

SECTION X.

FORESTS, FORESTRY, AND FORESTAL PRODUCTS.

§ 1. The Forests of Australia.

1. **Extent of Forests.**—Although no definite survey of forest lands has been made on a uniform basis for the different States of Australia, the following table gives the results of careful estimates made for each State:—

FOREST RESERVES AND FOREST AREAS, STATES AND COMMON-
WEALTH, 1906.

State.	Specially Reserved for Timber.	Total Forest Area.	Percentage of State Area.		Percentage of Commonwealth Area.	
			Specially Reserved	Total Forest.	Specially Reserved	Total Forest.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5,946,000	20,000,000	2.99	10.07	0.31	1.05
Victoria ...	5,525,000	11,797,000	9.82	20.97	0.29	0.62
Queensland ...	3,460,000	40,000,000	0.81	9.32	0.18	2.10
South Australia ...	170,835	3,840,000	0.03	0.66	0.009	0.20
Western Australia	—	20,400,000	—	3.27	—	1.07
Tasmania ...	266,000	11,000,000	1.59	65.56	0.014	0.58
Commonwealth	15,367,835	107,037,000	—	—	0.81	5.62

The actual area of wooded land is probably in all cases much greater than shewn above. For example, that of Western Australia is estimated at 97,900,000 acres; Queensland has probably 143,000,000 acres; and Victoria has a considerable extent of "Mallee" country not included in the above estimate. The basis of estimation for each State in any case cannot be regarded as quite identical. Considerable areas not included as forest lands possess timber of local value.

The absolute and relative forest areas of Australia and other countries are shewn in the table on next page.

In each of the States areas have been set apart as State forests and "timber reserves," in some cases the reservation being made in perpetuity, in others for a definite period, in others again the reservation may be cancelled at any time. The characteristics of the forest areas of the different States are referred to seriatim.

RELATIVE AREAS OF FOREST LANDS, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1906.

Country.	Total Forest Area.	Percentage of Total Area.	Country.	Total Forest Area.	Percentage of Total Area.
	Sq. Miles.	%		Sq. Miles.	%
Australian C'wealth	167,245	5.62	Rumania ...	10,640	20.98
New Zealand ...	32,150	30.69	Sweden ...	25,648	14.84
United Kingdom ...	4,325	3.56	Norway ...	26,330	21.21
France ...	32,421	15.66	Russia in Europe	860,781	40.55
Algeria ...	10,872	3.17	United States ...	1,000,000	33.67
Germany ...	21,868	10.47	Canada ...	1,248,800	33.34
Switzerland ...	3,296	20.63	Cape Good Hope...	537	0.19
Italy ...	15,803	14.29	British India ...	107,125	9.85
Austria ...	37,759	32.58	Japan ...	27,298	18.49
Hungary ...	34,700	27.66			

2. **Characteristics of State Forest Areas.**—(i.) *New South Wales.* Great diversity exists in the more dense distribution of timber trees in the coastal region, between the range and the Pacific Ocean. The areas of natural forest, however, are found in nearly every part of the State except the wide plains of the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling districts, the level surface of which is chiefly covered with salt bush, scrub, and indigenous grasses, while the tree-growth is, as a rule, confined to belts of red gum, box, sheoak, and myall along the courses of the rivers and their tributaries, and to groves of cypress pine at intervals. The tree-clad regions of the State may be divided into open, brush, and scrub forests. The first class has the widest distribution, being found in every geological formation, and including some of the finest timbers, such as many species of eucalyptus, angophora, and other genera of the natural order of myrtles. Among the hardwoods, red gum usually marks the courses of streams, while on the rough and stony mountain and hill ridges, with their sheltered gorges, are found several varieties of ironbark, blackbutt, tallowwood, spotted gum, grey box, red mahogany, forest red gum, Sydney blue gum, and turpentine. The brush or jungle forests occupy a considerable tract of country between the Dividing Range and the coast. In this region, interspersed occasionally with large Moreton Bay and other figs, fern trees, cabbage trees, and palms, grow some of the most beautiful timbers known for cabinet work and veneers, such as the red cedar, rosewood, silky oak, beech, red bean, beefwood, tulipwood, and coachwood. In addition to these, there are considerable supplies of the colonial or hoop pine, and the brown or berry pine. The scrub forests are represented by the red or black and white varieties of the cypress pine, and many species of acacia and eucalyptus. These are chiefly situated in the western portion of the State, and although the pines and some of the eucalypts are useful for local building and fencing, the bulk of the timber is of little commercial value.

(ii.) *Victoria.* The mountain ranges, principal of which are the Dividing Range and the Australian Alps, constitute the true forest regions of the country, the trees attaining considerable height and girth, and the brush or scrub growth great luxuriance. The lower elevations of the ranges, remote from settlement, are densely wooded to their summits, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are either bare or covered only with dwarfed vegetation. Dense and luxuriant forests characterise the Otway Ranges and Gippsland, south of the Main Divide. The tree-growth in the Grampians consists chiefly of stringy-bark, white gum, grey and yellow box, and white ironbark, with some red gum and wattle. In the Pyrenees there are more valuable hardwoods, chiefly blue gum and messmate, with stringy-bark, grey and yellow box, red and white ironbark on the lower levels. In Wombat Forest, extending along both sides of the Dividing Range from Creswick to Mount Macedon, the timber is almost wholly young messmate of good quality, with peppermint and swamp gum. Further eastward along the range messmate

