

1927.

QUEENSLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.



QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE.

REPORT

OF THE

PROVISIONAL FORESTRY BOARD

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1927.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

BRISBANE :

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

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Report of the Provisional Forestry Board for the
Year ended 30th June, 1927.

TO THE HON. T. DUNSTAN, MINISTER FOR LANDS, BRISBANE.

Offices of the Provisional Forestry Board,
Brisbane, 22nd October, 1927.

SIR,—We have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Provisional Forestry Board upon the operations of the Queensland Forest Service during the financial year ended 30th June, 1927.

We are, &c.,

E. H. F. SWAIN, Chairman.
A. A. STAINES, }
C. R. PATERSON, } Members.

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(Frontispiece.)

FIRE-FIGHTING ON THE STATE FORESTS.

QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE.

Report of the Provisional Forestry Board for the Year ended
30th June, 1927.

In its report for the year preceding the present one, the Board surveyed exhaustively the forestry situation in Queensland as it had developed up to that time.

To that report, which was in the nature of a decennial review, the 1926-27 results now are added but briefly.

The acreage of State Forests was increased by 1.06 per cent. during the year, as against .22 per cent. during the previous year, and 40 per cent. for the five years ended 30th June, 1926; and now stands at 1,799,155 acres as against 6,000,000 acres laid down as the Queensland quota (*vide* Appendix M).

The year has been one of high drought, reaching its peak in abnormal bush fires in the spring of 1926, but broken in the middle by unusually heavy coastal rains which ended at the termination of summer as suddenly as they had begun with it.

The department was hard put to it to defend its reservations against the bush fire invasions of October and November 1926. A number of forests were swept by conflagrations which damaged the hardwood stands and incinerated their reproduction. The fires entered the coastal jungles and created havoc in the semi-logged Hoop Pine forests of the Kilcoy district. Yarraman areas were attacked, and at Benarkin and Imbil portions of the new plantations were lost. At Braemar, in the Dalby district, the regenerated Spotted Gum areas were overwhelmed.

In the fire defences of its forests, the Forest Service employs fire breaks, patrol, and fire-fighting. The defeat of these measures in the above instances in 1926 occasioned a general review of the situation. From this review developed the fact that forest fires for the most part originate outside the forests, and can be dealt with fundamentally only at their point of origin. Rural fires generally, however, were subject to no control, and the Careless Use of Fires legislation extant consisted of a few slight clauses promulgated in 1865. The matter accordingly was remitted to the Minister, in consequence of which the general issue has become the subject of inquiry by a Rural Fires Advisory Committee, and the submission to Parliament of a Rural Fires Bill of 1927 has been announced. Given such enabling legislation on the issue, it should become possible to organise safeguards against bush fires which should do much in the future to conserve the increasing assets in Queensland of both farm and forest.

The year's drought has affected the country at large, and has resulted naturally in temporary financial stringency.

Whilst the sale of logs from the State's Forests has been well maintained throughout the period of the annual report, the point has now

been reached at which reduced business has produced a heavy accumulation of sawn stocks in the sawmilling trade, and this accumulation has reacted upon the logging operations, so that deliveries at this date have had to be curtailed.

Forestry finances at the year end, however, were buoyant. The total receipts, exclusive of those from sawmilling, amounted to £543,825, out of which £292,944 was expended in trading costs. Against the balance of £250,881, £69,262 was expended in administration and works, and the surplus from forestry activities during 1926-27 was therefore £181,619.

The sawmilling and timber-yards branch of the department, in spite of the general business depression of the year, made a net profit of £5,357, after paying £85,315 for logs derived from the State's forests, and making an *ex gratia* payment to the Brisbane Municipal Council in lieu of taxes, &c., of £187 10s. (*vide* Appendix G).

Fifty-two million superficial feet of pine logs and ten million superficial feet of hardwood logs were sold by the Forest Service during the year.

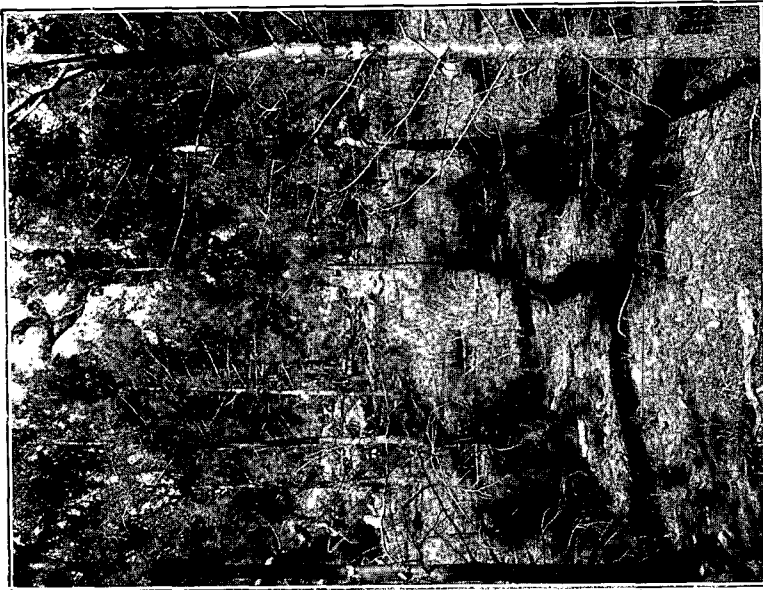
Silvical operations for the year similarly have been successful. Despite the extreme drought conditions of 1926, the 1925 planting (which covered 534 acres) shows the remarkably high percentage of survival of about 80 per cent., thanks to the planting tube developed to meet Queensland conditions, and to the adoption of maize as a nursing crop to shelter the young plantations in the dry Benarkin-Nanango areas.

The maize harvest itself has been excellent, yielding around 50 bushels to the acre for the 153 acres to which the method was applied.

In forest plantation work the department achieved a record, 1,084 acres of new forests of Hoop and Bunya and Kauri Pines, Silky Oak, and other species having been established during the period in the Mary Valley, Benarkin, Fraser Island, and other districts. The copious rains of the planting season, plus the after influences of the planting tube during the ensuing droughty winter, have given us a 90 per cent. establishment result thus far.

The taungya method of devoting plantation areas to a preliminary banana crop, commenced experimentally, is proving popular, and promises to be remunerative both to the department and to the lessee banana grower. The banana rotation occupies around six years, and the rentals derived will go a long way towards paying the costs of the tree plantations destined to succeed them. During the year seven persons were successful at tender, and took up taungya propositions accordingly on the Mary Valley State Forests. Inquiries are now being received from many districts for an extension of the scheme thereto. Surveys of the banana soils of the Goomboorian forests were made during the period with a view to developing the method on those areas. As preliminary organisation is essential to the well-being of the policy, the many desultory applications which have been received cannot be dealt with offhand and at once.

In natural regeneration activities, Forest Service operations have yielded very satisfying results for the year. In the several hardwood forests under treatment, the summer rains produced a prolific germination, and the survival thus far has been good.



3



2



1

RESULTS OF THINNING CYPRESS PINE THICKETS, FAIRYLAND STATE FOREST, DALBY DISTRICT.

(1) Unthinned; (2) Thinned to 4 ft. by 4 ft.; (3) Thinned to 8 ft. by 8 ft.

Photograph taken three years after the operation when all three were in the condition of (1).

In the Cypress Pine areas the results are even better, and the thinning work has produced extraordinary changes in the growth rate, converting a stagnant asset of congested thickets to excellent wood productivity. The illustrations herein included, of the treated as compared with the untreated stands of Cypress Pine regeneration on the Fairylands State Forest in the Jandowae district, afford illuminating evidence of the possibilities of silvical operation in this type of forest. In a stand thinned to 8 x 8 ft. spacing, the annual girth increment was 2.8 in. as opposed to 1.3 in. in untreated adjoining areas. The thinnings effected seven years ago among the Cypress Pine trees of the Yeulba forest are now bearing fruit in increased girth increment, the average annual increase measuring .44 in.

The Cypress Pine forests of South-western Queensland are assuming larger importance in the economy of Queensland forestry, because they offer the most advanced growth of coniferous timber against the pine timber supply deficiency which is descending upon Brisbane with the imminent exhaustion of the Hoop Pine resources of the coast. The species has contributed importantly to the building of the inland towns but has scarcely reached the metropolis yet. It is, however, the most likely competitor to imported Baltic Pine, and the lesson from New South Wales, where general development is in a later stage than that of Queensland, is that the Cypress Pine forests of the West will be subject to heavy levy for future building programmes of the capital city of this State.

The minimum softwood plantation necessity for Queensland is 5,000 acres per annum. Up to 30th June, 1927, we had laid down 4,465 acres against this necessity, but these 4,465 acres will not be ripe for the logging axe for forty to fifty years, whereas the Hoop Pine supply, notwithstanding severe rationing, will be used up within the next twenty or thirty years.

For the interregnum of timber famine, the fire-ridden and neglected Cypress Pine forests of inland can be made to produce economically by applied silviculture a helpful contribution to our sheer needs in wood. They regenerate abundantly in a satisfactory season, and, with fire protection and tending by thinning, can be organised into remarkably sound and extremely opportune timber supply investments. Thus far little has been done with them. Forestry in Queensland is a development of only very recent years, and it is difficult to impress upon a generation sufficiently embarrassed by present-day cares, the simple truth that the next generation in Queensland will have to buy its timber from foreigners, if it can, because original limited resources are being used up much more rapidly than reinvestment is replacing them.

Because of its heavy weight and large bulk, timber should be produced locally to its place of consumption, and the advantage lies inevitably with local production. The *Pinus insignis* forests which are being evolved in the Stanthorpe district by the Queensland Forest Service, to meet the case-timber demands of the fruit-growing industry of the Granite Belt, have a 15s. freight advantage per 100 sup. ft. over any New Zealand supplies which may enter into competition with it. In any case it is of fundamental consequence to Queensland that she should maintain an export balance in her favour. The £40,000,000 sterling which we will be forced to ship from this State during the next thirty years in order to make up our softwood deficiency will react heavily upon our trade position.

The newly arrived plantation companies are parading before the investing public the advantages of forestry investments, but their

prospectus claims are generally so grotesquely extravagant, and their silvical policies are often so defective, that little assistance is yet visible from that source. The public would be well advised to refrain from investment in any such concern whose silvicultural programme is not clearly worked out in a proper forest working plan, and expressed precisely in understandable terms of profit and loss. Forestry is a legitimate commercial risk, but, as in all businesses, its ultimate and somewhat far-off dividends depend upon clear policy and direct production management.

The department in Queensland has been concerned for silvical methods and processes and costs, because its investments of money in local forest propositions must be rewarded at harvest time by compound interest upon the capital employed all the years if forestry is to justify itself. To the development of the most directly effective formulæ of production at the lowest possible cost it has devoted much thought and experiment. During the year, as a consequence of a study of existing plantations and their establishment expenditures, the espacements have been widened generally as an economy measure in order to reduce acreage costs and hasten growth even at the expense of wood quality.

For the 1927 operation, Hoop Pine and Grey Teak will be planted at 10 x 8 ft. and Silky Oak at 11 x 9 ft., in lieu of 8 x 8 ft. as heretofore.

The budgeted allotment of £37,377 15s. 8d., entrusted to the department in 1926-27 for investment in forest management and timber production in Queensland, was employed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Reforestation—			
(a) Plantations	8,081	14	7
(b) Natural Regeneration	2,841	3	6
2. Nursery Working and Maintenance	4,236	15	9
3. Forest Experiment	493	19	10
4. New Construction (Buildings, Nurseries, &c.) .. .	2,487	15	9
5. Maintenance of Capital Improvements	724	8	5
6. Protection (Fire-fighting, Pear-clearing, &c.) .. .	5,527	2	7
7. Surveys—			
(a) Survey Camp	2,801	3	6
(b) Compartment Surveys	410	2	6
8. Overhead Expenses—			
(a) Reserve Working Expenses	4,986	8	2
(b) Wet Time	1,786	5	6
(c) Holidays and Leave	1,550	2	8
(d) Workers' Compensation	732	3	2
(e) Administration (Brisbane)	291	11	11
9. Land Resumptions and Compensation for Improve- ments	193	15	6
10. Forest Service Farm, R. 256, Imbil	Cr. 113	6	1
11. Stores Suspense	346	8	5
	<hr/>		
Total	£37,377	15	8

These figures are compressed in the following graph, which expresses the distribution per pound sterling of forest loan expenditure.

EXPENDITURE UNDER LOAN VOTE OF 1926-27

SHOWING APPORTIONMENT

Forest Surveys $1/8\frac{1}{2}$

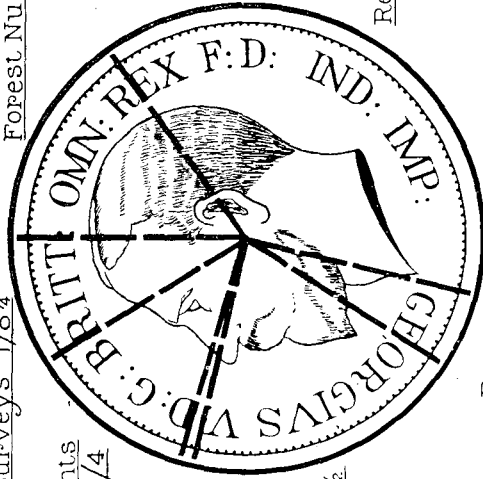
Forest Nurseries $2/11\frac{1}{2}$

Capital Improvements
& Maintenance $2/4$

Land Purchases $-/1\frac{3}{4}$

Forest Protection $3/11\frac{1}{2}$

Reforestation $7/9\frac{3}{4}$



Forest
Research
 $1/0\frac{3}{4}$

TOTAL 20/-

EXPENDITURE OF THE FORESTRY POUND STERLING DURING 1926-27.

By comparison with private prospectuses, the Queensland Forest Service prospectus may appear a dull document and its claims for forestry as a State investment may seem colourless. The true position, however, has been made clear in conservative fact and figure, and the Board, having in view its responsibilities to Government in so far as the timber supply situation of the State is concerned, hopes that, so soon as financial circumstances permit, it may be instructed to advance its reforestation programme to the point of minimum necessity for Queensland.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

The principal logging operation is that of the Hoop and Bunya Pine forests in the south-east of the State. Some 29,000,000 sup. ft. of pine logs were felled, hauled, and marketed directly by the department. In addition, 1,544,000 sup. ft. of hardwood logs were handled, the produce principally of the departmental logging tramway on Fraser Island, which commenced operating in April 1927 for the supply of the Maryborough trade.

In North Queensland, the Forest Service logging activity was restricted to the removal of cyclone and borer damaged timber and secondary woods, from the State Forests, and the marketing of stands growing on lands shortly to be alienated. Of the total quantity removed, 4,570,545 sup. ft. were logged directly by the department, and 1,981,657 sup. ft. were removed by purchasers of timber at stump. Of this total cut of 6,552,202 sup. ft., 1,770,900 sup. ft. consisted of Maple Silkwood and 2,352,523 sup. ft. of Kauri Pine. Of Silky Oak, of which comparative abundance is available for sale, only 623,947 sup. ft. were sold. Of Hickory Ash, 554,221 sup. ft. were disposed of. Red Cedar sales amounted to 126,548 sup. ft.

The department's export sales to the South were restricted to Maple Silkwood, Kauri Pine, Silky Oak, and Silver Silkwood (Putts Pine) and totalled 338,993 sup. ft. Among the secondary cabinet woods and hardwoods, of which 1,238,909 sup. ft. were marketed, the more readily sold were White Silkwood (88,312 sup. ft.), Yellow Siris (325,938 sup. ft.), Yellow Satinash (189,129 sup. ft.), Grey Teak (56,415 sup. ft.), Rose Alder (64,646 sup. ft.), Silver Quandong (49,571 sup. ft.), Red Tulip Oak (48,109 sup. ft.), and Walnut Bean (36,096 sup. ft.). In lesser quantities, Miva Mahogany, Laurel Silkwood, Rose Butternut, Grey Sassafras, Caledonian Oak, White Ash, Red Siris, &c., were marketed. About 100,000 sup. ft. of Northern hardwoods consisting of Cadaghi, Red Bloodwood, and Lemon and Red Irongun were disposed of.

In these several logging operations, the department expended the sum of £143,466.

In addition to direct departmental operation, sales at stump in the forests under existing contracts yielded 22,974,000 sup. ft. of pine and 8,373,775 sup. ft. of hardwood for the period.

As economic circumstances dictated, further sales at stump were made in quantity sufficient to warrant the establishment of mills for operation *in situ* in the stands. Among such sales made during the year were the following:—

10,000,000 sup. ft. Pine, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 154, Gallangowan. Gympie sale 6-8-26.

10,000,000 sup. ft. Kauri Pine, 84-in.; 2,250,000 sup. ft. Hickory, 84-in., standing on Timber Reserve 19, Garioch. Atherton sale 24-8-26.

- 10,000,000 sup. ft. pine, 60-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 207, Monsildale. Brisbane sale 1-9-26.
- 5,000,000 sup. ft. hardwood, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 370, Durundur. Brisbane sale 1-9-26.
- 1,500,000 sup. ft. pine, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 893, Byron. Brisbane sale 2-11-26.
- 1,200,000 sup. ft. pine, 72-in., standing on Timber Reserve 124, Glastonbury. Gympie sale 1-12-26.
- 10,000,000 sup. ft. pine, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 298, Gallangowan. Brisbane sale 11-1-27.
- 3,000,000 sup. ft. pine, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 123, Manumbar. Brisbane sale 11-1-27.
- 10,000,000 sup. ft. pine, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 343, Monsildale. Brisbane sale 11-1-27.
- 10,000,000 sup. ft. pine, 72-in., standing on State Forest Reserve 137, Yabba. Brisbane sale 11-1-27.
- 3,000,000 sup. ft. pine, standing on Timber Reserve 376 and Portion 79, Boompa. Gympie sale 21-3-27.

Until the last month of the report year when slump conditions supervened, the demand for pine logs was in excess of supplies. Pine log prices, which at the beginning of the period were on the basis of 23s. 6d. Brisbane and 22s. 6d. Maryborough and Bundaberg for 60-in. plus mill logs, advanced in October 1926 by 1s. per 100 sup. ft. and remained at this to the end of the period.

Prices for ply-quality logs, of which 1,806,943 sup. ft. were marketed, increased from 29s. Brisbane basis in July 1926 to 30s. in October and 31s. in June 1927, when the specification provided for "bird's-eye" quality to be included as ply, but price to be 2s. 6d. over A quality. Hardwood prices remained unaltered, supplies being in excess of demand. The market for Northern cabinet-wood logs remained stagnant, and prices for Maple Silkwood were reduced from 40s. on an 8-ft. girth basis at beginning of period to 36s. at end of period.

With regard to sales of milling logs on truck, prices realised were in no case in excess of upsets. The sawmillers' organisation appointed one of its number to bid, and timber was subsequently allotted to various members.

Regarding the large stump blocks under competition, upsets were exceeded in one or two instances.

Under contract to supply the Queensland Railway Department with its annual requirements in hewn, split, and pole hardwood, the Forest Service expended the sum of £149,478 in the operation of converting timber on Crown lands and purchase of timber from private lands, and was recouped by the Railway Department to the extent of £143,360.

The year's harvesting and marketing operations, after deducting the trading expenditures quoted above, resulted in a net revenue of £250,881.

ILLEGAL REMOVALS.

During the year, 122 cases of illegal removal of Crown timber, involving a total value of approximately £3,000, came under the Board's notice for investigation.

