

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS.

Year ending September 30th, 1925.

*(Presented pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Geo. V., c. 58, s. 8(4).)*

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## FOREST POLICY.

GENERAL.—The position with regard to general forest policy may be summarised in the following extract taken from a general statement on land policy (Cmd. 2581) issued by the Government in February, 1926 :—

“ Large areas of land in many parts of Great Britain are more suited to the production of timber than food. An adequate supply of growing timber is also highly desirable on grounds of national defence. The development of Forest Policy is largely dependent on State action continuously applied over a period of years. The Forestry Commission was established to carry out such a policy and is actively engaged on a definite programme, including the afforestation of 150,000 acres in the 10-year period 1919-1929, the encouragement of private forestry by a system of grants, and the systematic establishment of forest workers' holdings at the rate of five holdings per 1,000 acres of afforestable land. It is anticipated that these holdings, the occupiers of which are guaranteed 150 days' work per annum in the State forests, will make a useful permanent addition to the rural population, especially in poor grazing districts. The Crown Woods and Forests, including about 60,000 acres of woodland, have also been transferred to the Commissioners. The Government has agreed that this policy shall be carried on without interruption.”

FINANCE.—The balance remaining in the Forestry Fund at the 30th September, 1924, amounted to £498,180, payments into the Fund amounted to £421,933, and out of the Fund to £517,452. The balance in the Fund at the end of the year was consequently £402,661, a decrease of £95,519 over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

LAND ACQUISITION.—Acquisitions during the year amounted to 78,480 acres of which 41,029 acres were classified as plantable and 37,451 acres as “ other,” *i.e.*, as too good or too poor to be used for timber production. The acquisitions to the end of the Forest Year, 1925, are compared in the table below with the proposals of the Acland Report. It will be observed that the total area of plantable land acquired during the first six years is less by 27,567 acres than the proposed area.

*Acquisition of Plantable Land.*

Year ended 30th Sept.	By Lease or Feu.			By Purchase.			Total.		
	Proposed (Acland Report).	Actual.	Excess (+) Deficit (-).	Proposed (Acland Report).	Actual.	Excess (+) Deficit (-).	Proposed (Acland Report).	Actual.	Excess (+) Deficit (-).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1920 ...	8,800	24,776	+15,976	22,000	6,434	-15,566	30,800	31,210	+ 410
1921 ...	9,200	19,774	+10,574	22,000	13,186	- 8,814	31,200	32,960	+ 1,760
1922 ...	8,800	22,703	+13,903	22,000	687	-21,313	30,800	23,393	- 7,410
1923 ...	8,800	21,885	+13,085	22,000	6,704	-15,296	30,800	28,589	- 2,211
1924 ...	17,600	8,099	- 9,501	24,000	12,356	-11,644	41,600	20,455	-21,145
1925 ...	18,000	16,194	- 1,806	22,000	24,835	+ 2,835	40,000	41,029	+ 1,029
Total, Great Britain.	71,200	113,431	+42,231	134,000	64,202	-69,798	205,200	177,633	-27,567

*Note.*—In addition, 4,866 acres were acquired in Ireland to 31st March, 1922.

**Planting Programme.**

(A) STATE FORESTS.

*Conifers.*—The progress made towards planting the area laid down by the Acland Report is shown in the table below. The area actually planted during the year was 14,353 acres compared with 16,700 acres under the Acland programme, while the total to the end of the year was 50,446 acres compared with 50,000 acres.

*Planting Programme: Conifers.*

Year.	Acland Committee's Programme.	Revised Programme.	Actually planted.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) on	
				Acland Committee's Programme.	Revised Programme.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1st year, 1919-20 ...	Nil	51,900	1,099	+ 1,099	- 1,454
2nd " 1920-21 ...	3,300		5,688	+ 2,388	
3rd " 1921-22 ...	6,700		9,434	+ 2,734	
4th " 1922-23 ...	10,000		9,807	- 193	
5th " 1923-24 ...	13,300		10,065	- 3,235	
6th " 1924-25 ...	16,700	18,400	14,353	- 2,347	
7th " 1925-26 ...	20,000		50,446	+ 446	
8th " 1926-27 ...	23,300	30,300			
9th " 1927-28 ...	26,700				
10th " 1928-29 ...	30,000				
Total ...	150,000	150,000			

In addition to the areas indicated above, 1,697 acres were planted in Ireland to 31st March, 1922.

The actual planting programme in the fourth and fifth years

was maintained at approximately 10,000 acres following the Report of the Committee on National Economy (Geddes Committee).

*Broad-leaved Species.*—No definite programme has been laid down for the ten-year period. The areas actually planted in Great Britain are :—

	Acres.
1919-20	116
1920-21	269
1921-22	175
1922-23	656
1923-24	454
1924-25	575
Total	... 2,245

*Total.*—The total area planted or sown during the year under review was 14,928 acres.

(B) ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE OWNERS.

The area proposed, under the Acland Report, to be afforested or replanted by local authorities and private owners with State assistance during the 10 years was 110,000 acres, or an average of 11,000 acres per annum.

For reasons explained in previous Reports, no progress was made during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21, but by means of grants for unemployment relief the following work has been accomplished :—

Year.	Planted.	Prepared for Planting.	Cleared of Scrub.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1921-22	10,192	9,127	3,322
1922-23	6,148	6,075	2,015
1923-24	6,530	2,772	1,721
1924-25	7,467	2,597	1,391
Total ...	<u>30,337</u>	<u>20,571</u>	<u>8,449</u>

This table shows the areas in respect of which grants have been paid. Recipients of grants for "preparation for planting" undertook to plant up without payment of a further grant. The area planted will consequently exceed 50,000 acres.

The following planting work has also been done in connection with two proceeds-sharing schemes initiated by the Development Commissioners :—

	Acres.
1919-20	357
1920-21	213
1921-22	257
1922-23	91
1923-24	... 320
1924-25	... 316
Total	<u>1,554</u>

### Education and Research.

The Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford completed its first academic year during 1925. The number of students varied from 9 to 22. Two of the Commission's staff who are engaged on research work are stationed at Oxford and maintain close touch with the Institute. A beginning has also been made at the Institute with investigation work on timber in collaboration with the Forest Products Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In general the research and experimental work initiated by the Commissioners has been continued and developed.

### The late Sir William Schlich.

The Commissioners desire to place on record their appreciation of the work of the late Sir William Schlich, who, in India, at Coopers Hill and at Oxford devoted upwards of fifty years of his life to the promotion of forestry. To him, rather than to any other one man, belongs the credit of the spread throughout the Empire of modern ideas on forest policy and silviculture.

## OPERATIONS—FOREST YEAR 1924-25.

### The Forestry Fund.

The position of the Forestry Fund at September 30th, 1925, and at the same date in previous years is shown in Table I.

Table I.—Forestry Fund Account.

Year ending 30th September.	Balance from preceding Year.	Receipts.				Total.	Payments. Table II. Heads A. to L.	Balance remaining in the Fund 30th September.
		For Forestry Fund Proper.		For Relief of Unemployment.				
		Parliamentary Votes.	Other (Table II. Head Z.)	Parliamentary Votes.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920	Nil.	478,000	12,229	—	490,229	106,858	383,371	
1921	383,371	200,000	29,149	—	229,149	318,768	293,752	
1922	293,752	20,000	24,544	250,000	294,544	398,431	189,865	
1923	189,865	153,000	40,736	100,000	293,736	271,615	211,986	
1924	211,986	453,000	85,942	80,000	618,942	332,748	498,180	
1925	498,180	300,000	121,933	—	421,933	517,452	402,661	
<b>Total</b>	—	1,604,000	314,533	430,000	2,348,533	1,945,872	—	

Receipts and payments by Parliamentary Heads of Accounts are shown in Table II. In comparing figures for 1924 and 1925 it must be borne in mind that, apart from the general expansion of the programme of afforestation and workers' holdings, the former include six months' and the latter one year's expenditure and receipts in connection with the transferred Crown Woods. The total payments increased from £332,748 to £517,452, the largest changes being under Forestry Operations (sub-head E), which increased by £144,843 and Forest Workers' Holdings (increase £37,139). Receipts increased from £85,942 to £121,933. The net payments for 1925 were £148,713 more than in the previous year.

Table II.—Payments and Receipts by Parliamentary Heads of Account.

