

Report of the Director of Forests for the Year ended 30th June, 1945.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

SIR,—I have to present my report for the year ended 30th June, 1945.

In supplying an essential material of war over a period of six years ending 30th June of this year, the timber and forest industries have accomplished a task of which they can be justly proud.

The average quantity of logs processed by the Queensland mills during the three years immediately preceding the war was 282,000,000 superficial feet. Yet when the innumerable difficulties of man-power and plant experienced by the logging and milling industries are taken into consideration, it is surprising to find that the industry was able to exceed the pre-war figure by no less than 30,000,000 superficial feet per annum, and to log and manufacture an average quantity of logs during the six war years of 312,000,000 superficial feet. Accurate figures are not available of mill log cut for a period of six years before the war, but it is reasonably certain that comparison with these would show the war effort in an even better light.

The Crown forests have played their part in supplying the nation's timber needs, the average annual log cut increasing from 152,000,000 superficial feet for the period of six years immediately before the war to 210,000,000 superficial feet for a similar period during the war, an increase of 38 per cent.

A very heavy drain has also been imposed on the Crown timber resources by reason of the excessive demand for round timbers, i.e., girders, piles and poles required for war purposes. Compared with the six years ended 30th June, 1939, the Crown supply of round timbers during the war rose by 176 per cent. to a total quantity of nearly 5,600,000 lineal feet, or well over 1,000 miles.

At the end of six years of war, Queensland is left with forests heavily depleted of an essential raw material, much of which has been expended in transient war uses, and has not contributed to the construction of permanent assets.

Fortunately, timber is a resource which is renewable, and though practically no replacement work has been possible in the war years, the very young pine plantations are already supplying an appreciable quantity of timber, some 3,700,000 super feet being cut as a contribution to war needs.

The small area of 30,000 acres already planted with softwoods is quite inadequate to supply future requirements and this area should be increased to 200,000 acres as soon as possible. This is a post-war project of outstanding importance. Queensland's virgin stands of magnificent softwoods have almost gone, and the State cannot afford not to replace such a valuable raw material, so essential to the future prosperity of local industry.

As a further step towards the rebuilding of our depleted assets, all hardwood and cypress pine forests must at the earliest be completely regenerated and protected with the object of bringing every acre to maximum production of useful timber.

In view of the diminishing supply of large high quality timber, more intensive utilisation of the remaining timber resources and a revision of specifications for use are called for. In times of plenty specifications were drawn up prescribing a quality of timber often in excess of that required to satisfactorily meet the use. This resulted in the neglect of many species which in other States and countries would be used. In fact, many timbers previously used only to a limited extent were supplied in quantity to meet war-time needs. We cannot afford to waste good timber, and if we are to avoid this, peace time use must be found for these timbers for purposes to which they are suited, and grades and specifications should be amended to prescribe for such use.

REFORESTATION.

Operations during the year were on the restricted basis that has applied since the commencement of the Pacific War. It is extremely fortunate that during this period the fire hazards proved less severe than is normal—had this not been so more serious losses from fire would certainly have been experienced.

There was a small improvement in the man-power position during the year, but the extra number of men available was considerably below that necessary to complete even a minimum maintenance of established assets and to provide a satisfactory fire protection force.

Though the fire season was not as protracted as frequently occurs, it culminated in November in a few days when the fire risk was high. During this period plantations of 275 acres

in the Yarraman district, carrying chiefly hoop pine, were completely killed by fire. The plantations were aged up to twelve years and some salvage was possible. The damage was not confined to the plantations alone, but the scrub firebreaks were also severely damaged, necessitating expensive action in the provision of alternative breaks. It is unfortunate that the fire at Yarraman occurred on a day of extremely high fire hazard; under the circumstances the avoidance of further losses reflects credit on the limited man-power available to combat the outbreak. Elsewhere, too, the unremitting and self-sacrificing efforts of the limited staff call for commendation; without these much more damage and loss would have been sustained.

Several major fires occurred on hardwood areas, but the damage to treated areas, excepting in the fire at Deongwar, near Esk, was not severe.

The establishment of new plantations was confined to an area of 40 acres, and was principally experimental. Nurseries were, however, maintained in full production and large scale planting can be resumed immediately sufficient labour is available for the necessary associated operations.