and stringy-bark prevail, with grey and yellow box and ironbark on the low country. In Delatite, and in the lower ranges of the Australian Alps generally, the timber increases in height and girth, and includes blue gum, messmate, and peppermint of fine quality, with ribbon gum, woollybutt, and silvertop on the higher levels, and grey and yellow box with stringy-bark along the lower slopes and valleys. The northern plains, extending westward from Wodonga to the Grampians, are thinly covered with open forests, the limits of the prevailing trees being defined in clearly-marked belts. Thus the main belt of red gum follows the course of the Murray and extends along the valleys of its tributaries, but is interspersed at intervals near the river with sand ridges bearing grey box and cypress pine. Southward of this belt, and between the streams, the prevailing trees are grey or yellow box, with red and white gum and stringy-bark on the low ridges. From Chiltern a line drawn westward through Rushworth, Heathcote, Bendigo, Dunolly, and St. Arnaud marks a long belt of ironbark, of both red and white varieties, interspersed with stringy-bark and grey or yellow box. In the north-west, between the Wimmera Plains and the Murray, the dwarf eucalypt known as the mallee scrub covers the plains, with belts of cypress pine at intervals, and red gum and box along the courses of streams and lakes. The south-west is poorly timbered, the prevailing tree being stringy-bark, with red gum along the streams and white gum, box, lightwood, and honeysuckle on the plains and undulating country. In the Otway district are valuable timber forests; over 280 square miles are covered with blue gum, spotted gum, messmate, and mountain ash or blackbutt of fine quality, with some stringy-bark and white gum, while the valleys between the ridges bear valuable timber of fine grain such as blackwood, beech, satin box, olive, sycamore, and pencil cedar. Eastward of Melbourne, on the watershed of the Yarra, there is another fine forest region, the trees consisting of spotted gum, mountain ash, messmate, and white gum, with blackwood, beech, sassafras, and silver wattle in the valleys. The ranges of Southern Gippsland bear blue gum, spotted gum, mountain ash, and yellow stringy-bark, while in the western and northern portions of the same district grow the mountain stringy-bark, spotted gum, blackbutt, and the Gippsland mountain ash or silvertop, with woollybutt and ribbon gum on the higher elevations of the Main Divide. In the eastern part of the district, stretching from the lakes towards the Genoa River, are found the Bairnsdale grey box, the Gippsland mountain ash or silvertop, white and yellow stringy-bark, red ironbark, and bloodwood. The prevailing timber in this part of Gippsland is the white stringy-bark, which forms large forests from the foot-hills of the Divide to the sea-coast.

(iii.) *Queensland.* The extensive forests of Queensland yield a great variety of woods, esteemed for their strength, durability, or beauty. The principal merchantable timbers lie between the eastern seaboard and the Great Dividing Range, which runs roughly parallel to, and about 200 miles from the coast. At about the 21st parallel of south latitude, a spur runs westward nearly to the South Australian border, and bears on its crests and slopes much valuable timber. Forests are also found on the Denham, Johnstone, and Gilbert Ranges. The principal eucalypts are ironbark, grey, spotted, and red gum, blackbutt, and turpentine; Moreton Bay, brown, and Bunya Bunya pines represent the conifers; and red cedar, beech, tulipwood, rosewood, red bean, and black bean, are among the brush timbers of fine grain. On the extensive plateaux west of the Divide there is but little timber; and towards the vast basin of the interior, the low ridges and banks of the short water-courses bear a growth of stunted eucalypts such as the gimlet gum, the desert sheoak, acacias, and mallee.

The chief supply of mill timber (eucalypts, Moreton Bay pine, etc.) is in the southern coastal region, from the New South Wales border as far north as Gladstone. In the regions between Rockhampton and Ingham the supply is not so plentiful; but northward of the latter town, the red cedar, kauri pine, and black bean, are luxuriant. Large supplies of these valuable trees are found on the Barron Valley reserves, and in other localities between Ingham and Port Douglas. Inland from this zone of heavy forest is another, less densely timbered, bearing cypress and other pines, ironbarks and acacias. In the south-western regions of the State the cypress pine flourishes.

(iv.) *South Australia and Northern Territory.* The principal forest districts of South Australia proper are restricted largely to the hill ranges in the neighbourhood of Adelaide and Spencer Gulf, and the trees have not the fulness and lofty growth of the eastern and south western borders of Australia. Red gum is widely distributed, though never far from water; and there are belts of timber where, from the general appearance of the surrounding country, they would hardly be expected. The stringy bark has its habitat principally in the hills, and is but rarely seen on the plains; other useful hardwoods are the white and blue gum and peppermint. Blackwood (in demand for cabinet work) is common in the south-east and along the eastern border, but is rare near Adelaide. Wattle also is cultivated for its gum and bark. Sheoak appears in districts less thickly forest-clad, and ti-trees inhabit low, damp situations. The sandalwood tree grows luxuriantly in Yorke's Peninsula. On the great plains of the interior there is little vegetation, patches of forest country being occasionally found, while here and there fertile spots of grass land, but generally not of large extent, are met with. Groups of stunted shrubs, and small ramified trees—sheoak, eucalyptus, and wattle—mostly of limited extent, rise from the plains like islands.

In Central and Northern Australia there is little forest, until the hills where the waters of the northern river system take their rise are encountered. On the plains to the north of the McDonnell Ranges there is a thin clothing of mulga scrub, with gum trees marking the water courses. Occasionally patches of heavier gum forests are met with. Stirling Creek is lined with the bean tree. The mulga scrub thickens, and with stunted and mallee gums furnishes a uniform vegetation as far north as Powell's Creek. Here, with red gums still lining the water-courses and flooded gums on the flats, the vegetation becomes more varied. On the ranges pines, fig trees, and orange trees (*cap-paris*) occur. Heavy timber clothes the uplands about the Roper River, and the tableland which stretches across the territory at a distance from the coast of from thirty to 100 miles bears large paperbark trees, Leichhardt pines, and palms. On the higher steppes there is also abundance of bloodwood and other varieties of eucalyptus, besides other kinds of trees. Many prominent fibre plants are native to the territory.

(v.) *Western Australia.* The coastal timber belt runs along the western shore from the Murchison River to the Leeuwin, and along the southern shore from that point to beyond Albany, clothing with trees the Victoria, Herschel, Darling, and Stirling Ranges. Pre-eminent among the trees of this State for strength and durability are the jarrah and karri. A great belt of the former stretches eastward of the Darling Range to upwards of a hundred miles in breadth, with a length of 350 miles. Between this region and the coast are two well-marked belts of tuart and red gum. In the extreme south-west of the State the main karri belt stretches from Augusta to Albany. Eastward of the jarrah belt a strip of white gum encloses a narrow belt of York gum, its southern extremity almost reaching the coast, while its northern limit extends even beyond that of the jarrah tract. Still further east the forest thins, a poorer growth of white gum giving place to brushes, scrub, and dwarf trees. Along the shores of the Great Australian Bight there are stunted eucalypts, with casuarinas and wattle. In the north-west, on the King Leopold and St. George's Ranges, there are forest areas, but from Dampier Land to below Shark Bay there is no coastal forest, and in many cases the stunted bush and scrub lands infringe on the sea-coast.

