

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE
FORESTS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942.

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INTRODUCTION.

The restriction of imports from overseas has intensified the demand for local timbers and enhanced the national importance of timber production as an essential part of the war effort. Further steps were taken by the Commonwealth Government to check curtailment of production. Sawmilling, together with the associated operations of Forestry, was declared a Protected Undertaking to prevent any additional losses of men from the industry.

The log volume cut during the year amounted to 32,270,000 cubic feet, from which 10,381,000 cubic feet of timber valued at £1,490,000 were obtained. The proportion of production which was exported overseas cannot be given for security reasons.

The fall in total timber production, amounting to 1,578,000 cubic feet, was due mainly to the reduction in sawn timber from private property and in hewn timber derived from all sources. The number of sleeper cutters employed in the industry has steadily decreased in recent years, while sleepers hewn during the year under review were only 39% of the previous year's total. One large mill and four small mills operating on Crown lands have been closed during the year, other mills did not work to capacity, and construction of another large mill was suspended on account of lack of manpower.

The volume of overseas softwoods formerly imported into Australia has continually decreased since the outbreak of war, and, as a consequence, the substitution of native hardwoods has led, in many instances, to the establishment of new uses for local timbers.

Because of the war, operations in Forest Management and Silviculture have been reduced to a basis of maintenance work only, the development of new projects being reserved for post-war attention.

During the spring and autumn the employees of the Forests Department have been, in view of the limited number of men employed, fully engaged on controlled burning of firebreak belts, amounting to about 1,000 miles annually. Other hazards, including the disposal of tops and debris resulting from trade cutting operations, have received attention. In the summer months their major role is fire-control. During the winter, in addition to maintaining 10,000 miles of roads and firelines, departmental labour has been made available to sawmilling companies to assist with the maintenance of log supplies, these men being engaged on falling, hauling, tram-line construction, surveys, etc. Other activities of the Department have included the burning of charcoal and the supply of firewood for the Nos. 1 and 2 Goldfields Pumping Stations, and for domestic requirements in Perth and Fremantle. The growing of vegetables, both for seed for the next season's crop, and for Army consumption, has been undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture.

Firewood supplies for the City of Perth, as well as country towns, have in the past been maintained by contractors operating on private property, and, under permit from this Department, on Crown lands. Enlistments in the Armed Forces and transfers to other industries so depleted the ranks of these men that the Metropolitan Area, particularly, faced an acute shortage of firewood for domestic consumption during the winter of 1942. The Department, which had accumulated supplies against this contingency, was able, at short notice, to relieve this shortage by the supply to the City of 700 tons weekly, the quantity being governed by the limited number of men remaining in its employ.

The past fire season was notable for the smaller number of fires on State Forest. This is attributed mainly to the large

programme of controlled burning completed, the fewer travellers and hunters passing through the forest, the reduced amount of burning off on private property surrounding the forest, and to a better appreciation by forest users and adjoining settlers of the dangers of fires and the necessity for their complete elimination during the hottest months of the year.

Shortage of casual labour available, and the reduction of departmental employees to a number below that necessary for adequate fire protection of the forest, rendered difficult the ready despatch of a suitable suppression force to the scene of an accidental fire outbreak on occasions of high hazard. While the number of men employed in the forest, either in departmental operations or trade cutting, or on surrounding farm lands in agricultural pursuits, remains at the present low ebb, the presence of a constant risk of considerable damage by fire must be recognised.

During the fire season of this year, the Department of the Army made available, on several occasions, detachments of troops for suppression of uncontrolled fires and the early burning of fire-break belts. Without this valuable labour force, the depleted staff of the Department could not have completed the programme of protective burning, and the keen interest of the military personnel, and their active co-operation in this urgent work of national importance, is greatly appreciated.

In the interests of national security, the broadcasting of daily fire weather forecasts was forbidden by the Commonwealth Government. The forecast was transmitted to forest stations through the departmental telephone system.

Two hundred and sixty-six inspections of timber holdings were made during the year by District and Workmen's Inspectors appointed under the Timber Industry Regulation Act. The number of notifiable accidents investigated was 594, raising the total per 100 employed from 18 to 22. Six accidents, unfortunately, proved fatal, the remainder showing an average period of incapacity of 21 days.

THE FOREST AREA.