In spite of the fact that approximately 15,100 acres of plantations were tended, several thousands of acres on which the war-time man-power shortage caused suspension of tending have not yet received adequate attention, and in the Mary Valley it has not yet been possible to accord essential lantana tending to all areas.

It was possible to include some areas on which first pruning had been delayed in the area of 1,770 acres pruned for the year. Generally, however, there is a large acreage overdue for pruning.

Merchantable plantation thinnings continued during the year, hoop pine areas at Amamoor entering into the operations, while similar sales on Imbil areas are proposed in the near future. The total yield of thinnings from all plantations for the year amounted to 955,000 superficial feet.

Action was taken with the object of encouraging mills to the vicinity of plantations being thinned; as this is regarded as essential for sound operation. At State Forest Reserve 589, Beerwah (Glass House Mountains), a small mill adjacent to the plantations has been in operation for some time.

During the year a start was made in establishing mechanically located yield plots in the Mary Valley hoop pine plantations. The procedure previously adopted at Beerwah and Glass House Mountains, which has given good results in practice, was applied with slight modifications.

The liberation of the lantana bug referred to last year has been followed by further releases and by reports of successful establishment of the bug at several centres, but it is yet too early to expect any major contribution to control.

On the natural hardwood and cypress pine forests work was concentrated as far as practicable on protection. It was possible, however, to subject 13,859 acres to a silvicultural treatment, of which 2,360 acres received treatment for the first time.

The greatest part of the year's operations was devoted to fire protection works. Only limited effort in the construction of new breaks was possible after concentration on maintenance and improvement of existing break and road systems. The main works carried out comprised—

(1) Cleared Breaks—Western Forests—		
Firebreak Construction—		Miles.
Cutting and grubbing		7.5
Stacking and burning		16.9
Auxiliary roads		7.1
Firebreak Improvement—		
Grubbing roads		12.0
Grading		72.5
Green strips		74.5
Firebreak Maintenance—		
Suckering and burning		930.7
Grading		728.2
(2) Green Breaks—Coastal Hardwood Forests—		
Firebreak Construction—		
Falling and stacking		5.2
Improvement		65.2
Firebreak Maintenance—		
Chipping and/or ploughing		951.6
Burning		588.0
Roads		304.8
(3) Cleared Breaks—Plantations—		
Firebreak Maintenance—		
Chipping		136.9
Ploughing and/or grading, or rotary hoe		187.1
Burning		66.7

Some attention was directed to the introduction of new types of equipment into protection works. A powered rotary hoe gave promising results on firebreaks in a condition beyond the capacity of light grading plant and is being further investigated for other uses. Power-supplied water for fire-fighting and other purposes is under trial with locally constructed units, while it appears that the desired designs of wireless sets for protection communications are likely to be available in the near future.

In general, maintenance of capital improvements was restricted to a minimum, but it was possible towards the close of the year to commence some urgent painting jobs.

Construction items were only of minor character, but a noteworthy step was the installation of wireless on Fraser Island for communication with the mainland.

The policy of repurchasing forested lands initiated last year made considerable progress during the year when 41 properties were actually purchased and paid for, covering a total area of 11,987 acres. The total expenditure for the year was £15,596.

In cases where the previous owners desired to continue in occupation utilising the grazing values, this was allowed under Forestry conditions protecting the timber stands.

A forest overseer has already been placed in charge of one group of areas secured, and work to bring this country under intensive forest management will now proceed. As other compact areas are acquired employees will be placed in charge of them.

Finality has almost been reached on the purchase of several other properties. Well in excess of 300 properties are at present under negotiation.

Preparation of post-war plans for reforestation activities were completed and where possible the preliminary activities were launched.

The free-growing curve plots at Glass House Mountains have now reached the stage where further response on the free growth principle is outside practical consideration and the experiment is being continued on the logical basis of checking on the theory of relative dominance as expounded by Craib and O'Connor in particular. In addition, the new series at Glass House Mountains are yielding interesting results, supporting previous figures, and the hoop pine plots continue to show the marked response which was reported last year, following a considerably longer period without response than is the case with the exotic Pinus species.

Preliminary discussions have already been carried out on the research programmes to be adopted when resumption of normal activities is possible and arrangements are under way for a full reconsideration of research activities and summarising of past results.

