

# Report of the Director of Forests.

Department of Public Lands,  
Forests Office,

Brisbane. 14th April, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Forestry Branch for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1913.

## TEMPORARY TIMBER RESERVES.

The area temporarily reserved at the end of the year was 3,195,688 acres, a decrease of 16,167 acres on the figures for the previous year. The total area excised amounted to 62,297 acres, while new areas to the extent of 18,426 acres were gazetted, the apparent discrepancy of 27,704 acres being due to recomputations and the exact location of boundaries. No areas of importance from a Forestry standpoint were excised during the year: while the new areas gazetted included 10,000 acres of second-class hardwood country in the Bundaberg district, 2,790 acres of first-class hardwood in the Brisbane district, and 480 acres of country bearing young cedar in the Atherton district. As a preliminary step towards increasing the cypress pine reserves, the Land Commissioners of the South-western districts were asked for information concerning the extent of unreserved cypress pine country, comparatively free from prickly-pear, which was worthy of inspection by Forestry officers. The replies were most disappointing as they led to only one inspection, and that was not productive of any results.

A considerable decrease in the area of temporary reserves may be expected during the next few years, as the systematic inspections which are now being made disclose the existence of large areas of reserves which are either unsuitable for the growth of indigenous timber or more fitted for agriculture than forestry. The alienation of the unsuitable areas will not materially affect the magnitude of the timber supplies, but the decrease in acreage will serve to emphasise the fact that, contrary to the general opinion, the supplies still held by the Crown are not large, even when measured by the needs of the present small population.

## STATE FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS.

No new State forests or national parks were gazetted during the year, but the total area permanently reserved—912,782 acres—shows an increase of 31,100 acres over the figures for the previous year, the increase being due to the boundaries of several State forests having been exactly defined by the surveyors engaged in making feature surveys. The surveyors' general remarks on the character of the timber contained in many of the existing State forests are far from encouraging, and seem to indicate that, in the past, permanent reservations were made on account rather of the inferior nature of the land than of its value for the production of timber. Obviously, then, the fact that a large proportion of existing reserves is non-productive only emphasises the necessity for urgent action in regard to well-timbered areas. It is becoming more evident each year, however, that, when the existing timber reserves have been examined and all the areas suitable for permanent reservation have been gazetted, the total area available, even though its productive capacity be greatly increased, will not suffice to supply the needs of the population which Queensland is able to support. In this connection I wish to draw attention to a policy which might be pursued with advantage.

During the earlier days of settlement, and even in quite recent years, many areas well timbered with pine and hardwood were selected, and, having since been stripped of the marketable timber, are now put to no use by their owners. Owing to the period of time which must elapse before further returns may be expected, it is not probable that these selections will be protected by the owners in the interests of the timber supply, and consequently the repurchase by the State of such portions as are not fitted for settlement and carry a sufficient stand of healthy young timber, is worthy of serious consideration. The expenditure of a fixed sum annually for this purpose would be more economical and satisfactory than the expenditure of similar sums on the formation of plantations.

## FOREST INSPECTIONS AND FEATURE SURVEYS.

As in the preceding year, three parties—two survey camps and one forestry camp—were engaged making feature surveys and estimating the standing timber on State forests and timber reserves. In all, plans embracing about 585,000 acres were received, and of this area approximately 102,000 acres were closely inspected and valued by Forestry officers. Those reserves for which estimates have been prepared are situated in the districts of Maryborough, Gympie, Nanango, and Bundaberg, and comprise for the most part pine-bearing lands with adjoining grass country: About 23,000 acres—nearly 25 per cent. of the total area—were recommended for selection on account of the scarcity of young or old timber, 48,000 acres were recommended for permanent reservation, while the remainder—31,000 acres—is being retained temporarily at least. The total quantity of overgirth pine standing on that part of the reserves to be retained is estimated at approximately 200,000,000 superficial feet. The compilation of this estimate necessitated the enumeration of all pine trees on 5,200 acres contained in strips 2 chains wide; the length of the strips run in the scrub alone amounting to at least 325 miles. On these sample strips there were found to be approximately 17,100 overgirth trees containing 19,400,000 superficial feet, 19,600 trees girthing between 36 inches and 72 inches, and 16,800 trees under 36 inches girth and clear of the undergrowth; seedlings and suppressed saplings were not counted.

## ADMINISTRATION.

The year 1913 was marked by the most important change affecting the development of Forestry that has occurred since the passing of "*The State Forests and National Parks Act of 1906.*" Formerly the supervision over all timber-getting operations was exercised by Land Rangers acting under the Land Commissioners, this arrangement being justified by the necessity for economy in dealing with scattered areas yielding only a small revenue; but in the more heavily timbered districts, where the timber trade has assumed much larger proportions, the separation of settlement and timber work was found to be necessary, if only to safeguard the Department's interests in the matter of revenue, while obviously without the creation of a Forestry staff no system of Forestry could be introduced. Consequently, in the districts of Brisbane (part only), Ipswich, Gympie, and Nanango the control of the field work was intrusted to Forest Inspectors and, though the staff must be strengthened considerably if the interests of Forestry in these districts alone are to be adequately protected and cared for, a great improvement is noticeable already, in that operations are controlled more effectively and routine work is performed with greater expedition.

Since the passing of "*The State Forests and National Parks Act of 1906.*" no regulations thereunder have been gazetted, and, in the absence of any Forestry organisation, regulations which could not be enforced would have been practically valueless. The time has now arrived, however, when regulations should be gazetted quite independently of those under the Land Act, which were not framed with a view to providing for the development of a Forest service and for the effective protection of permanent reserves.

## FOREST OFFENCES.

Proceedings on account of breaches of the regulations and of those sections of the Land Act relating to the removal of timber were instituted in twenty-eight cases, five of which were dismissed for lack of evidence. In certain parts of the Southern districts timber stealing appears to have been rife for many years past, and much time, which could be devoted with advantage to reproductive work, is lost in endeavouring to secure sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings being taken. Seeing that the infliction of salutary penalties would be more effective in checking the evil than anything else, it is to be regretted that the majority of fines have not exceeded the minimum specified in the Act.

