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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

ON THE OPERATIONS OF

The Forests Department

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1933.

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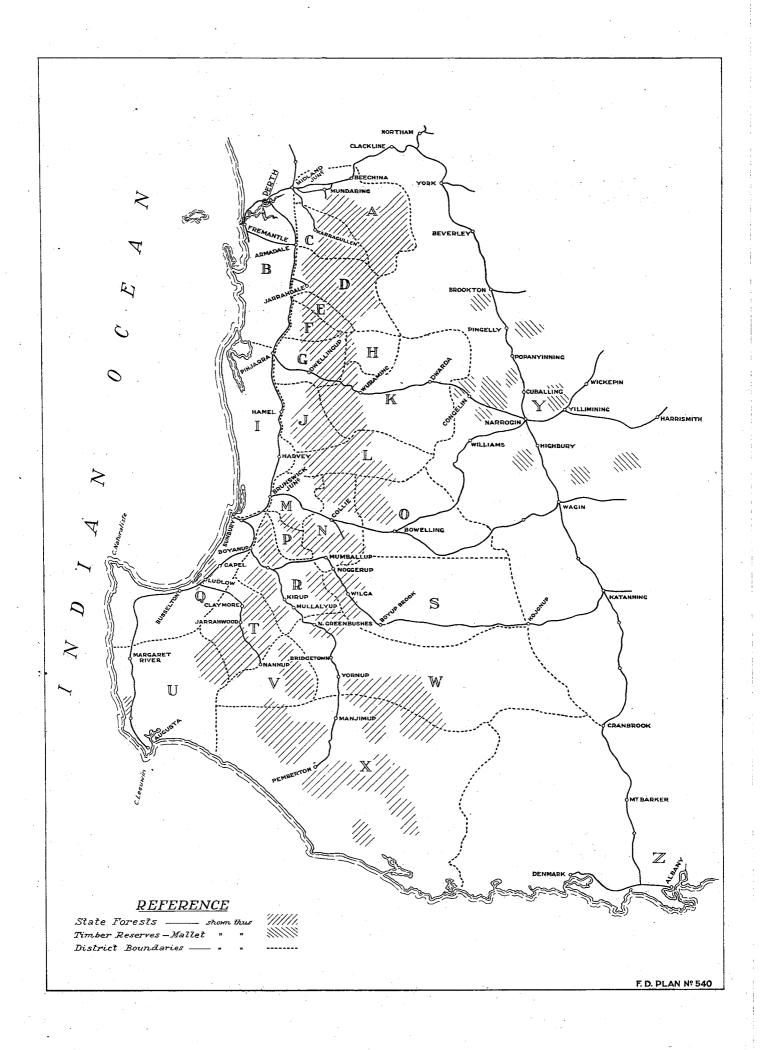
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1933.

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TION OF DOMANTOAT MANEER OF LOCAL	יבודי	v T0	DIGTE	PTOTE	AND	SUB-DISTRICTS.
LIST OF BOTANICAL NAMES OF LOCAL SPECIES REFERRED TO IN THIS	Division.	1 10	DIGII			or Sub-district.
REPORT.	I.		•••	•••	Q U	Busselton. Margaret River.
Jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata).	п.	•••	•••		Ă	Mundaring.
Karri (Eucalyptus diversicolor). Wandoo (Eucalyptus redunca, var. elata).	III.	•••	•••	•••	G F K E H	Dwellingup. Huntly. Wuraming. Solus. Duncan's.
Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala).	IV.	•••	•••	•••	N M O P	Collie. Worsley. Muja. Wellington.
Marri (Eucalyptus calophylla). Blackbutt (Eucalyptus patens).	∇.	•••	•••		R S W V	Kirup. Noggerup. Bridgetown. Nannup.
Sandalwood (Santalum spicatum).	VI.	•••		•••	f x	Jarrahwood. Manjimup.
Sheoak (Casuarina Fraseriana). Bullich (Eucalyptus megacarpa).	VII.	•••	•••	•••	Υ.	Narrogin and balance of Crown Lands in Agri- cultural Area.
Banksia (Banksia verticillata).	VIII.		•••	•••	D C	Jarrahdaie. Karragullen.
Brown Mallet (Eucalyptus astringens).	IX.	•••	•••	•••	$_{ m Z}^{ m B}$	Metropolitan. Albany.
Blackboy (Xanthorrhoea Preissii).	X.	•••	•••	•••	J I L	Yarloop. Hamel. Mornington.
Beefwood (Hakea Cunninghamii).			(See n	ap or	oppos	ite page.)



Forests Department,
Perth, 22nd September, 1933.

The Honourable Minister for Forests.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith my Report on the operations of the Department for the year ended 30th June, 1933.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

S. L. KESSELL,

Conservator of Forests.

(2)—Timber Reserves (Forests Act, 1918).

One additional reserve (No. 97/25), comprising 132 acres, was declared during the year. The 18 acres decrease in Jarrah Reserves is accounted for by adjustment of area following survey of an area previously excised by description.

		<u> </u>					June, 1932.	June, 1933.	Increase or Decrease
Jarrah Other species— Sandalwood	•••	•••			•••	•••	acres. 35,934	acres. 35,916	acres. — 18
Sandarwood Pine Planting		•••	•••	•••	•••		27,105	27,105	
	••• ,	T:	•••		•••	••••	5,521	5,521	•••
Mining Timber	and	Firewo	ood,	etc.	•••		1,361,299	1,361,431	+ 132
			То	tal	•••		1,429,859	1,429,973	+ 114

(3)—Land Alienation.

The system of reference, by the Lands Department, of all applications for the purchase or leasing of Crown lands in recognised forest districts to the Forests Department for report before any such land is made available was continued. Two hundred and twenty-two applications were considered, 67 of which were for land within State forests. No objection was raised to the immediate release of 149 of the areas, or 67 per cent. of the total applications. Of the balance, 59 cases were definitely opposed on account of the value of the timber and land for forestry purposes, and 14 were opposed temporarily until arrangements can be made for the removal of the marketable timber from the area concerned.

CHAPTER II..

REVENUE.

Although the revenue for the year compares very unfavourably with that of more prosperous times, it is gratifying to note an increase of £8,737 on the previous year's figures, the total collected being £65,875. Of the above increase, sandalwood accounted for £5,207.

The rebates approved by Cabinet in 1931, i.e., 20 per cent. on log timber royalties and 25 per cent. on inspection fees payable on sawn timber were continued during the year, the amount involved being approximately £10,000.

The royalty derived from log timber, viz., £38,103, represents an increase of six per cent. on the previous year's collections, and royalty from sandalwood, which totalled £13,576, represents an increase of 62 per cent.

Inspection fees showed a reduction of 26 per cent., the amount collected being £2,292, compared with £3,096 during the last financial year.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

\$7	Roya	lties.	Inspection	Sandal-	Firewood	Miscel-		
Year.	Logs for Sawmilling.	Hewn Timber.	Hewn Fees.		and Fence Posts.	laneous.	Total.	
1931–32	£ 35,820			£ 8,369	£ 1,846	£ 5,555	£ 57,267	
1932–33	38,103	1,424	2,292	13,576	3,178	7,302	65,878	

TIMBER PRODUCTION.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933 (EXCLUSIVE OF MINING TIMBER, FIREWOOD AND PILES AND POLES).