Total expenditure on reforestation works for the year was £112,618 made up of—

	£
Plantations	14,741
Natural Regeneration	3,318
Nurseries	6,034
Protection (including fire fighting)	43,007
Research	1,012
Capital Improvements	3,313
Wet Time, Holidays, Leave	14,960
Tools, Tents, &c.	19,217
Workers' Compensation	1,645
Pay Roll Tax	2,427
Miscellaneous	2,444
Total	£112,618

The number of men employed on the above works at 1st July, 1944 was 331. and at 30th June, 1945, 351.

NATIONAL PARKS.

As was the case in the preceding year, work on the National Parks was largely confined to maintenance and supervision. Attention was given, however, to laying out some new work in preparation for the employment of returned soldiers in this work in fulfilment of approved post-war programmes.

Expenditure on the parks was—

	1944-45.	1943-44.
	£	£
Maintenance, etc.	2,798	2,405
Supervision	267	257
	3,065	2,662

FOREST SURVEYS.

One camp operated during the financial year, work being confined to North Queensland.

Class 2 Survey work effected was as follows:—

	Acres.
Vacant Crown Land, Culpa (proceeding)	33,120
Compass and chain survey	Miles. Chains.
Strip survey	13 55
	138 16

Costs amounted to £2,014 11s. 10d. (H. and M. Vote).

HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

Brief reference has already been made to the difficulties met with by the timber industry in regard to man-power and plant. Particular difficulty was met with in getting cutters, both for mill logs and railway and constructional timbers. The Department kept in close touch with the man-power Department and with logging contractors whose requests for releases of man-power were sponsored. Similarly the Department assisted in securing logging tools, lorry and tractor parts, tyres and petrol supplies.

A general revision of logging rates was made during the year to meet increased costs.

The demand for all classes of timbers was heavy, and in the circumstances outlined supplies from the Crown forests were well maintained.

Mill Logs.—The total cut of logs from Crown forests for each year from 1935-36 onwards is as follows:—

1935-36	148,000,000
1936-37	162,000,000
1937-38	196,000,000
1938-39	186,000,000
1939-40	212,000,000
1940-41	228,000,000
1941-42	232,000,000
1942-43	199,000,000
1943-44	202,000,000
1944-45	193,000,000

The quantities of the several species classes of log timber cut and removed from Crown forests during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Hoop and Bunya Pine.	Kauri Pine.	Cabinet Woods.	Hardwoods.	Cypress Pine.	Scrubwood.
	(1,000 superficial feet).					
1940-41	146,056	9,584	25,306	33,846	5,628	7,381
1941-42	127,390	12,010	26,771	43,528	7,823	9,685
1942-43	101,289	8,627	15,250	49,649	6,776	16,116
1943-44	102,790	10,443	11,315	44,251	6,518	25,422
1944-45	104,855	7,028	12,992	38,013	8,476	*6,141 †14,280

* Scrub Hardwoods.

† Miscellaneous.

Plantation Timbers.—The quantities of plantation timbers cut during the past four years are as follows:—

	Super Feet.
1941-42	187,380
1942-43	1,250,000
1943-44	1,260,000
1944-45	955,000

Plywood and Veneer Manufacture.—Returns from plywood and veneer mills give the following approximate total quantities of logs treated for the year 1944-45. The logs supplied to these mills are from both Crown and private lands and are included in the relevant mill log figures elsewhere quoted.

	Logs.
	Super ft.
Kauri	2,600,000
Hoop and Bunya	15,000,000
Hardwood	20,000
Cabinet Woods	1,700,000
Secondary Woods	3,100,000
	22,420,000

Crown and Private Log Cut, 1943-44.—The following table shows the distribution of the mill log cut between Crown and private lands in 1943-44. Accurate figures for 1944-45 are not available, but the estimated cut of logs from both Crown and private lands is from 280 to 285 million superficial feet. The estimated proportion of the various species supplied by Crown forests remains virtually the same except in the case of cypress pine, which rises from 42 per cent. to 71 per cent.

and miscellaneous species, which increased from 77.8 per cent. to 87 per cent.