The area of State Forests and Timber Reserves controlled by the Department totals 5,147,457 acres, of which State Forests amount to 3,373,047 acres. During the year, additions totalling 1,929 acres were made, and excisions for the purpose of land settlement amounted to 3,484 acres.

REVENUE.

The gross revenue of the Department for the financial year ended 30th June, 1942, amounted to £158,692 compared with £161,253 for the previous year.

Sandalwood royalty decreased by £1,397, owing to a loss of markets in the Far East, and Goldfields revenue showed a decrease of £895, due also to war causes.

Whilst other items of revenue showed some fluctuation, the net result was satisfactory. Details are shown in Appendix IA.

Rebate of Royalty on Log Timber.

The 20% rebate on log royalties granted in 1931 to assist in bringing about a revival of the sawmilling industry and to recover markets lost during the world-wide depression, has been reduced, over a period of nine years, to 4%, and this ceased to operate after June 30th, 1942. The rebate of 25% on inspection fees on all sawn timber, including sleepers, and on hewn sleepers for export, was continued.

The amounts so rebated during the year were as follows:-

On Log Timber	£4,133. 12.0.
On Inspection fees	£1,864. 13.4.
	<u>£5,998. 5.4.</u>

TIMBER PRODUCTION.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER FOR YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942. (EXCLUSIVE OF MINING TIMBER, FIREWOOD, AND PILES AND POLES)

	MILL LOGS					HEWN TIMBER					GRAND TOTALS				
	Jarrah	Kerril	Other	T o t a l		Recovery of sawn timber	Jarrah in sq.	Wandoo in sq.	T o t a l		In Log Square	In Log	In Squar		
				In Log	Sub.ft.				In Log	Sub.ft.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)				
	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.	Sub.ft.		
Crown lands	18,637,198	6,262,636	718,071	25,617,905	8,465,256	184,993	18,752	1,018,725	203,745	26,636,630	8,669,000				
Private Property	3,154,567	433,806	545,702	4,134,075	1,412,222	279,908	19,958	1,499,330	299,866	5,633,405	1,712,000				
GRAND TOTALS	21,791,765	6,696,442	1,263,773	29,751,980	9,877,478	464,901	38,710	2,518,055	503,611	32,270,035	10,381,000				

Figures in columns (1), (2), (3), (4), (8), and (10) are in the round based on full volume measure. Figures in columns (5), (6), (7), (9), and (11) are the volumes of sawn or hewn timber measured in the square.

* comprises :-
 714,643 cubic feet Wandoo;
 117,174 cubic feet Blackbutt;
 225,747 cubic feet Sheoak;
 50,611 cubic feet Tuart;
 150,353 cubic feet Pine;
 5,245 cubic feet Merril;

SAWMILLING AND HEWING.

The total production of log timber during the year, exclusive of mining timber, was 32,270,000 cubic feet, from which 10,381,000 cubic feet of sawn and hewn timber was produced. This represents a decrease of approximately 14% on the figures for the previous year.

Mill logs of Jarrah, Karri and other species contained 29,751,980 cubic feet, from which a total of 9,877,000 cubic feet of sawn timber was recovered.

Production of log timber from Crown lands was only slightly lower than that for the previous year, but that from private property fell to 5,633,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 45%.

The volume of logs from which hewn timber was produced fell from 6,429,000 cubic feet in 1940-41 to 2,518,000 cubic feet during the year under review.

The volume of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus pinaster* removed as thinnings from departmental plantations, amounted to 82,000 cubic feet.

The quantities of sawn and hewn timber, measured in the square, produced from Crown lands and private property for the past two years are :-

Year	From Crown Lands			From Private Property			Estimat- ed Value of Timber Obtained £
	Sawn Timber other than Sleepers	Sawn Sleepers	Hewn Sleepers	Sawn Timber other than Sleepers	Sawn Sleepers	Hewn Sleepers	
	Cub.ft.	Cub.ft.	Cub.ft.	Cub.ft.	Cub.ft.	Cub.ft.	
1940- 41	6,827,080	1,765,292	426,634	1,512,088	568,392	859,245	1,670,000
1941- 42	6,481,593	1,983,663	203,745	1,012,776	399,446	299,866	1,490,000

AREAS HELD UNDER PERMIT *
(FROM WHICH REVENUE IS RECEIVED)

	Acres	
Sawmilling Permits ...	2,313,625	
Hewing Permits ...	58,221	
Firewood Permits ...	17,821	
Miscellaneous Permits ..	139,500	
Total	<u>2,529,167</u>	

* Excludes all Goldfields Permits.