In 28 cases proceedings were instituted; 26 were successful. Fines imposed amounted to £237 10s. Prosecution action is pending in 5 cases. In 62 cases offenders were warned and royalty was charged in respect of

timber removed. In 5 cases timber was seized and confiscated to the Crown. In 22 cases definite information as to offenders could not be obtained.

As a result of action taken in all cases, an amount of approximately £1,300 was recovered to the Crown.

THE SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

THE MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA—

The Mary Valley Working Plan Area is probably the most promising field of silvicultural activity in Queensland, being the scene of important natural Araucarian forests and the original source of much of the technique of our present silviculture.

The department's programme is to develop here the principal plantation operation of the Forest Service.

During 1926-27, 230 acres of new plantation were laid down, being 50 acres more than for the previous year. The objective plantation area is 850 acres, and the plan provides for gradual extension as follows:—

Year.	R. 135 and R. 256.	RESERVE 435.			RESERVE 124.			W.P.A. Total.
		Clear Felling.	Taungya.	Total.	Clear Felling.	Taungya.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1927-28	300	50	..	50	..	..	..	350
1928-29	325	59	16	75	..	..	..	400
1929-30	375	125	..	125	..	..	..	500
1930-31	425	175	..	175	..	..	..	600
1931-32	450	120	80	200	..	..	..	650
1932-33	450	30	170	200	20	30	50	700
1933-34	500	50	150	200	50	50	100	800
1934-35	500	75	125	200	75	75	150	850

The species employed in making the 1926-27 plantations were as follows:—

	Per cent.
<i>Araucaria Bidwilli</i> (Bunya Pine)	36
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	34
<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (Grey Teak—White Beech)	23
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Southern Silky Oak)	5
Other species	2
	100

Although the year's work began in drought, it finished with 56.40 in. of rain during the last seven months, resulting in a rainfall of 62.37 in. for the twelve months, or much above the average.

The survival of plants over the establishment period has been good, and present indications point to a very successful issue for the plantings.

The previous year's plantations, however, caught the full brunt of the drought, and patches on the more exposed western aspects show considerable mortality, particularly in the case of the large Grey Teak (White Beech) seedlings used to make up the deficiency in Hoop Pine nursery stocks. This year, the Grey Teak seedlings were tubed at 3 to 4 in. high, without cutting the taproot, and planted six to seven weeks later. These have shown satisfactory survival and development.

In experimental silviculture, continued attention was given to the problems of—

- (i.) The best spacing for the chief species;
- (ii.) Suitable mixtures of species;
- (iii.) The possibilities of various exotic and indigenous species.

To date, of the experimental species, the Cigar-box Cedar of Honduras (*Cedrela odorata*), the Loblolly Pine of Florida (*Pinus taeda*), and the Cypress Pine (*Callitris cupressiformis*) offer most encouragement. Although the Cigar-box Cedar is said to be subject to attack by the twig-borer, which makes the forestation of our native Red Cedar a hopeless proposition, the species thus far has shown immunity and gives promising results under shelterwood.

THE BRISBANE VALLEY AND NANANGO WORKING PLAN AREA—

This working plan area has the biggest plantation showing for 1926-27, the figure of 430 acres having been reached, as against 192 acres for the previous year. Of the 430 acres, 268 acres were planted with Hoop Pine spaced 8 x 8 ft. Southern Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*) was used in respect of 102 acres, whilst exotic pines, chiefly *Pinus insignis* and *Pinus canariensis*, were applied to the remaining 60 acres. The locations of the plantations were 279 acres on the Benarkin State Forest, 55 acres on the Nanango State Forest, 52 acres on the Bunya Mountain State Forest, 23 acres on Googa State Forest, and 21 acres on Yarraman State Forest.

As the result of the improved nursery processes, a better type of plant was made available this year for plantation use, and at the end of June a success of over 90 per cent. was assured the 1926-27 plantations.

It is in this working plan area that the maize is used as a shelter crop. The effect is to protect the newly planted seedlings against insolation and against weed suppression. Incidentally they share the cultivation benefit of the chipping which goes on among the maize. The plants established under these shelter crops show to great advantage in survival and health as compared with those planted in exposed situations.

Silky Oak, unlike Hoop Pine, prefers the open sun-heat, and in the case of this species the maize crop was not used. Plants set out 5 to 6 in. in height reached a minimum of 2 ft. 6 in. in four months, whilst the Silky Oak plantations of the previous year had grown through the drought to a maximum height of 10 ft.

The Brisbane Valley Working Plan Area includes at Benarkin one of the finest Grey Ironbark forests in Australia, and 63 acres of new regeneration of this species were thinned out. It was not possible to deal more extensively with this type this year, but experiments in poisoning useless Eucalypts were continued, with a view to economising the prescription for future operations.

A plot of *Eucalyptus Staigeriana* was established in order to obtain information about oil production, and seventeen experimental species were planted out in the arboretum.

THE FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA—

The Fraser Island Working Plan Area, the scene of a forty-year-old logging operation in hardwood for supply to Maryborough markets, is the seat of one of the most important of the Forest Service Eucalyptus

regeneration activities. Some 2,100 acres underwent the initial ringbarking operation precedent to the regeneration burn due to take place towards the end of 1927.

In addition, 470 acres of the Cypress Pine working circle was subjected to the initial regeneration operation, and indications of success are already apparent.

Some 56,700 plants were despatched to plantation, of which 60 per cent. were Hoop Pine, 9 per cent. *Pinus patula*, 7 per cent. Kauri Pine and *Pinus caribaea*, 6 per cent. *Pinus maritima*, 4 per cent. *Pinus taeda*, and 14 per cent. miscellaneous species. Exceptionally heavy rains amounting to 95 in. fell during the last seven months of the period, covering most of the time of planting, whereas for the previous five months there had been only 7 in. The average rainfall is approximately 63 in. The planting result has been good, and some of the credit for the result is due to the better type of plant coming from the forest nursery, following upon the improvement of the soil therein.

In addition to the establishment of these plantations, the tending and refilling of previous plantations, and initial preparation of site work, were carried out over an area of 1,040 acres. A very welcome Hoop Pine seedfall occurred on the island at the beginning of 1927. This was the only Hoop Pine seed collected in Queensland. Unfortunately, only 516 lb. were obtained; nevertheless the plants raised from this seed will prove of great value for planting work in 1929 when Hoop Pine stocks will be very low.

THE INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA—

Silvicultural work was carried out for the first time in this district during the past year. On that part of R. 79 which adjoins the railway line, 1,600 acres of Cypress Pine (*Callitris glauca*) regrowth were treated with a combined thinning and cleaning. Increment plots have been established to determine the rates of growth of the two local species of value, Ironbark (*E. crebra*) and Cypress Pine. Plots established to illustrate the effect of thinning to various spacings are already showing interesting results. A start was made with the establishment of an arboretum to determine the possibilities of various species in this locality. There can be no doubt that, if fire can be excluded, prolific natural regeneration will be obtained on these Cypress Pine areas—now almost cut over.

THE DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA—

Natural regeneration work was continued on three reserves—Fairylands Forest, R. 93 Nudley; Braemar State Forest, R. 4 Braemar; and Yeulba State Forest, R. 78 Inglebogic.

Following the dry period at the end of winter, Reserve 4 Braemar was swept by bush fires. A heavy seedfall of Spotted Gum fortunately occurred later, and this, with the subsequent good rains, enabled an excellent stand of small seedlings to become established. Prolific germination of Spotted Gum occurred everywhere, particularly on the burnt-over areas, after the rains of December and January. Cypress Pine regeneration was good in places, but the seedfall was poor. A good fall is expected in the spring of 1927.

Initial regeneration operations were carried out over an area of 985 acres on R. 4 Braemar, 907 acres on R. 93 Nudley, and 250 acres on

R. 78 Inglebogie. Now that the prickly-pear is well in hand on the last-mentioned reserve, the thinning and cleaning operation is showing splendid results in the Cypress Pine. Experimental thinning plots in this species already demonstrate that it undoubtedly pays to thin overdense stands of young Cypress in accessible areas.

THE BUNDABERG WORKING PLAN AREA—

In accordance with the approved working plan, the work of liberating Hoop Pine on the Goodnight Forest (R. 169 St. Agnes) was commenced. A splendid stand of undergirth pine exists in this forest, and it is considered that the rotation will be considerably reduced by a comparatively cheap liberation. Incidentally it is expected that this operation will eventually enable the sustained yield—now fixed at 500,000 sup. ft. (exclusive of tops)—to be increased. Increment plots have been established to determine the effect of liberation on growth.

THE ROCKHAMPTON WORKING PLAN AREA—

Experimental work on R. 20 Maryvale was advanced a step further. The object is to determine the most suitable softwood species for planting up a considerable area on this reserve to supply eventually the Rockhampton and Central Queensland market. The following species were added to those already tried:—*Grevillea robusta*, *Pinus taeda*, *Pinus caribaea*, *Pinus patula*, and *Araucaria Cookii*. A considerable number of species have now been tried, not one of which, however, shows much promise; *Callitris* spp., *Pinus taeda*, and *Araucaria Cunninghamii* being the best.

THE WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA—

The forest station on R. 263 Pikedale, in the Stanthorpe district, was established only a short time ago for the purpose of developing plantations of *Pinus insignis* to provide case timber for the local fruit industry. Nursery operations were carried out under extreme difficulties of drought and innumerable insect pests, despite which, however, sufficient stock is on hand for planting up 92 acres (already prepared) in August 1927. For the present, all plants are being tubed, but it is hoped that experiments will demonstrate the possibility of eliminating transplanting and tubing. Progress has been made with a number of experiments concerning the nursery treatment of *Pinus insignis* and the poisoning of trees. The arboretum has been started, and nursery and plantation experiments of various tan-bark species are in hand.

THE MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA—

Little work was done in this working plan area. On R. 287 Woowoonga a few acres of Hoop Pine were planted, and about 190 acres of natural regeneration of the same species were liberated. The small experimental plot of Red Cedar, which showed great promise at last report, is now unfortunately riddled with the Red Cedar twig-borer (*Hypsipyla robusta*). This experiment ends the attempt of the Forest Service to develop commercial plantations with this species.

Further work was done to determine the possibility of reforesting the Wallum lands. Small plots of the following species have been planted:—*Pinus taeda*, *Pinus caribaea*, *Pinus patula*, *Pinus maritima*, *Pinus insignis*, *Pleiogynium Solandri*, *Grevillea robusta*, and *Callitris arenaosa*,

THE MACKAY WORKING PLAN AREA—

Work of an experimental nature was continued on R. 6 Eungella. Plots were established with a view to determining the possibility of natural regeneration of the more valuable local species. A number of local and exotic species were raised in the nursery and transferred to the arboretum, an area of 5 acres being planted.

THE KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA—

Small plantings were made on both R. 355 and R. 220 Kilkivan. Unfortunately, the wet season set in before the planting site was burned on R. 355, consequently operations were hindered considerably. Some 30 acres were planted on R. 220 and 12 acres on R. 355, mainly with Hoop Pine. On the former area later plantings gave better survivals. A number of Hoop Pine plants on hand were too large for tubing, so were tried out open-root. With early planting on R. 220, 40 per cent. success was obtained, and 80 per cent. with later planting. Tubed plants gave 95 per cent. success on R. 355, and large open-root plants 60 per cent. Additional species were transferred to the arboretum.

THE ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA—

This area covers the most considerable of the cabinet-wood jungles of Queensland, but utilisation at present is concerned mostly with the rapid culling of alienated lands for the best trees of the best species prior to clearing, and has not reached such a stage on the State Forests as to permit of much silvicultural development.

In the meantime, the department is engaged in this area in necessary preliminary studies of the silvical types and species against the time of future silvicultural practice.

At the four small forest stations in the area, experimental nursery and planting and natural regeneration work continued, and Hoop and Kauri Pines, Maple Silkwood, Silky Oak, and the exotic species *Pinus taeda*, *Pinus caribaea*, *Pinus canariensis*, *Pinus patula*, *Cupressus Benthami*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Cedrela odorata*, and *Juniperus procera* were isolated as the species showing promise under Northern conditions.

Some 71 acres of softwoods and 28 acres of cabinet woods were planted.

There is in the North a strong deficiency of hardwood for structural uses, and some 256 acres of natural hardwood stands on the Ravenshoe Forest were treated for natural regeneration. Some 29 acres of Eucalypts were planted on the Atherton Forest. A commencement was made also towards the demarcation of the rather considerable natural hardwood areas of the Cardwell region.

The area was visited by cyclone in February and the forests were subjected to some wreckage. Many of the trees of the 1916 Hoop Pine plantation had their tops torn off, but show signs of recovery. The expected Kauri Pine seedfall of 1927 was destroyed by the cyclone and by the heavy rains which characterised the period, and the Maple Silkwood seed crop for the year was practically nil, although a new seedfall is now promised.

THE NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA—

This working plan area, which extends from Brisbane to Gympie, is important because of its location to the metropolis. It is within a one-time very considerable hardwood belt, now shredded by settlement,

and hardwood regeneration is the chief engrossment of the department in the area.

On the Yandina State Forest, 420 acres were treated by much the same method but for the production of mill-logs. At 30th June, 1927, most of the area operated upon was partially stocked with natural regeneration and coppice of the desired species, and the indications are that, given immunity from bush fires, the entire area, except for the poorer rocky sites, will speedily attain to full stocking. Most of the sites of previous years' treatment now show excellent regrowth from 6 to 60 ft. in height, Red Messmate and Tallowwood favouring the lightly opened patches where the shelter has been too heavy for the more intolerant Blackbutt.

On the Corella Forest, adjacent to Gympie, 303 acres of 1925-26 treatment were re-coppiced after the regeneration burn, and any surplus seed trees ringbarked. Some 446 acres of 1920-23 treatment were brushed free of wattle and additional ringbarking and coppicing carried out, and on 200 acres excellent coppice and new seedling growth have now appeared.

The North Coast Working Plan Area includes a large area of poor coastal lands edged by the Wallum belt, and at Beerwah the department has established a Forest Station having as its object the development of a new forest to supply a measure of the Brisbane softwood needs of the future. At the moment the operations are in the experimental stage. A first planting of 13 acres was effected during the report period. At 30th June, the Caribæan and Loblolly Pines of Florida—the climatic equivalent of the site—and the Hoop Pine of Queensland offered most promise with 90 to 95 per cent. survival for the tube-planted operation and 45 to 68 per cent. for a small open-root operation. The Southern Silky Oak and Bunya Pine evinced little growth, and *Pinus patula* and *Pinus insignis* show a 40 to 50 per cent. mortality.

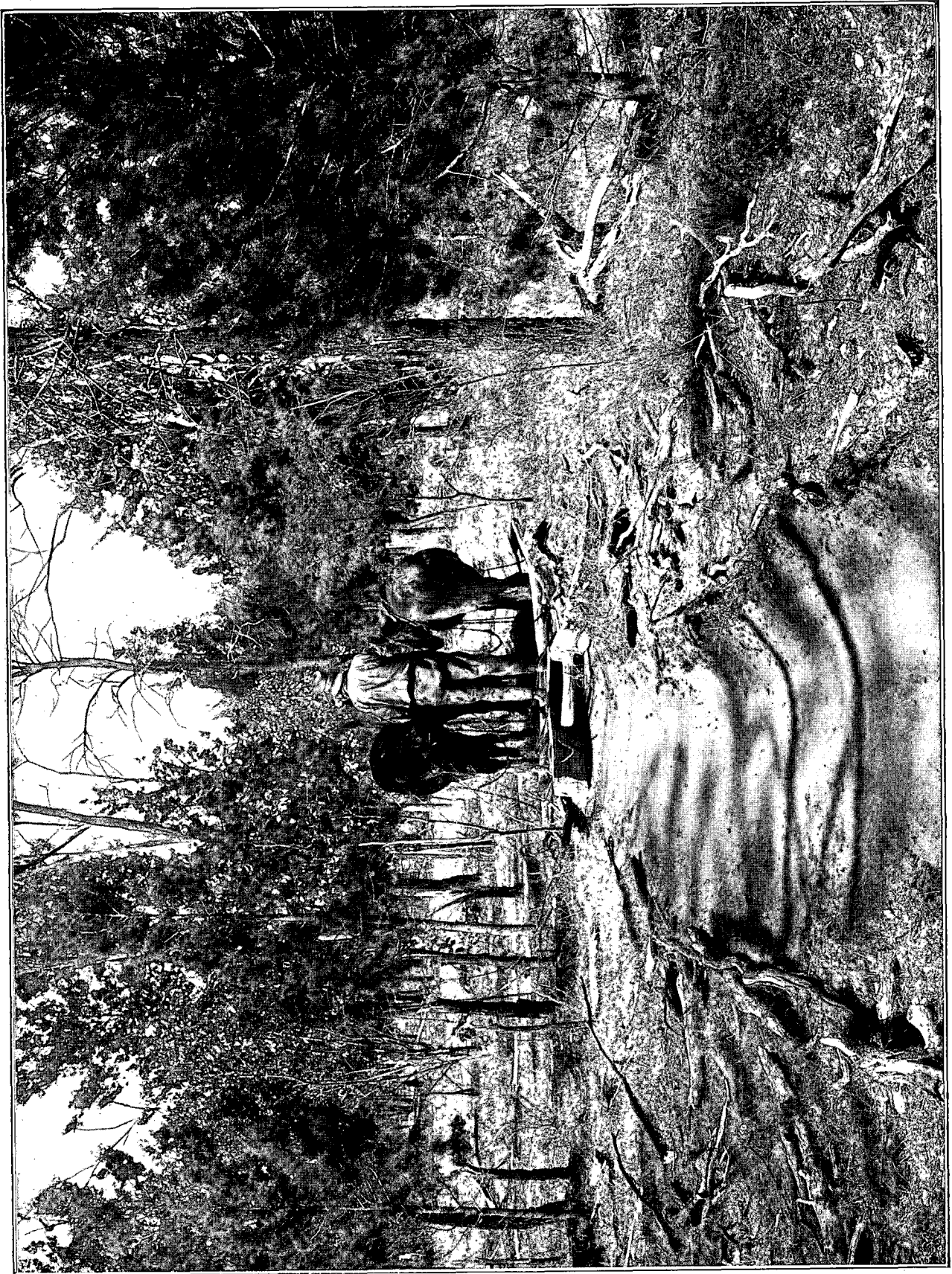
In addition to this planting, 11 acres were dealt with under other experiments, viz., 6½ acres of tan-bark species (*Acacia decurrens* and *Eucalyptus alba*) and 4 acres of oil-producing species (*Eucalyptus Staigeriana* and *Leptospermum citratum*). An acre of the Swamp Cypress of the Mississippi (*Taxodium distichum*) was planted on a moist creek site and put on a maximum growth of 18 in. for the nine months.

THE BRISBANE WORKING PLAN AREA—

The chief operation in this area was that located at Pechey, 30 miles north of Toowoomba. Here an area of 2,046 acres has been acquired for the purpose of developing softwood supplies for the Toowoomba market, under a forest working plan approved in 1925-26. Stands of hardwood occupy the area at present and the silvical task is to convert to softwood by regulated utilisation and co-ordinated plantings.

An increment cutting was made over 825 acres of the best hardwood stands destined for the final hardwood felling, in order to expedite wood production in the interim. In the meantime, forest nursery establishment is proceeding, and propagation has commenced. At 30th June, approximately 60,000 seedlings had been produced.

