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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
& LAND MANAGEMENT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1943

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE

WILDERNESS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1943.

BY

F. A. STONE, M.Sc. (Adol.) Dip. Pop. (Comm)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF WILDERNESS.

INTRODUCTION.

During the year under review, the production of timber in the square amounted to nine and a quarter million cubic feet, valued at one and a half million pounds. In 1938 the volume was fourteen and a quarter million, although it fell slightly in the year immediately preceding the war, due mainly to a shortage of overseas markets for sleepers. Since the outbreak of war there has been a progressive reduction in output due to lack of manpower, and the current production represents a further decrease of 10% on that for the previous financial year.

Considerable assistance has been rendered to the saw-milling industry by this Department making available a number of its employees to serve in various capacities both in the bush and in the mills, but particularly as fallers. A total of 50 men have been employed in this manner at various times throughout the year, and these men have always been so organised that they would be available as trained personnel in fire gangs whenever required.

No developmental works in Forest Management and Silviculture were undertaken, and the ordinary field operations of the Department were restricted to fire control and essential maintenance of roads, fire breaks and telephone lines. A small area was planted with pines in centres where labour was available in the winter months.

Charcoal burning was limited to one centre, where three brick kilns were erected and utilised in the production of charcoal for Departmental use, with a small surplus for outside distribution.

Progressive loss of manpower from the firewood industry has led to a greatly increased demand from the cities of Perth and Fremantle for domestic firewood. Commencing with supply to certain Government Institutions and to relieve any acute shortage for domestic requirements, firewood production by the Department had to be extended in the face of a growing demand. Cutting was carried out by alien labour engaged in four camps, and conscientious objectors at one other centre, in addition to all Departmental employees who could be employed on this task. Nearly fifty thousand tons was supplied to the Metropolitan area and the Mundaring Weir pumping stations. In order to meet the increased demand during the 1943 winter, the rate of Departmental production was accelerated. The weekly quantity supplied was more than double that distributed in any one week of the previous winter. Ninety woodyards now obtain supplies from this Department.

A new departure was made by the employment of women in the field, and useful work in controlled burning, top disposal and fire lookout duty, was carried out by gangs of women on these seasonal works.

As the potato crop was jeopardised by a shortage of manpower for digging, members of the Civil Aliens Corps under the control of the Forests Department, were transferred to Benger and Donnybrook in October and again in May, to assist with potato digging.

In order to assist in the production of vegetables, certain areas at Departmental settlements were sown to potatoes under contract to the Commonwealth Potato Committee. At the Kowal Forest Nursery small quantities of carrot, beet and lettuce seeds were also raised.

The fire season was characterised by abnormal rains

and dull weather, rendering relatively mild that portion of the summer which usually provides the most dangerous fire weather. Consequently the number of fires occurring in State Forest was much lower than usual. The majority of these fires is still preventable, and it is anticipated that a closer appreciation of fire danger and more active co-operation by the forest using public, will result in a still further reduction.

The large programmes of controlled burning in both spring and autumn, have been difficult to complete with the reduced labour forces at the disposal of the Department, and very valuable assistance was again rendered by the Department of the Army in making personnel available for this work. Help in suppressing uncontrolled fires was also given during the early summer by the Army.

Unusually heavy rains and consequent grass development in the pastoral and Goldfields districts, created a severe fire hazard in these areas last summer, but no very serious losses of Eucalypt forest or stock feed were recorded.

Fire look-out stations throughout the South West were utilised during the summer months as observing stations for the Volunteer Air Observer Corps.

Arrangements were made for the Air Force to report fires observed during training and observational flights. Notification of fires occurring outside the scope of the Department's Fire Control organisation was communicated through the Rural Fires Prevention Advisory Committee to the appropriate local Bush Fire Brigade.

Further assistance was rendered the State Defence Camouflage Committee and the Department of the Army in tree planting and sand dune fixation in selected areas.

As a result of the war, export of Sandalwood became impossible and production ceased except for a small quantity used for the distillation of Sandalwood oil.

