chamfer, and lining boards in these woods.

Mechanics—

There is a strong demand for more detailed information regarding the mechanical properties of many Queensland timbers commonly used for building purposes for the purpose of enabling further timbers to be introduced with greater confidence.

Full mechanical tests on cypress pine (*Callitris glauca*), hoop pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*), and red tulip oak (*Tarrietia peralata*) have now been arranged. The necessary logs of cypress pine and red tulip oak have already gone forward to the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Melbourne, and hoop pine will follow when space permits.

Work on cypress pine and hoop pine is of considerable interest because of the Department's silvical work on these species, and the large supplies of red tulip oak in North Queensland justify intensive work on this timber.

Technology—

During the year 126 wood samples were received for identification and report as to their suitability for various trade purposes. These came from other Government Departments, sawmillers, timbergetters, plywood manufacturers, engineers for shires and electrical authorities, architects, builders, carpenters, farmers and graziers, and from representatives of the coachbuilding, boatbuilding, tool handle, aircraft, and sandalwood industries.

At the request of the Division of Forest Products of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, a large number of authentic wood specimens of commercial Queensland timbers were forwarded to Melbourne for research work in wood structure, chemistry of wood, and other work.

The thanks of the Department are due to the Government Botanist for the determination of the large number of botanical specimens submitted during the year.

Chemistry (Essential Oils)—

Chemical research during the year consisted principally of the investigation of Queensland plants yielding essential oils of commercial value or with definite possibilities in this field. Examinations of the oils are carried out by the Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, and Dr. T. G. H. Jones, of the Queensland University, while field experiments and supply of material are undertaken by this Department. To these officers and institutions the Department desires to express its appreciation.

Considerable data of value were secured regarding the natural distribution, possibilities of cultivation, and leaf yields from coppicing from the lemon-scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) and golden tea-tree (*Leptospermum citratum*). Coppicing experiments with lemon-scented gum near Gladstone gave encouraging results, and a private company has now erected a distillation plant on the area.

Further areas of the narrow-leaved tea-tree (*Melaleuca linariifolia*), the oil of which is in strong demand as a germicide, were located in the Maryborough district, while a detailed study of the oils from leaves of the various forms of the broad-leaved tea-tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) has been undertaken by the Queensland University in conjunction with the Government Health Laboratory, Brisbane.

The essential oil yielded by the wood of the sandal box (*Eremophila Mitchellii*) is still receiving attention by the Technological Museum, Sydney, and Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Melbourne.

Utilisation—

Work was continued in the direction of finding local woods to replace imported timbers for special uses. Improvements in design and manufacture of wooden articles in common use also received attention.

Fitches of Queensland kauri and bunya pine have been quarter-sliced, and are at present under test as battery separators. Hoop pine rotary-cut veneer, 1/16 in. thick, though commonly found with "bird's-eye," is giving satisfaction.

No satisfactory Queensland timber has yet been found for staves of meat-pickling casks. Blackbutt and flooded gum have been selected for tests. Suitable timber for beer cask heads is also scarce, but tests are now being conducted on brush box and grey satinash, while satinay is being tested for steam-bent staves for the same class of container.

There has been a gratifying increase in the quantity of hardwood milled in Queensland. High-grade floorings of brush box, ironbark, and blue gum are increasing in popularity, while the quality of tallowwood and red lustre has been well maintained.

Following upon successful laboratory scale tests by the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, of fruit cases of blackbutt and white gum, service tests have been arranged in shipments to Melbourne. If the tests are successful, an additional source of supply of cheap fruit cases will be opened up on the North Coast line.

Several timbers have been tried in the sporting field, yellowwood being successful for skis. Kanuka box for golf heads gives good promise of being an excellent timber, and trial sample lots are now being turned by a Melbourne firm.

The demand for silver ash for special purposes continues. The latest tests, as planking on Australia's most modern war vessel—H.M.A.S. "Yarra"—have to date been quite successful, and an enquiry for further supplies has since been received.

In addition to tests on new timbers for tool handles, the Sub-Department has taken a very active part in the development of specifications and inspection of deliveries on State Stores orders. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining consistently satisfactory deliveries. It is felt that manufacturers are not, as yet, exercising adequate care in selection of timber for these exacting requirements.

An active interest is being taken by several Southern firms in the possibility of the manufacture of wood wool in Queensland. Tasmania has seven plants in operation, but Queensland has not one. Four Queensland eucalypts, hoop pine, brown tulip oak, and mowbullum quandong are now under test. If these trials are successful, there is a distinct possibility of the industry starting in Queensland.

Research in plywood manufacture and utilisation is a matter of some urgency in Queensland. To-day America is manufacturing plywood for use in roofing, outside sheeting, bathrooms, fancy floors, concrete form work, heavy roof trusses, &c. Not one of these fields has been attempted in Australia, and no advance will be made until modern methods are investigated and applied. It is pleasing to record that the Plywood and Veneer Board, realising the necessity for research work, has decided to appoint a chemist immediately.

Inspections of plywood for export have been continued, and a total of 750,000 super. feet of plywood was examined.

Preservation—

Preservation research work has been conducted along the following lines :—

- (a) Timber preservatives and their application ;
- (b) Treatability of Queensland timbers with preservatives ;
- (c) Preservation of Queensland timbers for particular uses ;
- (d) Protection against particular wood-destroying agents.

(a) Creosote oil was the preservative receiving major attention, and its use was advocated in a variety of situations. Analysis of a number of specimens was arranged for interested parties.

(b) Hoop pine, grey satinash, and red tulip oak, in small sizes, were forwarded to the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in January, 1934, for treatability tests. A preliminary advice now received is very promising, sapwood penetration being secured in all cases, and a heartwood penetration being secured with hoop pine and red tulip oak.

Immature eucalypt material, including spotted gum, blackbutt, and flooded gum forwarded to Melbourne in 1934, has not yet been treated.

(c) Service tests dealt with include pressure-creosoted sleepers of rose gum and blackbutt, installed at the Roma Street Railway Yards. Annual inspections will be made.

Fence post preservation tests in North Queensland have now been initiated. Posts of flooded gum, satinash, tulip oak, and cypress pine (200 in all) were given a tank treatment of creosote oil or arsenic-zinc chloride solution, and placed in a test fence at Gadgarra.

Service tests on painted wood surfaces, including hoop pine, blackbutt, and flooded gum, were installed at Newstead in December last.

Service tests on treated bridge timbers of blackbutt have been arranged with the co-operation of the Main Roads Commission.

Other tests on hand include brush box and turpentine for wharf decking, gum top box for fence posts, brush box, blackbutt, and spotted gum for house blocks.

Reports on the fence posts creosoted against white ant attack at Home Hill—installed in April, 1933—reveal that untreated posts are being attacked, but that tank-treated posts are not yet affected.

The blue stain problem in hoop pine logs again attracted serious attention, and an effort was made to find effective means of control by a spray treatment. In all, 179 logs were included in experiments carried out in co-operation with the Forest Pathologist. Results show that Lignasan (active agent ethyl mercuric-chloride) was the most effective of the treatments used.

Throughout the year complaints have been received regarding borer attack by both the powder post (*Lyctus*) and furniture (*Calymmaderus*) beetles, and advice and assistance were given where possible.

Work on marine borers has been conducted in co-operation with the Australian Museum, Sydney Harbour Trust, and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. As a result of over five years of study, definite information as to the different types of borer present, their habits, and timbers affected is now available. The results are being prepared for publication.

The outstanding features of the publication will be to demonstrate—
(a) The relative values of twenty-three Queensland timbers in resisting the attacks of marine borers in Brisbane waters; and (b) that the present cost of wharf construction in the lower Brisbane River can be considerably reduced by the use of turpentine piling, which gives splendid results if suitably protected between tide levels against the attacks of one marine borer.

Other work on hand includes service tests on pressure-creosoted piling, charred and creosoted piling, and the treatment of piling with creosote by means of the floating collar, a device perfected by the Sydney Harbour Trust, and now favoured by them in their extensive wharf maintenance work.

SILVICULTURE AND MANAGEMENT.

General—

During the year 1934-35 further substantial progress towards the goal of placing adequate areas under intensive management for the future supply of Queensland timber needs has been effected. In fact, the records set up in 1933-34 have been submerged by new figures, comprising—

Total funds expended on reforestation	£83,307
Area planted during year	1,973 acres
Area planted during season	2,302 acres
Area of hardwood and cypress pine intensively treated ..	36,478 acres
Firelines constructed	241 miles
Firelines maintained	613 miles

The two figures given for planting are occasioned by the fact that unusually dry weather caused a temporary hold-up in June in exotic plantings, although all preliminary work had been completed.

However, it is wise to consider how these figures compare with the needs of Queensland. For example, the total softwood cut in the State this year represents the increment or sustained cut possible from approximately forty to forty-five years' planting at this record figure. At present not more than 12,183 acres of softwoods have been planted. With increased population, it is reasonable to assume enlarged consumption of softwoods, and hence the need for continuing and enlarging annual plantings.

Meanwhile, it can be claimed that operations have been effective in large degree, while firelines and protective systems have demonstrated their efficiency in preventing any serious loss through fire. Many problems remain unanswered, but the technique developed by the silvicultural and research staff is producing forests in fine condition. Quality wood production is sought, and pruning has been initiated in plantations. Thinning has begun as yet only in small measure in plantations, but over large areas of previously treated hardwood and cypress pine forests the response has been so rapid that thinning and liberation of excellent young stems has been carried out. Stagnation or slowly-growing dense stands of whipsticks are not allowed; instead, rapid growth to the sizes demanded by the girder, sawmill, and pole trades is the objective. It is also most pleasing to report a considerable advance in the control of lantana.

Of the area planted this year, 1,034 acres were of hoop pine. This is the largest area of this species yet planted in any one year. In addition, a very large collection of the southern kauri pine seed was made, and approximately 500,000 seedlings of this species are now in the nurseries.

The production of complete working plans is proceeding but slowly. However, the accumulation of detail reports and the provision of brief policy statements for reserves are steadily increasing. One feature of this work worthy of note is the approval of the dedication of certain reserves, eminently



A Flourishing Plantation of Hoop and Bunya Pine (Bunya in foreground).
1,400,000 trees of all species (majority Hoop Pine) were planted out during the year 1934-35.



Section of a Forest Service Nursery (showing Kauri Pine Seedlings in foreground).
Seventeen forest nurseries have been established in Queensland, in which, at 30th June, 1935, 4,000,000 trees were in stock.
[Photos. J. A. Lunn.]

suitable to the purpose, for the production of girders, with mill logs and poles as subsidiary or intermediate crops. It is hoped to distribute such reservations strategically through the State. Investigation of suitable areas is proceeding.

The year in question has brought more forcibly to the front the problem of the defective hardwood tree which remains from earlier logging under conditions which it is commonly believed made the conversion of such a tree previously unprofitable. Silviculturally, these trees are long past maturity and should give place to a new forest of perfect stems. On the other hand, readily accessible hardwood stands are being rapidly depleted, and silvicultural treatment rules make a point of saving every tree with product of any form merchantable under the conditions which the present trend of utilisation indicates will operate even more closely in the next ten or fifteen years.

During the year silvicultural operations were initiated on eight new reserves, of which only one operation deals with plantation work—hoop pine being the major species to be used. The remainder are hardwood and cypress pine centres.

Towards the close of the year the joint Commonwealth-State Government Forestry Employment Scheme was put into effect. An allotment of £30,000 by the Commonwealth Government was subsidised £1 for £1 by the State Government, a condition being that 20 per cent. of the joint contribution be expended on juvenile employment.

Under this scheme 102 youths were placed at work at eighteen centres, commonly in camps of six youths and an overseer. The work of these youths throughout has been highly satisfactory, and is resulting in large improvement to the forest estate.

A steady demand for the full utilisation of the incidental grazing forage on all reserves has persisted throughout the year. Grazing administration has been advanced by legislation providing for a new tenure under the Land Acts—a Forest Grazing Lease—which should do much in securing the best interests both of the forests and the lessees.

One other innovation to Queensland forestry was the initiation during the year of a co-operative Prison Farm-Reforestation Scheme on State Forest Reserves 359 and 200, parish of Palen (Mount Lindesay). An intensive forestry working plan survey was carried out. This Sub-Department continued with the falling and burning of 74 acres of scrub and the construction of temporary headquarters and the provision of tents, tools, grass, maize, and pumpkin seed, in order to allow immediate operation by the prisoners allotted to the camp. The area was handed over to the Prisons Department on 6th December, 1934, when the first prisoners were stationed on the reserve. Successful co-operative effort is anticipated.