The sites of 1927-28 plantings in compartments 69 and 70 are being prepared, and Red She-oak and as much dry hardwood as possible have been removed by firewood sales.



FIRE PROTECTION—DELIVING FIREBREAKS ON THE FAIRYLAND STATE FOREST.

On the small reservation at Enoggera, R. 69 Bunya, intensive utilisation of the stand has been made possible because of the location of the forest on the city edge, and the working plan provides for the production from the forest of firewood, posts, poles, and logs for metropolitan use. An area of 237 acres was dealt with by an intensive ring-barking of undesired species and faulty trees, combined with coppicing. Some of the Spotted Gum coppices re-developed 10 ft. of stem within the year.

FOREST SURVEYS.

Three fully equipped camps operated continuously throughout the financial year, whilst temporary smaller camps were engaged on minor survey work.

The total expenditure for survey work amounted to £4,453 4s., of which £3,211 3s. 1d. was charged to Loan Reforestation Vote, and the balance, £1,242 0s. 11d., charged to Harvesting and Marketing Vote.

As a result, 8,540 acres were estimated, 62,382 acres were subjected to intensive contour and assessment survey, 109,720 acres were subdivided into compartments, whilst 730 acres were surveyed for the purposes of Taungya Leasing.

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

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	376	02
Compass and step	17	36
Strip survey	269	06
Levels on boundaries (Abney)	91	55
	<u>754</u>	<u>19</u>

Exploratory investigation—927 miles.

CLASS 2.—ESTIMATING BY STRIP.

Reserve No.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Portion 262 and head of Kilcoy Creek (now Timber Reserve 480 (part))	Kilcoy	3,080
Vacant Crown lands (Palmerston Area)	Jordan	4,500
Timber Reserve 355	Kilkivan	960
		<u>8,540</u>

CLASS 3.—INTENSIVE CONTOUR AND ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve No.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserves 207, 316, and 317	Kilcoy, Cressbrook, Bowman, and Neara	12,080
State Forest 120 (part)	Neumgna	10,550
State Forest 607 (part)	Cairns and Dinden	23,000
Timber Reserve 194 (part)	Barron	10,475
State Forest 169 (part)	St. Agnes	6,277
		<u>62,382</u>

COMPARTMENT SURVEYS.

Reserve No.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Timber Reserve 78	Inglebogie	1,288
Timber Reserve 86	Brownlie	22,500
Timber Reserve 15	Pelham	24,000
State Forest 16	Macdonald	7,070
Timber Reserve 14	Hookwood and Wongongera	34,600
State Forest 318	Maroochy	2,832
Timber Reserve 561	Bribie	1,295
State Forest 79	Sands	16,135
		109,720

TAUNGYA LEASE SURVEYS.

Reserve No.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
State Forest 435	Amamoor	325
State Forest 502	Gympie	405
State Forests 627 and 628	Goomboorian	
		730

THE KILCOY WORKING PLAN AREA—

Operations were continued in the form of a Class 2 survey on vacant Crown land at the head of Kilcoy Creek, together with portion 262, parish of Kilcoy, an area totalling 3,080 acres being dealt with.

Survey was completed towards the end of July, and on the 26th of that month the camp was shifted to Timber Reserves 209, 316, and 317, parishes of Kilcoy, Neara, Bowman, and Cressbrook, and known locally as the Deer Reserve. Approximately 12,080 acres were dealt with by Class 3 survey, fieldwork being finalised on the 9th December, when camp was closed down for Christmas vacation.

Survey work was considerably hampered by lack of water and grass owing to drought conditions obtaining.

In the beginning of the New Year, camp was transferred to the Brisbane Valley Working Plan Area.

Details of mileage are as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	2	77
Compass and step	2	46
Strip survey	91	07
Old boundaries (Abney)	40	13
Exploratory investigation	190	0

THE BRISBANE VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA—

On the 4th January, field duties were recommenced, the camp shifting by road from Reserve 209 Kilcoy to State Forest 120 parish of Neumgna, where operations were started on a compartment and Class 3 survey of the greater part of the State Forest.

The area treated to subdivision into compartments totalled 7,550 acres, seventy-three compartments being surveyed, and three, situated in forest, designed. In addition an area of approximately 3,000 acres on

the north-west of State Forest (Portion B) was dealt with by Class 3 survey, making a total of 10,550 acres treated during the last six-monthly period. About a week's work remained to complete survey on the 30th June.

Mileage was as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	54	33
Strip survey	64	26
Old boundaries (Abney)	40	24
Exploratory investigation	291	0

THE NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA—

Compartment surveys were carried out on parts of two reserves, viz., State Forest 318 Maroochy and Timber Reserve 561 Bribie. On the former, twenty-five compartments were laid out on the four eastern logging areas, having a total area of 2,832 acres, while on the latter, the logging area adjacent to the Forest Station was divided into twelve compartments, the total area dealt with being 1,295 acres.

Mileage was as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
State Forest 318 Maroochy—		
Compass and chain	15	66
Timber Reserve 561 Bribie—		
Compass and chain	6	62

In addition, groups of Taungya Lease blocks were marked out on State Forests 502 Gympie and 627 and 628 Goomborian. In all, twenty blocks were demarcated, the total area being 405 acres.

Mileage was as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	10	4

THE MARY VALLEY WORKING PLAN AREA—

Further Taungya Lease and sub-compartment surveys were effected on State Forest 435 Amamoor during the financial year, on the following logging areas:—

Logging Area.	Compartment No.	Number of Blocks.	Area in Acres.
Zachariah	1	5	51
Zachariah	2	2	109
Letherens	1	6	67
Skyring	1	10	98
		23	325

In addition, two minor sub-compartment surveys were effected on Branch Gully Logging Area, State Forest 256 Imbil, and on State Forest 135 Brooloo.

THE KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA—

In May of this year, a soil survey with estimate and contours was made by two Forest Assistants, of Reserve 355 Kilkivan, in order to collect data necessary for the compilation of a working plan. About eight miles of strip survey were run and a total of 960 acres dealt with.

THE DALBY WORKING PLAN AREA—

Compartment survey on that part of State Forest 16 Malcolm south of Dogwood Creek was continued and completed by the 17th July.

Survey of compartments on Timber Reserve 14, parishes of Hookwood and Wongongera, was then undertaken, being finalised by the 22nd of September. This reserve has an area of 34,600 acres, and was divided into sixty-six compartments, having an average acreage of 500.

Camp was then shifted to Timber Reserve 86, parish of Brownlie, and commenced traversing principal tracks and creeks to form basis for compartment design. Work was continued until the end of October, when camp was temporarily closed down pending arrival of camp from Yeulba.

Mileage is given hereunder:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	31	43

Camp transferred from the Bundaberg district, arrived at Yeulba (Timber Reserve 78 Inglebogie) on the 26th November, and subdivided this reserve into 200-acre compartments, a total of 1,288 acres being dealt with.

Camp was then shifted to Barakula, arriving on the 3rd December, and compartment surveys were continued on Timber Reserve 86 Brownlie, and subsequently extended northerly to State Forest 21 Macdonald. In all, 22,500 acres were dealt with by compartment survey on Reserve 86.

The camp then moved to Reedy Creek on State Forest 21 Macdonald, early in April, and completed approximately 7,000 acres of compartment survey before being transferred urgently to Timber Reserve 15, parishes of Pelham and Quandong, on account of motor timber trucks obtaining a suitable crossing over Hellhole Creek. In all, about 24,000 acres were completed by the middle of June, when camp was temporarily closed down.

Mileage is given hereunder:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	98	78
Compass and step	12	56
Check survey	4	00

THE INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA—

Compartment surveys were carried out and completed over the southern section of State Forest 79, parish of Sands, during the year. Approximately 16,135 acres were dealt with, the average area of compartments being in the vicinity of 500 acres. This entailed the running of forty-nine miles of compass and chain traverse.

THE BUNDABERG WORKING PLAN AREA—

Class 3 survey of the northern section of State Forest 169, parish of St. Agnes (Goodnight Scrub), was continued and fieldwork finalised by the 18th November. In all, four logging areas, having a total area of 6,277 acres, were laid out, estimated, and subdivided into compartments. Camp was then transferred to the Dalby Working Plan Area.

Details of mileage are—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	49	79
Compass and step	2	14
Strip survey	40	36

THE ATHERTON WORKING PLAN AREA—

The period commenced with the continuation of the Class 3 survey of State Forest 607, parishes of Cairns and Grafton. Work was carried

out until the 20th September, on which date the camp was moved to Timber Reserve 194 Barron. About a week's work remained to complete the survey of State Forest 607.

A Class 3 survey of Reserve 194 Barron was commenced on the 30th September, and continued until the 10th November, when camp moved out to Millaa Millaa to carry out an urgent timber estimate of certain lands in the Palmerstone area. This work was completed by the 17th November, the camp returning to Atherton and resuming on Timber Reserve 194, closing down for the Christmas holidays on the 24th December.

Approximately 4,200 acres of State Forest 607, Cairns and Dinden, were completed, whilst a further 5,000 acres were in readiness for estimating. On Reserve 194, Sylvia Creek Logging Area (about 1,470 acres) was subdivided into compartments and an estimate and soil survey completed of same. Four compartments on Mitchell Logging Area and one on Scrubby Creek Logging Area were resurveyed.

In the second half of the financial year, survey work did not recommence until the 6th March, owing to the abnormal wet season. Work was recommenced on Reserve 194 Barron on the above date and continued until the end of May, when camp was shifted to Reserve 398 (Lake Barrine), in order to carry out a timber assessment, and to clean out external boundaries on State Forests 310 Gadgarra and 475 Danbulla. Work was proceeding on these reserves when report period ended.

The period through was abnormally wet, there being 74 out of a total 143 working days on which survey work was impossible. The damage to the jungle by the February cyclone rendered survey work extremely difficult, and has increased the time occupied per mile on all classes of work 20 to 50 per cent. Mention must also be made of the exceptionally difficult and tiring nature of the work on State Forest 607. Very long walks were necessary, 44-degree slopes being experienced on compass and chain traverse, whilst on strip assessment surveys tracks had to be brushed through impenetrable lawyer vine to allow work to proceed.

Assistance was also rendered when required, to harvesting and marketing and silvicultural officers, in investigation of illegal removals and fire-fighting on Timber Reserve 194.

Total mileage for the period is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Compass and chain	56	40
Strip survey	65	17
Old boundaries (Abney)	2	09
Cleaning our reserve boundaries	4	79½
Resurvey	4	10
Exploratory investigation	446	0

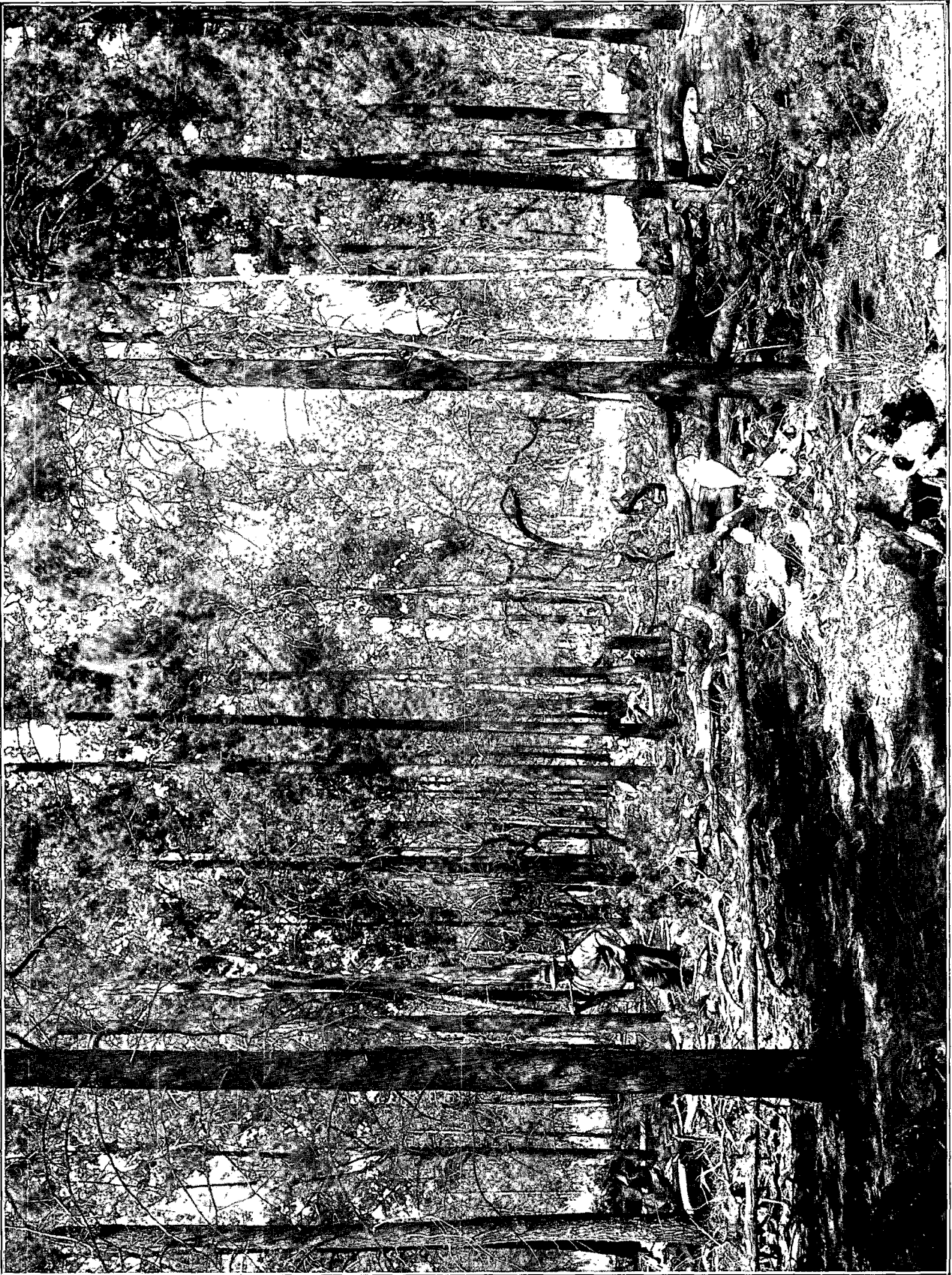
EXPENDITURE, SURVEY WORK—LOAN REFORESTATION VOTE—
FINANCIAL YEAR 1926-27.

Atherton—	£	s.	d.
Compartment Survey Reserve 194 and 99 (part), parishes of Barron and Western	799	2	3
Surveys, Compartment 607, Cairns and Dinden	555	17	10
Survey Camp—Curry—Atherton	1	17	0
Estimate Survey, Palmerstone Area, parish of Jordan, Millaa Millaa	29	14	9
Surveys, Lake Barrine and Lake Eacham	12	2	8
Total	£1,398	14	6

Brisbane Valley—		
Surveys, Class III.—Reserve 120 Neumgna	£254 4 5	
Dalby—		
Compartment Survey, Reserve 78 Inglebogie	£62 3 1	
Bundaberg—		
Survey Camp, Goodnight Scrub	£503 17 7	
Brisbane—		
Compartment Survey, Reserve 561 Bribie, North Coast Working Plan Area	15 7 6	
Survey Camp, R. 209 Kilcoy—Kilcoy Working Plan Area	494 15 5	
Survey Camp (Stores)—Kilcoy Working Plan Area	42 0 7	
Survey Camp, Reserve 469 Kilcoy—Kilcoy Working Plan Area	20 0 0	
Class II. Survey, Portion 262 Kilcoy—Kilcoy Working Plan Area	73 8 2	
Compartment Survey, Reserve 318 Maroochy—North Coast Working Plan Area	Cr. 9 5 10	
Surveys, State Forests 627 and 628 Goomboorian and 502 Gympie—North Coast Working Plan Area	67 15 7	
	£704 1 5	
Kilkivan—		
Strip Survey, Reserve 355 Kilkivan	£28 10 0	
Imbil—		
Compartment Surveys, Reserve 435 Amamoor and Kandanga—		
Compartment 1, Taungya Leasing Compartment 1, Zachariah Creek	1 18 9	
Compartment 2, Zachariah Creek Logging Area (not Taungya)	14 1 8	
Letheren's Gully Logging Area	46 12 5	
Compartment 5, Harry's Creek Logging Area	6 15 4	
Compartment 1, Skyring's Creek Logging Area	50 6 8	
Compartment Survey 6A, Branch Gully Logging Area, Reserve 256	1 13 8	
Compartment Survey, Reserve 135 Brooloo, Compartment 5B	4 6 2	
Survey Camp, Imbil	20 17 9	
	£146 12 5	
Inglewood—		
Compartment Survey, Reserve 79 Eena	£112 19 8	
Total, £3,211 3s. 1d.		

EXPENDITURE, SURVEY WORK—HARVESTING AND MARKETING VOTE—
FINANCIAL YEAR 1926-27.

	£	s.	d.
Atherton—			
Surveys, State Forest Reserve 310 Gadgarra	35	13	4
Benarkin—			
Class III. Survey—Reserve 120 Neumgna	250	11	7
Dalby—			
Compartment Survey, Reserve 14 Hookwood	151	1	0
Compartment Survey, Reserve 21 Chinchilla	154	11	1
Compartment Survey, Reserve 86 Brownlie	531	8	7
Compartment Survey, Reserve 16 Macdonald	118	15	4
	£955	16	0
Total, £1,242 0s. 11d.			
Grand Total	£4,453	4	0



PRICKLY-PEAR DESTRUCTION BY POISONING.
(Cypress Pine, Yeuiba State Forest.)

TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS.

The activities of this section have been directed chiefly to gathering and recording information regarding the special qualities possessed by each of our many woods and the uses for which they are best fitted. Authentic records of durability, strength, and uses to which various timbers have been successfully applied have been noted in the files provided for each species. These "species" files now number 289 for Queensland timbers, while 33 files are kept to record the features of imported timbers for reference purposes. Of these files, 117 were commenced during last year. Amongst the files of exotic timbers will eventually be included all those species which are being introduced. For the recording of the uses for which timber is employed in Queensland a separate set of "uses" files are used. These now number 63, and contain information regarding practically every wood-consuming industry in the State.

PRESCRIPTIONS OF TIMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE—

During last year many callers were interviewed and advice was given regarding the timbers best suited for the particular work in which they were interested.

Wood samples to the number of 101 were received and identified. Of this number 26 were received from Forest Officers, 13 from timber companies, 14 from other departments, and the remaining 48 from private individuals interested in timber. The greater number of those received from Government Departments were from the State Advances Corporation, mostly from house-stumps which did not appear to be of a durable species. A very wide range of Queensland timbers was represented in the specimens submitted, while a few were from overseas, including English Oak (*Quercus robur*), European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*), and Red Lauan (*Shorea* sp.) from the Pacific Islands.

Among those dealt with was a timber which was being used for wharf decking, for which was specified Grey Ironbark and Red Irongum. The wood proved to be Rose Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), and the following comment was given regarding its use for decking:—"This timber, being light, soft, and free-grained, is quite unsuitable for wharf-decking, and would wear away very rapidly under the pressure of heavy wheels."

A local firm having ascertained that Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) was a very durable timber in the ground, called tenders for the supply of a large number of piles of Ironbark or Yellow Box for the foundations of a new unit of machinery. A number of "Box" piles were supplied from Woodford, which, when identified, proved to be Brush Box (*Tristania conferta*). When the company's engineer was informed that this species was not durable in damp places, he decided that he would use Ironbark only. The Box piles numbering about a dozen were then left on his hands, but, on being informed that they could be sawn and used for inside building work provided that they were seasoned, it was decided to use them in this way. The foundation site was on low, wet land, and it is most likely that, if the Brush Box piles had been used, the foundations would not have lasted more than a decade.

