

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS.

Year ending September 30th, 1926.

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

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FOREST POLICY.

There has been no interruption in policy during the year and the programme has been carried out in its essentials. This report covers the seventh year of the Commissioners' planting operations and the eighth is now approaching completion. Since the Forestry Act, 1919, makes financial provision only for the 10-year period ending March 31st, 1929, new legislation should be passed in the early part of 1928 so that the Commissioners may have at least a year in which to adjust their plans to such alterations in general policy and planting programmes as may be decided on.

It will be recalled that the present policy and programme were drawn up in 1916-17. At that time the heavy war fellings in the home woods were just beginning, and the full effect on the timber resources of the country could not be foretold; there was no organised State forest service and the opportunities for collecting accurate data on which to build a workable scheme were very limited. In spite of these difficulties the original estimates of costs are working out well, and if allowance be made for certain work, such as forest workers' holdings, which is additional to the original programme, the net expenditure over the whole 10-year period should not differ from the estimated figure by more than 5 per cent.

Besides building up an organisation to carry out their expanding planting programme the Commissioners have kept steadily in view the necessity of basing forest policy on ascertained facts and figures. Two main problems are involved. There is first the supply of timber from overseas and secondly the home supply and the possibilities of increasing it. The forest policy of Great Britain, which is at present the largest timber-importing country, cannot rightly be divorced from the world position. Wood and timber, and particularly coniferous timber, in some form or other are essential to industrial progress, and the intensity of British forest policy should conform to the world outlook as regards supply and demand. It is not proposed to enter into a detailed discussion of this subject and it must suffice to say that the outlook is not satisfactory. In those countries where industrial development has been greatest, such as in North America, consumption has increased while resources are being exhausted at an unprecedented rate.

The second problem, the home supply, has been systematically studied. A number of factors are involved. The area and character of the uncultivated land (chiefly rough grazings) of the country and the rate at which trees of different kinds will

Broadly the census figures disclose a much more unsatisfactory state of affairs than was counted on in 1916-17 when the present policy and programme were drawn up. The salient points are as follows :—

(1) *Productive and Non-productive Woodlands*.—Of the total area of 2,958,630 acres of woodland less than half (1,416,870 acres of high forest) is reasonably productive ; of the rest, 808,800 acres of felled woods and scrub are, from the forestry point of view, idle land, 528,670 acres of coppice and coppice-with-standards have a very low average productivity, while 204,290 acres of amenity and similar woodlands are definitely uneconomic in the sense that they are outside the scope of commercial forestry.

(2) *Pre-war and Post-war Reserves of Timber*.—At the outbreak of war there existed, fortunately, a large excess (compared with a normal distribution of age classes) of old timber, both conifers and oak. At a rough estimate 450,000 to 500,000 acres, mainly conifers, were felled during and immediately after the war.

Conifers.—The immediate outlook is serious. There remain 70,330 acres of conifers and 77,180 acres of indifferent mixed woods over 80 years (equivalent to about 9 months' consumption of saw timber) which so far as it is accessible will probably be felled during the next few years. The coniferous woods (244,520 acres) and the mixed woods (134,410 acres) now 41-80 years old, which would normally replace the pre-war reserve, are being felled for revenue. Behind them again there are only 153,940 acres of conifers and 63,430 acres of mixed woods 21-40 years old.

It is a fair assumption on these figures that the position as regards reserves of standing coniferous timber will steadily grow worse until the post-war plantings begin to become effective.

Hardwoods.—While there is at present a large supply of second and third class hardwoods (chiefly oak) in the country the outlook for a sustained supply of good oak is very bad. Oak planting has now almost ceased and this, combined with failure over the last 40 years to plant on anything approaching an adequate scale, means that ultimately the supply of mature oak on a commercial scale must cease. The existing large area of oak over 80 years (208,230 acres) will gradually be felled for revenue and if regenerated at all will be replanted with conifers.

(3) *Rate of Reconstruction*.—Private planting has averaged over the last 40 years about 12,000 acres per annum, and at the commencement of the census was still proceeding at approximately that rate. The State is planting 22,500 acres during the current season and aims at working up to 30,000 acres in 1929.

Private planting, at best, will not do more than cope with current fellings. This is an optimistic forecast. It is more probable that with the continued high taxation and the break-up of estates, fellings will greatly exceed replantings. A State programme of 30,000 acres per annum would plant up the exist-

ing felled area (478,100 acres), or an equivalent area, in 16 years and the combined felled area and scrub (808,800 acres), or their equivalent area, in 27 years. If only half the coppice and coppice-with-standards were included as well the period would be prolonged to 36 years.

The Forestry Sub-Committee in their calculations of 1916-17 assumed that the 3,000,000 acres of existing woodlands would be maintained in a productive state and proposed to add 1,770,000 acres of new forest. It can be confidently predicted that unless State planting is speeded up to a rate exceeding 30,000 acres per annum there will not be 3,000,000 acres of productive forest in the country before 1955.

In connection with forest policy there is one other important factor which has to be considered, namely, the provision of forest workers' holdings in connection with forestry operations. The extent to which afforestation may be economically employed in relief of temporary unemployment is strictly limited. On the other hand the policy of establishing forest workers in small permanent holdings in or close to the forest has much to commend it.

The policy adopted by the Commissioners is largely a housing scheme for the benefit and accommodation of employees. It differs from the agricultural small holdings policy in that it does not attempt to provide "full time" holdings but treats them as ancillary to employment in the forest. This combination of assured work and occupation of land presents certain definite advantages both to the forest and the worker. For the worker it provides certain employment avoiding an entire dependence on a money wage, it gives the man some opportunity of improving his position by his own independent efforts and, at the same time, lessens the risk and the exceptionally hard labour inseparable from the occupation of the full-time holding; 150 days' employment is guaranteed in each year, mainly in the winter months, the pressing time in planting operations, leaving the worker free to work his land in the summer and to take advantage of other employment so often available during hay and corn harvest. The scheme is one of small scale holdings only, the maximum area being 10 acres, but the smaller holdings are in the greater demand; market gardening is the main object in view with poultry and pigs in addition; fruit trees are raised in the forest nurseries for distribution. In the larger holdings accommodation is given for one or two cows and a small dairying business is frequently carried on.

The Commissioners have now had nearly three years' experience of this form of rural settlement and it appears to them that it possesses very distinctive merits and might be speeded up if so desired.

Summary.—The above are some of the chief considerations which have to be borne in mind in laying down the future forest policy of Great Britain. Briefly, as regards supplies of an essen-

tial raw material Great Britain depends to an undesirable extent on overseas supplies. There is no sort of certainty, but rather the reverse, that these supplies will always be available at reasonable prices. The home woods are in a thoroughly unsatisfactory condition following the war fellings and changes in ownership, and relatively slow progress is being made in reconstructing them. In particular, the replanting of hardwoods (e.g., oak) has almost ceased. If the position is to be put right it must be mainly by State action. On the other hand there are large areas of derelict woodland and unproductive bare land well suited for timber production and the Commissioners now have useful experience in conducting large scale planting operations. In connection with forestry operations a substantial contribution can be made towards land settlement by installing forest workers in holdings.

Finance.

The balance remaining in the Forestry Fund at 30th September, 1925, was £402,661. Payments into the Fund amounted to £457,341, and out of the Fund to £608,066. The balance in the Fund at the end of the year was consequently £251,936, a decrease of £150,725 over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Out of the total amount of £3½ millions due to be paid into the Forestry Fund, under the Forestry Act, 1919, before the 31st March, 1929, £2,369,000 had been paid to the 30th September, 1926, leaving £1,131,000 still to be provided. Adding to this some £252,000 in hand at the 30th September, 1926, and estimating the net receipts from operations at £300,000 there should be available for gross payments over the 2½ years to run from 30th September, 1926, to 31st March, 1929, a sum of £1,683,000, equivalent to an average gross expenditure of £673,000 per annum.

It is estimated that if the forest workers' holding programme is to be carried out some £200,000 in excess of the £3½ million will be required, the total expenditure on forest workers' holdings being estimated at £336,500.