The restriction of mining activities in the Goldfields District extending from the Murchison to Kalgoorlie and Norseman, has been reflected in the decreased production of firewood and mining timber in these areas.

The Civil Aliens Corps, was constituted during the year under the Allied Works Council, and in the State of Western Australia the members of the Corps, engaged on rural works have been placed under the control of this Department for the execution of such works as from time to time become necessary. Firewood cutting has been the main activity, but for short periods in spring and autumn the men were transferred to potato digging. The maximum number of men employed at any time during the year was 120.

A small camp of conscientious objectors made available to the Department by the Deputy Director of Manpower, was employed in the production of firewood for the metropolitan area.

As a further contribution to the war effort, the Department agreed to the secondment of Mr. A. C. Shedley, Assistant Conservator, to the Ministry of Munitions, as Deputy Timber Controller for this State, and assistance is being given him with other staff.

Included as an appendix is a brief report on the administration of the Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926, which is designed to protect workers in the industry from injury or disease. Two hundred and thirty-five inspections of timber

holdings were made during the year by the District Inspector and Workmen's Inspector. The number of notifiable accidents investigated was five hundred and ninety-one, of which three proved fatal, and the average period of incapacity was 25 days per person injured.

THE FOREST AREA.

Total area of State Forest now stands at 3,367,216 acres, which represents a decrease of 4,279 acres on the figure submitted for the previous year. Additions made during the year amounted to 368 acres, and excisions and reversions to the Lands Department for selection and alienation totalled 4,647 acres.

The area of Timber Reserves controlled by the Department was decreased during the year by 612 acres to 1,779,350 acres.

REVENUE.

The gross revenue of the Department amounted to \$190,238 as compared with \$158,962 for the previous year - an increase of \$31,276. Sandalwood revenue decreased by \$13,023, revenue for the year amounting to only \$1,259. Export of Sandalwood has now ceased, and the only demand is for local requirements for oil distillation. Goldfields revenue decreased by \$2,740 due to further reduction in gold mining activities.

An amount of \$30,453 was received from the sale in the Metropolitan area, of firewood produced by Departmental operations.

Rebate of royalty on log timber.

The rebate of 20% on royalties introduced in 1931 to assist the timber industry during the depression years, and to regain markets lost overseas, was gradually reduced over a period of years, and operated for only one month of the period under review. For the remainder of the year no rebates on royalties were granted.

The rebate of 25% on inspection fees on all sawn timber, including sleepers for export, was continued.

The amounts so rebated were :-

On log timber	332.	18.	10
Inspection fees	1,766.	7.	4
	\$2,098.	6.	2

SAWMILLING AND HEAVING.

Log timber produced during the year, exclusive of mining timber, amounted to 27,927,342 cubic feet from which 9,150,043 cubic feet of sawn and hewn timber were obtained. This represents a decrease of 9.9% on the production for the previous year.

Mill logs obtained from Crown Lands amounted to 23,071,413 cubic feet, a decrease of 2,546,492 (9.9%) on that for the previous year. Production from private property represents only a very slight reduction on that for last year. Further reduction in the heaving industry is reflected in the low volume of timber so utilised, and the total volume of logs, from which hewn timber was produced, fell to 765,900 cubic feet. The previous year's figure was 2,548,000 cubic feet.

TIMBER PRODUCTION.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER FOR PERIOD 30th JUNE, 1943. (EXCLUSIVE OF HINDIA TIMBER, PINEWOOD AND PINE AND POLES)

	HILL LOGS					HORN TIMBER				GRAND TOTALS	
	Jerrah (1) cub.ft.	Karrri (2) cub.ft.	Other (3) cub.ft.	Totals		Jerrah in sq. (6) cub.ft.	Wandoo in sq. (7) cub.ft.	Totals		In Log (10) cub.ft.	In Square (11) cub.ft.
				In Log (4) cub.ft.	Recovery of sawn timber (5) cub.ft.			In Log (8) cub.ft.	In Square (9) cub.ft.		
Total Crown lands	17,134,632	5,174,902	761,879	23,071,413	7,661,002	105,948	751	533,495	106,699	23,604,908	7,767,701
Total Private Property	2,627,645	1,097,005	365,079	4,090,529	1,343,861	42,681	3,800	232,105	46,484	4,322,934	1,390,342
GRAND TOTALS	19,762,277	6,272,707	1,126,958	27,161,942	9,004,863	148,629	4,591	765,900	153,180	27,927,842	9,158,043