## SYLVICULTURE.

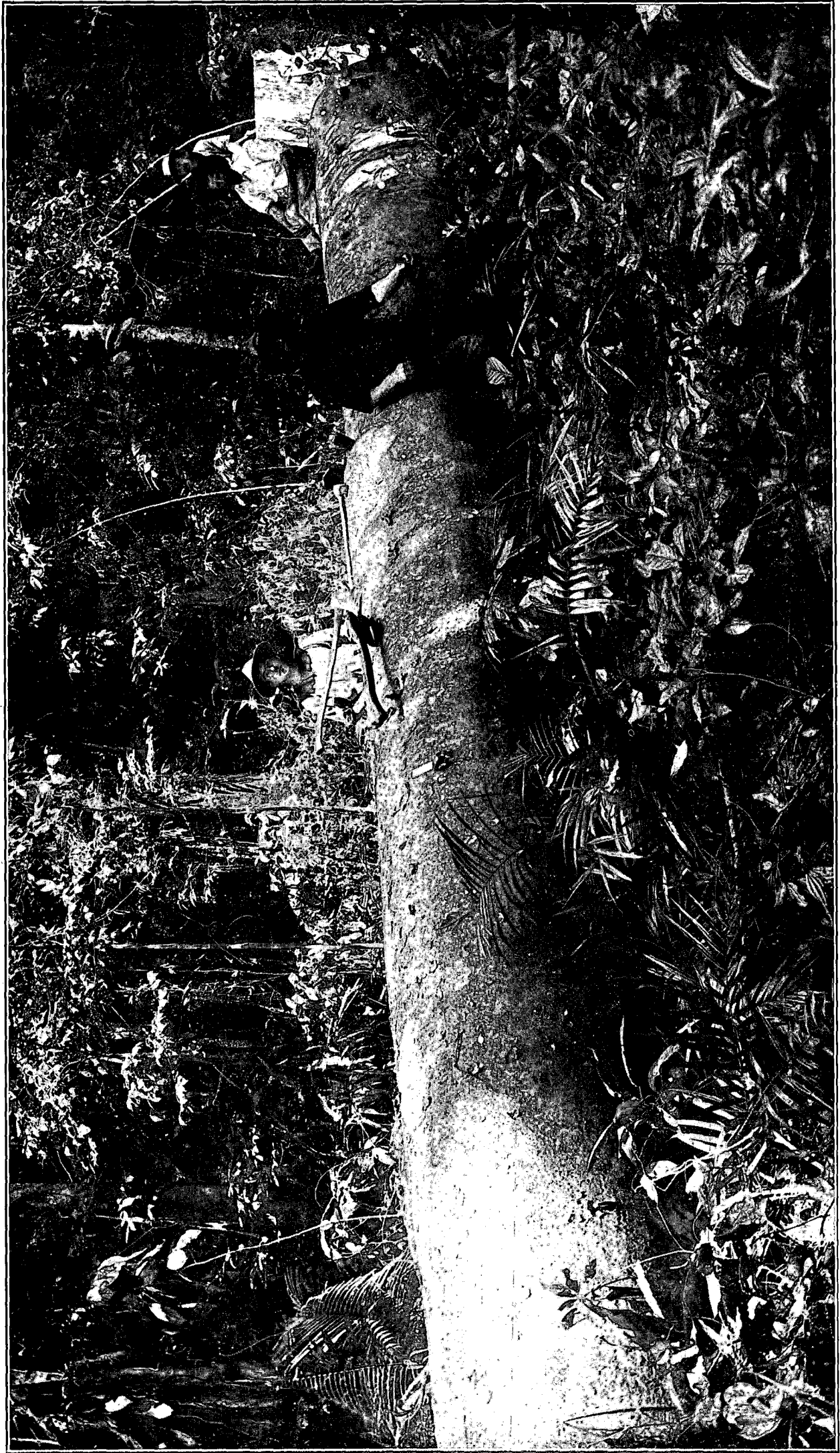
During the year attention was directed, in so far as the limitations imposed by the small staff permitted, to the carrying out of improvement operations in the natural forests and to the establishment of experimental plots.

In the Atherton district—once the centre of a considerable trade in red cedar—an area of 400 acres which had been prepared for selection was reserved, it having been found to contain a fair stand of cedar seedlings. Improvement fellings were carried out over this area early in the year, and as a result the improvement in the growth of the young plants, due to the increased light afforded, was very striking. Unfortunately, this was counterbalanced to a large extent by the damage caused by opossums and the larva of a moth commonly known as the "Cedar Twig-borer." Opossums are protected at present, but the first year's experience points to the necessity of their destruction in all areas set apart for young cedar. The twig-borer affects species of *Cedrela* in other parts of the world, and, as the only method of checking the pest appears to be to cut and burn all affected twigs while the insects are still in the larval stage, these protective measures were taken at the end of the year before the new moths had begun to emerge.

Owing partly to the luxuriant growth of species which are valueless at present, and partly to the scarcity of old cedar, artificial methods of regeneration must be adopted in other areas which have been cut over. Consequently a small nursery was established at the end of 1912, and a supply of seedlings has since been raised for transplanting on the small plots prepared for experimental purposes. On strips of varying widths either all the standing timber was felled or only the undergrowth was brushed, the object being to determine what degree of lateral or overhead shelter is necessary for the favourable development of seedlings or transplants. On parts of these strips the debris was burnt, while on the remainder it is to be allowed to decay naturally, as burning, though advantageous in many ways, causes such a prolific growth of weeds that the young plants are liable to be choked in the first year. In the nursery, cedar has proved a hardy and vigorous species, and, provided that the pests can be coped with economically, the prospects for the successful regeneration of cedar areas appear favourable. That the dense shade of the scrubs is responsible for the general scarcity of cedar reproduction was clearly demonstrated by the fine show of natural seedlings obtained after brushing the undergrowth surrounding a few mature cedars.