(vi.) *Tasmania.* The Tasmanian forest consists chiefly of eucalypts, widely distributed over the island; and of conifers, such as the Huon, the King William, and the celery-top pines, flourishing in the western and southern parts. The principal hardwoods of the eucalypt family are the blue gum, stringy-bark, peppermint, and silvertop ironbark, while among woods of fine grain are the blackwood, beech or myrtle, sassafras, native cherry, and sheoak. Black and silver wattles also inhabit various parts of Tasmania.

3. Distribution of Timber in the Commonwealth Generally.—The more conspicuous timber regions of Australia as a whole are the eastern and southern portions, including Tasmania, and, again, the south-western portion northwards and eastwards from Cape

Leeuwin. In regard to distribution, on the eastern side of the continent the larger timber is found on the crests and coastal slopes of the mountain ranges, but in the south-west, in addition to the vegetation between mountains and sea, a large area of forest stretches inland from the coastal ranges. The hills encircling Adelaide and Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas also bear good forest. The Kimberley district is timbered, and in the Northern Territory and round the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria there are considerable forest areas. But the coastal regions of West and North-west Australia, except in the case of the districts named and the shores of the Great Australian Bight and Encounter Bay, are devoid alike of mountains and forests. The interior of the continent is thinly timbered, or almost destitute of vegetation, an occasional limited area of forest, generally in connection with mountain systems (though these themselves are scarce), acting as a relief in the landscape, which but for these presents to the eye all the features of a dreary and arid waste. The accompanying map gives a general idea of the distribution.

4. Distribution of Timber in New Zealand.—In the North Island the growth in the Hauraki Peninsula is of a mixed character, kauri being predominant, with red, white, and silver pine, beech, and tawa, extending from the Waikato River to the North Cape. Kauri gum, formed by the hardening of the exuded resin, is dug out of the ground in large quantities and exported chiefly to Europe and America, where it is largely used in the manufacture of varnishes, and also in cotton-spinning centres for glazing calico. Large numbers of men follow the calling of gum-digging, either regularly or intermittently. The great totara region extends from the central part of the west coast to the east and south-east coast, and from the Bay of Plenty southward to Cape Palliser. Among other trees in this region are rimu, white pine, beech, and tawa. The red pine district occupies a considerable tract of the south-western side of the island, and extends from the Makau River to Wellington, being interspersed with totara, tawa, and black and white pine. In the Middle Island the rimu or red pine and the several species of beech may be regarded as the typical forest trees. The former has a very wide range, following the coastal region from Cape Campbell, the extreme north-eastern point, to Cape Farewell on the north-west, and thence the whole of the western and southern coast-line to the Clutha River, while along the eastern coast it is found in well-defined belts near Dunedin, Waimate, and Banks Peninsula. The beech country forms a large, broad belt running through the island from north to south along the Dividing Range.

§ 2. Forestry.

1. Objects.—Economic Forestry, aiming at the conservation of forestal wealth by safeguarding forests against inconsiderate destruction, and by the suitable re-forestation of denuded areas, is essential to the preservation of industries dependent upon an adequate supply of timber, and to the perpetuation of a necessary form of national wealth. Though in Australia large areas of virgin forests still remain, the inroads made by timber-getters, by agriculturists, and by pastoralists—who have destroyed large areas by “ringbarking”—are considerable; and it is not unlikely that climatological changes are caused thereby. For it would appear that variations in climate, and alternating periods of drought and flood, desiccation and erosion of soil, with loss or diminution of fertility, have resulted from forest denudation in countries bordering the Mediterranean. In many of the States of America diminished rainfall is said to have followed the destruction of large forest areas. On the other hand beneficial consequences appear also to have followed on the planting of trees on denuded lands, or along encroaching coasts, and it is obvious that a forest covering tends to beneficially regulate the effects of rainfall.

2. Forestry Departments.—Each State of the Commonwealth, excepting Tasmania, has organised a forestry department or branch of service specially charged with forestal matters. The following table gives a comparative indication of the attention paid to the subject:—

STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS, 1906.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	Sth. Aust.	West. Aus.	Tas.
Designation of officer in charge	Chief Forest Officer	Conservator of Forests	Director of Forests	Conservator of Forests	Insp.-Gen. of Forests.	*
Salaries of persons engaged in administration and control	£ 17,080 †	1,486	300 †	450	810	310
Salaries of technical experts, forest rangers, etc.		8,500	780 †	770	3,395 †	41
Incidental expenses	£ 357	4,269 †	576	149	1,301	75
No. of persons forming office staff	7	5	1	3	5	*
No. of persons forming field staff	62	56	3	17	13	*

* Administered by Lands Department. † Including travelling allowances. ‡ Excluding travelling expenses. † Including travelling and forage allowances.

The revenue and expenditure of the States Forestry Departments from 1901 to 1906 are given below:—

REVENUE OF STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS, 1900-1 TO 1906-7.

State.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	14,421*	19,813*	31,872*	36,264*	34,162	42,738	50,937
Victoria ...	14,916	16,735	15,455	16,590	17,230	21,508	24,971
Queensland ...	7,608*	8,877*	6,663*	8,959*	11,440*	11,576*	14,560
South Australia ...	3,314	3,109	4,626	3,867	3,048	2,832	2,981
Western Australia	18,477	18,752	20,478	20,018	18,479	21,216	22,783
Tasmania ...	2,141	2,722	3,155	2,859	3,504	3,505	4,220
Commonwealth ...	60,877	70,008	82,249	88,557	87,863	103,375	120,452

* For calendar year ended previous 31st December.