It will be observed that the total payments by the Commissioners are steadily growing. This is inevitable with an expanding programme. By the tenth year the gross outlay will be running at the rate of approximately £838,000 per annum. Against this it is estimated that receipts which are now averaging about £120,000 per annum will then be about £154,000 per annum in the tenth year, so that the net outlay will be at the rate of approximately £684,000 per annum.

Land Acquisition.

Acquisitions during the year amounted to 69,274 acres, of which 36,450 acres were classified as plantable. Acquisitions to the end of the forest year 1926 are compared in the table below with the proposals of the Acland Report. The total area of plantable land acquired to the 30th September,

1926, amounted to 214,083 acres, or 30,717 acres less than the proposed area.

The problem of securing sufficient plantable land is a constant preoccupation for the Commissioners. In order to meet the demands of the expanding planting programme and to ensure that there shall be continuity of work for forest workers placed on holdings and also for valid technical reasons, it is essential to hold a much larger area of plantable land than would appear necessary at first sight.

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	23,390	- 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
1926 ...	17,600	10,476	- 7,124	22,000	25,974	+ 3,974	39,600	36,450	- 3,150
Total, Great Britain.	88,800	123,907	+35,107	156,000	90,176	- 65,824	244,800	214,083	-30,717

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

Planting Programme.

(A) STATE FORESTS.

Conifers.—The progress made in the realisation of the 150,000-acre programme is shown in the table below. The area planted during the year was 17,997 acres, compared with 20,000 acres under the Acland Programme and 18,400 acres under the Commissioners' revised programme. The total to the end of the year was 68,193 acres, compared with 70,000 acres for the Acland Programme and 70,300 for the revised programme.

Taking into account the area of land now available for planting and the probable course of acquisition for the next two years, it is estimated that the Commissioners will plant over the whole 10-year period, approximately 135,000 acres of conifers, which will leave them 15,000 acres short of the 150,000-acre programme. The check imposed on the Commissioners in the planting seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24, when (in the interest of national economy) the planting programme was not expanded, but kept at approximately 10,000 acres, is responsible, in part, for the shortage. Shortage of acquisitions, as explained above, has also played a part. That is in itself due to the same cause, namely, the artificial check experienced in the fourth and fifth years.

Planting Programme: Conifers.

Year.	Acland Committee's Programme.	Commissioners' Revised Programme.	Actually planted.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) on	
				Acland Committee's Programme.	Commissioners' Revised Programme.
1st year, 1919-20	Acres. Nil	Acres.	Acres. 1,094	Acres. + 1,094	
2nd " 1920-21	3,300	} 51,900	5,660	+ 2,360	} - 1,704
3rd " 1921-22	6,700		9,387	+ 2,687	
4th " 1922-23	10,000		9,758	- 242	
5th " 1923-24	13,300		10,015	- 3,285	
6th " 1924-25	16,700	18,400	14,282	- 2,418	
7th " 1925-26	20,000	22,600	17,997	- 2,003	- 403
8th " 1926-27	23,300	26,800	68,193	- 1,807	- 2,107
9th " 1927-28	26,700	30,300			
10th " 1928-29	30,000				
Total	150,000	150,000			

Note.—Owing to a re-survey the figures in respect of the area planted in the seasons 1919-25 have been reduced by 250 acres.

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

Broad-leaved Species.—No definite programme has been laid down for the 10-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
1925-26	...	378
Total		2,623

It is estimated that the total area which will be planted with hardwoods in the 10-year period will be approximately 4,000 acres. This is additional to the few hundred acres which are in process of regeneration by natural means in the former Crown Woods.

Total.—The total area planted to date is 70,816 acres and this added to the estimate for the remaining three years gives a figure of 139,000 acres for the 10-year period.

(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.

Of this area, 50,000 acres were to be covered by grants for replanting, 25,000 acres by grants for afforestation, 10,000 acres by loans for planting and replanting and 25,000 acres by proceeds-sharing schemes. No annual programme was laid down.

No progress has been made in promoting afforestation by loan, and proceeds-sharing schemes have been restricted to two examples. On the other hand, considerable progress has been made in securing afforestation and replanting by means of grants, both for unemployment relief and normal work. The table below indicates the amount of work carried out by means of grants.

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
1925-26	...	4,675	—	267
Total	...	<u>35,012</u>	<u>20,571</u>	<u>8,716</u>

The above 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 55,000 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
1925-26	...	...	197
Total	...		<u>1,751</u>

It is estimated that the total area which will be planted by local authorities and private owners in the 10-year period with the assistance, in one form or another, of the Commissioners will be approximately 75,000 acres.

TOTAL PLANTING EFFORT, 1919-29.

In view of what has been said previously in this Report with regard to the reconstruction of the woods of the country, it may be interesting to forecast the probable planting effort for the first ten years of the Commission's existence. The figures

may be summarised as follows, the most doubtful item being the area planted without State assistance :—

<i>By the Commissioners.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Conifers ...	135,000	
Hardwoods	4,000	
	—————	139,000
<i>By Municipal and Private Owners.</i>		
With State assistance ...	75,000	
Without State assistance (say)	25,000	
	—————	100,000
		—————
		239,000

The probable total result, namely, 239,000 acres of conifers and hardwoods, is 8 per cent. less than that which the Acland Committee put forward for conifers only.

Education and Research.

There have been no changes in the organisation and course of this work. The experimental and research work which has been carried on steadily since 1920 is gradually yielding results which from time to time are put into practice. Not only has this work, which was necessarily of a preliminary character to begin with, defined more clearly the nature of the problems to be dealt with in large-scale afforestation operations but it has also indicated the solution of some major problems. A case in point is the planting of molinia peats which cover a large area in the North of England and in Scotland.

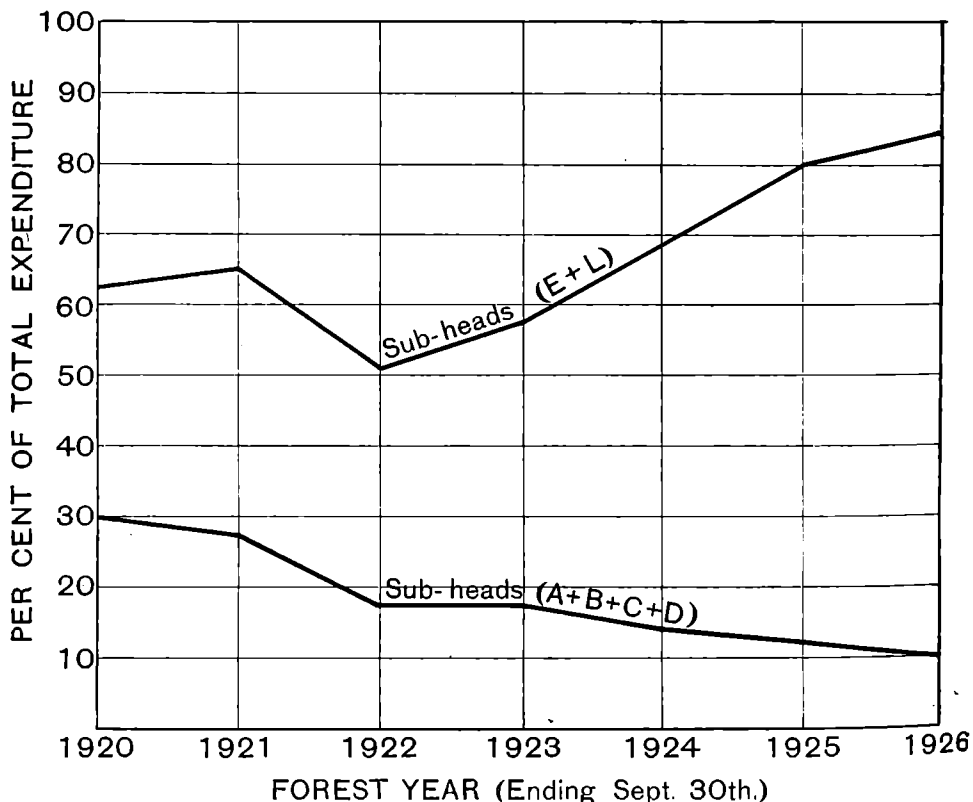
Forest Workers' Holdings.