				MILL LOGS				HEWN	TIMBER.			
No. of Division.				1	Tot	al.	Jarrah.	Wandoo.	Tota	al.	Grand	Total.
		Jarrah.	Karri.	Other.	In Log.	Recovery of Sawn Timber.	In Square.	In Square.	In Log.	In Square.	In Log.	In Square
1 { 2 {	Crown Lands Private Property Crown Lands	cub. ft. 73,017 132,901 24,904	cub. ft. 1,146	cub. ft. 14,056 47,820	cub. ft. 87,073 181,867 24,904	cub. ft. 30,476 63,561 8,716	cub. ft. 40,791 62,147 2,419	cub. ft.	cub. ft. 203,955 310,735 12,095	cub. ft. 40,791 62,147 2,419	cub. ft. 291,028 492,602 36,999	cub. ft. 71,267 125,708 11,135
$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	Private Property Crown Lands Private Property	150 4,677,747	 	2,650	4,680,397	1,638,139	10,924 11,649		54,620 58,245	10,924 11,649 52,601	150 4,735,017 58,245	1,649,063 11,649
4 { 5 {	Crown Lands Private Property Crown Lands	419,084 400,599 658,659		21,990 7,101 22,824	441.074 407,700 681,483	154,376 142,695 238,519	11,649 52,601 54,082 70,770	5,231 	263,005 296,565 353,850	59,313 70,770	704,079 704,265 1,035,333	11,649 206,977 202,008 309,289
" \ 6 {	Private Property Crown Lands Private Property	17,672 1,625,622	3,061,773 139,342	21,342	39,015 4,687,395 139,342	13,655 1,395,647 37,622	155,865 3,195 5,659	Karri 2,698	779,325 29,465 28,295	155,865 5,893 5,659	818,340 4,716,860 167,637	169,520 1,401,540 43,281
7	Crown Lands Private Property							456 	2,280	456	2,280	456 330,996
8 {	Crown Lands Private Property Crown Lands	926,807 11,248		1,354 12,234	928,161 23,482	324,856 8,219	6,140 8,418 23		30,700 42,090 115	6,140 8,418 23	958,861 42,090 23,597	330,996 8,418 8,242 13,274 227,594
9 { 10 {	Private Property Crown Lands Private Property	36,750 624,929		10,189	36,750 635,118	12,863 222,291	5,303 26,908		2,055 26,515 134,540	5,303 26,908	38,805 661,633 134,540	13,274 227,594 26,908
Totals {	Crown Lands Private Property	9,042,017 588,073	3,061,773 140,488	85,297 76,263	12,189,087 804,824	4,021,239 270,449	192,166 { 325,139	k. 2,698 w. 456 w. 5,231	} 976,600 1,651,850	195,320	13,165,687 2,456,674	4,216,5 5 9 600,819
Grand	 	9,630,090	3,202,261	*161,560	12,993,911	4,291,688	517,305	8,385	2,628,450		15,622,361	4,817,378

^{*} Includes 41,487 cub. ft. Pine; 37,740 cub. ft. Tuart; 27,538 cubic ft. Blackbutt; 21,868 cub. ft. Sheoak; 20,271 cub. ft. Wandoo; 9,096 cub. ft. Marri: 3,168 cub. ft. Banksia; and 392 cub. ft. Bullich.

(Factors for conversion of round to squared: Sawn Karri, 27 per cent.; Other Sawn, 35 per cent.; Hewn, 20 per cent.)

SAWMILLING AND HEWING.

During the year 4,817,378 cubic feet of sawn and hewn timber, valued at £578,000, were produced from 15,622,361 cubic feet of logs obtained from Crown lands and private property. The output of timber in the square from Crown lands for the year under review was 4,216,559 cubic feet, being 16 per cent. greater than that of the previous year. The quantity obtained from private property was only 600,819 cubic feet, as compared with 918,311 cubic feet for the year ended 30th June, 1932. There has been an increase of 21 per cent. on last year's operations in the output of sawn timber from Crown lands, and a similar increase is shown in sawn timber from private property.

The respective quantities obtained from Crown lands and private property for the past two years are set out in the following statement:—

		Fre	From Crown Lands. From Private Property.								
	Zear.	Sawn timber excluding sleepers.	Sawn sleepers.	Hewn timber.	Sawn timber including sleepers.	Hewn timber.	Value of timber obtained.				
1931–32 1932–33		 cub. ft. 3,229,491 3,884,460	cub. ft. 84,300	cub. ft. 318,741 195,320	cub. ft. 221,943 270,449	cub. ft. 696,368 330,370	£ 546,000 578,000				

During recent months the increase in orders from overseas for our hardwoods has been most encouraging, and it is hoped that this is an indication that the industry is emerging from the state of depression which has existed for the past three or four years. Recent orders for sleepers from the Commonwealth Government, the South African Union, Ceylon, Mauritius, Persia, and Portuguese East Africa have given employment to a large number of hewers, and at the end of the year 600 men were employed in this capacity.

The number of mills operating on Crown lands at the end of the year, apart from small mills cutting fruit cases, totaled 22, an increase of five on the number operating at the beginning of the year. Although a number of mills are still closed down, increased outputs are reported from most of those that were operating. Compared with last year's operations on Crown lands, 12,000 more logs were converted into sawn timber, or an avearge increase of 1,000 logs per month. The volume of sawn timber produced totalled 4,291,688 cubic feet, which includes 270,449 cubic feet from private property.

With the increased production of fruit, the supply of fruit cases is becoming an important item in the sawmilling industry. It is estimated that, during last season, 351,000 cubic feet of timber for fruit cases, or approximately eight per cent. of the sawn timber, valued at £42,000, were used.

TIMBER EXPORTS.

The quantity of timber exported during the year totalled 2,235,540 cubic feet, valued at £262,617. In addition, wood manufactures to the value of £80,332 were shipped during the same period, making the total value of timber and wood manufactures £342,969. These figures do not include the value of cases used in connection with the fruit export business, and which is estimated at approximately £30,000. The value of the timber exported last year is the lowest on record since 1918, and is £104,000 below that for 1931-32. The export trade should, however, show an improvement during the coming year, as a number of oversea orders obtained during the latter portion of the year, and for which the timber has been cut, have not yet been shipped.

The Eastern States of Australia were the largest buyers of our hardwoods, and purchased timber to the value of £107,154. The other principal buyers were the United Kingdom, £56,361; South African Union, £28,563; Ceylon, £22,222; Iraq, £10,971; Portuguese East Africa, £10,333. Full details of the timber exported are given in Appendix 2a.

TIMBER IMPORTS.

Timber (including wood manufactures) to the value of £197,916 was imported into the State during the year. Of this amount £147,937 was received from the Eastern States and represents principally the value of manufactured wood articles, such as barrels and casks, £55,578; furniture, £24,820; plywood and veneers, £14,903; tool handles (including axe), £8,062, and other wood manufactures, £22,945. The principal overseas countries from which timber was imported were Canada, £15,333; United States of America, £10,531; Sweden, £10,429, and Latvia, £4,464. The volume of timber imported, apart from manufactured articles, was approximately 540,000 cubic feet, of which 55 per cent. was for making boxes. It is interesting to note from the detailed statement of imports (Appendix 2b) that the bulk of the tool handles, which formerly came from America, are now being produced in Australia, and that our requirements of plywoods and veneers, a large proportion of which previously came from America and Japan, are being met almost entirely in the Commonwealth.

TIMBER INSPECTION.

The quantity of sawn and hewn timber submitted to the Department for inspection was 1,034,515 cubic feet, and, in addition to this timber, 59,587 lineal feet of piles and poles were inspected. The inspection fees received by the Department amounted to £2,292, which is £804 less than for the previous financial year. Although the quantity of timber inspected is slightly less than that dealt with during the previous year, the reduction in revenue is partly accounted for by the reduction in the rates of inspection fees.

SANDALWOOD.

Single unit control over the export of all sandalwood from Western Australia and South Australia, under an agreement made between the Governments of the two States and the Sandawood Companies, was established as from the 1st July, 1932, and after twelve months' operations it is satisfactory to report that the industry has shown very definite improvement. There is every indication that the market is responding to stabilised conditions. Prices have been maintained, and the sales during the past twelve months have been considerably above the average for the two previous years.

The committee appointed under the agreement, consisting of one representative of each Government and one joint representative of the companies, is responsible for the management and regulation of the sandalwood export business in the two States and the selling policy and prices in China. In addition, it controls the quantity of new wood to be pulled in each State, which is now regulated by actual sales in China, subject to provision being made for the gradual liquidation of stocks in both States.

As in previous years, all applications for sandalwood orders have been dealt with by an advisory board, and the distribution of orders amongst sandalwood getters and prospectors has been made on their recommendations. During the past year, 205 orders were issued for 1,230 tons of logs for export, to be obtained from Crown lands. The quantity of wood delivered under these orders totalled 1,071 tons. Most of this wood was of fair average quality, and returned to the getter the full price of £16 per ton. Reductions in price were authorised in respect of 181 tons, principally on account of the wood not being cleaned free of sapwood. After allowing for these reductions, the average price paid to the getter for logs was £15 16s. 11d. per ton.

Sandalwood from Private Property.

In accordance with the provisions of "The Sandalwood Act, 1929," ten per cent of the total quantity of sandalwood to be pulled annually has been allocated to private property. During the year 25 licenses were issued for the pulling of 121 tons of wood, and to the 30th June 75 tons of this had been delivered.

Sandalwood Exports.

Sandalwood to the value of £88,846 was exported during the year, as compared with £40,546 for the previous year.

Sandalwood for Oil Distillation.

The quantity of sandalwood purchased for oil distillation within the State amounted to only 664 tons, as compared with 815 tons for the previous year. Sales of sandalwood oil have fallen off as a result of the general trade depression, and with the accumulation of large stocks distillers have found it necessary to temporarily close down their works.

The raw material supplied for oil distillation during the year included 246 tons of roots and butts obtained from the sandalwood logs pulled for export, 231 tons of old roots and stumps left in the ground after previous pulling operations, and 187 tons of sandalwood logs obtained from that portion of the State north of the 26th parallel of south latitude, where the sandalwood has been reserved for oil distillation purposes.