EXPENDITURE OF STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS, 1900-1 TO 1906-7.

State.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	5,101*	5,627*	10,639*	17,080*	16,202	16,639	20,259
Victoria ...	18,561	18,174	16,766	16,136	17,733	21,974	21,108
Queensland ...	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,800	5,200	6,700
South Australia ...	6,661	6,512	5,747	5,843	6,067	6,445	6,801
Western Australia	2,747	4,301	3,789	4,192	5,089	5,785	6,270
Tasmania ...	375	322	273	254	513	469	426
Commonwealth ...	37,745	39,336	41,714	48,105	50,404	56,512	61,564

* For calendar year ended previous 31st December.

3. **Sylviculture.**—The growing recognition of the necessity for systematic sylviculture has led to the creation in all the States except Queensland and Tasmania of a number of sylvicultural nurseries and plantations.

(i.) *New South Wales.* In this State a small forest nursery is maintained at Gosford, between Sydney and Newcastle; from which young trees are widely distributed throughout the State, the bulk being issued to municipal councils and farmers, and for planting in parks, town reserves, hospital grounds, and cemeteries. Large sums have been disbursed by the State in improvement fellings and the thinning out of young

timber, principally in the Bogan, Narrandera, and Murray River districts. Over a quarter of a million acres of pine forest and red gum have been so treated.

(ii.) *Victoria.* In Victoria there are four forest nurseries, the largest being situated at Macedon, the smaller at Creswick, Havelock, and Tintarra. At Macedon the arboretum contains many fine specimens of the conifers and deciduous trees of Europe, America, and Asia. While the bulk of the yields are retained for the State plantations, there are considerable distributions for public parks and recreation reserves, "Arbor-day" planting of streets and roads, municipal councils and water trusts, mechanics' institutes and libraries, cemeteries, State schools, and other institutions, and farmers and private persons, those in dry districts receiving first consideration.

Among the principal native hardwoods raised and distributed are blue gum, sugar gum, and tallowwood, with some jarrah for the plantations; among conifers, the Monterey, Corsican, Black Austrian, Canary Island, Maritime, and Aleppo pines, the blue pine of India, the American white and yellow pines, with several spruces; and among other exotics, peppers, Indian cedars, oaks, elms, planes, silver poplars, sycamores, and chestnuts.

The principal forest plantation is along the lower slopes of the You Yangs, near Geelong, where about 1000 acres have been enclosed and planted with eucalypts and conifers. Good results have attended the cultivation of the broad leaf and feather leaf wattles.

At another plantation, viz., at Sawpit Gully, among the foothills of the Dividing Range, near Creswick, conifers are chiefly grown. Minor plantations of blue gum and sugar gum are established at Havelock and Majorca, near Maryborough; and at Mount Macedon, the principal species of oak, elm, ash, plane, sycamore, pine, spruce, eucalypts, and willows are planted.

(iii.) *Queensland.* The questions of replanting and further reservation have lately been attracting attention, and the prominence given to them will probably greatly influence forest policy.

(iv.) *South Australia.*—In this State there are several plantations, the most important being at Bundaleer and Wirrabara, situated some 150 and 190 miles respectively to the north of Adelaide in the direction of Spencer Gulf. Of the reserved area, about one-fifth only, it is said, ever bore timber of commercial value, the remainder being covered for the most part with stunted vegetation. Owing to the absence of high mountain ranges and the dryness of the climate, the forests are not dense. Special attention has been given in South Australia to silviculture, and great success has been achieved in clothing areas of treeless plain and hill slope with belts of young trees, such as blue, sugar and red gum, and white ironbark. In some parts the Tasmanian blue gum (*E. globulus*) flourishes, but great success has also been attained with the sugar gum (*E. corymbosa*), a tree indigenous to the State itself. It is found chiefly in the Flinders Range, and used for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, coachbuilding, and in wharf and jetty construction. Two other eucalypts found in South Australia, the white ironbark (*E. leucoxyloides*), known locally as "blue gum," and the grey box (*E. hemiphloia*), furnish strong, tough, and durable timber, inlocked in grain and suitable for the same purposes as sugar gum. The common flooded variety of red gum, which has a fairly wide distribution, being found on clay flats and along streams and water-courses, has also been grown in the plantations, but not with the same success as sugar gum. Among conifers which have been grown with fair success are the Monterey, the Maritime, Aleppo, and Stone pines. The Monterey pine (*P. insignis*) outstrips all other trees in growth, and its timber, though softer than other first-class pines, has been utilised for deal tables, packing cases, picket fencing, shelving, and generally for purposes where common deal is useful. The maritime, Aleppo, and stone pines are naturally of slower growth. In Europe they furnish useful timber, but in these plantations have not yet reached the age suitable for utilisation. The upright poplar (*P. fastigiata*) growing well over a large area, serves for packing cases, flooring boards, etc. The locally-grown American ash (*Fraxinus americana*) has been used in coachbuilding work, and compares

well in quality with the imported American ash. The area suitable for its cultivation in South Australia is, however, very limited, as it requires favourable conditions of soil and climate.

During the last quarter of a century the Forest Department has issued very large numbers of young plants to the public free of charge, for wind breaks, avenues, and for the shelter of homesteads and buildings generally. Formerly, but not now, bounties were paid under the Forest Act for the encouragement of private persons in planting timber trees.

(v.) *Western Australia.* A State sylvicultural nursery is established at Drake's Brook, on the south-western railway, the site chosen being a ti-tree swamp, exotic trees of temperate climates being raised. The planting of the Monterey, Maritime, Aleppo, and Canary Island pines, the blue pine of the Himalayas (*P. excelsa*), the Indian cedar, Lawson's cypress, several kinds of poplar, the Virginian catalpa, white cedar, and American ash has been successful. A large number of pepper trees and sugar gums were raised, chiefly for shade purposes. The trees are sold or given away to settlers, being distributed chiefly in the goldfields region and other districts with little natural forest.

There are also three forest plantations—one for conifers at Bunbury, a second for Australian wattles at Spencer's Brook, and a third for the indigenous sandalwood at Meckering. The planted areas are flourishing, the trees making very healthy growth.