Plantations—

Planting and Tending.—The year was marked by most unusual climatic conditions, as the following rainfall registrations at Yarraman—the centre of greatest planting activity—indicate :—

Month.	1934.	Average.	Month.	1935.	Average.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
July	3.20	1.49	January	3.99	4.11
August	1.22	1.06	February	1.31	3.05
September	0.50	1.70	March	Nil	2.61
October	1.25	2.25	April	1.28	2.51
November	9.49	3.73	May	1.28	1.29
December	5.73	4.65	June	Nil	1.95
			Total for year ..	29.25	30.40

The figures illustrate the ideal conditions that prevailed during the hoop pine planting season (November-January). Similar conditions obtained in all districts. While, however, rainfalls following planting were fair in the Mary Valley district, generally the weather during the last five months of the year was similar to that experienced at Yarraman.

The rainless period of June was felt in several other districts also, and as a result the major part of the winter planting of exotics was held up until mid-July. In consequence, the figure recorded as plantings for the year—viz., 1,973 acres—falls short of the plantings intended by 329 acres. These areas were planted shortly after the end of the financial year.

The falling of scrub for plantations was completed in good time in all South Queensland districts, and fair to good burns were secured in all cases. In North Queensland, however, the completion of the scrubfalling was somewhat delayed, and, largely in consequence of this, the burn was not satisfactory.

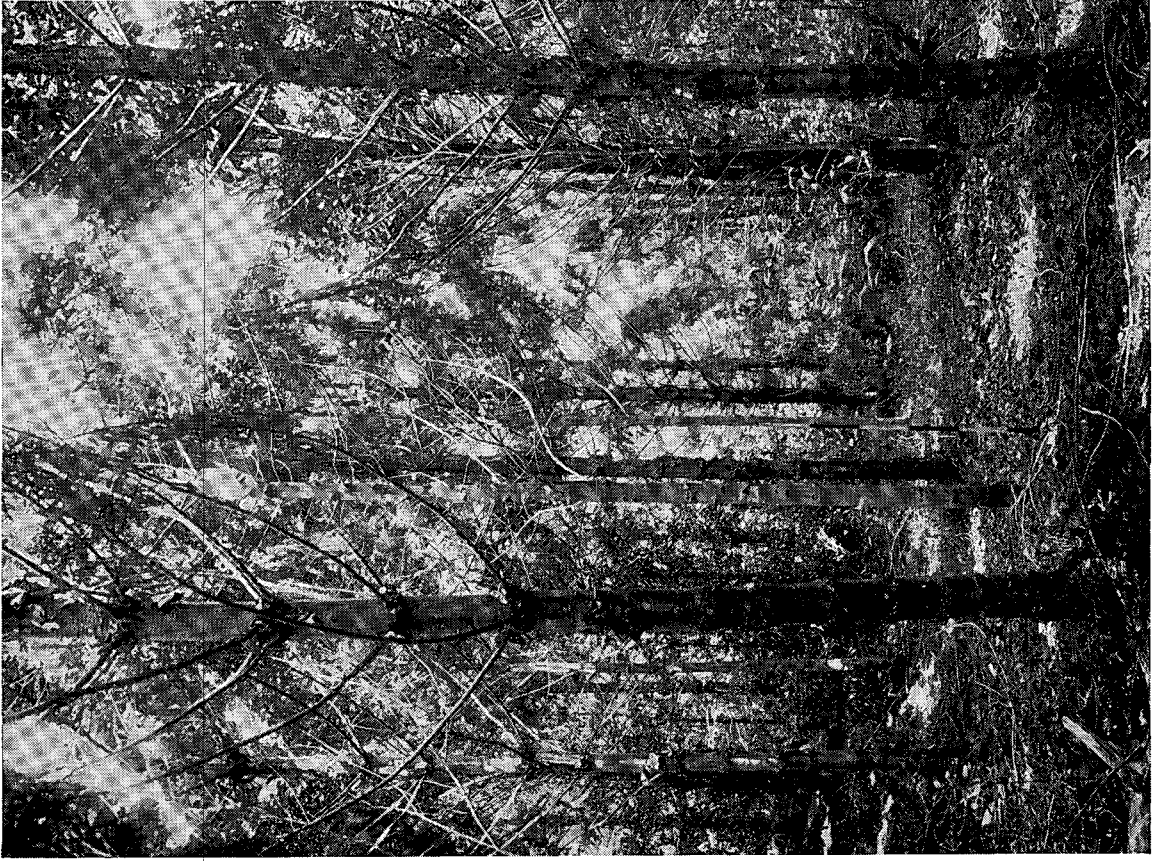
Following the policy of early planting of hoop pine, plantings were again commenced early in November. In the case of the Brisbane Valley, all planting was complete at the end of December, whilst in the Mary Valley, Kilkivan, and Kalpowar districts the bulk of the areas had been planted by this date, and were completed at the end of January.

The frosted areas associated with the hoop pine sites were this year planted with tubed exotic stock at the same time as the hoop pine plantings. Eucalypt planting—using all tubed stock—was undertaken chiefly in December-February.

Establishment results from all summer plantings have been remarkably high, 95 per cent. to 98 per cent. success being general with all species.

Except for small losses from cockchafer in the Brisbane Valley and some wind effects in the same district and at Kalpowar, subsequent survival has also been very good, and little refilling was necessary.

The excellent survival and rapid early growth from the year's early plantings further confirm the results secured last year, the first occasion on which early planting was extensively adopted. The development of the 1933-34 plantings during the present year is further support for the new technique.



Mill Logs of the Future.

Illustrated above are eleven-year old plantations of Hoop Pine (left) and Kauri Pine (right), the two most important species in the softwood planting programme. 13,481 acres of plantation of all species have been established in Queensland.

[Photos. J. A. Lunn.]

The winter open root plantings of slash (*Pinus caribæa*) and loblolly (*Pinus tæda*) pines at Glasshouse Mountains (North Coast district) again established well in spite of very dry conditions. Sufficient stock of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) for a planting of 40 acres was available at Beerwah nursery, but owing to the conditions its planting was held over until after the end of the financial year.

At Pechey and Passchendaele no plantings had been commenced by the end of the year, but a certain amount of refilling had been conducted at the latter centre.

During the year the routine procedures in handling Mexican pine (*P. patula*) were considerably altered following on the results of experiments which indicated that this species survived better if planted in the months of June and July and on areas covered with a good growth of grass, and that root-wrenching of seedling stock one month before planting also exercised a favourable influence on survival. In order to secure a good growth of grass on areas for planting, falling two years and burning one year prior to planting is being applied in practice. The application of this procedure has given satisfactory results at Pechey; but at Passchendaele, where the losses with the species are further accentuated by rabbit damage, it has been decided to confine the planting of it to small trial areas pending further results.

Details of the year's plantings are shown in Appendix K. The following table summarises the distribution:—

Working Plan Area.	AREA IN ACRES.					
	Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria Cunning- hamii</i>).	Kauri Pine (<i>Agathis robusta</i> and <i>A. Palmer- stoni</i>).	Slash Pine (<i>Pinus caribæa</i>).	Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>).	Other Species.	Total.
Mary Valley	412	9	84	..	2	507
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	516	..	192	119	6	833
Kilkivan	33	..	..	3	..	36
Many Peaks	46	..	..	..	9	55
North Queensland	30	32	..	..	..	62
North Coast .. ..	..	..	323	157	..	480
Totals	1,037	41	599	279	17	1,973

The proportion of hoop pine in the year's planting is the largest to date, in addition to being the largest annual area. A further increase in its acreage, and that of kauri pine, is planned for the future.

One new centre—Kalpowar, in the Many Peaks district—entered into the hoop pine programme this year.

The slash pine (*P. caribæa*) plantings in the Mary Valley and Brisbane Valley districts represent areas of frosted land associated with the hoop pine sites. On these areas, in contrast to the open root plantings of slash pine at Glass House Mountains and other centres, tubed plants are utilised, for which there are two reasons. In the first place, survival of open root stock is more

difficult to obtain on the rough exposed country being planted with hoop pine than on the lesser slopes of the purely exotic areas, irrespective of season of planting. Secondly, on the hoop pine areas, to overcome the rapid and dense weed growth, a clean tending technique is adopted following an October burn, and, in order to secure full benefit from this tending, planting is conducted as soon as possible after the burn when the season is unsuitable for open root planting.

Abandoned or worked-out banana leases were the sites of the ironbark (*E. paniculata*) plantings on the North Coast.

The value of the clean tending of plantations in the first year was again emphasised by the results during 1934-35. To a large extent the high survival and good growth recorded is attributable to this technique.

The first-year tendings were generally less expensive than during the previous year, although these tendings for the first time included the removal of coppice on all areas. This reduction in cost may be partly due to the less favourable weather conditions of late summer and autumn, but it is chiefly explained by the earlier commencement of tending operations.

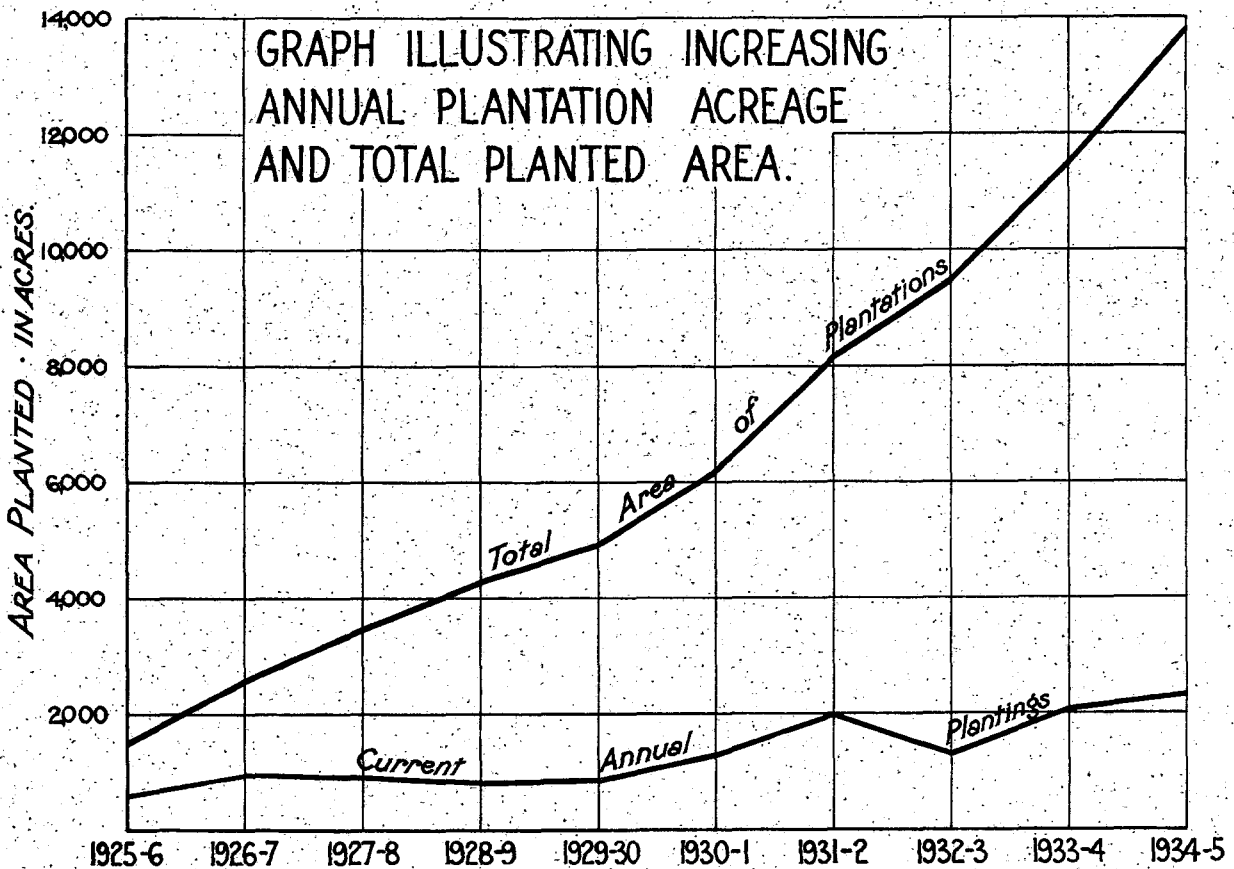
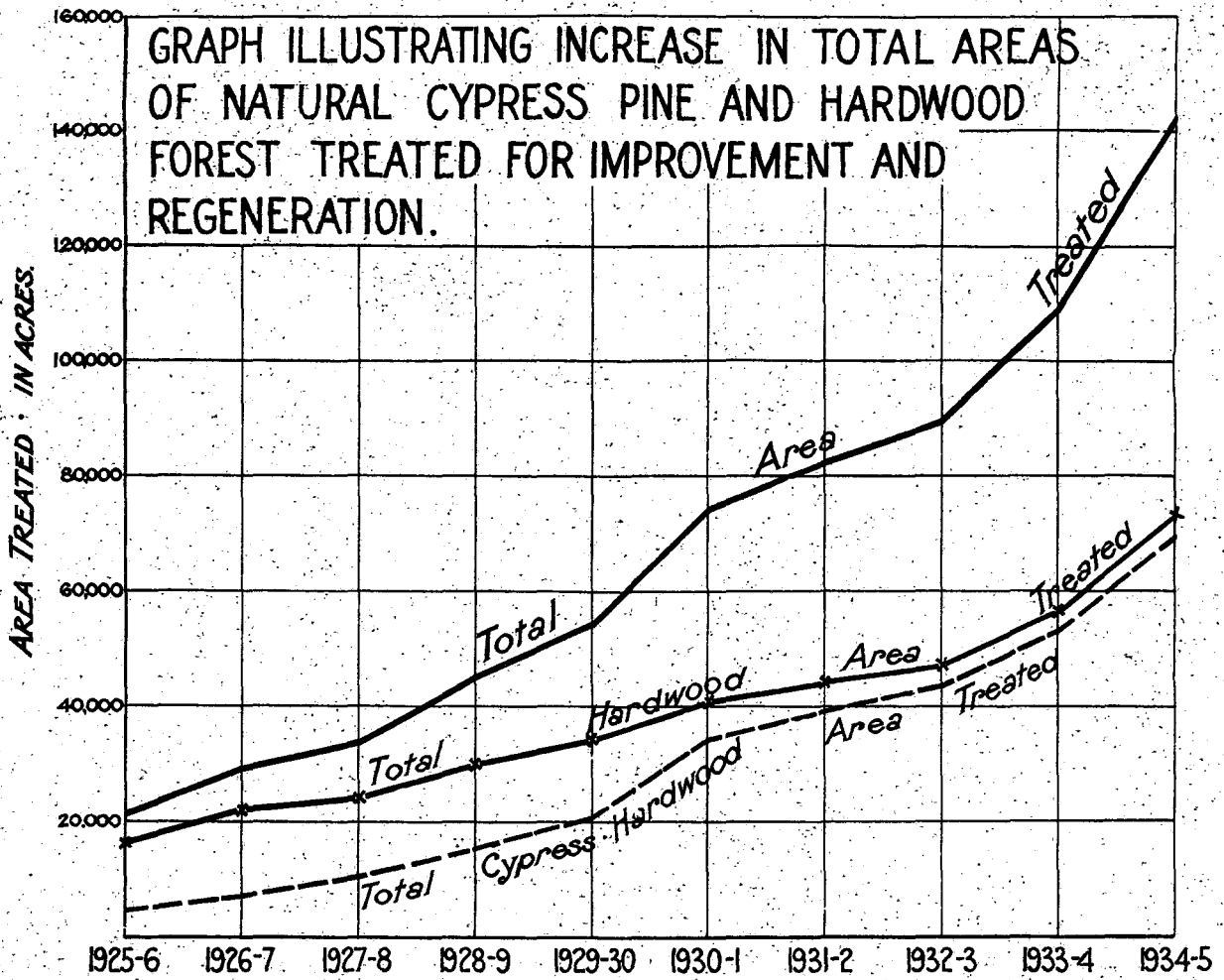
It is particularly noticeable that the costs of tending were increased by unsatisfactory burns of the fallen scrub, and during the forthcoming year every precaution will be taken to minimise the risk of securing poor burns. Areas heavily infested with lantana before falling and old banana lease areas are also more expensive to tend than the normal scrub areas, and it is pleasing to record that the majority of these areas have either been dealt with already or will be planted up in 1935-36.

