

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Department of Public Lands,  
Forests Office,

Brisbane, 8th July, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1911.

## TEMPORARY TIMBER RESERVES.

The area temporarily reserved at the end of the year was 2,868,337 acres as compared with 2,813,328 acres at the end of the previous year. New areas to the extent of 155,864 acres were proclaimed, 87,675 acres were alienated, and 13,180 acres were re-gazetted as State forests.

The most important of the new reserves is a large hardwood area of 128,000 acres near Blair Athol, in which first consideration is being given to the needs of the Railway Department.

The alienation of reserves which are infested with prickly-pear will affect the future supplies of the western districts very seriously; and, in consequence, the result of the researches of the prickly-pear Commission is anxiously awaited.

## STATE FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS.

The area of State forests and national parks is now 846,582 acres, showing an increase of 17,630 acres over the figures for the preceding year. Of the six new reserves proclaimed, the most important is one of 9,900 acres in the parish of Kenilworth, supposed to contain over 30,000,000 feet of mature milling hardwood, chiefly blackbutt.

The setting apart of a sufficient area of permanent reserves is one of the first duties of the State in regard to forestry, and it is hoped that in future a more vigorous policy of permanent reservation will be pursued.

## FOREST INSPECTIONS AND SURVEYS.

The work of the Forestry Inspection Camp has been continued steadily throughout the year. During the two years in which this work has been carried on, the topographical features of twenty-four reserves in the Gympie and Maryborough districts have been sketched and the stand of mature timber estimated. The total area examined amounts to approximately 260,000 acres, of which 52,000 acres have been recommended for alienation. Of the remaining area 48,000 acres were already permanently reserved, 44,500 acres have been recommended for permanent reservation, and the rest is to be retained, temporarily at least. The reasons for the recommendation of such a small proportion for proclamation as State forests have been the absence of natural reproduction and the desire that land on which settlement is possible should not be locked up.

The successful regeneration of commercial timber trees in dense vine scrubs is a problem which the Forestry Branch will be required to solve when a sufficient staff is available, but for the present the existence of good mature timber on land should be sufficient justification for permanently reserving it. The question of land settlement has been a more serious one, but if rough mountainous land is not to be retained for timber, then forestry must be confined to experimental tree-planting, which, though it may appeal to the popular mind, is not the branch of the work to which first consideration should be given.

The quantity of mature milling timber estimated to stand on the 208,000 acres which have been retained is: Hardwood, 100,000,000 superficial feet; pine, 140,000,000 feet. These estimates, besides taking no account of under-sized, and hollow, over-mature trees, do not include that large proportion of the timber which, though capable of being utilised, is not extracted by timber-getters and sawmillers. Moreover, they are probably conservative; but even after all due allowances have been made, these figures, obtained from some of the most heavily-timbered areas in Southern Queensland, should dispel the illusion that the reserves of the State contain enormous supplies of timber. Nothing is more striking than the patchy nature of the growth in both forest and scrub.

Owing to the untimely death of the late Director, the forest surveys, for which provision was made on the Estimates for the first time, were not proceeded with during the year, but surveyors are now at work on the most important State forests. Forest surveys are indispensable if the systematic and conservative working of our reserves is to be rendered possible.

## CROWN TIMBER CUT AND REVENUE RECEIVED.

According to the returns furnished by the various district land offices, the quantity of Crown timber on which royalty was paid during the year was approximately as follows:—Northern kauri pine, 2,260,000 superficial feet; hoop and bunya pine, 38,000,000 superficial feet; cypress pine, 4,800,000 superficial feet; cedar, 443,000 superficial feet; hardwood, 12,000,000 superficial feet; other milling timbers, 1,850,000 superficial feet; sleepers, 952,600 (containing over 20,000,000 superficial feet); piles, girders, &c., 310,000 lineal feet; telegraph poles, mining timbers, &c., 513,700 lineal feet; fuel, 17,600 cords.