The systematic formation of forest workers' holdings was begun in the summer of 1924, and had therefore been running for rather less than two and a half years at the end of the year under review. Up to September 30th, 1926, 186 had been completed (125 in the year under review), and 174 were in process of formation. It is estimated that 750 holdings will be completed or in process of establishment by the end of the 10th year (1929). This work is capable of considerable development and the number of holdings could be increased to 3,000 or 4,000 in the succeeding 10-year period.

Distribution of Expenditure.

It may be of interest to give some indication of the relative amounts of money which are being spent on different objects. Reference to Table II, p. 15, shows that the Commissioners' expenditure is accounted for under 11 separate Sub-heads, lettered A to L. Of these A, B, C and D are in connection with the staff and administration of the Commission, while the remainder are incurred on specific operations.

When the Commission was first set up charges under Sub-heads A, B, C and D were necessarily high in proportion to the volume of planting and amounted in 1920 to 30·3 per cent. of the total expenditure. For 1926 the ratio was 10·7 per cent. On the other hand, there has been a corresponding rise in the proportion of expenditure on Sub-heads E and L, that is to say, on forestry operations and forest workers' holdings.* In 1920 the proportion was 62·3 per cent., and in 1926 84·7 per cent. The course of expenditure under Sub-heads A, B, C and D combined and also E and L combined is shown in the accompanying graph. For 1922 and 1923 the planting programme remained steady at approximately 10,000 acres per annum. In 1924 the expanding programme was resumed.



A clearer view of the objects on which expenditure has been incurred is obtained from Table IIA, since in that table Sub-heads A, B, C and D have been distributed over E and L, in order to arrive at the total cost of each service under those sub-heads. The following table shows the distribution of expenditure for the first, fourth and seventh years of the Commissioners' term of office and also for the average of the seven years. In 1926, 93·6 per cent. of the expenditure was in respect of Sub-heads E and L.

* Expenditure on Sub-head L was first incurred in 1924.

Distribution of Expenditure—Based on Table IIA, p. 16.

Sub-head.	1920.	1923.	1926.	Average of the 7 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
E.—Forestry Operations	86·4	69·5	81·1	75·8
F.—Advances for afforestation purposes ...	·4	14·4	2·5	7·8
G. and H.—Education, research and experiment	9·7	6·5	2·9	5·0
J.—Agency and advisory services	2·1	7·0	·3	3·8
K.—Special services	1·4	2·6	·7	2·0
L.—Forest workers' holdings	—	—	12·5	5·6
Total	100	100	100	100

Some further analysis of the way in which the money has been spent under Sub-head E may also be of interest.

From Table E (Analysis of Forestry Operations, p. 18) it will be observed that for the year 1926 overhead expenditure, superior supervision and local supervision accounted for 14·1 per cent. of the total expenditure, acquisitions 24 per cent., cultural operations 40·7 per cent., preparation of produce 3·4 per cent., roads and buildings 3·6 per cent. and stores and miscellaneous 14·2 per cent.

It may appear at first sight that 14 per cent. is an unduly large proportion to be spent in overhead expenditure, superior supervision and local supervision, but when the nature of the work included under these heads is considered it will be found that such is not the case. Overhead expenditure is a proportion of the total office and administration charges; superior supervision includes the greater part of the time of the Divisional and District Officers who are engaged in a variety of duties, including not only the supervision of planting work, but preparation of planting plans, lay-out of plantations, preparation of working plans, reporting on land for acquisition and so on, a great deal of the work being not in respect of the current but of future years' operations; local supervision includes the wages of foresters and foremen. From a closer analysis of the work it appears that 4 per cent. of the 14 per cent. is overhead administration, 5 per cent. superior supervision and 5 per cent. supervision of labour employed on forestry operations.

As regards income shown in Table E for the year 1926, 13 per cent. was derived from sales of land, 34 per cent. from rents, 37 per cent. from sale of forest produce and 16 per cent. miscellaneous, including such items as sale of sheep, stock, rabbits, gravel, etc.

As regards the next most important Sub-head, L (Forest Workers' Holdings), it appears that in 1926 7·1 per cent. of the

expenditure went in supervision and overhead charges, 30.8 per cent. in acquisition of land, rents and fees and 59.5 per cent. in buildings.

OPERATIONS—FOREST YEAR 1925-26.

The Forestry Fund.

The position of the Forestry Fund at September 30th, 1926, 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.				Payments.	Balance remaining in the Fund 30th September.
		For Forestry Fund Proper.		For Relief of Unemployment.	Total.	Table II. Heads A. to L.	
		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
1926	402,661	335,000	122,341	—	457,341	608,066	251,936
Total	—	1,939,000	436,874	430,000	2,805,874	2,553,938	—

Receipts and payments by Parliamentary Heads of Accounts are shown in Table II. As compared with 1925 total payments show an increase of £90,614 from £517,452 to £608,066. Expenditure on Forestry Operations increased from £369,281 to £451,124 and on Forest Workers' Holdings from £42,175 to £63,939. On the other hand, advances for afforestation purposes decreased from £31,166 to £12,012. Receipts were practically unchanged at approximately £122,000. Net payments for 1926 were £90,206 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...	38,050	2,137	2,439	4,722	156,965	30,790	8,717	2,308	15,151	10,336	—	271,615	40,786	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
1926...	51,769	2,097	2,864	8,685	451,124	12,012	8,192	3,981	—	3,403	63,939	608,066	122,341	485,725
Total	325,235	14,683	20,532	48,987	1,673,127	170,617	53,354	19,264	91,776	20,213	111,150	2,553,938	436,874	2,117,064

The working results for 1926 and previous years are shown in Table IIa, 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 IIa, 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.							(20) Net Expenditure Col. (11) less Col. (19).		
	Sub-heads A. to D i.e. Superior Super- vision and Overhead charges.			E. Forestry Opera- tions. (4)	F. Advances for Afforestation Purposes. (5)	G. Education. (6)	H. Research and Experiment. (7)	J. Agency and Ad- visory Services. (8)	K. Special Services. (9)	L. Forestry Workers' Holdings. (10)	(11) Total Cols. (3) to (10) Inclusive. (11)	Z.1 Forestry Opera- tions. (12)	Z.2 Education. (13)	Z.3 Agency and Ad- visory Ser- vices. (14)	Z.4 Research and Experiment. (15)	Z.5 Forestry Workers' Holdings. (16)	Advances for Afforestation Purposes. (17)		Z.6 Special Services. (18)	(19) Total Cols. (12) to (18) Inclusive. (19)
	(1) Totals.	(2) Allocated to Sub-heads E. to L.	(3) Capital (Un- allocated).																		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(20)
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	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	10	—	89	12	35,264	225,288
1923	36,684	36,426	208	247,037	47,147	8,243	7,189	3,785	10,253	5,901	329,713	90,698	324	13	9	8	64	14	91,130	238,583
1924	57,207	57,463	-246	406,156	34,399	9,353	6,411	1,962	8,192	56,538	523,465	134,439	468	135	43	—	201	36	136,579	386,786
1925	61,998	61,805	193	45,222	3,341	1,357	1,487	2,001	3,042	5,355	61,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,998
1926	Direct	448,101	11,609	9,251	5,945	—	1,357	70,465	122,846	29	600	110	3,374	—	—	—	—	—	126,959	419,769
Totals 1926	61,998	61,805	193	493,323	14,950	10,608	7,432	2,001	4,399	75,820	608,726	122,846	29	600	110	3,374	—	—	126,959	481,767
Totals:																				
Great Britain	340,555	337,008	3,547	1,891,407	195,800	74,497	48,225	94,363	48,567	138,259	2,494,665	449,926	3,926	2,019	739	4,639	765	314	462,328	2,032,337
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	367,817	363,487	4,330	1,910,081	195,800	77,374	48,225	152,328	58,782	138,259	2,585,179	450,616	4,006	27,264	739	4,639	765	340	488,369	2,096,810

Note.—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.

Sub-heads A to D, General Organisation : Expenditure : £61,998.