A considerable reduction in the quantity of sleepers is recorded, particularly with regard to hewn sleepers, where only 39% of the quantity produced in the previous year was obtained. Hewn sleepers amounted to only 503,611 cubic feet, and, although the average number of men engaged in this industry was 150, the number has fallen away considerably during the last few months.

The number of men employed in the sawmilling industry of the South-West throughout the year averaged 2,600. The number of mills registered was 131, of which 69 operated on Crown lands and were responsible for the greater part of the timber produced.

TIMBER INSPECTION.

Sawn and hewn timber submitted for inspection throughout the year amounted to 2,948,526 cubic feet. This comprised

mainly sawn and hewn sleepers, only 426,000 cubic feet of sawn timber other than sleepers being submitted.

During the year the arrangement for inspection of second-class scantling on the metropolitan market was discontinued. This was commenced in December, 1940, and served a useful purpose in a little over twelve months' operation in establishing grades for both merchantable and second-class scantling on this market. The quantity inspected during the year totalled 54,000 cubic feet, compared with 70,000 cubic feet in the previous year.

1,015 piles and poles, containing 31,200 lineal feet, were also inspected.

SANDALWOOD.

Wartime conditions have still further limited operations in the Sandalwood trade, and the total wood pulled during the last year amounted to only 944 tons, including 21 tons from private property. Of this amount, 272 tons was purchased by local distillers for the production of Sandalwood Oil.

OTHER FOREST PRODUCE.

The production of mining timber amounted to 27,663 tons, representing a slight reduction on the figures for the previous year. The supply of timber to the Collie Coal Mines was 13,200 tons.

Firewood obtained in the Goldfields districts fell to 304,700 tons.

Supplies of firewood from Crown lands for consumption in the Metropolitan Area fell slightly to approximately 70,000 tons, due mainly to manpower and transport difficulties. Departmental activities to relieve this firewood shortage commenced at the close of the year under review.

The quantity of firewood consumed at No. 1 and No. 2 Pumping Stations was 14,000 tons, and that supplied to Pumps Nos. 3 to 8 was 23,316 tons.

41,766 piles and poles were obtained from both Crown lands and private property, of a total length of 797,833 feet.

Wandoo timber utilised in the production of tanning extract amounted to 60,989 tons.

The quantity of Mallet bark stripped from Crown lands and private property was 816 tons.

FOREST OFFENCES.

Fifty-nine offences were reported against the various Acts administered by the Department, and in six cases proceedings were taken against the offenders. Warnings were issued in nineteen cases, and the remainder dealt with by the collection of royalty, damages, and the sale of confiscated timber illegally obtained.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, covering cost of general administration of the Forests Act and Regulations amounted to £28,456, as compared with £29,146 for the previous year.

An amount of £35,008 was expended from General Loan Fund on "A" class relief works and £9,000 from the Federal Aid Roads Grant.

An average number of 240 wages employees were in employment during the year.

Three fifths of the net revenue of the Department amounted to \$51,813 for the year, and this amount was transferred to the Reforestation Fund, in accordance with the provisions of Section 41 of the Forests Act, 1918.

The following tables set out the position of the Reforestation Fund as at 30th June, 1942:-

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue for year 1941-42				158,691.	19.	7
Consolidated Revenue Expenditure	28,456.	9.	7			
Less Timber Industry Regulations						
Salaries	£819.	14.	8			
Incidentals	\$451.	12.	10			
	<u>1,271.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>6</u>			
	27,185.	2.	1			
Interest on Loans	42,907.	3.	5			
Sinking Fund	2,145.	7.	0			
Audit Fees	100.	0.	0			
				<u>72,337.</u>	<u>12.</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Net Revenue</u>				<u>£86,354.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>1</u>

REFORESTATION FUND.