Quite a number of samples called Sandalwood were received. Several were the commercial Sandalwood (*Santalum lanceolatum*), but the majority were Sandal Box (*Eremophila Mitchellii*). A sample was received of *Santalum lanceolatum* from persons who had supplies and wished to

dispose of them, and shortly afterwards another piece was received from a firm which inquired where supplies could be obtained. In this case, the name and address of the first party was given to the second. The section thus serves as a bureau for the introduction of buyers and sellers of forest products. It also serves to keep the Forest Service in more direct touch with the wood-using trades.

Samples were submitted of a timber of which large supplies were held and which were being made into flooring boards, but the millers were not sure of its qualities. This was identified as Miva Mahogany (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*), and the inquirers were informed that, in addition to this being suitable for a number of building purposes, it was also valued for cask-heads, and they were given the name of a cooper who required supplies. The cooper had previously complained that he had been obliged to send outside the State for "heading" timber, as he was not able to obtain sufficient supplies here.

A very interesting sample was received which had been taken from a telegraph pole known to have been standing for thirty years. The wood was without doubt Brown Bloodwood (*Eucalyptus trachyphloia*), and it was found later that this tree grew to a good size and was very common in the locality where the pole was erected. This timber is usually regarded as an inferior type, but this is not the only recorded case where great durability has been obtained. Possibly the fact that it is usually a smaller tree and that it possesses paler wood than Red Bloodwood has influenced people against it.

Seven different timbers were identified in a locally made violin. Only the neck was of imported timber, this being American Sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*). The back and belly of the instrument were made of the following timbers in parallel bars, glued together about three-quarters of an inch wide:—Black Bean (*Castanospermum australe*), Maple Silkwood (*Flindersia Brayleyana*), Hoop Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*), and Miva Mahogany (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*). The bars and timbers were carefully balanced across the instrument, with Black Bean in the centre. The effect of the varying colours was unique, and although the timbers varied greatly in hardness and density the tone was excellent. The bent sides were of Blush Tulip Oak (*Tarrietia actinophylla*) and the finger-board of Queensland Ebony (*Maba humilis*).

Another violin back was made of Blush Cudgerie (*Euroschinus falcatus*), which, in spite of the woolly nature of the wood, had been very well carved out.

Specimens of Rose Alder (*Ackama quadrivalvis*) were identified for a local furniture manufacturer, who is using this timber and is pleased with it. Many similar cases are recorded where information regarding the lesser known woods is secured.

Probably the most unusual identification given was for an inspector of the Customs Department, who was investigating a pillage case on an overseas steamer. A case containing valuable goods consigned to a city firm had been opened *en route* and the contents replaced by a quantity of chips to make up the weight. The inspector wished to determine where the theft took place. If it happened in Queensland, the consignee must pay the necessary duty; if elsewhere, he was not liable. The chips, which were of sapwood only, were identified as English Oak (*Quercus robur*), and, as this timber is not imported into Queensland except in

hewn staves free of sapwood, it was evident that the case had been opened in Europe. This evidence was quite sufficient for the purpose of the inspector.

Information of interest gained during the year is summarised in the list of uses hereunder:—

Aircraft Construction.—In the last published Annual Report, attention was drawn to the value of Silver Ash (*Flindersia Schottiana*), Silver Quandong (*Elaeocarpus grandis*), and Maple Silkwood (*Flindersia Brayleyana*) for aircraft construction. Reports since received from the Defence Department state that Bunya Pine (*Araucaria Bidwilli*) can also be favourably considered for certain work. Other experiments carried out by the same department show that, for the hull planking and floats of local seaplanes, Grey Teak (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*) has given the best results, on account of its small swelling properties when wetted. Kauri Pine (*Agathis Palmerstoni*) and Red Cedar (*Cedrela australis*) also stand well but are not equal to Grey Teak. Maple Silkwood was found to be quite unsatisfactory, as it buckled very badly, due to a high swelling factor.

Bending Timbers (Steamed).—The present scarcity of Yellowwood Ash (*Flindersia Oxleyana*) for steam-bent work has led to inquiries being made for substitutes. A large quantity of timber is used for such purposes as motor hood sticks, carriage roof sticks, boat ribs, and staves for barrels. Silver and White Ash (*Flindersia Schottiana* and *pubescens*) have been found to be eminently suited to this work, and supplies have been obtained by the Fancywoods Section for this work. Although not suitable for use in exposed positions, Red Tulip Oak (*Tarrietia peralata*) can be bent successfully and is suitable for indoor work.

Building Timbers.—A great deal of work has been done during the past year towards establishing the use of a wider range of timbers for building purposes. The restricted building specifications of the past have led to many excellent building timbers being wasted for want of a market. To obtain the greatest value from our natural timber wealth, it is necessary that as many species as possible shall be used, and, to obtain the highest efficiency from each timber, each should be used for the work for which it is best suited, and be treated in the correct way. The shortage of pine is already being felt in building circles, and, as this trade consumes the greatest quantity of pine, information on any timber which can be used as a substitute is of great value. Many such timbers are available and should be fully exploited. Taken collectively, these species represent a very large quantity of timber. The use of pine for exposed chamfer boards is wasteful when durable hardwoods are available. Flooring of hardwoods and semi-hardwoods should be used in greater quantities, so that more pine can be reserved for joinery and cabinet work. These timbers, being stronger, can be used in thinner boards and still be equal in strength to pine. Large quantities of Oregon and Baltic pine are now being imported into Queensland for flooring, while timbers suitable for this work are being destroyed.

At the request of the Department of Public Works, a complete specification of all Queensland building timbers was prepared in February last. The specification supplied contains 84 species which are set out under the uses—plates, flooring, &c., for which they are best suited. Extensive notes were also supplied to show varying features of the different timbers and the treatment they require to obtain the best results.

Cases.—Information supplied by the Secretary of the Palmwoods Fruit-growers' Association shows that a very great quantity of timber is required annually for fruit-cases in that district, for which Rose Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) is principally used. An estimate of the timber used annually was as follows:—

	Sup. feet (face).
(1) Pineapple and banana cases—85,000 requiring	992,000
(2) Citrus cases (1-bushel)—65,000 requiring ..	617,500
(3) Citrus cases ($\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel)—2,500 requiring ..	14,000
(4) Strawberry trays—4,000 requiring	16,000
Total	1,639,500

Details of case timber required for the Stanthorpe district for the above, received from the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, gave for the above (1) 1,250,000 cases, (2) 300,000 cases, and (3) 250,000 cases, which requires 18,715,000 sup. ft. (face) per annum. Increasing supplies are also required in Northern districts, especially in the Innisfail district, where the fruit industry is extending.

This information was collected so that future timber supplies for the district could be provided for in planting schemes.

Cooperage.—A number of timbers are at present being tested for cooperage work at Messrs. Mercer Ltd., South Brisbane, but the tests are not yet complete. It has been proved, however, that Rose Mahogany (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*), Miva Mahogany (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*), and Red Satinay (*Syncarpia Hillii*) are well suited for "headed" work and the first two timbers are being used extensively.

SPORTING GOODS—

Fishing Rods.—To bring before the notice of local anglers the excellent qualities of a number of Queensland timbers for the manufacture of fishing rods, and the best methods of treating the timber, two articles were written on this subject during last year. A further circular was also forwarded to local fishing clubs, giving details of timbers available and the prices charged. As a result of this action, sales of Saffron Heart (*Halfordia scleroxylla*), Brown Spearwood (*Acacia rhodoxylon*) and Green Satinheart (*Geijera Muelleri*) have increased greatly during the past few months, and sufficient timber was sold during the year to make over 300 rods. Saffron Heart was used for the tip and middle sections, and Tulip Plumwood (*Pleiogynium Solandri*) for the butt pieces, of the two fine rods presented to H.R.H. The Duke of York and H.R.H. The Duchess of York during their stay in Queensland.

Cricket Wickets.—An inquiry from Melbourne for supplies of these articles was passed on to a local firm, with an offer of supplies of suitable timber. It is hoped that business will result.

FURNITURE WOODS—

Queensland furniture timbers gained further laurels during last year when they played an important part in furnishing Federal Government House and the Prime Minister's cottage at Canberra, under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Lane-Poole. While Maple Silkwood (*Flindersia Brayleyana*) and Red Cedar (*Cedrela australis*) have taken the most important positions, Walnut Bean (*Endiandra Palmerstoni*) has been used with success, especially in the manufacture of beds. The 22-ft. Georgian table in the dining-room of Government House is of figured Maple Silkwood, and an attractive Adams writing table has been made from Red Satinay (*Syncarpia Hillii*).

A Forest Service display at the Brisbane Exhibition consisted of furniture constructed of Walnut Bean, Maple Silkwood, Red Satinay, Red Tulip Oak (*Tarrietia peralata*) and Rose Walnut (*Cryptocarya erythroxylon*).

Experiments carried out on a number of native timbers showed that, while the many were little affected by the action of ammonia fumes, Red Satinay and Blush Coondoo (*Sideroxylon Richardii*) were very susceptible. Red Satinay could be changed through all stages to a beautiful grey tone without losing any of its characteristic ripple figure. Blush Coondoo also assumed a handsome grey colour without loss of figure.

Gun Stocks.—Grey Satinash (*Eugenia* sp.) and Rose Walnut (*Cryptocarya erythroxylon*) were tested for this work last year by B.S.A. Guns Ltd., Birmingham, England, and the Small Arms Factory at Lithgow of the Defence Department. Neither of the two woods was considered suitable by B.S.A. Guns Ltd., but Rose Walnut is considered by the Defence Department to be promising, and further tests will be made. Grey Satinash was found unsuitable for rifle stocks on account of its being liable to warp under severe shooting strain. It was also reported to give off an offensive dust while machining.

DURABILITY TESTS, NORTH QUEENSLAND WOODS—

Billets of local woods from the Atherton district, which were placed in the ground in February 1924, showed the following condition when examined after the lapse of two years and eight months. The respective values of the timbers with regard to durability are well demonstrated.

No.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
1	Ghittoe	Halfordia scleroxyla ..	Sound
2	Lignum	Vitex lignum vitæ ..	Rotten
3	Davidsonian Plum	Davidsonia pruriens ..	Sound
4	Brown Plum	Pleigynium Solandri ..	Sound
5	Bean	Castanospermum australe..	Sound
6	Penda	Xanthostemon pubescens..	Sound
7	Cherry Penda	Xanthostemon sp.	Sound
8	Spurwood	Dysoxylon Pettigrewianum	Rotten
9	Red Watergum	Eugenia hemilampra ..	Sound
10	Turpentine	Canarium Muellieri ..	Slightly decayed
11	Blood in bark	Weinmannia sp.	Rotten
12	Sarsaparilla	Alphitonia sp.	Slightly decayed
13	Wattle	Acacia sp.	Slightly decayed
14	Ash	Flindersia pubescens ..	Borer-eaten, otherwise sound
15	White Beech	Gmelina fasciculiflora ..	Sound
16	Maple	Flindersia Brayleyana ..	Decayed
17	Black Walnut	Endiandra Palmerstoni ..	Rotten
18	Yellow Walnut	Cryptocarya Bancroftii ..	Rotten
19	Silky Oak	Embothrium Wickhamii ..	Sound
20	Bull Oak	Cardwellia sublimis ..	Decayed
21	Black Oak	Musgravea stenostachya ..	Sound
22	Red Oak	Carnarvonnia araliaefolia ..	Rotten
23	Cypress Pine	Callitris Macleayana ..	Sound

Investigations as to the suitability of South Hardwood (*Xanthostemon pachyspermus*) for piles are being continued.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND GENERAL INFORMATION SUPPLIED—

In November 1926, the Queensland Wood Index key was published in the Journal of Forestry in America; and in June this year, Bulletin No. 7 of the Forest Service was issued, entitled "A Universal Index to Wood," containing the index system and a numerical list of 320 woods

indexed for reference under the system. To complete the list, 70 new species had to be indexed during the past year.

In May, a pamphlet "Building Timbers" was published, giving the properties of Queensland building timbers, and containing the names of over 50 species arranged under a number of headings according to their general suitability for use in the ground, in the weather, or indoors for various purposes.

IDENTIFICATION OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS—

In all 141 specimens were received from all sources, and the Board is much indebted to the Government Botanist (Mr. C. T. White, F.L.S.) for supplying the botanical names of the species represented. Only 11 specimens were received from parties outside the Forest Service.

A number of very interesting specimens were received, including *Eucalyptus quadrangulata* from Warwick, which had not previously been recorded for Queensland, and a new *Xylosma* species from Reserve 220 Kilkivan. Only one *Xylosma* has previously been recorded for Australia.

This work is of value to the Forest Service as it improves the field knowledge of trees of the collectors, and admits of the keeping of a more accurate record of all species which occur in the different districts. Details of the size of the trees, uses of the wood, and an idea of the quantity of timber available can also be obtained for reference, while the collector is informed of the uses of the timber concerned.

RESEARCH WORK ON FOREST PRODUCTS—

Leaf Products—Oils.

Lemon-scented Tea-tree (*Leptospermum citratum*).—Investigations carried out by the Technological Museum, Sydney, have shown that the leaves of this tree grown under natural conditions yield nearly 2 per cent. (on green weight) of a valuable oil containing 90 per cent. citral and citronellal. Tests are now being made by the Australian Chemical Co., South Brisbane, on the leaves of the experimental trees from Fraser Island, to determine the amount of oil yield and the season when the yield is greatest. The information gained will assist in determining if it would pay to make plantations of this species.

White Gum (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*).—A report from the Technological Museum, Sydney, stated that leaves of this tree collected near Brisbane yielded 1.27 per cent. of oil (on green weight) of which 41 per cent. was found to be piperitone. It was considered that this would be a useful supplementary source of this oil, usually distilled from Peppermint (*Eucalyptus dives*), which does not occur in Queensland. A further supply of leaves from Beerwah was forwarded to the Technological Museum for analysis in April.

Wood Products—Oils.

Sandalwood (*Santalum lanceolatum*).—Investigations of the oil of this wood are being continued at the Queensland University with material supplied by this Department. The oil yield of the wood is about 5 per cent. by weight.

Bark Products—Tannins.

An interesting work has recently been undertaken by the Technological Museum, Sydney, to determine the tannin value of the *Acacia decurrens* group in different parts of Southern Queensland. Samples have been supplied for this purpose from Benarkin, Kilkivan, and Passchendaele.

Appendices.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Timber cut on Crown Lands for Financial Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Class.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£	s. d.
MILLING TIMBER.			
Hoop and Bunya Pine—			
Ply	1,806,943 super. ft.	313,564	1 0
Logs	38,139,151 super. ft.		
Tops	12,203,012 super. ft.		
Kauri Pine	3,069,558 super. ft.	26,341	3 11
Cabinet Timbers	1,961,685 super. ft.	30,359	5 4
Scrubwoods	2,093,813 super. ft.	8,523	12 0
Hardwood	9,913,591 super. ft.	11,283	0 10
Cypress Pine	2,068,231 super. ft.	1,503	13 6
OTHER CLASSES.			
Sleepers	129,456 pieces	1,903	19 10
Sleeper Blocks	259,980 pieces	3,910	6 11
Transoms, Headstocks, Crossings	1,073,473 super. ft.	827	16 8
Girders, Corbels, Piles, and Sills	49,007 lin. ft.	769	18 2
Wales and Braces	2,624 super. ft.	3	12 4
Hardwood	10,073 lin. ft.	26	19 3
Fencing Material	187,777 pieces	705	2 7
Fencing Material	24,439 lin. ft.	76	13 4
House Blocks	148,091 lin. ft.	1,614	10 8
Poles	103,032 lin. ft.	820	11 3
Poles	430 pieces	10	15 0
Mining Timber	18,581 lin. ft.	20	18 8
Fuel	36,441 tons 9 cwt.	1,736	12 9
Charcoal	69 tons	9	3 10
Sandalwood	95 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lb.	410	2 0
Other Bridge Timbers	590 pieces	0	6 10
Other Bridge Timbers	346 lin. ft.	6	15 8
Other Bridge Timbers	29,584 super. ft.	33	12 11
Sand	4½ cub. yds.	0	2 4
Gravel	1,110 cub. yds.	27	15 0
Mangrove Bark	64 tons	3	4 0
Miscellaneous	665 pieces	4	7 10
Miscellaneous	557 lin. ft.	1	3 3
Total Value		£404,499	7 8

APPENDIX B.

Annual Cut—Pine, Financial Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Working Plan Area.	Ply.	Logs.	Tops.	Total Cut.	Approved Cut.
	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.	Super. Ft.
Bundaberg	635	1,079,554	231,979	1,312,168	2,000,000
Brisbane	27,768	2,803,982	657,104	3,488,854	3,250,000
Brisbane Valley	1,000,785	8,818,832	4,720,366	14,539,983	{ 7,625,000 8,875,000
Dalby .. .. .	..	90,529	30,523	121,052	..
Kilcoy	65,840	3,907,006	1,199,060	5,171,906	5,750,000
Kilkivan	69,525	7,404,861	1,333,321	8,807,707	10,500,000
Mary Valley	551,093	5,973,038	1,747,855	8,271,986	8,500,000
Maryborough	12,571	1,802,255	354,690	2,169,516	1,500,000
Many Peaks	62,809	1,764,534	487,635	2,314,978	4,800,000
Mackay .. .. .	..	3,522	3,846	7,368	100,000
Nanango	15,397	3,594,737	1,264,538	4,874,672	{ 3,250,000 2,000,000
North Coast	520	74,213	9,349	84,082	100,000
Warwick .. .. .	..	822,088	162,746	984,834	2,750,000
Total	1,806,943	38,139,151	12,203,012	52,149,106	61,000,000

APPENDIX C.

