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, STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1913.

State.	Specially Reserved for	Total Forest	Percentag Are		Percentage of Com- monwealth Area.		
State.	Timber.	Area.	Specially Reserved.	Total Forest.	Specially Reserved.	Total Forest.	
New South Wales	Acres. *6,853,828	Acres. 15,000,000	% 3.46	% 7.55	% 0.36	0.78	
Victoria	4,160,342	11,800,000	7.40	20.98	0.30	0.78	
Queensland	4,108,470	40,000,000	0.96	9.32	0.22	2.10	
South Australia	154,232	3,800,000	0.07	0.66	0.01	0.20	
Western Australia	12,371,152	20,400,000+	1.98	3.27	0.65	1.07	
Tasmania	1,017,949	11,000,000	6.07	65.56	0.05	0.58	
Commonwealth	28,665,973	102,000,000			1.51	5.35	

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.

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 absolute and relative forest areas of Australia and other countries, to the latest available date, are shewn in the table on the next page.

BET IMPRIE	ABPAG	OF	CABECT	LANDS	ATICMBATIA	AMD	ATTION	COLLEGE
RELATIVE	AREAS	ur	PUREST	LANUS.	AUNIKALIA	ANI	DIMER	COUNTRIES.

Country.	Total Forest Area.	Percentage of Total Area.	Country.	Total Forest Area.	Percentage of Total Area
Commonwealth	Sq. Miles. 159,375	% 5.35	Rumania	Sq. Miles. 10,836	% 21.36
New Zealand	26,562	25.63	Sweden	90,241	52.20
United Kingdom	4,820	3.84	Norway	26,685	21.50
France	36,005	17.58	Russia in Europe	859,375	39.00
Algeria	10,249	2.98	United States	860,000	24.08
Germany	54,015·	25.90	Canada	625,000	17.34
Switzerland	3,290	20.60	Cape Colony	537	0.19
Italy	17,613	15.92	British India	126,330	11.55
Austria	37,700	31.66	Japan	29,680	18.24
Hungary	34,750	29.30	_	,	

2. Distribution of Timber.—The characteristics of the forest areas are given in some detail for each State in the Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 446-9. 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 largest 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. In the coastal regions of parts of West and North-West Australia, and along the shores of the Great Australian Bight and Encounter Bay, there is little forest. The areas in the centre of the continent are thinly timbered.

§ 2. Forestry.

1. Objects.—Economic forestry, aiming at the conservation of forestal wealth by safeguarding forests against inconsiderate destruction, and by the suitable re-afforestation 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 "ring-barking"—are considerable; and it is not unlikely that climatological changes are caused thereby. It is stated that beneficial consequences follow on the planting of trees on denuded lands, or along eroding coasts, and that a forest covering tends to beneficially regulate the effects of rainfall.

Successful planting of exotics in various parts of the Commonwealth has demonstrated that the Australian climate is suitable for the cultivation of a large number of the most valuable and beautiful of the world's timber trees.

2. Forestry Departments.—Each State of the Commonwealth, excepting Tasmania, has organised a separate forestry department or branch of service specially charged with forestal matters. Forest improvement work is carried on, areas of young forest being cleaned up by the felling and removal of stunted, diseased and suppressed growth, the

380 FORESTRY.

burning of debris and the making of fire breaks. Provision is made for effective patrols in forest districts, to check the ravages caused by fires, often, it is believed, caused through carelessness.