Particulars regarding nurseries and plantations in 1906 are given hereunder:—

NURSERIES AND PLANTATIONS, 1906.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Qu'ns-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Expenditure on plantations and upkeep of sylvicultural nurseries	£697	£7530	nil	£6106	£223	nil
No. of persons engaged in nurseries	8	17	nil	13	6	nil
No. of sylvicultural nurseries ...	1	4	nil	7	1	nil
Area of sylvicultural nurseries ...	67 ac.*	30 ac.	nil	7 ac.	17 ac.	nil
No. of forest plantations ...	1	13	nil	91	3	nil
Area of forest plantations ...	20 ac.	9676 ac.	nil	9396 ac.	150 ac.	nil
Extent of public distribution of trees or number of trees issued ...	53,152	108,819	†	290,149	50,000	nil

* 16 acres only are planted.

† There are no forest nurseries issuing trees in Queensland, but a small number of economic and ornamental trees are issued by the Department of Agriculture.

§ 3. Commercial Uses of Principal Australian Timbers.

The uses of the more important of Australian timbers are many and various; four varieties of ironbark, viz., white or grey (*E. paniculata*), narrow-leaved (*E. crebra*), broad-leaved (*E. siderophloia*), and red (*E. sideroxylon*) are largely used for public works, preference being given to the white and narrow-leaved varieties. These timbers are used extensively in the building of bridges and culverts, for railway sleepers and fencing posts, and for framing, naves, spokes, poles and shafts in carriage and waggon building. Ironbark beams are of great strength, hence it is largely employed for girders and joists of upper floors, especially in stores for heavy goods.¹ Another red ironbark (*E. leucoxylon*),

1. Ironbark girders do not burn rapidly and often stand a fire when iron girders yield through the effect of the heat.

heavy, dense, and strong, is greatly valued for bridge beams and piles. Tallowwood (*E. microcorys*) is strong, heavy, very durable, not easily split, and turns and planes well. It is used for bridge-decking, house-flooring (being peculiarly suitable for ballrooms), girders, piles, and fencing posts, and especially for paving blocks, giving even and regular wear under heavy traffic. Even better in this latter regard is blackbutt (*E. pilularis*), a fine hardwood for house and ship building, as well as street paving. Grey gum (*E. propinqua*), makes excellent railway sleepers, and is used for felloes and spokes in coach building. It makes very durable fencing posts, and is also sometimes split for shingles. Murray red gum (*E. rostrata*), the common river gum of all the eastern colonies, is one of the best hardwoods in contact with the ground, being largely used for poles, house foundations, wood paving, and railway sleepers. It is also extensively cut for mining shafts and public and municipal works. The forest variety of red gum (*E. tereticornis*) serves the same purposes as the river red gum. White mahogany (*E. acmenoides*) is used for posts, poles, girders, and similar classes of work, being an exceedingly durable timber. Red mahogany (*E. resinifera*) is largely employed for general building work, street paving, fencing, and weatherboards. It is very durable, and hardens greatly with age. Grey box (*E. hemiphloia*), is very durable in contact with the ground, and is hence used for railway sleepers (lasting from thirty to thirty-five years in the track), telegraph poles, mine props, fence posts, piles, girders, and for heavy framing and naves, wheel cogs, shafts, dray poles, spokes, etc. Bairnsdale grey box (*E. bosistoana*) serves similar purposes. Brush box (*Tristania conferta*), another hard and durable wood, is used for tram rails, bullock yokes, tool handles, planes, etc. Sydney blue gum (*E. saligna*) is greatly valued by shipwrights and wheelwrights, and furnishes ships' plank, felloes of wheels, etc. It is also used for buildings, and makes very durable paving blocks. Woollybutt (*E. longifolia*) is used for house building, fencing, felloes, spokes, and wheelwrights' work generally. Being durable in contact with the ground, and resistant to heavy traffic, it is also used for street paving. Spotted gum (*E. maculata*) is one of the best hardwoods for bending, even when cold, and is therefore specially valuable in wheelwrights' and coach-builders' work for poles, shafts, crosspieces, naves, and spokes; also for framing and house building, tram rails, ship planking, decking of bridges, and wood paving. Turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*) is of great durability in the ground or under water, being used for piles of jetties, wharves, bridges, pillars and girders of buildings, wood paving, and hewn posts and rails. Yellow stringy-bark (*E. muelleriana*) is chiefly used for jetty and pier work, and for fencing posts. Blue gum (*E. globulus*) is a valuable timber with straight, symmetrical bole, used for upper timbers and decking in jetty and bridge work, bridge piles, shafts, felloes, spokes and frame work of vehicles, and in general building and construction. Spotted gum (*E. goniocalyx*) furnishes a hard, heavy, and durable timber, similar in appearance to blue gum, and serving the same purposes. Yellow box (*E. melliodora*) bears a large quantity of blossom, and hence is a favourite tree with bee-keepers. Its timber is used for piles and posts, squared beams, and stringers for bridges. Messmate (*E. obliqua*) is largely sawn by mills for weatherboards, studs, rafters, joists, etc., and is also used for railway sleepers and fencing posts. Stringy-barks (*E. macrorrhyncha*, *E. capitellata*, *E. piperita*) are sawn by mills into ordinary building timber, and split by settlers into posts and rails and rough building material. Mountain ash (*E. amygdalina regnans*) is sawn into building material, and is also split into palings, shingles, rails, and mining laths. Silvertop (*E. sieberiana seu virgata*)—called also Gippsland mountain ash, green top, and white ironbark—is used for ordinary building purposes, and for fencing rails and rough construction. Sugar gum (*E. corymocalyx*) is held in high repute on account of its toughness and durability, and is chiefly used for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, coach building, and in wharf and jetty construction. White or manna gum (*E. viminatis*) is not a good weather timber, but is suitable for interior construction, such as house frames and floors.

