
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

FOR THE

YEAR 1937-38.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introduction	3
Harvesting and Marketing Operations	5
Forest Products Showroom and Fancywood Section	11
Forest Products Research Section	11
Silviculture and Management	15
National Parks	23
Forest Surveys	24
Conclusion	27

TABLE OF APPENDICES.

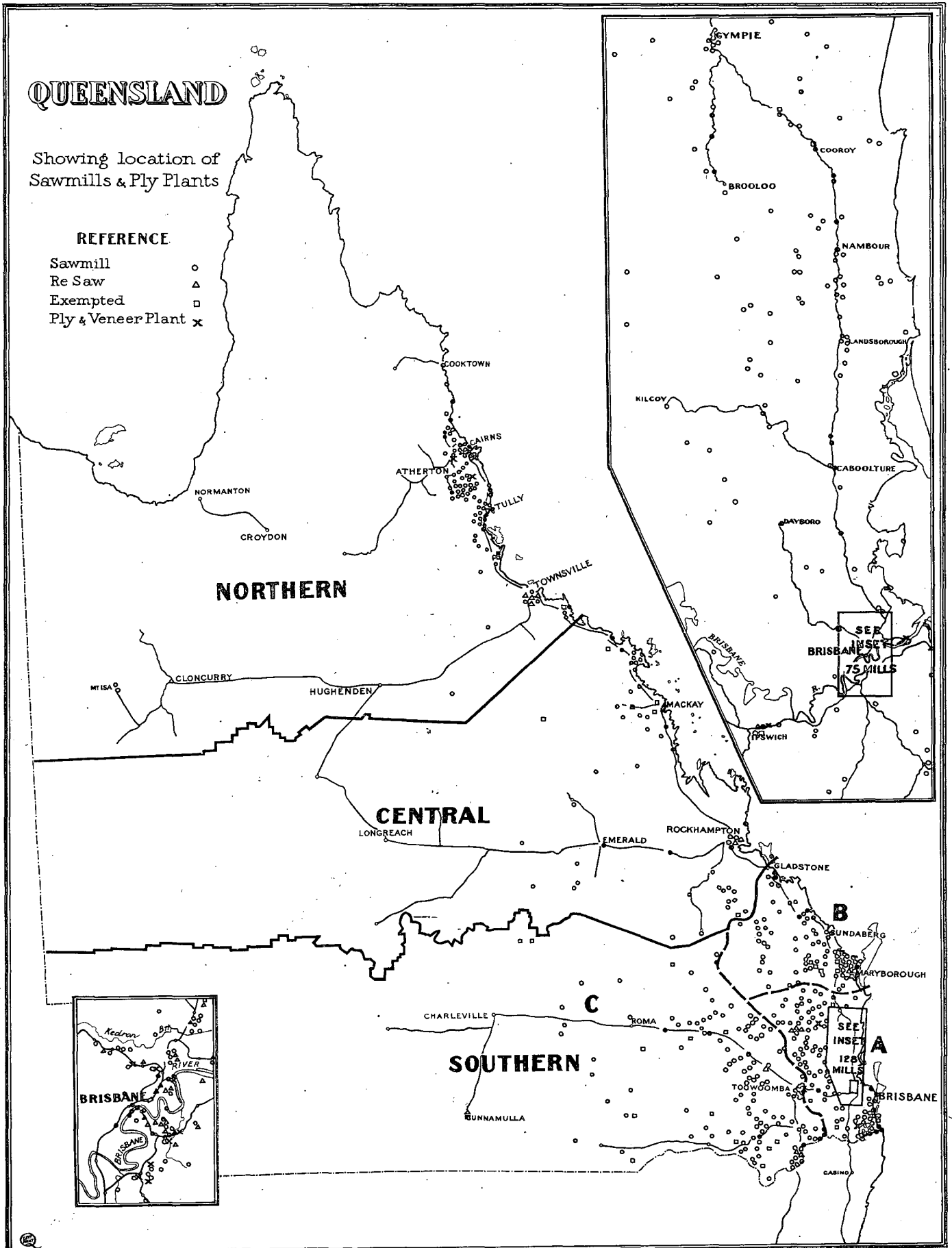
	PAGE.
Appendix A.—Return of Timber, &c., Removed from Crown Lands	29
„ B.—Cut of Hoop and Bunya Pine	29
„ C.—Revenue Collected under the State Forests and Timber and Quarry Regulations	30
„ D.—Proceeds of Sales of Timber, &c., for the Period from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1938	30
„ E.—Prices of Log Timber	31
„ F.—Expenditure	32
„ G.—Financial Statement, 1st January, 1904, to 30th June, 1938	32
„ H.—Loan Expenditure, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1938	33
„ I.—Analysis of Expenditure from Loan Vote, 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1938.. .. .	33
„ J.—Summary of Loan Reforestation Expenditure	34
„ K.—Summary, Expenditure—Reforestation Works—Commonwealth Aid	38
„ L.—Summary Unemployment Relief Expenditure	40
„ M.—Areas of Plantations Established	42
„ N.—Areas of Natural Forests Treated and Improved	43
„ O.—Logging Roads—Assistance to Local Authorities	45
„ P.—Particulars of Forest Survey Work	45
„ Q.—Forest Reservations	47
„ R.—State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks, at 30th June, 1938	48
„ S.—Distribution of Staff	48

QUEENSLAND

Showing location of
Sawmills & Ply Plants

REFERENCE

- Sawmill ○
- Re Saw △
- Exempted □
- Ply & Veneer Plant x



Report of the Director of Forests for the Year ended 30th June, 1938.

INTRODUCTION.

For the first time a complete census of the sawmilling industry with location, capacity and cut of each plant, has been made possible by the passing of the Sawmills Licensing Act. The diagram shown in the frontispiece illustrates the extent and distribution of the industry. The intense concentration of the industry will be noted in the south-eastern corner, which is the most densely populated area, and was most heavily timbered with hoop and bunya pine and the hardwoods. Generally the distribution of the mills in the country indicates the occurrence of the main timber stands.

A study of this diagram must make one realise the widespread nature of the industry and what an important position it occupies in the rural economy of the State.

At the end of 1936-37 there were 586 registered sawmills, and 14 ply and veneer mills in Queensland. During the previous twelve months they consumed 274,000,000 super. feet of logs, and the value of the production was estimated to be £3,175,000.

These figures relate only to the output of logs manufactured in sawmills and plymills, and include neither the quantity of timber manufactured in the forest into round timbers—i.e., girders, piles, poles, houseblocks, &c.; squared timbers, i.e., sleepers, transoms, crossings, bridge timbers, &c., fencing and mining timbers, and fuelwood; nor the value of the output thereof.

The following table gives an estimate of the quantity of timber consumed during 1936-37 and the value of the out-turn:—

YEAR 1936-37.

Industry.	Log Timber Consumed.	Value of Production.	Estimated amount paid in wages or salaries (excluding plant.)
	Super Ft.	£	£
(a) Sawmills, ply, and veneer mills	274,000,000	3,175,000	930,000
(b) Logging industry for (a)			500,000
(c) Hewn and round timbers	40,000,000	215,000	150,000
(d) Fencing and mining timbers ex Crown lands only	4,000,000	16,000	9,000
(e) Fuel wood ex Crown lands only	29,000,000	75,000	42,000
Totals	348,000,000	£3,481,000	£1,631,000

Investment in plant—	£
Sawmill, plymill, and logging industries estimated	1,500,000
Railway income—	
Freight on timber and firewood	430,000
Nett revenue—	
Forestry Sub-Department (output only 60 per cent. of total log cut)..	320,000

This table, however, is incomplete in that no estimate has been made of the fencing and mining timber and fuelwood cut from private land. The value of the output of these products from private land must be at least £250,000, representing a wages distribution of quite £150,000.

The composite timber industry here presented includes 600 milling plants, with a capital investment, including logging plants, of £1,500,000, has a total production value (1936-37) of over £3,700,000, and pays directly a wages bill of over £1,750,000, a large part of which is for rural employment.

Nor does this statement cover the full ramifications of the industry. Forest road work has not been included, and the Department alone expended £86,000 on road construction in 1936-37.

Furthermore, no account has been taken of the many joinery factories, furniture factories, timber yards not engaging in sawmilling, cooperage, and other wood working industries.

It can, therefore, be accepted that the timber industry is extensive, important, mainly rural and warrants perpetuation, and the perpetuation of the industry can only be brought about by perpetuation of the forests by wise management. This is distinctly a responsibility of the forest authority.

Whilst a large area of our forested lands has been alienated, these generally are not being managed for the production of timber, although it is pleasing to record a growing appreciation by freehold landholders of the value of prospective mill logs, and a greater measure of protection being accorded such trees. In the post-depression period the private land log cut has not recovered to the pre-depression figure.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CUT—MILL LOGS ONLY.

Period.	Total Log Cut (million s. ft.)	Private (million s. ft.)	Crown (million s. ft.)	% Crown cut of total.
1925-26-1927-28	193	127	66	34
1928-29-1932-33	130	79	51	40
1933-34-1937-38	228	82	146	64

Of recent years, not only has the cut from Crown lands increased rapidly, but the percentage this represents of the total cut has also shown a steep rise.

There is a growing dependence by the industry on Crown lands for its raw materials, and an increasing responsibility being placed on the Government to make provision for future log supplies if the industry is to be guaranteed permanency.

The initiation of a system of Departmental marking of all trees to be utilised in the hardwood forests marked the greatest advance in improved utilisation of the forest for many years, in that the system guarantees the utilisation of all trees containing marketable wood, for the highest possible type of product.

Reforestation work reached a new peak during the past year. Operations were concentrated on the hardwood and cypress pine areas. Improvement and regeneration treatment was given to 94,000 acres, bringing the area treated to 294,000 acres. The area under forest plantations now exceeds 19,200 acres. Opportunity was taken to greatly improve and increase the fire protection system—some 560 miles of new firelines being constructed.

Whilst the compilation of this report is in progress the Government has announced its intention of employing several hundred additional men on reforestation work during 1938-39. The Department takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation to the Government for so recognising the value of the reproductive work which can be carried out in the forests. Increased appropriations will enable larger areas to be brought under management—i.e., protected and brought to full production at the earliest, and will enable the softwood plantation programme to be greatly accelerated.

The sawmilling industry is to be congratulated on advances made during the year in better and more complete utilisation.

The kiln drying capacity was considerably increased, miscellaneous species were utilised to a greater extent; the manufacture of core stock was further developed; the further introduction of jointers for utilisation of small sizes, and the adoption of a definition of "seasoned" timber by the trade, are some features indicative of the progress in technique displayed by the industry.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

General.—The outstanding feature of 1937-38 was the sustained buoyancy of the timber trade. All classes and species of timbers for sawmills, plymills, or hewn purposes were in heavy demand. The most pleasing aspect of the situation is undoubtedly the improvement in the trend towards more complete utilisation of Queensland's timber resources.

From the hardwood forests, logs with a high proportion of defect are in general use. This has been assisted by the introduction of tree marking rules designed to secure complete utilisation of the forest for the highest purposes for which individual trees are suitable, while providing at the same time for an improvement in growing stock and subsequent yields.

Likewise the hoop pine "top" or case quality log is made full use of, and the introduction of jointing machines to the box trade increases the recovery from such logs.

Similarly, the volume of trade in cypress pine shows a further increase, due partly to increased local consumption, and partly to expansion in the markets of this exceptionally durable, utility softwood.

In North Queensland, the same may be reported for the aggregate of thirty or more jungle timbers, sales of which have steadily increased over the past five years. These miscellaneous species, though lacking the high decorative quality of the prime cabinetwoods, the workability of kauri pine, or the strength of hickory, are nevertheless useful timbers, and are finding their proper places in construction or in plywood manufacture. The milling industry is alive to the necessity of conserving supplies of the prime species by utilising other timbers when suitable.

This trend must be encouraged and developed, as by this means the future of the milling industry concerned is assured.

THE TIMBER BUSINESS, 1937/38.

CROWN SALES—MILL LOGS.		Previous highest figures.	
Hoop and Bunya Pine	132,300,000 s. feet	105,100,000 s. feet	(1936-37)
Hardwoods	26,100,000 s. feet	25,900,000 s. feet	(1936-37)
Cypress Pine	6,100,000 s. feet	4,900,000 s. feet	(1936-37)
Kauri Pine	13,100,000 s. feet	9,300,000 s. feet	(1936-37)
Total Crown Mill Logs	195,800,000 s. feet	161,900,000 s. feet	(1936-37)
Gross Revenue	£835,311	£669,457	(1936-37)
Net Revenue	£375,490	£323,550	(1936-37)
Payments for Haulage	£204,739		
	£70,441 N.Q.	£220,019	(1936-37)
Quantity of Timber Hauled—			
Pine	84,800,000 s. feet	80,000,000 s. feet	(1935-36)
Kauri	5,900,000 s. feet		
Other Timber	1,400,000 s. feet		
	9,200,000 s. feet		
CONSTRUCTIONAL TIMBERS :—			
Headstocks, Transoms, Crossings	660,000 s. feet	798,000 s. feet	(1936-37)
Sleepers	327,000 pcs.	428,000 pcs.	(1934-35)
Girders, Corbels, Piles, Sills	140,000 l. feet	199,000 l. feet	(1936-37)
Poles	219,000 l. feet	198,000 l. feet	(1925-26)
House Blocks	269,000 l. feet	193,000 l. feet	(1925-26)
Mining Timbers	502,000 l. feet	461,000 l. feet	(1924)
	86,000 pcs.	228,000 pcs.	(1936-37)

Details of the activities of the year under review are given below.

Mill Logs.—The table next below sets out the total cut of logs from Crown forests for each year from 1925-26.

Year.											Logs from Crown Forests.	
											Super Ft.	
1925-26	72,000,000
1926-27	71,000,000
1927-28	56,000,000
1928-29	65,000,000
1929-30	57,000,000
1930-31	35,000,000
1931-32	39,000,000
1932-33	60,000,000
1933-34	81,000,000
1934-35	143,000,000
1935-36	148,000,000
1936-37	162,000,000
1937-38	196,000,000

By comparison with Table II. hereunder, which gives the total quantity of logs cut by Queensland sawmills and plymills for the last sixteen years, the growing dependence of the sawmill industries on Crown timber stands may be visualised.

For example, in 1926-27 only 36.5 per cent. of the total log cut came from Crown lands. Five years later, in a period of maximum depression, this proportion had increased slightly to 41.2 per cent. In 1936-37, however, with the return of a vigorous demand for timber, the Crown cut was 59.5 per cent. of the total. In 1937-38 the proportion was 63 per cent.

TABLE II.

Year.	Softwoods (Hoop, Bunya, Kauri, Cypress Pine.)	Hardwoods (Principally Eucalyptus spp.).	Other Timbers.	Total.
	Super Ft.	Super Ft.	Super Ft.	Super Ft.
1922	107,237,000	61,637,000	18,656,000	187,530,000
1923	110,541,000	76,667,000	24,983,000	212,191,000
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	44,850,000	14,200,000	129,760,000
1934-35	105,000,000	71,200,000	29,000,000	205,200,000
1935-36	121,170,000	75,530,000	24,690,000	221,390,000
1936-37	142,610,000	98,566,000	31,223,000	272,399,000
1937-38 (Approximate)	170,000,000	106,000,000	34,000,000	310,000,000

With the continuing drain on private timber stands, it is clear that the timber assets of the Crown are becoming of high importance in the national economy. However, it is not correct to assume that this ratio of Crown to private supplies will continue to increase at the rate exhibited for the last six years. The almost complete elimination of private stands of hoop and bunya pine is a major factor in the increase. In the case of the hardwoods, in the aggregate a substantial volume of timber can be produced from the timbered tracts and open stands of mature and immature timber over large areas of grazing lands. In the protection of, and even in tending these farm hardwood forests, land holders have opportunities for profit which should be realised.

Further, it is apparent that the timber market is enlarging side by side with the development of the State—total cuts for all classes of timber dissected now exceeding those for any previous period recorded.



KAURI PINE (AGATHIS PALMERSTONI) LOGS. NORTH QUEENSLAND. BUTT LOG 6,006 SUPER. FEET.
TREE CONTAINED 5 LOGS AND IN ALL 28,000 SUPER. FEET.

[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]

During 1937-38, the quantity of Crown sales was 195,840,000 super. feet of which 151,400,000 comprised softwoods.
The total cut from Crown and private lands by 620 mills was 310,000,000 super. feet.

Revenue.—The effects of the the great increase in Crown log timber are shown in gross receipts for the sale of timber of £835,311.

Gross revenues for the previous four years also are given below for comparison, viz. :—

	£
1933-34	279,054
1934-35	569,277
1935-36	616,477
1936-37	619,748
1937-38	835,311

Hoop and Bunya Pine.—The hoop and bunya pine forests remain the chief source of timber in Queensland. In 1922, these timbers represented over 57 per cent. of the total log timber sawn, and have generally accounted for approximately 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the total cut. In 1937-38 the proportion is 47 per cent.

The yearly cuts of hoop and bunya pine from Crown forests for the last twelve years have been :—

Year.	1,000 super ft.	Year.	1,000 super ft.
1926-27	52,100	1932-33	42,500
1927-28	41,200	1933-34	59,000
1928-29	44,700	1934-35	95,000
1929-30	36,500	1935-36	98,000
1930-31	22,100	1936-37	105,000
1931-32	26,000	1937-38	132,300

Veneers and Plywood.—In South Queensland, plywood and veneers were produced in greater quantities than last financial year, the figures being 50,864,464 square feet (48,000,000 last year) of plywood, three-sixteenths inches basis, of a value of £381,483 (£360,000 last year).

The output was disposed of as follows :—

	Square feet.
Queensland	6,814,929
Interstate	43,962,406
Overseas	87,129

Total production of plywood, including production of North Queensland mills, since 1927-28 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Log Timber.	Producing—	
		Plywood.	Veneers.
	Super Ft.	Square Ft.	Square Ft.
1927-28	4,769,822	19,434,306	..
1928-29	6,862,314	24,901,448	..
1929-30	5,875,253	21,376,034	..
1930-31	3,546,483	12,942,476	..
1931-32	5,309,652	17,029,995	..
1932-33	10,115,492	31,652,667	6,275,696
1933-34	11,775,345	39,673,813	12,999,216
1934-35	18,367,677	56,669,610	11,056,256
1935-36	19,428,089	69,619,946	10,911,952
1936-37	19,690,070	66,116,942	18,107,976

The quantity of hoop and bunya pine ply logs supplied by the Department's logging contractors was 9,304,223 super. feet.

The successful operation of the Plywood and Veneer Boards, which control plywood and veneer marketing in south and north Queensland, resulted in the extension of the appointments of these Boards for a further three years. Their previous term expires in May, 1939, and the new term will expire in May, 1942.

Hardwood Market.—The demand for hardwood mill timber was steady, the Crown supply showing an increase of 200,000 super. feet over last year. In all, 26,103,000 super. feet of logs were cut from Crown forests.

North Queensland Timbers.—In spite of unfavourable weather conditions for a considerable part of the year, all classes of timber except silky oak showed a satisfactory increase in output. The reduction in production of silky oak is unimportant, whereas, as previously pointed out, the increase in the miscellaneous timbers is highly pleasing.

Comparative figures are:—

Species.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Super Ft.	Super Ft.	Super Ft.	Super Ft.	Super Ft.
Kauri pine	4,143,779	6,320,284	7,000,824	9,167,935	12,979,386
Maple	1,219,407	3,995,491	4,616,245	3,717,905	4,474,491
Walnut	437,944	1,117,376	2,311,511	2,043,144	3,076,187
Silky oak	541,967	7,359,912	3,455,324	4,782,049	4,526,625
Hickory	557,146	809,593	876,278	888,324	1,290,211
Other cabinet woods (including cedar) ..	587,396	1,572,046	1,232,484	1,447,557	1,478,733
Scrubwoods	327,409	1,145,935	1,824,823	2,235,506	3,025,642

Cypress Pine.—Crown sales of cypress pine again showed a substantial increase over previous consumption, and totalled 6,060,000 super. feet for the year. The 1936-37 cut was 4,900,000 super. feet.

Further expansion is warranted, as this cut does not exhaust the sustained yield possibilities of the forests. Sale units on a permanent basis are available for market expansion.

Total cypress pine cut recorded by the mills is over 13,500,000 s. ft.

Constructional Timbers.—The year's operations for the supply under departmental contracts of bush timbers for constructional purposes was, on the whole, a good one for broad-axemen.

Comparison with the previous two years is as follows:—

Specification.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Sleepers	149,478 pieces	174,952 pieces	226,279 pieces
Crossings	92,631 super feet	205,606 super feet	163,661 super feet
Transoms	217,997 super feet	177,534 super feet	132,121 super feet
Bridge Timbers	50,864 lineal feet	23,408 lineal feet	31,027 lineal feet

Fairly regular employment of cutters was maintained throughout the year, orders being fulfilled for the Railway Department, Main Roads Commission, Public Estates Improvement Branch, as well as a number of private firms.

For large orders of girders and piles it is now necessary to go further afield than the easily accessible areas which have supplied the demand to date. There is no question, however, of early exhaustion of the supply. Likewise, trees suitable for crossings, sleepers, &c., are ample for Queensland's requirements, while the acceptance of mature blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) sleepers by the Railways improves utilisation standards in the bush and facilitates supply.

The following table shows the total quantity of constructional timbers sold by the Department both at stump and from operations of departmental contractors for the year in review and the three preceding it.