OTHER FOREST PRODUCE.

Mallet Bark.

The system introduced at the beginning of last mallet bark season whereby licenses were issued to the bark merchants, which authorised them to place orders for the stripping of bark on Crown lands, proved fairly satisfactory. The Department was kept advised of all orders placed, and was in a better position to supervise the stripping operations than hitherto, and was thus able to prevent wasteful stripping methods and illegal removal of bark. The quantity of mallet bark obtained during the year from Crown lands and private property amounted to 4,374 tons.

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-two tons of bark, valued at £33,352, were exported. The Eastern States of Australia purchased 1,423 tons, Germany 1,067 tons, the Netherlands 896 tons, and Italy 76 tons.

Mining Timber and Firewood.

For some time past numerous complaints have been received from pastoralists and others concerning the operations of firewood and mining timber contractors on pastoral areas in goldfields districts. As the present mining activities have resulted in an increased consumption of mining timber and firewood, arrangements were made for a full investigation of the position with a view to placing these operations on a more satisfactory basis.

As a result of our inquiries it was found that in the majority of districts, where there has been no control, timber cutting operations (which are carried out almost exclusively on pastoral areas) were being conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner. Operations have resulted in a considerable waste of timber by unauthorised cutters, private roads and tracks were being damaged by heavily-loaded motor trucks, and fences and gates were being broken down. It was seen that if the interests of all parties were to be safeguarded, departmental control was necessary, and it was decided to issue licenses to all contractors, giving the exclusive right to cut on defined areas. Periodic inspections will be made of their operations to see that the bush is being cut out satisfactorily, and that the conditions of licenses are being observed. In this way it will be possible to exclude areas of timber necessary for pastoral requirements, and protect for shade the trees around homesteads, shearing sheds, wells, etc.

To cover the increased cost of supervision, royalty is being charged on the timber obtained. This policy was put into operation in November last, and is now working satisfactorily.

Poles and Piles.

In the past a large proportion of the pole and pile requirements were met from private property, but from the numerous inquiries which are now being received whenever tenders are being invited for the supply of poles and piles, it is evident that this source of supply is rapidly diminishing, and a greater proportion of the future contracts will have to be supplied from Crown lands.

The figures set out in the statement hereunder show that 120,000 lineal feet of poles and piles were reported to the Department as having been supplied during the year. Compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 65,000 lineal feet.

FOREST PRODUCE NOT ELSEWHERE INCLUDED IN PRODUCTION TABLES OBTAINED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933, AND REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

		So	UTH-WI	EST DIVI	SION AN	D AGRIC	ULTURA	AREAS			Northern, Central	
Description of Forest Produce.		,		Fo	rest Div	ision No	o.				and Eastern Goldfields.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	GOIQHEIGS.	
Mining Timber tons Sleepers for Goldfields Wood				1,076							11,450	12,526 tons
Lines cubic ft. Firewood including Charcoal tons Mining Firewood		3,823	1, 54 9	 133	264		177	24,777	3,727	38	24,694 132,610	24,694 c. ft. 177,147 tons
Piles and Poles * lin."ft.	878 1	,350	39,830 1,400	7,275 120	42,948 6,593	1,918 300	2,500 2,850	17,485 100	2,771 200	3,177	271,600	271,600 tons 120,132 lin. ft 22,819 No.
Blackboy tons							2,000		173			173 tons 6 tons
Wandoo Bark * ,,						198	4,374			•••		4,374 tons 198 tons
Wattle Bark ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							•••			2	2	2 tons 2 tons

* From Crown lands and private property.

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, this statement includes only forest produce obtained from Crown lands under permit or license.

FOREST OFFENCES.

Field officers reported 62 forest offences during the year, 37 of which were for illegally cutting timber, 21 for illegally stripping mallet bark, one for burning off within a fire protected area without first obtaining a "permit to burn," and one for refusing to supply a forest officer with information regarding timber cutting operations.

Many of the offences were of a minor nature, and apart from collecting royalties, license fees, or damages, etc., amounting to £104, for forest produce illegally obtained no further action was taken. In nine cases only were proceedings taken against the offenders, and in seven of these fines amounting to £57 10s., with costs £4 17s. 6d., were imposed. Two cases were dismissed.

Timber illegally cut, and disposed of by the Department was sold for £37. Forty-five tons of mallet bark illegally stripped were seized and sold, for which the Department received, after paying compassionate payments, cost of carting, storing, etc., £144.

Thirty-seven tons of sandalwood, valued at £785 were confiscated for various breaches of the regulations. Compassionate payments, totalling £244, were made in several cases to cover cost of carting, loading, and freight on such sandalwood, and the balance of £542, resulting from the sale of the wood was paid into revenue.

CHAPTER III.

(1)—EXPENDITURE.

The administration costs which are charged to Consolidated Revenue Fund were again reduced, the expenditure for the year being £12,835, compared with £14,272 for the previous period.

A further amount of £133,880 was made available to the Department from General Loan Fund for unemployment relief, and throughout the year large numbers of men were engaged on reproductive work, particulars of which are given later in the report.

Three-fifths of the net revenue of the Department produced only £17,799 during the financial year, and that amount was credited to the Reforestation Fund, in accordance with Section 41 of "The Forests Act, 1918."

The continued decline in the revenue collections has created an unfavourable position, so far as this fund is concerned, but up to date it has been possible to maintain fire protection and other essential services.

The following statement shows the position of the Reforestation Fund (Section 41, Forests Act, 1918) at the close of the financial year:—

					£	£
Revenue for 1932-33	•••	•••	•••	•••	****	65,875
Less Sandalwood not yet apportioned	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,576
						52,299
Consolidated Revenue Fund Expenditure	•••		•••		12,834	
Less Expenditure Adjustments		•••	•••	•••	955	
					11,879	
Interest on Loans	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,378	
Sinking Fund	•••	•••	•••	•••	432	
Special Acts		•••	•••	•••	837	
Audit Fee	•••	•••	• •••	•••	108	
						22,634
						£29,665

After crediting three-fifths of the above amount to the Reforestation Fund, the position at the close of the year was as shown hereunder:—

								£	£
Balance at the 1st July, 1		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,325
Three-fifths of Revenue tr			•••		•••	•••	•••	17,799	
Plus adjustment on Accou	\mathbf{nt} of	reduction	n in	Interest	rates	•••	•••	208	
Direct Credits	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,374	00 001
									20,381
									99.700
									22,706
Less Expenditure 193	2–33	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,386
70.1 27.1.1									£12,320
Balance available	~	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	***	***	212,020

(2.) REFORESTATION OPERATIONS.

(A) FOREST MANAGEMENT.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR.

Division and	d Distri	ict.		Topographical Survey.	Assessment Survey.	Roads and Tracks Cleared.	Telephone Lines Constructed.	Houses Built.
Division 1—		:	•	miles.	acres.	miles.	miles.	
Busselton	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
Margaret River	•••	•••	•••		• •••	•••	•••	1
Division 2—								
Mundaring	•••	•••	•••		1,480	101	$3\frac{1}{2}$	···
Division 3—								
Dwellingup		•••	•••	122	1,840	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Wuraming	•••	•••	•••	430	770	19	•••	•••
Huntly	•••	•••	•••	179	1,040	163	6	•••
Solus	•••	•••	•••	398	{ 1,740	$23\frac{1}{2}$		•••
Duncans	•••	•••	•••)	1,740	$60\frac{\overline{1}}{2}$	4	•••
Division 4—				:				
Collie				ļ .		141	• •••	
Muja								
Worsley	•••			ļ		٠'	•••	
Wellington	•••	•••	•••				•••	
Division 5—								
Kirup						41/2	i	
Noggerup	•••							
Bridgetown	•••	•••	•••		l .			
Jarrahwood	•••				•••	1꽃	•••	
Nannup	•••	•••	•••		•••	$15\frac{1}{2}$		
Division 6—								
Manjimup			•••	42	3,300	26		
Division 7—							·]
Narrogin	•••				••••	$25\frac{1}{4}$		•••
3 ,]		1	
Division 8—				7.41	1	40		1
Jarrahdale	•••	•••	•••	141 228		32	331	1
Karragullen	•••	•••	•••	226	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, 52	354	
Division 9—								
Metropolitan	•••	•••	•••				•••	1
Albany	•••	•••	•••	•••				***
Division 10—								
Hamel	•••			ļ		•••		
Yarloop			•••	875	1,030	563		5
Mornington	•••	•••	•••	5	3,970	361	•••	•••
	Totals	•••	•••	2,415	15,170	4031	491	7

FOREST SURVEYS.