There is an increase in expenditure over 1925 of £4,791 due to the expansion of operations. During the year the number of District Officers increased from 23 to 26, while the number of Divisional Officers decreased from 13 to 12 on the resignation of the Entomologist.

Sub-head E, Forestry Operations: Expenditure, £493,323; Income, £122,846.

Details of expenditure and income are given in Table E below. Compared with 1925, gross expenditure is increased by £87,167 while receipts are £11,593 less at £122,846. Acquisition of land cost £17,136 more at £118,607; cultural operations £36,764 more at £200,889; stores and miscellaneous £24,722 more at £69,851.

Enlargement of the planting programme accounts for the increase in expenditure, while reduction in receipts is due to the coal stoppage, during which pitwood was unsaleable.

Overhead Charges, £20,778; Superior Supervision, £24,444, and Local Supervision, £24,224.—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), and foresters and foremen (included under local supervision). During the year the number of foresters and foremen was increased by 34 from 116 to 150.

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)	(15)
	Overhead Charges.	Superior Supervision.	Local Supervision.	Acquisition of Land, etc.	Cultural Operations.	Repairation 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	£ 1,286	£ 40,393	£ 19,611	£ 357	£ 1,472	£ 2,432	£ 334,148	£ 300	£ 154	£ 9,272	£ 153	£ 9,879	£ 296,811
1921				85,803	85,638	1,680	7,986	15,766			5,059	20,444	1,955	27,458	
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	14,352	49,418	114,356	9,217	7,318	26,404	247,087	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
1926...	20,778	24,444	24,224	118,607	200,889	16,576	17,954	69,851	493,323	16,398	42,086	44,664	19,698	122,846	370,477
Total	122,407	123,512	83,706	440,651	796,392	51,719	63,043	209,977	1,891,407	52,693	124,355	196,472	76,496	449,926	1,441,481

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

Acquisition of Land, Buildings and Standing Timber:

Expenditure, £118,607.—During the year £104,933 was paid in respect of purchases of land, including the standing timber and buildings thereon, and £13,674 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 2s. 3d. per acre and the average price for the land purchased approximately £1 17s. per acre, or if the whole be charged against plantable land only, 3s. and £3 18s. respectively. Land and buildings for forest workers' holdings are excluded.

Land acquired from 29th November, 1919, to 30th September, 1926.

—	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 ...	50,817	806	51,623	47,925	7,585	55,510	107,133
Entry secured ...	19,565	4,116	23,681	—	—	—	23,681
Total ...	70,382	4,922	75,304	47,925	7,585	55,510	130,814
<i>Scotland—</i>							
Finally completed ...	41,253	37,614	78,867	37,251	55,556	92,807	171,674
Entry secured ...	12,272	17,808	30,080	5,600	17,904	22,904	52,984
Total ...	53,525	55,422	108,947	42,251	73,460	115,711	224,658
Total, Great Britain	123,907	60,344	184,251	90,176	81,045	171,221	355,472
<i>Ireland</i> (to 31st March, 1922)...	2,287	532	2,819	2,579	795	3,374	6,193
Grand Total ...	126,194	60,876	187,070	92,755	81,840	174,595	361,665

Note.—The Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders 1924 to 1926 transferred to the Forestry Commissioners the bulk of the Crown Woodlands. The area so transferred additional to the 355,472 acres above-mentioned, amounts to approximately 120,000 acres of which some 60,000 acres are carrying timber or are under forestal treatment.

The total area acquired during the forest year 1925-26 amounted to 69,274 acres, of which 36,450 acres were classified as plantable.

The area in Great Britain in respect of which the legal formalities of acquisition by the Department had been completed by the 30th September, 1926, was 278,807 acres, the corresponding figures in the two previous annual reports being 233,297 and 158,902 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, 1926, is 355,472 acres, of which 214,083 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable. Of the plantable area, 118,307 acres (55 per cent.) are situated in England and Wales and 95,776 acres (45 per cent.) in Scotland.

Cultural Operations: Expenditure, £200,889.—Expenditure on cultural operations relates to plantations and nurseries, of which the former absorbed £137,342 and the latter £63,547. An analysis of expenditure is given in Table E 5.

Plantations.—Of the total expenditure on plantations, £89,639 was in respect of first plantings and £47,703 in respect of weeding, beating-up and protecting existing plantations.

The total area planted or sown during the year was 18,375 acres, of which 17,997 acres were placed under conifers and 378 acres under broad-leaved species.

The total addition to the woodland area of Great Britain was 13,924 acres, the remaining plantations being on the site of felled woodlands. In making these plantations and in beating-up the previous years' plantations 38,835,000 trees were planted, of which 51 per cent. were Scots and Corsican pines, 24 per cent. Norway and Sitka spruces, 10 per cent. European and Japanese larches and 9 per cent. Douglas fir.

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.				
											Seed.	Labour and Other.	Total.		
(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	46,338	52,466	164,125		
1926	18,052	9,125	26,684	28,621	7,157	21,105	13,527	137,342	4,309	6,170	53,068	63,547	200,889		
Total	91,223	35,055	100,080	132,767	24,193	53,836	37,792	510,007	17,982	32,424	235,979	286,385	796,392		

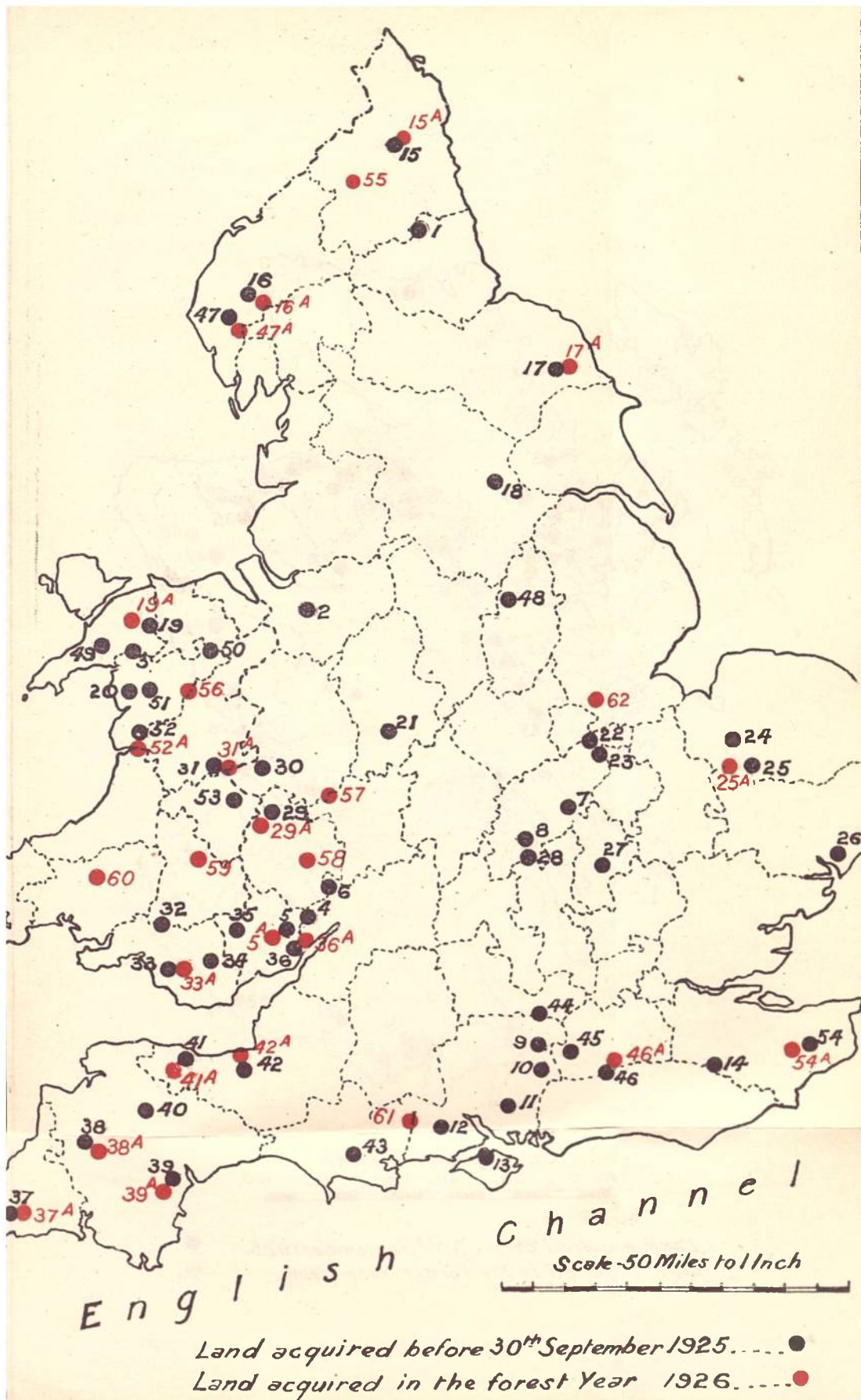
Note.—The figures relating to Ireland (during 1920-23) are omitted.