Second-year tendings were generally inexpensive, the benefit of the clean tending in the first year being particularly evident.

Several of the older plantation areas in the Mary Valley district that had become infested with lantana were tended during the year by grubbing. This work was conducted out of the Commonwealth Aid Funds. The grubbing of lantana from other plantation areas was continued, and by adhering to this policy lantana should be prevented from assuming menacing proportions again.

Investigation of the tree form in various plantations of exotic species indicated that the number of perfectly straight stems per acre was relatively low, and in consequence did not allow sufficient scope for selection of the final crop trees. As a result of this, the spacing with exotic species has been reduced from 8 ft. x 8 ft. to 7 ft. x 7 ft. This reduction in spacing has been applied in practice only where exotic species are planted open root. Where tubed exotics are planted as "fillers" on frosted sections of hoop pine plantations the spacing of 8 ft. x 8 ft. is retained, because the additional expense involved in the use of a further 200 tubed plants per acre is not warranted.

Nurseries.—One further hoop pine nursery (State Forest Reserve 298, Gallangowan-Kilkivan district) was brought into production during the year, and a further two were prepared to take spring sowings.



A temporary nursery for the raising of eucalypt stock was established on a North Coast forest (State Forest Reserve 318, Maroochy, near Yandina).

The output for the year from the seventeen nurseries under production was 1,400,000 trees, leaving stocks amounting to almost 4,000,000 at the end of the year. Both are record figures.

Nursery accounts for 1934-35 indicate a further reduction in the cost of production of plantation stock. This is due in large measure to improved organisation and to minor improvements in nursery technique.

The only major alteration in nursery practice during the year was in connection with the spacing of hoop pine plants transplanted at one year old. These are now spaced at 6 in. x 1½ in. instead of 8 in. x 2 in., as previously practised. This modification was based on the results of research work on the spacing of plants.

Seed Collection.—The most prominent feature was the largest collection of southern kauri pine (*Agathis robusta*) seed that it has yet been possible to collect, some 255 lb. being secured.

No hoop pine seed collection was undertaken, the crop being very poor. Previous experience would indicate that seed collected in such a year germinates very poorly. Sowings were made from cold-stored seed.

Endeavours were made to secure bunya pine (*Araucaria Bidwilli*) seed, but the crop was very poor, and only a small collection resulted.

Small quantities of seed of various indigenous species were collected either to fulfil overseas orders or to provide stock for experimental plots.

At Beerwah all the seed of *Pinus taeda* and *Pinus caribaea* available was collected, about 4 lb. of the former, but only 2 ounces of the latter, being secured. However, this seed was particularly good, and it is hoped that all seed requirements of these species will be met by local collection in the near future.

School Forestry Plots.—Plants were supplied for the establishment of a further four plots this year, raising the total established to thirty-nine.

Several of the older plots (the oldest is over seven years) are now looking particularly promising.

Private Planting.—As an encouragement to private individuals, particularly farmers, to establish plots, special concession prices for trees were decided on during the year for persons desirous of planting more than 100 trees at the one time in plantation form (not less than five rows). Increased demand for farm plantings has resulted.

Natural Forests—

Regeneration and improvement treatment of the natural forests covered 36,478 acres. This is an increase of 16,025 acres over the area treated last year, and almost 10,000 acres larger than the previous highest annual figure. The total area subjected to at least one treatment has now reached 142,326 acres. Details are given in Appendix L.

Thinning of dense cypress pine (*Callitris glauca*) stands in the Dalby and Inglewood districts covered 16,106 acres. At the same time some 1,487 acres of spotted gum (*E. maculata*) in the former district and 8,646 acres of narrow-leaf ironbark (*E. crebra*) in the latter were subjected to a treatment aiming at the liberation of the better stems and the thinning of dense regeneration.

The usual heavy crops of cypress pine regeneration is reported from Dalby, and patches of spotted gum seedlings also resulted on openings by past treatment.

One new cypress pine forest was operated on. This area carries probably the finest stand of pine in Western Queensland.

The ironbark (chiefly *E. paniculata* and *E. siderophloia*)-spotted gum (*E. maculata*) acreage was this year considerably increased by the initiation of operations on five forests in the Maryborough district, one in the Kilkivan district, and two in the Brisbane district.

No regeneration operation was carried out with blackbutt (*E. pilularis*) on Fraser Island this year, owing to the scarcity of the seed crop. Work was confined to the thinning of young blackbutt regeneration, with similar work amongst the cypress pine (*C. columellaris*) stands.

On both the Mapleton and Yandina Forests work was also confined to the thinning of the hardwood sapling stands.

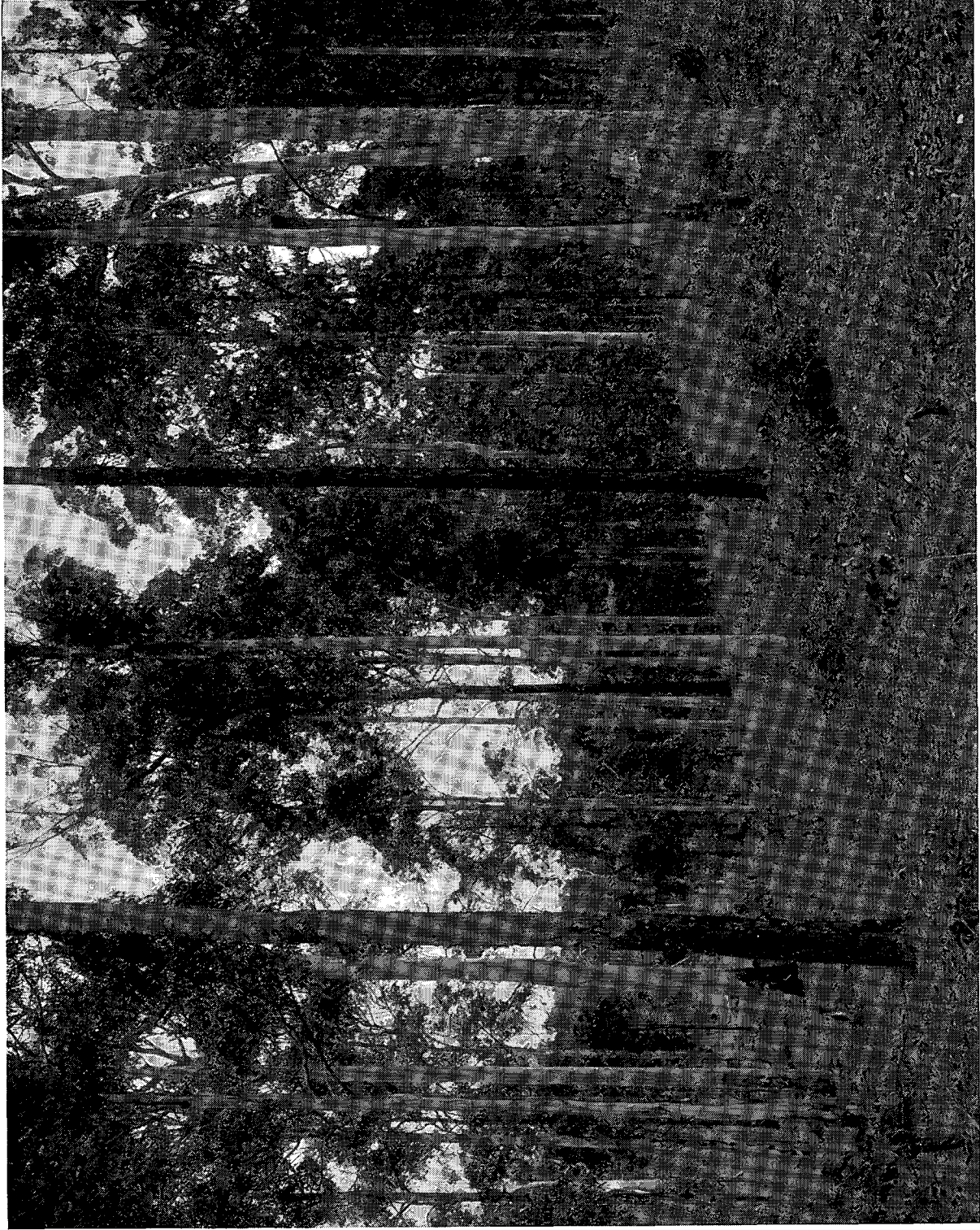
Silvicultural Research—

Research activities previously commenced were continued, and the work was extended by the initiation of intensive work on plantation and nursery problems in North Queensland, and at Glass House Mountains and Beerwah in South Queensland. In North Queensland the work was confined to the three main plantation species—kauri pine (*Agathis Palmerstoni*), hoop pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*), and maple (*Flindersia Brayleyana*); at Beerwah and Glass House Mountains the species dealt with are exotics (*Pinus caribaea* and *Pinus taeda* principally). In addition, the observational experiments on the hardwoods, particularly in connection with the fruiting characteristics of these species, were extended.

The work on hoop pine generally supported the results previously secured and mentioned in previous reports. During the year a paper was prepared for the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and this summarised the results of research work on hoop pine to date.