-

Twelve camps operated in Divisions 3, 8 and 10. They carried out feature surveys primarily to establish compartment boundaries, necessitating the surveying of 1,669 miles of traverse lines. Six hundred and thirteen miles of fire lines were located and surveyed around compartments, and country adjacent to traverse lines was type-mapped. One hundred and fifty-one miles of base lines through compartments (Jarrah forest) were surveyed and posts trenched 5 chains apart and temporary offset posts set up at right angles to the base line. These base lines are essential to the laying out of working coupes for unemployment relief work on a piece-work basis and will have a permanent value in orientating future operations on the large compartments (500 acres).

Co-operation between the Department and the survey staff of Millars' Timber & Trading Co. and State Saw Mills was continued. Under this arrangement 42 miles of log lines were traversed during the year.

ASSESSMENT SURVEY.

Prior to the commencement of regeneration operations at all centres, type-mapping of the country to be treated was carried out by District and Divisional staffs, but no assessment or classification camps were established during the year.

In the Yarloop and Mornington districts detailed classifications of timber and soil on swamp land were made prior to the establishment of forest settlements. Further work of a like nature was also carried out in the Dwellingup, Wuraming, Huntly and Duncans districts.

A thinning programme for the pine plantations at Mundaring Weir was drawn up. This necessitated the preparation of stock maps covering 1,480 acres of planted country.

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Seven (7) houses were erected during the year. Five (5) of these were placed at Willowdale Forest Settlement, where four (4) small farms have been established. Experienced men will be settled on these, and will work the holdings in conjunction with part-time forest work with the Department. The remaining houses, resident overseers' quarters, were built at Margaret River and in the Jarrahdale district.

The telephone system (earth circuit) was extended by a further 49½ miles, chiefly in centres where new camps had been established and new areas had been brought under treatment.

The opening up of fresh centres for silvicultural work necessitated a big increase in the clearing of roads, 403½ miles being cleared, compared with 269½ miles in the previous year. Relief workers were again employed on this necessary work, and use was made of former tramway formations and whim tracks.

(B) SILVICULTURE.

(a) Jarrah.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE VEAR

Division	and Dis	strict.		Top Disposal.	Treated for	Thinning.	Improvement	Tree-ma	rking.
				Disposar.	Regeneration.		Work.	Sawmilling.	Hewing
Division 2—				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Mundaring	•••	•••			420	280	1	acres.	acres.
Division 3—				•		200		• • • •	•••
Dwellingup	•••		• • • •	800	4.120	2,646		7.070	
Wuraming				1,697	1,410	969	•••	1,976	•••
Duncan's	•••			1,852	1,962	881	•••	805	•••
Huntly	•••			821	1,372	813		565	•••
Solus	•••				3,616	1,197		531	•••
Division 4—					0,010	1,197	•••	•••	•••
Collie				•••	2,565	9.907	1		
Worsley	•••			•••	648	3,287	•••	1,523	•••
Wellington	•••				1,763	335		•••	•••
ivision 5—		•••	•••	•••	1,703	569			316
Kirup			1	100	0.155				
Noggerup			•••		2,177	515	712	2,943	•••
Bridgetown		•••	•••	•••	6	184			•••
Nannup		•••	•••	•••	147	771	152		
ivision 6—	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,232	98	2,127		•••
Manjimup				1.150					•••
rvision 8—	•••	•••	•••	1,150	765	•••	1,910	l	
Jarrahdale			1		j		.,	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,312	•••	<u>].</u>	1	
Karragullen	•••	•••	•••	2,108	2,728	1,823	14	4,712	***
rvision 10—						,,		*,712	•••
Yarloop	•••	•••	•••		2,003	2,864	1,724		1. 1.
Mornington	•••	•••	•••	314	674	1,344	349	•••	•••
						1,011	349		•••
	Totals	•••		8,842	30,920	18,576	6.000	10.000	
			- [<u> </u>	00,020	10,070	6,988	13,055	316

Although the above figures show a small decrease in the area of Jarrah forest which received silvicultural treatment compared with the record established in the previous year, much has been done in addition to the standard treatments of regeneration cleaning and thinning to consolidate and improve the work of past years. The additional area of Jarrah forest which was treated intensively during the year was 33,836 acres.

That the provisions of the general working plan laid down in 1929 are being carried out, is shown by a comparison between the area cut over for sawmilling and the area brought under silvicultural treatment. The figures are:—

 Cut over for sawmilling, 1929-33
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This shows that during the past four years the department has made up some 80,000 acres of leeway in the re-stocking of cut-over forest carrying burnt and malformed poles resulting from past neglect. Unfortunately, not only is the cost of treating this damaged and maltreated young forest much greater than the cost of regeneration operations immediately after logging, but the large volume of timber represented by the normal increment of the new crop, between the time of trade cutting for sawmilling and hewing and the time when the area is finally regenerated and protected, is irrevocably lost.

The outstanding features of the work of the department in silviculture during the past year were: (1) the big increase in area of cut-over Jarrah forest treated intensively for natural regeneration and fully stocked with a vigorous new crop; (2) a corresponding increase in the area of thinning carried out in stands of saplings established by treatment of past years; (3) the large area (28,598 acres) over which future fire hazards have been reduced in regenerated Jarrah forest by stacking and burning a proportion of the debris littering the forest floor; and (4) the continued and increased use of unemployed on a relief work basis in all branches of the work.

Whereas during 1931-32, 17,293 acres were treated for regeneration cleaning in order to re-stock areas carrying useless trees and malformed re-growth, during the current year 30,920 acres received similar treatment.

With the passage of years, the sapling stands resulting from the first regeneration treatment are calling for attention, and thinning operations were carried out on 6,637 acres. The total area thinned, both in forest of the above class and in natural re-growth brought within the scope of fire prevention measures, was 18,576 acres.

Much has been done by the Department towards the absorption of the unemployed in relief work. Up to 1,500 relief workers, both single and married, have been employed, and although many of these men had had little previous experience in the work, under the supervision of trained overseers, they have carried out valuable and useful work, and the relations between officers of the department and the men have been very satisfactory.

An increase in the area tree-marked for sawmilling was a welcome sign of some increased activity in the timber trade—13,055 acres being marked, compared with 10,346 acres in 1931-32.

New centres of work were established in the Jarrahdale, Huntly and Mornington districts.

The total area of cut-over Jarrah forest which, during the past 10 years, has been brought under intensive management, involving fire-break systems, fire-control organisation, and re-stocking by natural regeneration and necessary thinning operations, now amounts to 208,315 acres.

(b) Karri.

In the Manjimup district, at Big Brook and 4- and 5-Mile Brooks, considerable progress was made with the regeneration of Karri.

Twelve-hundred-and-seventy acres at the latter centre, which had received preliminary regeneration treatment in 1931-32, were completed, and protection afforded the new crop by an extensive firebreak system. One-hundred acres were sown with Karri seed.

At Big Brook, where an area of approximately 4,600 acres has been successfully regenerated during the past five years, a further 283 acres received a preliminary treatment. A prevalence of bush fires in this district has necessitated the improvement and extension of the fire-break system. Sowing was carried out over 210 acres.

In the Yanmah area, where Karri and Jarrah occur in scattered stands, an area of 65 acres of Karri received regeneration treatment.

At Boranup, in the Margaret River district, with the advent of a seed year, a further 204 acres received a final regeneration treatment.

The total area of Karri which has to date received silvicultural treatment is 8,701 acres,

(c) Mallet.

In the Narrogin district the poorer classes of country, at present unproductive, are being utilised for the propagation of mallet. The extensive programme initiated last season was further extended by the sowing of 1,579 acres. The total area now sown is 3,978 acres.

The area of 756 acres of natural stands of young mallet previously thinned was increased by 93 acres.

During the year 1,004 acres were cleared for future planting.

The road system was extended by a further 251 miles.

The use of unemployed in all branches of the work was continued, up to 50 men being engaged.

That public interest in the reforestation of waste land with mallet is increasing, was shown by the fact that the Wagin Municipality and Road Board have handed over to the control of the Department certain lands in the vicinity. Work is now proceeding on the areas; unemployed in the district being utilised.

(d) Sandalwood.

No sowing of sandalwood was carried out during the year in the Eastern Goldfields, as it was considered advisable to await the results of previous experimental work in this direction.

On established plots, owing to the dry season, very little growth took place during the year, and little further damage was done by rabbits. From measurements it has been noted that seedlings are suffering from the effects of the past three dry seasons.

Experimental sowings along the Great Southern Railway and in the extreme South-West were continued, with encouraging results.

One curious feature is that although rabbits may be plentiful in these higher rainfall districts, they display little or no interest in the seedling sandalwood, even when the grass dries off, whereas under similar conditions in the Eastern Goldfields, extensive experiments have shown that every young plant would be bitten off by the rabbits.