**Revenue collected under the Timber and Quarry and State Forest Regulations,
Financial Year ended 30th June, 1927.**

Districts.	Licenses.		Deposits.		Royalty.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
*Southern Queensland	215	7 6	2,590	7 3	317,753	6 4	320,559	1 1
Atherton	72	11 9	3,494	1 3	60,953	3 9	64,519	16 9
Adavale								
Aramac	1	0 0					1	0 0
Barcardine	10	0 0	5	0 0	76	9 5	91	9 5
Blackall	10	10 0	7	12 0	28	16 3	46	18 3
Boulia	4	16 0			13	0 6	17	16 6
Bowen	14	4 6	34	19 6	729	7 6	778	11 6
Burketown	6	15 6					6	15 6
Cairns					60	18 5	60	18 5
Charleville	19	13 6	29	15 5	28	19 2	78	8 1
Charters Towers	22	14 6	33	12 6	863	13 0	920	0 0
Chillagoe	0	10 0					0	10 0
Clermont	4	10 0	36	3 9	107	2 4	147	16 1
Cloncurry	9	4 6	9	15 0	68	12 5	87	11 11
Cooktown	0	5 0	5	0 0			5	5 0
Coen								
Croydon	3	6 0					3	6 0
Cunnamulla	6	12 0	7	5 10	10	6 1	24	3 11
Dalby	7	2 0	126	3 1	1,021	18 8	1,155	3 9
Emerald	3	0 0	3	0 0	118	11 4	124	11 4
Gayndah	2	17 6	12	12 6	265	19 11	281	9 11
Goondiwindi	8	10 0	46	3 9	325	15 7	380	9 4
Georgetown	0	18 0					0	18 0
Hughenden	18	3 0	83	8 8	536	12 8	638	4 4
Innisfail	16	18 0			254	13 2	271	11 2
Ingham	14	12 6	49	19 6	278	19 9	343	11 9
Inglewood	5	19 0	39	0 0	372	14 5	417	13 5
Jundah	0	13 0					0	13 0
Kynuna	1	16 6			0	14 0	2	10 6
Longreach	17	3 6			73	4 7	90	8 1
Mackinlay	1	6 0			0	7 6	1	13 6
Muttaburra	2	8 0					2	8 0
Normanton	0	5 0	5	0 0			5	5 0
Port Douglas	1	0 0					1	0 0
Proserpine	1	4 0					1	4 0
Ravenswood								
Rockhampton	47	0 0	90	16 6	5,535	0 9	5,672	17 3
Roma	2	4 0	50	0 0	137	13 11	189	17 11
St. George	8	1 0	22	14 9	112	19 0	143	14 9
Stanthorpe								
Springsure	3	13 0			45	3 4	48	16 4
Stonehenge	0	9 6					0	9 6
Taroom	2	0 0			30	5 2	32	5 2
Thursday Island	4	17 0			45	11 3	50	8 3
Thargomindah	1	8 0					1	8 0
Toowoomba	0	2 0	10	0 0	2,203	6 10	2,213	8 10
Townsville	31	16 6	80	1 2	927	9 7	1,039	7 3
Winton	2	15 6			1	19 7	4	15 1
Totals	£610	3 3	£6,872	12 5	£392,982	16 2	£400,465	11 10

*Includes Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gympie, Maryborough, Mackay, Ipswich, Warwick.

APPENDIX E.

Prices of Log Timber.

The following Schedule illustrates the fluctuation in the market price of logs during the year 1st July, 1926, to 30th June, 1927 :—

Species.	Log Class.	Delivery.	Price.
Maple and Silkwood	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.b. Cairns	July 47s. 6d., August 48s., May 45s. (seconds, 10s. less)
Kauri Pine	8ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 32s.
White Beech	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 23s. 9d.
White Beech	7 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 25s., October 32s. 6d.
Red Cedar	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 42s., October 40s.
Red Cedar	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in.	F.o.r. Mackay or Atherton Tableland	July 42s.
Red Satinay	6 ft. plus	F.o.b. Brisbane	July 23s. 6d.
Bollywood	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 18s. 6d.
Bollywood	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 20s. 6d.
Silver Quandong	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 20s.
Rose Mahogany	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 16s. 9d.
Yellowwood Ash	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 23s. 6d.
Crow's Ash	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 18s. 6d.
Silver Ash	5 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 18s. 6d.
Blush Cudgerie (Pink Poplar)	5 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 10s. 6d.
Brown Tulip Oak	5 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 10s.
Red Tulip Oak	5 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 20s.
Satin Ash (Water Gum)	8 ft. plus	F.o.r. Atherton Tableland	July 10s. 9d., May 10s.
Satin Ash (Water Gum)	6 ft. plus	F.o.b. Mackay	July 22s. 6d., June 21s. 9d.
Rose Walnut (see Rose Mahogany)	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	
Hoop Pine—Ply		F.o.r. Brisbane	July 29s., October 30s., June 31s.
Hoop Pine	5 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 23s. 6d., October 24s. 6d.
Hoop Pine—Tops	5 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane	July 13s., October 14s.
Cypress Pine	All sizes	Central-Western Lines	July 14s. 6d.
Silky Oak	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 24s. for ordinary logs, 28s. for logs suitable for ply
White Silkwood (Putts Pine)	8 ft. plus	F.o.b. Cairns	July 26s. 6d.
First-class Hardwoods	6 ft. plus	F.o.r. Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba	July 15s.
Second-class Hardwoods			July 13s. 3d. In case of Toowoomba July 15s.; October 13s. 3d.
Third-class Hardwoods			July 11s. 6d.

APPENDIX F:

Railway Timbers supplied during Financial year 1926-27, under Forestry and Lumbering Operations.

Class of Timber.	Quantity.	Amount Charged to Railway Department.
Crossings	1,098,453 super. ft.	£ 18,823 11 5
Headstocks and Longitudinals	43,533 super. ft.	677 6 3
Transoms	588,926 super. ft.	10,591 17 0
Wales and Braces	41,327 super. ft.	667 14 1
Pile Frame Leaders	639 super. ft.	20 14 5
	1,772,878 super. ft.	
Girders and Corbels	29,487 lin. ft.	7,159 12 3
Piles	24,877 lin. ft.	2,528 7 9
Sapped Round Stumps	20,451 lin. ft.	1,235 7 0
Sills	3,956 lin. ft.	520 8 10
Stay Logs and Telegraph Poles	47,048 lin. ft.	2,382 18 7
Unsapped Round Stumps	1,584 lin. ft.	78 9 10
Unsapped Derrick Pole	50 lin. ft.	5 8 4
Drain Logs	1,560 lin. ft.	165 15 0
	129,013 lin. ft.	
Palings	44,320 pieces	505 13 4
Posts	38,348 pieces	2,140 1 11
Rails	6,767 pieces	443 15 11
Scaffold Poles	3,980 pieces	41 12 3
Sleepers	248,362 pieces	57,723 14 3
Sleeper Blocks	356,594 pieces	45,705 6 9
Unsapped Fence Struts	22 pieces	2 15 11
	698,393 pieces	£151,420 11 1

APPENDIX G.
AGGREGATE ACCOUNT.
QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.
TRADING ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1st July, 1926—							
To Stock	38,421	17	5	By Sales	155,598	3	1
„ Purchases	127,202	16	5	„ Stock	79,709	4	1
„ Cartage Sawn Timber	1,284	14	4				
„ Wages	32,857	0	0				
„ Gross Profit	35,540	19	0				
	<u>£235,307</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£235,307</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Audit Fees	80	0	0	By Gross Profit	35,540	19	0
„ Bad Debts	2,532	18	7	„ Commission	55	18	9
„ Cartage	2,979	15	9	„ Rent	488	11	7
„ Discount	5,129	10	11				
„ Depreciation	1,915	13	2				
„ Fire Insurance	1,310	9	10				
„ Holidays	1,760	16	1				
„ Interest	4,213	2	6				
„ Repairs and Maintenance	3,087	14	2				
„ Salaries and Head Office—Administration Charges	3,368	18	8				
„ Sick Pay	171	13	2				
„ Trade Expenses	3,449	8	7				
„ Unemployed Insurance	98	18	2				
„ Workers' Compensation	629	9	3				
„ Net Profit	5,357	0	6				
	<u>£36,085</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£36,085</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>

BALANCE-SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1927.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
H.M. Treasury Loan Account—				Land, Freehold—								
To Balance, 1st July, 1926	53,817	5	8	Brisbane	3,287	0	3					
Expenditure for Year	1,604	16	11	Taromeo	534	1	3					
				Imbil	369	18	0					
Less Annual Redemption	55,422	2	7	Silkwood	135	8	9					
	622	17	8					4,326	8	3		
				Bulldings—								
				Brisbane	3,454	13	11					
H.M. Treasury Trust Account	27,131	17	11	Less Depreciation	194	0	1					
Sundry Creditors								3,260	13	10		
Reserve Stock Valuation Adjustment				Taromeo	377	4	7					
Reserve for Depreciation				Imbil	907	3	1					
Profit and Loss Appropriation Account—				Imbil Cottages	840	0	0					
Balance, 1st July, 1926	9,612	6	2	Less Depreciation	50	0	0					
Less Amount Repaid to Railways	62	8	8					790	0	0		
	9,549	17	6	Silkwood	705	0	0					
Add Net Profit for Year	5,357	0	6					705	0	0		
				Silkwood Quarters	27	0	0					
								27	0	0		
				Yarraman	150	4	0					
								150	4	0		
										6,217	5	6
				Plant—								
				Brisbane	3,202	6	11					
				Less Depreciation	176	4	11					
								3,026	2	0		
				Taromeo	2,011	6	3					
				Less Depreciation	121	9	8					
								1,889	16	7		
				Imbil	2,719	0	0					
				Less Depreciation	164	0	0					
								2,555	0	0		
				Silkwood	1,797	16	6					
				Less Depreciation	108	3	6					
								1,689	13	0		
				Yarraman	2,556	17	10					
								2,556	17	10		
										11,717	9	5
				Automatic Fire Alarm, Brisbane (Less Depreciation, £91 7s.)						459	6	0
				Railway Siding, Brisbane (Less Depreciation, £8)						144	0	0
				Tramway, Silkwood (Less Depreciation, £4 10s.)						63	0	0
				Loose Plant (Less Depreciation, £10 8s.)						164	14	6
				Office Furniture (Less Depreciation, £12 10s.)						92	15	0
				Realisation Assets, Birimgan						414	15	0
				Realisation Assets, Injune						648	13	3
				Live Stock						1	0	0
				Sundry Debtors	38,596	9	4					
				Less Reserve	8,938	14	11					
								29,657	14	5		
				Cash in hand, in transit, and at Bank				1,130	6	0		
				Stock on hand				79,709	4	1		
										<u>£134,746</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

S. V. GARDINER, A.F.I.A.,
 Accountant.

I certify that the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Forest Service Sawmills and Timber Yards have been examined to 30th June, 1927, and that this Balance-sheet, together with the attached Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, is correct, and agrees therewith.

E. H. F. SWAIN,
 Chairman, Provisional Forestry Board.

G. L. BEAL,
 Auditor-General.

26th October, 1926.

APPENDIX H.

Summary of Seed Collected in Year 1926-27.

Species.	Amount.		Cost per lb.		
	Lb.	oz.	£	s.	d.
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	553	0	0	1	5
<i>Araucaria Bidwilli</i> (Bunya Pine)	9	0	0	0	11½
<i>Agathis robusta</i> (Kauri Pine)	51	0	0	9	6½
<i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> (Kauri Pine)	0	14	0	13	0½
<i>Podocarpus amara</i> (She Pine)	44	0	0	0	3½
<i>Callitris glauca</i> (Western Cypress Pine)	2	0	0	3	0
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	100	12	0	9	11½
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	40	0	0	0	2½
<i>Eugenia</i> sp. (Grey Satin Ash)	30	0	0	0	6½
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Spotted Irongum)	45	0	0	2	6
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Grey Ironbark)	0	7	0	19	9½
<i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> (Maple Silkwood)	0	1½	2	18	8
<i>Flindersia australis</i> (Crow's Ash)	4	1	0	15	0½
<i>Symplocos spicata</i>	2	0	0	4	6
<i>Elæocarpus grandis</i> (Silver Quandong)	3	0	0	0	4
<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i>	0	6	0	11	6½
<i>Nephelium Lauterianum</i>	2	0	0	3	6
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> (Blush Cudgerie)	0	14	0	9	10½
<i>Sloanea Woolsii</i> (Red Carrobean)	0	4	0	7	4
<i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> (Kauri Pine)	3	7½	..	..	..
<i>Endiandra Sieberi</i>	18	0	..	..	..
<i>Litsea reticulata</i> (Brown Bollywood)	4	0	..	..	..
<i>Syncarpia Hillii</i> (Red Satinay)	1	0	..	..	..

APPENDIX I.
Nursery Output for the Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Species.	NUMBER OF PLANTS SENT TO PLANTATIONS IN YEAR 1926-27.													Total.			
	R. 283. Colinton.	R. 289. A voca.	R. 151. Neumgna.	R. 435. Amamoot.	R. 135. Brooloo.	R. 6. Eungella.	R. 3. Fraser Island.	R. 237. Woo- woonga.	R. 220. Kilkivan.	R. 355. Kilkivan.	R. 263. Pikedale.	R. 20. Maryvale.	R. 561. Bribie.		R. 191. Barron.	R. 194. Barron.	R. 310. Gadgarra.
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Green Wattle)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (Pycnantha Wattle)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agathis robusta</i> (Kauri Pine)	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Araucaria Bidwillii</i> (Bunya Pine)	..	..	2,500	8,190	40,783	1,529	3,955	..	2,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	..	..	25,100	15,000	37,697	518	33,094	4,000	12,905	4,550	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Callitris arenosa</i> (Coast Cypress)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Cupressus</i> spp. (Cypress Pines)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus alba</i> (Poplar Gum)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus microcoris</i> (Tallowwood)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Grey Ironbark)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus Staigeriana</i> (Lemon Iron- bark)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Flindersia Brayleyana</i> (Maple Silk- wood)	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Flindersia Pimenteliana</i> (Rose Silk- wood)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gmelina Leichardii</i> (Grey Teak)	..	..	..	1,950	26,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	78,851	..	..	2,300	5,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lepospermum citratum</i> (Lemon Tea- tree)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	8,985	..	3,000	..	..	..	26	..	50	690	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	2,487	..	..	..	..	..	3,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus insignis</i>	20,528	..	9,900	..	..	..	1,300	..	245	950	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus longifolia</i>	227	200	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	300	440	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus maritima</i>	658	..	..	..	..	..	3,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus patula</i>	304	..	..	..	..	..	5,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pinus texa</i>	2,932	..	..	..	..	..	2,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Species	1,457	..	..	..	425	458	395	..	290	875	..	..	..	184	..	..
Totals	235,136	38,200	42,100	27,440	111,936	2,505	56,710	4,000	16,410	8,770	8,000	13,295	13,497	22,278	24,981	7,627	635,885

APPENDIX J.
Forest Service Nursery Stocks as at 30th June, 1927.

NUMBER OF PLANTS IN NURSERY AT—

Species.	R. 233. Collinton.	R. 299. Avoca.	R. 151. Neumagna.	R. 435. Amamoor.	R. 135. Brooloo.	R. 6. Eungella.	R. 3. Fraser Is.	R. 287. Woo- woonga.	R. 220. Kilkivan.	R. 355. Kilkivan.	R. 263. Pikedale.	R. 20. Maryvale.	R. 561. Bribie.	R. 191. Barron.	R. 194. Barron.	R. 310. Gadgara.	Total.
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Green Wattle)	162	..	..	..	..	..	34,080	..	250	..	800	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,800
<i>Agathis robusta</i> (Kauri Pine)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	13	692	900	709	..	..	35,405
<i>Agathis Palmerstoni</i> (Kauri Pine)	..	..	..	..	..	388	1,584	..	516	3,048	75	..	22	2,789	..	..	7,290
<i>Araucaria Bidwellii</i> (Bunya Pine)	..	..	6,200	5,000	11,375	2,032	123,590	4,200	10,516	12,905	..	2,468	..	17,981	2,355	..	28,208
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	136,810	25,000	20,000	34,610	139,953	..	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542,525
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	140	..	..	..	..	7,500
<i>Callitris Macleayana</i>	300	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	553	..	682	..	..	..	1,200
<i>Cupressus</i> spp. (Cypress Pines)	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	1,700	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	1,733
<i>Eucalyptus alba</i> (Poplar Gum)	..	..	..	1,300	39,625	..	..	200	..	667	..	255	..	..	..	..	2,500
<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (Grey Teak)	160	..	..	2,900	19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	3	..	..	42,625
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	150	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	4,825	..	2,275	..	..	..	24,835
<i>Leptospermum citratum</i> (Lemon Tea-tree)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,250
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	11,654	3,000	..	..	..	250	4,600	..	100	150	4,350	969	110	1,653	12	..	22,085
<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	10	..	..	..	..	834	100	..	560	..	920	..	10,000	500	..	..	16,973
<i>Pinus cohnata</i>	1,900	..	..	..	..	560	..	..	..	200	13,210	..	424	..	..	..	4,404
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	10	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	172,786	..	200	700	..	..	14,170
<i>Pinus insignis</i>	20,147	24,000	2,000	..	..	448	6,780	..	60	..	1,200	700	2,062	..	..	..	227,061
<i>Pinus insularis</i>	510	..	..	..	..	799	8,100	..	..	..	1,200	..	875	35	..	..	13,431
<i>Pinus leiophylla</i>	500	..	..	..	..	720	700	100	..	..	949	..	2,859	276	..	..	3,335
<i>Pinus longifolia</i>	510	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	100	..	..	12,150	..	..	2,787	..	..	22,226
<i>Pinus maritima</i>	10	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	300	..	1,850	..	..	..	..	..	2,260
<i>Pinus montezumae</i>	66	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	30	..	..	150	50	..	..	2,296
<i>Pinus muricata</i>	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	..	..	..	..	6,650	..	..	..	..	..	6,650
<i>Pinus patula</i>	10	..	..	..	..	172	5,700	..	200	90	6,500	..	655	6,549	..	..	14,924
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	3,410	..	..	..	..	1,092	2,110	..	20	50	1,230	3,232	13,000	1,908	..	..	28,902
Other Species	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	60	995	120	274	9	..	..	5,546
Totals	176,669	52,000	28,200	43,810	209,953	9,165	204,192	4,500	14,322	17,200	230,256	8,576	50,721	21,883	17,765	12	1,089,224

APPENDIX K.

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

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA PLANTED (ACRES).						Total Area Planted.
		Eucalypts.		Other Species.		Softwoods.		
		1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	1926-1927.	To 30th June, 1927.	
Brisbane Valley ..	R. 283 ..	..	..	..	..	279	373½	* 373½
	R. 289 ..	..	..	..	..	21	51	51
	R. 257 ..	..	..	..	..	23	54	54
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	323	478½	478½
Nanango ..	R. 151 ..	..	..	..	..	52	84	84
	R. 299 ..	..	..	..	..	55	105	105
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	107	189	189
Mary Valley ..	R. 135 ..	..	..	..	..	156¼	513¼	† 513¼
	R. 435 ..	..	..	..	..	60	146	146
	R. 256 ..	..	..	..	..	14	45	45
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	230¼	704¼	704¼
Fraser Island ..	R. 3 ..	..	911	..	..	155	535	1446
Total ..	..	..	911	..	..	155	535	1,446
Atherton ..	R. 194 ..	29	109½	3½	12½	22	22	144
	R. 191 ..	..	..	..	..	27	65	65
	R. 310 ..	..	..	21½	53½	..	..	53½
	R. 418 ..	..	..	2	4	..	..	4
Total ..	..	29	109½	27	69	49	87	265½
Kilkivan ..	R. 220 ..	..	..	..	..	30	67	67
	R. 355 ..	..	..	..	..	12	19½	19½
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	42	86½	86½
Maryborough ..	R. 287 ..	..	..	..	..	6	18	18
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	18
Rockhampton ..	R. 20 ..	..	..	..	..	11	69	69
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	69	69
Mackay ..	R. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	5	6½	6½
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6½	6½
North Coast ..	R. 561 ..	5	5	5½	5½	13½	13½	24
Experimental Areas								
Imbil ..	R. 135 ..	..	..	5	5	11	26¾	31¾
Wallum Land, Maryborough	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Warwick ..	R. 263 ..	0½	0½	18½	18½	0½	0½	19½
Dalby ..	R. 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	0½	0½
	R. 93 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total ..	..	0½	0½	23½	23½	13½	30½	54½
Grand Totals ..	..	34½	1,026	56	98	855½	2,217½	3,341½

* Excludes 44½ acres previously planted and destroyed by fire, November 1926.

† Includes 160 acres of underplanting and excludes 102 acres replanted.