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

* Comprises -
 584,682 cubic feet Wandoo; 166,450 cubic feet pine; 459,437 cubic feet Shooki;
 106,113 cubic feet Blackbutt; 81,026 cubic feet Kerrri; 44,191 cubic feet Horrell;
 12,059 cubic feet Thurt; 1,518 cubic feet York Gum; 1,083 cubic feet Bullahoi;
 399 cubic feet River Blackals.

The volume of thinnings from Departmental plantations of both *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus pinaster*, amounted to 78,210 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			Estimated Value of Timber Obtained
	Sawn Timber other than Sleepers	Sawn Sleepers	Hewn Sleepers	Sawn Timber other than Sleepers	Sawn Sleepers	Hewn Sleepers	
	cu.ft.	cu.ft.	cu.ft.	cu.ft.	cu.ft.	cu.ft.	£
1941-42	6,481,593	1,983,663	203,745	1,012,776	399,446	299,866	1,490,000
1942-43	5,870,912	1,790,090	106,482	1,195,686	148,175	46,481	1,496,000

A slight increase is recorded in the total production of sleepers, although hewn sleepers showed a still further decline to approximately one third of the quantity for the previous year. The volume of hewn sleepers was only 152,963 cubic feet, and the number of men engaged in the industry fell to 91.

The number of men employed in the sawmilling industry throughout the year, averaged 2,615. The total number of sawmills was reduced from 131 to 114, although the number operating on Crown lands remained constant at 69, and these were responsible for the greater part of the output.

Areas held under permit *

(from which Revenue is received)

Sawmilling Permits	2,379,580	acres
Hewing Permits	28,894	"
Firewood Permits	19,894	"
Miscellaneous	130,500	"
	<u>2,557,868</u>	"

* Excludes all Goldfields Permits.

TIMBER INSPECTION.

The sawn and hewn sleepers inspected throughout the year amounted to 1,790,716 cubic feet. Sawn timber other than sleepers submitted for inspection totalled 194,484 cubic feet.

1,132 piles and poles containing 36,793 lineal feet, were inspected.

FIREWOOD.

Anticipating a shortage of firewood for the metropolitan area and for domestic purposes, as many employees as possible of the Department, and aliens from the Civil Liens Corps, were engaged in the production of this commodity.

Arrangements made with the Allied Works Council provide for an alien labour pool of approximately 200 members,

who would be made available under the supervision and organisation of the Forestry Department for such rural work as may from time to time be required. Up to date, these men have been engaged mainly on the production of firewood in four centres with short periods at Donnybrook and Benger, assisting with the digging and bagging of the potato crop.

Firewood for the metropolitan area has been produced at 16 centres and railed distances up to 100 miles. At times some difficulties have been experienced in maintaining supplies on account of shortage of coal, railway trucks, motor fuel, tyres and engine parts.

The operations were designed to meet requirements of schools and Government Departments and assisting with supplies for Hospitals and domestic purposes. During the year 32,000 tons of wood were supplied, of which 27,000 tons went to woodyards for distribution to householders. At the close of the year the Department was supplying wood to 87 woodyards and was delivering up to 1,200 tons weekly. Approximately 90,000 tons of firewood (a deficiency of 30,000 tons of estimated requirements) were distributed by wood merchants in the metropolitan area and of this quantity, nearly one third was supplied by the Department.

Production for the Goldfield Water Supply pumping station at Mundering Weir was maintained by Departmental cutting, and a total of 14,000 tons was supplied during the year.

OTHER FOREST PRODUCE.