Year ending 30th September.	A. Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	B. Headquarters Charges.	C. Assistant Commissioners' Charges.	D. Divisional Officers' Charges.	E. Forestry Operations.	F. Advances for Afforestation Purposes.	G. Education.	H. Research and Experiment.	J. Agency and Advisory Services.	K. Special Services.	L. Forest Workers' Holdings.	Total Pay- ments.	Z. Re- ceipts.	Net Pay- ments.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920...	25,156	577	1,825	4,829	66,550	—	4,547	1,538	1,577	259	—	106,858	12,229	94,629
1921...	71,925	1,256	3,880	10,207	208,630	352	9,222	3,340	9,557	399	—	318,768	29,149	289,619
1922..	51,459	4,454	5,242	7,514	201,139	51,050	10,386	2,686	63,395	1,006	—	398,431	24,544	373,887
1923...	88,050	2,137	2,439	4,722	156,965	30,790	8,717	2,308	15,161	10,336	—	271,615	40,736	230,879
1924...	37,685	1,847	1,512	5,287	224,438	45,247	4,830	2,810	2,096	1,960	5,036	332,748	85,942	246,806
1925...	49,191	2,315	2,770	7,643	369,281	31,166	7,460	2,601	—	2,850	42,175	517,452	121,933	395,519
Total	273,466	12,586	17,668	40,302	1,227,003	158,605	45,162	15,283	91,776	16,810	47,211	1,945,872	314,533	1,631,339

The working results for 1924 and previous years are shown in Table IIIa, in which all salaries, wages, allowances and similar charges which have to be kept separate for Parliamentary purposes are allocated to the appropriate objects of expenditure. Income and expenditure for each year are brought to account irrespective of whether they have been received and paid respectively. Table IIIa, which is the basis of the financial tables appearing later in the Report, consequently differs in some respects from Tables I and II, which show cash transactions only.

Table IIa.—Expenditure and Income Classified by Objects.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure.										Income.							Net Expenditure Col. (11) less Col. (19).			
	Sub-heads A. to D. i.e. Superior Super- vision and Overhead charges.		E. Forestry Opera- tions.	F. Advances for Afforestation Purposes.	G. Education.	H. Research and Experiment.	J. Agency and Ad- visory Services.	K. Special Services.	L. Forest Workers' Holdings.	Total Cols. (3) to (10)			Z.1 Forestry Opera- tions.	Z.2 Education.	Z.3 Agency and Ad- visory Ser- vices.	Z.4 Research and Experiment.	Z.5 Forest Workers' Holdings.		Z.6 Advances for Afforestation Purposes.	Special Services.	Total Cols. (12) to (18) inclusive.
	(1) Totals.	(2) Allocated to Sub-heads E. to L.								(3) Capital (Tn- allocated).	(4)	(5)									
1920	86,990	85,170	1,820	334,148	1,373	21,544	15,472	7,809	5,401	—	387,567	37,337	199	688	—	—	—	—	—	38,224	349,343
1921	53,384	51,868	1,516	229,644	60,426	12,357	6,646	60,658	13,495	—	384,742	30,999	1,396	547	411	—	411	252	34,172	350,570	
1922	44,342	44,286	56	181,099	37,505	11,792	5,125	18,148	6,827	—	260,552	33,607	1,510	36	89	12	89	12	35,264	225,288	
1923	36,634	36,426	208	247,037	47,147	8,243	7,139	3,785	10,263	5,901	329,713	90,698	324	13	64	11	64	11	91,130	238,583	
1924	57,207	57,453	— 246	42,829	2,824	1,245	1,669	1,962	3,240	3,684	57,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,207	
1925	Direct			363,327	31,575	8,708	4,742	—	4,352	52,854	466,158	134,439	468	135	43	1,257	201	36	136,579	329,579	
Totals 1925	57,207	57,453	— 246	406,156	34,399	9,953	6,411	1,962	8,192	56,538	523,365	134,439	468	135	43	1,257	201	36	136,579	386,786	
Totals:																					
Great Britain	278,557	275,203	3,354	1,998,084	180,850	63,889	40,793	92,362	44,168	62,439	1,886,938	327,080	3,897	1,419	629	1,265	765	314	335,369	1,550,570	
Ireland	27,262	26,479	783	18,674	—	2,877	—	57,965	10,215	—	90,514	690	80	25,245	—	—	—	26	26,041	64,473	
Grand Totals ...	305,819	301,682	4,137	1,416,758	180,850	66,766	40,793	150,327	54,383	62,439	1,976,453	327,770	3,977	26,664	629	1,265	765	340	361,410	1,615,043	

Notes.—1. Salaries of Instructors in Schools and of Research and Experiment Officers are shown under Salaries, Wages, etc. (A.) in Table II, but under Education (G.) and Research (H.) in the above Table.

2. The minus quantity in Col. (3) represents the excess of the depreciation on the total office stores on hand over the purchases during the year.



**Sub-heads A to D, General Organisation : Expenditure, £57,207.**

The bulk of the increased expenditure under these sub-heads is due to the transfer of the Crown Woods (which was effective for only six months of 1924) and, to a less degree, to an increase in the technical staff to cope with the increasing planting programme. During the year the number of District Officers was increased from 18 to 23.

**Sub-head E, Forestry Operations: Expenditure, £406,156;  
Income, £134,439.**

Details of expenditure and income are given in Table E below. Compared with 1924 both expenditure and income show considerable increases. The gross expenditure is greater by £159,119 and the income by £43,741. The cost of land acquisition (£101,471) was greater by £52,053, and of cultural operations (£164,125) by £49,769. Sales of forest produce were £12,203 higher at £55,055, while rents increased by £14,103 to £39,367.

The chief reasons for the increases in expenditure are the resumption of the expanding afforestation programme and the cost of a full year's working of the transferred Crown Woods; the bulk of the additional income is also from the Crown Woods.

*Overhead Charges, £18,783; Superior Supervision, £24,046, and Local Supervision, £18,433.*—Overhead charges is an apportioned sum representing the expenditure on all salaries, allowances and office charges other than those of Divisional Officers, District Officers, Deputy Surveyors and their Assistants (all of which are included under Superior Supervision), foresters and foremen (included under Local Supervision). During the year the number of foresters and foremen was increased by 14 from 102 to 116.

Table E.—Analysis of Forestry Operations.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure. (Table IIa. Col. (4).)							Income. Table IIa. (Col. (12).)					Net Expenditure.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)
	Overhead Charges.	Superior Supervision.	Local Supervision.	Acquisition of Land, etc.	Cultural Operations.	Preparation and Sale of Produce.	Roads and Buildings.	Stores and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Sales of Land, Buildings, etc.	Rents.	Forest Produce.	Other.	Total.	
1920	£ 38,454	£ 28,227	£ 1,236	£ 40,393	£ 19,611	£ 357	£ 1,472	£ 2,432	£ 334,148	£ 300	£ 154	£ 9,272	£ 153	£ 9,679	£
1921															296,811
1922...	16,371	17,639	9,816	17,191	129,414	3,918	4,779	30,516	229,644	540	6,474	7,283	16,702	30,999	198,645
1923...	18,496	12,709	10,552	27,768	82,359	4,287	5,049	19,879	181,099	900	5,951	16,902	9,854	33,607	147,492
1924...	9,525	16,447	14,552	49,418	114,356	9,217	7,318	26,404	247,037	10,839	25,264	42,852	11,743	90,698	156,339
1925...	18,783	24,046	18,433	101,471	164,125	15,684	18,485	45,129	406,156	23,626	39,367	55,055	16,391	134,439	271,717
tal	101,629	99,068	59,482	322,044	595,503	35,143	45,089	140,126	1,398,084	36,205	82,269	151,808	56,798	327,080	1,071,004

Note.—The figures relating to Ireland (during 1920-23) are omitted.

*Acquisition of Land, Buildings and Standing Timber: Expenditure, £101,471.*—During the year £88,527 was paid in respect of the purchase of land, including the standing timber and buildings thereon, and £12,944 in respect of land held on long lease or feu.

The average rent or feu duty for land acquired for forestry operations during the year by lease or feu is approximately 1s. 4d. per acre and the average price for land purchased approximately £1 16s. 3d. per acre, or if the whole be charged against plantable land only, 2s. 2d. and £3 9s. 9d. respectively. Land and buildings for forest workers' holdings are excluded.

*Land acquired from 29th November, 1919, to 30th September, 1925.*

	By Lease and Feu.			By Purchase.			Total by Lease, Feu and Purchase.
	Plantable (including planted).	Other Land.	Total.	Plantable (including planted).	Other Land.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>England and Wales—</i>							
Finally completed ...	43,146	796	43,942	33,482	3,502	36,984	80,926
Entry secured ...	22,034	3,239	25,273	1,562	—	1,562	26,835
Total ...	65,180	4,035	69,215	35,044	3,502	38,546	107,761
<i>Scotland—</i>							
Finally completed ...	39,948	36,475	76,423	28,592	47,356	75,948	152,371
Entry secured ...	8,303	17,182	25,485	566	15	581	26,066
Total ...	48,251	53,657	101,908	29,158	47,371	76,529	178,437
Total, Great Britain	113,431	87,692	171,123	64,202	50,873	115,075	286,198
<i>Ireland (to 31st March, 1922)...</i>	2,287	532	2,819	2,579	795	3,374	6,193
Grand Total ...	115,718	88,224	173,942	66,781	51,668	118,449	292,391

The area in Great Britain in respect of which the legal formalities of acquisition by the Department had been completed by the 30th September, 1925, was 233,297 acres, the corresponding figures in the two previous annual reports being 158,902 and 119,144 acres. In addition to these completed acquisitions, entry has been secured to a number of other properties. Details are given in the above table, which also shows the area of "plantable" and "other land," *i.e.*, land which is either too poor to plant or is required for other purposes.