Of the hoop and bunya pine cut, Nanango accounted for 12,214,000 feet, Gympie for 9,120,000 feet, and Ipswich for 9,036,000 feet.

The timber revenue for the year amounted to £53,840 8s. as compared with £39,645 4s. 3d. for 1910.

This increase of £14,195 3s. 9d. is due to a certain extent to the higher royalties received and more effective supervision, but more particularly to the increased quantity of timber cut. It must not

be supposed that a large increase of royalty, however gratifying, necessarily denotes a progressive forestry policy. On the contrary, an increased revenue resulting from the over-cutting of reserves points to a failure to recognise a first principle of forestry.

The figures given above do not take into account the revenue received from timber sold with the land.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The salaries, allowances, and other expenses of the Forestry staff for the year amounted to £2,930 0s. 4d., but this is no criterion of the annual expenditure, as the bulk of the timber work is performed by land commissioners, land agents, and land rangers.

#### ROYALTY.

A comparison of the revenue received, with the quantity of timber cut, shows that the department is receiving a very low average price for the timber sold.

Owing partly to long haulage, but chiefly to lack of competition, the price of standing pine in the Gympie district has remained low, varying from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet, but in some localities more satisfactory rates have been realised, the best being 4s. 1d. for pine in the Nanango district.

In the North as much as £1 8s. 6d. has been obtained for standing cedar, and 3s. 7d. for kauri pine, but the price of the latter has averaged about 1s. 3d.

The royalty on hardwood has ranged generally from 6d. to 1s., occasionally reaching 1s. 6d. In this connection I would point out that the royalty paid for sleepers, piles, and girders obtained by the Railway Department is absurdly low and quite insufficient to cover the expenditure necessary for efficient supervision and the carrying out of improvement operations.

#### INTERSTATE CONFERENCE ON FORESTRY.

In November an Interstate Conference on Forestry was held in Sydney, and was attended by representatives from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland. The resolutions agreed to were of a fundamental and far-reaching character, and should act as a guide to the future development of forestry throughout Australia.

Special attention was drawn to the approaching shortage in the world's supply of softwood, the ever-increasing demand, and the consequent necessity for conserving the indigenous forests and establishing new ones. This is of particular importance to Queensland, on whose original pine-bearing areas very serious inroads have been made by selectors and timber-getters.

Strong emphasis was laid on the necessity for more effective fire protection and fire legislation. There is no greater enemy to the successful regeneration of forests than the bush fires which sweep through many of our reserves annually. Excessive waste of timber is responsible to a large extent for the fierceness of these conflagrations, but their primary cause is the common practice of firing the country to encourage the growth of early feed. The time is not far distant when heavy penalties will need to be prescribed for the illicit use of fire in timber reserves, which, needless to say, are not managed with a view to the production of grass.

The education of forest officers—so essential to the development of forestry—is a subject to which the very earnest consideration of the Governments of all the Australian States should be given. Both Victoria and South Australia have already instituted courses of instruction, but this work could be carried out much more efficiently and economically at one central school, and on this point the members of the conference were unanimous.

#### GENERAL.

Much has been written about the enormous supply of timber available in Queensland, but however applicable the numerous statements made may have been to the virgin forests of the State, it is becoming daily more apparent that the quantity of timber suitable for sawmilling purposes contained in the existing reserves is by no means large. Of the excellent quality of the indigenous hardwoods and softwoods there can be no doubt, and this fact renders them worthy of more strenuous efforts to perpetuate them. Unfortunately, many of the best timbered lands of the State were alienated before attention was turned to forest reservation, and, although the policy then pursued was a vigorous one, a considerable area of the reserves originally proclaimed have since been cut out and opened to selection or alienated with the timber standing thereon.

There is still an unceasing clamour for the opening of reserves, notwithstanding the fact that, as a general rule, the adjacent selected lands are capable of much greater development. Our timber reserves are now limited in many localities to rough, mountainous country, on which cultivation is impossible, but nevertheless they are eagerly sought after by selectors, either on account of the timber they carry or because of their temporary value for dairying purposes. It is a characteristic of densely timbered country that the soil is rendered loose and porous and is enriched by the humus of centuries, but if for this reason the land is to be opened to selection, then the continued growth of timber is impossible.