Mining timber from both Crown lands and private property fell to 10,812 tons, a reduction of 32%. This is attributed to reduced activity in the gold-mining industry. The supply of timber to the Collic Coal Mines was 12,339 cubic feet. Firewood produced in the Goldfields district fell to 254,493 cubic feet, compared with 304,700 for the previous year.

The production of sleepers for the goldfields wood lines, fell from 59,925 cubic feet to 19,639 cubic feet, and is further evidence of reduced gold-mining activities.

The stripping of Mallet bark for tannin extraction was continued, and a total of 587 tons made available to the industry.

Wandoo logs utilized in the production of tannin extract, amounted to 101,698 tons.

Piles and poles produced from Crown lands and private property totalled 860,795 lineal feet, and the number of fencing posts and rails recorded was 28,242.

Thinning was continued in the pine plantations at Mundering Weir and Busselton. The total quantity of timber produced was 78,210 cubic feet and this was sold to private saw-millers principally for the production of cases in the metropolitan area. The basis of sale was at the mill skids or f.o.r. the nearest siding; the Department thereby undertaking the felling, transporting and loading of produce.

Short logs obtained by the W.A. Government Railway Department, amounted to 12,059 cubic feet, of which 7,179 cubic feet were supplied from State Forest by Departmental operations.

Charcoal production is now undertaken mainly by private enterprise. A battery of three brick kilns was installed for experimentation purposes and production for Departmental use.

In the absence of overseas cane for the manufacture

of pannier baskets, attempts were made to supply suitable substitutes from local species. Species of *Oxylobium* and *Pinellia* have proved satisfactory, and others are still under test.

The complete cessation of the Sandalwood export trade and the greatly reduced internal consumption of wood for oil extract, were responsible for the very low quantity of Sandalwood pulled throughout the year. The total production was only 122 tons, and this, in fact, comprised the balance of orders placed prior to the close of the previous year.

FOREST OFFENCES.

Thirty-nine forest offences were reported, and in 8 cases, proceedings were instituted against the offenders. Four of these were for the illegal lighting of fires. Convictions were recorded in all cases, and fines, costs and damages amounting to £78.0.0 were imposed. Warnings were issued in 9 cases and the remainder were dealt with by collection of royalty, damages, and confiscation of timber illegally removed.

EX-PENDITURE.

The expenditure from consolidated Revenue Fund, covering cost of general administration of the Forests Act and Regulations, amounted to £29,083 as compared with £28,456 for the previous year.

In addition to this an amount of £1,932 was provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet expenditure on fire-wood cutting for the Metropolitan Area and Nos. 1 and 2 Pumping Stations and other war time emergency conversion projects.

£20,000 was provided from General Loan Fund for work connected with Forest Regeneration and Pine Planting, etc.

The average number of wages employees throughout the year was 202.

Three-fifths of the net revenue of the Department amounted to £39,730. 6. 10 for the year, and £39,710. 6. 10 was transferred to the Reforestation Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Forests Act, 1918. The balance will be adjusted in the following year.

The position of the Reforestation Fund, as at 30th June, 1943, was :-

Revenue for year 1942-43		£190,238. 8. 5
Consolidated Revenue Fund Expenditure	£77,948. 16. 11	
Less Timber Industry Reg. Salaries £754. 4. 1 Incidentals £290. 19. 7	<u>1,045. 3. 8</u>	
	£76,903. 13. 3	
Interest on Loans	44,257. 2. 5	
Sinking Fund	2,212. 16. 9	
Audit Fees	100. 0. 0	
Treasury Adjustments	<u>547. 11. 6</u>	121,021. 3. 11
	<u>Net Revenue</u>	<u>£66,217. 4. 6</u>

Reforestation Fund

By balance at 30th June, 1943		£164,898.	19.	7
Three-fifths Net Revenue				
Transferred	£39,710.	6.	10	
Treasury short payment	20.	0.	0	
Direct Credits	<u>8,177.</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>4</u>	
		47,908.	3.	2
		152,807.	2.	9
Less Expenditure 1942-43		<u>75,557.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>5</u>
Balance in Fund as at 30.6.43		<u>577,250.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>4</u>

Forests Department Motor Vehicle Depreciation Account.