The total area acquired in Great Britain to 30th September, 1925, is 286,198 acres, of which 177,633 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable. Of the plantable area, 100,224 acres (56 per cent.) are situated in England and Wales and 77,409 acres (44 per cent.) in Scotland.

*Cultural Operations: Expenditure, £164,125.*—Expenditure on Cultural Operations relates to plantations and nurseries of which the former absorbed £111,659 and the latter £52,466. An analysis of expenditure is given in Table E.5.

*Plantations.*—Of the total expenditure on plantations £76,295 was in respect of first plantings and £35,364 in respect of weeding, beating up and protecting existing plantations.

The total area planted or sown during the year was 14,928 acres, of which 14,353 acres were placed under conifers and 575 acres under broad-leaved species.

The total addition to the woodland area of Great Britain was 10,513 acres, the remaining plantations being on the site of felled woodlands. In making these plantations and in beating up the previous years' plantations 32,403,000 trees were planted, of which 49 per cent. were Scots and Corsican pines, 24 per cent. Norway and Sitka Spruces, 9 per cent. European and Japanese larches and 12 per cent. Douglas fir.

In the last two Annual Reports a statement has been given of the cost of planting, including preparation of ground, drainage, fencing, plants and planting, beating up, weeding and similar expenses up to the time the plantation was considered established. Further examination of the whole question of planting costs has led to the conclusion that it requires more detailed treatment than has been accorded to it in the past, and since detailed figures are not yet available for the year under review, it is proposed to develop the subject in the next Annual Report.

Table E.5.—Analysis of Cultural Operations (Table E, Column (5)).

Year ending 30th Sept.	PLANTATIONS.							NURSERIES.				Grand Total.		
	Prepara- tion of Ground.	Drain- age.	Fencing.	Plant- ing.	Weed- ing, 1st year.	Weed- ing, 2nd and subse- quent years.	Beating up.	Forest Pro- tection.	Total.	New Works.	Upkeep.		Total.	
											Seed.			Labour and Other.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1920 ...	£ 3,375	£ 843	£ 3,279	£ 3,561	£ 705	£ —	£ 183	£ 11,946	£ 1,090	£ 1,127	£ 5,448	£ 7,665	£ 19,611	
1921 ...	10,781	1,794	12,550	27,310	1,033	827	2,342	57,302	3,731	5,297	19,308	28,336	85,638	
1922 ...	17,741	4,352	12,231	24,137	1,946	1,124	2,869	68,167	3,848	8,253	49,146	61,247	129,414	
1923 ...	11,550	4,065	10,577	12,622	3,227	3,196	3,385	50,757	1,050	2,739	27,813	31,602	82,359	
1924 ...	12,804	4,361	14,448	13,901	4,191	10,898	6,334	72,834	999	5,665	34,858	41,522	114,356	
1925 ...	16,920	10,515	20,311	22,615	5,934	16,686	9,152	111,659	2,955	3,173	46,398	52,466	164,125	
Total ...	73,171	25,930	73,396	104,146	17,036	32,731	24,265	372,665	13,673	26,254	182,911	222,838	595,503	

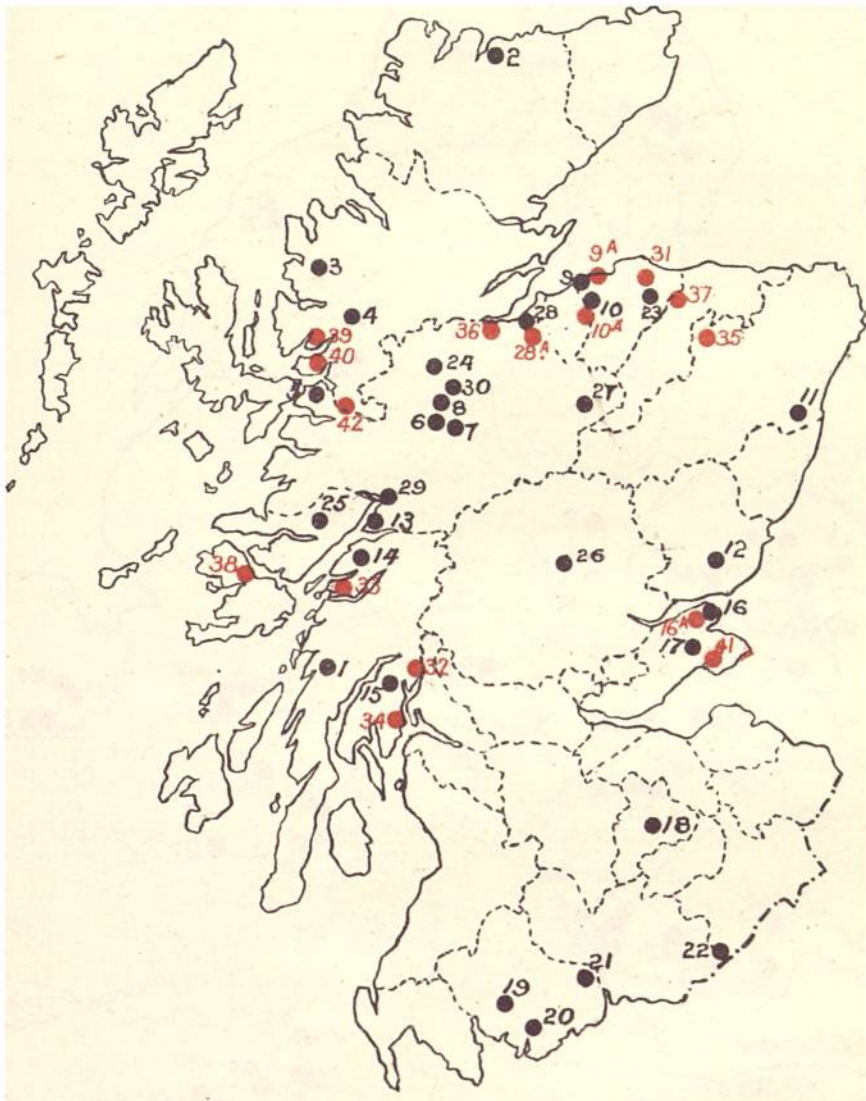
Note.—The figures relating to Ireland (during 1920-23) are omitted.