The work proposed for the current year includes the planting and sowing of the experimental plots, and extensions along those lines which appear most promising. In addition, attention is being directed towards other species of value, particularly Red Beech (*Flindersia Chatawaniana*), Silkwood (*Flindersia Mazlini*), and Kauri Pine (*Agathis Palmerstoni*), while an experiment will be made with the sowing of Burmese Teak. The almost complete absence of young kauri in the Atherton district, and the very scattered distribution of the old and magnificent specimens, seem to show that this tree was being gradually exterminated by a natural process, and that it will require more than an ordinary amount of help in the keen struggle for existence so peculiar to tropical scrubs.

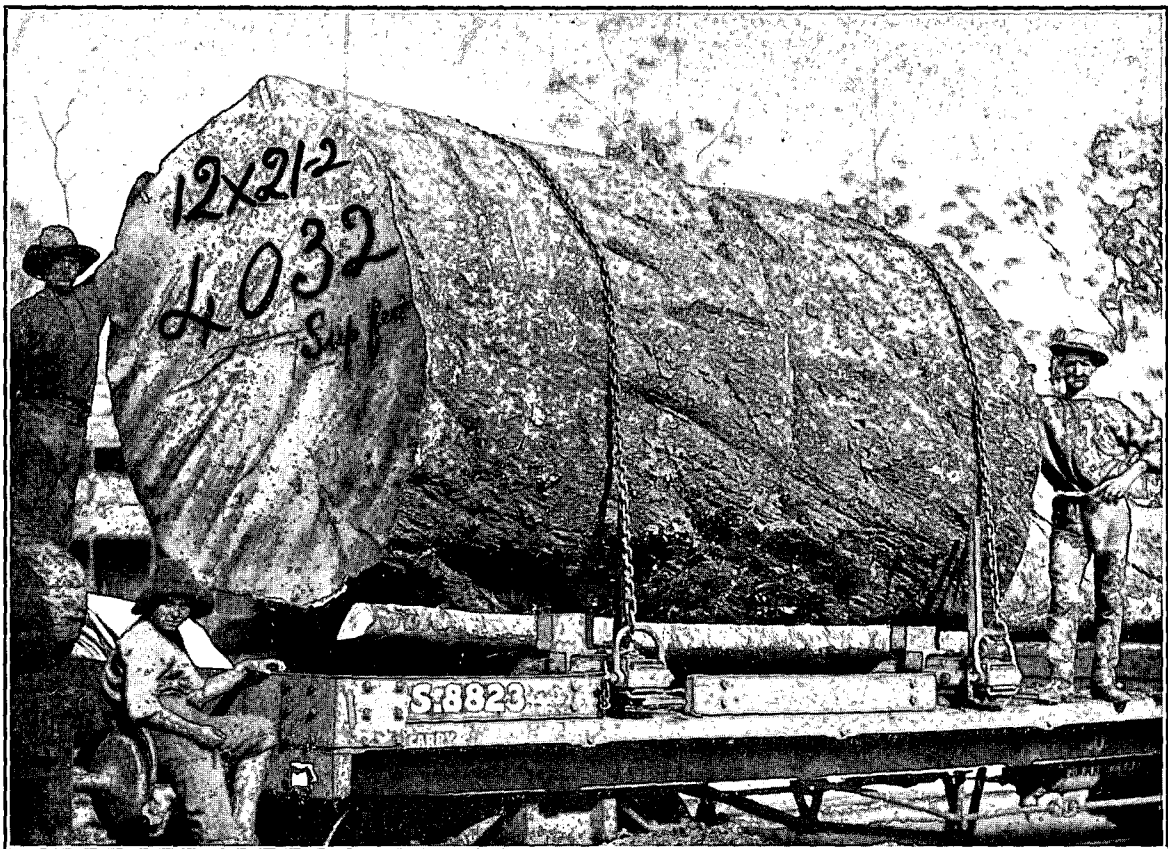
Improvement fellings were carried out also on Fraser Island, where a ranger and two cadets were stationed, but work was hampered considerably by the difficulty of securing supplies and labour.



Kauri Pine Log, Mount Molloy Scrub, Cairns District.



Standing Timber, Bunya Mountains.



One of five Kauri Pine Logs cut from one tree, Herberton District.



In the northern end of the State forest, about 500 acres of young hoop pine country were treated, and a similar area containing scattered kauri (*Agathis robusta*) was operated upon in the centre of the reserve. The growth of young hoop pine is sufficiently dense to justify continuance of such operations, but the same cannot be said of the kauri, which up to the present has been found to be extremely patchy. The method of regenerating the hardwood areas on the island has been the subject of consideration. It is not anticipated that any special difficulty will be encountered in dealing with blackbutt, which grows in pure forest and reproduces readily; but the much more valuable species tallowwood, which thrives naturally in mixture with the despised scrub box and turpentine and over a dense undergrowth, is threatened with extinction, unless the so-called useless species are destroyed at a cost almost equal to, if not greater than, the revenue received. The utilisation of turpentine and scrub box, however, would remove many of the difficulties in the way of fostering the reproduction of tallowwood at legitimate expense, and in addition would add very largely to the value of the island as a State forest. The value of turpentine as a milling timber has not been established, but its value for sleepers and piles has been proved. Scrub box is looked upon generally by Queensland millers as useless—at least so long as other timbers can be obtained—but it is sawn in New South Wales, and might surely be used in a similar way in Queensland.