By Balance 30th June, 1942	£2,463.	6.	0
By Transfers of depreciation on vehicles	<u>1,921.</u>	<u>12.</u>	<u>9</u>
	4,404.	18.	9
To purchase of new vehicles	<u>2,912.</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>10</u>
By Balance as at 30.6.43	<u>51,491.</u>	<u>18.</u>	<u>11</u>

REFORESTATION.

No developmental work in management and silviculture was undertaken as all operations have been reduced to a maintenance basis for the period of the war. Roads and firelines were maintained, and slightly extended by 147 miles of trafficable road and 33 miles of non-trafficable firelines.

The forest roads system comprises now 11,000 miles of roads and firelines, only a very small proportion of which is non-trafficable. The maintenance and adjustment of the telephone system was carried out as required, and 10 miles of new lines were constructed.

Regeneration operations in Jarrah and Karri have been suspended, and the total areas under regeneration remain at approximately 450,000 acres and 25,000 acres respectively.

Demarcation of forest types and assessment were completed for 20,000 acres in the Jarrah forest in the Dwellingup, Kirup and Manjimup Divisions. 4,064 chains of permanent line plots for re-measurement were established on 13,000 acres of cut over Jarrah forest.

AFForestation:

In the Herrogin Division the planting of Mallet was severely restricted, only 135 acres being sown. The total area now sown to this species amounts to 15,735 acres.

The planting of conifers was limited to 228 acres, the total area of established plantation now being 13,485.

Thinning operations were continued at the Mandaring and Ludlow plantations, and the volume of thinnings marketed amounted to 78,210 cubic feet.

FIRE CONTROL.

For the greater part of the year, Departmental employees in most Divisions have been occupied largely in the

production of firewood and rendering assistance to the sawmilling industries, with the result that extreme difficulty has been experienced in completing the bare essentials of forest maintenance. With the limited manpower available and the impossibility of obtaining essential and casual labour, the difficulties of adequate fire control have consequently increased.

The area under intensive protection (Zone A) is 984,715 acres, and that included in Zone B, where more extensive controlled burning is undertaken, amounts to 965,530 acres. Zone C comprises the marginal forest land in which large scale controlled burning is undertaken.

The fire season was characterised by abnormal rains and dull weather in late January, February and March, thus rendering relatively mild that portion of the summer which usually provides the most dangerous fire weather.

Rainfall recorded at the Dwellingup Research station for the period January to March, was double that normally received, and that for November and December 50% below average. The fire hazard for these early months was higher than normal and four dangerous and five severe summer days were recorded.

Despite the comparatively mild summer, 77 days (50% of the total) were above moderate hazard compared with 74 last season.

A mild season was also recorded at the Pemberton Fire Weather Station.

Further assistance from the Department of the Army was received in the controlled burning of firebreaks in spring and autumn, and in the suppression of uncontrolled fires in December. It was unfortunate that early March rains precluded the maximum benefit being obtained from this assistance in firebreak burning, undertaken as a precautionary measure for the coming summer.

Further experience in the use of power pumps has been obtained in both the Jerrah and Karri forests, and a Jupiter trailer type power pumper, loaned by the Department of Civil Defence, was successfully used at Pemberton.

The number of fires attended in Zones A and B was 149, an even further reduction on the small number attended during the previous season. The comparatively mild summer and early autumn rains contributed largely to the absence of uncontrolled fires in March and early April, when the greatest number is usually experienced.

The completion of large programmes of controlled burning with reduced gangs of experienced workmen, did not permit of the usual precautionary measures, with the result that break-aways from these operations were more numerous than usual, although less than last season.

Uncontrolled fires burnt over 1,420 acres of managed forest. Of this area, the greater portion was burnt by breakaways from controlled burning early in December, when damage to regenerated forest was very slight.