(C).—FIRE CONTROL.

					Area aff	orded Comp	olete Protection		
Distric	t.		Area under	In	digenous Fore	st.	Pin	e Plantatio	n.
			Fire Control.	In course of Treatment.	Regenerated and tended to 15th June, 1932.	Fire Losses.	Being Cleared for Planting.	Planted Area.	Fire Losses.
Division 1—			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Busselton Margaret Riv	 ær	•••	6,000 5,000	•••	 2,366	•••	195 383	$^{1,115}_{35}$	•••
Division 2— Mundaring Division 3—	•••		10,000	135	2,785	100	360	1,947	•••
Dwellingup Wuraming Huntly Solus Duncan's Division 4—			200,000	1,578 929 835 2,925 1,311	44,106	45 			
Collie Muja Worsley Wellington Division 5—			} 155,000 {	2,388 462 735	36,113	60 	20 	414 	
Kirup Noggerup Bridgetown Nannup			$ \begin{array}{c} 129,000 \left\{ \\ 8,000 \\ 46,300 \end{array} \right. $	589 6 147 1,641	34,963 6,378 15,795	100 8 145	{ 375	64	
Division 6— Manjimup	•••		14,000	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2,980 \\ *348 \end{array} \right\}$	10,218	60	185	129	13
Division 7— Narrogin Division 8— Jarrahdale	•••		50,000 4,700	† 1,500 132	4,734 3,525				•••
Karragullen Division 9— Metropolitan		•	26,000 4,500	2,484	14,361	•••		•••	
Albany Division 10—			700	•••		 	1,300 225	1,794 313	•••
Hamel Yarloop Mornington			20,000	 995 517	$\left. ight. i$		445 	960 	•••
Totals	•••		679,200	22,637	187,687	518	3,488	6,771	13

In a season marked by the occurrence of extremely hot weather, temperatures ranging from 102 deg. to 112 deg. being experienced for a week in February, 1933, it is interesting to note that fire losses incurred have been so low. Losses sustained were .08 per cent. of country under fire control and 0.3 per cent. of the area under complete protection.

Although high temperatures and a bot dry summer generally were met with, few severe "blow up" days occurred, when the combination of extreme heat and strong winds tests a fire control system to its utmost. One factor, however, which added to the anxiety of the fire control staff, was the excessive leaf fall occasioned by the abnormal weather.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to the improvement of fire-breaks and fire-lines, both from the point of view of assisting in controlled burning and allowing for quick access to the source of an outbreak and its subsequent suppression.

A material aid was given the forester in reducing his fire hazard, by the introduction of the system of stacking and burning a certain amount of the debris resulting from thinning treatments or regeneration cleaning on many compartments in each district.

The gratifying results obtained this year are due to the continued vigilance of a trained field staff, living in close association with every local problem of fire control, the use of modern equipment for detection and fire fighting, and the elimination, both by controlled burning and silvicultural methods of dangerous fire hazards.

(3.) AFFORESTATION.

AREAS OF CONIFERS ESTABLISHED DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1932.

		Area	established	l prior to	1932.	Ar	ea establi	ished, 19	32.	
District.	Plantations.	Pinus radiata.	Pinus pinaster.	Other conifers.	Total.	Pinus radiata.	Pinus pinaster.	Other conifers.	Total.	Grand Total
Division 1— Busselton	*Coolilup Stirling	acres.	acres. 749 197	acres. 23 20	acres. 779 218	acres.	acres. 22 96	acres.	acres. 22 96	acres. 801 314
Margaret River	Boranup		12	•••	12	23			23	35
Division 2— Mundaring	Helena Greystones Beraking Mudros Darkin	477 437 143 138 85	130 192 65 30 23	45 57 92 29 4	652 686 300 197 112					652 686 300 197 112
Orvision 4— Collie	Mungalup Proprietary	59	5 273	3 4	67 277		 5			67 282
Division 6— Manjimup	Big Brook	40	•••	34	74	44	•••	11	55	129
Division 9— Metropolitan	Applecross Gnangara Collier		483 480 338	7	483 487 338	•••	68 298 120		68 298 120	551 785 458
Albany	Pardelup	205	15	1	221	67	11	•••	78	299
Oivision 10— Yarloop	Myalup Harvey Weir Hamel	2 167 18	505 35 33	21 23 2	528 225 53	63	73 16 	 2 	73 81 	601 306 53
Experimental Areas	Nannup Bowelling Albany	14 9 1	32 29 4	18 27 9	64 65 14					64 65 14
Totals		1,803	3,630	419	5,852	197	709	13	919	6,77

^{* 22} acres of millable $Pinus\ radiata$ were cut out and replaced by $Pinus\ pinaster.$

The plantations may be grouped according to locality as follows:—Mundaring, area 1,947 acres; Metropolitan, area 1,794 acres; Ludlow-Margaret River, area 1,150 acres; and Harvey, area 960 acres. From this it can be noted that a valuable asset in coniferous plantations is being built up in close proximity to the Metropolitan area, 3,741 acres being within 40 miles radius. Other centres at which planting has been carried out are Collie, Big Brook (near Pemberton), and Pardelup Prison Farm, where prison labour, under the supervision of the Department, has been utilised.

The chief species planted since 1926 have been *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus radiata*, 4,339 acres and 2,000 acres respectively, being now established. No planting of other species was carried out during the past season, it being thought that the area of 432 acres previously established at different centres in the South-West was sufficient to indicate which of the 23 species included in these experimental plots would prove suitable for future planting, or worthy of more extensive experimental planting on selected sites.

Of the 919 acres planted in 1932, 486 acres were in the Metropolitan area, at Applecross, Gnangara and Collier plantations; 154 acres in the Harvey area, at Myalup and Harvey Weir; and 118 acres at Ludlow. *Pinus pinaster* (709 acres) was again the main planting stock, followed by *Pinus radiata* (197 acres).

The clearing, planting, and tending of plantations at all centres has been the means of providing employment for 150 relief workers, chiefly married men, who were recruited from the city and country centres in proximity to plantations. Sustenance men have been engaged on the Metropolitan plantations on tending operations.

On the three (3) new centres opened last year, Margaret River, East Kirup, and Scaddan (Mt. Lawley) all the work preliminary to first year's planting has been completed, and planting will commence this winter. It is intended to plant approximately 500 acres at these centres.

Although the demand for locally grown softwood has increased, the amount supplied fell from 55,587 cubic feet in 1931-32 to 41,487 cubic feet this year, of which 24,363 cubic feet came from Crown lands and 17,124 cubic feet from private property. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Education Department placed an order for 2,000 cubic feet of *Pinus radiata* with the Department, for use in manual training centres, and has since reported very favourably on its use.

On the older compartments at Mundaring Weir, where the first planting was carried out in 1922, an intensive soil survey is being made with a view to trying to correlate soil conditions with growth, as a guide to further planting at this centre, and to obtaining a lead on methods of attack on growth problems which have already made themselves evident at other centres. The laboratory work is being carried out by the Government Chemical Laboratories, under a special arrangement.

(4)—RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION.

Following earlier preliminary work on grading of Western Australian timbers, a comprehensive investigation was undertaken during the year in co-operation with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Field studies, extending over a period of five months, were carried out by F. Gregson, Utilisation Officer of the Department, and R. F. Turnbull, Utilisation Officer of the Division of Forest Products. The report covering this investigation has been published by the Council as Pamphlet 41, "The Grading of Western Australian Timbers."

Detailed investigations were made at representative sawmills and metropolitan yards, and during the loading of a timber cargo at Bunbury. Interim conclusions were drawn up in eight progress reports, one for each field study, and all available data was then reconsidered, and final conclusions presented in the report. Tentative grading rules were developed for all sizes of Jarrah ordinary building and construction timber, Jarrah flooring, both strip and wood block, Jarrah and Karri mine lift guides, Karri cross arms and Jarrah paving blocks. Other specifications, particularly for Karri building timber, which had not been developed to the same extent, were given as trial specifications.

While some necessary modification of grading rules as first published is anticipated, it is hoped that the recommendations, as given in this report, will gradually lead to adoption of sound grading rules in the timber trade generally. Considerable progress has already been made (August, 1933) in the adoption of grades for Jarrah flooring. A State Sub-Committee of the Standards Association, representing principal producers and users, has adopted a set of grading rules for Jarrah flooring, based on the published report. These have been forwarded to the Main Timber Sectional Committee of the Standards Association, as recommended rules for publication as Australian standards. Further considera-

tion has also been given to the question of production of Karri cross arms, particularly for the United Kingdom. A full report, including a recommended specification, has been forwarded to London as a basis for consideration, aiming at a revised specification covering supplies to the British Post Office.