Balance at 30th June, 1941				96,375.	8.	5
Three-fifths Net Revenue Transferred	51,812.	12.	3			
Add Adjustment Special Acts	65.	0.	0			
Direct Credits	<u>9,853.</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>61,731.</u>	<u>8.</u>	<u>5</u>
				\$158,106.	16.	10
Less Expenditure 1941-42				<u>53,536.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>10</u>
Balance in Fund as at 30.6.1942				<u>\$104,570.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>0</u>

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

By balance at 30th June, 1941				1,477.	17.	0
" Transfer of annual depreciation on vehicles				<u>1,993.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>5</u>
To Purchase of new vehicles				83,471.	7.	5
				<u>1,008.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>5</u>
Balance as at 30th June, 1942.				<u>\$2,463.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>0</u>

Note:

Treasury accounts combine the Reforestation Fund and Motor Depreciation Accounts, and show a balance of \$107,352.5.7. to the credit of the Reforestation Fund.

This is overstated by an amount of £328.10.7 which will be adjusted during July, 1942. Correct balance should be \$107,033.15.0.

REFORESTATION.

Trafficable roads and firelines were maintained and improved, and slightly extended, to provide access and protection to forest areas. This system now embraces 10,362 miles of trafficable road, with only 457 miles of firelines unsuitable for vehicular traffic.

Allocations from the Federal Road Grant considerably assisted the limited development and extensive maintenance of these forest roads.

Telephonic communications between forest Districts was maintained, and extended by an additional 38 miles of line.

Details of establishment and Jarrah silvicultural operations are summarised hereunder :-

GENERAL SUMMARY - SILVICULTURE AND MANAGEMENT.

Division	Total area Regenerated ac.	Tree marking ac.	Top Disposal ac.
Mundaring Weir	6,538	1,193	2,370
Dwellingup	156,906	9,786	6,900 *
Collie	64,348	5,800	3,121
Kirup	58,157	5,221	9,771
Manjimup	12,708	6,969	10,211
Kelmscott	96,285	6,060	6,946
Harvey	52,365	6,287	7,200
TOTAL	447,307	41,316	46,519

* Includes 1,089 acs. treated for regeneration, simultaneously with "Top Disposal".

The demarcation of forest types and volume assessments, including surveys for sleeper sawmilling, were completed over 30,000 acres in the Manjimup, Kirup and Pemberton Divisions. Type mapping of sandplain country, suitable for extension of the Gnaragara Pine Plantation, was carried out over 22,000 acres. Detailed assessments and delineation of line plots for remeasurement were continued in several Divisions to serve as a check on tree-marking standards, and to provide data for growth studies. Surveys for the determination of firewood available in reasonable proximity to the Metropolitan Area were conducted over some 15,000 acres.

Regeneration operations in the Jarrah and Karri forest were practically suspended, and the total areas now regenerated remain at 447,307 and 25,587 acres respectively.

AFFORESTATION.

The plantations of Mallet in the Narrogin Division were increased by 1,319 acres, and the area now sown to this species is 15,650 acres.

The total area of conifers now established is 13,260 acres. No further general planting will be done for the duration of the war, though small areas of land previously cleared and for which stock is available, will be planted as opportunity permits.

In a number of plantations, thinning operations were continued, and the volume of such thinnings marketed, amounted to 82,307 cubic feet. An additional 68,046 cubic feet of pine logs were obtained from Private Property.

FIRE CONTROL.

Fire Control operations have been confined in the main to areas previously listed, minor alterations being due to modification of zoning and Divisional reorganisation necessitated by staff and labour shortages. The area afforded intensive protection (Zone A) in which accidental fires are suppressed immediately they occur, is 977,425 acres. Zone B, in which more extensive prevention measures are adopted and fires suppressed mainly at night,

or as soon as the requirements of Zone A will permit, now stands at 983,630 acres, while additional areas under observation and subjected also to considerable controlled burning, amount to approximately 1,000,000 acres.

The fire season was not unusually long, the towers being manned from early December, except for periods during the earlier controlled burning season, until mid April. Normal summer weather prevailed during the greater part of this period, although a dangerous hazard was recorded on only one occasion.

Valuable assistance from the Department of the Army was again received in the provision of manpower to suppress large fires on three occasions. The ready cooperation and valuable assistance of this branch of the armed forces, is keenly appreciated.

Divisional organisation suffered some modification as a result of reductions in manpower and the cessation of most developmental works.