## SCOTLAND.

## FORESTRY COMMISSION AREAS.

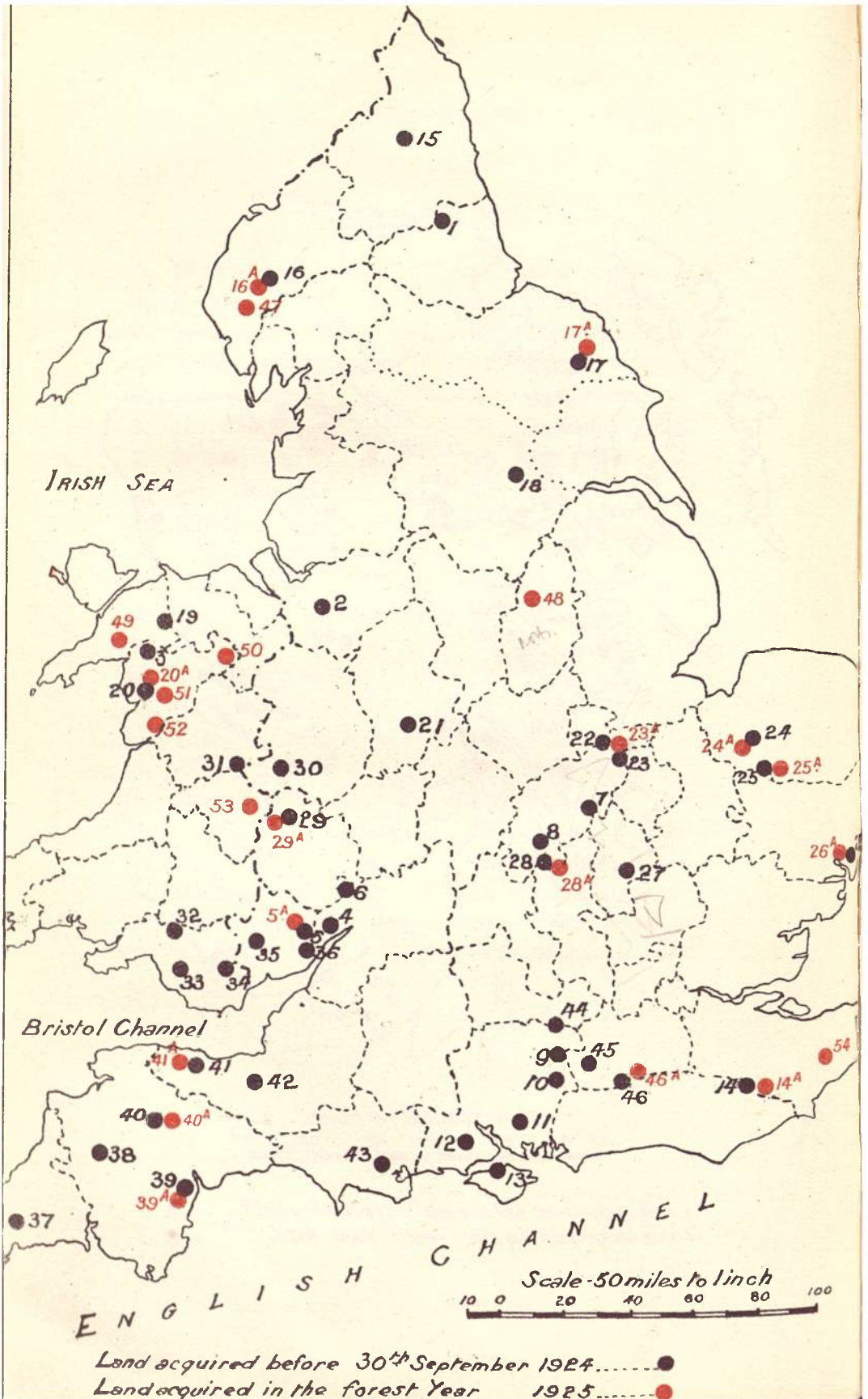
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Inverliever.*        | 21. Aucheninnes.        |
| 2. Borgie.              | 22. Newcastleton.       |
| 3. Slattadale.          | 23. Teindland.          |
| 4. Achnashellach.       | 24. Glenurquhart.       |
| 5. Ratagan.             | 25. Glenhurich.         |
| 6. Inchnacardoch.       | 26. Drummond Hill.      |
| 7. South Laggan.        | 27. Glenmore.           |
| 8. Port Clair.          | 28. Culloden.           |
| 9. Culbin.              | 28A. Do. (addition to). |
| 9A. Do. (addition to).  | 29. Nevis.              |
| 10. Monaughty.          | 30. Creag-nan-Eun.      |
| 10A. Do. (addition to). | 31. Altonside.          |
| 11. Kirkhill.           | 32. Ardgarten.          |
| 12. Montreathmont.      | 33. Barcaldine.         |
| 13. Glen Righ.          | 34. Benmore.            |
| 14. Glenduror.          | 35. The Bin.            |
| 15. Glenbranter.        | 36. Craig Phadrig.      |
| 16. Tentsmuir.          | 37. Ordiequish.         |
| 16A. Do. (addition to). | 38. Salen.              |
| 17. Edensmuir.          | 39. North Strome.       |
| 18. Glentress.          | 40. South Strome.       |
| 19. New Galloway.       | 41. Torloisk.           |
| 20. Screel Hill.        | 42. Glenshiel.          |

\* Former Crown Wood.



Scale 50 Miles to 1 Inch  
 10 0 20 40 60 80 100

Land acquired before 30<sup>th</sup> September 1924.....●  
 Land acquired in the Forest Year 1925.....●





## ENGLAND AND WALES.

## FORESTRY COMMISSION AREAS.

1. Chopwell.*	27. Ampthill.
2. Delamere.*	28. Brackley Hatch.
3. Hafod Fawr.*	28A. Do. (addition to).
4. Dean Forest.*	29. Mortimer.
5. Tintern.*	29A. Do. (addition to).
5A. Do. (addition to).	30. Walcot.
6. Dymock.*	31. Kerry.
7. Salcey.*	32. Rheola.
8. Hazelborough.*	33. Margam.
9. Alice Holt.*	34. Llantrisant.
10. Woolmer.*	35. Llanover.
11. Bere Woods.*	36. Chepstow.
12. New Forest.*	37. Bodmin.
13. Parkhurst.*	38. Halwill.
14. Bedgebury.*	39. Haldon.
14A. Do. (addition to).	39A. Do. (addition to).
15. Rothbury.	40. Eggesford.
16. Thornthwaite.	40A. Do. (addition to).
16A. Do. (addition to).	41. Exmoor.
17. Allerston.	41A. Do. (addition to).
17A. Do. (addition to).	42. Quantocks.
18. Selby.	43. Wareham.
19. Gwydyr.	44. Bramsbill.
20. Vaughan.	45. Churt.
20A. Do. (addition to).	46. Chiddingfold.
21. Cannock Chase.	46A. Do. (addition to).
22. Westhay.	47. Ennerdale.
23. Apethorpe.	48. Clipstone.
23A. Do. (addition to).	49. Beddgelert.
24. Swaffham.	50. Cynwyd.
24A. Do. (addition to).	51. Hengwrt.
25. Thetford Chase.	52. Corris Valley.
25A. Do. (addition to).	53. Radnor.
26. Rendlesham.	54. Lyminge.
26A. Do. (addition to).	

\* Former Crown Woods.

*Plantations. Year ended 30th*

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Alice Holt, Hants* ...	—	—	47	—	47	—
Allerston, Yorks ...	703	2	—	—	706	2
Ampthill, Bedford ...	—	—	18	—	18	—
Apethorpe, Northants ...	20	68	—	—	20	68
Bodmin, Cornwall ...	—	—	68	—	68	—
Brackley Hatch, Bucks and Northants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bramshill, Berks and Hants	—	—	541	—	541	—
Cannock Chase, Stafford ...	693	40	—	—	693	40
Chepstow, Glos. and Mon- mouth	—	—	304	—	304	—
Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex	—	—	56	42	56	42
Chopwell, Durham* ...	—	—	30	—	30	—
Churt, Surrey ...	158	—	—	—	158	—
Clipstone, Nottingham ...	83	—	18	—	101	—
Cynwyd, Merioneth ...	154	—	—	—	154	—
Dean Forest, Glos., Here- ford, and Monmouth*	1	7	180	77	181	84
Delamere, Cheshire* ...	—	—	57	8	57	8
Dymock, Glos.° ...	—	—	21	—	21	—
Eggesford, Devon ...	—	—	38	—	38	—
Exmoor, Somerset... ..	50	—	—	—	50	—
Gwydyr, Carnarvon ...	—	—	213	1	213	1
Haldon, Devon ...	175	—	—	—	175	—
Halwill, Devon ...	20	3	85	—	105	3
Hazelborough, Northants*	—	—	1	2	1	2
Kerry, Montgomery ...	345	—	—	—	345	—
Llanover, Monmouth ...	—	—	200	—	200	—
Llantrisant, Glamorgan ...	—	—	85	—	85	—
Margam, Glamorgan ...	242	—	—	—	242	—
Mortimer, Hereford and Radnor	—	—	599	8	599	8
New Forest, Hants* ...	—	—	319	26	319	26
Quantocks, Somerset ...	133	—	67	—	200	—
Rendlesham, Suffolk ...	354	20	—	—	354	20
Rheola, Glamorgan ...	100	—	118	—	218	—
Rothbury, Northumberland	178	—	—	—	178	—
Salcey, Bucks and Northants*	—	—	1	—	1	—
Selby, Yorks ...	—	—	148	76	148	76
Swaffham, Norfolk ...	608	—	—	—	608	—
Thetford, Norfolk and Suffolk	1,739	95	300	—	2,039	95
Thornthwaite, Cumberland	—	—	170	—	170	—
Tintern, Monmouth* ...	—	—	157	—	157	—
Vaughan, Merioneth ...	—	—	129	17	129	17
Walcot, Salop ...	—	—	140	4	140	4
Wareham, Dorset ...	272	—	—	—	272	—
Westhay, Northants ...	—	—	—	44	—	44
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>10,141</b>	<b>540</b>
By direct sowing (included above)	242	48	63	—	305	48

\* Former Crown Woods.

September, 1925—England and Wales.