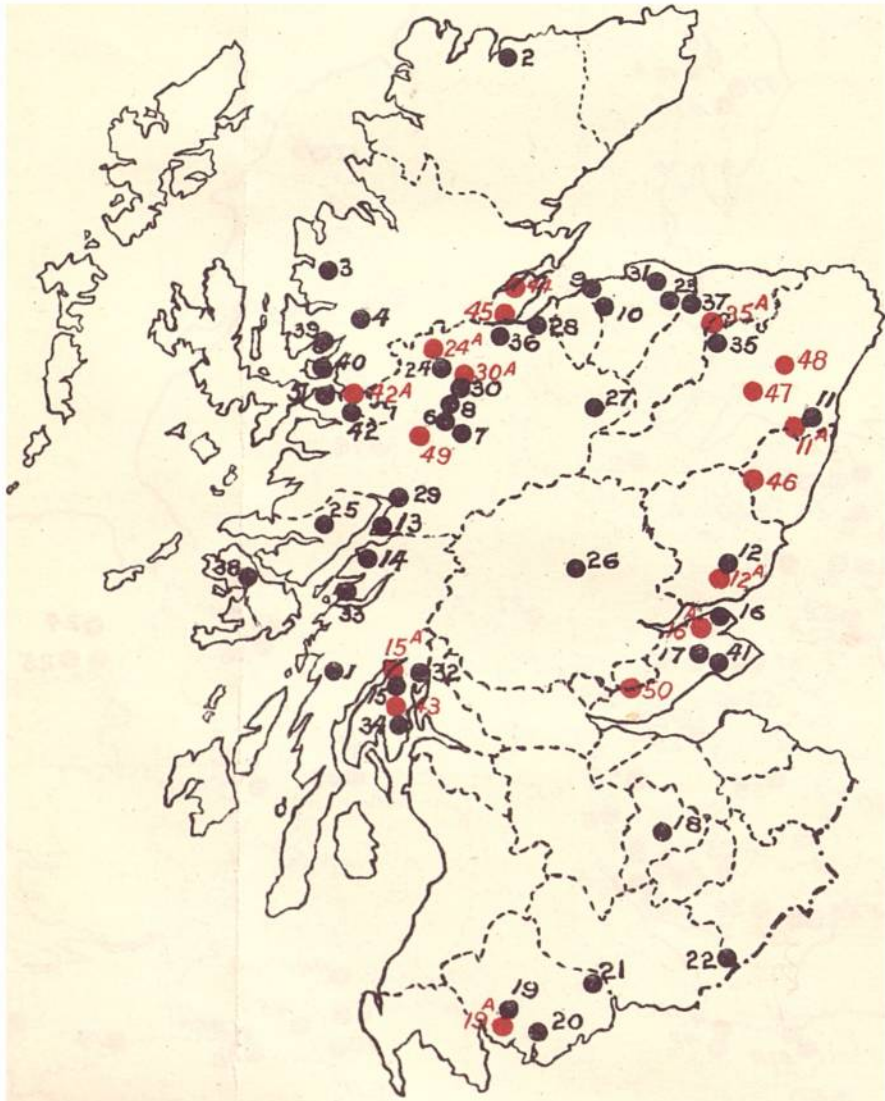
ENGLAND AND WALES.

FORESTRY COMMISSION AREAS.

1. Chopwell.*	33A. Margam (addition to).
2. Delamere.*	34. Llantrisant.
3. Hafod Fawr.*	35. Llanover.
4. Dean Forest.*	36. Chepstow.
5. Tintern.*	36A. Do. (addition to).
5A. Do. (addition to).	37. Bodmin.
6. Dymock.*	37A. Do. (addition to).
7. Salcey.*	38. Halwill.
8. Hazelborough.*	38A. Do. (addition to).
9. Alice Holt.*	39. Haldon.
10. Woolmer.*	39A. Do. (addition to).
11. Bere Woods.*	40. Eggesford.
12. New Forest.*	41. Exmoor.
13. Parkhurst.*	41A. Do. (addition to).
14. Bedgebury.*	42. Quantocks.
15. Rothbury.	42A. Do. (addition to).
15A. Do. (addition to).	43. Wareham.
16. Thornthwaite.	44. Bramshill.
16A. Do. (addition to).	45. Churt.
17. Allerston.	46. Chiddingfold.
17A. Do. (addition to).	46A. Do. (addition to).
18. Selby.	47. Ennerdale. —
19. Gwydyr.	47A. Do. (addition to).
19A. Do. (addition to).	48. Clipstone.
20. Vaughan.	49. Beddgelert.
21. Cannock Chase.	50. Cynwyd.
22. Westhay.	51. Hengwrt.
23. Rockingham.	52. Corris Valley.
24. Swaffham.	52A. Do. (addition to).
25. Thetford Chase.	53. Radnor.
25A. Do. (addition to).	54. Lyminge.
26. Rendlesham.	54A. Do. (addition to).
27. Ampthill.	55. North Tyne Valley.
28. Brackley Hatch.	56. Dovey.
29. Mortimer.	57. Wyre Forest.
29A. Do. (addition to).	58. Haugh Wood.
30. Walcot.	59. Brecon.
31. Kerry.	60. Glangwili.
31A. Do. (addition to).	61. Ringwood.
32. Rheola.	62. Bourne.
33. Margam.	

* Former Crown Woods.





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

Land acquired before 30th September 1925.....●
 Land acquired in the Forest Year 1926.....●

SCOTLAND.

FORESTRY COMMISSION AREAS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Inverliever.* | 25. Glenhurich. |
| 2. Borgie. | 26. Drummond Hill. |
| 3. Slattadale. | 27. Glenmore. |
| 4. Achnashellach. | 28. Culloden. |
| 5. Ratagan. | 29. Nevis. |
| 6. Inchnacardoch. | 30. Craig-nan-Eun. |
| 7. South Laggan. | 30A. Do. (addition to). |
| 8. Port Clair. | 31. Altonside. |
| 9. Culbin. | 32. Ardgarten. |
| 10. Monaughty. | 33. Barcaldine. |
| 11. Kirkhill. | 34. Benmore. |
| 11A. Do. (addition to). | 35. The Bin. |
| 12. Montreathmont. | 35A. Do. (addition to). |
| 12A. Do. (addition to). | 36. Craig Phadrig. |
| 13. Glen Righ. | 37. Ordiequish. |
| 14. Glenduror. | 38. Salen. |
| 15. Glenbranter. | 39. North Strome. |
| 15A. Do. (addition to). | 40. South Strome. |
| 16. Tentsmuir. | 41. Torloisk. |
| 16A. Do. (addition to). | 42. Glenshiel. |
| 17. Edensmuir. | 42A. Do. (addition to). |
| 18. Glentress. | 43. Glenfnart. |
| 19. New Galloway. | 44. Findon. |
| 19A. Do. (addition to). | 45. Kessock. |
| 20. Screel Hill. | 46. Drumtochty. |
| 21. Aucheninnes. | 47. Midmar. |
| 22. Newcastleton. | 48. Kemnay. |
| 23. Teindland. | 49. Glengarry. |
| 24. Glenurquhart. | 50. Blairadam. |
| 24A. Do. (addition to.) | |

* Former Crown Wood.