It must be borne in mind that the first requirements for the luxuriant growth of most of our indigenous timbers are a suitable degree of moisture and a well-drained, porous soil, and that it is the necessity for these conditions which limits the real timber-bearing lands to parts of the coastal ranges and tablelands, in which localities the demand for land is keenest. In my opinion, however, Queensland has now passed the stage at which the natural forests of the State should be sacrificed in the interests of settlement, and any further alienation of land bearing good young or old timber should not be allowed.

As evidence of the extent to which our natural timbers have been depleted, it is worthy of note that in the reserves of Southern Queensland mature kauri, white beech, silky oak, and red cedar have

almost become trees of the past, while the quantity of mature hoop and bunya pine standing on the reserves has been estimated to amount to only 750,000,000 superficial feet of milling timber. It is not pretended that this estimate gives anything more than an approximate idea of the extent of the available resources, but even supposing that the figures should be doubled, it is obvious that for a young and growing country the supply is small.

The conservation of the hardwood resources is deserving of much more serious consideration than it has yet received, for, although open forests of eucalypts are plentiful enough, the areas carrying a dense stand of long, clean timber are distinctly limited, and it is on this latter class of country only that the yield of timber is sufficient to warrant the expenditure of money on effective control and silvicultural operations.

In regard to the management of timber reserves, there are two fundamental principles which have not as yet received attention in Queensland.

The practice of forestry is directed primarily towards the maintenance of a regular supply of timber, not for ten or twenty years, but for all time, and with that end in view it is necessary to set a limit to the quantity of timber annually removed from each reserve or collection of reserves, and thus prevent the early exhaustion of their resources.

It is commonly considered that the adoption of a minimum girth regulation is sufficient to safeguard a reserve against overcutting, but this is the case only when the reserve is well stocked with trees of all ages. In the virgin scrubs and forests of Queensland, as a general rule, the younger age classes are poorly represented, and as a result the removal of the mature timber at an excessive rate is followed by a long period of comparative rest or not infrequently by alienation, because "the marketable timber having been removed, the reserve is no longer valuable for timber purposes and should be opened to selection."

The minimum girth regulation must be supported by a conservative policy of effecting sales, and, moreover, to be of real value, the girth limit must be high enough to prevent the felling of trees which are at the most healthy and flourishing stage of their existence. For instance, a 60-inch limit for hardwood, though applicable to the drier areas, is much too low for the humid localities between Landsborough and Gympie and on Fraser Island.

The overcutting of pine reserves is most marked in the Southern districts, where it is not uncommon to find several purchasers deriving supplies from a reserve which is capable of supporting only one mill permanently. Besides being in direct opposition to the aims of forestry, this is not in the interests of a permanent local sawmilling industry, for the early exhaustion of a reserve must be followed by the removal of mills to the next most accessible area. The position is rapidly becoming more complicated owing to the erection of new mills and to the fact that sawmillers and timber-getters who have exhausted private supplies are now turning their attention to Crown timber.

The determination of the annual cut permissible is a problem of some magnitude, depending as it does upon the rate of growth of forests and the distribution of trees of various ages, concerning which very little information is available in Queensland, but for the present it would suffice to adopt a very elementary system, under which the sale of timber could be regulated according to the area of a reserve instead of being governed by the applications of sawmillers and timber-getters. If the reserves of the State under conservative management are not capable of meeting the demand, then the remedy lies not in overcutting and prejudicing the future supplies, but in making more extensive reservations and eliminating the present deplorable waste. As yet the attempts to ensure the utilisation of so-called unsaleable timber have been unsuccessful, but the time should not be far distant when the class of timber now left to rot or burn will be extracted.

The regeneration of the forests, or, in other words, the establishment of the young crop on areas cut over, is the second aspect of the work demanding immediate attention. This must be accomplished in Queensland, as in all countries where forestry is understood and practised, by methods which combine efficiency with the minimum of expenditure, and that is by assisting natural reproduction wherever possible.