Species.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	% Crown of Total.
Hoop and Bunya ..	102,790,000	3,303,000	106,093,000	96.9
Kauri ..	10,443,000	213,000	10,656,000	98
Cypress ..	6,518,000	8,994,000	15,512,000	42
Hardwood ..	44,251,000	81,316,000	125,567,000	35.3
Cabinet Woods ..	11,315,000	1,200,000	12,515,000	90.4
Miscellaneous ..	25,422,000	7,258,000	32,680,000	77.8
Total ..	200,739,000	102,284,000	303,023,000	66.2
Plantation timbers ..	1,128,000	..	1,128,000	..
Imported ..	..	..	10,000	..
Hardwood into sleepers ..	..	..	7,290,000	..
Grand Total ..	201,867,000	102,284,000	311,451,000	..

North Queensland.—This region supplies all the kauri pine and most of the cabinet-woods and miscellaneous species. From the "jungles" here have come a varied assortment of useful woods which have contributed very materially to the war effort. Very adverse weather here added to the difficulties already related regarding man-power and plant, but a substantial output was maintained.

Figures of deliveries from Crown forests for the last three years are—

Species.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	Super ft.	Super ft.	Super ft.
Hoop Pine ..	..	..	175,000
Kauri ..	8,621,000	10,419,000	7,023,000
Maple ..	3,083,000	3,151,000	4,597,000
Walnut ..	87,000	30,000	73,000
Silky Oak ..	8,569,000	7,859,000	7,908,000
Forest Hardwoods ..	4,540,000	2,941,000	1,032,000
Scrub Hardwoods ..	..	6,348,000	5,353,000
Miscellaneous ..	14,134,000	13,390,000	8,826,000
Cedar ..	..	149,000	276,000
	39,034,000	44,287,000	35,319,000

In addition to the above, the Department arranged marketing from private lands of 154,000 superficial feet of log timber.

Constructional Timbers.—The year under review was second only to 1943-44 as regards volume of supplies handled.

The total quantity of constructional timbers and miscellaneous items sold by the Department both at stump and from operations of departmental contractors during the year 1944-45 was—

✓ Sleepers ..	212,929 pieces
✓ Sleeper Blocks (Sleepers contained) ..	225,415 pieces
✓ Headstocks, Transoms, and Crossings ..	589,069 superficial feet
✓ Girders, Corbels, Piles, and Sills ..	551,638 lineal feet
✓ House Blocks ..	83,772 lineal feet
✓ Fencing Material ..	39,095 lineal feet
✓ Fencing Material ..	64,854 pieces
✓ Hewn Bridge Timbers ..	103,637 superficial feet
✓ Hewn Bridge Timbers ..	2,709 lineal feet
✓ Mining Timbers ..	531,178 lineal feet
✓ Mining Timbers ..	105,224 pieces
✓ Fuel ..	123,941 tons
✓ Poles ..	598,660 lineal feet
✓ Miscellaneous ..	124,866 superficial feet
✓ Miscellaneous ..	2,681 pieces
✓ Sand ..	1,660 cubic yards
✓ Gravel ..	2,043 cubic yards
✓ Soil ..	1,318 cubic yards
✓ Grit ..	183 tons
✓ Stone ..	134½ cubic yards
✓ Charcoal ..	92,725 bags
✓ Stakes ..	6,058 pieces
✓ Lawyer Cane ..	153½ tons
✓ Fern Fibre ..	54 bags

Timber cut from private lands in South Queensland by departmental contractors was as follows:—

Piles ..	185,384 lineal feet
Poles ..	5,526 lineal feet
Girders ..	30,505 lineal feet

Revenue.—The gross receipts and net revenue on account of timber sales for the last four years are—

	Gross Receipts.	Net Revenue.
	£	£
1941-42 ..	959,220	439,678
1942-43 ..	927,982	415,777
1943-44 ..	1,094,325	442,013
1944-45 ..	1,155,425	484,670

It should be noted that the net revenue is arrived at by deducting from gross receipts the expenditure incurred in direct marketing of timber. The revenue is also affected each year by a transfer from the Forestry and Lumbering Fund, the effect of which is to increase by the amount of the transfer the gross receipts and expenditure for the year concerned.

Particulars of these transfers are—

1931-32 ..	£ 2,275	1936-37 ..	£ 4,531	1941-42 ..	£ 5,118
1932-33 ..	3,111	1937-38 ..	3,312	1942-43 ..	9,742
1933-34 ..	2,457	1938-39 ..	4,228	1943-44 ..	29,596
1934-35 ..	2,072	1939-40 ..	4,700	1944-45 ..	59,645
1935-36 ..	4,617	1940-41 ..	8,232		

It should be noted that net revenue figures over the period are not affected.