APPENDIX L.
Areas Treated for Natural Regeneration.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA TREATED (ACRES).						Total Area.
		Eucalypts.		Other Species.		Softwoods.		
		1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	
Fraser Island ..	R. 3 ..	1,828	6,189	..	..	470	2,270	8,459
Total ..	..	1,828	6,189	..	..	470	2,270	8,459
Dalby	R. 4 ..	985	1,685	..	..	..	..	1,685
	R. 93 ..	907	4,707	..	..	..	..	4,707
	R. 78 ..	..	..	..	..	250	250	250
Total ..	..	1,892	6,392	..	..	250	250	6,642
Brisbane Valley ..	R. 283 ..	63	1,240	..	40	..	747	*2,027
	R. 289 ..	..	32	..	..	..	25	57
	R. 257 ..	..	..	..	66	..	..	66
Total ..	..	63	1,272	..	106	..	772	2,150
Nanango	R. 151 ..	..	..	..	..	34	334	334
	R. 299 ..	..	50	..	..	..	332	382
Total ..	..	..	50	..	..	34	666	716
Atherton	R. 418 ..	..	..	12½	218½	..	..	218½
	R. 191 ..	..	..	..	93	..	..	93
	R. 194 ..	..	..	..	191	..	..	191
	R. 310 ..	..	..	..	498	..	..	498
Total ..	..	..	..	12½	1,000½	..	..	1,000½
Ravenshoe	R. 245 ..	256	256	..	..	..	..	256
Total ..	..	256	256	..	..	..	..	256
Kilkivan	R. 220 ..	..	..	..	..	..	155	155
	R. 355 ..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
	R. 221 ..	..	..	..	..	..	560	560
	R. 26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905	905
Mary Valley ..	R. 435 ..	..	..	..	55	..	70	125
	R. 135 ..	..	..	..	..	..	277	277
	R. 256 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	55	..	347	402
Mackay	R. 6 ..	20	82	..	..	..	..	82
Total ..	..	20	82	..	..	..	..	82
Maryborough ..	R. 287 ..	..	..	..	..	190	190	190
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	190	190	190
Bundaberg	R. 169 ..	..	..	..	..	160	160	160
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160	160
Inglewood	R. 79 ..	..	..	..	..	1,600	1,600	1,600
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	1,600	1,600
Brisbane	R. 69 ..	237	1,193	..	..	..	..	1,193
	R. 509 ..	825	825	..	..	..	..	825
Total ..	..	1,062	2,018	..	..	..	..	2,018

APPENDIX L—continued.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve.	AREA TREATED.						Total Area.
		Eucalypts.		Other Species.		Softwood.		
		1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	1926-27.	To 30th June, 1927.	1926-27s.	To 30th June, 1927.	
North Coast ..	R. 318 ..	420	2,234	..	..	..	..	2,234
	R. 561 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R. 700 ..	†749	2,327	..	..	..	..	2,327
Total ..	..	860	4,561	..	..	..	..	4,561
Grand Totals ..	..	5,981	20,820	..12½	1,161½	2,784	7,160	29,141½

* Excludes 173 acres of intermediate (2nd stage) treatment.

† This area has been previously treated.

APPENDIX M.

Forest Reservations for the Year ended 30th June, 1927.

State Forests.—Five areas, aggregating 19,826 acres, were proclaimed during the year. The largest of these was R. 124 parish of Glastonbury (14,250 acres), whilst an area of 2,046 acres in the parish of Crow's Nest (R. 509) was specially purchased for this purpose.

National Parks.—One area of 68 acres was reserved in the parish of Tambourine.

Provisional Reserves.—At 30th June, 1927, the number of Timber Reserves was 355, as against 3,356,187 acres. The comparatively small increase in the actual number of Timber Reserves is due to the new method of cancelling individual adjacent reserves and amalgamating them as one reservation.

Notes on Timber Reserves.—The largest Timber Reserves proclaimed during the year are as follows:—R. 119 Tandon, 11,270 acres, and R. 122 Inglewood, 33,300 acres (both in Inglewood Land Agent's District); R. 46 Bembil, 21,780 acres; R. 47 Wongongera, 20,166 acres; and R. 50 Goldsmith, 11,400 acres (all in Dalby Land Agent's District); R. 1235 Samsonvale, 7,100 acres (Brisbane Land Agent's District); R. 657 Formartine, Dinden, and Tinaroo, 38,300 acres (Cairns Land Agent's District); and R. 170 Spier and Thalberg, 22,640 acres (Rockhampton Land Agent's District). A total area of 53,035 acres of Crown Land was also added to existing Timber Reserves, the largest of these being 36,200 acres added to R. 28 parish of Coomingleah (Gayndah Land Agent's District).

30th June, 1926, to 30th June, 1927.

STATE FORESTS.

	Number.	Area in Acres.
At 30th June, 1926	153	1,779,329
Proclaimed 1st July, 1926, to 30th June, 1927 ..	5	19,826
	<u>158</u>	<u>1,799,155</u>

TIMBER RESERVES.

	Acres.
At 30th June, 1926 (by recomputation)	3,190,537
Cancelled (5) and revoked	5,718
Converted into State Forests	14,250
	<u>19,968</u>
Balance	3,170,569
Additions to reserves	53,035
New reserves	195,214
Total additions	248,249
Total reservations at 30th June, 1927	<u>3,418,818</u>

NATIONAL PARKS.

	Number.	Area in Acres.
National Parks at 30th June, 1926	22	156,131
Proclaimed 1st July, 1926, to 30th June, 1927	1	68
		156,199
Grand Total Reservations at 30th June, 1927		5,374,172

APPENDIX N.

State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks on 30th June, 1927.

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	8	46,708	1 9	4	25,972	1 34	..	..	..
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	7	115,110	0 0	..	..	..
Brisbane	33	98,569	2 23	39	152,811	0 18	11	48,826	3 25
Bundaberg	10	57,822	1 9	30	125,666	3 6	..	..	..
Cairns	2	83,464	0 0	3	185,824	1 20	1	79,000	0 0
Charleville .. .. .	..	..	..	2	19,797	0 37	..	..	..
Charters Towers .. .. .	..	..	..	2	125,550	0 0	..	..	..
Clermont	1	14,500	0 0	4	117,190	0 0	..	..	..
Cloncurry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4,800	0 0	..	..	..
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..	8	425,475	0 0	..	..	..
Dalby	5	338,000	0 0	27	378,169	1 24	Part	13,540	0 0
								(all Nanango)	
Gayndah	3	13,094	1 20	20	102,597	0 34	..	..	..
Gladstone	4	35,000	0 0	19	100,197	2 16	..	..	..
Gympie	18	167,035	3 17	28	146,617	1 0	1	106	2 7
Herberton	3	21,631	3 8	3	10,971	0 30	3	1,040	0 0
Ingham .. .. .	..	..	..	6	157,829	0 0	..	..	..
Inglewood	6	102,440	0 0	10	60,982	3 15	..	..	..
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	2	8,866	0 38	..	..	..
Ipswich	13	95,866	1 30	32	77,545	3 25	1	224	0 0
Isisford .. .. .	..	..	..	1	25,600	0 0	..	..	..
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	..	20	292,656	3 23	..	..	..
Maryborough	9	409,340	0 0	28	98,256	3 20	2	1,050	0 0
Nanango	28	120,530	1 13	22	48,415	2 1	Part	8,960	0 0
								(see Dalby)	
Port Douglas .. .. .	..	..	..	5	172,730	0 0	..	..	..
Rockhampton	3	117,640	0 0	13	337,675	0 0	1	216	2 0
Roma	1	8,695	3 0	4	22,860	1 0	..	..	..
Springsure .. .. .	..	..	..	1	17,200	0 0	..	..	..
Stanthorpe	1	4,020	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,072	0 0	..	..	..
Taroom .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,403	0 0	..	..	..
Toowoomba	5	22,956	2 3	4	35,450	2 15	..	..	..
Warwick	5	41,840	0 0	7	19,283	3 30	2	3,235	0 0
Windorah .. .. .	..	..	..	1	240	0 0	..	..	..
Totals	158	1,799,155	1 12	355	3,418,818	2 26	23	156,198	3 32

	A.	R.	P.
Total area reserved for National Parks	156,198	3	32
Total area reserved for State Forests	1,799,155	1	12
Total area reserved for Timber Reserves	3,418,818	2	26
Total	5,374,172	3	30

APPENDIX O.
The Forest Area, 1900-27.

Date.	No.	State Forests.	No.	National Parks.	No.	Timber Reserves	Total.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
31st December, 1900 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,622,855	1,622,855
31st December, 1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,219,177	2,219,177
31st December, 1902 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,124,160	3,124,160
31st December, 1903 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,518,520	3,518,520
31st December, 1904 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,673,331	3,673,331
31st December, 1905 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,606,709	3,606,709
31st December, 1906 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,460,826	3,460,826
31st December, 1907 .. .. .	..	416,872	..	..	..	3,255,706	3,672,578
31st December, 1908	15	793,097	5	23,175	..	3,019,919	3,836,191
31st December, 1909	18	809,697	7	26,645	..	2,981,111	3,817,353
31st December, 1911	24	819,937	7	26,645	..	2,868,337	3,714,919
31st December, 1912	25	855,037	7	26,645	..	3,211,855	4,093,537
31st December, 1913	25	886,137	7	26,645	..	3,195,688	4,108,470
31st December, 1914	37	962,557	8	26,751	..	3,076,159	4,065,467
31st December, 1915	52	1,003,733	9	73,751	..	2,998,851	4,076,335
31st December, 1916	54	1,006,829	9	73,751	..	2,887,646	3,968,226
31st December, 1917	64	1,069,134	9	73,751	..	2,804,967	3,947,852
31st December, 1918	69	1,121,900	14	73,980	..	2,671,139	3,867,019
30th June, 1919	71	1,151,500	14	73,980	..	2,559,717	3,785,197
30th June, 1920	84	1,260,832	14	73,980	..	2,583,450	3,918,262
30th June, 1921	100	1,273,830	15	74,316	..	2,679,091	4,027,237
31st December, 1921	103	1,320,647	16	153,316	..	2,722,835	4,196,798
31st December, 1922	117	1,410,364	21	168,809	..	3,123,072	4,702,245
31st December, 1923	131	1,503,951	22	169,539	..	3,090,077	4,763,567
31st December, 1924	145	1,533,727	22	169,539	..	3,173,058	4,876,324
30th June, 1925	151	1,775,309	21	156,000	338	3,246,746	5,178,055
30th June, 1926	153	1,779,349	22	156,131	347	3,356,187	5,291,667
30th June, 1927	158	1,799,155	23	156,199	355	3,418,818	5,374,172

APPENDIX P.

Special Leases Granted on State Forests and Timber Reserves, 1926-27.

No.	Reserve.	Parish.	Term.	Annual Rental.	Area.
4889, Dalby ..	T. R. 166 ..	Jandowae and Mahen ..	10	£3 10s. per annum ..	A. R. P. 1,700 0 0
4903, Dalby ..	T.R. 46 ..	Bembil	10	£22 16s. 3d. per annum ..	11,680 0 0
4904, Dalby ..	T.R. 46 ..	Bembil	10	£22 18s. 9d. per annum ..	10,720 0 0
4954, Gympie ..	T.R. 123 ..	Windera	10	£2 per annum	378 0 0
4961, Mackay ..	T.R. 97 ..	Mia Mia	10	£5 per annum	200 0 0
4982, Mackay ..	T.R. 90 ..	St. Helens	20	£5 per annum	68 0 0
5052, Toowoomba ..	T.R. 473 ..	Canal Creek	14	£2 per annum	223 2 27
5057, Inglewood ..	T.R. 119 ..	Tandan	15	Nil first 5 years	1,180 0 0
5058, Inglewood ..	T.R. 119 ..	Tandan	15	£9 5s. 9d. per annum ..	8,916 1 0
5062, Dalby ..	T.R. 143 ..	Moraby	20	£5 per annum	1,213 0 0
5065, Dalby ..	T.R. 15 ..	Quandong and Pelham ..	10	£30 per annum	19,340 0 0
5076, Dalby ..	T.R. 98 ..	Mahen	10	£7 10s. per annum	1,400 0 0
5080, Gayndah ..	T.R. 40 ..	Currieside	20	£5 per annum	8,580 0 0
5104, Dalby ..	T.R. 58 ..	Gideon	10	£22 10s. per annum	9,600 0 0
5112, Nanango ..	T.R. 488 ..	Barambah	7	£7 per annum	353 0 0
5119, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £11 2s. per annum after	11.6 acres
5120, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £16 7s. per annum after	10.9 acres
5121, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £21 8s. per annum after	10.7 acres
5122, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £12 12s. per annum after	6.3 acres
5123, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £24 8s. per annum after	12.2 acres
5124, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £25 12s. per annum after	12.8 acres
5125, Gympie ..	S.F. 435 ..	Amamoor	7	Nil first year, £28 5s. per annum after	11.3 acres
5147, Rockhampton ..	T.R. 22 ..	Duaranga	10	£7 per annum	2,230 0 0
5175, Dalby ..	T.R. 143 ..	Moraby	20	12s. 6d. per annum	260 0 0

APPENDIX Q.

Buildings &c.—Construction for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Atherton—		£ s. d.
R. 185, Danbulla	Erection of overseer's residence	11 2 2
R. 191, Barron	Nursery	84 10 7
R. 191, Barron	Establishment of workshop	51 10 11
R. 310, Gadgarra	Erection of nursery cottage	7 17 6
R. 310, Gadgarra	Nursery	14 7 2
R. 418, Severin	Nursery	185 14 6
Atherton	Improvements to office	0 3 0
Mackay—		
R. 6, Eungella	Bunkhouse No. 2	7 5 1
Fraser Island—		
R. 3	Erecting nursery shades and preparing sixteen beds ..	26 3 5
R. 3	Bunkhouse No. 2	4 18 2
R. 3	Purchase of residence	125 0 0
Brisbane Valley—		
R. 151, Neumgna	Improvements in nursery	4 14 6
R. 151, Neumgna	Cottage	14 17 10
R. 151, Neumgna	Erection of maize storage shed	54 17 7
R. 283, Colinton	Erection of barracks	117 8 10
R. 283, Colinton	Improvements to office	4 18 7
R. 283, Colinton	Improvements to Cottage No. 1	3 3 0
R. 283, Colinton	Improvements to Cottage No. 2	4 7 7
R. 283, Colinton	Improvements to nursery, shifting gate	4 4 7
R. 283, Colinton	Erection of shed	7 4 10
R. 299, Avoca	Erection of maize storage shed	4 19 8
R. 299, Avoca	Erection of nursery tubing shed	10 12 2
Portion Iv, Cooyar	Purchase of capital improvements	109 15 6
Mary Valley—		
R. 135, Brooloo	Nursery	0 15 8
R. 435, Amamoor	Nursery	36 2 4
R. 435, Amamoor	Erection of bunkhouse	12 9 7
R. 435, Amamoor	Erection of tool room and feed shed	9 19 7
Kilkivan—		
R. 220, Kilkivan	Erection of tubing shed	3 7 3
R. 355, Kilkivan	Erection of cottage	25 0 0
R. 355, Kilkivan	Erection of frame tubing shed	2 5 1
Bundaberg—		
R. 169, St. Agnes	Erection of detached kitchen (F. S. station)	80 0 8
Brisbane—		
R. 509, Crow's Nest	Construction of residence	38 13 11
R. 509, Crow's Nest	Construction of nursery (fencing, preparation, and drainage of thirty-three beds, eleven high shades, and twenty-two low shades and shed)	269 6 1
Portion 415, Durundur	Compensation for improvements on P.L.S. 8237	76 0 0
Warwick—		
R. 263, Pikedale	Establishment of nursery	83 3 6
R. 263, Pikedale	Erection of residence	157 2 4
Maryborough—		
R. 287, Woowoonga	Establishment of nursery	19 17 4
North Coast—		
R. 561, Bribie	Erection of low shades in nursery	22 17 8
	Total	£1,696 18 2

APPENDIX R.

Buildings, &c.—Maintenance for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Atherton—		£ s. d.
R. 194, Barron	Water supply	3 14 2
Fraser Island—		
R. 3	Office, residence, bunkhuts, &c.	32 6 0
Brisbane Valley—		
R. 151, Neumgna	Buildings, &c.	54 13 9
R. 283, Colinton	Buildings, &c.	19 15 4
R. 289, Cooyar	Barracks and office	8 15 7
R. 289, Cooyar	Water supply (dam)	2 10 11
R. 299, Avoca	Water supply (nursery)	16 15 3
R. 299, Avoca	Water supply (clearing silt from dam)	20 3 2
Mary Valley—		
R. 135, Brooloo	Forest station	35 17 11
R. 135, Brooloo	Buildings and bunkhuts, &c.	10 9 4
R. 256, Imbil	Three residences	2 0 1
R. 124, Glastonbury	Buildings, &c.	32 5 2
R. 435, Amamoor	Dwellings, &c.	8 19 4
Kilkivan—		
R. 355, Kilkivan	Bunkhuts	2 9 4
Dalby—		
R. 4, Braemar	Buildings	1 6 1
R. 93, Nudley	Buildings	2 5 2
R. 78, Yeulba	Buildings	0 17 6
Bundaberg—		
R. 316, St. Agnes	Painting cottage	3 15 1
Brisbane—		
R. 69, Bunya	Maintenance of residence	2 19 6
North Coast—		
R. 318, Maroochy	Maintenance of residence	7 19 1
R. 700, Gympie	Maintenance of bunkhuts	4 11 11
Warwick—		
R. 263, Pikedale	Maintenance of nursery water supply	0 13 2
Maryborough—		
R. 287, Woowoonga	Maintenance of bunkhouse	7 0 0
	Total	£282 3 7

APPENDIX S.

Water Supply—Establishment for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Brisbane Valley—		£ s. d.
R. 283, Colinton	Purchase and erection of one 3,000-gallon tank	59 0 5
R. 299, Avoca	Purchase and erection of one 1,000-gallon tank	13 6 4
Mackay—		
R. 6, Eungella	Erection of nursery tank-stand	7 9 8
Atherton—		
R. 194, Barron	Extension to pumping plant at nursery, Sylvia L.A.	52 1 8
R. 418, Severin	Horse paddock dam	8 5 0
Dalby—		
R. 4, Braemar	Removal of 500 yards of silt from waterhole	25 0 0
Brisbane—		
R. 509, Pechey	Erection of windmill, pump, and watering system	151 13 6
Warwick—		
R. 263, Pikedale	Tank and stand for residence	13 2 7
R. 263, Pikedale	Construction of nursery water supply	190 3 7
Rockhampton—		
R. 20, Maryvale and Bayfield	Erection of pump and tank	13 4 6
North Coast—		
R. 561, Bribie	Improvements to water supply	0 17 3
	Total	£534 4 6

APPENDIX T.

Forest Paddocks—Establishment for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Mary Valley—		£ s. d.	
R. 435, Amamoor	Forest paddock No. 10	33 4 3	
R. 435, Amamoor	Forest paddock No. 8	0 8 11	
Brisbane Valley—			
R. 283, Colinton	Horse paddock, Burnt Hill	12 19 2	
Dalby—			
R. 16, Chinchilla	Establishment of horse paddock	1 0 3	
R. 93, Nudley	Establishment of horse paddock	29 2 3	
Fraser Island—			
R 3	{ Establishment of paddock, Eurong Beach	177 2 0	
		Extension of paddock T9C	17 13 1
		Establishment of residence paddock	7 2 8
		Establishment of paddock W. 167	99 10 9
Atherton—			
R. 191, Barron	Establishment of paddock	11 17 4	
R. 194, Barron	Extension of horse paddock, Sylvia Springs	36 11 7	
R. 310, Gadgarra	Establishment of paddock	7 18 8	
	Total	£434 10 11	

APPENDIX U.