Species planted, including beating up (thousands).									Forest.
Scots and Corsican Pines.	Eur. and Jap. Larches.	Douglas Fir.	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Others.	Total.	
43	5	5	—	39	—	—	3	95	Alice Holt.*
503	188	488	270	—	—	1	9	1,459	Allerston.
41	5	24	22	—	—	—	10	102	Ampthill.
—	47	14	11	90	38	—	—	200	Apethorpe.
2	20	43	30	—	—	—	5	100	Bodmin.
—	6	—	122	—	—	—	—	128	Brackley Hatch.
1,280	—	30	21	—	—	—	9	1,340	Bramshill.
1,441	22	3	20	—	—	91	—	1,577	Cannock Chase.
15	89	140	52	—	—	—	36	332	Chepstow.
—	32	29	16	131	26	—	22	256	Chiddingfold.
22	—	6	18	—	—	—	7	53	Chopwell.*
282	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	290	Churt.
109	15	45	—	—	—	—	—	169	Clipstone.
—	—	—	349	—	—	—	—	349	Cynwyd.
137	78	93	174	13	45	87	59	686	Dean Forest.*
127	10	—	—	—	—	16	—	153	Delamere.*
—	3	17	1	—	3	—	4	28	Dymock.*
—	19	43	6	—	—	—	—	68	Eggesford.
127	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	135	Exmoor.
197	49	187	403	—	—	4	2	842	Gwydyr.
375	21	10	49	—	—	—	—	455	Haldon.
1	—	93	324	—	—	—	21	439	Halwill.
—	13	—	—	7	—	—	—	20	Hazel-borough.*
—	—	214	465	—	—	—	—	679	Kerry.
183	22	107	100	—	—	28	5	445	Llanover.
80	3	35	77	—	—	4	—	199	Llantrisant.
197	10	51	299	—	—	9	2	568	Margam.
89	467	234	123	—	14	1	—	928	Mortimer.
134	107	242	100	76	—	—	—	659	New Forest.*
110	54	124	4	—	—	—	—	292	Quantocks.
1,310	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	1,328	Rendlesham.
108	2	142	77	—	—	9	4	342	Rheola.
120	89	44	143	—	—	—	1	397	Rothbury.
—	5	—	—	46	15	3	4	73	Salcey.*
—	31	146	11	—	93	—	69	350	Selby.
1,157	168	70	—	—	—	—	4	1,399	Swaffham.
4,428	8	3	—	1	—	38	20	4,498	Thetford.
114	131	181	38	—	—	—	—	464	Thornthwaite.
76	35	84	48	10	7	7	—	267	Tintern.*
50	142	147	23	—	—	36	—	398	Vaughan.
41	54	81	123	—	—	8	—	307	Walcot.
273	—	21	30	—	—	—	140	465	Wareham.
—	—	—	—	—	27	—	17	44	Westhay.
13,172	1,950	3,204	3,555	413	268	346	470	23,378	

## Plantations. Year ended

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Achnashellach, Ross ...	158	—	—	—	158	—
Ardgarten, Argyll ...	97	—	—	—	97	—
Aucheninnes, Kirkcudbright ...	42	—	—	—	42	—
Barcaldine, Argyll ...	86	—	—	—	86	—
Borgie, Sutherland ...	56	—	—	—	56	—
Culbin, Elgin ...	216	—	—	—	216	—
Culloden, Inverness ...	115	—	—	—	115	—
Drummond Hill, Perth ...	146	—	—	—	146	—
Edensmuir, Fife ...	107	7	—	—	107	7
Glenbranter, Argyll ...	202	—	—	—	202	—
Glenduror, Argyll ...	115	—	—	—	115	—
Glenhurich, Argyll ...	349	—	—	—	349	—
Glenmore, Inverness ...	246	—	—	—	246	—
Glen Righ, Inverness ...	123	—	—	—	123	—
Glenshiel, Ross ...	82	—	—	—	82	—
Glentress, Peebles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenurquhart, Inverness ...	202	1	—	—	202	1
Inchnacardoch, Inverness ...	123	—	—	—	123	—
Inverliever, Argyll* ...	75	—	—	—	75	—
Kirkhill, Aberdeen ...	100	5	—	—	100	5
Monaghty, Elgin ...	141	8	—	—	141	8
Montreathmont, Forfar ...	124	3	—	—	124	3
Newcastleton, Roxburgh ...	116	—	—	—	116	—
New Galloway, Kirkcud- bright.	99	1	—	—	99	1
Port Clair, Inverness ...	202	—	—	—	202	—
Ratagan, Inverness and Ross ...	125	—	—	—	125	—
Salen, Argyll ...	58	1	—	—	58	1
Screel Hill, Kirkcudbright ...	121	—	—	—	121	—
Slattadale, Ross ...	100	—	—	—	100	—
South Laggan, Inverness ...	102	—	—	—	102	—
Teindland, Elgin ...	98	9	—	—	98	9
Tentsmuir, Fife ...	235	—	—	—	235	—
Torloisk, Fife ...	51	—	—	—	51	—
Total ...	4,212†	35	—	—	4,212†	35

\* Former Crown Wood.

† Includes 5 acres by direct sowing.

## Plantations. Year ended

England and Wales ...	6,031	235	4,110	305	10,141	540
Scotland ...	4,212	35	—	—	4,212	35
Total ...	10,243	270	4,110	305	14,353	575‡

30th September, 1925—Scotland.

Species planted, including beating up (thousands).									Forest.
Scots and Corsican Pines.	Eur. and Jap. Larches.	Douglas Fir.	Norway and Sitka Spruces.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Others.	Total.	
25	35	17	195	—	—	—	—	272	Achnashellach.
—	86	37	30	—	—	—	—	153	Ardgarten.
104	6	3	37	—	—	—	—	150	Aucheninnes.
—	80	9	45	—	—	—	2	136	Barcaldine.
25	—	3	65	—	—	—	3	96	Borgie.
573	4	4	18	—	—	—	18	617	Culbin.
5	2	92	49	—	—	3	—	151	Culloden.
222	150	8	78	—	—	—	—	458	Drummond Hill.
213	2	—	8	—	—	6	1	230	Edensmuir.
2	—	—	423	—	—	—	—	425	Glenbranter.
—	5	1	245	—	—	—	2	253	Glenduror.
—	7	13	321	—	—	—	—	341	Glenhurich.
122	20	12	254	—	—	3	—	411	Glenmore.
—	2	19	183	—	—	—	1	205	Glen Righ.
—	—	—	130	—	—	—	4	134	Glenshiel.
19	105	8	28	—	—	—	—	160	Glentress.
72	51	47	153	—	—	1	4	328	Glenurquhart.
15	4	48	181	—	—	13	1	262	Inchnacardoch.
3	—	13	344	—	—	—	—	360	Inverliever. <sup>o</sup>
87	24	34	83	—	—	9	—	237	Kirkhill.
229	271	34	115	—	—	20	—	669	Monaughty.
175	13	26	75	—	—	5	1	295	Montreathmont.
—	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	222	Newcastleton.
67	54	65	71	—	—	—	2	259	New Galloway.
30	5	118	260	—	—	—	—	413	Port Clair.
—	17	7	184	—	—	—	—	208	Ratagan.
—	67	6	25	—	—	—	1	99	Salen.
48	60	54	5	—	—	—	—	167	Sreel Hill.
12	28	57	74	—	—	—	—	171	Slattadale.
—	5	—	175	—	—	20	—	200	South Laggan
116	14	6	45	—	—	10	—	191	Teindland.
639	—	—	29	—	—	—	4	672	Tentsmuir.
25	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	80	Torloisk.
2,828	1,117	741	4,205	—	—	90	44	9,025	Total.

30th September, 1925—Summary.

13,172	1,950	3,204	3,555	413	268	346	470	23,378	England & Wales.
2,828	1,117	741	4,205	—	—	90	44	9,025	Scotland.
16,000	3,067	3,945	7,760	413	268	436	514	32,403	Total.

*Forest Fires.*—The total number of fires reported was 72, and the total area affected was 456 acres.

*Nurseries.*—The total area under nurseries at 30th September, 1925, was 605 acres stocked with 205 million seedlings and 75 million transplants. Comparative figures for the three years 1923-25 are given in the following table:—

*Nurseries.*

Year ending 30th September.	Country.	Seed Sown (lbs.)			Stock of Plants at 30th September (thousands).							Area (Acres)
		Coniferous.	Broad-leaved.	Total.	Transplants.			Seedlings.				
					Coniferous.	Broad-leaved.	Total.	Coniferous.	Broad-leaved.	Total.		
1925...	England and Wales.	7,024	17,780	24,804	38,195	2,358	40,553	101,501	2,398	103,899	378	
	Scotland ...	3,699	445	4,118	33,522	788	34,310	100,550	698	101,248	227	
	Total ...	10,723	18,225	28,922	71,717	3,146	74,863	202,051	3,096	206,147	605	
1924...	England and Wales.	10,310	1,144	11,454	29,788	2,691	32,479	105,023	1,300	106,323	300	
	Scotland ...	3,453	97	3,550	24,196	242	24,438	71,405	1,313	72,718	176	
	Total ...	13,763	1,241	15,004	53,984	2,933	56,917	176,428	2,613	179,041	482	
1923...	England and Wales.	8,178	11,702	19,880	22,665	1,480	24,145	69,029	3,586	72,615	272	
	Scotland ...	3,044	3,309	6,353	18,881	173	19,054	59,362	1,225	60,587	169	
	Total ...	11,222	15,011	26,233	41,546	1,653	43,199	128,391	4,811	133,202	441	

*Supply of Seed.*—The seed harvest in the Autumn of 1924 was noteworthy for the failure of four of the principal species, viz., Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, Japanese larch and Corsican pine.