Following on the suggestion made in my report for 1912, it was approved to test the possibility of raising forests on much of the sandy land that is at present non-productive, and in consequence several patches of scrub of varying quality were cleared and burnt in readiness for this year's experiments. Supplies of seed of several exotic pines were obtained, and the cleared areas are to be sown with this and also with the seed of any valuable indigenous species available. Favourable reports as to the regular falls of rain experienced throughout the whole of the year on the island led to the hope that it would be possible to raise forests direct from seed, but, as is often the case, the reports have not been borne out by the rainfall records which are now being kept. During the second half of the year, from the 1st July to the 31st December, rain fell on only 38 days, 1,659 points being recorded. Consequently, part of the seed was sown in nursery beds in order that, if the experimental sowings should be a failure, a supply of seedlings will be available for transplanting in the succeeding year.

In the southern districts of the mainland the energies of the staff were directed almost entirely to the inspection of reserves and general supervision, and opportunity was found to carry out improvement fellings over only 200 acres of land bearing young pine. In the Brisbane district, attention was concentrated on controlling more effectively the operations of timber-getters in the hardwood reserves and encouraging the utilisation of over-mature trees for splitting purposes, many of the reserves having deteriorated considerably owing to the exclusion of splitters and the old custom of picking only the choice stems for milling timber. Following on the removal of all trees which may reasonably be expected to be marketable, the ringbarking of the useless specimens, and the burning of the debris, cut-out areas will be closed and allowed to restock themselves naturally, or, where necessary, seeds of the more valuable species will be sown.

#### CROWN TIMBER CUT AND ROYALTY RATES.

Owing to a temporary depression in the timber trade, softwood operations in many of the districts were less active than in the preceding year, and a considerable decrease in revenue would have resulted but for the increased activity shown in the Nanango district, where the prospect of opening rich scrub lands for selection had led to additional sales being made. There was also a large falling off in the quantity of railway timber cut, but this was counterbalanced by the increased quantity of milling hardwood removed. As nearly as can be ascertained from the figures supplied by the Land Agents, the quantity of timber cut on which royalty was payable was approximately as follows:—Northern kauri pine, 2,142,000 superficial ft. (3,260,000); cypress pine, 2,563,000 superficial ft. (4,440,000); hoop and bunya pine, 40,210,000 superficial ft. (42,140,000); milling hardwood, 14,487,000 superficial ft. (10,790,000); red cedar, 437,000 superficial ft. (591,000); other milling timbers, 1,190,000 superficial ft. (1,960,000); sleepers and transoms, 649,200 superficial ft. (978,600); piles, girders, &c., 225,650 lineal ft. (417,600); telegraph poles and house blocks, 325,700 lineal ft. (241,000); posts, rails, and palings, 182,000 (91,600); fuel, 19,000 cords (52,200); mining timber and miscellaneous, 1,088,000 lineal ft. (964,000).

(The figures in parentheses denote the quantities cut in preceding year.)

Of the hoop and bunya pine cut, Nanango accounted for 13,200,000 ft., Gympie for 11,000,000 ft., and Ipswich for 7,300,000 ft., while Maryborough with 4,500,000 ft. and Brisbane with 2,400,000 ft. are the chief hardwood-producing districts.

The opening of the railway line to Nanango, Cooyar, and Yarraman has greatly increased the value of standing timber in the Nanango district, the high prices which have been realised at recent sales being due in a large measure to improved communication. Royalty on pine has ranged generally from 2s. to 4s. 6d., but in one case, under stress of keen competition, 5s. 8d. per 100 superficial ft. was obtained. Sales of hardwood in the Brisbane district have aroused a certain amount of competition, prices varying generally from 1s. to 2s. 6d., though the highest price recorded was 4s. 1d. Elsewhere in the Southern districts there was a general absence of competition, particularly so in the districts of Gympie and Maryborough, where, if the Department is to receive full value for the timber sold, the fixing of the upset royalties requires the careful consideration of district officers. Prices for cedar were well maintained in the North, the highest rate bid at auction being £1 8s., but unsatisfactory prices were realised for kauri pine, the highest being 2s.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The timber revenue for the year amounted to £62,973 4s. 3d., a decrease of £473 12s. 5d. on the figures for the previous year. A noticeable increase was obtained in the Nanango district, where the receipts rose from £12,676 to £17,692. Brisbane and Ipswich combined show an increase of £1,390, Rockhampton of £401, and Cloncurry of £396. The principal decreases are—Atherton, £1,192; Gympie, £1,119; Toowoomba, £866; Herberton, £754; Charters Towers, £668; Warwick, £596; Roma, £563; and Dalby, £523.

The expenditure amounted to £7,386 3s. 8d., an increase of £1,989 10s. 8d. over the previous year's figures. Salaries absorbed £3,320 10s. 7d. (£2,222 16s. 7d.); forest surveys and sylvicultural operations, £2,280 17s. 8d. (£1,673 2s. 8d.); allowances and general expenses, £1,874 15s. 5d. (£1,500 13s. 6d.).

(Figures in parentheses are the corresponding amounts for 1912.)