Lack of complete information on strength properties of our timbers has been a serious disadvantage in the past, and the Division of Forest Products is now carrying out comprehensive tests on Karri according to standard methods for testing small clear specimens. Supervision of collection of material was carried out by this Department. With the co-operation of State Saw Mills and Millars' Timber and Trading Company in carrying out felling, hauling, and conversion of selected trees, all material was placed free on board Bunbury, at no cost to the Division. All subsequent charges in connection with the tests are being borne by the C.S.I.R.

Owing to the limited time available, minor investigations only have been possible on seasoning and general utilisation. An electrical moisture content meter, purchased during the year, is proving of very great value as a means of rapidly determining the condition of timber with regard to seasoning. It is hoped that these instruments will soon become a standard item of equipment in the various timber yards. Already four other concerns in this State have an instrument.

Close touch has been maintained at all times with the Division of Forest Products.

(5)—ARBORICULTURE.

During the distributing season, which ended on 1st August, 1932, 146,595 trees were despatched from Hamel Nursery, a 56 per cent. increase on last year's figures, 34,694 were sold to the public, 2,141 were distributed free to public bodies, charitable institutions, etc., and 109,760 were supplied to the various Departmental plantations.

For general sale to private individuals and local authorities, Eucalyptus cladocalyx (Sugar Gum) proved the most popular tree, followed by Pinus radiata, Pinus pinaster, and Eucalyptus ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum).

CHAPTER IV.

(1)—LEGISLATION.

Forests Act Amendment Act, 1931.

The term of the Forests Act Amendment Act, 1931, which excluded the whole of the sandalwood revenue from the provisions of Subsection (2) of Section 41 of the principal Act expired on the 30th June, 1932, and was not re-enacted.

Forest Regulations.

The following amendments were made to the Forest Regulations during the year:—

Mallet Bark Stripping—Regulations 63 was amended to permit the stripping of mallet trees down to 10 inches in circumference, measured over the bark, at three feet from the ground. Before amend-

ment, the regulations prohibited the stripping of trees of 15 inches or under in circumference measured at 4ft. 3in. from the ground.

Sandalwood.—The placing of orders for the pulling of sandalwood north of the 26th parallel of South latitude is now carried out under the direction of this department on similar lines to that followed in connection with the supply of wood from the Eastern Goldfields for export, and, in order to give effect to this arrangement, it was found necessary to cancel Regulations 53 and 54.

Under the agreement made between the Governments of Western Australia and South Australia and the sandalwood companies, provision is made for the payment of royalty on all sandalwood for export on a sliding scale, based on the selling price of the wood on the Chinese market, and it was therefore necessary to cancel Regulation 55 which provided for a fixed royalty.

Royalty on Poles and Piles.—The First Schedule to the Forest Regulations was amended to provide a revised scale of royalty rates on poles and piles. In fixing the new rates, careful consideration was given to the comparative market values of poles and piles of various lengths and by extending the schedule to include a wide range of sizes it has been possible, by calculating the cubic contents of each size, to remove a number of the anomalies which were present in the previous schedule. Although the rates now prescribed are lower than those previously applying, they are more in keeping with the pole and pile royalties in the other States of the Commonwealth.

(2)—ADMINISTRATION.

The following staff changes took place during the financial year:-

(a) Professional Division.

Messrs. J. O'Donnell and W. G. Chandler, who have been serving a probationary period subsequent to qualifying for a diploma at the Australian Forestry School, were promoted to the position of "Forest Officer" (unattached).

Mr. F. Gregson was promoted from Officer-in-Charge of Seasoning Investigations to Utilisation Officer.

(b) Field Staff.

Three "C" Grade Assistant Foresters were promoted to Acting "C" Grade Foresters.

One Forest Guard was promoted to "C" Grade Assistant Forester.

Two "C" Grade Assistant Foresters were retired.

Eight "D" Grade Assistant Foresters were appointed and one was retired.

(c) Head Office Staff.

Two Draftsmen were obtained on loan from other departments.

TRAINING OF STAFF.

One nominee is in his second year at the Australian Forestry School and one is in his first year there. Both students are taking the full Diploma course.

It affords me great pleasure to place on record the loyal and efficient service given by all members of the staff during a difficult year, when the duties and responsibilities of all officers have been very considerably increased by the large amount of unemployment relief work handled by the Department.

Perth,

September 18th, 1933.

S. L. KESSELL, Conservator of Forests.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX 1a,

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

General Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.

D-	-1			Cr.
Dr. To Log Royalty from all sources 38	£ s. d.	Ву	Salaries 9,569 9	d. £ s. d.
to mog mojumoj mom	5,575 12 3	,,	Travelling and Forage Allow- ances 1,318 16	10 10,888 6 7
,, pandarwood 200702220	6,976 17 6	,,	Maintaining State Nursery 59 16	11
,, misositazeoat zirgini	2,291 10 6		Postage and Telephones 128 2 Stationery, etc 201 19	
" Inspection 1 occ		,,	Travelling Allowances 210 1 Freights and Fares 54 4	
" Rents	1,282 17 11		Mileage Allowances 484 4	
" Sales	1,720 7 8	"	Sandalwood Expenses 129 10	5
" Miscellaneous Revenue	1,924 3 11	,,	Bark for Tanning 153 13 Extra Remuneration (Reg.	11
		,,	79) 11 19 Compensation Premiums 178 14	
		,,	Timber Industry Regulations 96 0	10
		,,	Miscentineous	1,946 9 9
		,,	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	53,039 14 2
	65,874 10 6			£65,874 10 6
		·		
	APPI	ENDIX Exme	X 1b. nditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1	.933.
Statement of Reforestation and	Ajjoresiaiion	15.cpe	name of the same same	
DE.	d. £ s	s. d.	£ s.	Cr. . d. £ s. d.
To Division No. 1— Ludlow 2,129 3	8		By Loan Provision	133,879 11 4
Boranup 966 5 Keenan's 3,287 1	3 6		,, Reforestation Fund 10,358 11	1
	6,382 10	0 5	Less credits to Ex-	
" Division No. 2— Mundaring 5,805 4	6 — 5,805	4 6	penditure 12 14	· 10 10,345 16 3
" Division No. 3—		± 0	" Suspense Account	217 11 0
Dwellingup 12,880 2 Huntly 12,071 9	6 3		", Suspense Account …	
Wuraming 6,480 10				
Danouz	37,986 1	19 11		
" Division No. 4— Collie 9,490 18				
Collie Outer 4,207 8	13,698	6 8		
,, Division No. 5— Kirun 8,491 0	3			•
Greenbushes 1,231 13	; 0			
Nannup 2,561 10	12,284	3 10		
" Division No. 6— Manjimup 5,532 16	3 3			
Diminion No. 7—	5,532	16 3		•
Narrogin 4,814 10) 8 4,814	10 8		
" Division No. 8—				
Jarrahdale 8,776 19 Karragullen 12,034 1	19	10.10		
Division No. 9—	20,811	10 10	'	
Gnangara 1,923	8 6 5 7			
Applecross 1,071 1	4 1			
Pardelup 705 1 Scaddan 987 1	.7 0	19	7	
Division No. 10—	6,414	. 13	•	
Mornington 3,698 Yarloop 12,811 1	0 0 l8 11			
Harvey Weir 937 1	13 5			•
Myalup 1,200 Hamel 625	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.1.3	0	
Training of Staff	194	F 0	6	
Research and Investigation Topographical Surveys	1,091	16	7 8	
Salaries and Allowances	$\frac{4,549}{2,128}$	9 14 1 8 18	10 6	
Miscellaneous	7	7 0 4 2 1	0	
Cash Order Expenditure unallocated			——·	£144,442 18
	*£144,442	z 18	7 Relief Works and it	

^{*£133,880} of this amount represents Loan Expenditure on Unemployment Relief Works and includes £9,300 from the Commonwealth Grant.

APPENDIX 2a.

Exports of Timber, Tanning Barks, Sandalwood and Essential Oils for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.