It is frequently asserted that the reproductive powers of eucalypts are so much greater than those of the forest trees of other countries that the ordinary silvicultural precautions taken elsewhere to promote natural regeneration are not necessary here. This would be comforting were it not a fallacy and a very dangerous one. In reality, the natural reproduction of some of the most widely-spread trees of Europe is so good that, after the removal of the old crop according to recognised rules, the ground is left completely stocked with a fine growth of young timber. That similar results are not obtained here under the *laissez faire* system adopted is obvious to anyone who chooses to make an inspection of areas which have been exploited, for, although patches of reproduction are met with which show that with rational methods the regeneration of eucalyptus forests should not be difficult, the damage caused by annual fires and the spread of wattle and other useless rubbish is most striking.

The natural production of hoop and kauri pine is a slow and somewhat uncertain process, though it is continually taking place both on the outward edge of the spreading scrubs and in the interior of old scrubs in which the inferior species are not too dense. The rate of growth of young pine under these conditions is slow, but can be accelerated by freeing the young stems from those which are suppressing them. The cost per acre of such improvement operations would not be great and would be justified by the results obtained, provided that the danger from fire could be reduced. Owing, however, to the extreme sensitiveness of pine to damage by fire, the carrying out of operations in reserves which are being worked is not advisable just yet, it being of much greater importance at the present stage to preserve from alienation all areas carrying young pine in quantity. It might be mentioned here that the unfortunate view that reserves from which all mature timber has been removed are no longer valuable, has been responsible for the loss to the State of a growth of young and middle-aged timber which can be replaced only by the expenditure of thousands of pounds and after the lapse of many years. It can scarcely be called sound policy from a forestry standpoint to open for selection land bearing timber from one to fifty years old, and then to have recourse to the planting of one or two year old seedlings.

There is a very wide-spread misapprehension throughout Australia that the value of the work performed by a Forestry Department is to be measured by the amount of money spent on nursery and planting operations. This is due to the impression that in the European countries, in which forestry originated, replanting is the practice commonly adopted, whereas in reality the natural forests predominate. In certain localities, for reasons which need not be enumerated here, artificial methods are preferred to natural, but in such cases the sale of the mature crop, which may yield 100,000 feet of marketable timber to the acre, realises over £100 per acre, while replanting costs £5 or less. But the conditions in the natural forests of Queensland are quite different. In the first place, our most valuable species do not occur naturally in pure forest, and consequently the stand per acre is comparatively small. Moreover, owing to the fastidious tastes, common to all young and thinly populated countries, and also to the cost of extraction, a large proportion of the timber is not considered to be marketable, with the result that the revenue derived per acre may be anything from £5 downwards. Theoretically, the amount spent on the regeneration of an area should depend on the revenue expected from the sale of the future crop, but as this would place too heavy a burden on the present generation, in practice the expenditure must be made commensurate with the present revenue. For this reason alone, the wholesale replanting of the large areas cut out every year is not a question for serious consideration in Queensland at present—except, perhaps, in the case of a very valuable species like cedar.

Afforestation, or the establishment of new forests on bare or sparsely timbered country, is a branch of the work which appeals very strongly to the popular mind in Australia, to such an extent, in fact, as to obscure the real problems with which forestry primarily has to deal. It certainly is an aspect of the subject which demands attention, but it must not be allowed to overshadow the more important question of the conservative treatment of our natural forests, from which it is quite distinct.