## GENERAL.

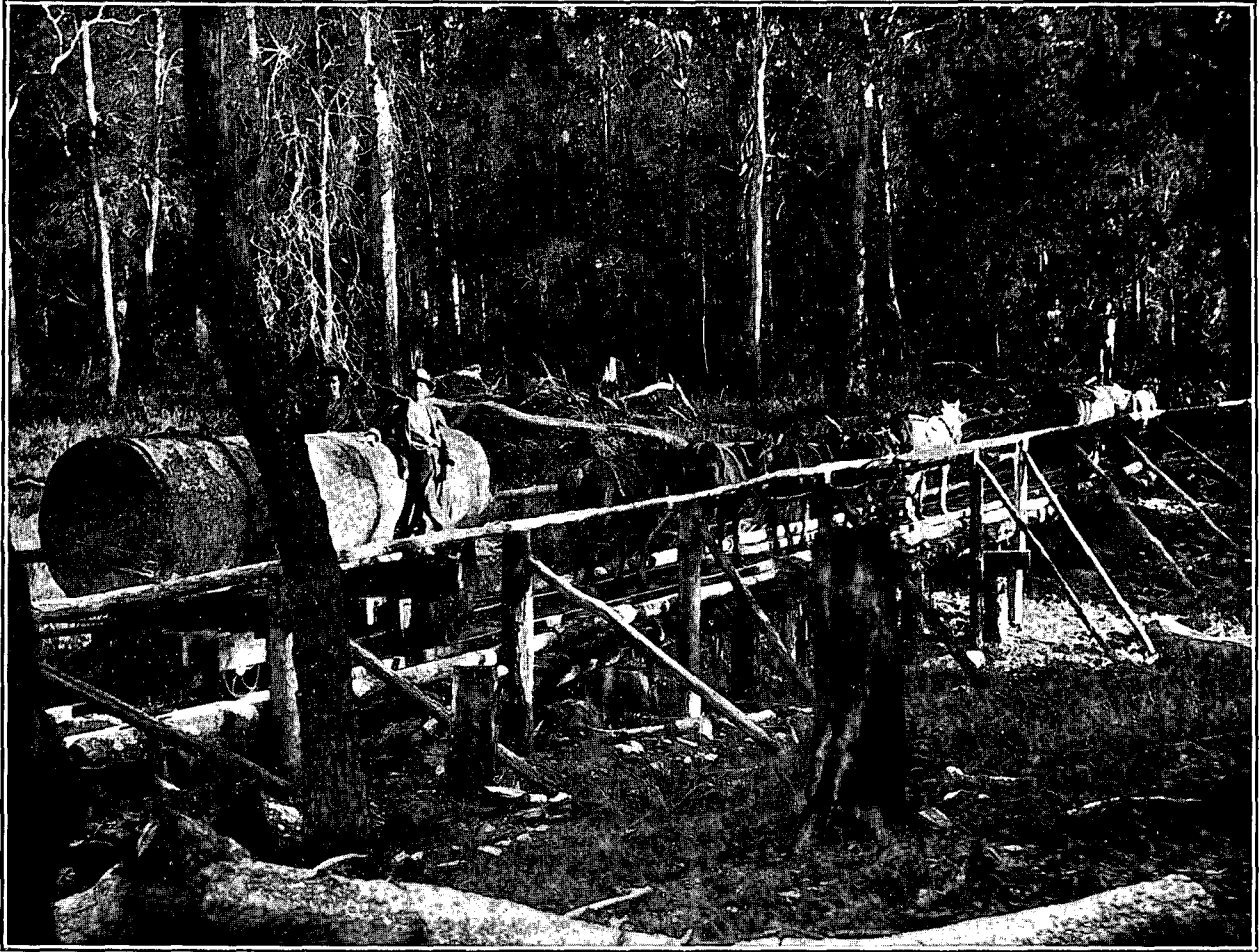
The systematic inspection of Southern timber reserves—the principal work performed by Forestry officers during the past few years—has resulted in the collection of detailed information which may be summarised generally as follows:—

1. At the present rate of cutting of hoop and bunya pine, the quantity of overgirth timber of these species standing on timber reserves and State forests will not last longer than from twenty to twenty-five years.
  - (a) The number of pine trees under regulation girth is sufficient to ensure a stand of overgirth timber in the future at least equal to that now being cut.
2. The area of reserves carrying a dense growth of good hardwood is comparatively small, much of the country most suitable for the growth of eucalypts having been alienated.
3. Both pine-bearing scrubs and eucalyptus forests are much understocked, and, at the best, do not carry more than 30 per cent. of what the land is capable of producing.
4. Seedling growth of all valuable species is patchy, and, though in many cases sufficient to maintain or improve upon the density of the original crop, is not satisfactory from a forestry view point.
5. With but few exceptions, chiefly in the Nanango district, the reserves are confined to poor land or to high rough country which, though suitable for dairying, cannot be classed as arable land.

If the facts contained in paragraphs 1 and 1 (a) be appreciated, and if at the same time it be realised that at least sixty years must elapse before any pine plantations established now will be marketable, it should be clearly understood why attention has been concentrated primarily on the limitation of the annual cut, the utilisation of much of the timber that is at present wasted, and the retention of all areas carrying young timber in quantity. The limitation of the annual output of pine logs cut below the branches in course of time should lead to the extraction of knotty logs which are at present unsaleable, but as yet no advance has been made in this direction. In localities far removed from railway communication, the cost of haulage prohibits any but the best class of timber being extracted at current rates; but, where reserves are in close proximity to the railway lines, pine tops, which are disposed of at a very low rate of royalty, can be delivered at country mills or on the trucks at practically half the cost of the butt logs. Nevertheless, even where conditions are most favourable there has been very little demand for the inferior class of timber, the lack of demand being due, very largely, to the fastidious tastes of all users of timber in Queensland. There would be a certain amount of reason in the objection to the use of knotty pine if the State were possessed of large supplies of timber, or if all softwoods supplied from abroad and liable to enter into competition with local pine were free from knots; but such is not the case in either instance.