Item an! Country of Destination.	Quantity.	Value.	Item and Country of Destination.	Quantity.	Value.
Тімвек—	cubic feet.	£	WOOD MANUFACTURES—contd.		£
Dressed, N.E.I.:			Other:		IL.
Commonwealth of Australia	1,068	218	Commonwealth of Australia	•••	7,782
United Kingdom British Malaya	30,405	2,919	United Kingdom	•••	4
	1,614	153	South African Union		43
Downst .	3,364	292	Netherlands East Indies	•••	4
0	$\frac{45}{158}$	4	Sweden		6
Netherlands East Indies	424	$\begin{array}{c c} & 17 \\ & 42 \end{array}$			\
Sweden	212	18	1	•••	7,839
			Total, Wood Manufactures		80,332
	37,290	3,663			00,552
			Total, Timber and Wood		/
Undressed, Railway Sleepers:			Manufactures	•••	342,949
Commonwealth of Australia	176,734	16,329	İ		
Ceylon	172,462	17,967	1		
Mauritius	46,875	3,992	Sandalwood-	,	
South African Union	119,099	14,288	British Molore	ewt.	
Iraq	91,422	10,971	Corrion	1,979	2,623
Portuguese East Africa	27,283	3,427	II 17	300	450
	= -,=-00		Tradia	43,105	62,422
. 1	633,875	66,974	China	2,874	4,311
			Toman	12,200	17,690
			Netherlands Eas t I ndies	620 280	930
Undressed, N.E.I.:	202 702		Tronorands 13ass Indies	280	420
(a) Commonwealth of Australia United Kingdom	737,181	90,607		61,358	88,846
A.C., 10. 12. 1 TO	429,334	$53,\!442$	-		
Comlon	20,646	2,568			
Ceylon	32,083	3,963		Ì	
Cyprus Hong Kong	1,360	164	TANNING BARK-		
T- 3:-	1,445	131	Commonwealth of Australia	28,460	15,249
Mr	365	44	Germany	21,333	10,041
Marry 7 land	1,283	123	Italy	1,522	634
New Zealand	22,493	2,634	Netherlands	17,922	7,428
Papua South African Union	9,812	1,152	<u> </u>		-,,,,,,
Downt	117,143	$14,\!275$		69,237	33,352
Egypt	11,482	1,378	-		
Portuguese East Africa	56,868	6,906		İ	
Belgium China	47,724	5,746]		
~	5,115	635	ESSENTIAL OILS—		
Ten I	11,837	1,462	Non-Spirituous, N.E.I.:	. i	
Madicalanda	1,400	168	Commonwealth of Australia		4,949
Netherlands	56,804	$6,\!582$	United Kingdom		9,090
	1,564,375	191,980	Ceylon Hong Kong	•••	61
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			India	•••	2,051
Total, Timber Exports		262,617	China	•••	129
-			France	•••	1,986
			Commons	•••	1,062
VOOD MANUFACTURES-	1		l Tomom	•••	2,533
Casks and Shooks:			Netherlands East India	•••	3,793
(b) Commonwealth of Australia		64,688		•••	588
ļ		64,688			26,242
-			Eucalyptus:		
Furniture:	. [1			ĺ	
Commonwealth of Australia		7,745	British Malaya	•••	49
United Kingdom		40	Philippine Islands	•••	40
British Malaya		20			89
-		7,805			
	• •••	4,800	Total, all Exports		£491,478

⁽a) Value includes £1,140 of staves for which no quantity is shown. (b) Includes empty returns.

APPENDIX 2b.

Imports of Timber, Tanning Substances and Essential Oils for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.

Item and Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.	Item and Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
CIMBER— Timber, Dressed— Architraves, Mouldings, etc.	cubic feet.	£	WOOD MANUFACTURES—cont d. Plywood and Veneers: Commonwealth of Aus-	No.	£
Commonwealth of Australia		1,339	tralia United Kingdom		14,903 135
			Japan	•••	505
Tongued and Grooved: United Kingdom British Malaya	1 42	$^{1}_{25}$	United States of America	•••	150
Norway Sweden	3,363 18,732	262 1,420			
	22,138	1,708	Spokes, Rims, and Felloes: Commonwealth of Aus-		1.00*
Timber Dressed, N.E.I.: (a) Commonwealth of Aus-			tralia United States of America	17,272 37	1,285
tralia (b) United Kingdom	$\substack{1,025\\4}$	495 9		17,309	1,361
Germany (c) United States of America	723	20 297	Tool Handles (including Axe):		
		821	Commonwealth of Australia		8,062
minutes II June 1	 -		United Kingdom		204
Timber Undressed— (d) Timber for making Boxes:	. 1		Canada Germany	•••	756 3
Commonwealth of Australia		552	United States of America		1,542
Canada	235,768	10,320	·		10,567
British Malaya New Zealand	10,896	$\frac{901}{394}$			
Netherlands Norway	188 13,596	198 1,075	Wood Manufactures, N.E.I.: Commonwealth of Aus-		
Norway Sweden	28,668	2,537	tralia		22,945
United States of America		48	United Kingdom		913
was a second of the second		16,025	Canada New Zealand		27
•		10,025	New Zealand Austria		153 8
Timber Undressed, N.E.I.—			Czecho Slovakia		. 5
Commonwealth of Aus-	07.605	17 007	Finland France		1
tralia Canada	97,695 49,891	17,097 $4,230$	Germany	•••	$76 \\ 126$
New Zealand	6,301	1,583	Italy	•••	l
Noumea	564	152	Japan		101
Philippine Islands Siam	3,819 44	$1,086 \\ 21$	Latvia Lithuania	•••	4,4 64
Sweden	1,349	121	Norway		i
West Indies, Cuba	51	47	Spain		4
United States of America	55,735	7,453	Sweden Switzerland	•••	6,298
	215,449	31,790	United States of America		128
WOOD MANUFACTURES— Barrels and Casks:					35,308
Commonwealth of Australia	i	55,578	Total Timber Imports		197,916
Clothes Pegs:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tanning Bark-	ewt.	
Commonwealth of Aus-			Commonwealth of Aus-		
tralia United States of America		$^{861}_{00000000000000000000000000000000000$	tralia	4,185	2,287
		864			
Furniture:			Tanning Extracts— Commonwealth of Aus-		
Commonwealth of Australia		24,820	tralia United Kingdom	•••	218 45
United Kingdom		872	British Borneo	•••	213
British Malaya		6	British Malaya		44
South African Union	•••	1	India South African Union		18 17
Czecho Slovakia Esthonia	:::	128	Argentine		50
France		26	France		2
Germany		106 20	Germany		1.
Japan Sweden	:::	20 53	Jugo Slavia Paraguay		3 64
United States of America		834	United States of America	•••	10
		26,867			2,61

 ⁽a) Value includes £146 for which no quantity is shown.
 (b) Value includes £3 for which no quantity is shown.
 (c) Value includes £3 for which no quantity is shown.
 (d) Value includes £994 for timber imported via Commonwealth States and for which no quantity is shown.

APPENDIX 2b-continued.

Item and Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.	Item and Country of Origin.	Quantity.	Value.
Commonwealth of Australia United Kingdom British Malaya British West Indies Ceylon India Africa French, West China France Germany		£ 723 171 1 3 344 29 43 107 126	ESSENTIAL OILS—continued— Italy Japan Netherlands Netherlands East Indies Paraguay Russia Spain Switzerland United States of America		£ 39: 1,25: 11: 2 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Hungary		ì	Total All Imports		206,240