Specification.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Sleepers pieces	428,054	279,743	408,221	593,667
Headstocks, transoms, crossings .. super ft.	557,443	651,551	797,767	659,880
Girders, corbels, piles, sills .. lin. ft.	134,040	122,494	198,701	139,843
Poles lin. ft.	144,876	159,052	176,453	219,077
House blocks lin. ft.	163,933	159,584	172,542	269,112
Mining timbers lin.ft.	150,443	149,031	124,389	502,263
Mining timbers pieces	30,507	60,151	228,373	86,090

Sandalwood.—As reported last year, the Sino-Japanese conflict has practically eliminated the sandalwood trade. On the expiry of current cutting licenses at 31st December, 1937, all cutting operations were curtailed, and no further licenses issued.

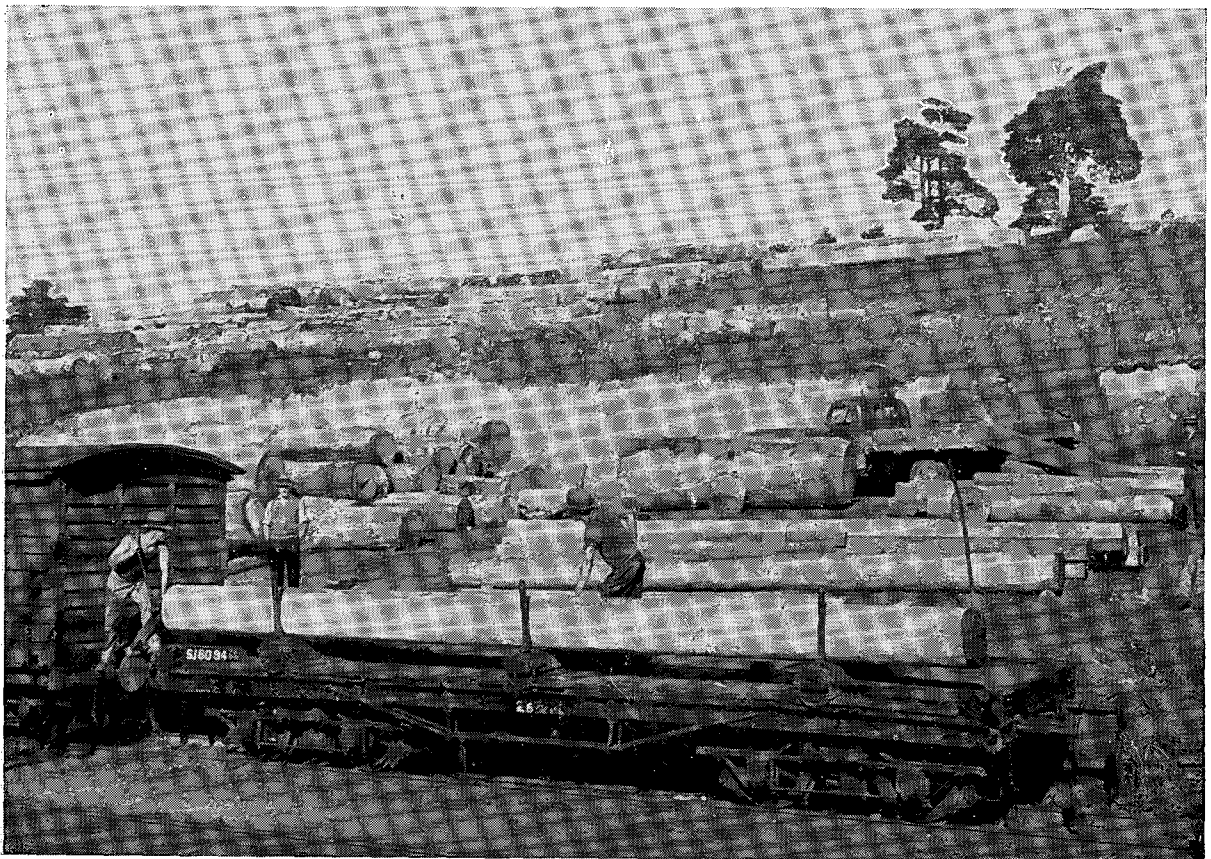
A trial parcel of 10 cwt. was despatched to Rangoon during the year, and approximately 70 tons were despatched to Hong Kong at a profit.



[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]

BUILDING THE ROAD TO KIRRAMA STATE FOREST.

During 1937-38, £110,000 were expended on the construction of Forestry Access Roads.



[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]

LOADING DRESSED HICKORY (FLINDERSIA IFFLAIANA) GIRDERS, NORTH QUEENSLAND.

During 1937-38, 594,000 sleepers, 140,000 lineal feet girders, piles, &c., 219,000 lineal feet poles, 269,000 lineal feet house blocks, and 66,000 super. feet headstocks were sold from Crown lands.

Activities in sandalwood for 1937-38 are as below:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
Stock on hand 1st July, 1937	38	5	3
Purchases from cutters in year	65	0	2
	103	6	1
Shipments	71	13	1
	31	13	0
Stock on hand 30th June, 1938	31	13	0

Logging and Logging Roads.—The year opened favourably for logging operations, and heavy deliveries were made in July and August and continued until the end of December, 1937.

In the New Year (1938), however, holidays and wet weather combined caused very poor deliveries.

With the return of normal conditions, heavy deliveries were again the order of the day, but by March the timber trade was slack, and logging operations had to be curtailed.

In May the position again altered, and sawmillers clamoured for logs of all descriptions. A temporary shortage resulted because of the dispersion of cutters and teamsters, combined with unusually wet weather at this time of the year.

There were no industrial troubles amongst sawmill employees or any other timber workers.

Departmental haulage for direct log sales to millers supplied 62 per cent. of the total mill requirements for pine logs from Crown forests.

Payments to contractors during this financial year for logging pine and other timbers amounted to £275,180.

The quantity hauled was:—

	Super feet.	Cost of haulage. £
In South Queensland—		
Pine	84,773,591	} 204,739
Other timbers	1,384,661	
In North Queensland—		
Kauri Pine	5,877,120	} 70,441
Other timbers	9,230,990	

It was noticeable that bullock and horse teams were further displaced by mechanical haulage plant.

Roads.—The expenditure on logging roads to make timber stands accessible amounted to £109,969 3s. 3d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Harvesting and Marketing Fund	60,269	3	3
Labour and Industry (Relief Funds)	45,000	0	0
Loan	4,700	0	0
	109,969	3	3

Payment of £3,313 8s. 6d. was made to Local Authorities for road construction and improvement work.

Licensing of Sawmills.

At 30th June, 1937, 600 sawmills had been granted licenses, thirty-eight further licenses had been recommended and a further fifteen were under consideration.

At the end of the year under review, 640 licenses were current, and seven were approved but not issued, making 647 in all. Of these, 558 were for general sawmilling, 58 were re-saw plants, and 16 were sleeper mills. In the case of the remaining 15, the license is restricted to production of timber for special use—e.g., for cutting of neighbour's timber for improvements, cutting cases, &c.

The capacities of the 640 licensed mills were as follows (figures at 30th June, 1937, being shown in parentheses):—

Capacities—		
1,000 super feet	141	(134)
1,000 to 2,500 super feet	194	(175)
2,500 to under 5,000 super feet	129	(130)
5,000 to under 10,000 super feet	113	(104)
10,000 to under 15,000 super feet	30	(26)
15,000 to under 20,000 super feet	5	(6)
20,000 super feet plus	28	(25)
	640	(600)

Of the 640 licensed mills, fifty-nine did not operate during the year.

In addition to the licensed mills, there were 51 mills which by reason of their being used to produce timber for the owners' private use were granted exemptions from the Act. Sixteen Governmental and semi-Governmental plants were also registered with the Department.

Transfers of site were approved during 1937-38 in fifty-nine instances, as against nineteen in the previous year.

Transfers of licenses were registered in 78 cases (17) and increased milling capacity was allowed in 14 cases.

Nineteen applications for new sawmill licenses were refused, transfers of site were not approved in 3 cases, 15 applications for increased capacity were rejected, and 4 applications for general in lieu of restricted sawmill licenses were also refused.

In dealing with all applications, consideration was given to the necessity for stabilising employment in the timber industry.

Unauthorised Timber Operations.

Unauthorised timber operations have again entailed much work by departmental officers.

Over the period under review 168 cases were investigated.

Prosecution action was taken against 32 offenders for various breaches. Fines totalling £135, plus costs, were inflicted on those responsible. In addition, royalty amounting to £144 was recovered in respect of the timber concerned.

Seventy cases came under notice where the collection of the value of the timber, plus costs of investigation, and a warning to the offender against a repetition of the offence, were considered sufficient to meet the trespass. The revenue recovered in such instances totalled £300.

Confiscation to the Crown of timber illegally cut, and its subsequent disposal to the best advantage, occurred in six instances. Sales of this timber realised £170.

Removals of uncrowned logs from sale areas resulted in one offender losing his deposit in addition to being charged the value of the timber involved; another, in addition to the loss of his deposit, was prosecuted and fined, and in two cases, warning only was deemed sufficient. A total of £18 was secured to revenue in these cases.

Purchasers of timber crossed the boundary of their sale areas in nine instances, inadvertently in the majority of cases, warning and collection of the value of the timber being made.

Employees of Local Authorities trespassed on Reserves in four cases and action was taken to secure the closer co-operation of the Councils concerned, to prevent a recurrence.

One purchaser continued cutting after the expiry of his contract, and this case, together with five others, where unauthorised interference with timber was discovered, were, in the light of mitigating circumstances, met by warning only.

Eleven cases occurred where the offender could not be traced, and two cases are still the subject of investigation.

Ringbarking on Reserves without authority was brought under notice in four cases and where penalties were considered necessary, those responsible were penalised. Payment for the timber so destroyed was secured and severe warning issued.

A case of unauthorised grazing came under notice, when after warnings had been disregarded, the offender was prosecuted and fined.

Two cases of interference with flora and fauna on Reserves were dealt with—one offence being the subject of prosecution action by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, the offender being convicted and fined.

Trespass on National Park Reservations which came under notice, occurred in nine cases.

Proceedings were taken in eight cases and fines amounting to £5 3s. inflicted.

The proceedings were for being in possession of firearms on a Park (5) and taking dogs into a Park (3).

As a result of action taken in regard to unauthorised timber operations an amount of £644 was secured to the Crown in revenue.

The assistance of the Police Department in investigating many of the cases outlined herein is acknowledged and appreciated.

FOREST PRODUCTS SHOWROOM AND FANCYWOODS SECTION.

It is regrettable to record that the Forest Products Showrooms was destroyed by fire on 15th March last.

In view of the value of the showrooms as a means of advertising Queensland timbers effectively, the Government has decided to rebuild them and the Works Department now has this work in hand.

In the showrooms, there had been accumulated a comprehensive collection of timbers and forest products, both samples and made-up articles, and it will be difficult to replace many of the items.

Exhibits were made during the year at the Melbourne and Brisbane Royal Shows. At the Sydney Sesquicentenary Royal Show a special exhibit was staged on a larger scale than previously, and embracing displays of the Tourist Bureau, Agriculture Department, and Forestry Sub-Department.

Displays were also sent to shows at Warwick, Kilcoy, Ipswich, Amiens, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and the Cairns Naturalists' Society.

Sales of sawn timber for the year totalled 46,328 super. feet, 2,094 lineal feet, and 1,904 square feet, value £1,687 Os. 11d., and included the following:—

Silver Ash	15,297 super feet
Red Tulip Oak	5,968 super feet
Satinay	5,896 super feet
Cedar	6,601 super feet
Rose Mahogany	5,756 super feet
Miscellaneous	6,810 super feet
Miscellaneous	2,094 lineal feet
Miscellaneous	1,904 square feet

In addition, fancy goods to a value of £1,768 2s. were disposed of.

The total value of all sales was £3,455 2s. 11d.

Approximately 1,800 samples were issued during the year.

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH SECTION.

The Section's activities have been well maintained in spite of several major disturbances.

New Offices.—The new offices and laboratory, which were taken over in December, are situated in the old Railway Commissioner's Building in George street. The extra accommodation and better equipment besides permitting the more speedy despatch of enquiries, has facilitated greatly the pursuit of research, particularly in the fields of Wood Structure and Timber Physics.

Transfer of Experimental Yard.—The Department's Experimental Yard at Newstead, where for the last four years experimental kiln work has been conducted, is now being transferred to Ipswich road and will be situated at the rear of the premises of the Department of Public Works. The new yard will contain a 5,000 super. feet capacity kiln of composite timber and concrete construction, a small concrete kiln of 1,500 super feet capacity which will accommodate a stack 16 feet long, and a reconditioning chamber in concrete with a capacity of about 2,400 super. feet. These three units will be heated from a 5.9 H.P.C.I. sectional coal-fired boiler. In the laboratory building will be housed such accessories as drying ovens, scales, &c.

The machine shop, consisting of a 12-inch by 4-inch sagar moulding machine and 36-inch rip-saw bench, will also be transferred from Newstead. It is expected that the plant will resume full operation about the middle of October.

Programme of Work.—Co-operation with the Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, has been well maintained.

Recognising the value of the good work done for Queensland during the year, the Department made a grant of £250 to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The work of the Section was reviewed in the early half of the year by an officer of the C.S.I.R., and on his recommendations it was decided that for the present the Section should concentrate on research work into local Queensland problems, trade education and trade contacts, general fundamental research being left mainly to the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R.

Trade Education and Trade Contacts.—Commencing in September, a system of recording contacts and enquiries was instituted. The total number of enquiries received and contacts made to 30th June, 1938, was 866, made up as follows:—

Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Preservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Seasoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
Utilisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Identification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>866</u>

Seasoning.

General.—With the closing down of the kilns attached to the Experimental Yard early in the year, work of an experimental nature was curtailed. Eighteen kiln charges (approximately 90,000 super. feet) were put through the kiln and nine through the reconditioning chamber. The opportunity was taken to digest some of the past records and to publish the results in a series of circulars which were forwarded to over 250 addresses of firms and individuals who are interested in the subject of seasoning.

Numerous enquiries were received from firms asking for advices in the layout of seasoning yards, kiln erection and operation.

The number of kilns and drying plants in Queensland is now 85 timber kilns and 22 veneer kilns, compared with 64 and 19 respectively at June, 1937.

A definition of "seasoned timber" has now been officially recognised by the Brisbane Timber Merchants' Association, the Department of Public Works, and the State Advances Corporation.

It has been the constant endeavour of this Department to impress upon timber users the desirability of adequate seasoning, particularly for flooring, lining, furniture, joinery manufacture, &c., and consequently gratification is expressed at this definite forward action.

Special Studies.

Moisture Equilibrium Survey.—It is well known that with ranging climatic conditions, moisture content of timber varies and that in dry areas, the optimum moisture content for furniture and the finer building timbers is lower than that for the wetter areas of the State.

To determine the conditions obtaining in Queensland, stations have been established at Brisbane, Innisfail, Cairns, Mareeba, Yungaburra, and Ravenshoe, and observations have been made weekly over the past year. It is proposed to continue these observations for a further twelve months.

Air Seasoning Studies.—Reference to American and European writers will show that the time required to air season 1-inch hardwoods is generally reckoned as about twelve months. In Queensland, due largely to the splendid climate that obtains in most parts, the time required is considerably less. The work commenced in the previous year has been extended to include other yards and other species.

The results of these air seasoning studies are now being prepared for publication.

Heat Requirements in Kiln Seasoning.—Through the courtesy of a Brisbane sawmill, we have been able to make some interesting observations on the heat requirements of an electrically heated kiln, and a paper on the results is being prepared for publication.

Reconditioning.—The warping and twisting which occurs in the drying (both air and kiln) in the major portion of some of our more refractory species such as Brush Box, and to a lesser extent Luster, has been a source of concern to local sawmillers. These timbers were studied during the year but the work was curtailed on account of the transfer of the Experimental Yard.

It was found that much of the warping is removed by a reconditioning treatment, and appreciable recovery in volume is also obtained.

Stocks of timber which are quite unworkable and practically useless can be treated at small cost, and yield a fair percentage of firsts. The degrade is principally on account of face checking, and further work is being carried out at present to reduce this checking as far as possible.

Moisture Content Determinations.—During the year 210 requests from the public were received, and 750 oven determinations made. These figures do not include numerous Blinker examinations nor the tests made in conjunction with the Section's established research programme.

Preservation.

General.—Enquiries received during the year were mainly for information regarding termites, powder post borers, and the Hoop Pine beetle.

In these cases the Department gave advice regarding extermination, and in one or two instances was able to allay groundless fears of borer infestation on the part of householders.

Research.—There are many problems in preservation in Queensland and a survey of these is planned for the coming year, in which officers of the Division of Forest Products and the Division of Economic Entomology of the C.S.I.R. will be represented. In the meantime, research work already established in Queensland is being maintained.

Marine Borers.—Test stations established at Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Townsville, Cairns, and the Seymour and Herbert Rivers, were maintained. From Townsville and Cairns specimens were received of borers of considerable interest as they are the only type of shipworm or cobra so far found in Queensland which have been found capable of destroying Turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*) in saline waters. However, this borer's attacks are sporadic and rather isolated. It was established at Bundaberg and Rockhampton that there is prevalent the same destructive borer (*Nausitora*) as occurs in the less saline waters of the Brisbane River, while at Gladstone, Cairns, and Townsville, with the exception of the undetermined borer above mentioned, less destructive forms exist. For these latter ports, therefore, Turpentine can be used with comparative immunity.

Powder Post Borers and Furniture Beetle.—This Department is actively co-operating with the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R., in research work to find control of these destructive insects.

Preservation and Durability Tests.—At Home Hill and at Gadgarra (N.Q.) tests were conducted into the resistance of various woods treated and untreated to destructive factors; these are being continued.

Experiments were conducted in the prevention (by chemical and other methods) of borer attacks on pine logs in the bush.

Other studies in hand include service tests of pressure creosoted sleepers (Rose Gum, Blackbutt), creosoted bridge decking (Blackbutt), wharf decking (Turpentine, Brush Box), and creosoted house stumps (Brush Box, Ironbark, Spotted Gum, Blackbutt, and Yellow Stringybark).

Utilisation.

General.—The value of the work of the Department in attending to public and trade enquiries and in its endeavour to extend the range of uses of the many native species is evidenced by the increasing number of enquiries received annually. For the nine months ended June, 1938, over 800 enquiries were attended to, and of these nearly 300 were for advice concerning the uses of our timbers.

Building Timbers.—During the year, lectures on Seasoning, Grading, and Building Timbers were delivered to architects, engineers, and builders. A leaflet, "The Modern Timber Home," was issued, and another leaflet on the Seasoning of Timber was prepared.

A pamphlet was issued providing detailed information on North Queensland timbers suitable for building purposes. A concise description of the relative values of each timber under the essential qualities of durability, strength, and hardness is given in a special "Quality table," from which suitable timbers can be chosen for various purposes.

Confusion in naming is eliminated by a complete cross reference to all trade and botanical names, and trade names tentatively adopted by the Standards Association of Australia are indicated.

Timber Standards.—The Department has taken strong interest in the formulation of grading rules for Queensland timbers. The support given by timber merchants and architects during the year has been gratifying, but on account of the many difficulties encountered in reconciling the interests of all sections within the State as well as those of New South Wales and Victoria, progress has not been rapid. The main items considered during the year were standard Common Names, Hardwood Flooring, Lining, and Weather-boards, Cypress Pine Flooring and Lining, and Plywood. Finality was reached on Common Names, Hardwood Flooring and Plywood, and these standards are now being printed for public release.

Industrial Studies.—In continuation of the work of the previous year, samples of miscellaneous timbers were submitted to manufacturers for testing in cooperage, plywood, cases, boat-building, wood wool, and coach-building.

An interesting and pleasing development in the plywood industry was the installation of the first hot press resin-gluing plant in Queensland. Resin-glued plywood has a wider field of application than ordinary plywood and is able to compete in certain directions with wood substitutes now in use.

Special attention was given to a study of the utilisation of thinnings of Hoop Pine and *Pinus taeda*, six to thirteen years old, from the Mary Valley and Beerwah Plantations.

An interesting development of the year was the discovery that Spotted Gum tool handles could be vastly improved by altering the shape of the section to improve the shock-absorbing properties of the handle.

Tests are being continued in co-operation with the Main Roads Commission and the Stanley River Dam Board to determine the optimum section for practical requirements.

Strength Tests.—The Department is not equipped to carry out systematic strength tests, but such work is being done by the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R. Material for comprehensive tests on Hoop Pine, Red Tulip Oak, Cypress Pine, and Spotted Gum has been supplied. On account of the vast amount of work involved in these tests, the final reports are not yet available. Negotiations are proceeding to expedite this work by having the University of Queensland undertake the testing of other species. The Department is supplying C.S.I.R. also with material for tests on gluing properties, bending properties, wood structure, and general physical properties.

Density Studies.—With the development of of plantation and sylvically treated hardwood forests to a stage at which thinnings can be cut and utilised, studies are being made of the rate of growth and quality of the wood produced.

The first work was done on fast-grown Blackbutt, and contrary to general opinion, it was found that the density and shrinkage of this wood was normal, and it was of excellent quality for industrial use.