Douglas fir seed was a complete failure both in Canada and the United States of America, but the Commissioners had stored a sufficient quantity of 1923 seed to meet their requirements during 1925.

Sitka spruce was also a failure in the United States of America and the Canadian crop was very small but of good quality. The Canadian Government, however, was able to supply a large quantity of 1921 seed which still gave a laboratory germination of 35-45 per cent. and produced excellent crops of seedlings.

Japanese larch was a complete failure, but European larch was plentiful and of unusually good quality.

Corsican pine was almost a complete failure and only very small supplies, of poor quality, were obtainable.

Norway spruce gave a good crop of average quality.

As regards home-collected seed, the Scots pine crop was poor both in Scotland and in England and Wales, but oak and beech were plentiful.

The quantity of seed sold during the year amounted to 2,268 lbs.

The Commissioners have to express their gratitude for the undermentioned gifts of seed :—

Canadian Government.—1,440 lbs. of Sitka spruce (1921 crop) and 18 lbs. of various species.

Mr. F. J. Green.—25 lbs. of Corsican pine and 2 lbs. of European larch.

### Sub-head F.—Advances for Afforestation Purposes :

**Expenditure: Gross, £34,399; Net, £34,198.**

Of the total expenditure, £2,824 was in respect of overhead and supervisory charges, while £2,525 was in respect of proceeds-sharing schemes. The remainder, viz., £29,050, was in respect of grants for planting, preparation for planting and scrub clearing.

*Grants.*—As in previous seasons grants were made for *planting* (up to £4 10s. per acre to corporate bodies and up to £3 per acre to private individuals), *preparation of ground* to be planted subsequently (up to £3 per acre in each case), and *scrub clearing* in preparation for planting (up to £2 per acre and in special cases one-third of the net cost within a limit of £4 per acre to corporate bodies, and up to £2 per acre to private individuals).

The area brought under treatment is shown in the following table :—

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total.
No. of Schemes ... ..	269	152	421
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Planting ... ..	3,771	3,696	7,467
Preparation of Ground ...	1,088	1,509	2,597
Scrub clearing ... ..	409	982	1,391

The amount of the grants under these schemes was £29,528, but not all of the grants had been paid by 30th September, 1925.

It is estimated that this work provided approximately 26,000 man-weeks' employment.

**Sub-head G.—Education: Expenditure: Gross, £9,953;  
Net, £9,485.**

Details of expenditure and income are given in Table G below :

*Table G.—Analysis of Education.*

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table IIa, Col. (6)).								Income (Table IIa, Col. (13)).			Net Expenditure.
	Superior Supervision and Over-head Charges.	Apprentices' Schools.					Grants to Institutions.	Total.	Labour of Apprentices.	Other.	Totals	
		Salaries and Expenses of Instructors.	Purchases and Rent of Land and Buildings.	Allowances to Apprentices.	Stores and Equipment.	Fuel and Light and Sundry Expenses.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920 ...	3,432	1,848	2,033	1,417	425	605	—	21,544	—	103	199	21,346
1921 ...		3,493	2,479	2,468	982	1,625	1,242		—	96		
1922 ...	1,092	2,793	127	3,157	411	2,513	2,264	12,357	—	1,396	1,396	10,961
1923 ...	1,617	1,614	311	4,202	163	1,287	2,598	11,792	1,253	252	1,510	10,282
1924 ...	983	1,447	421	1,440	56	843	3,053	8,243	282	42	324	7,919
1925 ...	1,245	1,150	166	1,718	127	804	4,743	9,953	33	435	468	9,485
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>11,840</b>	<b>5,537</b>	<b>14,402</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>63,889</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>59,992</b>

The figures relating to Ireland (during 1920–23) are omitted.

*Apprentices' Schools: Expenditure, Gross £3,965; Net, £3,586.*—During the year 33 forest apprentices were undergoing courses of instruction in the schools at Parkend (Forest of Dean) and at Beaufort (Inverness-shire). At the final qualifying examination 11 men who had successfully completed the two years' course were granted certificates of proficiency.

*Grants to Universities and Colleges: Expenditure, £2,243.*—The following Universities and Colleges received grants during the year :—Oxford University, Cambridge University; University College of North Wales, Bangor; Armstrong College, University of Durham; Aberdeen University; Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

These centres provide courses of training for forest officers and also forestry courses for those engaged in allied occupations such as estate management and agriculture. The number of students who were studying forestry during the period under review was 190. The number of forestry degrees granted was 20, and 19 candidates were successful in gaining forestry diplomas.

*Imperial Forestry Institute: Expenditure, £2,500.\**—The Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, for post-graduate, research and refresher courses started work in October, 1924.

The number of students who attended the various courses of study for the whole or part of the Academic year 1924-5 was 22. These included post-graduate probationers, Great Britain 1;

\* Includes £500 in respect of the previous year.



Colonial Services 10; Forest Officers on leave, Colonial Services 7; India 1; students carrying out special investigations into the structure and properties of wood 3.

The Imperial Forestry Institute is financed from the Forestry Fund to the extent of £2,000 per annum for a period of five years. The contribution from the Colonial Governments was originally fixed at £3,000, but was subsequently increased to provide for special work in which the Colonies are particularly interested.

The urgent need of the Institute at the present time is the provision of suitable buildings in order to allow for its further development.

A forestry museum in which timbers, herbarium specimens and other forest products are being assembled already contains many useful specimens received chiefly from the exhibits of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, and as gifts by individuals and forestry universities and colleges, among which Yale Forest School, by Professor Record, presented a parcel of tropical American trees.

**Sub-head H.—Research and Experiment: Expenditure:  
Gross, £6,411; Net, £6,368.**

Details of expenditure are stated in Table H below:—

*Table H.—Analysis of Research and Experiment.*

Year ending 30 Sept.	Expenditure (Table IIa, Column (7)).						Income (Table IIa, Col. (15)).	Net Expenditure.
	Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges.	Salaries and Expenses.	Instruments, Stores, etc.	Labour, Seed and Sundry Expenses.	Grants to Institutions.	Total.		
1920 ...	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	} 3,380 {	4,078	30	137	—	} 15,472 {	—	15,472
1922 ...		5,983	169	945	750			
1923 ...	556	4,463	75	983	569	6,646	567	6,079
1924 ...	625	2,981	168	843	508	5,125	10	5,115
1925 ...	1,789	2,981	94	1,009	1,266	7,139	9	7,130
1925 ...	1,669	3,030	93	1,019	600	6,411	43	6,368
<b>Total</b>	8,019	23,516	629	4,936	3,693	40,793	629	40,164

Research and Experiment have been continued along systematic lines. The work embraces the establishment and periodic measurement of permanent sample plots of growing timber, from which valuable data on the rate of growth and methods of thinning are being obtained; extensive nursery and plantation experiments directed towards the improvement of afforestation technique; entomological and mycological work on the protection of nursery stock and trees from insects and fungi; as well as botanical, physiological and chemical work on subjects such as the establishment of trees in peaty soils.

In general the experimental work of a field character is carried out by the Commissioners' experiment officers while allied laboratory work is conducted at the educational institutions which are in receipt of grants from the Commissioners.

**Sub-head J.—Agency and Advisory Services:  
Expenditure: Gross, £1,962; Net, £1,827.**

No direct expenditure was incurred under this head, the item £1,962 representing the time of various officers of the Commission who have been engaged on answering inquiries and in advising owners of woodland as to the treatment of their woods.

The forestry section of the Census of Production, 1924, is being carried out by the Commissioners on behalf of the Board of Trade on a repayment basis and the sum of £124 was received from that Department during the year under review.

**Sub-head K.—Special Services: Expenditure: Gross, £8,192;  
Net, £8,156.**

Details of expenditure in connection with Special Services are stated in Table K below. Roughly, 40 per cent. of the total cost is made up of the time and expense of staff who are engaged (usually part time) on various activities incidental to the main duties which the Commissioners have to carry out. The main expense under Special Inquiries (£4,824), is in connection with work done by the Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, on the preparation of maps for the Census of Woodlands.

*Table K.—Analysis of Special Services.*

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table IIa, Col. (9)).						Income (Table IIa, Col. (18)).	Net Expen- diture.
	Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges.	Consulta- tive Com- mittees' Expenses.	Publi- cations.	Special Inquir- ies.	Relief of Un- employ- ment.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920	} 3,766	{ 37	319	218	—	5,401	—	5,401
1921			659	291	—			
1922	2,188	92	479	576	10,160	13,495	252	13,243
1923	1,372	65	122	669	4,599	6,827	12	6,815
1924	3,268	44	55	1,817	5,069	10,253	14	10,239
1925	3,240	50	78	4,824	—	8,192	36	8,156
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,834</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>8,395</b>	<b>19,828</b>	<b>44,168</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>43,854</b>

The figures relating to Ireland (during 1920-23) are omitted.

*Publications.*—During the year under review the Commissioners issued the undermentioned publications:—

Bulletin No. 6.—*The Phomopsis Disease of Conifers.*

*Fifth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners*, being the report for the year ending 30th September, 1924.