The causes of fires attended were :-

Government Railway Locomotives	12
Harvesting of forest produce (Locos. 22)	32
Extending from private property	22
Campers and travellers	44
Incendiary (deliberately lit)	7
Escapes from controlled burning	22
Lightning	1
Unknown	9
	<u>110</u>

Although the total number of fires is smaller than last year, the majority of causes is still preventable, and it is anticipated that closer appreciation of fire danger and more active co-operation by the forest using public, will result in still further reduction.

Valuable assistance was received from the Commissioner of Police, who made detectives and trackers available at short notice, to investigate circumstances concerning causes of fires.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION.

The Fire Weather Research stations at Dwellingup and Pemberton, were continued with the usual valuable assistance from the Divisional Meteorologist. Commonwealth regulations, which forbid the broadcast of daily weather forecasts and the provision of weather maps, limited the value of this assistance, and rendered more difficult the accurate determination of fire weather forecasts at our stations.

Daily recordings of the fire weather elements, the measurement of moisture content of wood cylinders and leaf litter and forecasts of the daily fire hazard, were continued as in previous years. These forecasts were transmitted each morning over the Departmental telephone lines to the various District offices and outstations.

The remeasurement of thinning experiments in second growth Jarrah forests was continued, and Departmental records were maintained. Some further work on Crown area and stem distribution in the Jarrah forest appeared in a published report.

Observations on the effect of thinning on taper in *Pinus pinaster*, were published during the year.

A small programme of field trials in pine establishment was continued to provide continuity of experiments under varying seasonal conditions.

The establishment of assessment lines in cut over Jarrah forests has been continued in several divisions.

The analysis of experimental data for the Department of Agriculture was carried out by the Statistical Branch of this Department.

Supervision of the installation of seasoning kilns at Dean Hill at Pemberton was provided for the State Saw Mills. These kilns have been established for the seasoning of Karri for essential defence purposes.

Experimental work on the yield of byproducts from wood distillation of Jarrah, Karri, Wandoo, Karri and Salmon gum, has been completed. This work has been carried out under the direct supervision of the Government Analyst and Mineralogist with co-operation from this Department in obtaining samples, and general supervision of investigations.

Increasing attention has been paid to problems associated with timber control, and considerable assistance was given to the Deputy Timber Controller in establishing a branch office in this State.

ARBORICULTURE.

The demand for trees from the Royal Forest Nursery by private persons was well maintained, although orders from local authorities showed a sharp decline, due no doubt, to labour shortage. 28,436 trees were sold, and 67,607 supplied free to institutions, public bodies and Departmental centres.

Trees in most popular demand were Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*), Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Victorian Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), Brush Box (*Tristania conferta*) and Peppermint Tree (*Shoenus nolle*).

Small areas were sown to lettuce, beetroot and carrots for the provision of seeds for the Commonwealth Vegetable Seed Committee.

ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. A. C. Shedley, B.Sc., Dip.For., Assistant Conservator of Forests, was seconded to the Ministry of Munitions, as Deputy Controller of Timber for Western Australia.

Mr. C. D. Hamilton, B.Sc. Dip.For., was appointed Assistant Divisional Forest Officer.

Mr. J. C. Moschen, probationer, was released to the R.A.A.F.

Mr. L. J. Ferks, returned temporarily to this Department to assist in clerical duties.

Military leave was granted to three Junior members of the staff, and a number of temporary appointments made.

The progressive loss of experienced staff has inevitably thrown more work and heavy responsibility on the remaining senior officers of the Department.

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.

J. W. STONE,
DEPUTY CHIEF OF FORESTS.

PRINTED.
16th September, 1943.

APPENDIX NO. 1A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1943.