The preeminent timber trees of the West are jarrah (*E. marginata*) and karri (*E. diversicolor*). Jarrah is in great request for piles in jetty and bridge construction, and for railway sleepers and street paving. It also furnishes a favourite material for boat-building, fencing, and rough furniture, and makes excellent

charcoal. Karri is heavy, dense, elastic, and tough, not so easily wrought as jarrah, and used for bridge-decking, flooring, planking, spokes, felloes, shafts, and street-paving. Tuart (*E. gomphocephala*) is exceedingly strong and tough, suitable for the framework of railway waggons, bridge supports, buffers, keelsons, shafts, wheelwrights' work, and generally for all purposes where great strength and hardness is necessary. The red gum (*E. calophylla*) is a fine shade tree, and is valued for the shelter it affords to cattle and sheep. Its timber, however, is not held in much esteem; but in short lengths it is employed for wheelwrights' work and agricultural implements. Its gum or kino has medicinal properties, and is used locally for tanning hides. Wandoo (*E. redunca*) is used for fencing, wheelwrights' work, and railway buffers and sleepers. The blackbutt (*E. patens*), York gum (*E. loxophleba*), and Yate (*E. cornuta*) of the West are largely used for fencing, building, and rough construction.

The Moreton Bay or hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghami*) is used for interior work (flooring, ceiling, and lining boards) and for packing cases and butter boxes. Brown pine (*Podocarpus elata*) is also used for interior work, and for bridge, jetty, and pier piles. Cypress pine (*Callitris*), including red or black pine (*C. calcarata*); Murray pine (*C. verrucosa*), Port Macquarie pine (*C. macleayana*), and the Richmond River cypress pine (*C. columellaris*) are used for buildings liable to attacks of white ants, being strongly resistant to these pests. *Callitris* is also suitable for bridge decking and makes fine fuel. Red cedar (*Cedrela australis*) furnishes timber of great beauty; it is easily worked and very durable, and is used for furniture and cabinet-making, doors, panelling, and interior fittings generally. Rosewood (*Dysoxylon fraserianum*) is easily wrought, and is used for furniture, turnery, carving, cabinet work, mouldings, planes, window joints, house-fittings, and wine casks. Red bean (*Dysoxylon muelleri*) has a finely-figured grain and is an excellent furniture wood. White beech (*Gmelina leichhardtii*) is durable and easily worked, and is in great request for decks of vessels, furniture, picture frames, carving, flooring, house-fittings, vats, casks, and general coopers' work. Silky oak (*Grevillea robusta* and *Orites excelsa*) are also in request for coopers' work, and make handsome furniture and wainscoting. The silky oak has also been used for butter kegs, buckets, churns, etc., and makes good butter boxes for the local markets. Black bean (*Castanospermum australe*), or Moreton Bay chestnut, is used for furniture, cabinet-making, and gun stocks. Tulip-wood (*Harpullia pendula*) is highly esteemed for cabinet work, being used for door panels, dadoes, and billiard tables. Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) is suitable for boat-building, cabinet work, and coach-building. Kauri pine (*Agathis palmerstoni*) gives a light, strong, and durable timber, and is used for general building and construction, wainscoting, furniture and joinery, railway carriages, and ship-decking. Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) is very strong and durable, diminishing, however, greatly in weight in seasoning, though shrinking very little in volume. Figured blackwood is a beautiful timber; it is used for furniture, such as billiard tables, chairs, secretaires, casings of pianofortes and organs, and general cabinet work; dadoes, panelling of railway carriages, boat-building, picture frames, wheel naves, gun stocks, walking sticks, and a great variety of useful and ornamental purposes; it is also split into staves for wine and tallow casks. Evergreen beech (*Fagus cunninghami*) yields also a handsome timber, used for furniture, sashes and doors, light joinery, wood-carving, picture frames, and cog-wheels. Huon pine furnishes a fine, strong, and light timber; it is almost indestructible in water, and hence is largely used for boat planking; its beautiful grain brings it into request for furniture, panelling, and wainscoting. The King William variety is very tough, being used for racing sculls; it is also a favourite timber in joiners' work. Celery-top pine is strong and heavy, suitable for furniture, flooring, house frames, coopers' work, and masts. Other Australian brush timbers of minor importance are sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), used for saddletrees and boot lasts; and satin box, sycamore, olive, and pencil-wood, giving woods of beautiful grain for parquetry, veneers, carving, and picture frames. The sandalwood of Western Australia (*Santalum cygnorum*) is a very valuable forest product, its export having covered half-a-century.

§ 4. Forestal Industries and Production.

1. **Timber.**—The returns for quantity and value of timber cut and sawn, as given by the States Forestry Departments, are at present very incomplete. Owing to this fact the figures are, in some cases, necessarily merely estimates. It is proposed by the Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics to secure, if possible, more accurate information in future concerning this important industry.

QUANTITY OF LOCAL TIMBER SAWN OR HEWN IN EACH STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906.

State.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.	Sup. feet.
New South Wales	96,907,000	90,308,834	100,408,000	117,029,000	112,580,000	119,337,000
Victoria	46,495,885	40,494,660	38,841,322	49,250,000	47,635,358	51,103,000
Queensland	140,443,099	72,478,951	69,508,800	71,293,811	73,930,279	82,801,846
South Australia... ..	22,877	197,088	130,565	94,396	155,662	130,763
Western Australia... ..	122,413,865	124,005,005	126,729,833	143,594,953	137,250,340	136,294,697
Tasmania... ..	45,848,526	24,531,922	35,196,700	34,760,628	40,273,429	39,498,697
Commonwealth	452,131,252	352,016,460	370,815,220	416,022,788	411,825,068	429,166,003

The only States for which an annual return is furnished for the value of locally sawn or hewn timber are South Australia and Tasmania. The values for South Australia for the years 1901 to 1906 are respectively, £23; £154; £413; £400; £340; and £230. For Tasmania the values for the same years are respectively, £117,734; £62,573; £89,227; £92,102; £75,817; and £110,689. The estimate for Western Australia for the whole six years is £5,268,235; and for New South Wales for the same period, £4,050,000.