The lack of a seed crop of hoop pine in 1934-35 prevented further investigation of seed. However, the development of cones for the 1936 crop is being followed through. It was finally established during the year that the use of carbon bisulphide as a seed fumigant results, in the case of hoop pine seed, in complete loss of viability.

Several indications secured from nursery experiments are being followed up. One of these is in connection with the dispensing with shades at some stage in the second year. It has been established that, in low shade nurseries the most favourable spacing of plants in nursery beds is 14-16 per square ft.



Good Form Trees of Valuable Hardwood Species in a Managed Forest.

36,478 acres of natural hardwood and Cypress Pine forests were brought under management—i.e., protected from fire and treated with improvement and regeneration cuttings—during the year, making a total of 142,326 acres so treated.

[Photo. J. A. Lamm.]

Grading of seedlings at transplanting has been found to result in a decreased culling and a better class of plant at tubing, and this procedure is now being put into general effect.

Further pruning experiments have been initiated, and arrangements made for the commencement of the first thinning experiments in hoop pine plantations.

The work in connection with the exotics was concentrated on *Pinus patula*, *Pinus caribæa*, and *Pinus tæda*. With *Pinus patula* it was found that survival in the field could be considerably increased by planting on grassed areas, planting in mid-June-July rather than in May-June, and root-wrenching seedling stock one month before planting.

Plots were established to permit a comparison of the rates of growth of *Pinus caribæa* and *Pinus tæda* on similar sites, and also for comparison of stock from seed of local origin with stock from imported seed.

Thinning and pruning plots have now been located in the three major exotic species, but no results are yet available, apart from the fact that *Pinus caribæa*, *Pinus tæda*, and *Pinus patula* can be pruned to such an extent that direct lateral light is allowed on the stem without the development of secondary branches.

One further trial plot was established during the year. This was on Bribie Island, where the possibility of growing *Pinus caribæa* or *Pinus palustris* is being investigated.

In the hardwoods and Cypress pine areas further thinning plots and plots for the observation of regeneration were laid down during the year, the observations on the seeding habits enlarged, and the work previously commenced was continued.

Forest Protection—

Fire Outbreaks.—The anxiety that is usually experienced was somewhat relieved during the normal fire season by the good rains that were experienced generally in October, November, and December.

The very hot and dry period that followed January, however, increased the danger to a very serious one, which had received but very little relief by the end of the year.

In spite of the acute position, it is very satisfactory to be able to report that at the close of the year no serious outbreaks had occurred. Those that did occur on areas under treatment were confined to small areas and very little resultant damage.

The coming season threatens to be a particularly hazardous one.

Fireline Work.—The successful defending of the forests was in a large way attributable to the complete fireline systems and carefully planned patrol.

The magnitude of the work carried out on firelines during the year is illustrated by the following tables:—

A.—FIRELINE CONSTRUCTION (IN MILES).

Working Plan Area.	Felling and/or Stacking.	Clearing.	Stumping.	Burning.	Ploughing.	Grading.	Chipping.
Brisbane Valley .. ..	..	11.2	1.2	..	2.6	1.4	..
Warwick	2.8	..	4.7	9.3	8.9	..	..
Maryborough .. .. .	..	29.1	..	..	5.2	..	3.2
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	2.4
Mary Valley .. .. .	..	0.8	3.0	0.6	3.0	..	..
Dalby	108.7	..	..	39.7	..	..	..
Inglewood	36.1	..	..	104.2	148.6	..	..
Fraser Island .. .. .	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Brisbane	1.1	..	1.1	..	..	..	1.3
North Coast	20.1	2.0	12.1	9.1	11.0	11.0	9.7
Totals	168.8	55.3	22.1	162.9	179.3	12.4	16.6

B.—FIRELINE MAINTENANCE (IN MILES).

Working Plan Area.	Brushing and/or Suckering.	Chipping.	Burning.	Ploughing.	Grading.
Brisbane Valley	27.5	5.7	3.1	15.5	8.5
Warwick	3.3	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	13.5	..	..	..
Mary Valley	20.9	22.2	..	..	..
Dalby	9.1	..	..	..	..
Inglewood .. .. .	..	..	173.9	309.9	..
Fraser Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	40.5
Kilkivan .. .. .	..	1.0	..	..	..
Brisbane .. .. .	..	23.6	23.6	3.4	15.0
North Coast .. .. .	..	37.9	37.9	24.2	32.7
Totals	60.8	103.9	238.5	353.0	96.7

These tables, whilst not indicating the widths and types of breaks, give a fair conception of the varying operations involved in the work in each district.

The comparatively small amount of work undertaken on the hoop pine planting areas is explained by the system of scrub firebreaks adopted on such areas. Belts of scrub from 3 to 5 chains in width (depending upon its density) are left standing when the plantation areas are being felled. The design and location of these breaks is a matter of careful survey several years in advance of planting, which permits of the restriction on logging from these breaks for at least three years prior to the planting of the adjoining areas.

Trials were made during the year with a new flame-thrower for break and early burning, but these are as yet incomplete.

Animals.—Damage by wallabies to newly planted trees on most scrub areas necessitates their protection by the erection of netting fences. In the Brisbane Valley areas 875 chains of fence were erected, and at Kalpowar 114 chains and Kilkivan 12 chains were also required. Trapping and the use of poisoned corn are considerably reducing the depredations.

In the Mary Valley district, however, wallaby damage is negligible, but it is necessary to protect the plantations from stock for several years; this year's planting calling for the erection of 245 chains of stock-proof fence.

Only one area—Passchendæle—is subject to losses by rabbits, but this year loss has been low.

Some deaths from damage by hares were reported for the first occasion this year. Trees are ringbarked from ground level up to a height of 2 feet. Only occasional trees are, however, so attacked.

Dingoes, whilst doing no harm to trees, but actually useful in helping to reduce the wallaby menace, are reported in some districts to be occasioning some damage to stock on adjoining selections. Every effort towards their destruction is being made by the distribution of poisoned baits.

Insects.—Cockchafers continue to be troublesome on new plantings of hoop pine on red soil at Yarraman. An officer of the Department of Agriculture and Stock has now been delegated to investigate this pest.

Chermes, which recently appeared in the Pechey plantations, has now been recorded from Passchendæle, but the attack to date is limited. Affected trees are being destroyed pending further investigation of control measures.

Other insect damage reported has been of minor importance only.

Pathological.—The Forest Pathologist has furthered the "fused needle" investigation and its incidence and spread is being carefully watched and recorded. Investigation is far from complete, but results to date fail to support theories correlating the disease with soil or inheritance and have almost definitely disproved it to be a virus. Further work is proceeding, the question of any relationship between mycorrhizæ and the disease being specially investigated.

A fungus, which was observed to be the cause of root rot of hoop pine in the Brisbane Valley nurseries, was first noticed during the year. This fungus has been identified as *Rhizoctonia* sp. Control measures have been adopted, and should effectively check the spread of the disease.

During the year the *Pinus caribæa* and *Pinus taeda* at Beerwah were attacked by *Diplodia natalensis*. Prompt control was exercised by destruction of diseased trees following a careful inspection of the area by the Pathologist. Approximately 200 trees were removed, and since their removal no further attack has been recorded. This fungus is not the same as the *Diplodia* previously recorded infecting *Pinus radiata* at various centres in Queensland. Similar measures for control have been taken in infested *Pinus radiata* stands.

Constructional and Maintenance Works—

Buildings and Paddocks.—The eight cottages referred to in last year's report were completed early in the year. Further cottages of standard design were completed or in course of erection at the close of the year on twenty reserves. All are serving to house staff on each reserve—a valuable fire-protection measure.

Nine cottages in the Mary Valley district were improved by the installation of tanks, showers, and baths.

Painting—external and internal—was afforded nine cottages in the same district in addition to the office at Imbil.

Permanent barracks to house twelve workmen was completed on the Gadgarra State Forest early in the year.

Five portable bunk huts for the housing of workmen in lieu of tents were also completed.

Numerous small additions and alterations were effected, together with tool and cart sheds, feed rooms, and horse paddocks in the case of three new forest station establishments.

Telephone systems were added to by the installation of three new private phones, the length of line erected being over 30 miles.

Major maintenance of eight forest paddocks, all of which are returning high grazing rentals, was undertaken.

Nurseries and Water Supplies.—The commencement of a high shade nursery with water supply at State Forest Reserve 82, Brooyar (Kilkivan district), was the only large nursery construction, but a small temporary nursery at State Forest Reserve 318, Maroochy (North Coast district) for the production of eucalypt stock was completed.

The nursery construction commenced at State Forest Reserve 298, Gallangowan (Kilkivan district), and at State Forest Reserve 392, Como (North Coast district) last year was completed.

Several large extensions to existing nurseries were undertaken at State Forest Reserve 283, Colinton (Brisbane Valley district), R. 179, New Cannindah (Many Peaks district), and R. 220, Kilkivan, together with the conversion of the last from low to high shading.

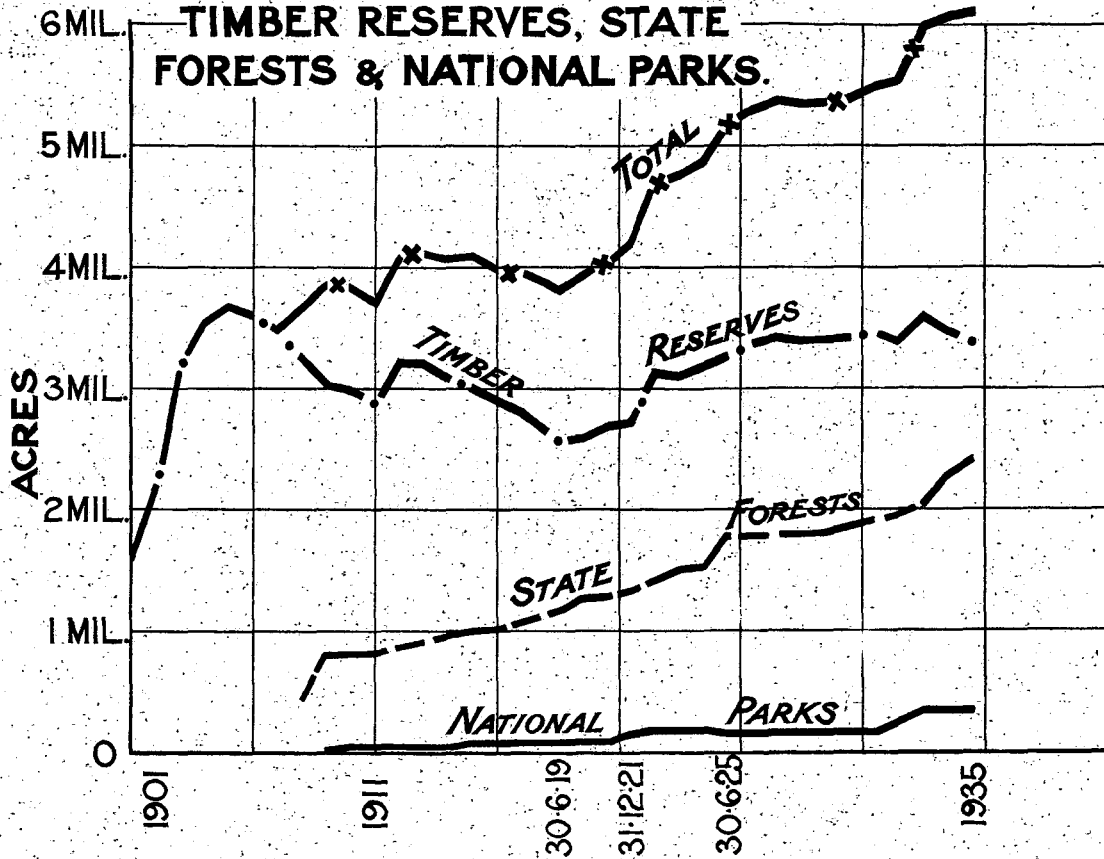
Expenditure and Labour—

Details of expenditure are set out in Appendix J. The total expenditure for 1934-35 on reforestation—£83,307—or an increase of £13,307 on 1933-34, and the largest annual expenditure on this work to date, was made up of—