Forest planting is of importance to Queensland in that, with the rapid growth of the State, the natural pine supplies will soon be found insufficient to meet the ever-increasing demands; and the question arises, therefore, as to the possibility of establishing coniferous forests which will supply the cheap softwoods of the more distant future. With this end in view, a series of experimental plantations should be instituted under the control of a competent officer, and for this work no more suitable locality could be found than Fraser Island, where the climatic conditions are especially favourable and the area of unutilised land is large.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the attention of the department has yet to be directed to the difficult problems of forestry, for the only work with which we have been concerned up to the present has been the making or unmaking of reserves and the sale of timber. It does not seem to have been realised that all forests, when subjected to uncontrolled exploitation, annual fires, and grazing, must deteriorate, and that this fact alone is in a great measure responsible for the development of forestry, which aims at maintaining and subsequently increasing the productive capacity of forests; but this can be attained only by the expenditure of money on upkeep and improvement. It is quite impossible to dissociate the sale of timber and control of cutting operations from the other operations of forestry, and at the same time to obtain satisfactory results; and, as I have pointed out in a recent report on the subject, the first step towards the introduction and gradual development of forestry in Queensland is the organisation of a forestry service.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the value of the enthusiastic services rendered by the members of the staff.

I have, &c.,

N. W. JOLLY,

Director of Forests.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Brisbane.

TABLE No. 1.

PROGRESS OF THE SAWMILLING INDUSTRY, FROM 1907 TO 1911.†

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Number of sawmills in operation	155	175	186	181	218
Number of hands employed	2,507	2,960	3,012	3,178	3,872
Value of machinery, plant, land, &c.	£ 327,897	360,181	381,080	412,347	482,723
Soft woods cut	{ Feet 57,274,629	64,696,990	70,127,903	71,228,722	83,954,514
	{ Value, £ 349,339	404,976	449,142	493,805	645,822
Cedar cut	{ Feet 551,797	1,125,866	1,142,287	650,325	685,027
	{ Value, £ 8,414	18,752	19,009	10,407	14,154
Hardwood cut	{ Feet 33,925,650	34,936,160	37,111,069	44,558,510	54,255,941
	{ Value, £ 220,484	241,622	268,427	354,529	438,197
Planing, Moulding, &c.	£ 53,760	45,711	52,257	56,412	68,425
Value per 100 sup. feet*—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Soft woods	12 2	12 6	12 10	13 10	15 5
Cedar	30 6	33 4	33 3	32 0	41 4
Hardwood	13 0	13 10	14 6	15 11	16 2

\* The prices are the average local prices for all classes of the timber referred to. † Figures supplied by State Statistician.

## No. 25.

## RETURN OF TIMBER RESERVES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

Land Agent's District.	No. of Reserves.	Area.	
		Acres.	New Area Gazetted, 1911 (Included in previous column).
Atherton	9	23,679*	Acres.
Bowen	7	168,938*	...
Brisbane	60	235,059*	...
Bundaberg	23	146,885*	...
Cairns	2	69,000	...
Charters Towers	1	125,000	...
Clermont	2	174,400	128,000
Cooktown	2	79,000	...
Dalby	20	410,077*	14,370
Gayndah	2	1,610	...
Gladstone	15	172,833	...
Gympie	42	306,658*	...
Herberton	1	10,000	...
Ingham	4	101,910	...
Inglewood	14	162,220*	...
Innisfail	1	18,000	...
Ipswich	24	103,929*	...
Mackay	10	86,670	...
Maryborough	25	101,900*	...
Nanango	25	113,533*	10,500
Port Douglas	4	139,180	...
Rockhampton	4	31,608*	548
Roma	2	13,065	...
Springsure	1	3,240	...
Toowoomba	10	28,052	...
Warwick	12	41,651	2,446
Windorah	1	240	...
Totals	323	2,868,337	155,864

\* Decreased by reduction in area and cancellation of reserves.

## No. 26.

## STATE FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

Land Agent's District.	State Forests.			National Parks.	
	No.	Area.	Area Gazetted, 1911 (Included in previous column).	No.	Area.
Atherton	1	Acres. 1,280	Acres. 1,280	...	Acres.
Brisbane	4	17,240	9,900	1	324
Dalby	3	308,900	...	...	...
Dalby and Nanango	...	...	...	1	22,500
Gladstone	3	30,900	...	...	...
Gympie	6	54,830	4,450	...	...
Herberton	...	...	...	1	270
Ipswich	2	20,267	...	...	...
Maryborough	2	242,000	2,000	1	100
Rockhampton	1	46,720	...	1	216
Springsure	1	69,000	...	...	...
Warwick	1	28,800	...	2	3,235
Totals	24	819,937	17,630	7	26,645

No National Parks were proclaimed during 1911.