3. Sylvicultural Nurseries and Plantations.—Recognition of the necessity for systematic sylviculture has led to the creation in most of the States of a number of sylvicultural nurseries and plantations. The locality of these establishments, together with a brief statement of the nature of their activities, is given in previous issues of the Year Book. (Reference may be made to Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 451-3.) Details regarding forest reserves, nurseries, and trial stations are as follows:—

FOREST RESERVES AND NURSERIES, 1913.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Common- wealth.
State Forest Reserves— Number (for area see							
page 378)	1 400	317	348	38	292*	63	2,544
State Forest Nurseries—	,			1			,
Number	1	3	2	7	1	1	15
Area	126	54	1	7	17	5	210
Plantation Trial Stations-							
Number	7	11	2		2		22
Area	4,497	19,070	40		850		24,457
Number of persons em-					1		
ployed in Forestry De-							
partments—	1		İ				
Administrative	16	16	2	1	6	1	42
Professional	6	5	1	1		2	15
General	151	116	18	174	32	7	498
	1	1	l	ł	1	ł	1

^{*} Areas specially reserved.

4. Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure of the State Forestry Departments from 1909-10 to 1913-14 are given below:—

REVENUE OF STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

State.			1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania			£ 66,030 37,992 35,200 3,089 31,549 3,840	£ 87,618 43,886 39,645 3,756 23,985 4,366	£ 95,231 45,077 53,840 4,849 23,456 3,800	£ 96,145 51,146 63,467 5,609 33,805 4,414	£ 99,333 57,746 62,973 6,868 48,236 4,659
Commonwealth	•••	•••	177,700	203,256	226,253	254,586	279,815

St	ate.			1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
				£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales				24,510	26,695	34,408	42,154	44.828
Victoria	•••	•••		27,230	46,448	41,686	56,899	58,007
Queensland				5,000	8,000	2,954	5,397	7,386
South Australia				16,411	20,968	23,296	22,858	22,832
Western Australia				10,110	8,572	8,874	10,469	11,463
Tasmania	••.			260	240	220	760	760
							l	
Commonwealt	ь	***	•••	83,521	110,923	111,438	138,537	145,276

EXPENDITURE OF STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

- 5. Instruction in Scientific Forestry.—Forestry schools have been established in which, while general scientific instruction is imparted, special attention is paid to forestry. In the classes, theoretical forestry, botany, geology, physics, land surveying, etc., are taught; while in outside work trainees receive practical instruction in the preparation of seed-beds, seed-sowing, propagation, planting out, pruning, the general care and improvement of plantations and natural forests, and the employment of timber to the best advantage. The desire is to give the prospective forester a thorough training in all branches of the work. Courses of lectures are also given at various centres, and at some of the higher technical schools, members of the forest staffs are afforded opportunities of qualifying in special subjects.
- 6. Forest Congresses.—An Australian Interstate Conference on Forestry was held at Sydney in November, 1911. Many of the recommendations which the conference approved have been carried out. An International Forest Congress was held at Paris in June, 1913, when Professor Percy Groom, of South Kensington Imperial College, represented the Commonwealth Government. The papers and reports dealt chiefly with the threatened shortage of timber, and the measures necessary to avert the danger.

§ 3. Commercial Uses of Principal Australian Timbers.

The uses of the more important of Australian timbers are many and various, and are indicated in previous issues of this work (see Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 454-6).

As aids in the development of Commonwealth industries, the Government is experimenting with Australian woods for rifle stocks, telephone switch boards, etc. It has also made available a sum of money for the seasoning and storing of Australian timber. Timber seasoning depôts have also been established by States Governments at the principal centres, and from these contractors may obtain timber at scheduled rates. Other timber seasoning works have been established by private enterprise.

§ 4. Forestal Industries and Production.

1. Timber.—Estimates of the quantity and value of timber cut and sawn have been prepared by the States Forestry Departments, and are as follows:—

QUANTITIES OF LOCAL TIMBER SAWN OR HEWN IN EACH STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE YEARS 1909 to 1913.