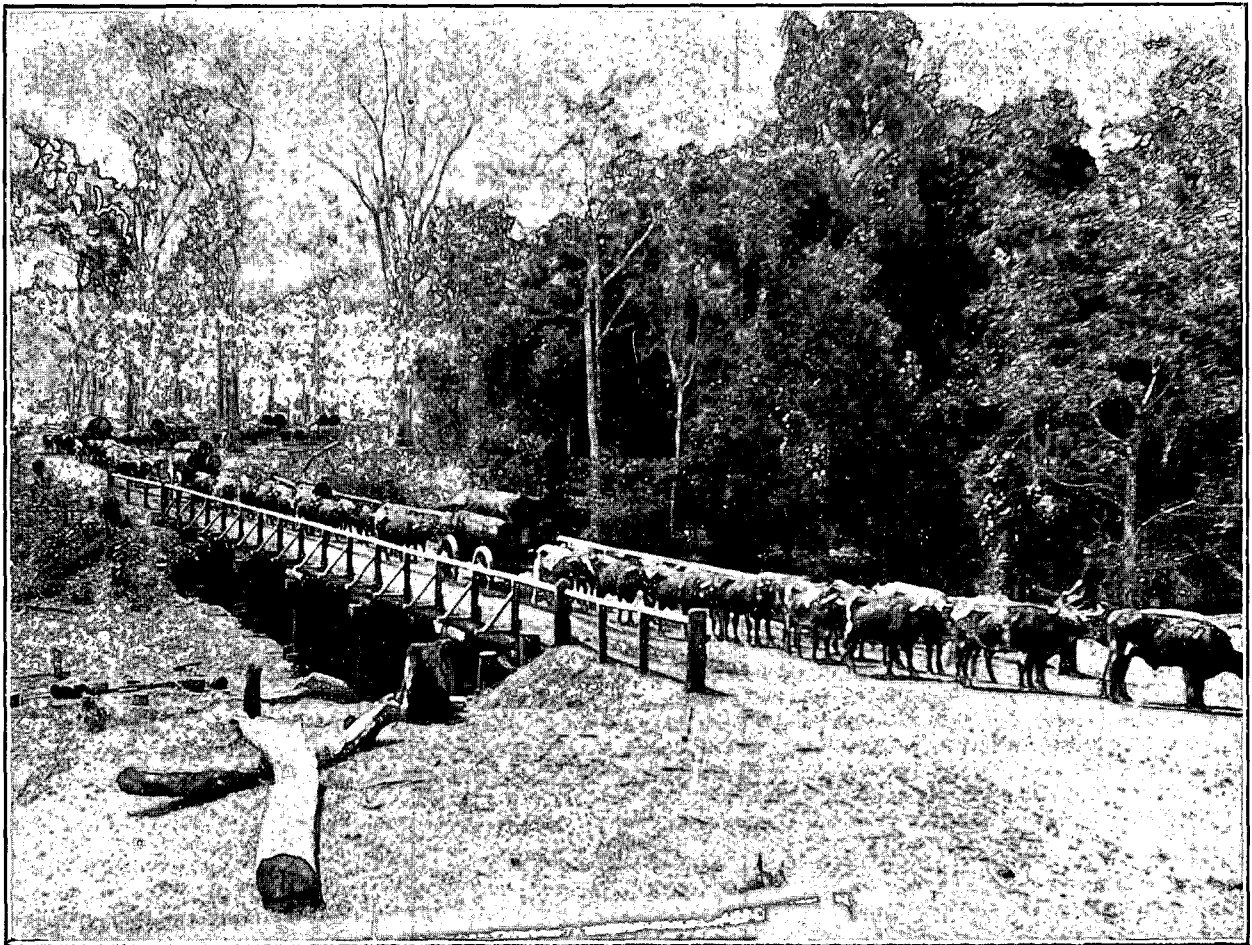
Appended will be found the State Statistician's return showing the quantity of timber sawn annually and the number of sawmills in operation in the State, and from the table it may be seen that, though the figures for the year under review show a small decrease, the number of sawmills has increased largely in recent years. Many of the new mills, which have been erected in the country in the neighbourhood of reserves in order that log timber may be dealt with more economically, have been the means of establishing in comparatively remote places small settlements, which, if permanent, are of undoubted value to the State. There has been a tendency, however, for the number of these small mills to increase out of all proportion to the extent of the available supplies, and persons responsible for their erection fail to realise that the number of mills should be regulated by the quantity of timber sold, rather than that sales should be made at the request of any and every person who desires to embark in the industry.

Although strongest emphasis has been laid on the more pressing necessity for conserving existing resources and repurchasing alienated lands with a view to safeguarding the needs of the near future, it should not be forgotten that the facts mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 are of the utmost importance; for, with the growth of the State, the necessity for obtaining the greatest possible returns from all reserves will be greatly accentuated. Up to the present no attempts have been made by the Department to increase the density of the stand of hoop and bunya pine beyond what Nature provides, and consequently work in this direction must be experimental for a few years. That plantations could be



Hauling Timber to Railway, Herberton District

*W. H. Bunker—Photo.*



Hauling Timber, Kulara, Atherton District.

*W. H. Bunker—Photo.*

successfully established there can be no doubt; but, as the problems of Forestry are largely financial, attention has to be turned to those methods which promise a minimum of expenditure consistent with efficiency, and in this connection the establishment of an experimental station in one of the most important State forests—*e.g.*, Brocloon, in the Gympie district—is of fundamental importance. The ever-increasing mileage of State railways will necessitate in the future the use of considerable quantities of hardwood timber for maintenance purposes alone; consequently it is essential that the limited area of reserves capable of producing a dense growth of hardwood be made productive in the highest degree, and, as the reproductive qualities of the best hardwoods, such as tallowwood and ironbark, are decidedly inferior to those of the less valuable species, special attention will be required to provide for the railway needs of the future. Before any substantial progress can be made in any direction, however, provision must be made for the increase in the staff which is so urgently needed.

The rapid exhaustion of pine on the rich arable lands along the Nanango line will necessitate, in the near future, the opening up of the areas remaining to the Crown in the parish of Manumbar; but before any action be taken to deal with this timber it would be advisable to consider the possibility of building a light line to this locality. The increased royalties which have been received during the year in consequence of improved railway communication emphasise the great and obvious advantage which is to be derived from withholding sales till better communication is established.

The absence of clearly defined annual rings in almost all indigenous timber-producing trees of Queensland renders it impossible to determine the rates of growth from stumps of felled trees, and, as this information is indispensable to forest management, sample plots have been marked out for annual measurements in various parts of the State. It is, of course, too early yet to arrive at any conclusions, but the first year's records in the Atherton district are sufficient to show that no reliance can be placed on the opinions of many people who, probably in all sincerity, profess to have observed the rates of growth of various species.

In conclusion, I wish to express my acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered by the members of the staff.