2. **Forest Produce.**—Estimates have been made of the total value of forest production, but these must be regarded as mere approximations. Many of the items are very difficult, and some impossible, to obtain. Large returns are credited to firewood, but these have been omitted altogether, since estimates are subject to a wide range of uncertainty.

The Forestry Department of New South Wales estimates that the production in the six years, 1901-6, averaged at least £685,000 per annum. For Victoria the Government Statist gives the following figures:—1904, £230,567; 1905, £206,725; 1906, £217,569. No figures on a similar basis are available for Queensland. The estimates for South Australia for 1901 to 1906 are £187; £354; £590; £665; £610; and £440. Western Australia averages for the six years, 1901-6, £984,264. Tasmania supplies the following estimates for the same years, viz., £152,102, £83,943, £114,227, £119,477, £94,987, £126,514.

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

1. **Imports.**—The value of timber imports for 1901 to 1906, and the quantity for 1903 to 1906, are as follows:—

IMPORTS OF DRESSED TIMBER, 1901 TO 1906.

Country whence Imported.	Quantity.				Value.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	131,751	19,224	14,694	41,049	1,134	3,326	1,429	807	361	894
Canada	6,875	104,770	9,800	833	2,742	13,890	46	828	67	2
New Zealand	142,823	20,336	21,238	5,125	26,398	9,659	1,109	216	231	65
Other Brit. Pos....	1,034	49,322	3,549	5,437	236	243	16	1,258	36	51
Norway	17,642,379	41,901,583	33,084,662	43,712,732	323,937	289,740	122,416	312,067	228,306	273,546
Sweden	3,840,459	8,739,437	2,515,987	2,412,087	30,169	28,693	20,905	51,378	11,965	15,054
United States	2,998,450	3,516,661	2,411,998	1,727,363	56,114	49,641	26,919	28,073	23,181	19,982
Other For. Count.	...	104,934	89,888	304,596	935	650	...	523	696	1,764
Total	24,763,771	54,456,327	38,151,816	48,209,222	441,665	395,842	172,840	395,151	264,843	311,358

NOTE.—Quantity for 1901 and 1902 not available.

IMPORTS OF UNDRESSED TIMBER, 1901 TO 1906.

Country whence Imported.	Quantity.				Value.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	48,246	58,677	335,782	293,086	2,181	7,083	535	723	2,869	2,531
Burma	...	...	29,208	290,060	...	...	...	...	274	7,173
Canada	7,864,000	12,077,976	13,684,842	8,380,951	66,553	91,090	36,601	51,270	52,119	42,538
India	52,392	29,703	410,797	248,989	3,365	9,577	1,676	603	9,595	3,921
New Zealand	51,182,185	54,342,497	65,690,179	65,164,718	256,396	218,565	239,944	252,407	329,327	314,522
Straits Settlements	261,279	142,395	151,930	130,898	1,150	894	1,197	754	941	955
Other Brit. Pos.	100,827	20,926	17,832	8,580	148	770	362	139	671	175
Norway	4,167,679	2,450,009	1,872,950	1,284,969	5,187	34,767	32,663	16,039	11,957	6,987
Russia	810,400	3,600,067	1,647,700	285,900	...	6,722	5,989	27,204	11,563	1,810
Sweden	1,753,237	2,911,423	3,077,756	2,756,200	17,951	19,250	15,024	21,396	20,760	17,764
United States	85,761,549	117,478,797	76,814,855	121,601,462	363,320	314,783	398,139	573,442	308,479	549,534
Other For. Count.	85,279	1,115,766	242,870	1,122,591	1,297	1,250	615	2,505	1,726	5,462
Total	152,087,073	194,208,236	163,976,501	201,568,404	717,548	704,751	732,522	876,479	750,286	953,372

NOTE.—Quantity for 1901 and 1902 not available.

2. Exports.—The quantity and value of undressed (sawn) timber exported from 1903 to 1906 is given below, the countries of destination being also shewn. The quantities for 1901 and 1902 are not available, and the values only are given. Countries to which the produce was exported cannot, however, be stated for these years:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF UNDRESSED TIMBER [(SAWN), 1901 AND 1902.

1901, £631,257; 1902, £544,830.

EXPORTS OF UNDRESSED TIMBER (SAWN), 1903 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.				Value.			
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	24,560,133	32,784,587	30,075,954	25,561,273	166,616	215,123	192,891	167,081
Canada	53,266	281,787	420,550	567,806	360	2,307	4,207	5,566
Cape Colony	27,145,821	12,586,852	15,243,863	4,455,719	190,008	78,247	102,886	23,555
Ceylon	1,408,050	2,693,624	1,784,952	25,285	9,387	17,816	6,179	213
Fiji	699,817	1,255,562	1,255,117	1,712,468	4,283	8,486	8,715	11,159
India	9,677,354	28,588,030	47,441,112	63,248,657	64,513	182,238	293,287	384,463
Mauritius	399,215	689,968	1,405,341	820,197	2,716	4,594	9,328	5,128
Natal	10,446,482	10,242,758	7,432,841	1,825,763	74,797	61,200	51,426	11,356
New Guinea	49,069	116,213	95,741	141,968	827	783	748	1,260
New Zealand	16,475,901	13,582,156	17,670,685	17,705,412	106,817	79,587	100,438	120,480
Ocean Island	16,207	168,885	224,265	573,498	96	1,146	1,502	3,935
Straits Settlements	240,000	1,093,984	289,685	1,047,331	1,600	7,296	1,952	5,849
Other British Pos.	1,620,784	605,732	768,810	5,404	6,612	4,087	5,495	38
Argentine Republic	—	467,208	834,804	2,947,860	—	3,115	5,565	19,652
Belgium	145,700	100,659	89,756	509,177	975	975	537	3,913
China	31,626	66,406	8,221,486	12,335,396	211	413	54,816	81,673
Egypt	—	3,116,808	2,072,820	20,460	—	20,778	13,819	136
Germany	872,361	2,475,727	4,409,822	3,985,212	6,880	15,219	27,394	32,716
Japan	7,365	30,716	13,389	403,326	85	450	117	2,695
Kaiser Wilhelm's L.	93,016	106,112	77,046	29,818	596	730	535	195
Marshall Island	90,767	56,057	101,027	502,627	611	385	683	3,418
Netherlands	149,965	703,980	—	1,174,827	1,300	4,693	—	5,745
New Pommern	116,023	96,486	32,428	121,043	736	666	223	841
New Caledonia	495,610	134,616	152,569	136,383	3,264	850	883	843
Philippine Islands	1,668,016	3,855,318	2,556,694	2,393,518	11,212	23,887	21,901	12,556
Portuguese E. Africa	21,721,764	10,274,694	10,413,067	3,261,837	144,811	61,966	68,786	18,636
South Sea Islands	299,103	219,649	251,277	415,071	2,049	1,480	1,710	2,760
United States of Am.	159,234	280,349	452,377	582,274	1,543	2,812	4,683	5,972
Uruguay	666,096	—	1,927,800	6,137,060	4,441	—	12,852	40,121
Other For. Countries	10,530	93,599	142,176	1,775,770	88	559	961	7,184
Total	119,319,275	126,768,522	155,837,454	154,422,400	806,894	801,893	994,519	970,530