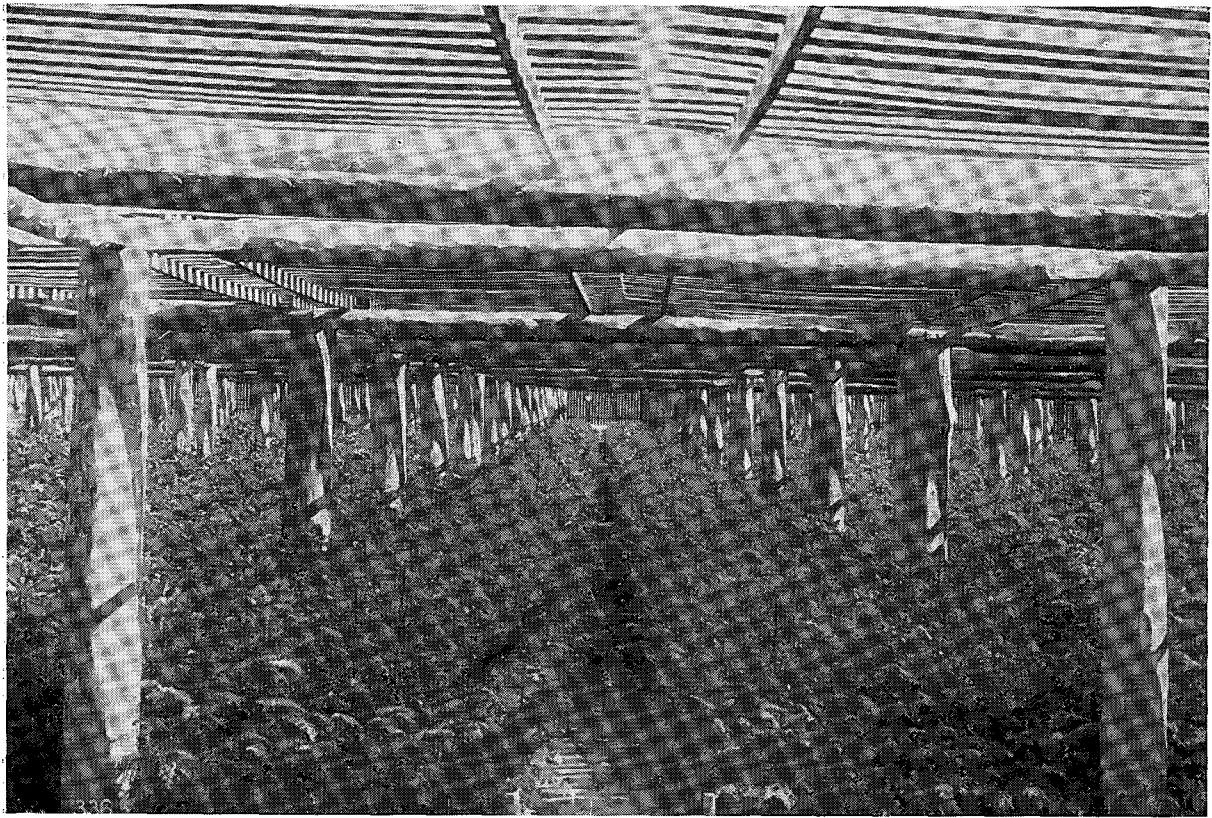
Further studies are in hand on thinnings of Hoop Pine and imported pines from the plantations of the Brisbane and Mary River Valleys and at Beerwah.

Producer Gas.—The Department is following closely the development of producer gas as a fuel for automobiles.

Wood Structure and Identification.—During the past seven months 150 specimens were received and identified for the public; this service being rendered free of charge.

In recent years methods for the accurate identification of commercial timbers have been developed in Australia, this Department working principally on macroscopic features. During the year, in conjunction with the Division of Wood Technology, New South Wales Forestry Commission, the work of revising the "Universal Index to Wood," using microscopic features, was commenced.

The Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R., has developed a system depending upon microscopic features. The Department is securing new microscopic equipment to permit advantage to be taken of this system.



HOOP PINE NURSERY.

[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]

2,256 acres were planted with young trees in 1937-38, and nursery stocks at 30th June, 1938, embraced 4,359,000 trees.



[Photo. A. R. Trist.]

PRUNING PINUS TAEDA, 10 YEARS OLD, BEERWAH, S.Q.

To ensure early production of clean lumber, an area of 1,836 acres of pine plantation was treated with routine prunings during 1937-38.



[Photo. A. R. Trist.]

COMMERCIAL THINNING OF PINUS TAEDA, 9 YEARS OLD.

1,009 acres of softwood plantations were thinned to promote rapid growth of selected trees.

With the co-operation of the Government Botanist in naming botanical specimens, our knowledge of Queensland trees and the distribution of commercial timbers has been steadily improved. The North Queensland forests are now the only parts in which new timbers are being discovered.

The valuable assistance of the Government Botanist (Mr. C. T. White, F.L.S.) is gratefully acknowledged.

SILVICULTURE AND MANAGEMENT.

The year 1937-38 closed with record impetus to forest organisation in Queensland. The effects of the increasing reforestation appropriations of the last five years are evidenced not only in the increased acreage of established plantation or of natural forest given silvicultural improvement treatment, in the miles of firebreaks or the number of lookouts established, but also in the intensification of application of general forest management made possible by the increased numbers and efficiency in the ranks of those actually carrying out field operations—the overseers and their assistants.

The table hereunder briefly summarises the work performed, and reference to previous reports will show that the total volume of work and corresponding total appropriation have never been surpassed.

	1936-37.	1937-38.
Total funds expended on reforestation	£123,983	£138,636
Area planted during year (acres)	2,058.5	2,255.7
Area of hardwood and cypress pine forest intensively treated (acres)	52,305	93,979
Firelines constructed (miles)	931.8	560
Firelines maintained (miles)	950.8	932

It is pleasing to report that both pruning and thinning operations have been carried out throughout the plantations wherever the development of the trees is such as to permit these essential forestry practices. For it is more clearly demonstrated each year that pruning, with subsequent thinning or liberation of the selected, pruned stems, must be practised at a very early stage in the life of a plantation if the forester's objective of quality wood is to be achieved.

Fortunately, under Queensland conditions of rapid growth, it is yet possible to maintain the unpruned or knotty core of the selected stem to the small limits of between five and six inches diameter. This requires a first pruning at tree height of 18 to 20 feet, with subsequent progressive extensions.

Throughout the year, full-time research on the regeneration and cultural treatment of the Eucalyptus forests of Southern Queensland was maintained, but unfortunately the severe illness of one district officer and the loss of two of the trained staff to the New Guinea and Commonwealth Services resulted in a temporary suspension of the research work initiated in the cypress pine-hardwood forests of the south-western portion of the State. At present, it may be stated that these forests are being given the minimum treatment calculated to sustain growth, to eliminate stagnation and to promote regeneration or full stocking with commercially valuable species.

During the year the gap between logging and management objectives was substantially bridged in the hardwood forests by the compilation of Tree-Marking Rules covering sales of all products, from the mighty girder to the humble split fence-post. These rules have been put into effect on all reservations under management and provide for:—

1. The protection of seed trees where needed.
2. The use of each tree for the highest purpose for which it is suitable, and, as a corollary, the complete utilisation of every tree possible.
3. The retention of trees until maturity by the marking of all small products (e.g., poles, &c.) on a thinning basis.
4. The progressive development of a forest of high quality stems only by the conversion of malformed and defective trees and the thinning or liberation of trees retained.

In order to effect these objectives, provision is made for the payment by the department to the timber fallers employed by the sawmill operators, where marked trees are proved useless on felling by reason of interior defect for the purpose for which marked. Such trees are recorded and disposed of for the products for which they are suitable. Those familiar with the large pipes of old-growth eucalypts will readily recognise the purpose of this provision.

The year under review did not present any extremely severe fire season, although the necessity for vigilance was present at several periods. Only one major fire loss was suffered when 46.5 acres of pine plantation was burned on the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland. The necessity for improved efficiency in detection was revealed.

The major advance in fire protection for the year was an effort to secure the co-operation, for protection organisation, of every landholder adjoining forests. Each person concerned was circularised with a view to amalgamating the resources of the Department and its neighbours, to control the clearing fires so prevalent and necessary to the landholders. A worth-while measure of co-operation and success was achieved and it is earnestly hoped that this will be extended in the future. To those co-operating in the effort to prevent unnecessary fire losses, the Department expresses its appreciation.

Plantations.—The total area planted for the year was 2,255.7 acres (see appendix for details) made-up as follows:—

Working Plan Area.	Area in Acres.						Total.
	Hoop & Bunya.	Kauri.	Maple.	Eucalyp.	Pinus Species.	Other.	
Atherton	33.7	..	39.0	..	10.3	1.5	84.5
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	535.0	..	..	32.0	233.0	10.0	810.0
Gympie	171.5	62.5	..	195.0	..	..	429.0
Kilkivan	82.0	..	..	..	13.0	..	95.0
Many Peaks	92.2	..	..	..	..	..	92.2
Mary Valley	215.0	321.0	..	..	4.0	2.0	542.0
North Coast .. .. .	..	2.5	..	102.5	97.0	1.0	203.0
Totals	1,129.4	386.0	39.0	329.5	357.3	14.5	2,255.7

While the total area planted is about 100 acres lower than the previous highest figure, the noticeable feature is the increased kauri pine plantings and generally a further increase in percentage of the indigenous species.

The total area of established plantations at 30.6.38 was 19,239.4 acres.

Excellent establishment of the plants on the new areas of planting maintains the high establishment figures that have been recorded year after year. Actually, as was to be expected, results were better this year than last year, and the only case of less than 90 per cent. establishment was in one area of maple in North Queensland, where only 75 per cent. was secured.

Due to the return to almost normal seasonal conditions, burning off of the scrub sites was carried out without the attendant risks of the previous two years, but with equal success and less damage to the surround of scrub firebreaks.

Summer plantings of tubed stocks in South Queensland were completed by the end of December. The open root winter planting of exotics was finished at Glasshouse Mountains by the end of June, while at Pechey and Passchendaele all work preparatory to July planting was completed.

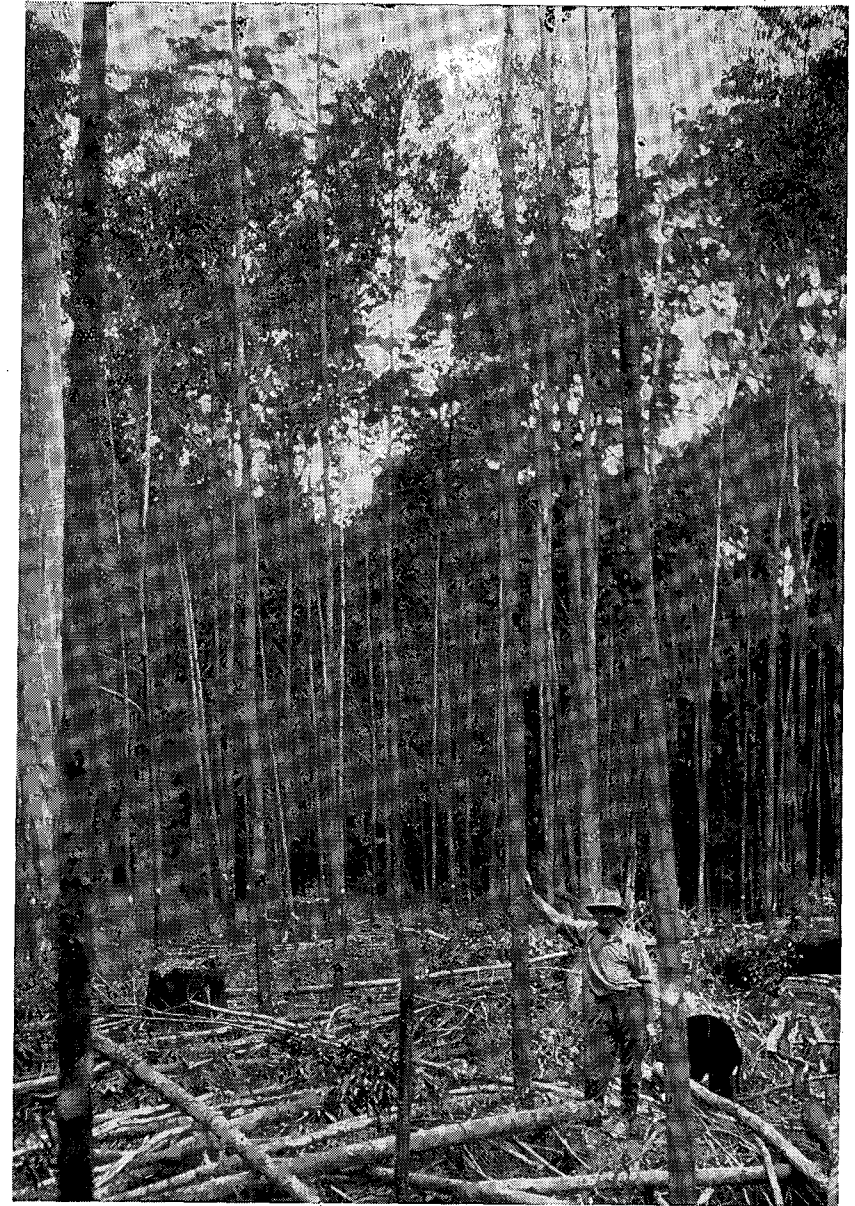
Only one new area—State Forest Reserve 242, Widgee, near Gympie—entered into the hoop pine planting programme for the year, but a start was made on the planting up with eucalypts of several worked-out banana leases on State Forest Reserves 502 (near Gympie), 234 (near Pomona), and 249 (near Nambour).



[Photo. J. A. Lunn.

CYPRESS PINE (*CALLITRIS GLAUCA*) TREATED WITH IMPROVEMENT AND THINNING OPERATION.

During 1937-38, 93,979 acres of natural hardwood and cypress pine forests were treated with improvement thinning and regeneration cuttings.



[Photo. A. H. Crane.

THINNED NATURAL REGENERATION OF BLACKBUTT (*EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS*).

Weather conditions were responsible for increased tending difficulties. Weed and grass growth on all planted areas was particularly heavy and probably included certain of the weeds that in normal seasons would have appeared in the previous two years. In addition, the delayed set-in rains necessitated tendings in many areas even up to June.

Particular attention was paid in the Mary Valley to the removal of all lantana from the internal scrub break edges, while the work of complete eradication of lantana from the entire scrub break surround and from road edges is well in hand.

Generally, the lantana position in plantations is so satisfactory that no further grubbing of this weed will be necessary and further work can be met by easy hand pulling.

In North Queensland, where the tending costs are usually high, tending costs were generally lower than was anticipated, while on two areas—although allowed for—tending was later found to be unnecessary.

The work of thinning and pruning, initiated as a routine operation last year, was advanced considerably this year.

The work done for the year in softwood plantations was as follows:—

District.										Thinning.	Pruning.
										Acres.	Acres.
Atherton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	39
Brisbane Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	478
Kilkivan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Mary Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	725
North Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	557
Totals										1,009	1,836

Minor alterations in the thinning and pruning prescription mentioned in the last report were found necessary during the year, the general position being that a slight delay in the initial pruning and thinning was found advisable. In addition, the reduction of the number of stems to receive second pruning received attention, and directions to District Officers now embody this point.

At this stage it should be pointed out that of the 16,976 acres of softwoods planted to date, over 16,000 acres are less than twelve years of age.

The total area of softwood plantations pruned to 30-6-38 was 2,400 acres, the area thinned 2,098. In consequence, the position where all plantations, established by other methods than the present clean tending method, will be entirely pruned, is nearly achieved. The first clean tended area of Hoop Pine to receive routine pruning was pruned during the year on Brooloo State Forest. The area was five and a-half years old at pruning, which represents a decided advantage over the older methods. In addition, a definite improvement in the form of individual stems was noted.

Nurseries and Seed Collection.—The number of nurseries in production remained at 22, carrying at the close of the year stocks totalling about 4,400,000.

Output for the year amounted to 1,515,000.

The crop of Hoop Pine seed was only light, but almost 2 tons were collected. Contrary to the usual position, when seed from light falls is collected, this year's collection was of good quality, germination being up to the standard of normal heavy years.

The principal object of collection of Hoop Pine seed this year was the provision of reserve supplies of local seed for those districts where the collection was relatively poor during the general heavy seed year of 1936-37. In all cases supplies of local seed for 1938-39 and some later sowings were secured.

Particular attention was paid to the collection of seed of Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta*), and a total collection of 263 lb. was secured.

The most outstanding feature was the collection from selected plantation trees at Beerwah of 135 lb. of seed of *Pinus taeda* and 18 lb. of *Pinus caribaea*. Seed has proved to be of good quality and collection costs considerably below the price being paid for imported seed. Entire requirements should be available from local seed in a few years. The stock produced from locally collected seed gives indications of being more vigorous than that from imported seed.

Minor collections of seed of other species were made with the object of providing seed for local use and fulfilling orders on hand from other States and countries.

REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES.

Permanent Forest Stations, 30th June, 1938	.. .. .	51
Forest Plantations established	.. .. . (acres)	2,256
Total, 30th June, 1938	.. .. . (acres)	19,239
Softwood Plantations established	.. .. . (acres)	1,887
Total, 30th June, 1938	.. .. . (acres)	16,977
Number of trees planted, 1937/38	.. .. .	1,515,000
Plants in stock, 30th June, 1938	.. .. .	4,400,000
Number of nurseries	.. .. .	22
Natural Forests treated, 1937/38	.. .. . (acres)	93,979
Total, 30th June, 1938	.. .. . (acres)	294,212
Firelines constructed, 1937/38	.. .. . (miles)	560
Firelines maintained, 1937/38	.. .. . (miles)	932
Telephone lines constructed	.. .. . (miles)	42½
New reserves placed under management	.. .. .	5
Expenditure	.. .. .	£138,636

School Forestry Plots.—A further twenty-five plots were established, raising the total number to ninety-five.

In this direction the satisfactory close co-operation between the Department of Public Instruction and this Department has been maintained.

Natural Forests.—The large amount of protection work carried out in the previous two years enabled a considerable expansion of treatment of the natural hardwood and cypress pine forests.

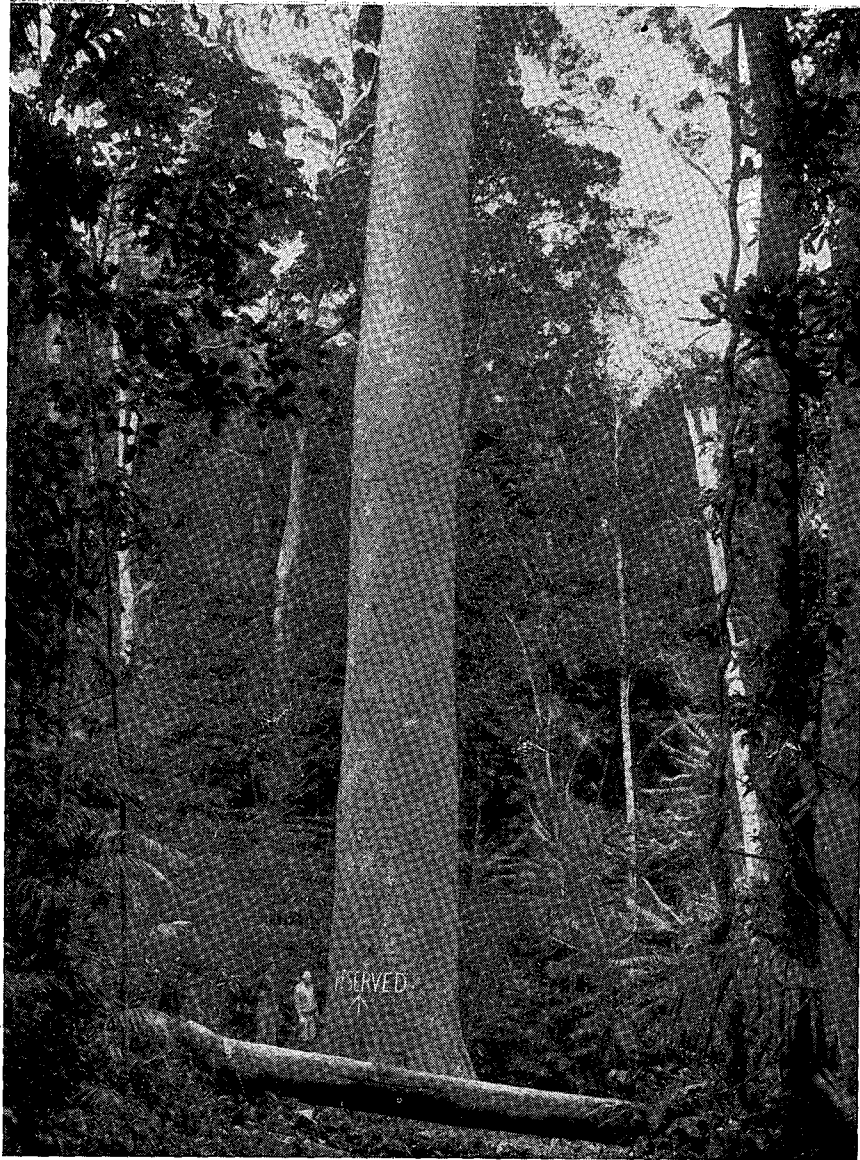
The total area covered in the year's work was 93,979 acres, or over 40,000 more than any previous year's figure.

Of the total, 69,200 acres were subjected to a first treatment, the balance of 24,779 acres being second or third treatment of previously treated areas.

The area subjected to at least one treatment by 30-6-38 was 294,212 acres.

Details of the areas treated on each reserve are shown in appendix "N." Briefly summarised, the activities were as follows:—

Working Plan Area.	Area Treated.	
	Acres.	Type of Forest.
Brisbane	4,245	Spotted Gum, Ironbark, and/or Blackbutt
Brisbane Valley	1,926	Ironbark, Blackbutt
Bundaberg	4,710	Spotted Gum, Ironbark
	2,510	Hoop Pine
Clermont	5,955	Narrow-leaf Ironbark
Dalby	9,210	Spotted Gum
	24,889	Cypress Pine with or without Narrow-leaf Ironbark
Fraser Island	2,919	Blackbutt
	10	Hoop Pine
Inglewood	3,431	Narrow-leaf Ironbark
	9,459	Cypress Pine with or without Narrow-leaf Ironbark
Kilkivan	1,884	Spotted Gum, Ironbark
Maryborough	13,214	Spotted Gum, Ironbark
North Coast	4,227	Blackbutt, Ironbark
Gympie	3,390	Spotted Gum, Ironbark, Messmate
Warwick	2,000	Spotted Gum and Ironbark
	93,979	



[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]
KAURI PINE TREE (AGATHIS PALMERSTONI) BESIDE ROAD, DANBULLA STATE FOREST,
NORTH QUEENSLAND.