Improvements to equipment have been made from time to time, and further experience has been gained in the use of power-pumping outfits in the fire suppression areas. A unit of the type used in South Australia was constructed locally and supplied to the plantation area at Mundaring Weir, and the use of power units previously confined to the Karri Forest was extended to certain Jarrah areas further north.

The number of fires attended by Departmental employees was 200, the smallest number recorded for many years. This is attributed mainly to the large programme of controlled burning completed, the fewer travellers and hunters, the reduced burning off on private property surrounding the forest, and to a better appreciation by forest users and adjoining settlers, of the danger of fires and the necessity for their complete elimination during the hottest months of the year.

As was expected, from the use of inexperienced labour and the large programme of controlled burning undertaken, it was necessary on occasions to take unusual risks in completing this work, with the result that breakaways from such burning were more numerous than in previous years.

Uncontrolled fires in the protected area burnt over 1,401 acres of managed forest.

The greater part of these losses resulted from breakaways from controlled burning operations in late March, when sudden deterioration in weather conditions prevented the satisfactory control of these fires by the small labour forces available.

The causes of fires attended were :-

Government Railways Locomotives	24
Harvesting of Forest Produce (Locos. (22))	36
Extending from Private Property	39
Campers and Travellers	35
Incendiary (Deliberately lit)	12
Escapes from controlled burning	35
Lightning	10
Unknown	9
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/> <hr/>

The majority of these fires, however, are still preventable, and it is expected that closer appreciation of fire danger and observance of relevant legislation will effect a still further reduction in the number of fires affecting the forest and farming community of the South West.

Of the incendiary fires proceedings were instituted against the offenders in 4 cases and convictions recorded. Some of these individuals were responsible for more than one fire, and in only five instances were the offenders not traced.

The co-operation of the Police Department, which made detectives and trackers available at short notice, is greatly appreciated.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION.

Observations at the Fire Weather Research Station at Dwellingup and Pemberton, representative of conditions in the Jarrah and Karri forests, were continued during the summer months. The co-operation and assistance of the Divisional Meteorologist was again received, although the value of this service was considerably reduced by the decision of the Commonwealth Government to forbid, in the interests of national security, the broadcasting of daily fire weather forecasts. The accurate determination of forecasts at Departmental stations was rendered unusually difficult by the absence of daily weather charts previously issued by the Meteorologist.

Daily recordings of the various weather elements, the measurement of moisture content of wood cylinders and leaf litter, and the forecasting daily of the fire hazard were continued as in previous years. These hazards were transmitted each morning over the Departmental telephone system.

The average Fire Hazard for the season recorded by both stations is lower than that for any other year, due mainly to the unusually cool and wet weather experienced early in March.

The thinning experiments in second growth Jarrah, commenced in 1935, were continued and progress reports of some of these were presented in a published report. Further studies on crown area and stem distribution in the Jarrah forest were made, and the results were published during the year.

A number of small experiments in the field of Pine Establishment were repeated, in order that continuous records over a period of years might be maintained.

As a result of earlier experiments in Pine Nutrition, considerable use is now made in field practice of commercial fertilisers, incorporating both phosphate and zinc, both of which have been found necessary for the successful development of various species of pines in the majority of the plantations. Measurements are being made each year in a number of experiments to determine the lasting effect of these fertilisers and the most suitable combinations of the elements concerned.

Data from a series of pine thinning treatments in fifteen-year old *Pinus pinaster* on the coastal sandplain have yielded an important study of the degree of taper over bark of this species. This information has been presented in a published report.

Assistance from the Government Analyst and Mineralogist in the examination of soils, timber and water samples was sought on various occasions.

The Statistical Branch of the Department has continued the analysis of material and reduction of results of experimental data collected by the Department of Agriculture.

The number of producer gas units in operation has continued to expand rapidly during the year, resulting in a heavy demand for charcoal. Several charcoal burning camps were established during the year by the Department. These have subsequently been closed, but served a useful purpose in placing approximately 1,000 tons of charcoal on the market during a period of extremely short supply.

Brick charcoal burning kilns with a capacity of 1,000 tons per annum, for utilising mill waste, were established under the direction of this Department by the State Saw Mills at Pemberton, and these reached full production at the end of the financial year.

Technical advice on production methods has been made available to a large number of enquirers.