I have, &c.,

N. W. JOLLY,

Director of Forests.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Lands, Brisbane.

TABLE No. 1.

PROGRESS OF THE SAWMILLING INDUSTRY FROM 1908 TO 1913.†

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of sawmills in operation ...	175	186	181	218	258	247
Number of hands employed...	2,960	3,012	3,178	3,872	4,753	4,621
Value of machinery, plant, land, &c. £	367,181	381,080	412,347	482,723	551,811	565,474
Soft woods cut... { Super. feet	64,696,990	70,127,903	71,228,722	83,954,514	107,780,777	98,620,299
{ Value, £	494,976	449,142	493,805	645,822	829,617	778,084
Cedar cut ... { Super. feet	1,125,866	1,142,237	650,325	685,027	885,791	882,092
{ Value, £	18,752	19,009	10,407	14,154	19,850	15,964
Hardwood cut ... { Super. feet	34,936,160	37,111,069	44,558,510	54,255,941	55,160,910	57,131,224
{ Value, £	241,622	268,427	354,529	438,197	478,015	510,967
Planing, Moulding, &c. ... £	45,711	52,257	56,412	68,425	148,506	154,778
Value per 100 sup. feet*—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Soft woods ... ..	12 6	12 10	13 10	15 5	15 5	15 8
Cedar ... ..	33 4	33 3	32 0	41 4	44 10	36 5
Hardwood ... ..	13 10	14 6	15 11	16 2	17 4	17 11

\* The prices are the average local prices for all classes of the timber referred to.

† These figures, supplied by the State Government Statistician, refer to timbers cut in the State, both on Crown and private lands.



TABLE No. 2.

## FORESTRY.

RETURN OF TIMBER RESERVES IN THE STATE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Land Agent's District.	Number of Reserves.	Area in Acres.	New Area Proclaimed, 1913, included in Previous Column, in Acres.
			Acres.
Atherton ... ..	8	27,220	486
Bowen ... ..	6	87,153	...
Brisbane ... ..	58	230,755	2,790
Bundaberg ... ..	23	125,945	10,110
Cairns ... ..	3	75,200	...
Charters Towers ... ..	1	125,000	...
Clermont ... ..	2	174,400	...
Cooltown ... ..	4	411,080	...
Dalby ... ..	18	408,330	4,608
Gayndah ... ..	2	1,610	...
Gladstone ... ..	14	143,468	...
Gympie ... ..	42	270,427	100
Herberton ... ..	1	9,600	...
Ingham ... ..	4	101,578	...
Inglewood ... ..	11	128,285	...
Innisfail ... ..	1	18,000	...
Ipswich ... ..	24	105,875	167
Mackay ... ..	12	198,172	...
Maryborough ... ..	26	130,630	...
Nanango ... ..	23	107,131	165
Port Douglas ... ..	5	211,036	...
Rockhampton ... ..	4	31,657	...
Roma ... ..	1	4,165	...
Springure ... ..	1	3,240	...
Toowoomba ... ..	9	27,785	...
Warwick ... ..	12	37,706	...
Windorah ... ..	1	240	...
Totals ... ..	316	3,155,688	18,426

TABLE No. 3.

## FORESTRY.

RETURN OF STATE FORESTS AND NATIONAL PARKS IN THE STATE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Land Agent's District.	State Forests.		National Parks.	
	No. of Reserves.	Area in Acres.	No. of Reserves.	Area in Acres.
Atherton ... ..	1	Acres. 1,280	...	...
Brisbane ... ..	4	17,840	1	324
Bundaberg ... ..	1	36,500	...	...
Dalby ... ..	3	338,980	...	...
Dalby and Nanango ... ..	...	...	1	22,500
Gladstone ... ..	3	31,320	...	...
Gympie ... ..	6	54,830	...	...
Herberton ... ..	...	...	1	270
Ipswich ... ..	2	20,267	...	...
Maryborough ... ..	2	242,000	1	100
Rockhampton ... ..	1	46,720	1	216
Springure ... ..	1	69,000	...	...
Warwick ... ..	1	27,400	2	3,235
Totals ... ..	25	886,137	7	26,645

TABLE No. 4.

REVENUE UNDER THE TIMBER AND QUARRY REGULATIONS FROM 1906 TO 1913.