## No. 28.

REVENUE UNDER THE TIMBER AND QUARRY REGULATIONS FROM 1904 TO 1911.

LAND AGENTS' DISTRICTS.	1904.			1905.			1906.			1907.			1908.			1909.			1910.			1911.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aramac	20	5	0	16	10	0	20	10	0	20	10	10	33	2	9	1,660	0	1	2,297	16	5	3,105	6	11
Atherton										1,696	16	9	3,218	12	10	36	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
Banana				0	15	0	0	17	6				17	18	4	34	16	5	22	1	3	33	19	6
Barcardine																3	17	6	7	3	4	32	4	6
Blackall	25	0	0	56	6	3	35	18	1	69	8	1	27	5	5	11	16	0	12	0	0	7	2	0
Boulia	9	15	0	2	2	6	13	0	0	8	9	7	6	3	0	382	10	8	156	8	4	424	1	10
Bowen	23	0	0	23	11	2	7	14	7	13	1	4	19	1	2	2,083	13	0	3,664	7	6	5,101	9	0
Brisbane	1,914	3	4	1,750	11	2	1,805	7	5	1,723	15	4	2,083	13	0	3,823	13	0	3,664	7	6	2,297	13	7
Bundaberg	471	14	1	277	13	6	495	19	3	1,123	13	2	1,656	8	7	1,413	12	6	1,402	3	7	130	14	9
Burketown	19	5	0	24	5	0	10	15	9	8	0	5	4	14	2	3	2	0	8	13	3	842	14	5
Cairns	463	5	6	451	1	3	504	19	11	802	6	6	1,358	16	6	1,369	10	5	1,312	4	7	72	15	1
Charleville	24	0	0	30	13	5	75	6	2	117	7	8	42	18	7	48	14	3	30	17	8	1,252	10	3
Charters Towers	341	12	0	928	0	8	1,334	16	3	1,664	3	4	1,153	6	9	1,351	1	7	1,139	13	7	488	17	7
Clermont	8	15	0	29	7	1	99	7	1	146	11	7	59	7	5	229	12	9	555	4	11	176	7	0
Cloncurry	16	0	0	19	10	0	17	15	0	34	0	8	58	1	0	264	15	8	97	8	10	80	19	11
Cooktown	10	0	0	53	2	0	44	16	6	2	13	6	122	14	9	68	18	10	335	6	3	30	0	2
Cunnamulla	15	10	0	12	14	0	8	6	6	4	17	0	4	11	3	7	2	0	10	16	11	3,561	12	7
Dalby	41	3	9	219	4	6	193	14	5	393	9	10	623	13	10	1,065	14	0	1,128	3	8	71	2	5
Gayndah	8	5	0	9	3	7	91	4	1	143	5	2	16	4	2	11	0	5	56	18	4	32	8	6
Georgetown	34	15	0	51	16	8	57	14	11	28	17	4	32	13	0	38	15	11	37	2	9	2,057	6	10
Gladstone	322	2	7	256	4	0	477	9	7	657	19	9	644	11	8	1,243	8	10	1,704	0	1	88	9	5
Goondiwindi	25	15	0	14	11	5	50	8	4	80	0	11	89	16	7	117	9	10	89	6	1	6,882	4	3
Gympie	4,135	19	7	2,636	8	9	2,711	1	9	3,168	19	1	3,816	9	5	4,965	10	1	4,971	19	10	319	18	1
Herberton	643	1	2	869	17	6	871	9	8	375	19	6	49	4	1	134	11	0	300	5	3	189	5	2
Hughenden	48	5	0	13	6	3	77	2	2	441	7	0	173	17	10	43	18	8	118	0	4	396	13	10
Ingham	24	15	0	44	6	2	275	4	9	377	6	0	851	3	6	340	12	7	487	4	0	998	2	8