This tree has been reserved from logging. Special scenic spots, picnic and camping grounds and points of special interest on State Forests are protected from interference and reserved for all time.



[Photo. Education Department.]
A SCHOOL FORESTRY PLOT AND FORESTRY CLUB MEMBERS.

The number of school forestry plots has now increased to 102.

With the exception of one area in the Dalby district, the seed fall of Cypress Pine was very poor, while within the same district but little seed of narrow leaf ironbark and spotted gum fell.

The same position applied in the case of ironbark on the Inglewood areas, but the regeneration of cypress pine here was very satisfactory.

The regeneration work in the Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) forests of Fraser Island continued to give outstanding results, and there can be no doubt that the procedures adopted ensure success.

During the year the initiation of tree marking, which had as its principal object the closer utilisation of trees considered borderline, represented a very considerable silvicultural advance. These borderline trees have long been a silvicultural problem because of the risk of substantial wood destruction if ringbarked to permit of the better development of the young crop. In consequence, the young crop in many cases has had to suffer. With the tree-marking the removal of these trees is rendered possible, and the consequent simplification of silvicultural procedures cannot be overestimated.

Examination of the data that have been collected over a number of years in connection with natural Hoop Pine stands of Goodnight Scrub areas, Bundaberg, led to the development during the year of prescriptions for the treatment and thinning of these stands, and the drawing up of a scheme for further investigation of the particular problems associated with this unusual type of forest.

Silvicultural Research.—Silvicultural investigations were continued at approximately the same intensity and with the same general principles as set out in previous reports.

During the latter portion of the year, research work in the Western cypress pine-hardwood areas was suspended owing to the officer engaged in research being required for temporary control of routine operations.

The concentration of investigations to a large degree on thinning and pruning over the last few years has brought about the realisation that existing statistical knowledge is inadequate to provide real assistance in the selection of plots for thinning and pruning experiments. Rather do the existing statistical "rules of thumb" hinder the establishment of plots. In consequence, a series of arbitrary standards have been arrived at and these appear to be suitable for application under our conditions.

Thinning experiments in the Hoop Pine plantations are beginning to yield results, and in all experiments a response to thinning has been recorded. Investigations to further elucidate the actual degree of thinning most desirable are proceeding. A paradoxical result has been secured from the spacing experiments, better increments being recorded over the early years for the plants at the closer spacings. It is considered that this effect is related to weed growth, which on Hoop Pine areas is particularly heavy. It is taken from the thinning experiments that once adequate cover is established, the position will be reversed and wider spacings yield the better increments.

The Hoop Pine pruning experiments point to the feasibility of maintaining a 5 inch-6 inch knotty core to a height of about 20 feet without any major effect on the rate of growth of the trees. The experiments indicate a difference in the form of Hoop Pine in the two major centres of planting—the Mary Valley and the Brisbane Valley. In addition, there is a decided difference in the variations in size of the branch swelling at each centre, which makes a variation of pruning procedures desirable.

With the exotic pines, *Pinus taeda* and *Pinus caribaea*, the thinning experiments indicate that to an age of six years (about 26 feet average height) thinning is not accompanied by response even in the pruned plantations, but shortly afterwards the effect of thinning is definite.

Nursery experiments with Hoop Pine in high shade nurseries indicate that drill-sown root-wrenched seedlings are as satisfactory as the transplants previously used, and have the advantage of being somewhat cheaper to produce and requiring a shorter period in the nursery for the production of suitable planting stock.

Research work in the coastal hardwoods has further increased our knowledge of the methods of regeneration of Grey Ironbark, Spotted Gum, Blackbutt, and Red Stringybark. A regeneration burn is definitely necessary in the case of Grey Ironbark and Blackbutt, but

at least under certain circumstances is not essential in the case of Spotted Gum. With both Grey Ironbark and Spotted Gum, the best results are secured with a September or October burn, whilst February-March is best for Blackbutt.

Thinning experiments with Blackbutt indicate that adherence to rigid spacing is not desirable, the virtual effect being a wider spacing than that aimed at. In addition, it is of interest to note that the experiments further support the spacings that have been in effect in routine operations for some years.

Coppicing experiments have shown a correlation between the size of stump and the vigour of coppice—about 4 inches diameter at ground level giving best results. The effect of season on coppicing is at present being examined, and there are indications that useful results will be secured.

The investigations concerned with "fused needle" in exotic conifers have advanced considerably and it appears that the diseased condition is intimately bound up with micro-biological relationships in the soil. The application of phosphatic dressings in affected areas has resulted in a change in the direction of these activities with consequent beneficial effects towards the pine trees. Trials with fertilizers other than those containing phosphorus have given no beneficial results. Zinc sprays and root grafts have also given negative evidence.

The causative organism of maple seedling gall has been shown to be a bacterium closely related to but dissimilar from *Pseudomonas tumefaciens*. Indications are that the disease is soil borne.

The organism responsible for an epidemic in cockchafer larvæ in North Queensland was isolated and found to be a bacterium. The Yarraman nursery was treated with a pure culture of the bacterium in an endeavour to promote the disease amongst the white grubs present there.

Mycorrhiza investigations have demonstrated that certain species of mycorrhiza-forming fungi significantly promote better nursery growth in *Pinus caribæa* than do others. The species occurring normally in Queensland were not the most efficient.

Roots of exotic pine seedlings have been successfully infected with the American mycorrhiza-forming organism. This was obtained from the roots of living plants imported from their native habitat.

Considerable progress has been made in the investigation of the hoop pine bark weevil *Aesotes notabilis*. Laboratory studies have proved that although the insects can live over a wide range of temperatures, high humidity induced greatest development. This was confirmed by field studies which revealed that the insects are present in plantations in varying numbers throughout the year but activity is greatest during humid weather. However, experiments carried out under such weather conditions have shown that provided pruning is effected cleanly, a slight exudate of gum in the cambial region is a sufficient barrier against the entrance of larvæ. Consequently damage by this insect has been negligible.

The thrip attacking kauri pine has been established as a new species of *Oxythrips*. The pest has been kept in check on nursery stock by contact sprays.

Experiments devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of various contact insecticides for application to certain exotic conifers proved that some of the better-known sprays were injurious, causing tip dieback, chlorosis, and needle shedding, but two utility scalicides—soap-washing soda and kerosene emulsion can safely be used in moderation during the summer months.

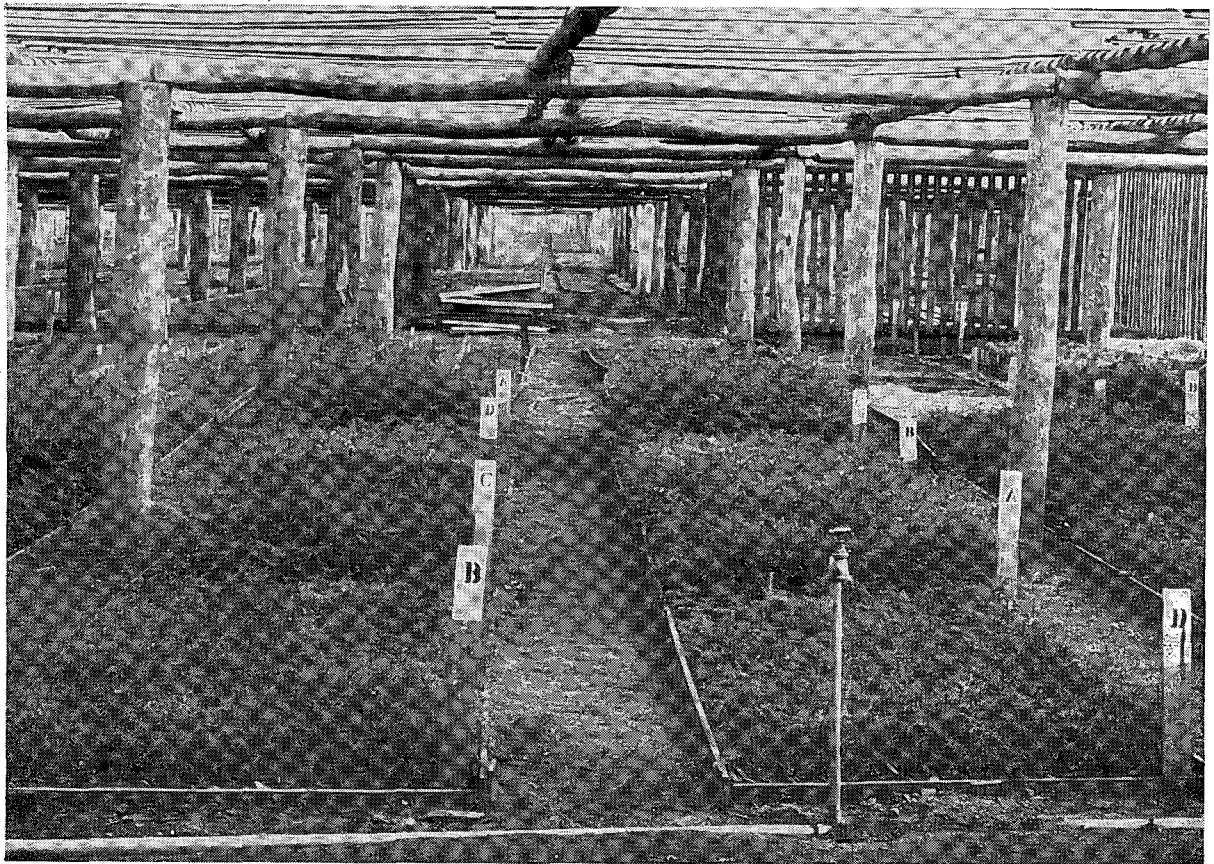
Forest Protection.—While conditions suitable for severe fires, even worse than in the previous years, existed until late September, the arrival of early summer storms relieved the tension that had existed for over two years. Although it became necessary to replough fire-breaks in certain districts in March, generally the year was free from anxiety.

No fire outbreaks of serious proportions were reported except one resulting in the loss of 46.5 acres of plantation on a North Queensland forest.

Firebreak Works.—The previous two years of concentration on firebreak construction had pushed the work well ahead of treatment operations and with the funds allotted last year it was not found possible to maintain the firebreak construction programme at the 1936-37 level and still increase regeneration operations on the protected areas.

Nevertheless, over 560 miles of new or improved breaks were added to the system,

Details are as shown in the table on next page.



EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS IN HOOP PINE NURSERY.

[Photo. J. A. Lunn.]

Constant research work is being undertaken for improvement of silvicultural technique.



TESTING NORTH QUEENSLAND TIMBERS FOR FENCE POSTS.

Photo. J. W. Gottstein.

One of the many directions in which research work in timbers and forest products is being carried out.

FIRELINE WORKS.

Working Plan Area.	Work Done.	CONSTRUCTION.							MAINTENANCE.								
		Cleared Breaks. (width in feet).				Green Breaks. (Standard Width.			Temporary Breaks for Scrub Burn.	Roads and Tracks.	Plough.	Grade.	Delve.	Chip or Rake.	Brush or Sucker.	Burn.	Roads and Tracks.
		60/66.	40.	30/33.	16/20.	3 chain.	2 chain.	1 chain.									
m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	m. ch.	
Atherton	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	..	..	4 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 55	..	0 55	..
Brisbane	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	5 26	3 56	28 33	1 78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	..
Brisbane Valley ..	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	4 49	3 35	..	..	10 78	1 20	52 75	52 75	..	5 10	4 30	7 0	..
Clermont	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	78 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalby	Fall	54 20	..	36 7	..	12 46	..	..	..	24 78	..	..	..	..	..	201 34	90 68
Bundaberg	Fall .. ..	..	..	..	..	2 32	..	1 40	..	..	35 56	..	..	6 14	54 0	70 69	20 0
Fraser Island ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3 0	..	14 20	..	20 40	..	31 60	4 40	..	..	..	..
Gympie	Fall and burn ..	0 42	..	..	..	13 50	6 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 31	1 30	48 26	8 50
	Fall .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	14 70	1 9	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fall and chip ..	..	..	..	0 40	..	..	..	4 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inglewood	Fall, plough, and burn	6 8	0 70	..	6 38	..	..	9 27	..	..	489 6	..	..	..	..	484 58	..
Kilcoy	Fall .. ..	..	..	..	..	1 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilkivan	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	..	7 54	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 20
	Fall .. ..	..	..	..	0 25	4 30	..	13 23	1 20	..	..	..	..	4 23	4 5	13 42	..
Many Peaks	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	..	6 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 42	..	3 42	..
	Fall .. ..	..	..	..	..	2 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryborough ..	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	..	..	54 49	..	..	..	132 58	..	..	7 77	178 72	83 27	28 60
	Fall .. ..	..	..	..	..	29 12	..	12 15	..	20 59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Valley	Fall .. ..	..	..	0 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coast	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	6 52	27 70	32 11	36 54	..	55 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 40
Warwick	Fall and burn ..	..	..	..	..	..	19 31	..	..	0 42	11 58	..	..	3 60	4 26	16 0	..
	Fall only	54 20	..	36 72	0 65	54 75	14 70	42 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fall and burn ..	6 50	0 70	..	101 5	62 65	145 47	47 79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	60 70	0 70	36 72	101 70	117 60	160 37	90 26	16 68	127 74	774 28	84 55	4 40	82 72	247 3	932 33	181 78

Animals.—Indications secured from an area of about 100 acres of plantation established at Yarraman during the year, but not fenced to keep wallabies out, suggest that it may be possible in this district to discontinue expensive netting fencing. A further trial is being made this year.

Netting fences erected were—

10.4 miles—Brisbane Valley District.

1.2 miles—Kalpowar District.

Stock-proof plantation fencing totalled 9.3 miles.

Fungi, Insects, &c.—No large scale damage has been reported.

“Chermes” attack on exotics at Peehey and Passchendaele has declined in seriousness, no doubt due to increased activity of the several natural enemies assisted by the introduction of a ladybird from the South:

Pink wax scale in some School Forestry Plots has directed its attention to exotics. Where possible, control has been effected by the soap-washing soda spray.

On young hoop pine plantation stock the elephant weevil assumed some importance by eroding the stems. Losses from this cause were localised and never more than 5 per cent.

Attack by an unclassified species of longicorn has been common in some spotted gum regeneration stands.

Thrip attack on Silky Oak seedlings has been controlled by nicotine sulphate and similar control has been applied to the thrips attacking Kauri Pine in nursery beds.

Thrips have also attacked Kauri Pine in plantations, but to date no method of control has been evolved. Fortunately the effect is confined to a checking of the growth.

White grubs have again been serious in certain hoop pine nurseries and plantations. In the plantation the application of lead arsenate mixed in the planting hole considerably reduced losses.

The fused needle disease at Beerwah continues to spread slightly on affected areas, but with increasing knowledge of the disease it is being regarded somewhat less seriously than previously.

The Kauri Pine Cast Disease (*Hendersonula* sp.) has decreased in severity during the year.

Only sporadic cases of deaths from root rot have been reported, and it can be assumed that it is most unlikely that this disease will ever attain serious proportions.

Constructional and Maintenance Works.—Part of the constructional programme postponed from 1936-37 was undertaken this year.

The major items comprised—

- (1) The erection of four standard cottages;
- (2) The erection of two fire lookout towers and the completion of one tower and three lookout cabins;
- (3) The construction of 42.5 miles of telephone line and the installation of twelve phones;
- (4) The erection of three fire huts equipped with tanks and fire fighting kit.

Expenditure—Labour.—The total expenditure on reforestation works was £138,636. Details are shown in Appendices J, K, and L.

Funds allotted and expended were as follows:—

	Allotted.	Expended.
	£	£
Loan Funds	80,000	80,000
Unemployment Relief Funds	25,000	24,999
Commonwealth Aid to Forestry	7,500	7,500
Trust Funds	26,100	26,137
Total	138,600	138,636

Expenditure was again a record one, being £14,653 in excess of the previous highest in 1936-37.

The total number of men provided with direct employment was over 650.

From a figure of 515 at the beginning of the year, employment rose to 638 in January. The number in constant work at the close of the year was almost 600.

The amount expended directly in wages (excluding contracts for cartage and buildings) was £120,549, representing 86.9 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Summary of Fire Reports.

The Rural Fires Act is in operation during the period 1st July in any year to 31st January in the following year, and its administration is in the hands of the Rural Fires Board constituted of members of the Land Administration Board and the Chairman of the Timber Advisory Committee.

The Secretary of the Rural Fires Board is also Secretary of the Forestry Sub-Department which, therefore, administers the Rural Fires Act.

Four rural fires districts have been gazetted, comprising the South-eastern and Central West, Rockhampton, and Atherton districts.

The Clerks of Petty Sessions throughout the Rural Fires Districts proclaimed have been appointed fire wardens for the purpose of the Act.

Maryborough, Inglewood, and Dalby Districts again presented the greatest number of reports of forest fires, but losses in varying degree occurred in all districts of the State.

Eighty outbreaks of fire were reported compared with 241 for the previous year. The reduction in the number of outbreaks was mainly due to a much moister spring, when usually the fire hazard is greatest in Queensland.

The effort to enlist the aid of the settler in further reducing fires is being continued, every opportunity being taken to stress the value of co-operative effort in the matter of regulation and control of all necessary firing.

Breaches of the Rural Fires Act were again evident, and where the circumstances warranted the offenders were required to pay for damage done and fire-fighting costs involved.

Warnings were issued to all offenders and the provisions of the Rural Fires Act explained to them.

Deliberate or intentional cases of firing without regard to the consequences occurred in six instances.

Fire getting beyond the control of adjoining settlers during burning off operations on their property was responsible for twenty-two outbreaks.

Lightning striking dead trees in two instances started a fire.

Carelessness on the part of travellers dropping cigarette butts and unextinguished matches resulted in two fires.

Campers, and picnickers too, with thoughtlessness, abandoned their camp fires without extinguishing them with the result that they eventually spread to adjacent areas, thus adding to the list of unnecessary fires.

Whilst the list of preventable fires is still high there is consolation in the fact that their number is gradually diminishing.

Altogether the losses last year were not heavy, and with the co-operation of all they can still be reduced to that irreducible minimum. This Department will play its part and seeks the aid and good will of its neighbours in the attempt to bring this about.

NATIONAL PARKS.

There was increased activity during the year in National Parks work, and the total expenditure amounted to £6,300 as against £2,227 in the preceding year. This is a notable step forward in the development and making accessible of the scenic areas of the State.

The major works undertaken embraced the provision of a shelter shed and appurtenances at Lake Barrine at a cost of £791; the purchase from the Cairns City Council of kiosk and recreational accommodation at Green Island at a cost of £1,350; the expenditure of £230 in erection of protective groynes at the latter place; the construction of graded walking tracks on the Lamington National Park in which a sum of £2,413 was expended; and the maintenance of road in the Bunya Mountains National Park at a cost of £119.

A cardinal principle of National Parks policy is the preservation of the scenic, educational, and recreational values of the areas so set aside, and in the carrying out of developmental works this principle has been carefully followed. In the making of tracks on the Lamington National Park, great care has been taken in locating them so as to avoid as far as possible any interference with the vegetation, and at the same time to provide pleasant sylvan walks on easy gradients and leading to outstanding scenic spots. Over 20 miles of tracks had been completed at the end of the year on the Beechmont, Macpherson, and Sarabah Ranges and the Coomera River.

In September, 1937, new regulations under the State Forests and National Parks Act were promulgated. These gave considerably wider powers in controlling National Parks. As reported elsewhere, it has been necessary to take proceedings in several cases for offences against these Regulations.

An inspectional tour was made of islands north of Cooktown with a view to ascertaining their suitability for National Park reservation.

During the year, as shown in Appendix Q, twenty-five new National Parks embracing 13,300 acres were proclaimed, the bulk of these being islands, the scenic beauty of which it is desired to preserve. At 30th June, 1938, the area of National Parks was 430,200 acres, or slightly over one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the State's area.

A comprehensive booklet on the Lamington National Park was in course of preparation at the end of the year.

FOREST SURVEYS.

Six fully equipped 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 £6,469 4s. 9d.

As a result, 60,176 acres were closely inspected; 238,775 acres were assessed; 58,449 acres were subjected to intensive contour and assessment survey, and 82,776 acres were divided into compartments for management purposes.