DR:		£. s. d.	CR:	
To Log Royalties	105,149 15 5		By Salaries:	24,626 18 6
To Hewn Timber Royalties	1,987 17 2		Less Cash Orders o/s 30:6:42	22 17 7
To Sleeper Mill Royalties	12,357 17 8		Add Cash Orders not cleared	24,604 0 11
To Sandalwood Royalty	1,859 1 7		30:6:43	11 10 5
To Pile & Pole Royalties	3,712 18 1		By Incidentals:	3,268 18 1
To Miscellaneous Royalties	4,631 9 8		Add Cash Order o/s 30:6:42	2 1
To Goldfields Revenue	6,649 11 7		Less Cash Order not cleared	3,269 0 2
To Rents	1,247 7 0		30:6:43	5
To Inspection Fees	3,531 0 1		By Timber Industry Regulations	290 19 7
To Sales Pine Timber	2,269 13 3		By Pine Conversion Costs	841 6 11
To Sales Firewood Metropolitan Area	30,452 18 8		By Firewood Nos. 1 & 2 Pumps	9,074 1 0
To Sales Firewood Nos. 1 & 2 Pumping Stations	9,103 5 9		Plus Cash Orders o/s 30:6:43	26 10 11
To Miscellaneous Sales	2,293 1 4		By Metropolitan Firewood and Conversion Projects	40,686 18 3
To Miscellaneous Revenue	4,972 11 2		Less Cash Orders not presented	855 10 10
			as at 30:6:43	32,831 7 5
			Total O.R.W. Expenditure	77,948 16 11
			By Excess Revenue over Expenditure	112,289 11 6
				£190,238 8 5
	£190,238 8 5			£190,238 8 5

STATEMENT OF RECAPITULATION AND RECONCILIATION BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1943.

DR:

CR:

To Division No. 1	5,070	27	4	5
To Division No. 2	4,599	17	0	0
To Division No. 3	8,038	17	6	6
To Division No. 4	7,810	3	1	1
To Division No. 5	10,509	9	1	1
To Division No. 6	9,401	10	1	4
To Division No. 7	5,521	1	0	0
To Division No. 8	5,570	15	0	5
To Division No. 9	3,682	7	2	0
To Division No. 10	10,368	13	0	0
To Division No. 11	6,118	9	0	0

TOTAL - Divisional Expenditure 76,691 7 0

To Training of Staff	60	14	10
To Research and Investigation	1,385	4	1
To Preparation of Working Plans and Topo Surveys	815	10	6
To Salaries and Allowances	6,144	4	6
To General Equipment and Incidents.	3,221	12	1
To General Silviculture, Arboriculture & Forest Protection	140	2	4
To Depreciation of Motor Vehicles	1,941	12	9
To Purchase of Motor Vehicles	2,912	19	10
To Pay Roll Tax	435	2	11
To Purchase of Land	117	10	9
To Assistance to Sawmills etc.	3,379	18	9
To Cash Orders not cleared at 30:6:1943	152	13	9

20,707 6 4
 297,398 13 4

By Reforestation Fund	79,557	2	5
Less Recoup Federal Aid Roads	1,500	0	0
Less Cash Orders outstanding 30:6:1942	161	7	0
	73,885	15	5

By Loan Fund	16,867	1	11
By Federal Aid Roads	3,000	0	0
By Purchase Motor Vehicles	2,912	19	10
By Line Conversion Costs	732	16	2

297,398 13 4

TIMBER INDUSTRY REGULATION ACT, 1926.ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

At the close of the year there were 114 mills operating, which are subject to the provisions of this Act. The average number of persons employed on timber holdings, exclusive of hewers, was 2,615. During the year 235 inspections of timber holdings were carried out by the District and Workmen's Inspectors, which indicated that the working and living conditions imposed under this Act, were being carefully observed and maintained, and in only three instances was it found necessary to serve requisitions on mill managers requiring defects to be attended to.

Five hundred and ninety-one notifiable accidents, four of which proved fatal, were reported and investigated. The number of accidents per 100 persons employed was 22.6. Time lost as a result of these accidents totalled 14,527 days or an average of 24.6 days per injured person. The average loss of time per person during the previous year was only 21.5 days.

Returns as listed hereunder, have been prepared, but are not incorporated in this 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 1942, 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.

E. F. COOPER,
ACTING CONTROLLING OFFICER.

16th September, 1943.