In addition leaflets Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 were revised and bulletins on *The Silver Fir Chermes* and *British Bark-beetles* are in course of preparation.

*Exhibits at Agricultural Shows.*—Forestry exhibits were sent by the Commissioners to the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society at Chester, the Bath and West Society at Maidstone, the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society at Carmarthen and the Highland and Agricultural Society at Glasgow.

*British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, 1925.*—The Commissioners arranged an exhibit in the Government pavilion, which took the form of a large scale map showing the location and distribution of the State forest areas in Great Britain, and a series of photographs indicating the nature of the ground being planted, planting squads at work, progress in the growth of young plantations, forest workers' holdings, nurseries and nursery operations. Specimens illustrating the botanical characteristics of British forest trees and a collection of injurious bark beetles were also exhibited.

*British Association for the Advancement of Science.*—The Commissioners took an active part in helping to organise Sub-section K\* at the Southampton meeting. A full week's programme, including excursions to the New Forest, and to timber importing and manufacturing centres in the district was carried through. In previous years the forestry programme was included in that of Section K, but general interest in forestry has now increased to such an extent that a separate sub-section was found to be necessary, as the time which Section K was able to assign for forestry papers and discussions was too limited for the expanding programme of work to be dealt with.

*Census of British Woodlands.*—Particulars are given below in respect of the counties which were completed during the year, viz., 12 in England and Wales and 2 in Scotland. Statistics for the remaining counties in Great Britain are now almost complete.

County.	Area of Woodlands.								Percentage of Total Area of Woodlands felled.	Area of Woodlands as percentage of Total Land Area of County.
	Conifers.	Mixed.	Hardwoods.	Coppice.	Scrub.	Felled.	Unecologic.	Total.		
<i>England.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Cambridge ...	506	1,125	895	1,568	42	511	897	5,544	9.2	1.0
Derby ...	2,436	4,987	5,953	704	2,225	3,279	1,864	21,448	15.3	3.8
Gloucester ...	8,034	5,768	20,009	16,358	1,553	5,507	975	58,204	9.5	7.2
Huntingdon ...	329	205	868	1,636	52	393	1,043	4,526	8.7	1.9
Middlesex ...	27	215	256	521	42	383	453	1,897	20.2	0.9
Oxford ...	1,147	1,588	12,478	3,991	1,819	1,887	2,231	25,141	7.5	5.8
Rutland ...	85	344	1,132	244	54	780	58	2,697	28.9	2.8
Westmorland	2,562	3,367	2,056	2,252	1,734	2,700	1,262	15,933	16.9	3.2
<i>Wales.</i>										
Anglesey ...	101	455	272	67	112	48	1,010	2,065	2.8	1.2
Cardigan ...	2,202	445	594	2,024	919	6,617	325	13,126	50.4	3.0
Carnarvon ...	2,877	2,542	2,509	11	1,429	3,127	646	13,141	28.8	3.6
Radnor ...	2,441	648	3,963	816	3,305	3,018	359	14,550	20.7	4.9
<i>Scotland.</i>										
Banff ...	15,364	331	76	—	3,234	5,556	2,484	27,045	20.5	6.7
Forfar ...	20,200	3,233	3,470	44	2,861	9,169	1,955	40,932	22.4	7.8

*Census of Timber Production (1924).*—Progress has been made with the collection of statistics for this Census. About one-third of the total number of schedules issued had been returned by the end of the year. It is expected that the inquiry will be completed during 1926.

*World's Timber Resources.*—This inquiry was continued and further statistics regarding softwood resources were obtained.

#### *Consultative Committees.*

The English and the Welsh Consultative Committees each held three meetings during the year, and the Scottish Committee met twice.

The Chairman of the Commission and other Commissioners and officers have from time to time attended meetings of the Committees. Representatives of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society and the Royal English Arboricultural Society attended a meeting of the Welsh Committee.

Formal references were submitted by the Commissioners to the Committees for their advice and assistance on the following matters :—

- (1) Census of production of home-grown timber ;
- (2) Survey of Woodlands—(a) methods, and (b) periods of revision.

The following subjects were discussed by some of the Committees and suggestions thereon were sent to the Commission :—

- (a) Forestry propaganda and publicity ;
- (b) Nursery policy of the Department ;
- (c) Forestry exhibits at agricultural shows ; and
- (d) Grey squirrels.

Sir William Schlich, whose death is referred to earlier in this Report, was a member of the English Committee.

Mr. Walter R. Smith, J.P., resigned from the English Committee on the 27th February, 1925, when he was appointed a Forestry Commissioner. Mr. T. Williams, M.P., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. F. W. Hamilton succeeded Mr. H. A. Pritchard as Secretary of the English and Welsh Committees.

#### **Sub-head L.—Forest Workers' Holdings: Expenditure, £56,538 ; Receipts, £1,257.**

Details of expenditure and receipts are given in Table L below.

The main items of expenditure are on the acquisition of land and buildings by purchase, £27,173 ; the erection of new buildings, £16,069, and the adaptation and reconditioning of buildings, £7,415. On the receipts side rents amount to £876.

Table L.—Analysis of Forest Workers' Holdings.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table IIa, Col. (10)).										Income (Table IIa, Col. (16)).			Net Expenditure.
	Superior supervision and overhead charges.	Acquisition of land, buildings, etc., by purchase.	Buildings.			Fencing, Drainage, etc.	Rents and Feu Duties.	Rates and Taxes, etc.	Other.	Total.	Rents.	Other.	Total.	
			New.	Adaptation, etc., of existing Buildings.	Repairs and Renewals.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1924	£ 826	£ 5,000	—	£ 75	—	—	—	—	£ 5,901	£ —	£ 8	£ 8	£ 5,893	
1925	3,684	27,173	16,069	7,415	23	620	183	17	1,354	56,538	876	381	1,257	56,281
Total	4,510	32,173	16,069	7,490	23	620	183	17	1,354	62,439	876	389	1,265	61,174

The work of forming forest holdings began in the summer of 1924 and at the 30th September of that year no holdings had actually been completed. The relative positions at the end of the year under review and at September 30th, 1924, were as follow :—

	September 30th, 1924.	September 30th, 1925.
<i>Holdings in course of formation.</i>		
Equipped with new buildings ... ..	Nil	81
Equipped with adapted or reconditioned buildings.	35	56
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>137</b>
<i>Holdings completed.</i>		
Equipped with new buildings ... ..	Nil	3
Equipped with adapted or reconditioned buildings.	Nil	58
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>61</b>
<i>Holdings occupied</i> ... ..	Nil	52
<b>Total number of holdings ...</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>198</b>

From the nature of the above figures it will be clear that it is impossible in the early years of the scheme to correlate the expenditure or receipts of any one year with the number of holdings. For example, the amount received in rents (£876) bears little relation to the number of holdings occupied (52 at September 30th, 1925) owing to the varying periods during which the individual holdings had been under occupation. It may be desirable therefore to explain the ways in which

holdings are formed and account is being kept of them. Estates acquired for afforestation purposes usually contain some land and buildings which are suitable for holdings purposes. Such subjects are earmarked for the purpose and their cost (an apportioned figure) charged to the holdings account. In other cases land and holdings adjacent to a forest unit may be acquired for the specific purpose. In either case the formation of the holdings may be spread over several years, the actual time depending on a number of local conditions. Until land or existing buildings are required for the scheme of development they are continued in their present use. In the same way all the land acquired for afforestation cannot be planted at once but must be continued in its present use until required for the planting programme. Thus there may be in any one forest unit at a given time plantations, farms and holdings, all of various sizes and in various stages of development, the area under plantations and holdings increasing continually at the expense of the area under farms. It is desirable here to emphasize the fact that permanent arable land is under no circumstances planted but is either utilised for holdings or left with the farms. It is sometimes convenient in this process of development to attach for the time being to a holding more than the approved maximum of 10 acres of enclosed land, but except on the light soils of the Eastern Counties of England this is merely a temporary expedient.

The figures for the 61 holdings actually completed (3 being equipped with new buildings and 58 with adapted and reconditioned buildings) are as follow :—

*Holdings equipped with new buildings :*

Average cost of buildings, etc., £474; of land, £24; total, £498; average rental, £8 per annum.

*Holdings equipped with adapted and reconditioned buildings :*

Average cost of buildings, etc., £112; of land, £135; total, £247; average rental, £16 per annum.

*Holdings of both kinds :*

Average cost of buildings, £130; of land, £129; total, £259; average rental, £16 per annum.

The preponderance of holdings with adapted and reconditioned buildings, which were naturally taken in hand first, has resulted in an unduly low average cost.