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*	—	—	54	—	54	—
Allerston, Yorks ...	599	—	51	—	650	—
Amphill, Bedford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beddgelert, Carnarvon ...	33	—	82	—	115	—
Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex*	—	—	114	3	114	3
Bodmin, Cornwall ...	70	—	30	—	100	—
Brackley Hatch, Bucks and Northants	—	—	61	—	61	—
Bramshill, Berks and Hants	—	—	216	—	216	—
Cannock Chase, Stafford ...	407	18	—	—	407	18
Chepstow, Glos. and Monmouth	—	—	284	12	284	12
Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex	—	—	86	17	86	17
Chopwell, Durham*	—	—	20	2	20	2
Churt, Surrey ...	163	—	—	—	163	—
Clipstone, Nottingham ...	459	6	129	—	588	6
Corris Valley, Merioneth ...	50	—	2	—	52	—
Cynwyd, Merioneth ...	308	—	—	—	308	—
Dean Forest, Glos., Hereford, and Monmouth*	9	26	139	69	148	95
Delamere, Cheshire*	—	—	78	—	78	—
Dymock, Gloucester ^o ...	—	—	20	—	20	—
Eggesford, Devon ...	—	—	22	—	22	—
Ennerdale, Cumberland ...	166	5	—	—	166	5
Exmoor, Somerset... ..	95	—	—	—	95	—
Gwydyr, Carnarvon ...	67	—	31	—	98	—
Hafod Fawr, Merioneth*... ..	45	—	—	—	45	—
Haldon, Devon ...	214	—	30	—	244	—
Halwill, Devon ...	80	5	76	—	156	5
Haugh, Hereford ...	—	—	63	—	63	—
Hazelborough, Northants*	—	—	2	3	2	3
Hengwrt, Merioneth ...	83	—	—	—	83	—
Kerry, Montgomery ...	113	—	194	—	307	—
Llanover, Monmouth ...	100	—	102	—	202	—
Llantrisant, Glamorgan ...	—	—	—	3	—	3
Lyminge, Kent ...	—	—	130	—	130	—
Margam, Glamorgan ...	208	—	—	—	208	—
Mortimer, Hereford and Radnor	202	—	320	—	522	—
New Forest, Hants* ...	—	—	382	14	382	14
North Tyne Valley, Northumberland.	45	—	—	—	45	—
Quantocks, Somerset ...	100	—	152	—	252	—
Radnor, Radnor ...	—	—	70	—	70	—
Rendlesham, Suffolk ...	230	16	—	—	230	16
Rheola, Glamorgan ...	157	—	110	—	267	—
Ringwood, Hunts ...	335	—	—	—	335	—
Rockingham, Northants ...	46	69	35	—	81	69
Rothbury, Northumberland	166	—	—	—	166	—

September, 1926—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.	
35	30	15	—	11	—	17	4	112	Alice Holt.*
874	128	380	253	—	—	27	6	1,668	Allerston
16	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	31	Ampthill.
—	—	—	175	—	—	—	13	188	Beddgelert.
79	21	51	35	—	1	—	3	190	Bedgebury.*
145	17	22	11	—	—	—	—	195	Bodmin.
—	4	11	223	—	—	—	—	238	Brackley
1,269	18	9	38	—	—	—	—	1,334	Hatch. Bramshill.
642	102	—	17	—	—	143	—	904	Cannock
33	211	126	25	—	18	16	4	433	Chase Chepstow.
—	8	—	229	99	18	—	—	354	Chiddingfold.
32	10	9	4	—	—	5	1	61	Chopwell.*
292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	Churt.
1,214	—	9	—	—	—	1	11	1,235	Chipstone.
—	40	23	20	—	—	—	10	93	Corris Valley.
—	150	—	422	—	—	—	10	582	Cynwyd.
96	104	56	135	103	57	77	26	654	Dean Forest.*
295	5	—	—	—	—	8	—	308	Delamere.*
—	4	18	1	—	—	—	1	24	Dymock.*
6	2	35	2	—	—	2	3	50	Eggesford.
62	—	—	205	—	—	9	—	276	Ennerdale.
182	7	6	10	—	—	11	—	216	Exmoor.
64	159	184	130	—	—	11	16	564	Gwydyr.
—	18	—	46	—	—	—	8	72	Hafod Fawr.*
454	5	32	25	—	—	—	—	516	Haldon.
21	17	71	335	—	—	—	9	453	Halwill.
—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	Haugh.
—	16	—	—	8	—	—	—	24	Hazel- borough.*
10	—	—	157	—	—	—	12	179	Hengwrt.
—	17	138	422	—	—	11	—	588	Kerry.
253	79	30	12	—	—	8	25	407	Llanover.
30	—	4	13	—	—	3	2	52	Llantrisant.
20	74	47	8	—	—	—	2	151	Lyminge.
106	35	21	262	—	—	4	1	429	Margam.
2	169	322	237	—	—	17	—	747	Mortimer.
143	76	220	242	22	1	23	—	727	New Forest.*
13	6	—	62	—	—	—	—	81	North Tyne Valley.
39	87	167	20	—	—	3	—	316	Quantocks.
—	96	—	—	—	—	9	—	105	Radnor.
1,040	4	—	—	—	10	69	9	1,132	Rendlesham.
131	95	53	181	—	—	6	2	468	Rheola.
160	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	165	Ringwood.
—	143	52	6	38	100	15	—	354	Rockingham.
232	42	28	38	—	—	3	—	343	Rothbury.

Plantations. Year ended 30th

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Salcey, Bucks and Northants*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selby, Yorks	—	—	14	2	14	2
Swaffham, Norfolk	1,145	14	24	—	1,169	14
Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk	2,896	—	212	—	3,108	—
Thornthwaite, Cumberland	42	—	201	1	243	1
Tintern, Monmouth*	—	—	150	45	150	45
Vaughan, Merioneth	151	—	—	—	151	—
Walcot, Salop	—	—	131	—	131	—
Wareham, Dorset	350	—	—	—	350	—
Westhay, Northants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolmer, Hants*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyre, Worcester	—	—	116	—	116	—
Total	9,134	159	3,933	171	13,067	330
By direct sowing (included above)	452	15	—	—	452	15

* Former Crown Woods

September, 1926—England and Wales—contd.

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.	
—	—	—	—	3	5	—	15	23	Salcey.*
—	2	87	—	—	52	—	16	157	Selby.
2,241	207	133	—	—	—	6	12	2,599	Swaffham.
4,169	247	24	—	—	8	553	16	5,017	Thetford Chase.
84	118	136	126	—	1	4	5	474	Thornthwaite
70	97	58	19	3	63	37	9	356	Tintern.*
13	96	28	310	—	—	6	10	463	Vaughan.
13	93	52	82	—	—	2	7	249	Walcot.
284	3	71	3	—	—	—	—	361	Wareham.
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	18	Westhay.
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	Woolmer.*
15	91	55	—	—	—	—	—	161	Wyre.
14,879	3,047	2,798	4,541	287	337	1,106	283	27,278	Total.