The oversea trade in timber of all kinds is given in the next series of tables :—

QUANTITIES OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED INTO AND FROM
THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901 TO 1906.

Description.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS—						
Dressed ... Sup. feet.	*	*	24,763,771	54,456,327	38,151,816	48,209,222
Undressed... „	*	*	152,087,073	194,208,236	163,975,501	201,568,404
Doors ... No.	78,336	57,941	31,341	29,876	8,799	3,343
Other ... „	*	*	*	*	*	*
EXPORTS—						
Dressed ... Sup. feet.	*	756,661	631,781	789,076	534,561	745,800
Undressed... „	*	*	119,319,275	126,768,522	155,837,454	154,422,490
Logs ... „	*	*	3,129,276	3,549,036	1,688,258	1,738,013
Palings ... No.	*	374,290	527,800	612,025	972,479	656,170
Other ... „	*	*	*	*	*	*
EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS—						
Dressed ... Sup. feet.	*	*	24,131,990	53,667,251	37,617,255	47,463,422
Undressed... „	*	*	32,767,798	67,439,714	8,139,047	47,145,914
Other ... „	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Quantity not available.

VALUES OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED INTO AND FROM
THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901 TO 1906.

Description.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS—						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dressed ...	441,665	395,842	172,840	395,151	264,843	311,358
Undressed ...	717,548	704,751	732,522	876,479	750,286	953,372
Doors ...	28,856	29,530	13,912	12,414	3,197	1,373
Other ...	180,127	41,011	42,697	66,842	53,949	63,353
Total values...	1,368,196	1,171,134	961,971	1,350,886	1,072,275	1,329,456
EXPORTS—						
Dressed ...	9,356	6,301	5,635	6,366	5,353	6,886
Undressed ...	631,257	544,830	806,894	801,893	994,519	979,530
Logs ...	14,594	4,745	23,300	16,894	12,988	12,662
Palings ...	1,568	1,467	2,183	2,607	4,952	3,065
Other ...	10,177	7,606	10,243	8,457	9,791	9,968
Total values...	666,952	564,949	848,255	836,217	1,027,603	1,012,111
EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS—						
Dressed ...	432,309	389,541	167,205	388,785	259,490	304,472
Undressed ...	86,291	159,921	74,372	74,586	244,233	26,158
Other ...	182,644	53,723	20,883	51,298	29,415	39,031
Total values...	701,244	606,185	113,716	514,669	44,672	317,345

— Signifies excess of exports over imports.

The exports of sandalwood were :—

EXPORTS OF SANDALWOOD, 1901 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.						Value.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hong Kong	* 71,283	21,606	65,946	68,657	134,769	53,991	27,005	9,782	17,369	27,306	55,970	
Straits Settlements ...	* 33,946	18,842	9,007	14,145	9,367	15,341	12,119	6,727	2,264	4,479	3,721	
Other British Possessions ...	* 1,348	10,260	—	4,364	—	408	150	5	65	—	1,782	
China	* 54,323	47,671	14,987	27,564	28,025	7,905	22,497	21,399	5,719	7,008	9,299	
Other Foreign Countries ...	*	—	—	61	478	65	—	—	—	23	215	
Total	* 160,900	38,129	30,200	110,427	177,005	77,710	61,771	37,913	25,417	38,816	70,987	

* Quantity not available.

Tanning bark is largely exported from the Commonwealth, as the following table shews :—

EXPORTS OF TANNING BARK, 1901 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.						Value.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	41,075	58,399	54,970	99,766	48,306	46,825	16,203	24,354	21,331	38,723	17,499	16,978
New Zealand ...	51,350	45,250	73,752	52,834	69,945	73,831	20,614	19,493	33,138	22,270	27,553	30,844
Other British Pos. ...	520	1,546	660	1,211	3,015	519	232	618	332	508	1,179	218
Belgium ...	3,560	...	...	4,898	14,902	6,864	1,510	...	...	2,032	5,667	2,695
France ...	3,500	1,211	3,874	3,325	728	1,879	2,825	512	1,927	1,553	270	676
Germany ...	16,980	20,784	8,562	88,802	368,200	301,219	6,979	9,626	3,955	28,432	135,321	110,754
Other For. Countries	369	3	776	1,152	5,179	759	151	4	333	409	2,210	288
Total	119,154	127,193	142,594	251,986	510,278	431,896	48,514	54,607	61,013	93,927	189,699	162,453

The import of bark was very small, and the net export is little below the gross export :—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF BARK IMPORTED AND EXPORTED INTO AND FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901 TO 1906.

Particulars.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
QUANTITIES—	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Imports	2,073	220	265	775	960	63
Exports	119,154	127,193	142,594	251,986	510,278	431,896
Excess of exports over imports	117,081	126,973	142,329	251,211	509,318	431,833
VALUES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	616	128	186	340	632	58
Exports	48,514	54,607	61,013	93,927	189,699	162,453
Excess of exports over imports	47,898	54,479	60,827	93,587	189,067	162,395