Logging.—In accordance with departmental policy, rates paid to logging contractors for cutting, snigging, hauling and loading Crown log timber have been adjusted from time to time to make provision for increased costs.

The quantities hauled and payments made to logging contractors during 1944-45 are as follows:—

	Superficial Feet.	Amount Paid.
		£ s. d.
South Queensland—		
Pine ..	78,097,520	..
Hardwoods ..	2,675,548	..
Miscellaneous ..	1,910,626	..
Scrub Hardwoods ..	389,927	..
Cedar ..	38,818	..
Hoop Pine Thinnings ..	29,740	..
Total ..	83,137,179	303,484 16 9
North Queensland ..	25,885,504	£115,664 18 9

Logging Roads.—Expenditure on logging roads, including new construction to provide access to additional areas and to maintain existing roads, amounted to £27,755 13s. 3d., made up as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Revenue ..	22,642 17 5
Loan ..	5,112 15 10
	£27,755 13 3

In addition to the above subsidies to the amount of £5,420 7s. 6d. were expended on shire roads.

Total expenditure amounted to £33,176 0s. 9d.

An amount of £89,431 was expended by the Main Roads Commission from the funds of that Department on the construction of logging roads.

SAWMILL LICENSES.

During the year 59 applications were made for sawmill licenses. Of these, 26 were granted, mainly restricted licenses, and 33 were refused. Of 26 applications for exemption, 21 were granted and 5 refused.

At 30th June, 1945, there were 483 sawmill licenses in force, of which 367 were for general milling and 116 restricted licenses. Of the latter 50 were for resawing, 30 for cases only, 16 for sleepers, and 20 otherwise restricted.

One hundred and three exemptions were also in force.

OFFENCES.

During the year ended 30th June, 1945, 86 cases of offences against Acts and Regulations administered by the Department were reported.

Proceedings were instituted in 27 of these cases, 6 of them being for breaches of the Rural Fires Act, and fines totalling £123 10s. were imposed. In 44 cases royalty was collected or the timber seized and sold and warning issued. Action is pending in 2 cases.

In all cases revenue to the extent of £305 was recovered.

FOREST PRODUCTS INVESTIGATIONS.

With most of the trained staff of this branch engaged in other national duties, activity was very restricted.

Production of charcoal for emergency stocks for producer gas purposes was discontinued and attention given to reduction of stocks in hand.

Some 40,000 superficial feet of sawn timber were dried in the Department's seasoning kilns at Ipswich road. The seasoning qualities of brush box and satinay were studied, as was also the question of control by boric acid treatment of Lyctus (powder post borer) in sapwood of sawn timber.

Co-operation was maintained with other institutions and laboratories interested in forest products.

During the year several conferences with cypress pine sawmillers were held—and as a consequence co-operative inves-

tigation of a number of mutual problems was launched. The results already have proved most useful in clarifying points on which previous misunderstanding and dispute occurred. Further work in these directions is proposed.

EXPENDITURE.

Total expenditure for the year 1944-45 was £857,368 subdivided as follows:—

	Revenue. (Treasury.)	Revenue.	Loan.	Trust.
	£	£	£	£
Salaries .. .. .	..	45,710	..	..
Travelling and Incidentals .. .. .	..	6,300	..	..
Extra Living Allowances .. .. .	..	680	..	..
National Parks .. .. .	..	267	..	..
Reforestation	97,877	..	..	..
National Parks	2,798	..	..	..
Access Roads	28,063	..	..	..
Charcoal Production	1,163	..	..	..
Reforestation—Plantations .. .. .	..	..	14,741	..
Access Roads .. .. .	..	..	5,113	..
Resumption of Land for Post-War Forestry Purposes .. .. .	..	..	15,596	..
Hardwood Supplies to Railway Department and Others .. .. .	..	..	..	176,895
Harvesting and Marketing Timber .. .. .	..	..	..	402,165
£	129,901	52,957	35,450	639,060

CONCLUSION.