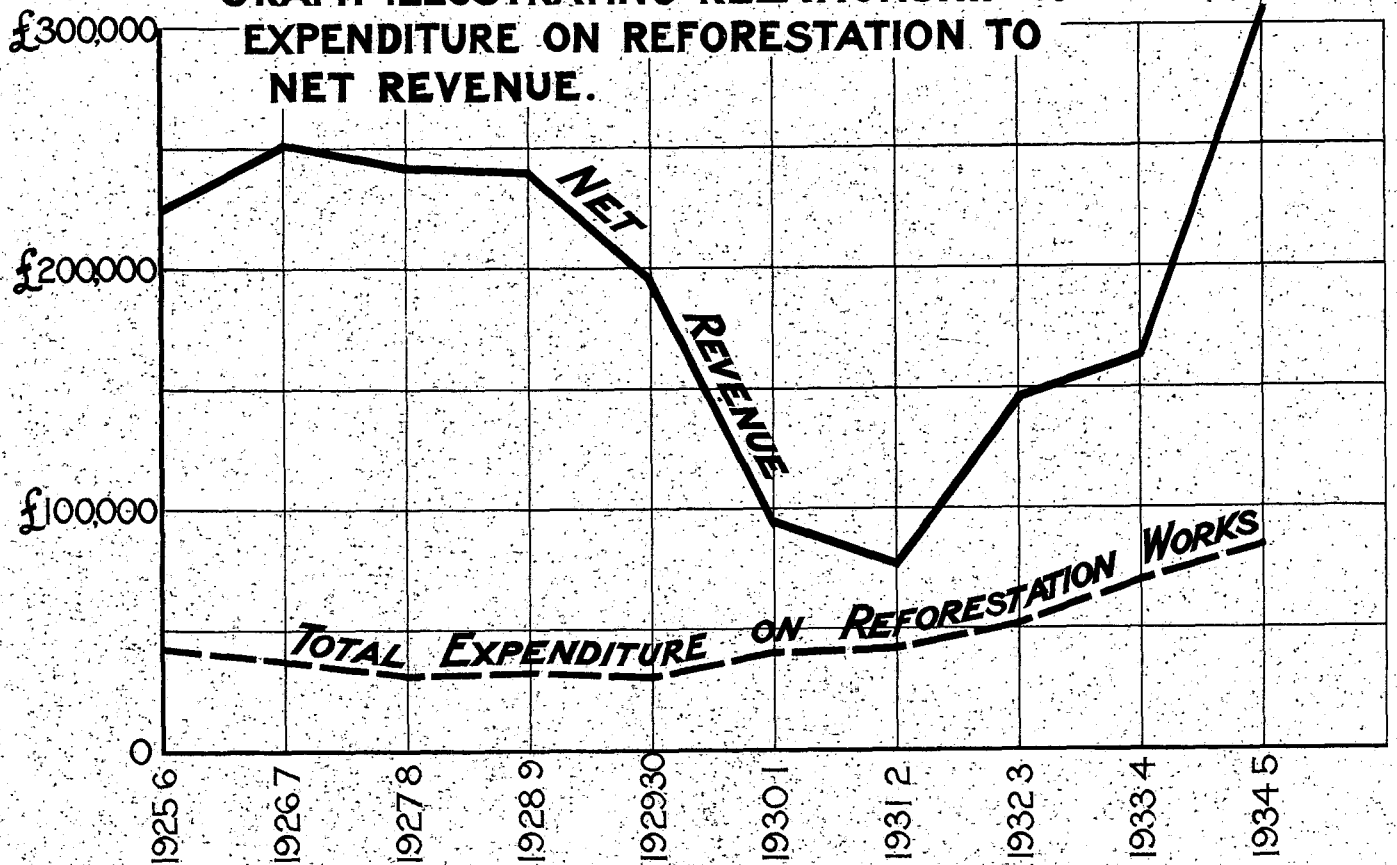
Loan Funds	£
Commonwealth Government Aid to Forestry	77,373
(including State Government subsidy)	5,934
Total	£83,307

The year's works have provided employment directly for over 750 men, while 102 youths have been placed in employment.

**GRAPH SHOWING PROGRESS OF RESERVATION OF
TIMBER RESERVES, STATE
FORESTS & NATIONAL PARKS.**



**GRAPH ILLUSTRATING RELATIONSHIP OF
EXPENDITURE ON REFORESTATION TO
NET REVENUE.**



The high standard of work referred to in the last report has been maintained, during the present report period. This can be expected to be maintained, since a large number of men are now receiving permanent employment, while the remainder on shorter terms are benefiting in experience from each term.

The results secured from the youths have been well reported on in all instances. Their interest and enthusiasm is evidenced by the fact that only five of them have left their jobs.

FOREST SURVEYS.

Five fully equipped Survey Camps operated during the financial year, whilst temporary small camps were organised to carry out required miscellaneous surveys.

The total expenditure for survey work amounted to £4,616 2s. 7d.

As a result, 86,000 acres were closely inspected; 16,000 acres were assessed; 67,383 acres were subjected to intensive contour and assessment survey; 41 acres were surveyed for banana leasing; and 128,046 acres were divided into compartments for management purposes.

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

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	492	62
Rough traverse	72	68
Strip survey	286	31
Topo. levels.. .. .	42	18
Track making	18	60
Exploratory.. .. .	221	0

Atherton Working Plan Area—

Two camps operated in North Queensland during the greater part of the report period, one on purely exploratory surveys, whilst the other confined its operations to Class 2 and 3 surveys.

The former camp's operations are set out hereunder:—

Reserve No.	Compass and Chain.		Rough Traverse.		Pack Tracks.		Exploratory.	
	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.
R. 353 Ongera .. .. .	..	..	8	20	..	..	20	20
R. 756 Jordan .. .. .	..	..	5	0	..	..	..	..
R. 353 Tyson	9	69	24	75	9	20	48	0
V.C.L. Trinity .. .. .	..	..	22	46	..	..	33	40
V.C.L. Sophia .. .. .	..	..	8	27	..	..	20	40
V.C.L. Russell .. .. .	..	..	2	0	..	..	22	0
Totals	9	69	71	8	9	20	144	20

The second camp completed the Class 3 survey on State Forest 310, Gadgarra, towards the end of October, an area of about 7,500 acres being dealt with, the camp then shifting to the Emerald Creek section of State Forest 557, Danbulla, where 9,000 acres were assessed by 9th January, the date of camp closure. Reopening on the 20th March, 5,000 acres of the Culpa lands were stripped, and a road location carried out in Timber Reserve 255, Ravenshoe, field work finishing by the 11th June. Camp is at present operating on Timber Reserve 675, Grafton, and approximately 2,000 acres have been covered by strips. Details are set out hereunder:—

Reserve.	Compass and Chain.		Strip.		Levels.		Pack Track.		Exploratory.	
	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.	Mls.	Chs.
R. 310 Gadgarra	5	40	45	0	1	70	..	..	30	0
R. 557 Danbulla .. .. .	..	..	27	62	2	10	7	40	..	..
Culpa Lands .. .. .	..	..	28	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 255 Ravenshoe	2	20	..	..	0	60	..	..	20	0
R. 675 Grafton .. .. .	..	..	10	0	..	..	2	0	..	..
Totals	7	60	111	22	4	60	9	40	50	0

Cardwell District—

Valuation and contour survey of State Forest 344, Kirrama, was continued, field work being finalised in September. The whole of the survey was confined to strip survey and estimate of the following Logging Areas:—Rocky Gully, Richards, North and South Cashmere, Henry, Amadee, Gleneagle, Thomas and Hord Swamp—area 8,615 acres. The extreme northern section of the reserve was not estimated, the timber stand falling off as the Culpa lands were approached. Stripping accounted for 51 miles 38 chains of line, whilst 6 miles 68 chains of levels were checked.

Kilkivan Working Plan Area—

Class 3 survey of Timber Reserve 67, Grongah, was continued, work being confined to logging area subdivision, a total of 11,800 acres being dealt with, involving 10 miles 29 chains of compass traverse, 1 mile 60 chains of rough traverse, and 2 miles 10 chains of stripping.

In September camp was shifted to Timber Reserve 26, Marodian, and Gigoomgan, logging areas being marked and scrub areas estimated. Work was completed by 22nd March, approximately 23,000 acres being covered. In all 24 miles 76 chains of compass traverse, 53 miles 14 chains of strip survey, and 7 miles 47 chains of levels were run.

Timber Reserve 220, Kilkivan, was then dealt with, and up to the end of the report period about 5,000 acres, mileage being as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	4	21
Strip survey	21	8
Levels	18	53

In addition, the resident staff effected 6 miles 51 chains of firebreak and planting surveys on Reserve 298, Gallangowan, 1 mile 43 chains planting survey on Reserve 220, Kilkivan, and 10 miles 24 chains of feature and compartment survey on Reserve 24, Charlestown.

Brisbane and Kilcoy Working Plan Areas—

Contour and planting survey of State Forests 200 and 359, Palen (Prison Farm) was continued, firebreaks and unplatable scrub being demarcated of the greater part of these reserves. Seven compartments and paddock were laid out, having a total area of 593 acres, details of mileage being as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	15	70
Strip survey	3	61
Levels (Topo.)	3	31

Field work was finalised by the middle of September, and camp was then transferred to the Dalby district.

In June of this year six compartments were laid out on State Forest 494, Moggill, and a type and estimate survey made. Area dealt with comprised 1,218 acres, 8 miles 57 chains of compass traverse being effected, while 12 miles 34 chains of strip were run.

Seventeen compartments were surveyed in August on part of State Forest 893, Byron, the total area of which amounted to 3,303 acres involving 12 miles 72 chains of compass survey.

Inspection of the forest country on State Forests 527, 528, and 529, Deongwar, was made, types being roughly mapped and approximate estimate calculated. About 10,000 acres were treated in this manner.

North Coast Working Plan Area—

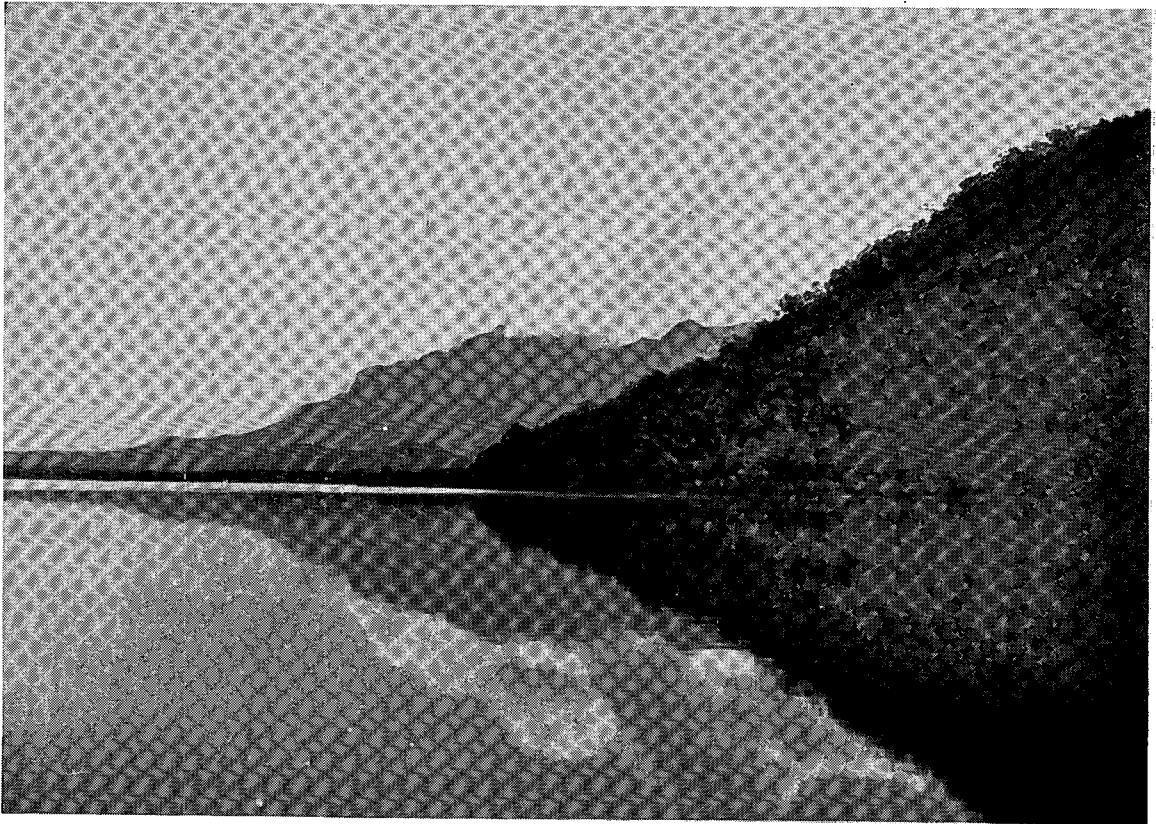
During the year a firebreak and type survey was effected of State Forest 392, Como, an area of 10,250 acres being covered, involving 5 miles 71 chains of compass traverse, and 32 miles 62 chains of stripping.