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

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	715	20
Strip survey	1,587	35
Topo. levels	75	21
Trial traverse	103	19
Pack tracks	8	60
Exploratory	278	00

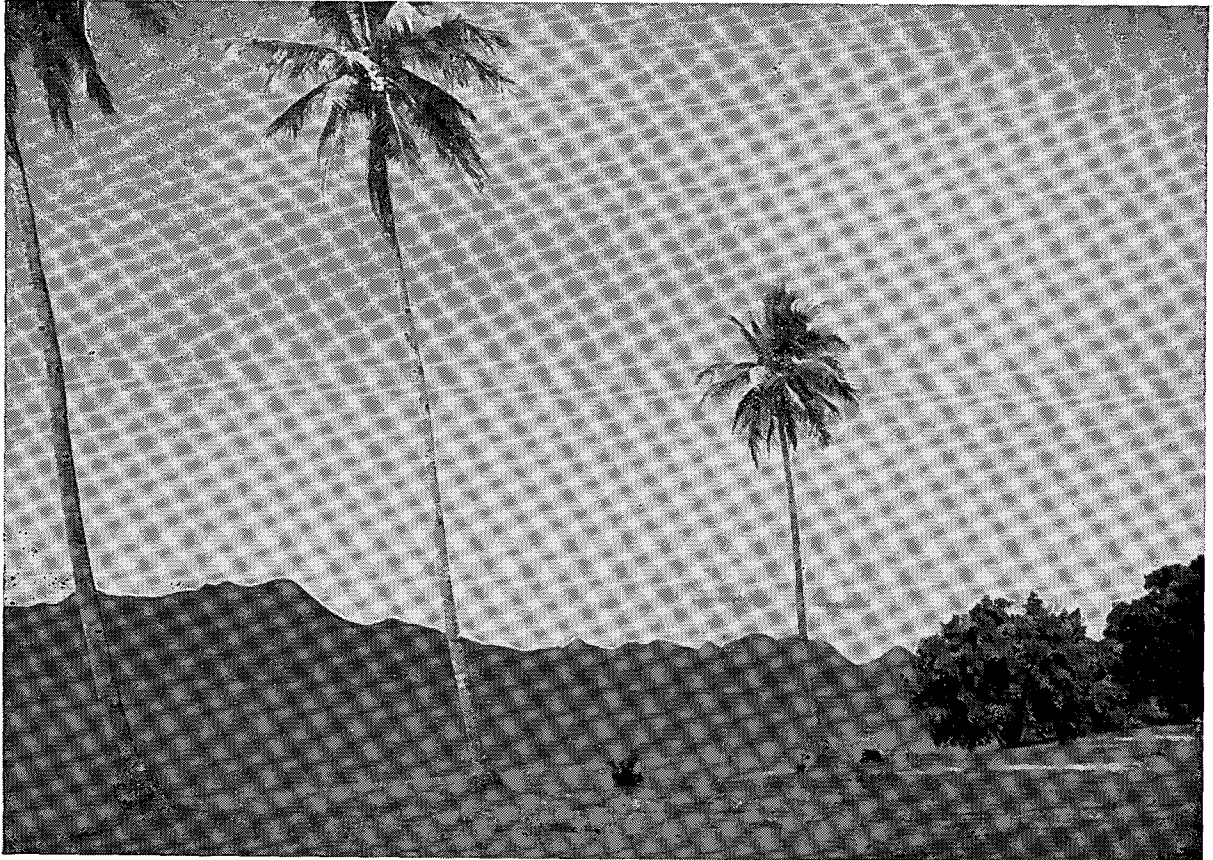
Atherton Working Plan Area.—Type and firebreak survey on the hardwood areas adjacent to Cardwell on Timber Reserve 343 Glenbora was completed by the end of October, approximately 10,110 acres being dealt with. In all, seven compartments having a total area of 7,717 acres were laid out and assessed.

Camp was then shifted to Timber Reserve 30 Riflemead, a main camp being established at Rumula on 3rd November. On the 14th March, camp was moved to Carbine, and on 8th April this camp was taken over by another officer who carried on until the 13th June.

Owing to the paucity of the timber stands, more especially of Kauri Pine, it was decided to abandon this work and to concentrate on the coastal fall of State Forest 607, Parishes of Cairns, Dinden, and Grafton. This work is now proceeding.

Details of work are set out hereunder:—

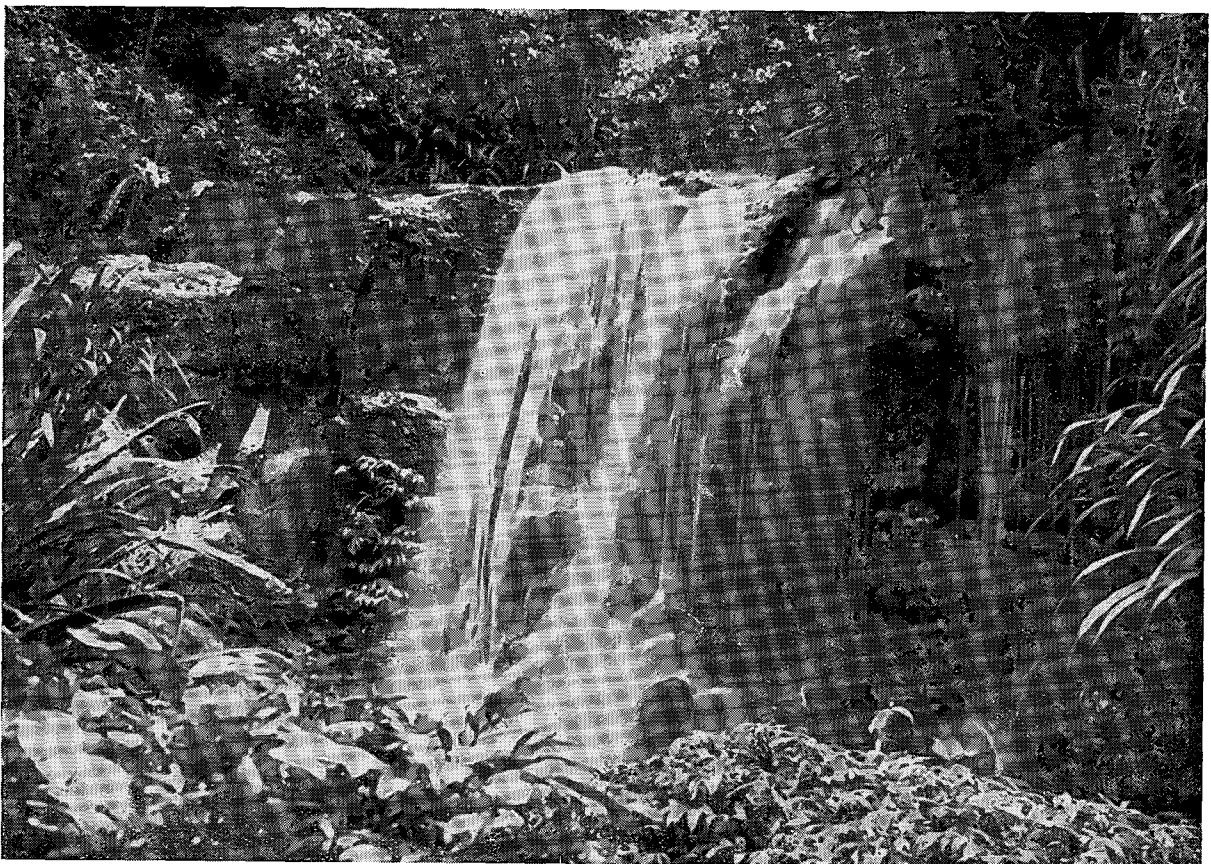
	Miles.	Chains.
Timber Reserve 343, Glenbora—		
Compass and chain	38	10
Strip survey	63	40
Old boundaries	11	50
Exploratory	18	11
Timber reserve, 30, Riflemead—		
Compass and chain	34	15
Strip survey	13	59
Pack tracks	4	40
Exploratory	38	00
State Forest 607, Cairns, Dinden—		
Compass and chain	1	21



[Photo. H. E. Young.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND (NORTH QUEENSLAND) SEEN FROM CARDWELL. A NATIONAL PARK 97,200 ACRES IN EXTENT.

National Parks now cover 430,200 acres of which 13,300 acres were added in 1937-38.



[Photo. G. S. Gentry.

WATERFALL—LAMINGTON NATIONAL PARK.

Typical of many points of interest now being made accessible by well graded walking tracks. Last year £6,300 were expended in protection and development of National Parks.

Small plantation and other surveys on S.F. 185 Danbulla, 310 Gadgarra, and 191 Barron were also effected by local staff—see “Miscellaneous Surveys.”

Many Peaks Working Plan Area.—Type and firebreak survey of State Forest 28, Coomingleh, &c., was continued, and all field work completed by 16th August. This was followed by a number of small jobs, particulars of which are set out hereunder:—

Reserve and Parish.	Strip.	Trial.	Final.	Levels.	Commenced.	Completed.	Class of Survey.
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.			
S.F. 28, Coomingleh	52 08	10 00	18 71	..	..	16-8-37	Class 3
Portion 58, Milton .. ..	..	..	..	..	11-8-37	14-8-37	Class 1
T.R. 122, Wietalaba .. ..	..	1 15	..	..	14-8-37	14-8-37	Road location
S.F. 95, New Cannindah .. ..	..	17 12	15 64	4 60	17-8-37	12-10-37	Road location
S.F. 95, New Cannindah .. ..	..	7 70	..	..	14-9-37	28-10-37	Plantations
Portion 83, Dawes .. ..	..	3 25	..	..	22-9-37	9-11-37	Road
Portion 68, Borilla &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	25-10-37	27-10-37	Class 1
S.F. 55, 123, Dawes	16 72	3 00	..	..	26-10-37	18-11-37	Class 2

The camp was then transferred to the Bundaberg District towards the end of November.

Bundaberg Working Plan Area.—An estimate, with features, types, and firebreak design of Timber Reserves 562, 563, 748, 751, 808, and 809, Parishes of Stanton, Eureka, Booyal, and Gregory was commenced on 29th November and completed by 12th March.

The total area of reservations amounted to 35,936 acres, but of this only 20,396 acres were designed for management units. Timber Reserve 779 Gregory, with an area of 8,280 acres, was subjected to Class 1 survey as was the balance of the abovementioned reserves.

Details of mileage hereunder:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Strip survey	177	01
Trial traverse	36	00
Final traverse	19	75
Road work	4	20
Exploratory	125	00

Maryborough Working Plan Area.—On 10th March, assessment and type survey of State Forest 435, Parishes of Gundiah and Neerdie, was recommenced and finally completed early in April, the balance area—6,470 acres—being stripped. Fortytwo chains of compass were run, together with 61 miles of stripping.

A second camp was employed on sample plots on State Forest 390, Parish of St. Mary (compartments 16, 21, and 22), work being started on 21st March and completed by the 17th May a total length of 18 miles 62 chains of strip being run. Strip survey (8 miles 67 chains) over Portions 37, 43v, 44v, and 45v, Glenbar, was also carried out in conjunction, a total of 1,314 acres being dealt with.

Camp then transferred to State Forests 27, 676, Parishes of Woocoo and Broomfield, on the 20th May. This compartment and firebreak survey was still proceeding at the end of the report period, mileage being as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Trial traverse	20	10
Final traverse	8	47
Exploratory	107	00

Kilkivan Working Plan Area.—Resident staff effected small surveys on S.F. 298 Gallangowan, R. 220 Kilkivan, and S.F. 24, &c., Charlestown. In addition, scrub firebreaks were run on the eastern section of S.F. 82 Brooyar, and the southern section of S.F. 242 Widgee.

Particulars of the above work have been given in appendix “Miscellaneous Surveys.”

Fraser Island.—On the 18th April, firebreak and compartment surveys of State Forest 3 Fraser Island, was commenced. At the end of the report period 34 miles of compass and chain traverse had been effected and 1 mile 24 chains of strip survey run. This work is still proceeding.

Mary Valley Working Plan Area.—On the 5th April, camp commenced firebreak survey on State Forest 435 Amamoor, followed by a small survey on R. 135 Brooloo. In May, scrub firebreak on R. 435 Kandanga was started and work was still proceeding at the end of the report period. Earlier in the year, another camp carried out miscellaneous surveys at Imbil and Class 2 surveys on Portions 3v, 4v, 5v, 6, 22v, 23v, 24v, 27v, 29v, and 39v, Parish of Yabba, area 24,581 acres. In addition, Portions 26v, 31v, and 37v, Yabba, were subjected to Class 2 survey.

Details of mileage for Class 2 work were as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	15	75
Strip survey	120	15

For list of other work, see appendix "Miscellaneous Surveys."

Brisbane Valley Working Plan Area.—On the 16th March, Class 3 survey was commenced on State Forest 343, Parish of Monsildale, and up to the end of the report period approximately 8,566 acres had been dealt with.

Details of mileage were as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	11	70
Strip survey	30	38
Old boundaries	7	27
Exploratory	18	00

On State Forest 283 Colinton, nineteen compartments were surveyed on Wallaby Logging Area from time to time with an area of 3,407 acres, entailing 9 miles 7 chains of marked line and 5 miles 67 chains of unmarked traverse.

A number of miscellaneous surveys were effected and a tabulated list of same will be found in the appendix.

Warwick Working Plan Area.—Investigation of the Spotted Gum stands on Portions 48v, 49v, 56v, 57v, 58v, and 60v, Parish of Palgrave, also Portion 17v, Parish of Herries, was carried out until 13th August, a total of 24,551 acres being examined and demarcated. This involved 9 miles 60 chains of unmarked traverse, 81 miles 28 chains of strip survey, and 28 miles of exploratory investigation.

Camp then returned to the Brisbane Valley District.

Dalby Working Plan Area.—A camp operated in this district for the full period and work performed is given hereunder:—

Reserve and Parish.	Type.	Date.	Area.	Strip.	Compass and Chain.
			Acres.	Mls. Chs.	Mls. Chs.
R. 16, Macdonald	Compartment ..	{ 27-4-37 to 22-10-37	37,539	..	82 17
R. 14, Hookswood, &c.	Strip	{ 12-7-37 to 13-8-37	34,600	109 29	50 17
Mailstage (R. 16)	Compartment ..	{ 25-10-37 to 10-11-37	22,830	..	40 05
R. 21 } R. 50 } R. 55 } R. 54 } R. 56 }	Goldsmith and Coondarra	{ 11-11-37 to 18-5-38	91,960	561 31	30 45
			11,400	31 66	7 05
			4,920	69 79	9 31
			2,402	28 51	4 34
			5,183	13 52	2 15
R. 21, Goldsmith, &c.	Compartment ..	19-5-38	19,000	..	65 15
Totals .. .. .	..	..	229,834	814 67	291 24

Brisbane and North Coast Working Plan Areas.—Internal firebreak with soil and type survey was completed on State Forest 667 Gatton, by resident staff, involving 12 miles 25 chains of strip survey.

Soils and types were mapped on Compt. 16, S.F. 589 Beerwah, and firebreaks run on S.F. 446, Parish of Staphylton.

In State Forest 392, Parish of Como, planting areas and scrub firebreaks were marked out.

Kilcoy Working Plan Area.—Class 3 survey of the Mount Mee Forest (S.F. 893 Byron) was continued, being finally completed by the 12th December. Approximately 11,000 acres were dealt with.

Camp was next shifted to the adjoining Mount Archer Forest (S.F. 1152 Byron) and this area, together with 860 acres of vacant Crown land, was finished at the end of March, total area of 6,070 acres being covered by Class 3 survey.

Camp was then transferred to the Mary Valley District.

Summary of mileage is set out hereunder:—

	Miles. Chains.	
State Forest 893, Byron—		
Compass and chain	21	25
Strip survey	65	18
Boundaries	24	53
State Forest 1,152, Byron—		
Compass and chain	3	74
Strip survey	36	71
Boundaries	24	71
Portion 72A., Kilcoy		
Strip survey	13	00
Boundary	2	00

Conclusion.

I regret to have to record the death during the year of Cadet Forester William Ernest Muxworthy, who had shown promise in his training.

I also desire to refer with appreciation to the services of Forest Ranger Thomas Phillips, Parry Horsman, who retired from the service on the 31st December, 1937.

Continued work at high pressure during the year found a ready and loyal response on the part of the staff generally, and I desire to place on record my appreciation of their services.

V. GRENNING,
Director of Forests.

10th October, 1938.

Appendices.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Timber, &c., Removed from Crown Lands for the Year ended 30th June, 1938.

Species.	Quantity.
MILLING TIMBERS—	
Hoop and Bunya Pine Ply	9,304,223 superficial feet
Hoop and Bunya Pine Logs	77,604,455 superficial feet
Hoop and Bunya Pine Tops	45,343,335 superficial feet
Kauri Pine	13,095,678 superficial feet
Cabinet Woods	15,271,658 superficial feet
Scrubwoods	3,053,052 superficial feet
Hardwoods	26,102,980 superficial feet
Cypress Pine	6,060,813 superficial feet
	195,836,194 superficial feet
OTHER CLASSES—	
Sleepers	327,157 pieces
Sleeper Blocks	133,255 pieces
Headstocks, Transoms, and Crossings	659,880 superficial feet
Girders, Corbels, Piles, and Sills	139,843 lineal feet
Poles	219,077 lineal feet
Houseblocks	269,112 lineal feet
Fencing Material	70,610 lineal feet
Fencing Material	185,467 pieces
Hewn and Bridge Timbers	111,262 superficial feet
Hewn and Bridge Timbers	2,774 lineal feet
Mining Timbers	502,263 lineal feet
Mining Timbers	86,090 pieces
Fuel	89,768 tons
Sandalwood	65 tons
Rosewood	115½ tons
Mangrove Bark	9½ tons
Sand	2,545 cubic yards
Gravel	7,298 cubic yards
Clay	376 cubic yards
Stone	1,558 cubic yards
Charcoal	3,625 bags
Mulga	3¼ tons
Antbed	79 cubic yards
Peat	28 bags
Plants	2,154

APPENDIX B.

Annual Cut—Pine—Year ended 30th June, 1938.

Working Plan Area.	Ply.	Logs.	Tops.	Total Cut.
	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.
Brisbane	602,630	9,040,593	5,446,288	15,089,511
Brisbane Valley	2,842,272	25,515,520	19,484,639	47,842,431
Bundaberg	46,018	912,736	635,952	1,594,706
Gympie	321,852	2,746,745	1,055,357	4,122,954
Kilkivan	2,455,976	17,873,743	8,688,762	29,018,481
Many Peaks	1,571,169	5,823,277	3,445,943	10,840,389
Maryborough	363,970	3,136,343	1,330,459	4,830,772
Mary Valley	1,017,476	9,000,929	3,818,615	13,891,020
Warwick	28,860	3,010,267	1,291,292	4,330,419
Mackay	Nil	30,988	7,951	38,939
Bowen	Nil	49,443	18,400	67,843
Townsville	Nil	463,871	119,677	583,548
Totals	9,304,223	77,604,455	45,343,335	132,252,013

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Collected under the State Forests and Timber and Quarry Regulations for the Year ended 30th June, 1938.

Districts.	Licenses.			Sales.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Southern Queensland*	745	5	6	585,526	3	0	586,271	8	6
Atherton..	180	6	6	185,838	13	0	186,018	19	6
Bowen ..	39	18	6	2,304	16	3	2,344	14	9
Charters Towers	12	10	0	719	14	11	732	4	11
Clermont	5	15	6	546	8	0	552	3	6
Cloncurry	11	19	0	305	0	1	316	19	1
Dalby ..	38	10	0	4,113	13	6	4,152	3	6
Goondiwindi	6	8	0	1,353	8	11	1,359	16	11
Hughenden	9	7	0	252	0	1	261	7	1
Ingham ..	21	10	0	532	2	3	553	12	3
Inglewood	8	15	0	502	0	0	510	15	0
Mackay .:	35	15	0	1,812	17	10	1,848	12	10
Rockhampton	41	5	0	1,932	10	0	1,973	15	0
Roma ..	7	19	6	647	9	0	655	8	6
Townsville	27	19	0	1,595	5	4	1,623	4	4
Other Districts†	123	3	0	4,105	0	0	4,228	3	0
Totals	£1,316	6	6	£792,087	2	2	£793,403	8	8

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

†Other districts include Aramac, Barcaldine, Blackall, Boulia, Burketown, Charleville, 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 Timbers, &c., for the period from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1938.