It is with the deepest regret that I record the death on war service of the following officers and employees of the Department:—

Messrs. R. H. Bieske
D. J. Clarke
J. D. Richards
W. E. Mackie
R. J. Dobbyn
E. W. Gesch

Messrs. P. Edgar
C. M. Green
P. Lentz
H. E. Stocker
M. Donaldson
G. H. Singleton

The Department as a whole joins with me in extending to their relatives sincerest condolences.

Quite a number of the staff have been wounded or have fallen sick on military service and I wish them a speedy recovery.

During the year the Department suffered the loss of an experienced and valuable officer in Mr. P. J. Murphy, of Amamoor. I would like to record here our appreciation of his valuable services during his twenty-five years with the Department.

I desire to acknowledge a loyal and sustained effort on the part of officers and employees during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

V. GRENNING,

Director of Forests.

STATE FORESTS, TIMBER RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS

at 30th June, 1945.

L.A.D.	STATE FORESTS				TIMBER RESERVES				NATIONAL PARKS			
	No:	AREA	No:	AREA	No:	AREA	No:	AREA	No:	AREA		
Atherton	11	46,919	1	30	7	61,842	1	7	5	3,552	2	0
Bowen					8	99,020	0	0	35	114,467	0	0
Brisbane	57	175,729	0	10	35	86,970	2	29	28	55,898	2	14
Bundaberg	28	114,577	0	27	27	121,175	1	6				
Cairns	4	87,979	0	0	13	461,351	2	0	20	92,300	3	24
Charleville					2	20,037	0	0				
Charters Towers					2	125,550	0	0				
Clermont	2	126,500	0	0	2	44,390	0	0				
Cloncurry					1	4,290	0	0				
Cooktown					8	623,510	0	0	7	10,691	0	0
Dalby	27	691,077	2	24	6	45,745	2	0	1	13,100	0	0
Gayndah	1	4,790	0	0	11	35,918	1	3				
Gladstone	4	35,000	0	0	24	81,843	3	14	4	230	0	0
Goondiwindi	2	13,824	2	0	1	2,410	0	0				
Gympie	35	266,102	3	0	18	76,773	3	24	5	922	2	7
Herberton	7	73,644	1	32	8	69,085	1	23	5	3,361	3	28
Ingham					3	68,890	0	0	3	1,835	0	0
Inglewood	19	185,476	2	35	3	8,397	0	35				
Innisfail					11	404,682	2	18	20	105,987	1	31
Ipswich	27	137,802	2	24	23	79,287	3	0	2	4,344	0	0
Jundah					1	25,600	0	0				
Mackay	1	18,450	0	0	19	149,385	0	0	50	144,761	0	0
Maryborough	67	557,782	2	36	25	50,816	3	28	3	805	0	0
Monto	11	96,480	3	20	14	81,003	2	32				
Nanango	44	204,303	2	34	11	5,012	2	5	1	9,605	2	18
Rockhampton	6	145,318	1	0	16	128,233	2	22	16	2,813	2	0
Roma	10	89,434	3	22	1	8,600	0	0	1	65,000	0	0
Springsure					1	20,500	0	0				
Stanthorpe	2	5,800	1	10					5	12,528	2	0
St. George					1	3,072	0	0				
Taroom	2	13,591	2	0	3	30,846	2	0				
Toowoomba	17	202,767	2	17	14	26,894	1	28	5	3,552	0	0
Townsville	1	23,123	0	0	2	17,199	1	31	1	60,000	0	0
	385	3,316,476	1	1	321	3,068,335	1	25	217	705,756	2	2

At 30th June, 1945

Total area reserved for State Forests	acs.	r.	p.
" " " " Timber Reserves	3,316,476	1	1
" " " " National Parks	3,068,335	1	25
	705,756	2	2
 Total Reservations	 7,090,568	 0	 28