Sta	te.	_	 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania			 sup. feet. 134,070,000 50,000,000 108,391,000 240,500 171,825,000 45,035,000	sup. feet. 138,845,000 51,000,000 116,438,000 210,000 174,528,000 54,933,000	sup. feet. 142,358,000 53,000,000 138,896,000 217,000 191,114,000 66,061,000	sup. feet. 162,604,000 60,000,000 163,828,000 183,000 217,696,000 63,243,000	sup. feet. 164,899,000 81,770,000 156,634,000 100,000 218,908,000 60,780,000
Commonwealth			 509,561,500	535,954,000	591,646,000	667,554,000	683,091,000

2. Other Forest Produce.—No satisfactory estimates of the total value of forest production are available. Large returns are credited to firewood, but these are subject to a wide range of uncertainty.

§ 5. Oversea Trade,

1. Imports.—The quantity and value of timber imports during the four years 1910 to 1913 inclusive are shewn according to countries of origin in the following tables:—

IMPORTS OF DRESSED TIMBER, COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1913.

Country of Origin.	_	Quantity.*					Value.				
Country of Origin.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.			
United Kingdom New Zealand Other British Poss Norway Sweden United States Other For. Countries	sup. ft. 12,012 2,304 39,489 48,465,404 13,648,238 1,747,748 231,960	sup. ft. 6,350 6,291 46,375 59,396,352 27,249,978 1,812,295 399,696	sup. ft. 95,938 77,821 961,085 45,796,037 23,827,979 4,299,729 22,283	sup. ft. 3.537 4,427 2,344 56,251,228 23,571,012 1,938,088 700,809	£ 409 30 633 338,924 100,968 21,510 4,280	£ 177 36 227 446,180 201,142 23,099 3,855	£ 1,070 1,107 8,488 341,731 176,697 37,477 417	£ 191 32 26 399,899 187,988 19,658 5,566			
Total	64,147,155	88,917,337	75,080,872	82,471,445	466,754	674,716	566,987	613,360			

^{*} Exclusive of timber not measured in super. feet.

IMPORTS OF UNDRESSED TIMBER, INCLUDING LOGS, COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1913.

		Quan	tity.*	Value.				
Country of Origin.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	65,420	97,485	311,535	65,342	738	1,509	3,409	1,189
Canada	15,585,078	25,806,593	12,271,444	12,263,586	68,308	110,238	54,116	54,369
India	483,635	826,240	740,059	682,724	13,604	15,373	20,847	18,490
New Zealand	70,604,559	85,383,540	93,524,793	64,489,843	416,630	571,979	654,093	433.798
Straits Settlem'ts	295,525	313,443	544,190	281,155	1,799	1,658	2,785	1.454
Other British Poss.	75,033	267,545	59,607	2,723	909	2,922	550	61
Japan	7,138,554	13,218,773	11,911,714	16,011,418	29,127		61,900	72,095
Java	64,459	324,630	7,319	45,890	1,244		147	1,312
Norway	6,104,204	5,798,584	4,152,072	6,204,961	43,065		29,083	42,162
Russia	14,878,825	21,641,285	9,258,609	10,516,517	83,408		56,099	66,434
Sweden	6,506,762	6,093,004	6,986,236	5,905,476	44,378		50,072	44,696
United States	156,219,083	193,949,570		256,331,192	835.614			1,418,760
Other For. C'ntries	653,617	507,182	2,074,393	317,975	3,354	4,011	18,878	2,771
			l					
Total	278,674,754	354,22 7, 874	368,954,356	373,118,802	1,542,178	1,985,292	2,161,605	2,157,591

^{*} Exclusive of timber not measured in super. feet.

2. Exports.—The quantity and value of undressed (sawn) timber exported from 1909 to 1913 are given below, the countries of destination being also shewn.

EXPORTS OF UNDRESSED TIMBER (SAWN), COMMONWEALTH, 1909 to 1913.