Plantations. Year ended

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Conifers.	Broad-leaved.	Conifers.	Broad-leaved.	Conifers.	Broad-leaved.
Achnashellach, Ross ...	103	—	52	—	155	—
Ardgarten, Argyll ...	114	1	—	—	114	1
Aucheninnes, Kirkcudbright	30	—	—	—	30	—
Barcaldine, Argyll ...	163	2	—	—	163	2
Benmore, Argyll ...	113	—	—	—	113	—
Bin (The), Aberdeen ...	232	—	—	—	232	—
Borgie, Sutherland ...	54	—	—	—	54	—
Craig-nan-Eun, Inverness ...	—	—	157	—	157	—
Craig Phadrig, Inverness ...	—	—	40	—	40	—
Culbin, Elgin ...	302	4	—	—	302	4
Culloden, Inverness ...	—	—	62	1	62	1
Drummond Hill, Perth ...	176	9	—	—	176	9
Edensmuir, Fife ...	18	—	—	—	18	—
Glenbranter, Argyll ...	221	—	—	—	221	—
Glenduror, Argyll ...	103	4	—	—	103	4
Glenhurich, Argyll ...	242	—	—	—	242	—
Glenmore, Inverness ...	203	2	—	—	203	2
Glen Righ, Inverness ...	94	—	—	—	94	—
Glenshiel, Ross ...	192	—	—	—	192	—
Glentress, Peebles ...	40	1	—	—	40	1
Glenurquhart, Inverness ...	241	—	—	—	241	—
Inchnacarloch, Inverness ...	150	—	—	—	150	—
Inverliever, Argyll* ...	56	—	—	—	56	—
Kemnay, Aberdeen... ..	67	1	—	—	67	1
Kirkhill, Aberdeen... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghty, Elgin ...	195	8	—	—	195	8
Montreathmont, Forfar ...	128	5	—	—	128	5
Nevis, Inverness ...	110	—	—	—	110	—
Newcastleon, Roxburgh ...	82	—	—	—	82	—
New Galloway, Kirkcudbright.	60	1	—	—	60	1
North Strome, Ross ...	58	—	—	—	58	—
Port Clair, Inverness ...	180	—	—	—	180	—
Ratagan, Inverness and Ross	113	—	—	—	113	—
Salen, Argyll ...	94	—	—	—	94	—
Screel Hill, Kirkcudbright	108	1	—	—	108	1
Slattadale, Ross ...	100	—	—	—	100	—
South Laggan, Inverness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Strome, Ross ...	—	—	35	—	35	—
Teindland, Elgin ...	117	7	—	—	117	7
Tentsmuir, Fife ...	235	1	—	—	235	1
Torloisk, Fife ...	90	—	—	—	90	—
Total ...	4,584	47	346	1	4,930	48
By direct sowing (included above).	17	—	1	—	18	—

* Former Crown Wood.

Plantations. Year ended

England and Wales ...	9,134	159	3,933	171	13,067	330
Scotland ...	4,584	47	346	1	4,930	48
Total ...	13,718	206	4,279	172	17,997	378

30th September, 1926—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.	
34	60	64	143	—	—	—	—	301	Achnashellach.
—	82	21	130	—	—	2	4	239	Ardgarten.
61	1	5	68	—	—	4	—	139	Aucheninnes.
42	34	3	194	—	—	4	25	302	Barcaldine.
—	16	27	116	—	—	—	4	163	Benmore.
215	37	3	135	—	—	—	—	390	Bin (The).
127	5	—	39	—	—	5	5	181	Borgie.
145	—	25	105	—	—	—	—	275	Craig-nan-Eun.
86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	Craig Phadrig.
689	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	693	Culbin.
126	1	27	20	—	—	—	—	174	Culloden.
210	123	4	35	—	—	25	12	409	Drummond Hill.
59	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	66	Edensmuir.
—	—	—	504	—	—	—	34	538	Glenbranter.
10	5	4	230	—	—	4	26	279	Glenduror.
—	9	12	305	—	—	—	2	328	Glenhurich.
348	5	15	56	—	—	3	—	427	Glenmore.
—	—	4	133	—	—	—	—	137	Glen Righ.
100	—	—	241	—	—	—	15	356	Glenshiel.
97	64	20	20	—	1	1	—	203	Glentress.
167	23	37	224	—	—	1	58	510	Glenurquhart.
106	4	26	107	—	—	—	1	244	Inchnacardoch.
2	—	—	321	—	—	—	8	331	Inverliever. ^o
80	22	1	27	—	—	1	—	131	Kemnay.
30	9	4	16	—	—	1	2	62	Kirkhill.
642	81	46	97	—	—	15	2	883	Monaughty.
228	6	25	45	—	—	7	—	311	Montreathmont.
—	—	20	119	—	—	—	5	144	Nevis.
—	—	—	268	—	—	—	23	291	Newcastleton.
15	41	27	172	—	—	4	9	268	New Galloway.
—	1	37	42	—	—	—	—	80	North Strome.
16	6	108	156	—	—	16	1	303	Port Clair.
—	65	13	199	—	—	—	8	285	Ratagan.
25	25	—	102	—	—	—	5	157	Salen.
23	95	32	10	—	—	3	12	175	Screel Hill.
1	—	12	186	—	—	—	7	206	Slattadale.
—	8	8	169	—	—	—	1	186	South Laggan
—	44	4	9	—	—	—	—	57	South Strome.
224	13	12	15	—	—	9	4	277	Teindland.
788	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	802	Tentsmuir.
32	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	168	Torloisk.
4,728	890	646	4,896	—	1	113	283	11,557	Total.

30th September, 1926—Summary.

14,879	3,047	2,798	4,541	287	337	1,106	283	27,278	England & Wales.
4,728	890	646	4,896	—	1	113	283	11,557	Scotland.
19,607	3,937	3,444	9,437	287	338	1,219	566	38,835	Total.

Cost of Planting.—It was stated in the last Annual Report that the question of planting costs would be given more detailed treatment in the current Report.

It is necessary to state in the first instance what is meant by "planting." For the purposes of the Commissioners' work planting is taken to mean all operations on a plantation up to the end of the first year and includes preparation of ground, drainage, fencing, cost of plants and their insertion in the ground and weeding for the first year. In any plantation, however, further work is required in subsequent years on weeding, replacement of failures and so on. This whole operation, comprising the first year's work and subsequent attention to the plantation up to the time it is able to shift for itself, is called "establishment."

The cost per acre of labour and material for planting only for the years 1923-26 are as follows :—

Year.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1923	...	...	5 8 9	5 16 7	5 12 0
1924	...	...	5 4 6	6 5 1	5 11 8
1925	...	...	6 10 3	7 19 3	7 1 6
1926	...	...	5 16 10	7 10 3	6 7 7

It will be observed that the cost of planting has risen in 1925 and 1926 as compared with 1923 and 1924. This is due in the main to more careful methods of planting which in the long run will reduce the cost of establishment.

The cost of establishment is difficult to ascertain for the reason that the process is normally not complete for any considerable area for at least four or five years. Consequently, although the Commissioners have planted to the end of 1926 some 71,000 acres, a small proportion only of this is completely established, the exact amount not being determinable without special and extensive surveys of the plantations. Since the greater part of the 71,000 acres, namely 43,701 acres, has been planted within the last three years, it is clear that any statement as to cost of establishment must be largely a matter of conjecture and it is preferred at this stage not to attempt to state a definite figure.

The actual outlay in labour and material incurred per acre on the area planted between 1919 and 1926 is given below. These figures include all costs of planting and a considerable proportion of establishment costs as well as some advance work on areas not yet planted :—

Country.	Amount.
England and Wales	£8 14 5
Scotland	£9 3 6
Great Britain	£8 17 4

Forest Fires.—During the year 87 fires occurred, affecting 571 acres. The damage done was estimated at £1,935, the amount recoverable being £755. Of the total number of fires 29 were caused by sparks from railway engines.

Nurseries.—The total area under nurseries at 30th September, 1926, was 728 acres stocked with 220 million seedlings and 104 million transplants. Comparative figures for the three years 1924-26 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.	
1926...	England and Wales.	7,829	18,797	26,626	55,842	3,285	59,127	129,132	3,455	132,587	468
	Scotland ...	1,767	297	2,064	43,945	866	44,811	86,848	737	87,585	260
	Total ...	9,596	19,094	28,690	99,787	4,151	103,938	215,980	4,192	220,172	728
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	205,147	605
1924...	England and Wales.	10,310	1,144	11,454	29,788	2,691	32,479	105,023	1,300	106,323	306
	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

Seed Supply.—The autumn, 1925, crop of Douglas fir seed was a complete failure in Canada and the United States of America, and Sitka spruce yielded only a fair crop in both countries. For the first time for several years there was a good crop of Japanese larch seed.

Norway spruce and European larch failed entirely and only moderate supplies of Corsican pine were obtainable.

As regards native seed, Scots pine was abundant in England but only a moderate quantity could be collected in Scotland. Acorns were plentiful, but beech mast was almost a complete failure and the chestnut crop was very limited.

The quantity of seed sold during the year amounted to 1,937 lbs.