Inglewood	65	18	6	68	17	10	317	1	11	636	1	10	225	7	5	506	15	0	1,605	10	9	583	7	11
Innisfail	1	5	0	13	5	0	40	0	0	17	14	6	255	8	1	559	16	5	422	5	2	4,386	8	5
Ipswich	580	15	4	397	10	4	548	0	1	710	17	9	1,053	5	7	1,588	5	6	2,172	16	1	3	14	6
Isisford	6	0	0	7	12	11	21	2	11	2	8	6	1	12	0	7	9	0	2	8	6	4	5	6
Jundah										1	13	0	0	16	0				1	3	6	4	5	6
Longreach																21	12	6	30	8	4	107	18	3
Mackay	85	10	0	55	12	4	95	13	1	118	1	11	204	8	10	448	16	4	282	4	9	596	2	10
Maryborough	456	10	10	666	19	2	967	19	5	1,147	14	9	1,175	6	3	2,136	3	0	1,936	15	4	1,996	3	8
Nanango	464	4	9	813	4	0	923	14	0	2,551	18	2	3,657	1	8	5,183	10	5	6,637	10	4	11,323	3	0
Normanton	46	5	0	74	4	4	44	13	9	25	15	5	13	13	9	10	16	1	10	17	11	4	2	0
Port Douglas	31	0	0	20	9	6	16	1	0	3	0	0	41	17	8	66	10	6	217	7	5	137	13	4
Ravenwood	70	0	0	162	3	3	139	15	11	321	18	5	117	14	10	54	5	1	33	4	9	191	8	5
Rockhampton	127	10	0	553	18	0	689	11	0	1,762	8	4	1,656	12	7	2,182	19	11	1,451	5	1	1,290	5	7
Roma	358	8	10	221	13	6	258	14	2	112	4	7	111	14	7	198	18	4	242	12	11	697	14	3
St. George	22	0	0	50	10	3	43	15	5	13	0	3	85	6	1	74	13	10	120	14	0	115	10	2
St. Lawrence							3	1	0										1	13	9			
Springsure	19	10	0	195	0	6	143	2	3	332	16	11	136	5	9	155	0	2	186	5	8	202	6	10
Stanthorpe	2	0	0	2	0	0	11	9	9	10	0	2	28	11	9	39	13	8	11	8	3	18	5	7
Surat							5	2	2	32	16	7	5	13	4	8	0	11	10	19	1	3	5	0
Tambo	22	10	0	12	10	0	28	8	5	27	15	8	30	0	0	4	11	1	11	19	11	17	18	0
Taroom	9	7	5	5	8	2	2	5	0	4	18	4	4	10	9	20	11	1	17	1	9	16	16	2
Thargomindah	4	10	0	5	5	0	5	17	6	1	19	6	1	9	6	1	5	0	2	3	6	1	7	0
Thursday Island	55	0	0	51	18	2	66	9	7	73	1	6	53	18	5	146	19	7	188	4	1	122	10	3
Toowoomba	52	0	0	171	9	2	73	1	8	420	10	3	2,104	2	0	2,505	5	7	3,350	13	8	2,239	5	9
Townsville	169	19	1	105	4	9	139	14	0	318	2	3	67	1	5	80	5	11	28	17	6	170	19	0
Warwick	122	4	2	123	19	7	666	6	11	475	12	11	665	15	2	458	5	5	687	0	8	903	14	2
Windsorah				0	5	0				1	14	0	0	9	0	0	19	0	16	2	4			
Winton	21	15	0	6	7	6	17	7	6	9	3	6	16	14	6	38	12	6	19	17	6	30	2	2
Totals	11,440	10	11	11,576	10	1	14,560	9	1	22,236	9	4	27,979	6	6	35,200	8	10	39,645	4	3	53,840	8	0

\* Now Barcardine and Longreach.