APPENDIX 2c.
Summary of Exports of Forest Produce since 182

Year.			ber.	Sandai	wood.	Year	r.	Tir	nber.	Sand	alwood.	Tanning Bark.	Essentia Oils.*
		cub. ft.	Value.	Tons.	Value.			cub. ft.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1836a		10,000	£ 2,500		£	1885 1886		848,150	£ 67,850	4 505	£	£	£
837	•••	20,000		•••	•••	1886	•••	626,150	50,000	4,527 3,431 4,317	36,216		
838	•••			•••	•••	1887	•••	354,800 525,750	28.384	4 217	27,450	i •••	
839	•••				•••	1888	•••	525,750	· 42.060 [4.470	34,333	•••	
840	•••			•••	•••	1888 1889 1890	•••	788,500	63,080	6.385	27,450 34,533 33,525 57,465		•••
~				•••		1890	•••	1,172,200	63,080 82,052	4,470 6,385 5,136	51,355		•••
841 842	•••	•••			•••	1001							•••
042	•••				•••	1891 1892	•••	1,273,950	89,179	3,760 5,716	37,600	Į i	
843 844	•••	l ;··		•••		1802	•••	1,082,650	78,419	5,716	42,870		•••
945	•••	ь	163		•••	1893 1894 1895	•••	1 068 500	33,888	3,893	32,160		•••
248	•••		***	4	40	1895		1,000,700	74,804	2,784	23,430		•••
845 846 847 848 849	•••	2,550 12,200	255	32	320	1896 1897		1,200,200	88,146	3,893 2,784 3,851	30,863		•••
848	•••		1,120	370	4,444	1897	•••	2 303 300	110,420	6,848 5,852	65,800		•••
849	•••	3,350	333	1,335	13,353	1898		4 086 150	192,401	5,852	49,480		•••
850	•••	10,500	1,048	•••		1899		6 913 550	559 100	4,349	31,812		•••
	•••	10,500	1,048	•••	•••	1900	•••	1,273,950 1,082,650 512,950 1,083,700 1,255,250 1,545,600 2,393,300 4,086,150 6,913,550 5,725,400	89,179 78,419 33,888 74,804 88,146 116,420 192,451 326,195 553,198 458,461	4,349 4,084 5,095	37,600 42,870 32,160 23,430 30,863 65,800 49,480 31,812 29,719		•••
851 852 853 854 855 855 857 858 859	•••	1,250	268	010		1		*,,_0,200	400,401	5,095	39,038		•••
852	•••	7.050	806	219	1,593	1901	•••	7,150,600 6,256,750 7,748,450 8,072,300 8,709,500 6,409,550 9,869,500 10,830,450 12,074,100	572,354 500,533 619,705 654,949 689,943 708,993 511,923 813,591 867,410	0 004			
853	•••	52,200	806 5,220	•••	•••	1902		6,256,750	500 533	7 005	73,931		
854	•••	52,200 58,500	7,023	•••	•••	1903	•••	7,748,450	619,705	1,000	01,771		•••
355		76,900	7,023 12,076	•••	•••	1904		8,072,300	654,949	4 510	37,913	859	•••
356	•••	76,900 70,500 69,200	9,671		•••	1905	•••	8,709,500	689,943	5.521	20,417	32,876	•••
357	•••	69,200	9.449	280	2,524	1906	•••	8,830,700	708,993	8.848	70.059	154,087	•••
358	•••	29,250 67,250	2,340 6,051	745	7,455	1907 1908	•••	6,409,550	511,923	8,864 7,995 4,406 4,510 5,521 8,848 9,212	73,931 61,771 37,913 25,417 38,817 70,958 66,999 76,668 37,456 70,775	32,876 154,087 140,720 98,773 79,934 59,633	•••
360	•••	67,250	6,051	1,278	17 250	1908	•••	9,869,500	813,591	9,564	76,668	70,024	•••
900	•••	54,800	4,932	1,687	17,259 16,360	1910	•••	10,830,450	867,419 972,698	4,805	37,456	50 699	•••
241	!	05 550		- 1		1010	•••	12,074,1000	972,698	9,564 4,805 8,228	70,775	93,733	***
861 862	•••	27,750	2,497 7,151 2,963	2,558 2,393 2,807 2,724 1,686 2,965	24,945 21,541 25,265 24,520	1911	•••	12,449,500c 11,297,100c 13,619,850c 6,279,750c 9,968,500c 5,482,100 3,890,650 3,436,250 4,135,750		i		00,100	•••
363 364 365 366 367 368 369 70	•••	68,800 32,900	7,151	2,393	21,541	1912		11 207 100	986,341 903,396 1,089,481 502,153 808,392 441,991 310,893	6,907	65,506 27,533 47,589	83,470	·-
64	:::	52,800	2,963	2,807	25,265	1913		13 610 850	908,396	3,154 6,260	27,533	49,094 47,377 18,197 6,127	•••
65		58,300 183,950	5,508 15,693 6,849 4,541	2,724	24,520	1914d		6.279.750	509 159	6,260	47,589	47,377	•••
66		85,650	6 940	1,686	13,490	1915e		9.968.500	808 309	4,702	39,800	18,197	,
67		56,750	4 541	2,965 2,305	23,722	1916e	}	5,432,100	441 991	6,575	78,926	6,127	38
68		85,650 56,750 8,000 179,900	638	3,256	13,490 23,722 18,442 26,045	1917e		3,890,650	310,893	8,375 6,271 7,230	61,381	10,208	38: 1,10: 2,06: 3,998
69		179,900	14 273	4 194	26,045	1918e		3,436,250	274.141	6,504	72,669	18,959	2,060
70	•••	157,200	638 14,273 17,551	4,124 6,112	32,998 48,890	1919e		4,135,750	344.119	8,998	117.079	16,886	3,998
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	*0,090	1920e		0,000,000.	274,141 344,119 487,666	6,504 8,998 14,355	39,800 78,926 61,381 72,669 81,834 117,072 240,579	10,208 18,959 16,886 18,875 22,121	3,987 3,704
71		218,500	15,304 2,590 4,771 24,192	3,366 3,942 6,292 7,057	26 928	1921e	Í	0.010.0		1	420,018		
72 73		37,000 68,150	2,590	3,942	26,926 31,536	1000	***	9,816,250 8,309,750 7,911,310 11,126,861 11,844,303 12,001,384 12,580,262 10,384,784 7,635,237 6,579,743	1,162,785 1,063,475 1,009,831 1,379,022 1,491,925 1,533,030 1,659,876 1,274,482	10,839	181,801	22 079	10 10
74	•••	68,150	4,771	6,292	62,916	4000	:::	7 011 910	1,063,475	3,990 7,623 14,081 6,243 7,771	54,769 102,912 348,713 186,775 238,203	23,073 13,328 21,161 29,606 40,136 15,056 15,818 27,662	10,107 6,878 20,076 39,877 42,057 47,818 26,454 39,131 63,307 77,510
74 75 76 77	•••	345,600 342,350 219,050 336,150 580,900	24,192	7,057	62,916 70,572	7001		11 196 961	1,009,831	7,623	102,912	21 161	9,878
76	•••	910.050	23,965 23,743 36,979	6,646 6,577 4,247	66,465 65,772 31,851	* * * *		11 844 909	1,379,022	14,081	348,713	29,606	20,070
77		219,050	23,743	6,577	65,772			12 001 384	1,491,925	6,243	186,775	40,136	42 05
78	:::	580,900	62 009	4,247	31,851	1927e]	12,580,262	1,550,050	7,771	238,203	15,056	47.810
79 30		627,250	63,902 69,742	4,675 4,667 5,197	35,064 35,001 51,970	1928e	[10.384.784	1 274 499		199,754 147,426	15,818	26.45
30		627,250 662,550	66,252	4,667	35,001	1929e		7,635,237	967 038	4,829 7,582 943	147,426	27,662	39,131
	***	302,000	00,404	5,197	51,970	1000		6.579.743	967,038 812,112	7,582	225,208 22,228	35,850	63,30
31 32		792,750	79 277					2,5.0,. 20	014,114	943	22,228	35,850 40,628	77,510
2		936.500	79,277 93,650	7,716 9,605	77,165	1931e .		4,127,856	533,997	1,606	i		
3		997,000	79.760	7 021	96,050	1932e .		3,062,673	447.188	1,386	43,790	35,333	56,170
4		997,000 861,700	79,760 68,936	7,031 2,620	77,165 96,050 56,250 20,960			2,235,540	447,188 342,949	3,068	40,546 88,846	42.016	56,170 59,301
	- 1	,	00,000	4.040	VII UKI)				~~~,~ /			33,352	26,331

d Six months ended 30th June. e Year ended 30th June. b Not available. c Approximate figures only.

APPENDIX III.

TIMBER INDUSTRY REGULATION ACT, 1926.

Annual Report, 1932.

Eighty inspections were carried out and thirty-three mills, working during the year, were visited by the inspector.

Notifiable accidents reported for the year numbered 201 or 16.68 to every 100 person employed. These figures are slightly higher than those of the previous year, when the number of accidents per 100 employees was 15.14.

One fatal accident occurred in which a mill employee engaged in unloading logs was crushed against the log landing by a log rolling off the truck at which he was working.

The average period of incapacity of the injured persons was 24.7 days per person.

An attempt has been made since July, 1930, to determine the personal cause of accidents, and as a result of the inspector's inquiries in this direction, it has been found that the majority of the accidents are caused as the result of lack of care and concentration on the part of the injured person or other employees.

Returns as listed hereunder have been prepared, but under the present circumstances the cost of printing these in this report is not considered justified.

- (1) Number of notifiable accidents reported in accordance with Section 14 of the Timber Industry Regulation Act, according to months, and indicating the nationality and age of the person injured, the period of incapacity, the number of occasions on which the first aid outfit was used, and the monthly fatigue symbol during the year ended 31st December, 1932.
- (2) The number of notifiable accidents reported during the year 1932, according to months and days of the week on which the accidents happened.
- (3) By months, the time at which the notifiable accidents occurred.
- (4) The number of hours worked on the day and up to the times of sustaining the accidents by persons injured.
- (5) The number of accidents reported during the year 1932, classified according to the cause of accident and location of injury.
- (6) The number of accidents reported during the year 1932, classified according to the cause of accident and nature of injury.
- (7) The number of accidents reported during the year 1932, classified according to the location and nature of injury.
- (8) The personal cause of the accidents reported during the year ended 31st December, 1932, as determined by the district inspector.

Perth,

15th September, 1933.

S. L. KESSELL, Controlling Officer.