LAND AGENTS' DISTRICTS.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aramac	20 10 0	20 10 10	33 2 9	1,660 0 1	2,297 16 5	3,105 6 11	2,444 15 3	1,252 2 3
Atherton	...	1,696 16 9	3,218 12 10	36 2 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	6 9 4
Banana	0 17 6	...	17 18 4	34 16 5	22 1 3	33 19 6	76 2 8	62 9 0
Barcardine	...	...	...	3 17 6	7 3 4	32 4 6	26 15 6	17 12 11
Boulia	35 18 1	69 8 1	27 5 5	11 16 0	12 0 0	7 2 0	2 14 0	6 17 6
Bowen	13 0 0	8 9 7	6 3 0	382 10 8	156 8 4	424 1 10	479 6 9	97 12 11
Brisbane	7 14 7	13 1 4	19 1 2	3,823 13 0	3,664 7 6	5,101 9 0	6,748 1 2	6,026 4 5
Bundaberg	1,805 7 5	1,723 15 4	2,083 13 0	1,413 12 6	1,402 3 7	2,297 13 7	2,444 14 0	2,358 9 2
Burketown	495 19 3	1,123 13 2	1,656 8 7	3 2 0	8 13 3	130 14 9	23 5 0	2 5 1
Cairns	10 15 9	8 0 5	4 14 2	1,369 10 5	1,312 4 7	842 14 5	1,402 0 4	1,190 6 7
Charleville	504 19 11	802 6 6	1,358 16 6	48 14 3	30 17 8	72 15 1	43 6 3	46 11 10
Charters Towers	75 6 2	117 7 8	42 18 7	1,351 1 7	1,139 13 7	1,252 10 3	1,650 12 11	982 3 4
Clermont	1,334 16 3	1,664 3 4	1,153 6 9	229 12 9	555 4 11	488 17 7	1,150 6 6	901 13 8
Cloneuray	99 7 1	146 11 7	59 7 5	264 15 8	97 8 10	176 7 0	124 5 5	520 7 2
Cooktown	17 15 0	34 0 8	58 1 0	68 18 10	335 6 3	80 19 11	87 1 7	67 13 4
Cunnamulla	44 16 6	2 13 6	1 2 14 9	7 2 0	10 16 11	30 0 2	51 7 6	50 6 0
Dalby	8 6 6	4 17 0	4 11 3	1,065 14 0	1,128 3 8	3,561 12 7	3,569 9 0	3,040 0 8
Gayndah	193 14 5	393 9 10	623 13 10	11 0 5	56 18 4	71 2 5	221 17 4	260 16 9
Georgetown	91 4 1	143 5 2	16 4 2	38 15 11	37 2 9	32 8 6	246 7 0	6 11 6
Gladstone	57 14 11	28 17 4	32 13 0	1,243 8 10	1,704 0 1	2,057 6 10	1,569 13 9	1,410 0 11
Goondiwindi	477 9 7	657 19 9	644 11 8	117 9 10	89 6 1	88 9 5	37 5 0	136 18 2
Gympie	50 8 4	80 0 11	89 16 7	4,965 10 1	4,971 19 10	6,882 4 3	9,570 15 1	8,451 18 5
Herberton	2,711 1 9	3,168 19 1	3,816 9 5	49 4 1	134 11 0	300 5 3	319 18 1	1,612 3 0
Hughenden	871 9 8	375 19 6	49 4 1	173 17 10	43 18 8	118 0 4	189 5 2	383 7 1
Ingham	77 2 2	441 7 0	173 17 10	851 3 6	340 12 7	487 4 0	396 13 10	337 6 7
Ingliswood	275 4 9	377 6 0	851 3 6	506 15 0	1,605 10 9	998 2 8	1,469 6 1	1,616 15 11
Innisfail	317 1 11	636 1 10	225 7 5	559 16 5	422 5 2	583 7 11	387 19 3	276 19 4
Ipswich	40 0 0	17 14 6	255 8 1	1,588 5 6	2,172 16 1	4,386 8 5	3,122 15 9	5,234 15 9
Isisford	548 0 1	710 17 9	1,053 5 7	7 9 0	2 8 6	3 14 6	7 16 8	6 18 6
Jundah	21 2 11	2 8 6	1 12 0	...	1 3 6	4 5 6	58 12 8	8 4 0
Longreach	...	1 13 0	0 16 0	21 12 6	30 8 4	107 18 3	67 11 10	73 18 10
Mackay	95 13 1	118 1 11	204 8 10	448 16 4	282 4 9	596 2 10	739 9 1	536 7 6
Maryborough	967 19 5	1,147 14 9	1,175 6 3	2,136 3 0	1,936 15 4	1,996 3 8	2,957 14 4	2,918 0 2
Nanango	923 14 0	2,551 18 2	3,657 1 8	5,183 10 5	6,637 10 4	11,323 3 0	12,676 15 7	17,692 8 10
Norminton	44 13 9	25 15 5	13 13 9	10 16 1	10 17 11	4 2 0	40 19 0	31 2 7
Port Douglas	16 1 0	3 0 0	41 17 8	66 10 6	217 7 5	137 13 4	37 11 6	194 17 8
Ravenwood	139 15 11	321 18 5	117 14 10	54 5 1	33 4 9	191 8 5	199 15 2	86 4 5
Rockhampton	689 11 0	1,762 8 4	1,656 12 7	2,182 19 11	1,451 5 1	1,290 5 7	1,649 2 6	2,070 2 1
Roma	258 14 2	112 4 7	111 14 7	198 18 4	242 12 11	697 14 3	944 13 3	381 17 8
St. George	48 13 5	13 0 3	85 6 1	74 13 10	129 14 0	115 10 2	139 16 3	240 19 8
St. Lawrence	3 1 0	...	...	...	1 13 9	...	2 0 0	12 15 6
Springsure	143 2 3	332 16 11	136 5 9	155 0 2	186 5 8	202 6 10	387 11 9	424 13 11
Stanthorpe	11 9 9	10 0 2	28 11 9	39 13 8	11 8 3	18 5 7	0 11 6	14 14 7
Surat	5 2 2	32 16 7	5 13 4	8 0 11	10 19 1	3 5 0	10 15 9	7 12 6
Tambo	28 8 5	27 15 8	30 0 0	4 11 1	11 19 11	17 18 0	21 15 4	32 2 7
Taroom	2 5 0	4 18 4	4 10 9	20 11 1	17 1 9	16 16 2	22 17 9	47 2 5
Thargomindah	5 17 6	1 19 6	1 9 6	1 5 0	2 3 6	1 7 0	229 10 6	3 0 0
Torres	66 9 7	73 1 6	53 18 5	146 19 7	183 4 1	122 10 3	73 14 10	127 1 4
Toowoomba	73 1 8	420 10 3	2,104 2 0	2,505 5 7	3,350 13 8	2,239 5 9	1,637 16 7	771 10 3
Townsville	139 14 0	318 2 3	67 1 5	80 5 11	28 17 6	170 19 0	340 15 10	264 12 8
Warwick	666 6 11	475 12 11	665 15 2	458 5 5	687 0 8	903 14 2	1,859 4 7	1,263 17 1
Windorah	...	1 14 0	0 9 0	0 19 0	16 2 4	...	10 2 0	5 1 7
Winton	17 7 6	9 3 6	16 14 6	38 12 6	19 17 6	30 2 2	35 7 8	39 13 3
Totals	14,560 9 1	22,236 9 4	27,979 6 6	35,200 8 10	39,645 4 3	53,840 8 0	63,446 16 8	62,973 4 3

\* Now Barcardine and Longreach.