Districts.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southern Queensland *	115,936	3 6	103,488	2 7	181,466	10 5	223,698	8 3	439,550	19 3	458,475	6 9	467,017	7 1	586,271	8 6
Atherton ..	35,644	1 8	29,851	11 1	36,083	11 0	49,928	14 1	117,113	17 7	145,152	8 0	135,549	15 1	186,018	19 6
Bowen ..	387	8 5	431	8 9	577	2 6	505	14 5	789	7 6	738	5 11	681	12 0	2,344	14 9
Charters Towers	892	5 10	784	7 6	975	16 0	192	8 9	510	15 6	493	4 6	845	19 5	732	4 11
Clermont	176	7 10	20	19 9	597	5 5	647	10 2	459	0 5	176	3 3	703	7 3	552	3 6
Cloncurry †															316	19 1
Dalby ..	1,503	6 8	1,408	3 6	786	16 9	1,093	17 7	2,410	11 2	3,441	11 0	3,400	16 5	4,152	3 6
Goondiwindi	168	7 9	145	15 8	96	15 11	510	6 10	502	12 9	767	3 10	636	14 10	1,359	16 11
Hughenden	184	4 7	128	2 11	97	6 8	101	14 8	244	9 7	120	0 5	194	19 0	261	7 1
Ingham ..	287	4 6	182	7 11	357	4 3	217	5 3	303	7 0	485	16 2	532	7 6	553	12 3
Inglewood	319	19 5	79	11 4	45	2 0	174	15 10	138	0 3	274	6 5	297	13 10	510	15 0
Mackay ..	1,458	19 2	814	15 4	841	0 1	704	11 11	1,044	2 11	1,045	2 5	885	13 2	1,848	12 10
Rockhampton	167	12 9	216	17 7	164	0 9	109	0 5	315	15 4	696	2 6	1,199	7 5	1,973	15 0
Roma ..	188	14 6	295	2 9	96	0 1	90	18 8	438	5 8	282	19 9	497	3 5	655	8 6
Townsville	598	14 5	875	11 9	2,774	15 1	2,884	15 1	3,395	11 3	2,283	2 6	1,983	6 8	1,623	4 4
Other Districts*	1,882	4 10	906	4 7	1,447	11 11	1,170	14 2	2,060	9 6	2,045	6 9	5,322	3 11	4,228	3 0
Totals	159,775	15 10	139,629	3 0	226,406	18 10	282,030	16 1	569,277	5 8	619,477	0 2	619,748	7 0	793,403	8 8
				Less Loan Fund Receipts			2,976	12 8								
							£279,054	3 5								

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

†Included in 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, 1937, to 30th June, 1938:—

Species.	Girth Class.	Delivery.	Price.
Hoop Pine Ply	7 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 28s. 6d.
Hoop Pine "A" Quality	7 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 21s. 6d.
Hoop Pine "B" Quality	Under 38 in.	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 7s. 6d., September 9s.
Hoop Pine Tops	7 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 11s.
	38 in. to 47 in.	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 7s. 6d., September 9s.
	Under 38 in.	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 6s., September 8s.
Bunya Pine Tops	7 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 9s. 6d.
	38 in. to 47 in.	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 7s. 6d., September 8s.
	Under 38 in.	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 6s., September 7s. 6d.
Maple Silkwood	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 30s.
Rose Silkwood	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.r. Townsville	July 28s. 6d.
Kauri Pine	8 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 19s. 6d.
Grey Teak (White Beech)	8 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 23s.
Grey Teak (White Beech)	8 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 27s. 6d.
Red Cedar	8 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 40s.
Red Cedar	8 ft. and over	F.o.r. Mackay	July 34s. 3d.
Red Cedar	8 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 42s. 6d.
Queensland Satinay	6 ft. and over	F.o.b. Brisbane	July 23s.
Brown Bollywood (Bolly Gum)	6 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 15s. 6d.
Rose Butternut (Bolly Gum, N.Q.)	7 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 14s. 6d.
Rose Mahogany	6 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 16s. 6d.
Yellow Ash	6 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 18s.
Crow's Ash	6 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 18s.
Silver Ash	6 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 18s.
Blush Cudgerie (Pink Poplar)	5 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 10s. 6d.
Red Tulip Oak (N.Q.)	7 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 16s. 6d.
Brown Tulip Oak (S.Q.)	6 ft. and over	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 12s. 6d.
Yellow Satinash (Water Gum)	7 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 17s. 6d.
Silky Oak	8 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 21s.
Putt's Pine	8 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 21s.
Walnut Bean	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 25s.
White Ash	7 ft. and over	F.o.b. Cairns	July 16s. 6d.
Black Pine	8 ft. and over	F.o.r. Cairns	July 16s. 6d.
Hickory	8 ft. and over	F.o.r. Cairns	July 17s.
Hardwood	6 ft. and over	F.o.r.—Brisbane	First class July 11s. 6d.
		Warwick	Second class July 10s. 6d.
		Gladstone	Third class July 8s. 6d.
		F.o.r.—Maryborough	First class July 11s.
		Bundaberg	Second class July 9s. 6d.
		Toowoomba	Third class July 8s.
		F.o.r.—Rockhampton	First class July 12s.
		.. .. .	Second class July 11s.
		.. .. .	Third class July 9s.
		F.o.r.—Mackay	First class July 13s. 6d.
Cypress Pine	All sizes	F.o.r. Dalby	July 10s. 6d.
		F.o.r. Roma	July 10s. 6d.
		F.o.r. Mitchell	July 10s. 6d.
		F.o.r. Miles	July 10s.
		F.o.r. Chinchilla	July 10s.
		F.o.r. Inglewood	July 10s.
		F.o.r. Goondiwindi	July 10s.
		F.o.r. Dirranbandi	July 10s.
		F.o.r. Milmerran	July 9s. 6d.
		F.o.r. Cecil Plains	July 9s. 6d.
		Delivered St. George and other towns not on railway line	July 8s. 6d.

APPENDIX F.
Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1938.

Item.	FROM 1ST JULY 1937, TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.			Total.	Per Cent.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Trust.		
	£	£	£	£	
Overhead Expenses—					
Salaries	33,531	9,280	..	42,811	..
Extra Living Allowances	696	..	..	696	..
Travelling and Incidentals	4,764	..	..	4,764	..
National Parks	898	..	..	898	..
	39,889	9,280	..	49,169	7·9
Reforestation					
National Parks .. .. .	..	80,000	..	80,000	..
Forestry Roads .. .. .	..	5,400	..	5,400	..
Reforestation, Relief Funds .. .. .	..	4,700	..	4,700	..
	..	90,100	24,998	115,098	18·4
Timber Trading Operations—					
Harvesting and Marketing (Log Timber) .. .. .	..	..	416,973	416,973	..
Lumbering (Hewn, Split, and Pole Timber) .. .. .	..	..	42,847	42,847	..
	..	..	459,820	459,820	73·7
Totals	39,889	99,380	484,818	624,087	100·0

APPENDIX G.

Financial Statement, 1st January, 1904, to 30th June, 1938.

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
1935-36	660,455	357,678	302,777	32,210	40	32,250	270,527
1936-37	669,457	345,907	323,550	36,184	1,019	37,203	286,347
1937-38	835,311	459,820	375,491	39,889	..	39,889	335,602
Totals	£8,275,441	3,553,583	4,721,858	657,818	83,171	740,989	3,980,869

APPENDIX H.
Loan Expenditure—1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1938.

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	34,397	57,703	42
1931-32	20,000	44,585	44
Buildings transferred from Public Works by Treasury Department	2,629	..	..
1932-33	44,101	112,983	39
1933-34	70,000	138,596	50.5
1934-35	88,562	271,924	33
1935-36	107,000	270,527	39.6
1936-37	87,756	286,347	30.6
1937-38	99,380	335,602	29.6
Total	£925,505	£3,364,513	27.5

NOTE.—The sum of £33,105 has been paid to the Treasury during the years 1927-38 in reduction of loan indebtedness, making the debit balance of Forestry Loan Vote at the Treasury on 30-6-38 to be £892,400.

APPENDIX I.

Analysis of Expenditure from Loan Vote from 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1938.

	£	£
REFORESTATION AND INCIDENTAL WORKS—		
Plantations	202,837	
Regeneration areas	72,053	
Nursery working and maintenance	77,543	
Forest experiment	21,720	
Construction of nurseries, buildings, &c.	89,418	
Maintenance of capital improvements	19,696	
Forest protection	110,889	
Supervision, miscellaneous stores, fodder, &c.	94,960	
Wet time, holidays, recreation leave, sick leave	63,545	
Workers' compensation and unemployment insurance	17,969	
Surveys	42,640	
Purchases of land and improvements	12,447	
Salaries	27,732	
Miscellaneous	1,917	
		855,366
OTHER WORKS—		
Roads, construction	18,462	
Roads, maintenance	3,468	
National Parks	5,400	
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	
Buildings taken over from Public Works	2,629	
Relief labour on banana blocks	203	
		106,063
Less—Amount recouped from Commonwealth Aid Funds		961,429
		35,924
Total		925,505
Less REPAYMENTS—		
Reforestation and incidental works—		
Sale of buildings	105	
Sale of land and improvements	589	
Sale of material	1,147	
Refund of survey fees	870	
Rent	9,706	
Grazing dues	17,981	
Sale of plants	405	
Sale of maize	42	
Sale of timber	273	
Subsidy from Commonwealth account 1934-35 works	1,514	
Other Works—		
Disposal of road material	85	
Sale of fuel	185	
Banana blocks	203	
		33,105
Net Total		£892,400

APPENDIX J.

Summary of Loan Reforestation Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1938.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.								Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forestry Experiment.	Surveys.	Protection, Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.		Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.														
69 .. .. .	..	..	16 12 10	..	..	..	..	307 12 11	324 5 9	2 16 0	..	..	2 16 0	2 16 0
359 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324 5 9
496 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5 11 2	..	..	..	5 11 2	..	..	..	..	5 11 2
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98 6 7	..	..	98 6 7	98 6 7
.. .. .	..	..	16 12 10	..	5 11 2	..	..	307 12 11	329 16 11	101 2 7	..	..	101 2 7	430 19 6
BRISBANE VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
120	841 18 3	..	..	..	0 7 0	185 17 1	62 1 3	10 9 5	1,100 13 0	13 8 8	74 3 7	5 16 5	93 8 8	1,194 1 8
149 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17 19 6	..	..	..	17 19 6	..	..	..	..	17 19 6
151	55 15 8	..	..	..	..	42 2 1	10 1 9	..	107 19 6	0 2 0	11 10 1	0 13 10	12 5 11	120 5 5
257	1,336 6 10	..	419 13 4	..	6 10 3	269 12 10	32 0 1	39 9 2	2,103 12 6	104 6 3	312 12 11	13 13 9	430 12 11	2,534 5 5
283	3,704 9 6	..	1,397 16 6	..	97 7 10	640 9 9	174 9 9	23 4 11	6,037 18 3	1,027 1 4	990 0 4	48 7 7	2,065 9 3	8,103 7 6
289	2,581 3 6	..	1,484 1 3	..	9 6 7	625 1 11	310 11 10	292 6 9	5,302 11 10	282 15 4	488 11 6	27 13 3	799 0 1	6,101 11 11
299	1,464 16 4	..	327 7 2	..	22 13 10	283 15 4	13 4 6	67 11 6	2,179 8 8	266 19 7	276 6 0	14 4 1	557 9 8	2,736 15 4
343 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	128 10 8	..	..	..	128 10 8	..	..	..	..	128 10 8
379	36 5 10	..	..	..	..	6 9 5	10 13 8	..	53 8 11	0 1 9	10 11 11	0 7 11	11 1 7	64 10 6
509	452 11 3	..	187 1 3	..	..	236 8 2	25 9 3	57 3 9	958 13 8	197 8 9	87 11 5	5 17 3	290 17 5	1,249 11 1
527-529 .. .. .	..	452 15 4	..	..	..	..	9 4 2	5 1 6	467 1 0	45 15 8	139 5 2	4 11 11	189 12 9	656 13 9
Fire-fighting and Patrol .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	185 4 2	..	..	185 4 2	..	..	..	..	185 4 2
Maintenance of Road Grader .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 15 1	..	7 15 1	..	..	..	..	7 15 1
Experiments .. .. .	..	..	..	447 15 10	..	..	..	..	447 15 10	..	..	..	..	447 15 10
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447 15 10	264 9 3	..	..	264 9 3	264 9 3
.. .. .	10,473 7 2	452 15 4	3,815 19 6	447 15 10	282 15 8	2,475 0 9	655 11 4	495 7 0	19,098 12 7	2,202 8 7	2,390 12 11	121 6 0	4,714 7 6	23,813 0 1
CLERMONT WORKING PLAN AREA.														
117 .. .. .	..	34 15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 15 11	5 8 3	1 7 6	0 4 11	7 0 8	41 16 7
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2 7	..	..	1 2 7	1 2 7
.. .. .	..	34 15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 15 11	6 10 10	1 7 6	0 4 11	8 3 3	42 19 2
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
4 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 8 10	11 8 10	3 17 4	..	..	3 17 4	15 6 2
14 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	37 2 6	..	..	..	37 2 6	..	..	..	..	37 2 6
16 .. .. .	..	62 5 3	..	..	..	..	1 13 0	18 16 11	82 15 2	5 14 1	8 13 4	0 9 6	14 16 11	97 12 1
78 .. .. .	..	65 3 4	..	..	..	..	6 5 0	1 0 1	72 8 5	25 1 1	10 15 0	0 12 0	36 8 1	108 16 6
83 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 2	..	..	0 11 2	0 11 2
93 .. .. .	..	25 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 3	26 11 6	4 9 11	3 9 5	0 4 0	8 3 4	34 14 10
126 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 5 3	50 5 3	1 17 0	1 12 8	0 3 0	3 12 8	53 17 11
150 .. .. .	..	5 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	3 9 11	9 4 0	3 18 0	3 9 6	0 3 6	7 11 0	16 15 0
154 .. .. .	..	3 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	42 10 9	46 6 4	20 7 3	3 9 3	0 2 0	23 18 6	70 4 10
Experiments .. .. .	..	..	..	116 15 8	..	..	..	..	116 15 8	..	..	..	..	116 15 8
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209 18 8	..	..	209 18 8	209 18 8
.. .. .	..	162 1 6	..	116 15 8	37 2 6	..	7 18 0	129 0 0	452 17 8	275 14 6	31 9 2	1 14 0	308 17 8	761 15 4

34

APPENDIX J—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection, Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forestry Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.														
3 Experiments	171 0 3	607 4 6	..	162 9 6	130 19 5	..	104 0 5	23 18 4	1,037 2 11	943 3 5	303 0 8	13 1 7	1,259 5 8	2,296 8 7
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162 9 6	..	..	..	..	162 9 6
	171 0 3	607 4 6	..	162 9 6	130 19 5	..	104 0 5	23 18 4	1,199 12 5	975 16 8	303 0 8	13 1 7	1,291 18 11	2,491 11 4
GYMPIE WORKING PLAN AREA.														
82, 242	1,006 16 6	..	244 17 3	..	204 6 6	101 15 4	..	1 17 10	1,671 13 5	99 0 5	189 8 7	8 3 9	296 12 9	1,968 6 2
124	1,698 15 2	..	248 2 4	..	8 17 5	198 11 7	93 6 9	73 15 5	2,321 8 8	196 13 1	371 8 4	15 16 0	533 17 5	2,905 6 1
234	164 16 4	297 8 4	0 10 8	..	..	13 8 3	..	..	476 3 7	9 0 10	43 9 3	3 13 10	56 4 4	532 7 11
392	413 14 4	..	372 9 6	..	58 5 6	21 11 7	102 9 6	74 16 9	1,043 7 2	108 5 9	138 1 2	5 17 0	252 3 11	1,295 11 1
393	328 18 6	268 6 1	77 0 5	..	..	178 7 6	..	15 1 11	867 14 5	57 10 8	192 8 7	8 11 5	258 10 8	1,126 5 1
502	337 1 0	256 18 6	17 13 5	..	..	212 1 5	..	375 6 5	1,199 0 9	49 12 2	125 9 2	7 2 4	182 3 8	1,381 4 5
627 .. .. .	..	134 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	134 8 10	44 3 9	61 8 7	3 8 7	109 0 11	243 9 9
Fire-fighting and Patrol Experiments .. .. .	..	..	..	81 6 10	..	37 11 11	..	..	37 11 11	..	..	..	..	37 11 11
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 6 10	..	..	..	..	81 6 10
	3,950 1 10	957 1 9	960 13 7	81 6 10	271 9 5	763 7 7	195 16 3	652 18 4	7,832 15 7	726 7 8	1,121 14 1	52 12 11	1,900 14 8	9,733 10 3
INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA.														
48 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 19 6	26 16 11	34 16 5	3 5 6	..	..	3 5 6	3 5 6
79 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 18 8	..	..	3 18 8	38 15 1
101 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 14 2	..	..	2 14 2	2 14 2
117 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 10 11	73 10 11	..	..	..	..	73 10 11
122 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175 11 10	175 11 10	2 13 6	..	..	..	179 18 8
134 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 7 3	4 7 3	2 17 7	1 9 4	0 4 0	4 6 10	7 4 10
Maintenance of Tractor Experiments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 16 5	..	69 16 5	..	..	..	2 17 7	69 16 5
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	13 12 3	..	..	..	..	13 12 3	..	..	..	..	13 12 3
	..	..	..	13 12 3	..	..	77 15 11	280 6 11	371 15 1	150 8 2	1 9 4	0 4 0	152 1 6	523 16 7
KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
434 Experiments .. .. .	..	..	..	5 4 11	..	..	..	9 0 0	9 0 0	2 9 4	4 19 10	0 14 9	8 3 11	17 3 11
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 11	..	..	..	1 17 5	5 4 11
	..	..	..	5 4 11	..	..	..	9 0 0	14 4 11	4 6 9	4 19 10	0 14 9	10 1 4	24 6 3
KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.														
24 .. .. .	..	253 8 2	..	..	22 18 8	..	..	18 1 11	294 8 9	188 8 3	78 4 11	3 6 1	269 10 3	564 8 0
220	433 11 6	..	116 7 1	..	..	122 9 9	0 13 0	3 13 2	676 14 6	72 14 6	111 2 2	5 13 0	189 9 8	866 4 2
298	1,000 2 7	..	290 15 1	..	7 1 10	174 4 6	7 11 10	72 4 10	1,552 0 8	179 6 2	216 1 8	9 17 9	405 5 7	1,957 6 3
355	108 9 6	..	3 16 1	..	..	27 11 9	..	..	139 17 4	2 5 11	21 8 4	1 2 9	24 17 0	164 14 4
Fire-fighting Experiments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23 1 8	..	..	23 1 8	..	..	..	..	23 1 8
Maintenance of Office .. .. .	..	..	..	38 11 1	..	..	..	..	38 11 1	..	..	..	..	38 11 1
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 7 6	..	3 7 6	..	..	..	..	3 7 6
	1,542 3 7	253 8 2	410 18 3	38 11 1	30 0 6	347 7 8	11 12 4	93 19 11	2,728 1 6	500 10 7	426 17 1	19 19 7	947 7 3	3,675 8 9

APPENDIX J—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection, Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forestry Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
MACKAY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
12 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 3 3	..	..	8 3 3	8 3 3
MANY PEAKS WORKING PLAN AREA.														
28 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5 5 9	99 6 1	34 9 6	34 9 6	1 0 6	..	..	1 0 6	35 10 0
95 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 19 9	..	104 11 10	8 12 10	15 13 8	0 16 9	25 3 3	129 15 1
176 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 19 3	..	6 19 9	..	..	..	..	6 19 9
179 .. .. .	..	..	477 8 11	..	..	..	92 14 2	14 15 5	494 3 7	..	..	..	..	494 3 7
Barrimoon-Kalpowar Road Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 14 2	..	..	..	34 7 4	92 14 2
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 7 4	..	..	..	34 7 4
.. .. .	..	..	477 8 11	..	..	5 5 9	200 19 3	49 4 11	732 18 10	44 0 8	15 13 8	0 16 9	60 11 1	793 9 11
MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.														
27 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 14 0	..	..	..	..	67 14 0
8,303 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	163 10 11	..	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	2 3 10	..	..	2 3 10	252 3 10
390 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42 7 2	..	..	..	163 10 11	..	..	..	..	163 10 11
435 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 7 2	5 10 0	..	..	5 10 0	47 17 2
Fire-fighting and Patrol Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Cr. 1 2 6	..	..	Cr. 1 2 6	..	..	..	..	Cr. 1 2 6
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57 0 0	..	..	57 0 0	57 0 0
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	273 12 1	Cr. 1 2 6	..	250 0 0	522 9 7	64 13 10	..	..	64 13 10	587 3 5
MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
135	5,999 17 0	..	632 2 3	..	83 4 10	717 9 7	304 19 8	15 6 6	7,752 19 10	720 0 11	1,207 17 1	50 3 0	1,978 1 0	9,731 0 10
256	195 6 3	..	..	..	2 6 8	42 10 2	7 0 7	6 19 11	254 3 7	8 10 0	32 10 4	1 12 4	42 12 8	296 16 3
435	5,111 3 6	..	509 0 1	..	214 16 0	382 3 0	47 19 5	1 10 1	6,266 12 1	565 6 7	1,149 9 7	40 7 7	1,755 3 9	8,021 15 10
Fire-fighting and Patrol Experiments Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	103 10 5	..	..	103 10 5	..	..	..	..	103 10 5
.. .. .	..	..	..	402 10 5	..	..	..	..	402 10 5	..	..	..	..	402 10 5
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124 13 6	..	..	124 13 6	124 13 6
.. .. .	11,306 6 9	..	1,141 2 4	402 10 5	300 7 6	1,245 13 2	359 19 8	23 16 6	14,779 16 4	1,418 11 0	2,389 17 0	92 2 11	3,900 10 11	18,680 7 3
NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA.														
60 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 2 6	19 2 6	2 16 3	..	..	2 16 3	21 18 9
108 .. .. .	..	3 3 1	..	..	..	..	..	11 9 10	14 12 11	0 6 1	3 14 6	0 3 0	4 3 7	18 16 6
173 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140 3 11	140 3 11	3 16 5	13 5 1	0 3 0	17 4 6	157 8 5
313 .. .. .	..	23 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 5 6	..	4 17 0	0 4 0	5 1 0	28 6 6
318 .. .. .	..	..	31 16 6	..	..	..	..	..	34 0 2	2 11 5	..	..	2 11 5	36 11 7
445 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 3 8	..	100 0 0	2 16 6	..	..	2 16 6	127 1 10
561	68 9 8	..	255 7 2	..	..	..	1 12 6	24 5 4	132 12 11	453 2 3	18 18 6	47 18 9	0 18 0	67 15 3
589	94 2 0	..	..	..	33 2 6	8 16 7	..	..	Cr. 4 0 0	132 1 1	13 9 10	36 1 5	0 15 6	50 6 9
893 .. .. .	..	..	56 5 5	..	372 10 3	..	2 9 1	7 4 6	433 9 3	2 2 1	3 10 10	0 3 0	5 15 11	444 5 2
Improvements Experiments Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	19 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 11 1
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 11 1	286 18 6	..	..	286 18 6	286 18 6
.. .. .	162 11 8	26 8 7	343 9 1	19 11 1	405 12 9	8 16 7	106 5 3	330 19 0	1,403 14 0	333 15 7	109 7 7	2 6 6	445 9 8	1,849 3 8

APPENDIX J.—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection, Fire-fighting, pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
NORTH QUEENSLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.														
185					58 4 8				58 4 8					58 4 8
191	1,109 13 5	3 14 9	191 11 5	..	34 11 4	163 0 2	5 18 3	2 9 10	1,510 19 2	256 1 0	170 5 10	9 10 0	435 16 10	1,946 16 0
194						4 18 4			4 18 4					4 18 4
310	890 7 8	..	345 13 2	..	66 11 7	248 2 11	1 13 2	..	1,552 8 6	91 15 5	70 4 9	6 16 6	168 16 8	1,721 5 2
343					217 18 11	57 19 7	..	..	275 18 6	60 13 3	14 14 11	0 9 4	75 17 6	351 16 0
Experiments				60 16 1	..	..	..	..	60 16 1	..	..	..	..	60 16 1
Fire-fighting and Patrol .. .. .				..	..	66 4 2	..	..	66 4 2	..	..	..	..	66 4 2
Administration .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	219 10 4	..	..	219 10 4	219 10 4
	2,000 1 1	3 14 9	537 4 7	60 16 1	377 6 6	540 5 2	7 11 5	2 9 10	3,529 9 5	628 0 0	255 5 6	16 15 10	900 1 4	4,429 10 9
ROCKHAMPTON WORKING PLAN AREA.														
Fire-fighting and Patrol				14 14 0	..	1 19 9	..	..	1 19 9	..	..	..	..	1 19 9
Experiments				14 14 0	..	..	..	..	14 14 0	..	..	..	..	14 14 0
				14 14 0	..	1 19 9	..	..	16 13 9	..	..	..	..	16 13 9
WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA.														
263	451 3 8		120 7 5	..	1 7 8	121 0 9	..	55 19 9	749 19 3	38 4 5	95 12 11	5 9 0	139 6 4	889 5 7
444		408 6 9	..	..	..	..	..	96 8 11	504 15 8	107 9 8	117 6 2	5 19 11	230 15 9	735 11 5
Fire-fighting and Patrol .. .. .				..	..	26 11 4	..	..	26 11 4	..	..	..	..	26 11 4
Construction Deviation Bapaume-Bulle- court Road, R. 160, Stanthorpe .. .. .				..	..	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
Experiments				4 13 9	..	..	..	..	4 13 9	..	..	..	..	4 13 9
	451 3 8	408 6 9	120 7 5	4 13 9	1 7 8	147 12 1	..	162 8 8	1,296 0 0	145 14 1	212 19 1	11 8 11	370 2 1	1,666 2 1
Experiments—General				433 5 4	..	..	..	..	433 5 4	..	..	..	..	433 5 4
GRAND TOTAL	30,056 16 0	2,905 17 3	7,823 16 6	1,801 6 9	2,116 5 2	5,534 6 0	1,727 9 10	2,811 2 4	54,776 19 10	7,586 4 9	7,264 13 5	333 8 8	15,184 6 10	69,961 6 8
Administration, Head Office .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355 14 9
Stores Suspense .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325 4 10
Forestry Booklet .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 16 1
Workers' Compensation .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,682 16 6
Improvements—Purchases— Portion 112v, Parish St. Mary .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 0 6	
Cottage on Mount Mee .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	
Portion 149, Durundur .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 19 9	
Portions 276-77, Beerwah .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	
														70 0 3
State's Share of Expenditure under C.A.F. Scheme														72,499 19 1
														7,500 0 11
														£80,000 0 0

APPENDIX K.