Country to which		C	Quantity	·.*				Value.		
Exported.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912	1913.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	£	£	£	£	£
i	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup.ft.		, ±		<i>-</i>	
United Kingdom	21,689	10,879	10.436	11,325	20,222	151,724	77,003	77,070	79,940	140,082
Canada	492	610	546	456	619	5,267	7,038	6,640		8,028
S. African Union	3,768	11,687	19,243	39,544	33,793	24,712	80,223	32,094	270,282	233,782
Ceylon	2,235	303	611	576	1,926	14,864	1.833	4,110	4,153	12,923
Fiji	1,305	1,994	1,900	2,359	1,421	7,950	13,392	12,416	17,342	12,939
India	55,367	44.852	52,254	31,477	23,960	364,430	300,411	353,488	209.312	160,577
Mauritius	8	525	278	225	235	75	3,533	2.138		1.587
New Zealand	25,424	20.766	27.137	21.061	38,586	172,705	147,314	199,666	162,518	278.975
Ocean Island	416	268	120	446	347	3,296	1,605	768		3,139
Papua	160	357	435	614	598	1,366	3,497	4,223		6.184
Straits Settlem'nts	601	52	52	81	88	3,877	320	380		478
Other British Pos.	4.022	2,643	103	18	249	29,702	19.651	774	184	2.151
Argentine Repub.	1.134	3,007	2.474	667	1.584	7,499	19,797	16,492	4.447	10,558
Belgium	1.820	3,535	2.887	2.727	2,429	12,154	24,870	21,665		17,146
China	7,263	409	2.138	1	i	26,595	2,693	14,250		2
Egypt	10,176	15,708	7,289	50	56	62.096	104,600	48,594		377
Germany	2.027	1,944	1,829	1.774	1,762	17.987	18,555	18,122		14.293
Japan	73	26	36	90	86	484	317	354	771	890
Kaiser Wilhelm L.	75	43	79	98	131	556	333	648	891	1.522
Marshall Islands	162	229	226	140	211	1.325	1.643	2.023		2,227
Netherlands	35		3	110		256	1,010	2,020	1,000	_,,
Neu Pommern	311	562	372	611	:::	2,504	4.838	3,498	6.231	
New Caledonia	118	441	355	232	201	949	3,511	3,096	2.017	2,123
Philippine Islands	306	3,282	2,941	61	63	3.372	21.132	19,608	414	449
Port'g'ese E.Africa	3.539	4,720	2,639	380	3,106	24,230	31.036	17,416		21.775
South Sea Islands	0,000	1,120	2,000	~~	0,100	22,200	51,000	11,410	0,000	21,170
(so described)	337	388	631	914	838	2,965	3,247	5,520	9.129	8,403
U.S. of America	659	2.501	4.907	942	1.295	7,703	12,693	25,032		13,879
Uruguay	3.894	6.240	1.888	1.754		25,963	41,596	12,589	11,689	· '
Other For. Count.	648	4.863	2,715	778	998	5.164	29,674	16,948		10.449
Other For. County.		1,000	2,110			0,101	25,014	10,540		10,440
Total	148,064	142,834	146,524	119,401	134,805	981,770	976,355	1,019,648	858,357	964,938

^{*} Exclusive of timber not measured in super. feet.

QUANTITIES OF TIMBER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1909 to 1913.

13					
Description.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913
		IMPORTS.			
Veneers Sup. feet Dressed ,,	296,801 57,924,923	599,178 65,609,803		1,815,917 76,513,670	
Undressed ,, Logs ,,	200,469,213 11,335,870	257,007,893 21,666,861	324,325,658 29,902,216	350,052,617 18,901,739	349,680,896 23,437,906
Palings No.	1,226,082			2,065,145	
Shingles ,, Staves—Dressed, etc. ,,	1,270,476	690,710 600	5,440	1,242,720 920	•••
Undressed ,, Laths for blinds ,, other	2,390,888 * 25,692,686	3,929,063 * 38,564,512	•	2,181,121 * 29,631,746	3,639,969 * 46,337,501
Spokes, rims, felloes ,,	659,298	835,400	1,916,045	12,172	*
Doors ,, Architraves, mouldings		0.045	234	·	,
etc Lin. feet Other (Free)	1 *	9,045	23,601	35,106 *	80,398

^{*} Quantity not available.