Forest Paddocks—Maintenance and Repairs for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Mary Valley—		£ s. d.	
R. 135, Brooloo	Repairs to fourteen paddocks	20 16 7	
R. 135, Brooloo	Repairs to paddocks Nos. 10 and 13	41 8 8	
R. 135, Brooloo	Repairs to horse paddock	0 18 0	
R. 256, Imbil	Repairs to paddocks Nos. 15 and 16	10 3 0	
R. 435, Amamoor	Repairs to paddocks Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8	7 9 8	
R. 435, Amamoor	Repairs to horse paddock	9 11 3	
R. 256, Kandanga	Farm, Butler's Corner	18 6 0	
Brisbane Valley—			
R. 151, Neumgna	Repairs to forest paddocks	0 18 6	
R. 257, Cooyar	Repairs to four paddocks	6 12 0	
R. 257, Cooyar	Removal of fence from water reserve	5 1 10	
R. 283, Colinton	Repairs to Back Gully paddock	6 2 4	
R. 283, Colinton	Major repairs to horse paddock	28 2 7	
R. 283, Colinton	Minor repairs to five paddocks	2 3 5	
R. 299, Avoca	Repairs to fences, three paddocks, and dam	7 6 3	
R. 480, Avoca	Repairs to forest paddocks	7 9 1	
Dalby—			
R. 4, Braemar	Repairs to paddocks	4 0 4	
R. 93, Nudley	Repairs to paddock fence	6 4 8	
R. 78, Yeulba	Minor repairs to two paddocks	13 10 2	
		1 6 6	
Fraser Island—			
R 3	{ Paddock T9C	49 7 1	
		Paddock W. 167	0 10 7
		Paddock, Eurong Beach	1 1 2
Atherton—			
R. 418, Severin	Reclearing horse paddock	16 7 10	
Kilkivan—			
R. 220, Kilkivan	Maintenance of paddock	13 2 2	
R. 355, Kilkivan	Maintenance of paddocks	0 16 4	
Mackay—			
R. 6, Eungella	Repairs to paddocks	23 4 8	
Bundaberg—			
R. 169, St. Agnes	Repairs to paddocks	36 2 2	
Brisbane—			
R. 69, Bunya	Maintenance of paddocks	0 8 2	
R. 509, Crow's Nest	Repairs to fencing	1 16 2	
North Coast—			
R. 318, Maroochy	Maintenance of paddocks	7 2 4	
R. 700, Gympie	Maintenance of paddocks	4 8 10	
R. 561, Bribie	Maintenance of paddocks	11 3 0	
Maryborough—			
R. 287, Woowoonga	Maintenance of paddocks	8 1 8	
	Totals	£371 3 0	

APPENDIX V.

Expenditure on Roads, Year ended 30th June, 1927.

	Vote.	New Construction.		Maintenance.		Subsidies.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Atherton—							
R. 194, Barron sylvicultural road	Loan ..	7	17 8	..	..	..	..
R. 194, Barron sylvicultural roads .. ..	..	..	..	46	1 4	..	..
Subsidy, Millaa Millaa township road	H. and M. ..	..	..	..	..	20	0 0
Subsidy on road through portions 91, 17, and 18, parish of Garioch	ditto ..	..	..	..	..	25	0 0
Repairs to road, R. 418, Severin	Loan ..	..	..	3	4 0.	..	..
Mackay—							
Maintenance Buck road	H. and M. ..	..	..	29	9 8	..	..
Maintenance Eungella road, R. 6	ditto ..	..	..	50	15 4	..	..
Brisbane Valley—							
Maintenance roads, R. 283, Colinton ..	Loan ..	..	..	23	5 10	..	..
Construction road from R. 424 to Cpt. 40, R. 379, Cooyar	H. and M. ..	22	13 10	..	..	..	..
Maintenance roads, R. 151, 257, and 283 ..	ditto ..	..	..	107	15 5	..	..
Maintenance roads, R. 316, 379, 289, and 120	ditto ..	..	..	83	2 4	..	..
Maintenance roads, R. 316	ditto ..	..	..	3	12 0	..	..
Brisbane—							
Maintenance roads, R. 69, Bunya	Loan ..	..	..	1	4 6	..	..
Maintenance roads, R. 318, Maroochy	ditto ..	..	..	7	5 8	..	..
Maintenance roads, Yednia, Foxlowe road ..	H. and M. ..	..	..	276	7 1	..	..
Kilkivan—							
Maintenance roads, R. 355	ditto ..	..	..	0	10 3	..	..
Mary Valley—							
Extension of Ryan's Creek road, R. 256, Imbil	ditto ..	59	8 8	..	..	..	..
Building Blue Creek road, R. 256, Imbil ..	ditto ..	23	0 11	..	..	..	..
New road, No. 8, Little Derrier, R. 135, Brooloo	ditto ..	448	19 10	..	..	..	..
Construction culvert, Claypan Gully, R. 135, Brooloo	ditto ..	32	0 0	..	..	..	..
Construction culvert, 300 Creek road, R. 435, Amamoor	ditto ..	15	2 4	..	..	..	..
Construction box drain culvert, Western Creek R. 135, Brooloo	ditto ..	10	15 7	..	..	..	..
Construction section of road 10, Res. 135, Brooloo	ditto ..	13	18 1	..	..	..	..
Maintenance roads, R. 135, Brooloo	ditto ..	..	..	134	0 1	..	..
Repairs to roads, R. 135, Brooloo (flood damage)	ditto ..	..	..	34	19 11	..	..
Repairs to roads, R. 135 and 256, Brooloo, (flood damage)	ditto ..	..	..	17	17 4	..	..
Maintenance Zachariah and Harry's Creeks, Long Gully roads, and Main Amamoor road, Imbil	ditto ..	..	..	60	18 8	..	..
Maintenance roads, R. 435, Amamoor	ditto ..	..	..	27	13 9	..	..
Maryborough—							
Maintenance Woowoonga Creek road, R. 287, Woowoonga	ditto ..	..	..	10	8 8	..	..
Warwick—							
Resumption for road purposes, portion 29v, parish of Gilbert	ditto ..	20	0 0	..	..	..	..
		£653 16 11		£918 11 10		£45 0 0	
Total Expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	£1,617 8 9			
Total Loan Expenditure .. ..	..	88	19 0				
Total H. and M. Expenditure .. ..	..	1,528	9 9				
				£1,617 8 9			

APPENDIX W.

Forest Protection, Destruction of Noxious Plants &c., for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Mary Valley—		£ s. d.
R. 124, Glastonbury	Eradication of lantana	5 15 4
R. 256, Imbil	Eradication of lantana	7 3 1
R. 135, Brooloo	Eradication of noxious weeds	109 4 9
R. 435, Amamoor	Eradication of noxious weeds	20 0 9
Kilkivan—		
R. 220, Kilkivan	Eradication of lantana	11 3 6
R. 355, Kilkivan	Eradication of noxious weeds	1 10 8
Brisbane Valley—		
R. 151, Neumgna	Eradication of noxious weeds	8 17 3
R. 257, Cooyar	Eradication of noxious weeds	22 4 11
R. 283, Colinton	Eradication of noxious weeds	46 10 7
R. 299, Avoca	Eradication of noxious weeds	2 5 0
Dalby—		
R. 16, Chinchilla	Eradication of noxious weeds	0 10 0
R. 4, Braemar	Eradication of pear	221 0 6
R. 86, Brownlie	Eradication of pear	241 12 10
R. 78, Yeulba	Eradication of pear	532 4 5
Atherton—		
R. 418, Severin	Eradication of noxious weeds	3 16 0
Bundaberg—		
R. 169, St. Agnes	Eradication of pear (north station)	22 8 0
R. 169, St. Agnes	Eradication of pear (south station)	290 9 11
Brisbane—		
R. 69, Bunya	Eradication of lantana	13 9 6
R. 667, Gatton	Eradication of pear	100 0 0
Inglewood—		
R. 79, Sands, etc.	Eradication of pear	452 4 5
R. 122, Inglewood	Eradication of pear	5 17 7
Maryborough—		
R. 287, Woowoonga	Eradication of lantana	16 9 6
R. 214, Mungar	Eradication of lantana	10 0 0
North Coast—		
R. 700, Gympie	Eradication of noxious weeds	3 8 10
	Total	£2,198 7 4

APPENDIX X.

Forest Protection from Fire for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Atherton—		£ s. d.
R. 191, Barron	Fire line construction	8 12 0
R. 191, Barron	Patrol and fire fighting	5 17 6
R. 194, Barron	Fire line construction	44 13 4
R. 194, Barron	Patrol and fire fighting	14 5 0
R. 418, Severin	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting.. .. .	3 5 6
Miscellaneous Reserves	Fire patrol	2 17 0
Fraser Island—		
R. 3	Fire line construction	44 16 6
R. 3	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting.. .. .	51 19 8
Dalby—		
R. 4, Braemar	Fire line construction	3 4 0
R. 4, Braemar	Fire fighting	92 14 7
R. 93, Nudley	Fire line construction	113 9 9
R. 93, Nudley	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting.. .. .	16 8 6

APPENDIX X—continued.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Brisbane Valley—		£ s. d.
R. 188, Tarong	Fire fighting, Benarkin	22 17 2
R. 188, Tarong	Fire fighting	2 17 10
R. 120, Neumgna	Fire fighting	39 14 4
R. 151, Neumgna	Fire fighting	22 2 4
R. 151, Neumgna	Fire line construction	15 2 2
R. 257, Cooyar	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	38 12 9
R. 283, Colinton	Fire line construction	21 19 2
R. 283, Colinton	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	281 13 3
R. 289, Cooyar	Fire line construction	15 18 6
R. 289, Cooyar	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	38 16 3
R. 299, Avoca	Fire line construction	12 18 6
R. 299, Avoca	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	96 8 4
R. 379, Cooyar	Fire fighting	9 7 1
Kilkivan—		
R. 123, Manumbar	Fire fighting and patrol	1 10 11
R. 220, Kilkivan	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	13 19 9
R. 221, Kilkivan	Fire fighting	1 16 10
R. 298, Gallangowan	Fire line construction	0 17 8
R. 298, Gallangowan	Fire line patrol	0 17 8
R. 355, Kilkivan	Fire fighting	2 15 11
Mary Valley—		
R. 124, Glastonbury	Fire patrol and fire fighting	51 13 1
R. 135, Brooloo	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	78 6 9
R. 256, Imbil	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	16 5 6
R. 435, Amamoor	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	97 12 3
Bundaberg—		
R. 169, St. Agnes	Fire line construction	16 10 8
Brisbane—		
R. 69, Bunya	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	58 17 1
R. 509, Crow's Nest	Fire fighting	6 16 10
R. 501, Deongwar	Fire line construction	6 4 1
R. 200, Palen	Fire fighting	13 5 0
R. 808, St. John	Fire fighting	16 8 0
Kilcoy—		
R. 343, Monsildale	Fire fighting	8 7 3
R. 137, Yabba	Fire fighting	37 0 2
R. 207, Monsildale	Fire fighting	114 5 8
R. 192, Kilcoy	Fire fighting	12 19 10
R. 434, Monsildale	Fire fighting	58 10 6
R. 209, Kilcoy	Fire fighting	
Inglewood—		
R. 79, Sands, etc.	Fire line construction	11 7 8
R. 79, Sands, etc.	Fire line maintenance, patrol, and fire fighting..	61 19 8
R. 101, Devine	Fire fighting	4 1 0
R. 117, Bracker	Fire fighting and fire patrol	15 9 3
R. 122, Inglewood	Fire fighting	9 2 9
Warwick—		
R. 263, Pikedale	Fire line construction	9 13 1
R. 263, Pikedale	Maintenance	7 19 10
R. 400, Emu Vale	Fire line patrol	12 18 6
Maryborough—		
R. 287, Woowoonga	Fire line maintenance, fire patrol, and fighting..	105 12 5
R. 38, Woocoo	Fire fighting	0 16 0
R. 303, Doongul	Fire fighting	30 17 6
Rockhampton—		
R. 20, Maryvale and Bayfield	Fire line construction	25 8 9
R. 20, Maryvale and Bayfield	Fire line maintenance, fire patrol, and fighting..	25 9 11
North Coast—		
R. 318, Maroochy	Construction of fire lines	43 1 3
R. 318, Maroochy	Fire patrol and fire fighting	28 5 4
R. 700, Gympie	Maintenance of fire lines and fire fighting	41 10 8
R. 393, Woondum	Fire patrol and fire fighting	7 3 6
R. 561, Bribie	Fire line construction	59 16 5
R. 561, Bribie	Fire fighting	4 2 4
	Total	£2,140 8 3

APPENDIX Y.
Summary of Forest Fire Reports, 1926-27.
BENARKIN.

Date.	Locality.	Area Burned.	Remarks.
10-10-26 to 13-10-26	Googa L.A., R. 257, Cooyar	..	About 15,000 to 20,000 sup. ft. of Hoop Pine under 60 in. g.b.h. scorched on compts. 1, 2, and 3, Googa L.A.
8-10-26 to 9-10-26	Compt. 5A, Benarkin L.A., R. 283, Colinton	..	Fire started from spark from a burn-off on part of compt. 4c. Confined to felled scrub. No damage.
10-10-26 to 12-10-26 27-10-26	Back Gully L.A., R. 283, Colinton R. 120, Neumgna .. ..	.. ..	Forest area. No damage of any consequence. Extinguished by prompt action of haulage contractors. F. R. Chip-pindall thinks fire deliberately started. Small damage.
11-10-26	R. 379, Cooyar	4 acres	Commenced on road, about 3,000 sup. ft. pine damaged. Deliberately started.
13-10-26	R. 289, Cooyar, compt. 3, Tarong Rd., L.A.	5 acres	About 3,000 sup. ft. pine damaged. Deliberately started.
19-10-26	R. 289, Cooyar, compt. 3, Rocky Creek L.A.	4 acres	Deliberately started.
19-10-26	Meandu Creek paddock, R. 120, Neumgna	..	100 acres of grass. No damage.
19-10-26 3-11-26 to 7-11-26	Tarong road, R. 289, Cooyar .. R. 283, Colinton	20 acres	Commenced on road near portion 35v, Taromeo. Damage—(1) About one-third of arboretum embracing the advanced stands of <i>Pinus insignis</i> in proximity to office; (2) Whole of compts. 10D and 1B Benarkin L.A. Eucalypt regeneration swept; (3) Plantations compts. 3c and 4c; (4) Barn at compt. 4c and contents comprising kit of three men, one corn-sheller, and some forestry tools and gun
During week ending— 13-11-26	R. 118, Tarong .. ..	..	Grass fire; about 10,000 sup. ft. small pine damaged.
13-11-26	R. 120, Tarong	30 acres	About 50,000 sup. ft. of pine damaged.
13-11-26	R. 120, Neumgna Creek ..	..	About 200 acres of grass. No pine damaged.
13-11-26	R. 289, Cooyar	5 acres	No damage to timber.
5-11-26 to 12-11-26 3-11-26	Per. 2v, Cooyar, and R. 510, Cooyar Compt. 4, R. 299, Avoca ..	50 acres	About 150,000 sup. ft. pine damaged. Some pine damaged. Fire started on road.
5-11-26	Compt. 18, R. 299, Avoca ..	..	About 20 or 30 trees damaged.
6-11-26	Pors. 128, 129, 131, Taromeo	..	No damage.
6-11-26	Tom Tom Creek L.A., R. 299, Avoca	..	Started from billy-boiling fire. About 8,000 sup. ft. pine damaged.
8-11-26 to 14-11-26	R. 283, Colinton .. ..	..	Brought under control by chipped firebreak. Estimated damage about 200,000 sup. ft. of millable hoop pine.
11-11-26	R. 379, Cooyar .. ..	..	Damage not great.
9-11-26	R. 120, Neumgna .. ..	..	Confined to forest country.
30-11-26	Opossum Creek road, R. 283, Colinton	..	Isolated patch of open and bastard country. Believed to have started from billy fire.

BRISBANE.

2-9-26	Compts. 5 and 6, Yandina L.A., R. 318, Maroochy	70 acres	Damage not great.
12-10-26	R. 69, Bunya	130 acres	Commenced on private property.
28-10-26	Compts. 1A and 1B, R. 561, Bribie	..	Commenced from billy fire.
18-10-26	River L.A., R. 318, Maroochy	..	Fair regeneration of Blackbutt destroyed.
29-11-26	Blocks C, D, and E, R. 200, Palen	..	No damage to pine.
3-11-26	R. 583, Kenilworth	80 per cent. ground fire	No great damage.
5-11-26	R. 318, Maroochy .. ..	..	Carol Creek, Brown's Creek L.A., burnt over. Not much damage.
3-11-26	Cooloolabin L.A., R. 318, Maroochy	..	Not much damage. Fire started from burning-off operations.
30-11-26	Exchange L.A., R. 207, Monsildale	60 acres .. ..	..
28-11-26	Rollman's and Yabba L.A., R. 434, Conondale	..	Damage principally to young trees.

APPENDIX Y—continued.

BRISBANE—continued.

Date.	Locality.	Area Burned.	Remarks.
Middle Oct.	R. 893, Byron .. ..	.. ..	Not much damage. Fire followed hardwood country.
11-11-26	R. 893, Byron .. ..	.. ..	Small quantity pine damaged.
—11-26	R. 207, Monsildale	536 acres	In addition to scrub areas, all surrounding forest area burnt. Extensive damage to young pine.
..	R. 480, Kileoy .. ..	.. ..	Grass burnt.
—11-26	R. 434, Conondale .. ..	.. ..	Forest area only burnt.
—11-26	R. 192, Kileoy	492 acres .. ..	.. ..

GYMPIE.

14-9-26	R. 700, Gympie	80 acres	Chiefly gum-top box. Very little damage.
10-10-26	R. 700, Gympie	60 acres	Very little damage.
13-14-10-26	R. 700, Gympie	180 acres	Some spotted gum regeneration destroyed.
10-11-26	R. 700, Gympie	5,000 to 6,000 acres	Considerable damage. About 200 acres of regeneration burnt.
10-11-26	R. 502, Gympie	300 to 400 acres	Damage not severe.
13-11-26	R. 124, Glastonbury .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
20-11-26	R. 340, Noosa Town Reserve .. ..	.. ..	Slight damage to pine regeneration.
30-11-26	R. 393, Woondum	Fire commenced from burning-off operations on land adjoining reserve. All grass burnt.

DALBY.

—10-26	R. 4, Braemar	Damage not extensive.
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KILKIVAN.

8-11-26	Compt. 2, R. 221, Kilkivan	10 acres	Estimated about 2,000 pine trees will die.
10-11-26	R. 355 and 220, Kilkivan .. ..	.. ..	About 100 acres grass land on each reserve burnt. Prevented from entering scrubs.
20-11-26	R. 26, Kilkivan .. ..	.. ..	No damage done.
7-11-26	R. 123, Manumbar .. ..	.. ..	Four trees damaged.
12-11-26	R. 298, Gallangowan	9,100 sup. ft. pine damaged.

ATHERTON.

27-10-26	Compt. 10A, R. 191, Barron	Burnt Compt. 10A badly.
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ROCKHAMPTON.

19-22-10-26	Stony Creek, R. 20, Maryvale	Extinguished by Forest Service employees.
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WARWICK.