Banana blocks, area 37½ acres, were also laid out on this area, 2 miles 8 chains of line being run.

An extension to an existing banana lease on State Forest 249, Maroochy, was also completed.

Brisbane Valley Working Plan Area—

Survey work in this district was confined to unmarked lines demarcating frost areas on plantations situated on the more important reservations.



The Scenic Beauty of the National Parks is attracting Greater Attention each year.
A view of Hinchinbrook Island, the whole of which has been declared a National Park by the Government.

[Photo. by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.]



A Glimpse of Lake Barrine National Park.

Three National Parks (including the above) were gazetted during the year, bringing the number up to 40, totalling 335,892 acres.

[Photo. by courtesy Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.]

Dalby Working Plan Area—

In September compartment survey of State Forest 154, parishes of Vignoles and Brigalow, was commenced. This area, which was formerly known as Western Creek Holding, has a gazetted area of 104,000 acres, and was subdivided into areas of approximately 800 to 1,000-acre blocks. In all, 112 compartments were laid out involving 277½ miles of line.

Field work was completed by 12th May, and camp was transferred to Yeulba for the purpose of carrying out similar work on the cypress pine forests in that locality.

To date, approximately 20,000 acres have been completed on Timber Reserve 60, parish of Tchanning, 59 miles of line being run.

Mary Valley Working Plan Area—

A small camp operated from September onwards on S.F.R. 135, Brooloo, S.F.R. 435, Amamoor, and S.F.R. 124, Glastonbury, marking off lantana areas, breaks, exotic areas, running new boundary and fence lines and investigation work. In all, 3,049 chains were run.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Director of Forests desires to express his appreciation of the loyal and efficient service of members of the staff during what was a very arduous year for all Sections.

V. GRENNING,
Director of Forests.

31st. October, 1935.

Appendices.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Timber, &c., Removed from Crown Lands for the Year ended 30th June, 1935.

Species.	Quantity.
MILLING TIMBER—	
Hoop Pine Ply	7,362,194 super. ft.
Hoop and Bunya Pine—	
Logs	58,816,864 super. ft.
Tops	29,375,028 super. ft.
Kauri Pine	6,627,486 super. ft.
Cabinetwoods	15,016,964 super. ft.
Scrubwoods	2,686,144 super. ft.
Hardwoods	20,202,699 super. ft.
Cypress Pine	3,110,526 super. ft.
OTHER CLASSES—	
Sleepers	428,054 pieces
Sleeper blocks	32,533 pieces
Headstocks, transoms, and crossings	557,443 super. ft.
Girders, corbels, piles, and sills	134,040 lin. ft.
Poles	144,876 lin. ft.
House blocks	163,933 lin. ft.
Fencing material	{ 33,238 lin. ft. 85,480 pieces
Hewn—Bridge timbers	84,083 super. ft.
Mining timber	{ 30,507 pieces 150,443 lin. ft.
Fuel	76,927½ tons
Sandalwood	310 tons
Rosewood (Buddha)	156 tons 11 cwt. 3 qr.
Lawyer cane	10 tons 3 cwt.
Sand	1,012½ cub. yds.
Gravel	17,151½ cub. yds.
Charcoal	6,687 bags

APPENDIX B.

Cut of Hoop and Bunya Pine—Year ended 30th June, 1935.

Working Plan Area.	Ply.	Logs.	Tops.	Total Cut.	Approved Cut.
	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.
Brisbane	261,956	7,241,302	3,583,842	11,087,100	9,000,000
Brisbane Valley	3,588,247	18,409,450	13,036,137	35,033,834	21,750,000
Bundaberg	32,982	1,779,146	538,724	2,350,852	2,000,000
Kilkivan	830,671	13,551,981	4,577,246	18,959,898	10,500,000
Mackay .. .. .	..	37,930	16,926	54,856	100,000
Many Peaks	340,148	1,578,455	1,015,987	2,934,590	4,800,000
Maryborough	130,219	2,403,374	899,939	3,433,532	1,500,000
Mary Valley	2,004,481	10,449,471	4,322,869	16,776,821	8,500,000
North Coast	26,714	577,340	290,837	894,891	100,000
Warwick	146,776	2,745,997	1,086,850	3,979,623	2,750,000
Totals	7,362,194	58,774,446	29,369,357	95,505,997	61,000,000

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Collected under the State Forests and Timber and Quarry Regulations for the Year ended 30th June, 1935.

Districts.	Licenses.			Sales.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Southern Queensland*	224	14	6	439,326	4	9	439,550	19	3
Atherton..	87	16	6	117,026	1	1	117,113	17	7
Bowen ..	26	11	0	762	16	6	789	7	6
Charters Towers	27	18	0	482	17	6	510	15	6
Clermont ..	5	9	6	453	10	11	459	0	5
Dalby ..	14	12	6	2,395	18	8	2,410	11	2
Goondiwindi	5	5	0	497	7	9	502	12	9
Hughenden ..	14	15	6	229	14	1	244	9	7
Ingham ..	0	5	0	303	2	0	303	7	0
Inglewood ..	3	0	0	135	0	3	138	0	3
Mackay ..	13	19	0	1,030	3	11	1,044	2	11
Rockhampton	12	5	0	303	10	4	315	15	4
Roma ..	5	17	6	432	8	2	438	5	8
Townsville ..	69	1	0	3,326	10	3	3,395	11	3
Other Districts†	172	4	3	1,888	5	3	2,060	9	6
Totals ..	£683	14	3	£568,593	11	5	£569,277	5	8

*Southern Queensland includes Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gympie, Ipswich, Maryborough, Toowoomba, Warwick Districts.

†Other districts include Aramac, Barcaldine, Blackall, Boulia, Burketown, Charleville, Cloncurry, Coen, Cunnamulla, Emerald, Gayndah, Georgetown, Jundah, Kynuna, Longreach, Mackinlay, Mitchell, Monto, Springsure, St. George, Taroom, Thursday Island, and Winton Districts.

APPENDIX D.

Proceeds of Sales of Timber, &c., for the period from 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1935.

Districts.	1927-28		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southern Queensland ..	280,501	11 2	293,112	10 4	225,836	17 3	115,936	3 6	103,488	2 7	181,466	10 5	223,693	8 3	439,550	19 3
Atherton ..	56,535	18 0	62,728	1 11	75,007	6 1	35,644	1 8	29,851	11 1	36,083	11 0	49,923	14 1	117,113	17 7
Bowen ..	282	4 7	275	1 2	500	13 3	367	8 5	431	8 9	577	2 6	505	14 5	789	7 6
Charters Towers	902	6 5	1,684	13 5	1,482	5 4	892	5 10	784	7 6	975	16 0	192	8 9	510	15 6
Clermont ..	243	4 10	403	19 9	342	12 10	176	7 10	20	19 9	597	5 5	647	10 2	459	0 5
Dalby ..	848	5 9	1,875	8 3	1,830	6 1	1,503	6 8	1,408	3 6	788	16 9	1,093	17 7	2,410	11 2
Goondiwindi	399	12 3	386	4 6	479	13 2	168	7 9	145	15 8	96	15 11	510	6 10	502	12 9
Hughenden ..	555	8 2	546	16 1	362	15 3	184	4 7	128	2 11	97	6 8	101	14 3	244	9 7
Ingham ..	280	5 1	509	16 0	381	6 8	287	4 6	182	7 11	357	4 3	217	5 3	303	7 0
Inglewood ..	330	6 11	425	13 10	826	3 4	319	19 5	79	11 4	45	2 0	174	15 10	138	0 3
Mackay ..	1,319	7 10	1,293	6 10	827	18 2	1,458	19 2	814	15 4	841	0 1	704	11 11	1,044	2 11
Rockhampton	5,503	7 8	5,562	16 7	4,523	1 10	1,67	12 9	216	17 7	164	0 9	109	0 5	315	15 4
Roma ..	187	10 3	493	2 10	519	3 4	188	14 6	295	2 9	96	0 1	90	18 8	438	5 8
Townsville ..	1,203	5 11	740	18 0	537	18 6	598	14 5	875	11 9	2,774	15 1	2,884	15 1	3,395	11 3
Other Districts	1,458	13 7	1,274	14 5	1,811	6 5	1,882	4 10	906	4 7	1,447	11 11	1,170	14 2	2,060	9 6
Totals ..	350,551	8 5	371,313	3 11	315,274	7 6	159,775	15 10	139,629	3 0	226,406	18 10	282,030	16 1	569,277	5 8
													Less Loan Fund Receipts			
													2,976	12 8		
													£279,054	3 5		

See appendix C for districts included in Southern Queensland and other districts.

APPENDIX E.

Prices of Log Timber.

The following Schedule illustrates the fluctuations in the Forest Service Key market prices of logs during the year 1st July, 1934, to 30th June, 1935:—

Species.	Log Class.	Delivery.	Price.
Maple Silkwood and Rose Silkwood	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 30s.
	7 ft. to 7 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 22s. 6d.
	6 ft. to 6 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 17s. 6d., October 18s. 6d.
	5 ft. to 5 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 12s. 6d., October 16s. 6d.
Kauri Pine	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 19s. 6d.
Grey Teak (White Beech) ..	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 23s.
Red Cedar	7 ft. plus	F.o.b. Brisbane	July 27s. 6d.
Red Cedar	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Brisbane	July 40s.
Red Cedar	8 ft. plus	F.o.r. Mackay	July 36s.
Red Cedar	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 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 14s. 6d.
Silver Quondong	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 17s. 6d.
Rose Mahogany	6 ft. plus	F.o.b. Brisbane	July 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 16s. 6d.
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 17s. 6d.
Silky Oak	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 21s.
Putts Pine	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 21s.
Walnut Bean	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 20s., April 21s. 6d.
Cypress Pine	All sizes	Central Line west to Comet Central Line Comet and West Western Line to Miles .. Western Line Miles to Morven Western Line Morven and West	July 11s. July 12s. July 10s. July 10s. 6d. July 11s.
Hoop Pine Ply	7 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 28s. 6d.
Hoop Pine	7 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 21s. 6d.
Hoop Pine Tops	7 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 13s.
Hardwood	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane, War- wick, and Gladstone F.o.r. Maryborough, Bundaberg, and Toowoomba F.o.r. Rockhampton	1st class, July 11s. 6d. 2nd class, July 10s. 6d. 3rd class, July 8s. 6d. 1st class, July 11s. 2nd class, July, 9s. 6d. 3rd class, July 8s. 1st class, July 12s. 2nd class, July 11s. 3rd class, July 9s.

APPENDIX F.

Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1935.

Item.	FROM 1ST JULY 1934, TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.			Total.	Per Cent.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Trust.		
Overhead Expenses—					
Salaries	£ 25,552	£ 5,395	£ ..	£ 30,947	..
Extra Living Allowances	507	..	..	507	..
Travelling and Incidentals	4,369	..	..	4,369	..
National Parks, Lakes Eacham and Barrine ..	29	..	..	29	..
	30,457	5,395	..	35,852	8.5
Reforestation .. ..	..	83,167	..	83,167	19.8
Timber Trading Operations—					
Harvesting and Marketing (Log Timber) ..	..	..	261,017	261,017	..
Lumbering (Hewn, Split, and Pole Timber) ..	..	..	40,142	40,142	..
	..	..	301,159	301,159	71.7
Totals	30,457	88,562	301,159	420,178	100.0

APPENDIX G.

Financial Statement, 1st January, 1904, to 30th June, 1935.

Year.	Gross Revenue (less amounts refunded from Revenue.)	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	216,478	..	216,478	14,487	..	14,487	201,991
1912-18	469,024	..	469,024	42,298	30,834	73,132	395,892
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
1933-34	293,991	130,775	163,216	32,155	..	32,155	131,061
1934-35	608,935	301,159	307,776	35,823	29	35,852	271,924
Totals	£6,110,218	2,390,178	3,720,040	549,535	82,112	631,647	3,088,393

APPENDIX H.

Loan Expenditure—1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1935.

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
1933-34	70,000	138,596	50.5
1934-35	88,562	271,924	33
Total	£628,740	£2,472,037	25.4

NOTE.—The sum of £18,561 has been paid to the Treasury during the years 1927-35 in reduction of loan indebtedness making the debit balance of Forestry Loan Vote at the Treasury on 30-6-35 to be £610,179.

APPENDIX I.

Analysis of Expenditure from Loan Vote, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1935.