QUANTITIES OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, ETC.—Continued.

Description.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
		EXPORTS.	1		!
Veneers					
Dressed Sup. fe	et 1,280,703	990,924	1,071,683	975,679	716,621
Undressed ,,		142,833,520	146,262,683	119,401,434	134,805,222
Logs ,,	4,254,472	2,195,219	3,252,115	1,913,973	
Palings N	o. 718,550	608,602	942,220	630,670	487,094
Pickets	,, 3,000	19,570	6,628	5,335	1,411
Shingles	,, 12,944	100,540	35,790	21,332	31,300
Staves—Dressed, etc.	,, 90	5,000	1,300		
	,,	1,267			
	,, *	*	*	*	*
	,, 14,240	677,280	110,900	406,980	7,190
	,,	*	*	*	*
	,, *	*	. *	•	*
Architraves, moulding					_
etc Lin, fe	et 90,458	94,054	92,162	125,327	107,664
Other	•••!•••	1	1		
	EXCESS OF	IMPORTS OV	ER EXPORT	s	
		1			
Veneers	296,801	599,178	994,575		1,959,436
Dressed Sup. fe		64,618,879	89,601,025	75,537,991	83,132,381
Undressed ,,		114,174,373	178,062,975	230,651,183	214,875,674
Logs ,,	7,081,398	19,471,642	26,650,101		21,538,432
	o. —718,550	-608,602	—942,220		487,094
	, 1,223,082	2,104,428	1,517,221		2,301,337
	,, 1,257,532	590,170	901,480		1,495,694
	,, 4,510		4,140		•••
	,, 2,390,798	3,927,796	3,363,457	2,181,121	3,639,969
	,,		*	*	*
	,, 25,678,446	37,897,232	30,102,194	29,224,766	46,330,311
	,, *	1	*		
	,, *	•	•	*	
Architraves, moulding		07.000	00 701	00.00=	0.000
etc Lin. fe	et —60,733	85,009	-68,561	90,221	27,266
Other	*	I -			•

* Quantity not available. Note. — signifies excess of exports over imports.

VALUE OF TIMBER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1909 to 1913.

Description.	1909. 1910.		1911.	1912.	1913.		
		Імт	ORTS.	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>		
		£	£	£	£	£	
Veneers	• • •	8,778	14,814	25,795	42,379	55,374	
Dressed		376,732	478,162	683,430	578,427	625,032	
Undressed	•••	1,158,445	1,432,301	1,819,832	2,061,666	2,036,330	
Logs		51,246	109,877	165,460	99,939	121,261	
Palings							
Pickets		4,117	8,804	5,622	10,270	8,497	
Shingles		1,873	851	1,280	1,892	2,208	
Staves—Dressed, etc.		342	145	131	14		
" Undressed …		18,178	24,542	20,417	15,744	22,870	
Laths for blinds		83	24	i 38	26	4	
" other …		20,970	28,397	23,181	26,436	40,131	
Spokes, rims, felloes		12,408	17,297	40,047	21,616	13,993	
Doors		1	1	137	3.616	445	
Architraves, mouldings, etc.		59	29	65	145	250	
Other (Free)	•••	588	136	129	1,043	81	
Total value		1,653,820	2,115,380	2,785,564	2,863,213	2,926,476	

VALUE OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, ETC.—Continued.