11-16-10-26	R. 405, Gladfield, and R. 401, Gilbert	No serious damage done apart from grass lost. Fires ceased at scrub edges. Origin unknown.
10-11-26	Cryptocarya L.A. (adjoining Por. 35v), R. 399, Emu Vale .. ..	.. ..	Fifteen pine trees (30,000 sup. ft.) damaged. Origin unknown.
9-11-26 and 10-11-26	Pors. 24v and 89v, and R. 400, Emu Vale .. ..	.. ..	Nineteen hoop pine scorched. 40,000 to 50,000 sup. ft. damaged. Fire began opposite 24v, in blackberry bushes, purposely lit by some unknown person.

INGLEWOOD.

5-10-26	Por. 2, proposed reserve, par. of Inglewood .. ..	.. ..	No damage to R. 79, Eena, before fire became controllable.
8-10-26	Western boundary, R. 81, Tandan .. ..	.. ..	Did not damage the reserve.
13-10-26	R. 79, Eena .. ..	.. ..	North-west corner of R. 79 burned. Damage considerable to young trees, thousands being burned.
10-12-26	R. 79, Sands	800 acres	Not much damage done except to a few young pines near the butts of big bloodwoods.
12-12-26	Por. 58, Sands .. ..	.. ..	Burnt reserve, but no damage done.

APPENDIX Y—*continued.*INGLEWOOD—*continued.*

Date.	Locality.	Area Burned.	Remarks.
11-10-26.	R. 60, Texas	300 acres	Fire began near Inglewood, Texas road, and burnt in an easterly direction. Put under control in two days.
28-10-26	R. 101, Devine	9 to 10,000 acres	Damage could not be estimated on account of danger of falling trees. Only little regeneration on area—all killed, but all trees up to 6 ft. high were wiped out.
10-11-26	R. 117, Bracker	3,500 acres	Hundreds of trees burned (over-mature trees). Little regeneration on this area to be damaged, but that little was killed.
20-11-26	R. 79, Eena .. . . .	.. . . .	Large area burned over, also large area outside the reserve. Spread rapidly over regeneration areas to parish Sands, but was soon under control. Fire burned away and crossed the breaks made previously, but was again brought under control by next night.
22-11-26	R. 122, Inglewood .. . . .	.. . . .	Only very small area burned. Fire came from the south, and as much rain fell that night all danger of its burning further was lifted.
30-11-26	On area of T.C. 3/26 (½ mile from R. 122, Inglewood)	.. . . .	Fire was checked before it reached T.R. 122. About ½ in. rain made it quite safe to leave without patrol.
29-1-27	R. 79, Eena, Sands, &c.	11,500 acres	Considerable damage done to young growth; 2,000 young trees up to 10 ft. high were wiped out.

BRISBANE.

16-10-26	R. 808, Byron .. . . .	.. . . .	50,000 sup. ft. of timber destroyed. The fire was handled effectively and in time to prevent its getting into the maiden scrub.
11-11-26	R. 808, Dundas .. . . .	.. . . .	15,000 sup. ft. 60-in. pine damaged. Area burnt had been worked out about three to four years before fire occurred.
11-11-26	R. 209, Cressbrook .. . . .	.. . . .	Fire burned until 16th Nov., 1926, when it was effectively handled, and a storm at night made it quite safe to leave.
19-11-26	R. 209, Kilcoy .. . . .	.. . . .	Same fire as on R. 209, Cressbrook, on 11th Nov., 1926, but had begun from the opposite corner from where the men had been working. Fresh breaks constructed round edge of the reserve along parish boundary to R. 317, Neara. Very small loss in marketable hardwoods, but great damage to regeneration.
12-11-26	R. 501, Deongwar .. . . .	.. . . .	Practically nothing left in the scrub. All seedlings and poles killed, also several mature trees.
13-11-26	R. 798, Dundas .. . . .	.. . . .	Fire was kept out of virgin pine stand by men not of this Service. 60,000 sup. ft. of pine scorched. All this was cut and hauled at no loss.
3-10-26	R. 509, Douglas	Compts. 67, 68, 69, and 70	No damage done to any of the fences, and only slight damage to standing trees. 100 tons of timber destroyed.
13-10-26	R. 509, Crow's Nest	Compt. 52	Fire originated near the railway where dry grass caught fire from a spark from engine.

MARYBOROUGH.

5-11-26	R. 287, Woowoonga	200 acres	Fire was caused intentionally by someone inside the reserve. No damage done.
11-11-26	R. 303, Doongul .. . . .	.. . . .	Report not yet to hand, but from first notification not much damage is likely to have been caused

APPENDIX Z.

General Protection for Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Area.	Particulars.	Cost.
Mary Valley—		£ s. d.
R. 135, Brooloo	Fencing silvicultural areas, Casey's Gully L.A. ..	170 12 0
R. 135, Brooloo	Fencing silvicultural areas, Derrier L.A. ..	60 9 4
R. 256, Imbil	Fencing silvicultural area	22 2 8
R. 435, Amamoor	Fencing silvicultural areas, Zachariah Creek L.A. ..	69 1 11
R. 435, Amamoor	Fencing silvicultural area, Skyring's Creek L.A. ..	25 14 11
Kilkivan—		
R. 220, Kilkivan	Brushing horse paddock	0 5 11
R. 220, Kilkivan	Repairs to boundary fence	0 15 8
R. 220, Kilkivan	Fencing silvicultural areas	21 4 6
R. 355, Kilkivan	Fencing silvicultural areas	5 14 4
Brisbane Valley—		
R. 151, Neumgna	Fencing silvicultural areas	47 15 9
R. 151, Neumgna	Destroying noxious animals	3 17 3
R. 283, Colinton	Fencing silvicultural areas	255 18 3
R. 283, Colinton	Netting horse paddock	2 3 9
R. 283, Colinton	Destruction of noxious animals	57 0 8
R. 289, Cooyar	Fencing silvicultural areas, Cooyar L.A. ..	3 3 8
R. 299, Avoca	Fencing silvicultural area	92 16 0
Mackay—		
R. 6, Eungella	Fencing silvicultural areas	59 14 7
Atherton—		
R. 191, Barron	Fencing silvicultural areas	94 17 1
R. 191, Barron	Destruction of noxious animals	14 9 11
R. 191, Barron	Insect investigations	0 18 1
R. 194, Barron	Fencing arboretum	1 4 8
R. 194, Barron	Fencing silvicultural areas, Sylvia L.A. ..	105 10 0
Bundaberg—		
R. 169, St. Agnes	Fencing	32 18 10
R. 170, St. Agnes	General fire cleaning	5 12 0
North Coast—		
R. 502, Gympie	General fire cleaning	0 18 0
R. 561, Bribie	Fencing silvicultural areas	21 5 3
Warwick—		
R. 263, Pikedale	Fencing arboretum	5 9 8
Maryborough—		
R. 287, Woowoonga	Fencing silvicultural areas	35 10 10
Inglewood—		
R. 79, Sands, etc.	Fencing silvicultural areas	21 1 6
	Total	£1,238 7 0

APPENDIX AA

Summary of Loan Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.					OVERHEAD EXPENSES.					Surveys.	Total.	
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.	New Construction—Buildings, Nurseries, &c.	Maintaining capital Improvements.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Pear Clearing, &c.	Reserve Working Expenses.	Wet Time.	Holidays and Recreation Leave.			Workers' Compensation.
Miscellaneous Reserves ..	1,800 12 11	74 9 6	585 8 6	68 18 3	213 7 0	79 9 6	75 17 11	1 11 4	222 2 0	222 8 8	13 0 9	22 0 0	..
R. 253 ..	249 5 6	..	..	..	..	665 5 8	665 5 8	505 7 1	222 4 8	26 0 7	23 12 6	..	..
R. 257 ..	154 7 4	..	0 12 0	3 11 2	..	11 13 10	60 17 8	38 4 1	18 4 4	18 4 4	..	..	..
R. 289 ..	509 11 3	..	257 7 11	..	..	11 6 6	57 18 5	41 3 4	27 7 4	25 15 10	..	..	..
R. 299 ..	398 5 5	..	126 19 4	..	74 9 11	44 4 8	204 7 10	146 0 1	32 3 0	65 6 4	5 10 3	..	..
R. 151 ..	..	..	..	..	..	55 12 3	97 14 9	91 8 1	85 10 11	55 18 0	..	..	..
Total ..	3,112 5 5	115 3 7	970 7 9	72 9 5	310 15 1	209 15 10	1,162 2 3	823 14 0	385 7 11	395 9 5	42 3 6	22 0 0	7,027 14 2
R. 135 ..	1,237 10 0	85 4 0	594 7 11	12 16 3	0 15 8	109 10 6	290 12 3	187 12 2	182 10 1	168 18 8	117 12 1	4 6 2	..
R. 256 ..	153 17 9	..	195 13 11	1 7 3	..	30 9 1	45 11 3	..	14 4 3	12 10 9	3 3 0	..	..
R. 435 ..	464 14 11	..	..	..	..	26 0 3	212 9 10	40 0 3	78 6 1	71 18 9	2 4 8	119 14 10	..
R. 124 ..	..	..	..	..	..	32 5 2	57 8 5	10 15 9	7 0 1	6 15 4	..	..	..
Total ..	1,856 2 8	85 4 0	793 1 10	14 3 6	93 0 4	198 5 0	606 1 9	247 8 2	282 0 6	260 3 6	122 19 9	125 14 8	4,684 5 6
R. 3 ..	849 4 6	598 19 8	529 13 6	6 1 10	457 10 1	83 5 7	96 16 2	1,469 2 1	392 19 1	371 12 8	304 12 7	..	5,154 17 9
R. 561 ..	158 13 4	252 3 1	254 12 11	99 11 7	23 14 11	11 3 0	85 4 0	105 13 0	13 3 6	36 13 11	..	15 7 6	..
R. 700 ..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 9	44 19 6	58 11 8	21 17 4	26 2 5	..	..	..
R. 318 ..	1 16 0	..	..	5 5 6	..	22 7 1	71 6 7	98 19 2	21 12 8	33 10 9	23 2 0	Cr. 9 5 10	..
Other Reserves ..	..	..	..	0 8 6	..	Cr. 9 19 6	8 1 6	Cr. 36 17 0	..	..	..	Cr. 67 15 7	..
Total ..	160 9 4	454 18 7	254 12 11	105 5 7	23 14 11	32 11 4	209 11 7	226 6 10	56 13 6	96 7 1	23 2 0	73 17 3	1,717 10 11
R. 509 ..	..	177 5 11	76 17 5	3 4 5	459 13 6	1 16 2	142 13 11	80 6 4	28 19 1	23 1 9	6 0 9	..	..
R. 69 ..	..	120 17 4	..	..	..	4 12 2	72 6 7	..	11 16 10	10 4 2	..	..	..
Total ..	..	298 3 3	76 17 5	3 4 5	459 13 6	6 8 4	215 0 6	210 10 2	40 15 11	33 5 11	6 0 9	..	1,350 0 2
R. 93 ..	..	249 7 4	21 12 8	21 15 2	29 2 3	22 0 0	129 18 3	10 17 8	23 14 8	41 6 8	3 13 6	..	..
R. 4 ..	..	169 8 0	15 13 4	3 5 4	25 0 0	5 6 5	316 19 1	14 4 9	29 8 2	27 17 6	..	..	..
R. 78 ..	..	59 2 9	..	..	..	2 4 0	532 4 5	13 18 2	28 2 10	35 15 3	..	47 0 11	..
R. 86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241 12 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 16 ..	..	..	..	0 7 6	1 0 3	..	0 10 0	1 5 11	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	477 18 1	37 6 0	25 8 0	55 2 6	29 10 5	1,221 4 7	40 6 6	81 0 8	104 19 5	3 13 6	47 0 11	2,123 10 7
General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	231 3 5
R. 79 ..	..	548 11 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 117 ..	..	..	..	4 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 122 ..	..	..	..	25 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 101 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. 119 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	548 11 7	..	29 16 6	..	..	580 2 4	148 14 6	36 8 4	23 14 0	4 6 7	112 19 8	1,484 13 6

APPENDIX AA—continued.

Reserve.	REFORESTATION.						OVERHEAD EXPENSES.						Surveys.	Total.	
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.	New Construction—Buildings, Nurseries, &c.	Maintaining Capital Improvements.	Protection, Fire Fighting, Fear Clearing, &c.	Reserve Working Expenses.	Web Time.	Holidays and Recreation Leave.	Workers' Compensation.	£ s. d.			
												£			s. d.
R. 191	359 2 8	..	114 5 7	5 9 10	147 18 10	ATHERTON	WORKING PLAN AREA.	89 19 6	..	..	..	..	..
R. 194	459 7 6	..	247 11 3	8 16 3	96 10 11	124 14 7	300 19 5	146 14 9	..	..	..	..	..
R. 310	227 17 11	..	41 11 3	16 2 1	30 3 4	49 15 6	105 13 0	517 16 9	..	..	..	..	..
R. 418	6 10 0	..	0 9 0	3 14 9	191 6 8	19 11 10	7 1 6	146 6 4	34 6 0	..	..	..	..
R. 245	..	..	..	6 1 4	..	..	2 17 0	103 12 8	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3 17 8	10 18 0	..	..	18 0 2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,052 18 1	68 1 11	403 17 3	44 1 11	479 17 9	69 7 4	300 6 1	1,117 4 4	331 15 6	4 15 4	34 6 0	..	3,906 11 8		
R. 6	49 10 7	53 7 6	72 4 8	0 17 8	14 14 9	MACKAY WORKING PLAN AREA.	23 4 8	59 14 7	40 11 9	20 17 9	157 15 3	..	546 11 5		
R. 287	51 17 4	92 19 4	94 8 3	3 7 8	19 17 4	MARYBOROUGH WORKING PLAN AREA.	15 1 8	157 12 9	6 6 2	30 16 7	..	..	..
R. 303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 1 9	..	..	..	..	..
R. 214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	51 17 4	92 19 4	94 8 3	3 7 8	19 17 4	15 1 8	199 6 3	48 1 9	6 6 2	30 16 7	..	..	562 2 4
R. 355	125 11 10	..	186 11 7	48 6 9	27 5 1	KILKIVAN WORKING PLAN AREA.	15 4 0	112 3 8	12 17 5	25 14 8	16 16 0	28 10 0	..		
R. 220	242 1 9	..	165 6 11	13 14 10	3 7 3	13 2 2	47 9 4	162 0 2	24 19 0	49 18 0	..	..	..
Total	367 13 7	..	301 18 6	62 1 7	30 12 4	16 7 10	62 13 4	274 4 1	37 16 5	75 12 8	16 16 0	28 10 0	1,274 6 4		
R. 169	..	52 16 0	..	3 4 0	80 0 8	BUNDABERG WORKING PLAN AREA.	39 17 3	121 4 6	21 19 9	45 0 2	5 19 0	..	738 0 9		
R. 20	120 18 4	..	107 12 8	2 1 8	13 4 6	ROCKHAMPTON WORKING PLAN AREA.	50 18 8	7 17 8	5 11 6	20 10 0	..	..	328 15 0
R. 263	24 10 8	..	355 18 10	121 16 1	443 12 0	WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA.	36 1 1	155 10 0	26 11 4	33 0 2	10 8 3	..	1,208 1 7		
R. 135 Maryborough (Walium Plots)	393 12 10	..	238 16 2	..	..	PLANTATION EXPERIMENT TS.	128 0 7	42 11 4	40 7 2	33 18 0	..	..	..
Total	436 4 1	..	238 16 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Totals	£8,081 14 7	£2,841 3 6	£4,236 15 9	£493 19 10	£2,487 15 9	£724 8 5	£5,527 2 7	£4,986 8 2	£1,756 5 6	£1,550 2 8	£732 3 2	£410 2 6	£33,858 2 5		

£ s. d.
 Land Resumptions and Compensation for Improvements 193 15 6
 Administration, Brisbane 291 11 11
 Survey Camps 2,801 3 6
 Forest Service Farm R. 256, Imbil Cr. 113 6 1
 Stores Suspense 346 8 5
 Total Expenditure £37,377 15 8

APPENDIX BB.
Expenditure, Year ended 30th June, 1927.

Item.	From 1st July, 1926, to 30th June, 1927.			Total.	Per Cent.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Trust.		
Overhead Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries	25,929	..	..	..	..
Extra Living Allowance to Officers	455	..	..	..	..
Travelling and Incidentals	5,500	..	..	..	..
	31,884	..	..	31,884	8.8
Reforestation .. .. .	..	37,378	..	37,378	10.3
Timber Trading Operations—	..	..	143,466	..	..
Harvesting and Marketing (Log Timber), including Roadwork	..	..	149,478	..	..
Lumbering (Hewn, Split, and Pole Timber) .. .. .	..	..	292,944	292,944	80.9
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	362,206	100.00

APPENDIX CC.
Financial Statement, 1st January, 1904, to 30th June, 1927.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Payments in connection with Marketing of Forest Service Timber (including Roads).	Net Revenue.	OTHER EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
				Overhead.	Capital Improvements, &c.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	11,441	..	11,441	837	..	837	10,604
1905	11,577	..	11,577	712	..	712	10,865
1906	14,560	..	14,560	1,331	..	1,331	13,229
1907	22,236	..	22,236	1,549	..	1,549	20,687
1908	27,979	..	27,979	2,132	..	2,132	25,847
1909	35,200	..	35,200	2,448	..	2,448	32,752
1910	39,645	..	39,645	2,548	..	2,548	37,097
1911	53,840	..	53,840	2,930	..	2,930	50,910
1912	63,447	..	63,447	3,724	1,673	5,397	58,050
1913	62,973	..	62,973	5,106	2,280	7,386	55,587
1914	74,729	..	74,729	5,959	1,694	7,653	67,076
1915	69,793	..	69,793	5,670	1,746	7,416	63,377
1916	60,401	..	60,401	5,594	3,879	9,473	50,928
1917	66,200	..	66,200	6,326	7,604	13,930	52,270
1918	71,481	..	71,481	9,919	11,958	21,877	49,604
1919 (to 30th June)	38,574	..	38,574	5,819	6,947	12,566	26,008
1919-20	121,152	13,876	107,276	16,015	26,648	45,663	61,613
1920-21	163,461*	23,578	139,883	22,830	64,785	87,615	52,268
1921 (1st July to 31st Decr.)	61,517†	11,825	49,692	15,005	23,060	38,065	11,627
1922	267,816‡	91,945	175,871	35,482	31,193	66,673	109,198
1923	367,686§	185,253	182,433	39,130	40,112	79,242	103,191
1924	492,586||	224,555	268,031	33,284	28,563	61,847	206,184
1925 (to 30th June)	234,051	102,853	131,198	14,075	16,795	30,870	100,328
1925-26 (1st July, 1925, to 30th June, 1926)	453,037	227,667	225,370	30,230	42,006	72,236	153,134
1926-27	543,825	292,944	250,881	31,884	37,378	69,262	181,619
Totals	£3,429,207	1,174,496	2,254,711	300,339	351,319	651,658	1,603,053

* Revenue includes T.C.O. recoupments. † Includes £1,990 departmental refund.

‡ Includes £7,754 transferred to expenditure, and £698 repayments to vote. These figures also included in expenditure refunded.

§ Includes repayments to vote, excludes deposits, &c., refunded. || Gross revenue 1924 excludes deposits.

APPENDIX DD.
Distribution of Staff.

	30th June, 1926.	30th June, 1927.
Salaried officers	86	86
General	163	192
Forest Service Sawmill Employees	126	198
Totals	375	476

Price, 2s.]

By Authority: ANTHONY JAMES CUMMING, Government Printer, Brisbane.