	£	£
REFORESTATION AND INCIDENTAL WORKS—		
Plantations	117,985	
Regeneration areas	45,976	
Nursery working and maintenance	54,780	
Forest experiment	16,680	
Construction of nurseries, buildings, &c.	67,288	
Maintenance of capital improvements	12,496	
Forest protection	65,783	
Supervision, miscellaneous stores, fodder, &c.	58,256	
Wet time, holidays, recreation leave, sick leave	37,032	
Workers' compensation and unemployment insurance	10,508	
Surveys	35,608	
Purchases of land and improvements	12,036	
Salaries	5,395	
Miscellaneous	287	
	<hr/>	540,110
OTHER WORKS—		
Roads, construction	12,457	
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	
Relief labour on banana blocks	203	
	<hr/>	90,526
		630,636
<i>Less—Amount recouped from Commonwealth Account Funds</i>		1,896
		<hr/>
Total		628,740
Less REPAYMENTS—		
Reforestation and incidental works—		
Sale of buildings	40	
Sale of land and improvements	165	
Sale of material	508	
Refund of survey fees	870	
Rent	5,016	
Grazing dues	11,519	
Sale of plants	59	
Sale of maize	38	
Other Works—		
Disposal of road material	85	
Sale of fuel	58	
Banana blocks	203	
	<hr/>	18,561
Net Total		<hr/> <hr/> £610,179

APPENDIX J.
Summary of Loan Reforestation Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1935.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.					Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, 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.	Unemp. Insurance.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.	Total Overhead.			Reserve Total.
1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
R. 185	1,165	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	7	5	1	4	0
R. 186	14	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,788	15	3	303	10	1
R. 316	267	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	0	4	8	10
*For 208, parish of Dirran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,048	7	1	279	0	7
Sundry Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..
Total	1,447	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,915	18	1	587	18	6
ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA																
Bribie Island
R. 215	73	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	2	40	19	6
R. 309 and 1017	84	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	10	0	11	9	6
R. 359 (Prison Camp)	171	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,229	5	1	194	2	1
R. 494	57	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	14	0	73	15	5
R. 609	297	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185	11	4	136	2	8
R. 628	11	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	4	14	4	3
Total	469	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,730	10	11	470	13	5
* Purchase of improvements.																
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 16
R. 169	877	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	3	8	0	14	5
R. 190	1,061	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,606	2	5	112	18	10
R. 257	3,607	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	17	6	0	11	4
R. 283	2,837	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,841	16	8	82	11	2
R. 289	1,139	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	4	473	11	0
R. 379	23	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,825	18	6	595	1	1
Total	9,547	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,317	10	3	203	6	11
BRISBANE VALLEY AND NANANGO WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 80
R. 169	877	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	3	8	0	14	5
R. 190	1,061	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,606	2	5	112	18	10
R. 257	3,607	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	17	6	0	11	4
R. 283	2,837	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,841	16	8	82	11	2
R. 289	1,139	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	4	473	11	0
R. 379	23	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,825	18	6	595	1	1
Total	9,547	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,317	10	3	203	6	11
BUNDABERG WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 4
R. 60	877	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	3	8	0	14	5
R. 78	1,061	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,606	2	5	112	18	10
R. 83	3,607	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	17	6	0	11	4
R. 126	2,837	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,841	16	8	82	11	2
R. 150	1,139	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	4	473	11	0
R. 154	23	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,825	18	6	595	1	1
Total	9,547	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,317	10	3	203	6	11
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 4
R. 60	877	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	3	8	0	14	5
R. 78	1,061	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,606	2	5	112	18	10
R. 83	3,607	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	17	6	0	11	4
R. 126	2,837	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,841	16	8	82	11	2
R. 150	1,139	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	4	473	11	0
R. 154	23	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,825	18	6	595	1	1
Total	9,547	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,317	10	3	203	6	11

APPENDIX J—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improve- ments.	New Con- struction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.				Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.			
	Plantations.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiments.	£ s. d.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 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.	£ s. d.				
.. .. .	110 10 5	562 7 4	.. .. .	95 5 4	.. .. .	171 14 10	48 13 5	.. .. .	988 11 4	1,026 2 4	162 18 6	10 4 5	1,199 5 3	2,187 16 7	
	FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
	INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 76	.. .. .	525 7 3	.. .. .	0 7 7	.. .. .	3 15 7	1 6 5	5 2 2	3 15 7	78 19 5	104 9 8	0 0 5	0 0 5	3 16 0	
R. 79	.. .. .	257 9 11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	281 12 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	819 15 9	62 13 10	70 3 10	6 2 11	189 12 0	1,003 7 9
R. 81	.. .. .	564 13 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	284 14 3	1 6 6	74 14 2	471 13 11	45 9 0	127 8 9	5 17 2	186 14 10	608 8 9
R. 101	.. .. .	419 15 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	180 14 3	.. .. .	9 17 11	821 10 9	44 6 8	83 4 2	5 12 2	178 9 11	1,000 0 8
R. 117	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	101 5 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	593 5 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 1	131 12 7	664 18 2
R. 122	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	175 14 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 3 7	87 10 1	154 0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1	1 3 8
R. 134	.. .. .	811 0 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	146 13 9	18 8 9	.. .. .	1,395 11 3	66 14 11	137 19 0	7 11 4	249 2 3	1,584 13 6
Umbercolle	.. .. .	693 13 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,242 4 7	0 10 2	.. .. .	6 4 5	210 18 4	1,453 2 11
Total	.. .. .	3,272 0 6	.. .. .	3 18 2	2 4 0	1,104 7 0	21 1 8	819 9 8	5,228 1 0	386 4 1	677 6 3	33 10 3	1,097 0 7	6,320 1 7		
	KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 207	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13 11 9	.. .. .	2 15 6	67 4 1	1 11 6	12 9 10	0 10 8	1 11 6	1 11 6
R. 393	.. .. .	29 5 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13 11 9	.. .. .	2 15 6	67 4 1	14 18 11	12 9 10	0 10 8	26 7 11	93 12 0
Total	.. .. .	29 5 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26 11 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	134 8 2	14 18 11	12 9 10	0 10 8	27 19 5	95 3 6
	KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
Misc. Surveys	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 0	.. .. .	62 5 3	0 8 0	65 5 2	16 4 5	1 0 6	82 10 1	0 8 0
R. 24	.. .. .	52 13 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3 12 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	151 7 9	1 11 6	.. .. .	1 0 6	1 11 6	233 17 10
R. 67	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	331 0 2	98 16 4	16 15 2	2 6	116 14 0	447 14 2
R. 82	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 14 8	43 3 4	.. .. .	1,255 4 4	116 1 1	.. .. .	8 0 0	236 8 5	1,491 12 9
R. 220	.. .. .	591 7 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8 13 6	16 19 5	319 1 2	449 0 11	60 3 9	27 18 1	1 12 0	89 13 10	533 14 9
R. 298	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 17 4	1 4 5	.. .. .	256 9 7	41 7 6	24 14 4	2 0 0	68 1 10	324 11 5
R. 355	.. .. .	185 14 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,017 17 10	379 11 7	201 13 1	13 15 0	594 19 8	3,038 10 5
Total	.. .. .	777 1 9	.. .. .	1 10 2	31 13 3	113 3 3	61 7 2	1,017 17 10	2,443 10 9	379 11 7	201 13 1	13 15 0	594 19 8	3,038 10 5		
	MACKAY WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 12	.. .. .	124 6 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6 18 5	7 10 1	.. .. .	139 2 11	6 13 4	28 6 0	1 3 6	36 2 10	175 5 9
	MANY PEAKS WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 95	.. .. .	651 4 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7 19 5	253 18 0	3 11 3	934 1 4	66 5 1	54 19 5	5 3 8	126 8 2	1,060 9 6
R. 144	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 4 7	4 9 7	26 11 6	26 11 6	1 16 5	1 10 6	0 3 0	3 9 11	30 1 5
R. 176	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	38 8 11	67 1 6	4 7 3	3 18 7	0 7 2	8 13 0	75 14 6
R. 179	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	69 16 1	420 7 9	30 0 4	24 14 2	2 6 8	57 7 8	477 8 11
R. 189	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17 6 9	1 3 10	0 19 11	0 1 10	2 5 7	19 12 4
R. 193	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	377 9 8	26 17 8	22 3 5	2 1 11	51 3 0	423 12 8
Fors. 42 and 43, New Cannindah	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	39 13 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	40 14 3
Total	.. .. .	651 4 2	.. .. .	23 7 1	7 19 5	258 2 7	41 2 2	555 11 2	1,833 12 9	130 10 7	108 6 0	10 4 3	249 0 10	2,132 13 7		
	MAEYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.																	
R. 12	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6 9 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	5 9 8	53 2 0	11 0 9	0 8 8	64 11 5	5 9 8
R. 152	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 4 11	11 14 0	.. .. .	117 12 7	66 17 3	11 17 10	0 8 7	79 3 8	182 4 0
R. 159	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 9 1	7 1 8 9	.. .. .	95 1 11	44 5 0	24 0 1	0 16 1	69 1 2	174 5 7
R. 25	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	197 10 10	201 1 0	89 16 2	6 14 10	297 12 0	266 12 0
R. 455	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 10	5 18 10	693 0 0	1,271 11 2	201 1 0	89 16 2	6 14 10	297 12 0	1,569 3 2
Total	.. .. .	423 4 7	.. .. .	5 16 6	9 7 2	549 19 1	5 18 10	693 0 0	1,637 6 2	365 5 3	136 14 10	8 8 2	510 8 3	2,197 14 5		

EXTD. PLOTS, PARISHES FERGUSON AND POONA

APPENDIX K.
Areas Placed under Plantations (exclusive of Areas Refilled).

Working Plan Area.	Res. No.	AREA PLANTED (ACRES).						TOTALS.	
		Eucalypts.		Softwoods.		Other Species.		1934-35.	To 30th June, 1935.
		1934-35.	To 30th June, 1935.	1934-35.	To 30th June, 1935.	1934-35.	To 30th June, 1935.		
Mary Valley.	135 435 256 124	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	339.1 114.1 .. 53.7	2,407.1 1,175.1 134.2 122.0	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	339.1 114.1 .. 53.7	2,407.1 1,175.1 134.2 122.0
Total	..	..	..	506.9	3,838.4	..	..	506.9	3,838.4
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	283 289 120 379 257 299 151	52.0 67.0	136.0 147.5 72.0	229.0 261.0 103.7 .. 51.0 63.0 ..	1,108.5 1,090.1 103.7 40.0 561.4 617.8 148.0	.. 6.0 .. .. .. .. ..	.. 6.0	281.0 334.0 103.7 .. 51.0 63.0 ..	1,244.5 1,243.6 103.7 40.0 633.4 617.8 148.0
Total	..	119.0	355.5	707.7	3,669.5	6.0	6.0	832.7	4,031.0
Warwick	263	..	0.3	..	502.0	..	18.5	..	520.8
Brisbane	509	..	..	..	563.0	..	..	..	563.0
North Coast	561 589 318 393	.. .. 67.0 90.0	5.0 .. 67.0 181.0	.. 323.0	1,295.0 462.0 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	5.5 .. .. ..	.. 323.0 67.0 90.0	1,305.5 462.0 67.0 181.0
Total	..	157.0	253.0	323.0	1,757.0	..	5.5	480.0	2,015.5
Rockhampton	20	..	..	..	94.0	..	..	..	94.0
North Queensland	191 194 310 418	.. .. .. ..	51.8 109.5 13.8 ..	62.6	365.7 22.0 121.0 ..	.. .. .. ..	18.9 12.5 270.4 4.0	62.6	435.4 144.0 405.2 4.0
Total	..	..	175.1	62.6	508.7	..	305.8	62.6	988.6
Fraser Island	3	..	161.0	..	749.5	..	..	..	910.5
Kilkivan	355 220	3.0 ..	3.0 ..	7.0 25.7	99.5 220.4	.. ..	.. ..	*10.0 25.7	102.5 220.4
Total	..	3.0	3.0	32.7	319.9	..	..	35.7	322.9
Mackay	12	..	..	..	30.5	..	..	..	30.5
Maryborough	287	..	..	..	35.0	..	..	..	35.0
Many Peaks	95	..	..	55.0	55.0	..	..	55.0	55.0
Experimental Areas	135 .. 3 4 93	.. .. .. .. ..	4.0 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	47.0 5.0 8.0 0.2 1.0	.. .. .. .. ..	9.7 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	61.2 5.0 8.0 0.2 1.0
Total	..	..	4.0	..	61.7	..	9.7	..	75.4
Grand Totals	..	279.0	951.9	1,687.9	12,183.2	6.0	345.5	1,972.9	13,480.6

* 10 acres planted on R. 355 Kilkivan was a failed area. Total area planted has not been increased.

APPENDIX L.—continued.

Areas of Natural Forests Treated and Improved.