Description.		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
		Exi	PORTS.	·		·····	
		£	£	£	£	£	
Veneers	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	
Dressed	•••	12,104	11,396	12,599	11,542	8,16	
Undressed	•••	981,770	976,355	1,016,510	858,357	964,93	
Logs	•••	23,690	16,768	23,024	14,950	25,32	
Palings	•••	3,449	3,106	4,931	3,734	2,68	
Pickets		26	176	84	66	4	
Shingles		29	210	91	106	4	
Staves—Dressed, etc.	•••	1	52	16			
Undressed	•••		68		•••		
Laths for blinds	•••	1,179	1,136	946	363	29	
,, Other	•••	20	708	105	495	1	
Spokes, rims, felloes		5,191	8,687	9,989	12,214	8,03	
Doors	•••	991	759	743	1,053	96	
Architraves, mouldings, etc		511	623	589	723	54	
Other	•••				•••		
Total value		1,028,961	1,020,044	1,069,627	903,603	1,011,04	
Exc	ESS	ог Імрог	TS OVER	EXPORTS.	·	<u> </u>	
Vanaara		0 770	14 914	05 705	42,379	55,37	
Veneers Dressed	••••	8,778 364,628	14,814 466,766	25,795 670,831	566,885	616,87	
FT., 3	•••	176,675	455,946	803,322	1,203,309	1,071,39	
T	• • • •	27,556	93,109	142,436	84,989	95,93	
Da 12	••••	-3,449	-3,106	-4,931	-3,734	-2,68	
D. 1 I.		4,091	8,628	5,538	10,204	8,45	
11. 1	•	1,844	641	1,189	1,786	2,16	
Staves—Dressed, etc.		341	93	115	1,100	1	
Undressed		18,178	24,474	20,417	15,744	22,870	
		-1,096	-1,112	908	-337	29	
aths for blings		20,950	27,689	23,076	25,941	40,120	
Spokes, rims, felloes		7,217	8,610	30,058	9,402	5,95	
Doors	- 1	 990	-758	606	2,563	518	
Architraves, mouldings, etc.		452	-594	524	 578	-29	
other		588	136	129	1,043	8:	
Total value		624,859	1,095,336	1,715,937	1,959,610	1,915,43	

Note. — signifies excess of exports over imports.

The exports of sandalwood were:-

EXPORTS OF SANDALWOOD, 1909 to 1913.

Country to which Exported.		Quantity.						Value.				
Country so which Deported.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.		
Other British Possessions China	cwt. 54,387 12,890 5,163	7,378 15,223	5,687	2,390 7,863	17,835 10,760 13,540	5,036 2,358 12,180	3,319 6,301	5,967 2,506	1,034 3,455 16,619	5,931 4,560 5,593		
Total	104,089	183,646	147,048	70,095	133,675	45,120	88,624	73,396	32,900	57,947		

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

EXPORTS OF TANNING BARK, 1909 to 1913.

Country					atity.			Value.				
to which Exported.		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1918.	
United Kingdom New Zealand Other British Poss. Belgium France Germany Other For. Countries		1,745 15,910 206	ewt. 12,159 55,838 1,868 40,556 837 179,119 5,239	cwt. 3,154 66,574 1,868 29,100 204 148,490 4,166	cwt. 605 73,667 1,684 40,180 49,849 2,060	cwt. 3,078 45,013 621 36,250 58,011 1,379	£ 8,188 31,414 902 5,966 105 43,063 2,307	£ 4,674 25,036 860 15,815 319 70,442 2,108	£ 1,195 29,105 921 11,576 101 60,121 1,627	£ 197 34,224 802 15,520 20,630 755	£ 1,010 20,559 307 14,281 23,653 601	
Total		225,872	295,616	253,556	168,045	144,352	91,945	119,254	104.646	72,128	60,411	

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF BARK IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1909 to 1913.

Particulars.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
QUANTITIES— Imports Exports Excess of exports over imports	···	cwt. 28,020 225,872 197,852	cwt. 12,648 295,616 282,968	ewt. 72,447 253,556 181,109	cwt. 119,253 168,045 48,792	144,352
VALUES— Imports Exports Excess of exports over imports	•••	£ 12,774 91,945 79,171	£ 5,461 119,254 113,793	£ 31,253 104,646 73,393	£ 50,920 72,128 21,208	60,411