With the appointment, in March, 1942, of a special charcoal production committee associated with the Liquid Fuel Control Board, the problem of organisation of charcoal supplies has been transferred to that body, and much needed work has been carried out in this connection following the appointment of a full-time Organiser of Charcoal Production.

Questions of war-time timber supplies have received considerable attention, particularly with regard to the demand for seasoned timber. Plans have been prepared and assistance given in the erection by the State Saw Mills of two compartment timber seasoning kiln installations at both Pemberton and Deegmill. These will have a total annual capacity of 1,200,000 super feet of karri timber.

The Department has been represented on the W.A. Iron and Steel Panel associated with the Department of Industrial Development, and as a result of recommendations from this Panel, laboratory experiments are being carried out on yields from destructive distillation of Jarrah and Wandoo.

ARBOREICULTURE.

During the season which ended on 31st August, 1941, 32,039 trees were sold and 3,560 supplied free to public bodies and charitable institutions. 110,000 pines were also despatched to Departmental centres to augment the local supplies for plantation purposes.

Of those sold, Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) was in the greatest demand, while numerous eucalypts and other genera enjoyed their usual popularity.

ADMINISTRATION.

It is with deep regret I have to record that Mr. James Beggs, Forester, who had been employed by the Department since June, 1920, died on the 20th December, 1941.

Indefinite military leave of absence was granted to two officers of the Field Staff and nine members of the Clerical Division who had joined the fighting Services.

Four juniors were appointed to the permanent staff and the assistance of two Senior and four Junior temporary Clerks was secured.

It affords me great pleasure to place on record the loyal and efficient service rendered by the Staff during the year under the very difficult conditions brought about by the War.

T. N. STOATE,
DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

PERTH,
15th September, 1942.

APPENDIX NO. 1A

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1942.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
DR.											
To Log Royalties	104,468	16	6	By Salaries	23,692	4	10				
" Newn Timber Royalties	3,540	13	1	" Cash Orders o/s 30.6.41	10	11	9				
" Sleeper Mill Royalties	9,490	18	5	" Cash Orders o/s 30.6.42	22	17	7	23,725	14	2	
" Sandalwood Revenue	14,881	17	1								
" Poles and Piles	861	17	11	" Contingencies				3,308	19	1	
" Miscellaneous Royalties	6,518	0	9	" Timber Industry Regulation				451	12	10	
" Goldfields Revenue	9,389	12	10	" Pine Conversion Costs				970	3	6	
" Rents	931	8	5	Total O.R.M. Expenditure				28,456	9	7	
" Inspection Fees	4,924	14	10	Excess Revenue over Expenditure	130,235	10	0				
" Sales of Pine Timber	2,234	14	11								
" Miscellaneous Sales	727	11	9								
" Miscellaneous Revenue	721	13	1								
	<u>£158,691.19.7</u>				<u>£158,691 19 7</u>						
	=====				=====						

CR.

TIMBER INDUSTRY REGULATION ACT, 1926-37.ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1941.

131 mills subject to the provisions of the Act received periodic visits from the District and Workmen's Inspectors. In all, 266 inspections of Timber Holdings were made during the year, and 594 notifiable accidents were investigated and reported on.

The average number of persons employed on Timber Holdings throughout the year was 2,660.

The number of accidents per 100 persons employed rose from 18.4 for 1940 to 22.3 for 1941. The total period of incapacity as a result of accidents was 12,786 days, or 21.5 days per person injured.

Six fatal accidents occurred during the year.

Returns as listed hereunder have been prepared, but are not incorporated in the printed report.

1. Number of notifiable accidents reported in accordance with section 14 of the Act, according to months, and indicating the age and nationality of the injured person, the period of incapacity, the number of cases on which the first-aid outfit was used, and the monthly fatigue symbol.
2. The number of accidents reported during 1941 and their classification according to location and nature of injury.
3. The number of accidents classified according to cause of accident and location of injury.
4. The number of accidents classified according to cause of accident and nature of injury.
5. The number of accidents classified according to the months and days of the week on which the accident occurred.
6. The number of hours worked on the day and up to the time of injury, by the person injured.
7. A return showing by months the time at which the notifiable accidents occurred.
8. A return showing the personal cause of accidents as determined by the inspectors.

T. N. STOATE,

ACTING CONTROLLING OFFICER.