Working Plan Area.	Res. No.	AREA TREATED (ACRES)									Total Area Treated to 30th June, 1935.
		Eucalyptus.			Softwoods.			Other Species.			
		Treated 1934-35.	First Treatment 1934-35.	Total at 30th June, 1935.	Treated 1934-35.	First Treatment 1934-35.	Total at 30th June, 1935.	Treated 1934-35.	First Treatment 1934-35.	Total at 30th June, 1935.	
North Coast	318	200	..	3,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,318
	313	..	..	1,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,174
	583	..	..	1,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,455
	445	120	..	1,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,208
	249	..	..	788	..	..	..	..	..	..	788
	60	596	..	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,410
Total .. .. .	..	916	..	9,353	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,353
North Queensland ..	194	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53
	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	128
	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43
	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
	245	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	339
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	514	..	..	..	..	..	244	758
Grand Totals ..	..	19,558	16,517	72,389	16,920	16,448	69,532	..	..	405	142,326

APPENDIX M.

Logging Roads—Assistance to Local Authorities.

SUBSIDIES APPROVED FOR 1934-35.

		£
Railway Department	Road at Millaa Millaa Railway Station	25
Herberton Shire Council	Road from Moonin to Reservoir	50
Herberton Shire Council	Bridge over Nigger Creek—Atherton-Ravenshoe Road	25
Herberton Shire Council	Lawyer Creek Bridge and Road	35
Kilkivan Shire Council	Bridge over Widgee Creek—Brooyar to Woolooga Road	80
Kilkivan Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 29—Goomeri to Reserve 74, Nangur	100
Kilkivan Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 31—Planted Creek Road	70
Nanango Shire Council	Mount Stanley Road	42
Nanango Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 34—Brooklands to Reserve 151, Tureen	150
Rosalie Shire Council	Yarraman-Tarong Road	107
Rosalie Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 30—Bishop's Road to Yarraman	25
Widgee Shire Council	Kenilworth-Brooloo Road	50
Widgee Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 17—Amamoor Creek Road	2,120
Widgee Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 28—Yabba Road (Borgan Highway)	491
Widgee Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 33—Mary's Creek Road	420
Widgee Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 36—Glastonbury Creek Road	50
Eacham Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 9—Road near Gadgarra Forest Station	70
Noosa Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 16—Cooran-Tableland Road	45
Atherton Shire Council	Repairs to Surprise Creek and Gelweiler's Bridges and Severin Creek Road	145
Maroochy Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 32—Mapleton to Reserve 445, Kenilworth	152
Woocoo Shire Council	Forestry Aid Road No. 35—Yarrabine Road	50
		£4,302

APPENDIX N.

Particulars of Forest Survey Work, year ended 30th June, 1935.

CLASS I.—INSPECTIONS OF VACANT CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER RESERVES.

Reserve	Parish	Area in Acres
State Forests 527, 528, 529	Deongwar	10,000
Timber Reserve 353	Ongera	5,000
Timber Reserve 756	Jordan	10,000
Vacant Crown Land	Trinity and Sophia	23,000
Vacant Crown Land	Russell	8,000
Timber Reserve 353	Bankton, Tyson	30,000
Total		86,000

APPENDIX N—continued.

CLASS 2.—ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve	Parish	Area in Acres
Timber Reserve 557	Danbulla (part)	9,000
Culpa Lands	Ismailia	5,000
Timber Reserve 675	Grafton (proceeding)	2,000
	Total	16,000

CLASS 3.—INTENSIVE CONTOUR AND ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve	Parish	Area in Acres
State Forest 344	Kirrama (part)	8,615
State Forests 200, 359	Palen (part) .. .. .	..
State Forest 310	Gadgarra (part)	7,500
State Forest 392	Como	10,250
State Forest 494	Moggill	1,218
Timber Reserve 67	Grongah (part)	11,800
Timber Reserve 220	Kilkivan, Broovar (proceeding)	5,000
Timber Reserve 26	Marodian and Gigoomgan	23,000
	Total	67,383

TAUNGYA LEASE SURVEYS.

Reserve	Parish	Area in Acres
State Forest 392	Como	37.5
State Forest 249	Maroochy (extension)	3.3
	Total	40.8

COMPARTMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish	Area in Acres
State Forests 200, 259	Palen	593
State Forest 494	Moggill .. .. .	..
State Forest 893	Byron (part)	3,303
State Forest 154	Vignoles, Brigalow	104,000
Timber Reserve 60	Tchanning (part)	20,000
State Forest 24	Charlestown .. .. .	..
State Forest 298	Gallangowan (part)	150
	Total	128,046

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Compartment No.	Logging Area.	Chainage.	Remarks.
State Forest Reserve 135, Brooloo	7 A	Western Creek	48.94	Fence line
	11 A	Western Creek	26.82	Fence line
	12 and 13	Casey Gully	124.83	Lantana areas
	18	Casey Gully	34.10	Breaks
	1	Derrier	100.88	Lantana areas
	9	Derrier	30.99	Horse paddock
	9	Derrier	69.91	Exotic area
	19	Derrier	59.99	Exotic area
	20	Derrier	89.65	Exotic area
	9, 19, 20	Derrier	66.06	New boundary
	8, 9, 19, 20	Derrier	80.78	New fence
	21	Derrier	125.34	1935-36 burn
	18	Derrier	16.52	
	.. .. .	West Derrier	140.00	Boundary re-survey
	Total			1,014.81 chains

APPENDIX N—continued.

S.F. 435, AMAMOR.

Compartment No.								Logging Area.	Chainage.	Remarks.
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	112-00	Firebreaks
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	120-00	Investigation
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	62-00	Firebreaks
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	40-00	Investigation
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	22-00	Old boundary
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	220-00	1935-36 scrub fell
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harry Creek ..	55-00	Old boundary
1 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	15-78	Fence
1 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	117-00	Sub-compt.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	200-00	Sub-compt.
1 G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	22-26	Fence line
2 B and 1 E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	73-08	Fence line
2 B and 1 E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	80-87	Exotics
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Skyring Creek ..	85-00	Breaks
1 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	170-00	1935-36 felling
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	105-00	Breaks
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	12-00	Investigation
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	113-00	Breaks
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	70-00	Investigation
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	100-00	Breaks
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	90-00	Breaks
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	177-00	Breaks
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	15-00	Investigation
7 B, 7 G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	60-00	Lantana area
7 C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zachariah Creek ..	45-00	Lantana area
1 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Stony Gully ..	45-00	Failed area
Total .. .. .								..	1,316-09 chains	

S. F. 124, GLASTONBURY.

Compartment No.								Logging Area.	Chainage.	Remarks.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	195-00	Firebreaks
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	95-00	Firebreaks
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	137-00	Firebreaks
2, 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	62-00	Old lines
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	40-00	National Park
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	90-00	Firebreaks
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	85-00	Firebreaks
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary Creek ..	15-00	Fence
Total .. .. .								..	719-00 chains	

SUMMARY.

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and Chain	34	53
Investigation	3	17

Timber Reserve 255, parish of Ravenshoe—Road location survey.

Portions 21v and 25v, parish of Kerry—Road and estimate survey.

APPENDIX O.

Forest Reservations for the Year ended 30th June, 1935.

State Forests.—Ten (10) new State Forests, with a total area of 46,142 acres, were proclaimed during the year, the largest of these being as follows:—

13,500 acres R. 390 St. Mary	Maryborough (Land Agent's District).
6,900 acres R. 82 Brooyar	Gympie (Land Agent's District).
6,800 acres R. 62 St. Mary	Maryborough (Land Agent's District).
5,115 acres R. 242 Widgee	Gympie (Land Agent's District).
4,560 acres R. 12 Gungaloon	Maryborough (Land Agent's District).
4,053 acres R. 48 Umbercollie	Goondiwindi (Land Agent's District).
2,465 acres R. 381 Tinowon	Roma (Land Agent's District).

The boundaries of three (3) State Forests were altered by the inclusion therein of 17,490 acres of adjacent Crown Land.

Provisional Reserves.—At 30th June, 1935, the number of Timber Reserves was 329, as against 339 at 30th June, 1934. Six (6) new areas, with a total of 10,863 acres, were reserved, the largest of those being—

7,000 acres R. 83 Con'oi	Taroom (Land Agent's District).
2,658 acres R. 92 Hinchley	Taroom (Land Agent's District).
1,203 acres R. 207 New Cannindah	Monto (Land Agent's District).

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (2,953) acres of Crown land were added to existing reserves and forty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (44,433) acres were converted into State Forests. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety (5,790) acres were released for selection.

National Parks.—Three (3) new National Parks were proclaimed during the year, these being:—

70 acres R. 763 Grafton	Cairns (Land Agent's District).
1,212 acres R. 398 East Barron	Atherton (Land Agent's District), (Lake Barrine).
1,170 acres R. 202 East Barron	Atherton (Land Agent's District), (Lake Eacham).

1ST JULY, 1934, TO 30TH JUNE, 1935.

STATE FORESTS.

	Number.	A.	R. P.
At 1st July, 1934	216	2,287,009	2 32
Proclaimed 1st July, 1934 to 30th June, 1935 (3 rescinded)	7	51,530	0 1
Total reservations at 30th June, 1935	223	2,338,539	2 33

TIMBER RESERVES.

	A	R. P.	A.	R. P.
At 1st July, 1934 .. ..	..	..	3,474,529	0 17
Cancelled and revoked	7,009	3 7	..	..
Converted into State Forests	44,433	0 16	51,442	3 23
Balance .. ..	..	..	3,423,086	0 24
Additions to reserves	2,953	2 19	..	..
New reserves (6)	10,862	2 34	..	..
Total additions .. ..	..	..	13,816	1 13
Total reservations at 30th June, 1935 .. ..	..	..	3,436,902	1 37

NATIONAL PARKS.

	Number.	A.	R. P.
At 1st July, 1934	37	333,440	2 29
Proclaimed 1st July, 1934, to 30th June, 1935	3	2,452	0 0
Total reservations at 30th June, 1935	40	335,892	2 29
Grand total reservations at 30th June, 1935 .. ..	..	6,111,334	3 19

APPENDIX P.

State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks at 30th June, 1935.

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	4	62,946	2 19	2	2,382	0 0
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	9	153,510	0 0	..	..	..
Brisbane	42	133,933	3 11	32	119,287	1 4	16	50,507	2 22
Bundaberg	11	66,806	1 9	31	145,601	2 37	..	..	..
Cairns	4	87,979	0 0	11	380,924	1 20	2	79,070	0 0
Charleville .. .. .	..	..	..	2	20,037	0 0	..	..	..
Charters Towers .. .. .	..	..	..	2	125,550	0 0	..	..	..
Clermont	1	14,500	0 0	4	127,756	0 0	..	..	..
Cloncurry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4,290	0 0	..	..	..
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..	9	415,490	0 0	..	..	..
Dalby	10	414,799	3 25	22	295,355	1 13	1	22,500	0 0
Gayndah .. .. .	..	..	..	12	40,708	1 3	..	..	..
Gladstone	4	35,000	0 0	18	77,821	2 16	..	..	..
Goondiwindi	1	8,623	0 0	1	2,410	0 0	..	..	..
Gympie	24	215,716	3 17	16	105,272	1 34	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	8	148,340	0 0	11	34,020	2 15	..	..	..
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	8	204,651	0 38	..	..	..
Ipswich	18	112,032	2 2	22	89,397	1 0	2	4,344	0 0
Jundah .. .. .	..	..	..	1	25,600	0 0	..	..	..
Mackay	2	11,500	0 0	17	248,575	0 0	..	..	..
Maryborough	15	445,845	0 0	25	65,833	2 4	2	165	0 0
Monto	5	13,362	3 20	13	143,753	0 0	..	..	..
Nanango	37	170,575	2 4	13	27,524	0 25	..	..	..
Rockhampton	3	117,640	0 0	13	116,868	1 20	1	216	2 0
Roma	6	36,774	1 24	2	10,606	1 0	1	65,000	0 0
Springsure .. .. .	..	..	..	1	20,500	0 0	..	..	..
Stanthorpe	1	4,340	0 0	..	..	..	2	10,460	0 0
St. George .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,072	0 0	..	..	..
Taroom .. .. .	..	..	..	3	13,061	0 0	..	..	..
Toowoomba	14	188,834	2 3	14	31,096	2 28	3	3,245	0 0
Townsville .. .. .	..	..	..	2	17,199	1 31	..	..	..
Totals	223	2,338,539	2 33	329	3,436,902	1 37	40	335,892	2 29

As at 30th June, 1935 :—

Total Area reserved for—	A.	R. P.
State Forests	2,338,539	2 33
Timber Reserves	3,436,902	1 37
National Parks	335,892	2 29
Total reservations	6,111,334	3 19

APPENDIX Q.

Distribution of Staff—Sub-Department of Forestry.

	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
Salaried Staff	104	130
General Staff	422	537
Totals	526	667

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