Bringing into operation a scheme of this nature, and one entirely outside the silvicultural duties for which the Commissioners' officers have been selected, has entailed a very large amount of labour. The Commissioners are fortunate in having as their two Assistant Commissioners, men who are fully competent in all branches of estate work and have carried out their new task with enthusiasm and with most satisfactory results. The only addition it has been as yet necessary to make to the staff is one temporary draughtsman to deal with the large

amount of building conversion in England and Wales. But as the number of holdings grows the details of estate management must increase beyond the powers of existing Forest Officers to deal with them, and while the Commissioners need not contemplate any considerable increase of staff in the immediate future, they are bound to keep in view some addition of men skilled in this important work.

As originally proposed the whole task of designing buildings was to have been carried out by the Office of Works but, as a matter of convenience and, after consultation with that office, it was decided to rely on the Commissioners' staff, supplemented by architects in each district, for the purpose of preparing the necessary plans and specifications, &c., and supervising the erection of the buildings.

The type of house generally erected consists of 3 bedrooms with living room and scullery kitchen, with a good garden and outbuildings for coal, &c. For this, in England and Wales, 3s. a week is charged, and the remainder of the holding, including the farm buildings, is rented at an ordinary agricultural value. In Scotland the rent of the buildings is fixed with due regard to the rents obtained for similar dwellings in each district. The rent of the land in every case is worked out upon the basis of the value of the land as currently fixed by the Land Court in Scotland.

In certain areas in England and Wales the Commissioners have been fortunate in acquiring estates with a considerable number of cottages; many of these, owing to changes in the system of cultivation, were uninhabited. To deal with these a building staff has been organised and the work has been designed and carried out in a satisfactory way and at comparatively small cost. In every case where a local building staff has been organised the erection of new buildings has been carried out by direct labour.

Some experiments have been made in substituted types of construction; at Ardgarten and Glenmore, where conditions are particularly difficult, five steel houses have been erected; these are of the Weir type and have cost £575 each, inclusive of all expenditure connected with the site, drainage and water supply. In all these structures water is conveyed into the houses. The contract price for each of the houses delivered on the ground was £480. These houses have taken from two to three months to erect, and have been found quite satisfactory. The tenants who have been in occupation during the winter, state that they are highly pleased with the dwellings. At Ardgarten one Swedish wooden house was erected for the forester, and while this may be regarded as a quite suitable type of construction, the cost (£800) prohibits the use of the type for holdings' purposes.

The demand for holdings has so far been fairly good; every worker, however, does not desire land, and some have not suffi-

cient capital or experience to derive any real benefit from its occupation; it is hoped that many of these after some years' service in the forest may become better qualified and that tenants will be found up to the full limit sanctioned.

The chief demand will be in the direction of the smaller occupation more nearly approaching the cottage holding than the more generally accepted idea of the small holding; grass land and small areas of three acres or less suitable for the business of pigs and poultry will, it is anticipated, always be popular, but it is by the proper combination of work in the forest with the addition of some land that the success of the scheme will be governed.

The regulations provide that at least 150 days' work in the year shall be available for each worker; this number can always be exceeded if necessary, and, in addition, it will always be open to the worker to supply valuable service and to obtain good wages on neighbouring farms in times of harvest and other periods of agricultural pressure, which generally coincide with slack times in the forest.

#### Sub-head Z.—Income, £136,579.

The sources of Income are given in Table IIA (page 8). Income from Forestry Operations shows an increase over 1924 of £43,741, of which £29,971 is due to the fact that a full year's income, as compared with six months in 1924, has been received from the transferred Crown properties.

Details are given below :—

—	Commission's Forests.	Transferred Crown Properties.	Total from Forestry Operations.
	£	£	£
Land and buildings ... ..	20,604	3,022	23,626
Rents (including mining rents and royalties).	9,943	29,424	39,367
Forest produce ... ..	6,565	48,490	55,055
Other sales (including stores, live stock, rabbits, gravel, etc.).	10,199	6,192	16,391
	47,311	87,128	134,439

Under Land and Buildings, £8,314 is in respect of property acquired for the purposes of forestry operations, but transferred for Forest Workers' Holdings; Rents and Royalties include £17,208 from the Forest of Dean mines; Forest Produce includes £53,805 from the sale of timber and £1,250 for Nursery Stock and Seed; "Other Sales" include live stock, £3,810; sand and gravel in New Forest, approximately £3,200.



### Total Employment in the Commission's Forests.

The course of employment provided by the Commission's forests is stated in the table below :—

	Numbers Employed.	
	Summer (Minimum).	Winter (Maximum).
1920 ... ..	210	1920/21 ... 935
1921 ... ..	495	1921/22 ... 1,780
1922 ... ..	525	1922/23 ... 1,775
1923 ... ..	880	1923/24 ... 2,220
1924 ... ..	1,620	1924/25 ... 2,650
1925 ... ..	1,980	1925/26 ... 2,960

*Note.*—450 employees were transferred to the Commission with the Crown Woods on 1st April, 1924.

(Signed)\*

LOVAT (*Chairman*).

F. D. ACLAND.

CLINTON.

L. FORESTIER-WALKER.

HUGH MURRAY.

R. L. ROBINSON.

W. R. SMITH.

W. STEUART-FOTHERINGHAM.

A. G. HERBERT,

*Secretary,*

22, Grosvenor Gardens,  
London, S.W.

### APPENDIX.

#### Imports of Timber, Wood Manufactures and Pulp of Wood.

Imports of timber in 1925 show a decrease of 458,000 loads (4 per cent.) compared with 1924, the greatest fall occurring in the case of pitprops. The total value declined by £4,559,000 (9 per cent.), chiefly accounted for by a fall in the value of sawn softwoods from £5 7s. to £4 17s. per load.

As regards imports of wood manufactures, the total value shows an increase of £858,000 (16 per cent.) compared with 1924.

Imports of pulp of wood increased slightly, but the value declined from £7 19s. to £7 11s. per ton.

\* Sir John Stirling-Maxwell did not sign the Report, as he has resigned from the Forestry Commission pending the passing of the Forestry Act to increase the number of Commissioners from 8 to 10.

Sir John Stirling-Maxwell's valuable services are not lost to the Commission, as, at the request of the Prime Minister, he is acting with the Commission in an honorary capacity at the present time.

## Imports of Timber, Wood Manufactures and Pulp of Wood.

Description.	Quantities (thousands).				Value (thousands).			
	Average 1909-13.	Average 1914-18.	1924.	1925.	Average 1909-13.	Average 1914-18.	1924.	1925.
	TIMBER.							
Hewn—Hard—	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	£	£	£	£
Mahogany ... ..	—	—	57	65	—	—	887	851
Walnut ... ..	—	—	1	88	—	—	15	846
Oak ... ..	—	—	27		—	—	272	
Teak ... ..	—	—	3		—	—	85	
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	61		—	—	602	
Hewn—Soft (Fir, pine, spruce, etc.).	542	129	378	457	1,353	583	1,796	1,870
Sawn—Hard—								
Mahogany ... ..	—	—	30	38	—	—	587	698
Walnut ... ..	—	—	10	535	—	—	260	6,659
Oak ... ..	—	—	174		—	—	2,444	
Teak ... ..	—	—	39		—	—	863	
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	261		—	—	2,933	
Sawn—Soft—								
Deal and Planks ...	—	—	2,195	4,995	—	—	12,406	24,304
Boards ... ..	—	—	1,153		—	—	6,370	
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	1,788		—	—	5,681	
Planed or Dressed—								
Floorings ... ..	—	—	349	562	—	—	2,347	3,419
Matchings ... ..	—	—	75		—	—	515	
Other sorts ... ..	—	—	80		—	—	575	
Other Descriptions—								
Pitprops ... ..	2,944	1,673	3,004	2,503	3,510	4,425	5,912	4,595
Staves ... ..	161	71	129	116	795	648	1,117	918
Sleepers ... ..	—	130	453	451	—	602	2,276	2,206
Veneers and panel wood.	—	—	2	2	—	—	85	119
Not elsewhere speci- fied.	6,557*	3,550*	4	3	21,903*	24,362*	42	26
Total unmanufactured timber.	10,204	5,553	10,273	9,815	27,561	30,620	51,070	46,511
	WOOD MANUFACTURES.							
Furniture and cabinet ware.	—	—	—	—	416	115	599	669
Builders' woodwork (window frames, doors, etc.).	—	—	—	—	180	62	706	1,087
Chip boxes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4,473
Tool handles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	
Domestic woodwork (bread platters, trays, etc.).	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	
Not elsewhere speci- fied.	—	—	—	—	2,099	1,821	3,557	
Total manufactured timber.	—	—	—	—	2,695	1,998	5,371	6,229
	PULP OF WOOD.							
Pulp of Wood ... ..	Tons. 859	Tons. 682	Tons. 1,228	Tons. 1,236	4,058	7,915	9,766	9,313

\* These figures apply mainly to sawn softwoods. It is not possible to differentiate according to the various categories enumerated above owing to a change in the Board of Trade classification from 1920 onwards.

The direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded from the figures for 1924 and 1925.