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS - YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE					RESERVE FUND					TOTAL		
	PARLITORS	NATURAL WORKING RESERVATION & WORK	EXPERIENCES	SURVIVIS	PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AND REPAIRS	RESERVE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	RESERVE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	RESERVE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	RESERVE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	RESERVE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS			
6	8	3	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
390	27	11	0										
435													
435													
324													
324													
ADMINISTRATION													
PLANT													
OPERATIONS													
REPAIRS													
DEPRECIATION													
TOTAL													
390	68	2	0										
435	27	11	0										
435													
324													
324													
ADMINISTRATION													
PLANT													
OPERATIONS													
REPAIRS													
DEPRECIATION													
TOTAL													
390	68	2	0										
435	27	11	0										
435													
324													
324													
ADMINISTRATION													
PLANT													
OPERATIONS													
REPAIRS													
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TOTAL													
390	68	2	0										
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ADMINISTRATION													
PLANT													
OPERATIONS													
REPAIRS													
DEPRECIATION													
TOTAL													
390	68	2	0										
435	27	11	0										
435													
324													
324													
ADMINISTRATION													
PLANT													
OPERATIONS													
REPAIRS													
DEPRECIATION													
TOTAL													
390	68	2	0										
435	27	11	0										
435													
324													
324													
ADMINISTRATION													
PLANT													
OPERATIONS													
REPAIRS													
DEPRECIATION													
TOTAL													

RESERVE FUND
 HOLDINGS, NET DEPRECIATION
 TOTAL
 108 11 0
 131 13 7
 208 2 7
 150 13 7
 182 5 0
 194 16 0
 357 1 8
 187 14 3
 18 11 1
 634 16 10
 108 10 9
 1345 1 11
 38 19 7
 2389 12 3
 830 3 1
 289 6 4
 387 15 2
 239 18 4
 5545 4 2
 800 7 7
 98 2 4
 7524 13 10
 1974 3 6
 41 54 4
 4833 18 7
 11008 15 5
 37 4 4
 60 16 4
 63 7 8
 71 1 4
 110 6 1
 104 7 3
 109 19 10
 123 4 3
 83 7 8
 1 19 10
 1 19 10
 351 1 0
 479 9 0
 42 1 4
 13 1 8
 10 10 18
 10 10 18
 8 10 18
 8 10 18
 8 10 18
 8 10 18
 8 10 18

SUMMARY OF REPROBATION EXPENDITURE - YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1945.

RESERVE	NATURAL		WHERREY		EXPERIMENTS		SURVEYS		PROTECTION		MAINTENANCE		CONSTRUCTION		STOCKS, FEEDSTUFF, HOLIDAYS,		OVERHEADS		TOTAL		RESERVE		
	PLANTATIONS	REPROBATION	MOBILISING AND	MAINTENANCE	EXPERIMENTS	SURVEYS	AND	PROBING	OF CAPITAL	OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL	STOCKS	FEEDSTUFF	HOLIDAYS	INSURANCE	FEED	AND	STOCK	INSURANCE	OVERHEADS	TOTAL	TOTAL	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1312 6	1312 6																						
1312 6																							

RESERVE	NATURAL		WHERREY		EXPERIMENTS		SURVEYS		PROTECTION		MAINTENANCE		CONSTRUCTION		STOCKS, FEEDSTUFF, HOLIDAYS,		OVERHEADS		TOTAL		RESERVE		
	PLANTATIONS	REPROBATION	MOBILISING AND	MAINTENANCE	EXPERIMENTS	SURVEYS	AND	PROBING	OF CAPITAL	OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL	STOCKS	FEEDSTUFF	HOLIDAYS	INSURANCE	FEED	AND	STOCK	INSURANCE	OVERHEADS	TOTAL	TOTAL	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1312 6	1312 6																						
1312 6																							

RESERVE	NATURAL		WHERREY		EXPERIMENTS		SURVEYS		PROTECTION		MAINTENANCE		CONSTRUCTION		STOCKS, FEEDSTUFF, HOLIDAYS,		OVERHEADS		TOTAL		RESERVE		
	PLANTATIONS	REPROBATION	MOBILISING AND	MAINTENANCE	EXPERIMENTS	SURVEYS	AND	PROBING	OF CAPITAL	OF BUILDINGS	TOTAL	STOCKS	FEEDSTUFF	HOLIDAYS	INSURANCE	FEED	AND	STOCK	INSURANCE	OVERHEADS	TOTAL	TOTAL	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1312 6	1312 6																						
1312 6																							

PAY ROLL TAX
 Administration
 Fuel
 Lubrication and
 Storage
 Seed
 State
 Wages - Blooms
 Rates and Freight
 General Cartage
 Workers' Compensation
 Expenses - Store Room
 Experiments

2427 7 10	326 12 2	259 0 4	447 2 11	710 15 1	95 5 10	1644 15 1	14 14 0	23 10 9
512618 7 4								