Summary of Expenditure on Reforestation Works under Commonwealth Aid to Forestry Scheme, Year Ended, 30th June, 1938.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection, Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forestry Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.														
446	0 1 6	..	0 1 6	..	0 13 8	0 1 0	0 14 8	0 16 2
494	3 5 3	..	..	3 5 3	0 1 7	5 13 6	0 4 3	5 19 4	9 4 7
	3 5 3	0 1 6	..	3 6 9	0 1 7	6 7 2	0 5 3	6 14 0	10 0 9
BRISBANE VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
283	..	363 0 0	7 15 0	54 9 1	..	95 19 5	12 4 5	..	533 7 11	11 15 2	107 4 2	3 17 3	122 16 7	656 4 6
BUNDABERG WORKING PLAN AREA.														
80	..	1,212 16 4	..	..	..	12 7 8	..	36 18 8	1,262 2 8	298 16 4	216 3 0	13 0 10	528 0 2	1,790 2 10
169	..	436 8 0	..	..	..	747 2 6	39 3 2	..	1,222 13 8	143 8 4	124 2 10	10 4 7	277 15 9	1,500 9 5
Experiments	26 4 6	..	..	..	..	26 4 6	..	..	..	..	26 4 6
	..	1,649 4 4	..	26 4 6	..	747 2 6	51 10 10	36 18 8	2,511 0 10	442 4 8	340 5 10	23 5 5	805 15 11	3,316 16 9
CLERMONT WORKING PLAN AREA.														
117	74 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	74 12 1	3 10 10	11 6 11	0 14 6	15 12 3	90 4 4
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
4	2 7 0	..	..	2 7 0	2 7 0
16	..	324 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	324 5 6	4 9 7	24 1 5	2 15 2	31 6 2	355 11 8
78	..	587 0 7	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 10	588 6 5	18 2 2	61 16 6	5 4 11	85 3 7	673 10 0
126	21 9 4	21 9 4	0 12 5	2 2 1	0 3 6	2 18 0	24 7 4
154	..	562 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	14 12 7	576 19 11	44 1 4	95 4 11	6 4 11	145 11 2	722 11 1
Experiments	21 4 4	..	..	..	..	21 4 4	..	..	..	..	21 4 4
Administration	18 18 7	..	..	18 18 7	18 18 7
	..	1,473 13 5	..	21 4 4	..	..	..	37 7 9	1,532 5 6	88 11 1	183 4 11	14 8 6	286 4 6	1,818 10 0
FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.														
3	173 19 3	..	..	22 12 0	20 8 5	36 11 3	253 10 11	10 2 3	53 1 9	3 0 1	66 4 1	319 15 0
GYMPIE WORKING PLAN AREA.														
82,242	76 7 5	..	..	76 7 5	..	..	..	..	76 7 5
392	17 13 11	..	..	19 8 9	..	2 3 10	0 0 6	2 4 4	21 13 1
393	..	99 9 0	0 6 7	..	..	0 15 7	1 8 3	4 12 0	104 16 7	2 7 10	22 3 0	1 7 2	25 18 0	130 14 7
	..	99 9 0	0 6 7	..	94 1 4	0 15 7	1 8 3	4 12 0	200 12 9	2 7 10	24 6 10	1 7 8	28 2 4	228 15 1
KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
137	..	11 14 0	401 8 6	..	1 15 10	15 13 11	45 2 8	299 6 11	775 1 10	110 2 0	77 2 3	3 17 10	191 2 1	966 3 11
KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.														
220	..	2 7 11	..	3 3 5	..	0 4 3	0 13 9	..	6 9 4	0 12 2	0 10 6	0 2 0	1 4 8	7 14 0

APPENDIX K—continued.

Reserve.	Plantations.	REFORESTATION.					Protection, Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
		Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forestry Experiment.	Surveys.	Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.					Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.			
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.	
MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.															
8	397 19 0	..	..	..	..	2 7 10	372 16 8	773 3 6	129 19 8	116 19 11	6 6 11	253 6 6	1,026 10 0	
12	102 11 10	..	..	..	..	6 12 2	..	109 4 0	29 4 4	18 15 6	1 16 9	49 16 7	159 0 7	
38	1 15 8	..	..	1 15 8	1 15 8	
59	178 18 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 18 11	8 13 11	42 2 7	1 10 11	52 7 5	231 6 4	
62	155 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	295 0 0	42 7 3	38 17 6	2 3 7	83 8 4	378 8 4	
390	1,051 1 8	..	..	..	5 5 3	3 17 0	130 15 0	1,055 19 1	216 6 3	277 6 4	14 9 11	508 2 6	1,564 1 7	
435	708 16 8	..	..	..	..	4 17 5	..	929 11 0	215 4 11	156 18 9	7 13 10	379 17 6	1,309 8 6	
Experiments	26 11 4	16 0 8	111 18 4	7 17 3	84 18 1	26 11 4	..	..	..	..	26 11 4	
Administration	295 12 6	..	..	295 12 6	295 12 6	
	..	2,594 10 10	..	26 11 4	16 0 8	117 3 7	25 11 8	588 9 9	3,368 7 10	939 4 6	651 0 7	34 1 11	1,624 7 0	4,992 14 10	
MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA.															
135	450 14 4	..	7 7 6	15 11 8	98 0 8	210 2 1	4 3 8	785 19 11	8 4 7	126 1 10	6 18 5	141 4 10	927 4 9	
256	18 1 1	..	..	..	..	2 19 6	..	21 0 7	..	0 8 1	0 3 0	0 11 1	21 11 8	
485	551 0 11	..	33 2 3	1 4 2	22 6 5	129 13 2	1 8 0	738 14 11	14 18 4	142 18 5	7 3 10	165 0 7	903 15 6	
Fire fighting and Patrol	3 6 0	..	..	3 6 0	..	..	..	..	3 6 0	
Experiments	5 4 9	..	..	..	..	5 4 9	..	..	..	..	5 4 9	
	..	1,019 16 4	..	40 9 9	5 4 9	16 15 10	123 13 1	342 14 9	1,554 6 2	23 2 11	269 8 4	14 5 3	306 16 6	1,861 2 8	
NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA.															
249	1 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 11	..	..	..	..	1 5 11	
318	45 15 5	..	22 15 9	..	..	2 2 11	..	70 14 1	0 7 7	38 7 8	1 15 0	40 10 3	111 4 4	
445	148 18 0	..	..	..	0 9 6	16 8 4	7 16 11	173 12 9	8 10 10	126 3 0	5 6 2	140 0 0	313 12 9	
561	29 13 1	..	..	..	..	29 13 1	..	7 6 11	0 5 6	7 12 5	37 5 6	
583	10 2 7	..	..	..	3 8 1	..	..	13 10 8	..	1 14 11	0 2 0	1 16 11	15 7 7	
Experiments	70 3 11	..	..	..	70 3 11	..	..	..	..	70 3 11	
	..	57 3 11	148 18 0	52 8 10	70 3 11	..	3 17 7	18 11 3	7 16 11	359 0 5	8 18 5	173 12 6	7 8 8	189 19 7	
GRAND TOTAL	1,442 8 2	6,233 15 11	552 6 2	149 8 10	151 5 8	1,107 15 2	518 7 6	1,016 14 11	11,172 2 4	1,640 13 5	1,897 11 9	106 14 4	3,644 19 6	
														130 7 7	
														52 12 5	
														15,000 1 10	
														7,500 0 11	
														£7,500 0 11	

APPENDIX L.

Summary of Unemployment Relief Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1938.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection, Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA.														
69	274 3 0	..	..	..	5 16 11	2 4 11	5 1 4	287 6 2	48 0 10	92 8 8	4 19 10	145 9 4	432 15 6
215	223 10 8	..	..	..	107 6 8	..	..	330 17 4	19 3 3	78 19 3	4 7 11	102 10 5	433 7 9
309	12 2 6	..	..	12 2 6	12 2 6
446	193 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	193 1 0	42 7 2	77 3 5	3 17 9	123 8 4	316 9 4
494	58 17 4	..	..	58 17 4	28 1 7	27 3 1	1 13 6	56 18 2	115 15 6
667	258 12 0	..	..	7 14 6	..	..	..	266 6 6	54 16 2	70 10 10	3 4 10	128 11 10	394 18 4
1,376	151 10 7	..	..	..	98 2 10	..	13 15 0	263 8 5	23 8 0	78 2 0	3 12 2	105 2 2	368 10 7
Experiments	84 11 0	..	..	..	..	84 11 0	..	..	..	..	84 11 0
..	1,100 17 3	..	..	84 11 0	7 14 6	270 3 9	2 4 11	18 16 4	1,484 7 9	227 19 6	424 7 3	21 16 0	674 2 9	2,158 10 6
CLERMONT WORKING PLAN AREA.														
117	517 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	517 4 2	114 1 6	57 14 1	4 10 1	176 5 8	693 9 10
Experiments	4 2 4	..	..	..	..	4 2 4	..	..	..	..	4 2 4
..	517 4 2	..	..	4 2 4	..	..	..	..	521 6 6	114 1 6	57 14 1	4 10 1	176 5 8	697 12 2
DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA.														
4	357 7 6	..	..	..	..	13 19 2	..	371 6 8	117 11 11	101 3 3	4 10 7	223 5 9	594 12 5
16	1,365 9 2	..	..	..	..	4 13 9	..	1,370 2 11	311 12 10	284 19 2	16 8 1	613 0 1	1,983 3 0
60	0 11 11	..	..	0 11 11	0 11 11
73	1,407 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,407 10 6	377 13 4	233 11 7	13 0 2	624 5 1	2,031 15 7
83	337 17 0	..	..	5 7 8	..	2 19 8	..	346 4 4	100 12 0	73 10 5	4 19 11	179 2 4	525 6 8
93	985 12 2	..	..	..	..	11 1 11	..	996 14 1	78 13 6	164 11 2	8 1 11	251 6 7	1,248 0 8
126-7	225 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	225 5 9	47 13 10	33 12 1	2 3 6	83 9 5	308 15 2
150	318 0 1	..	..	..	..	13 6 10	..	331 6 11	104 14 11	98 0 8	4 8 0	207 3 7	538 10 6
154	1,658 13 6	..	..	..	..	22 17 3	..	1,681 10 9	580 13 3	346 4 9	19 1 7	945 19 7	2,627 10 4
155	1 1 10	..	..	..	1 1 10	20 10 8	..	0 3 0	20 13 8	21 15 6
Experiments	27 18 11	..	..	..	..	27 18 11	..	..	..	..	27 18 11
..	6,655 15 8	..	..	27 18 11	6 9 6	..	68 18 7	..	6,759 2 8	1,740 8 2	1,335 13 1	72 16 9	3,148 18 0	9,908 0 8
INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA.														
48	378 4 4	..	..	2 10 1	..	..	..	380 14 5	38 14 3	41 7 5	3 7 10	83 9 6	464 3 11
76	505 18 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	505 18 4	22 1 4	58 4 4	3 9 7	83 15 3	589 13 7
79	650 0 9	..	..	..	..	0 14 9	..	650 15 6	112 8 9	112 19 2	5 18 6	231 6 5	882 1 11
81	5 18 6	..	0 2 6	5 16 0	5 16 0
101	289 3 4	..	..	..	..	7 8 6	..	296 11 10	29 9 11	46 13 11	2 13 10	78 17 8	375 9 6
117	Cr. 2 0 0	..	..	Cr. 2 0 0	Cr. 2 0 0
122	300 14 5	..	..	..	..	1 18 9	13 5 2	315 18 4	33 9 3	33 2 1	2 10 0	69 1 4	384 19 8
132	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
134	368 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	368 9 6	67 13 4	55 7 0	3 8 5	126 8 9	494 18 3
136	1 0 9	..	..	..	1 0 9	0 9 6	..	0 4 6	0 14 0	1 14 9
Experiments	6 2 4	..	..	..	..	6 2 4	..	..	..	..	6 2 4
Administration	75 11 1	..	..	75 11 1	75 11 1
..	2,492 10 8	..	..	6 2 4	3 10 10	..	10 2 0	13 5 2	2,525 11 0	384 10 11	347 13 11	21 15 2	754 0 0	3,279 11 0

APPENDIX L—continued.

SUMMARY OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.				Surveys.	Protection. Fire-fighting, Pear- clearing, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9	OVERHEAD EXPENSES.			Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forestry Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Unemp. Insurance.		
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.
MANY PEAKS WORKING PLAN AREA.														
28						31 4 10			31 4 10	57 15 6	5 9 10	0 15 11	64 1 3	95 6 1
95	1,397 9 3				13 6 9	275 3 1	51 3 0	44 4 10	1,763 6 11	369 2 9	299 5 2	15 10 6	683 18 5	2,447 5 4
176							30 3 8	1 0 2	31 3 10					31 3 10
179										0 13 6			0 13 6	13 6
193							1 14 4		1 14 4					1 14 4
207							7 13 8		7 13 8					7 13 8
Fire fighting						13 15 6			13 15 6					13 15 6
	1,379 9 3				13 6 9	320 3 5	90 14 8	45 5 0	1,848 19 1	427 11 9	304 15 0	16 6 5	748 13 2	2,597 12 3
MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.														
Old Gayndah Road						10 0 0			10 0 0					10 0 0
NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA.														
60		45 16 2				27 19 11			73 16 1	21 6 2	20 5 8	0 11 0	42 2 10	115 18 11
108		239 8 1							239 8 1	5 17 9	73 19 2	3 16 1	83 13 0	323 1 1
173		9 19 8				0 13 4	0 3 10	3 3 0	14 17 7	28 4 4	1 19 8		30 4 0	45 1 7
249	34 16 4	8 15 9			3 0 10	14 18 5			61 11 4	0 13 6	4 7 3	0 5 8	5 6 5	66 17 9
313		133 19 10				14 11 10			148 11 8	1 9 11	55 6 4	1 7 3	58 3 6	206 15 2
318	79 13 5						0 8 9		80 2 2	51 6 6	47 9 1	1 19 6	100 15 1	180 17 3
445		142 17 1					14 8 7		157 5 8	72 2 0	127 3 1	2 19 5	202 4 6	359 10 2
561	847 0 4	6 8 1				193 6 7	62 15 3	3 8 10	1,112 19 1	234 5 6	341 8 5	11 16 3	587 10 2	1,700 9 3
583	28 4 1					9 8 10			37 12 11	2 2 2	5 15 1	0 5 8	8 2 11	45 15 10
589	1,089 17 0					539 2 8	81 13 10	131 4 0	1,841 17 6	71 4 0	286 11 10	13 1 0	370 16 10	2,212 14 4
611	78 5 3	152 12 8							230 17 11	6 11 4	83 2 11	5 0 10	94 15 1	325 13 0
893	250 17 6	47 14 8				15 12 6	1 2 7	0 15 8	316 2 11	64 1 11	79 17 2	4 2 3	148 1 4	464 4 3
Fire fighting and Patrol Experiments				240 15 7		36 6 11			36 6 11					36 6 11
	2,408 13 11	787 12 0		240 15 7	3 18 7	852 1 0	160 12 10	138 11 6	4,592 5 5	559 5 1	1,127 5 8	45 4 11	1,731 15 8	6,324 1 1
WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA.														
444		21 16 4							21 16 4	0 18 10		0 5 0	1 3 10	23 0 2
GRAND TOTALS	3,788 3 2	11,575 16 1		363 10 2	35 0 2	1,452 8 2	332 13 0	215 18 0	17,763 8 9	3,454 11 9	3,597 13 0	182 14 4	7,234 19 1	24,998 7 10

APPENDIX M.
Areas of Plantations Established.

Working Plan Area.	Res. No.	AREA PLANTED (ACRES).						ALL SPECIES.	
		Eucalypts.		Softwoods.		Other Species.		1937-38.	To 30th June, 1938.
		1937-38.	To 30th June, 1938.	1937-38.	To 30th June, 1938.	1937-38.	To 30th June, 1938.		
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	283 289 120 379 257 299 151 509	18-0 13-0 1-0	154-0 213-5 72-0 1-0	174-0 249-0 114-0 .. 63-0 101-0 .. 77-0	1,622-3 1,685-7 411-7 40-0 791-5 880-9 148-0 388-4	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. 6-0	192-0 262-0 114-0 .. 63-0 102-0 .. 77-0	1,766-3 1,905-2 411-7 40-0 863-5 881-9 148-0 388-4
Totals ..	..	32-0	440-5	778-0	5,968-5	..	6-0	810-0	6,415-0
Fraser Island ..	3	..	161-0	..	749-5	..	..	..	910-5
Kilcoy	893	38-5	142-5	1-5	1-5	..	..	40-0	144-0
Gympie	392 502 393 234 124 242	.. 60-0 88-0 47-0 .. ..	.. 60-0 244-0 47-0	44-0 92-0 98-0	81-5 393-7 98-0	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	44-0 60-0 88-0 47-0 92-0 98-0	81-5 60-0 244-0 47-0 393-7 98-0
Totals ..	..	195-0	351-0	234-0	573-2	..	..	429-0	924-2
Kilkivan	355 220 298	.. .. ..	8-0 .. ..	.. 6-0 89-0	127-5 316-4 147-5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 6-0 89-0	135-5 316-4 147-5
Totals ..	..	..	8-0	95-0	591-4	..	..	95-0	599-4
Mackay	12	..	..	..	30-5	..	..	..	30-5
Many Peaks ..	95	..	..	92-2	307-2	..	..	92-2	307-2
Mary Valley ..	135 435 256	.. .. ..	3-0 2-0 ..	341-0 201-0 ..	3,041-7 1,820-2 134-2	.. .. ..	1-0	341-0 201-0 ..	3,045-7 1,822-2 134-2
Totals ..	..	..	5-0	542-0	4,996-1	..	1-0	542-0	5,002-1
North Coast ..	561 589 611 318 583 249	.. .. 25-0 19-0 .. 20-0	5-0 .. 377-8 175-0 .. 20-0	.. 99-0	1,323-0 1,057-0(a) .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	6-7 .. .. .. .. ..	.. 99-0 25-0 19-0 .. 20-0	1,334-7 1,057-0(a) 377-8 175-0 .. 20-0
Totals ..	..	64-0	577-8	99-0	2,380-0	..	6-7	163-0	2,964-5
North Queensland	191 194 310 418	.. .. .. ..	51-8 109-5 13-8 ..	36-0 .. 9-0 ..	396-2(b) 22-0 223-2 ..	.. .. 39-5 ..	18-9 12-5 320-3 4-0	36-0 .. 48-5 ..	466-9(b) 144-0 557-3 4-0
..	..	..	175-1	45-0	641-4	39-5	355-7	84-5	1,172-2
Warwick	263	..	0-3	..	650-0	..	18-5	..	668-8
Experimental Areas	135	..	4-0	..	47-5	..	9-7	..	61-2
Imbil .. ..	..	..	..	..	5-0	..	..	..	5-0
Maryborough ..	3	..	..	..	8-0	..	..	..	8-0
Fraser Island ..	4	..	..	..	0-2	..	..	..	0-2
Dalby	93	..	..	..	1-0	..	..	..	1-0
Dalby	20	..	..	..	7-0	..	..	..	7-0
Rockhampton ..	451	..	..	..	17-9	..	..	..	17-9
Gympie	603	..	..	..	0-7	..	..	..	0-7
Bribie Island ..	..	..	4-0	..	87-3	..	9-7	..	101-0
Grand Totals ..	..	329-5	1,865-2	1,886-7	16,976-6	39-5	397-6	2,255-7	19,239-4(c)

(a) Total corrected to include an area previously not recorded as planted in 1935-36.

(b) Total amended by 46-5 acres lost by fire during the year.

(c) Total amended by deletion of an area of 35-0 acres previously recorded as planted on S.F.R. 287 Woowoonga.

APPENDIX N.

Areas of Natural Forests Treated and Improved.

Working Plan Area.	Res. No.	AREA TREATED (ACRES).									Total Area Treated to 30th June, 1938.
		Eucalypts. (1)			Softwoods. (2)			Other Species.			
		Treated 1937-38.	First Treatment 1937-38.	Total at 30th June, 1938.	Treated 1937-38.	First Treatment 1937-38.	Total at 30th June, 1938.	Treated 1937-38.	First Treatment 1937-38.	Total at 30th June, 1938.	
Brisbane	69	1,380	..	1,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,548
	1,376	615	187	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,566
	215	825	..	925	..	..	..	..	..	..	925
	893	380	380	1,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,710
	494	..	..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040
	446	753	334	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	980
	667	292	292	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Total .. ..	..	4,245	1,193	8,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,061
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	283	..	..	2,149	..	..	747	..	..	40	2,936
	289	..	..	32	..	..	25	..	..	..	57
	257	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	66	191
	151	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	..	..	337
	299	..	..	50	..	..	332	..	..	..	332
	509	..	..	1,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,616
	527	1,926	1,876	4,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,306
Total .. ..	..	1,926	1,876	8,278	..	..	1,441	..	..	106	9,825
Clermont	117	3,435	3,435	10,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,820
	127	2,520	2,520	2,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,520
Total .. ..	..	5,955	5,955	13,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,340
Bundaberg	169	..	..	..	2,510	2,510	7,912	..	..	..	7,912
	80 &c.	4,710	1,393	8,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,671
Total .. ..	..	4,710	1,393	8,671	2,510	2,510	7,912	..	..	..	16,583
Dalby	93	4,720	1,027	14,721	910	..	1,124	..	..	..	15,845
	141	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	..	..	802
	4	2,456	984	6,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,485
	83	1,571	1,571	1,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,571
	78	..	..	..	8,446	3,533	16,689	..	..	..	16,689
	34	..	..	1,270	..	..	2,496	..	..	..	3,766
	150	..	..	..	1,483	1,483	5,550	..	..	..	5,550
	139	50	50	950	..	..	274	..	..	..	1,224
	16	413	413	1,393	5,018	5,018	11,518	..	..	..	12,911
	127	..	..	..	..	..	765	..	..	..	765
	126	..	..	..	701	659	3,450	..	..	..	3,450
	154	..	..	..	8,331	8,331	13,925	..	..	..	13,925
Total .. ..	..	9,210	4,045	27,192	24,889	19,024	55,791	..	..	..	82,983
Fraser Island	3	2,919	2,281	11,757	10	..	2,310	..	..	..	14,067
Inglewood	79	..	..	..	3,168	1,704	26,976	..	..	..	26,976
	122	..	..	..	2,026	949	19,145	..	..	..	19,145
	117	..	..	9,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,227
	101	1,593	1,473	10,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,024
	134	..	..	..	2,153	2,153	10,999	..	..	..	10,999
	81	..	..	2,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,470
	76	1,838	1,838	2,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,440
	48	..	..	..	2,112	2,112	3,117	..	..	..	3,117
Total .. ..	..	3,431	3,311	24,161	9,459	6,918	60,227	..	..	..	84,398
Kilkivan	221	..	..	..	..	..	560	..	..	..	560
	220	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	155
	355	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40
	26	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	150
	700	..	..	3,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,672
	494	..	..	1,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,350
	24	1,432	1,432	4,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,169
	12	452	452	5,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,652(3)
Total .. ..	..	1,884	1,884	14,843	..	..	905	..	..	..	15,748

APPENDIX N.—continued.

Areas of Natural Forests Treated and Improved.

Working Plan Area.	Res. No.	AREA TREATED (ACRES)									Total Area Treated to 30th June, 1938.
		Eucalypts. (1)			Softwoods. (2)			Other Species.			
		Treated 1937-38.	First Treatment 1937-38.	Total at 30th June, 1938.	Treated 1937-38.	First Treatment 1937-38.	Total at 30th June, 1938.	Treated 1937-38.	First Treatment 1937-38.	Total at 30th June, 1938.	
Mackay	12	..	..	82	..	..	24	..	..	..	106
Maryborough	287	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	240
	435	4,040	2,609	7,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,803
	59	1,077	136	1,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,077
	62	1,030	454	2,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824
	12	332	332	3,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,825
	390	5,131	5,131	7,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,833
	8	1,604	1,604	3,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,080
Total .. ..	..	13,214	10,266	26,442	..	..	240	..	..	..	26,682
Mary Valley	135	..	..	159	..	..	277	..	..	..	436
	435	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	55	125
Total .. ..	..	..	..	159	..	..	347	..	..	55	561
North Coast	318	..	..	3,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,630
	313	835	..	1,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824
	583	..	..	1,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,455
	445	800	800	2,208	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,208
	249	..	..	1,238	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,238
	60	239	..	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,410
	611	1,169	1,169	2,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,133
	589	30	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	108	1,074	1,074	1,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,074
	173	80	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Total .. ..	..	4,227	3,153	15,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,082
Gympie	393	1,010	1,010	1,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,638
	234	1,030	1,030	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030
	502	700	700	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
	627	650	650	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	650
Total .. ..	..	3,390	3,390	4,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,018
North Queensland	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53
	194	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	128
	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43
	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
	245	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	339
Total .. ..	..	..	..	514	..	..	..	..	..	244	758
Warwick	444	2,000	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Grand Totals .. ..	..	57,111	40,747	164,600	36,868	28,452	129,207	..	..	405	294,212

NOTE.—(1) Includes some cypress pine associated with narrow leaf ironbark.

(2) Includes some narrow leaf ironbark associated with cypress pine. Areas have been listed according to preponderance of either species in the stand. Some Dalby and Inglewood areas are so concerned.

(3) This work carried out by Aboriginal Department employees under Forestry supervision.

APPENDIX O.

Assistance to Local Authorities for the Construction of and Repair to Roads
— and Bridges.

SUBSIDIES APPROVED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1838.

Shire Council.	Road.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Atherton	160/4 Repairs to Juara Creek Bridge			10 0 0
Eacham	160/9 Increase in subsidy approved in respect of road to R. 310 Gadgarra	30	13	4
Widgee	160/17 Amamoor road creek	50	0	0
Widgee	160/28 Road from Belli Junction to Portion 4v., Parish of Yabba ..	210	0	0
Kilkivan	160/31 Planted Creek Road	188	15	2
Nanango and Kingaroy	160/34 Barkers Creek Road	180	0	0
Widgee	160/36 Glastonbury Creek Road	48	0	0
Esk	160/37 Mount Stanley Road	166	13	4
Kilkivan	160/38 Manumbar—Kinbombi Road	80	0	0
Kilkivan	160/39 Road to Portion 10v., Boonara	18	0	0
Kilkivan	160/40 Kilkivan—Blacksnake Road	70	0	0
Kilkivan	160/41 Oakview—Sinai Road	20	0	0
Kilkivan	160/42 Road from Cinnabar to T.R. 355, Cinnabar	5	0	0
Kilkivan	160/43 Road through Portions 117 and 118 Widgee	10	0	0
Widgee and Maroochy	160/44 Kenilworth—Brooloo Road. Culvert in Portion 9v., Cambroon	20	0	0
Rosalie	160/47 East Cooyar Road	50	0	0
Rosalie and Crow's Nest	160/49 Road through R. 257 and extension	75	0	0
Maroochy	160/50 Cooloolabin Range Road	50	0	0
Rosalie	160/51 Yarraman—Tarong Road	44	0	0
Nanango	160/67 Road to R. 151 Parish Neumgna and Tureen	172	0	0
Woocoo and Kilkivan	160/77 Calgoa—Boowoogum Road	12	0	0
Woocoo	160/78 Old Gayndah Road	15	0	0
Calliope	160/79 Road from Nagoorin to R. 202, Milton	400	0	0
Monto	160/80 Kalpowar—Barrimoon	245	0	0
Nanango	160/81 Monheim Creek Road	80	0	0
Nanango	160/82 Pimpinbudgee Creek Road	130	0	0
Maroochy	160/83 Kiamba Road	20	0	0
Caboolture	160/84 Delaney's Creek Road	80	0	0
Widgee	160/85 Tin Can Bay Road—Bridges	20	0	0
Woocoo	160/86 Brooweena—Clifton Creek Road	33	6	8
Kilcoy	160/87 Road through Portions 763, 347, 206, 350, 430, 765, Parishes of Yabba	530	0	0
Maroochy	160/88 Bridge and approaches—Belli Creek	250	0	0
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	£3,313	8	6

APPENDIX P.

Particulars of Forest Survey Work, year ended 30th June, 1938.

CLASS 1.—INSPECTIONS OF VACANT CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER RESERVES.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 779	Gregory	8,280
Timber Reserve 563 (part)	Gregory and Electra	15,600
Portions 68, 63, 69, 6 and 7, 7	New Cannindah, Borilla, and Minerva	25,655
Portion 58	Milton	10,041
Portions 117 to 122	Bellenden Ker	600
	Total	60,176

CLASS 2.—ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 435 (part)	Gundiah and Neerdie	6,470
State Forest 55, 123, 24	New Cannindah, Dawes, Monal	4,607
State Forest 390 (part)	St. Mary (sample plots)	
State Forest 21	Goldsmith and Coondarra	91,960
State Forest 55	Goldsmith and Coondarra	4,920
State Forest 50	Goldsmith	11,400
Timber Reserve 54	Goldsmith	2,402
Timber Reserve 56	Goldsmith	5,183
Timber Reserve 14	Hookswood, Wongongera	34,600
Timber Reserve 496	Monsildale	8,640
Timber Reserve 344	Monsildale	1,850
Timber Reserve 554	Monsildale	3,570
Timber Reserve 30	Garioch	
Timber Reserve 134	Yabba	1,084
Portions 26v., 31v, 37v	Yabba	9,639
Portions 3v, 4v, 5v, 6, 22v, 23v, 24v, 27v, 29v, 39v, ..	Yabba	24,581
Portion 72A	Kilcoy	981
Portions 37, 43v, 44v, 45v	Glenbar	1,314
Portions 48v, 49v, 56v, 57v, 58v, 60v	Palgrave	24,551
Portion 17v	Herries	
State Forest 667	Gatton	1,023
	Total	238,775

APPENDIX P—continued.

CLASS 3.—INTENSIVE CONTOUR AND ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 893	Byron	11,000
State Forest 1152 and Vacant Crown Land	Byron	6,070
State Forest 343	Monsildale	8,566
State Forest 28	Bailey, Coomingleh .. .. .	..
State Forest 3	Fraser Island (proceeding) .. .. .	..
State Forest 27, 676	Woocoo, Broomfield (proceeding)	4,700
State Forest 607	Cairns, Dinden (proceeding) .. .. .	..
Timber Reserve 343	Glenbora (part)	7,717
Timber Reserves 562, 563, &c.	Stanton, Gregory, &c.	20,396
	Total	58,449

COMPARTMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 16	Macdonald, Athlone, and Bullen	37,539
State Forest 16	Macdonald (Mailstage)	22,830
State Forest 21	Goldsmith	19,000
State Forest 283	Colinton (Wallaby)	3,407
	Total	82,776

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

Reserve and Parish.	Compartment No.	Logging Area.	Miles, Chains.	Remarks.
R. 298 Gallangowan	1A	Leahy	2 50	Falling, miscellaneous
R. 220 Kilkivan .. .. .	.. .. .	Gap	0 60	Sub-compartment
R. 24, 410, 480 Charlestown	7 .. .. .	.. .. .	11 11	Features
R. 82 Brooyar .. .. .	.. .. .	East section	17 49	Scrub break
R. 242 Widgee .. .. .	.. .. .	South section	12 15	Scrub break
R. 392 Como	2, 3 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 25	Planting
R. 392 Como .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6 45	Scrub break
R. 667 Gatton .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 33	Internal break
R. 446 Stapylton .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 61	Fire break
R. 589 Beerwah	16 .. .. .	.. .. .	6 69	Soil, type
Portion 83 Dawes .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3 25	Road
R. 95 New Camindah	1, 4, 6, 10	Hunting	7 70	Plantation
R. 83 Cherwondah .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3 63	Scrub edge, fence
R. 191 Barron	1, 2B, 4, 6	East Barron	5 64	Plantation
R. 191 Barron	12A	East Barron	1 77	Species
R. 310 Gadgarra	4A	Tardent	0 29	Plots
R. 310 Gadgarra	2A, 3B, 2, and 5 to 8	Dreghorn, Tree	9 15	Subdivision
R. 185 Danbulla	1 to 5	Juara	6 02	Plantation
Portion 229 .. .. .	.. .. .	Grafton	3 10	Boundary
Portion 457 .. .. .	.. .. .	Trinity	5 10	Boundary
R. 124 Glastonbury	4, 5	Mary Creek	1 15	Subdivision
R. 435 Amamoor	3B, 4B	Harry	1 52	Burnt scrub
R. 435 Amamoor	6	Harry	1 52	Fire break
R. 435 Amamoor .. .. .	.. .. .	Lagoon, McGill	14 66	Fire break
R. 435 Kandanga .. .. .	.. .. .	Long, Dry	35 54	Fire break
R. 135 Brooloo	6, 7	Casey Gully	1 41	Fire break
R. 135 Brooloo	18, 19B	Casey Gully	1 68	Fire break
R. 135 Brooloo	8	Western Creek	1 17	Fire break
R. 135 Brooloo	2	West Derrier	0 48	Resurvey
R. 135 Brooloo	14A, 25	Derrier	1 09	Plots
R. 135 Brooloo	14, 15, 25	Derrier	1 47	Overburn
R. 135 Brooloo	1, 2	Yabba	1 25	Firebreaks, &c.
R. 135 Brooloo .. .. .	.. .. .	Yabba	5 66	Break, scrub edge
R. 135 Brooloo .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 61	Fence and road
R. 149 Coolabunia	1, 4	Coolabunia	5 59	Improvements
R. 299 Avoca	18	Nanango	0 40	Boundary
R. 299 Avoca	11	Nanango	0 39	Subdivision
R. 299 Avoca	11	Nanango	0 40	Old boundary
R. 283 Colinton	16	Benarkin	0 22	Subdivision
R. 283 Colinton	8	Rocky	0 29	Subdivision
R. 283 Colinton	8	Rocky	0 55	Old boundary
R. 289 Cooyar	3	Tarong road	0 50	Subdivision
R. 289 Cooyar	12	Rocky	0 17	Subdivision
R. 257 Cooyar	19, 20	North	0 64	.. .. .
R. 257 Cooyar	19, 20	North	1 52	Old boundary
R. 395 Haly .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	9 02	Road traverse

APPENDIX Q.

Forest Reservations for the Year ended 30th June, 1938.

State Forests.—Twenty-one (21) new State Forests, with a total of 81,430 acres, were proclaimed during the year, the largest of these being as follows:—

Acres.		Land Agents' District.
41,730	R. 15, Pelham and Quandong	Dalby
16,000	R. 60, Tchanning	Dalby
6,440	R. 191, Kullogum	Bundaberg and Maryborough
4,155	R. 120, Bracker, Greenup, &c.	Inglewood
2,860	R. 188, Tottenham	Bundaberg
2,050	R. 84, Bailey	Monto
1,930	R. 7, Doongul	Maryborough
1,811	R. 136, Tandan	Inglewood

Four (4) State Forests, comprising a total of 12,232 acres, were cancelled for alienation, the largest of these being:—

Acres.		Land Agent's District.
7,200	R. 18, Crediton	Mackay
4,300	R. 12, Eungella and Crediton	Mackay

Provisional Reserves.—At 30th June, 1938, the number of Timber Reserves was 300, as against 309 at 30th June, 1937. Three (3) new areas, with a total of 1,873 acres were reserved, the largest being 1,855 acres (R. 518 Glenbar), in the Maryborough Land Agent's District. Five thousand seven hundred (5,700) acres of Crown Land were added to existing reserves, and eighty-one thousand five hundred (81,500) acres were converted into State Forests.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-four (1,254) acres were released for selection or other purposes.

National Parks.—Twenty-five (25) new National Parks, with a total area of 13,331 acres, were proclaimed during the year. Of this number twenty-two (22) are islands of the Great Barrier Reef.

The largest of the National Parks proclaimed are as follows:—

Acres.		Land Agent's District.
2,560	R. 536, Ingot	Mackay (Scawfell Island)
1,750	R. 538, Beverley	Mackay (Curlew, Wallace, Hirst, Bluff, Treble, and Dinner Islands)
1,000	R. 240, Shaw	Bowen (Thomas Island)
983	R. 94, West Hill	Mackay (West Hill Island)
830	R. 322, Palen	Brisbane (Mount Maroon)
760	R. 26, Northumberland	Mackay (Northeast Island)
640	R. 533, Ingot	Mackay (Cookermouth Island)
640	R. 534, Ingot	Mackay (Wigton Island)

1ST JULY, 1937, TO 30TH JUNE, 1938.
STATE FORESTS.

	No.	A.	R.	P.
At 1st July, 1937	264	2,790,195	3	11
Proclaimed 1st July, 1937 to 30th June, 1938	21	81,430	2	3
	285	2,871,626	1	14
Cancelled 1st July, 1937, to 30th June, 1938	4	12,232	1	8
Total Reservations at 30th June, 1938	281	2,859,394	0	6

TIMBER RESERVES.

	No.	No.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
At 1st July, 1937	309	..	..	..	3,384,196	1	39
Cancelled and revoked	1	1,254	0	0	..	..	..
Converted into State Forests	11	81,500	0	29	..	..	..
	..	12	..	..	..	82,754	0	29
Balance	297	..	..	..	3,301,442	1	10
New reserves proclaimed	3	..	..	..	1,873	0	24
Additions (Vacant Crown Lands added)	5,700	0	0
Total Reservations at 30th June, 1938	300	..	..	..	3,309,015	1	34

NATIONAL PARKS.

	No.	A.	R.	P.
At 1st July, 1937	94	416,911	0	20
Proclaimed 1st July, 1937 to 30th June, 1938	25	13,331	2	0
Total Reservations at 30th June, 1938	119	430,242	2	20
Grand Total Reservations at 30th June, 1938 .. .. .	..	6,598,652	0	20

APPENDIX R.

State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks at 30th June, 1938.

LAND AGENT'S DISTRICT.	STATE FORESTS.			TIMBER RESERVES.			NATIONAL PARKS.		
	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.	
		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
Atherton	11	46,919	1 30	5	62,916	2 19	2	2,382	0 0
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	9	127,800	0 0	26	73,197	0 0
Brisbane	46	124,385	1 36	34	126,591	3 32	18	52,789	0 22
Bundaberg	15	84,706	1 9	25	131,130	0 28	..	..	..
Cairns	4	87,979	0 0	12	466,324	1 20	8	79,610	0 0
Charleville .. .. .	..	..	..	2	20,037	0 0	..	..	..
Charters Towers .. .. .	..	..	..	2	125,550	0 0	..	..	..
Clermont	1	14,500	0 0	3	121,306	0 0	..	..	..
Cloncurry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4,290	0 0	..	..	..
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..	8	623,510	0 0	..	..	..
Dalby	25	685,423	0 38	7	49,725	2 0	1	22,500	0 0
Gayndah	1	4,790	0 0	11	35,918	1 3	..	..	..
Gladstone	4	35,000	0 0	19	78,122	1 7	2	60	0 0
Goondiwindi	1	8,623	0 0	1	2,410	0 0	..	..	..
Gympie	27	238,933	1 17	16	76,952	1 34	4	262	2 7
Herberton	5	72,337	3 26	5	60,226	0 6	3	1,040	0 0
Ingham .. .. .	..	..	..	2	61,550	0 0	1	1,700	0 0
Inglewood	14	157,017	2 35	8	29,865	3 35	..	..	..
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	9	389,211	0 38	17	99,892	1 31
Ipswich	19	122,732	2 2	23	89,763	1 0	2	4,344	0 0
Jundah .. .. .	..	..	..	1	25,600	0 0	..	..	..
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	..	17	248,535	0 0	25	12,739	0 0
Maryborough	32	489,540	1 32	24	42,826	2 7	3	805	0 0
Monto	8	91,028	3 20	11	87,160	0 21	..	..	..
Nanango	41	194,897	2 4	10	12,225	0 25	..	..	..
Rockhampton	3	117,640	0 0	13	111,268	1 20	1	216	2 0
Roma	7	82,474	1 24	1	8,600	0 0	1	65,000	0 0
Springure .. .. .	..	..	..	1	20,500	0 0	..	..	..
Stanthorpe	2	4,630	1 10	..	..	..	2	10,460	0 0
St. George .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,072	0 0	..	..	..
Taroom	1	7,000	0 0	2	6,061	0 0	..	..	..
Toowoomba	14	188,834	2 3	14	31,096	2 28	3	3,245	0 0
Townsville .. .. .	..	..	..	3	28,869	1 31	..	..	..
Totals	281	2,859,394	0 6	300	3,309,015	1 34	119	430,242	2 20

AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Total area reserved for State Forests	2,859,394	0 6
Total area reserved for Timber Reserves	3,309,015	1 34
Total area reserved for National Parks	430,242	2 20
Total Reservations	6,598,652	0 20

APPENDIX S.

Distribution of Staff—Sub-Department of Forestry.

	30th June, 1937.	30th June, 1938.
Salaried Staff	161	169
General Staff	621	785
Totals	782	954

NOTE.—In addition to the above 5 P.E.I. supervisors and 2 staff surveyors were being paid by Forestry at 30th June, 1938, and 316 P.E.I. wages men.