The Commissioners have to express their gratitude for gifts of seed for experimental purposes received from the forest services of Canada, France, Japan, Portugal, Russia, Spain and the United States of America.

**Sub-Head F.—Advances for Afforestation Purposes:
Expenditure, £14,950.**

Of the total expenditure, £3,341 was in respect of overhead and supervisory charges and £1,026 was in respect of a proceeds-sharing scheme. The remainder, viz., £10,583, was in respect of grants, £2,594 covering planting, preparation for planting and scrub-clearing carried out during the previous season, and £7,989 covering work carried out and inspected during the year under review.

Grants.—The regulations under which grants are made for afforestation schemes were altered for 1925-26 and succeeding years. Previously grants were made for *planting* (up to £4 10s. per acre to local authorities 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 local authorities, and up to £2 per acre to private individuals). The grant for planting now varies according to whether the scheme is in respect of conifers or hardwoods, and no distinction is made between the amounts payable to local authorities and private individuals. Particulars of the revised grants are as follows:—

(1) *Conifers.*—Up to £2 per acre for every acre planted and thereafter maintained as a forest crop.

(2) *Hardwoods.*—Up to £4 per acre planted with approved species and thereafter maintained as an area for the production of hardwoods.

(3) *Clearance of Scrub, &c.*—Up to £1 per acre (in exceptional cases up to £2 per acre) for every acre cleared. Limited to selected schemes involving not less than 50 acres.

As regards the payment of the grants for planting, 75 per cent. of the amount due is paid when the planting has been satisfactorily completed, and the balance four years later, provided the Commissioners are satisfied that any necessary beating-up has been carried out and the plantations properly established and maintained. If approval is withheld the amount of the grant is repayable by the recipient with simple interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of the grant.

Particulars of the schemes in respect of which grants were paid during the year are given in the table below; areas which had not been inspected prior to 30th September, 1926, are excluded:—

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total.
No. of Schemes	163	88	251
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Planting Conifers... ..	2,076	2,115	4,191
Planting Hardwoods	478	6	484
Scrub clearing	53	214	267

**Sub-head G.—Education: Expenditure: Gross, £10,608;
Net, £10,579.**

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	1,843	2,033	1,417	425	605	} 21,544	} —	103	} 199	21,345						
1921 ...		3,493	2,479	2,468	982	1,625			2,264			96					
1922 ...		1,092	2,793	127	3,157	411			2,513			2,357	1,396	1,396	10,961		
1923 ...		1,617	1,614	311	4,202	163			1,287			2,598	1,259	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	485	468	9,485
1926 ...	1,357	1,138	235	2,359	267	1,013	4,239	10,608	12	17	29	10,579					
Total	9,726	12,978	5,772	16,761	2,431	8,690	18,139	74,497	1,585	2,341	3,926	70,571					

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

Apprentices' Schools: Expenditure, Gross, £5,012; Net, £4,983.—During the year 50 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 21 men who had successfully completed the two years' course were granted certificates of proficiency. A special one-month course in the Forest of Dean was attended by 15 of the Commission's foresters.

Grants to Universities and Colleges: Expenditure, £2,239.—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 118. The number of forestry degrees granted was 39, and 8 candidates were successful in gaining forestry diplomas.

Imperial Forestry Institute: Expenditure, £2,000.—The Imperial Forestry Institute is financed from the Forestry Fund to the extent of £2,000 per annum for a period of five years from October, 1924. 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 number of students who attended the various courses of study for the whole or part of the Academic year 1925-6 was 44. These included post-graduate probationers, India 5; Colonial Services 9; Forest Officers on leave, Colonial Services 14; India 9; research students 5; private students 2.

Sub-head H.—Research and Experiment: Expenditure:
Gross, £7,432; Net, £7,322.

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 ...	3,380	4,078	30	137	—	15,472	—	15,472
1921 ...		5,983	169	945	750			
1922 ...	556	4,463	75	983	569	6,646	567	6,079
1923 ...	625	2,981	168	843	508	5,125	10	5,115
1924 ...	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
1926 ...	1,487	3,336	68	1,878	663	7,432	110	7,322
Total	9,506	26,852	697	6,814	4,356	48,225	739	47,486

Steady progress has been made in research and experimental work during the year.

Production.—Four new permanent sample plots have been established, one in England and three in Scotland, and, in addition, 38 plots have been remeasured. A certain number of plots have been abandoned or lost owing to windfall or fellings, and the present position is that a total of 152 sample plots have been established in Great Britain, of which 80 are in England and 72 in Scotland. Up to the end of September, 1926, 85 plots have been measured once, 47 twice, and 20 three times or more.

The Commissioners have again to express their indebtedness to the various landowners who have afforded facilities for the laying out and maintenance of sample plots in their woods.

Nursery and Plantation.—Experimental work on nursery practice has continued along the same lines as in former years, resulting in many cases in confirmation of earlier results. Conclusions of practical value have now been obtained in several directions. The principal development during the past year,

however, has been in the field of plantation experiments, dealing mainly with peat and other difficult soil conditions. Four centres have been established, of which two are in England and Wales and two in Scotland, and a wide range of experiments is in progress from which results of much practical value are anticipated. Methods of planting spruce on peat which have proved successful on a small scale are now being applied more extensively in practice.

Entomological.—Further progress has been made on the life-history of forest pests; in particular, valuable work has been done on the cockchafer, three species of which are found to occur commonly. Satisfactory methods of control have been devised for intensive work, but their applicability to large-scale operations has yet to be determined.

Botanical.—Investigations were continued at certain Universities assisted by grants from the Forestry Commission.

Edinburgh (Dr. M. Wilson and Mr. J. S. L. Waldie).—Researches into fungus diseases.

Aberdeen (Messrs. E. V. Laing and G. K. Fraser).—Ecological investigations into tree growth on peat. Chemical and physical properties of peat.

Bangor (Mr. T. Thomson).—Effect of seasonal conditions upon diameter growth of Douglas fir.

Utilisation.—Enquiries and experiments are being carried out in collaboration with the Forest Products Research Laboratory, into the uses of coniferous thinnings as pit props and of inferior oak for various purposes.

Sub-head J.—Agency and Advisory Services: Expenditure:
Gross, £2,001; Net, £1,401.

No direct expenditure was incurred under this head, the item £2,001 representing the time of various officers of the Commission, who have been engaged in answering enquiries and advising owners of woodlands as to the treatment of their woods.

The sum of £554 was received from the Board of Trade in respect of the Census of Production, 1924, of which the Commissioners are conducting the forestry section.

Sub-head K.—Special Services: Expenditure: £4,399.

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
1926	3,042	32	74	1,251	—	4,399	—	4,399
Total	16,876	431	1,786	9,646	19,828	48,567	314	48,253

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

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

Bulletin No. 7.—*The Silver Fir Chermes.*

Bulletin No. 8.—*British Bark-Beetles.*

Leaflet No. 14.—*The Phomopsis Disease of Conifers.*

Sixth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners,

being the report for the year ending 30th September, 1925.

In addition leaflets Nos. 2 (*Chermes Cooleyi*) and 9 (*Forest Fires*) were revised.

Exhibits at Agricultural Shows.—Forestry exhibits were sent by the Commissioners to the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society at Reading, the Bath and West Society at Watford, the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society at Bangor, and the Highland and Agricultural Society at Kelso.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—The Commissioners again took an active part in the organisation of the Forestry Sub-section of the annual meeting, which was held at Oxford. Many papers covering a wide range of subjects were read and forestry excursions were made to woods in the neighbourhood.

World's Forestry Congress, Rome.—The Commissioners were represented at this Congress, organised by the International Institute of Agriculture, which was held in Rome during May, 1926. The Congress was attended by delegates from about sixty Governments and by representatives from scientific institutions and forestry associations. One of the most important subjects discussed was the collection of statistics regarding the world's timber resources, and a resolution was passed urging the necessity for setting up an international organisation for dealing with this work.

Census of British Woodlands.—Particulars are given below in respect of the counties which were completed during the year, viz., 37 in England and Wales and one in Scotland. This investigation has since been completed and a report embodying the statistics obtained is now in course of preparation.

County.	Area of Woodlands.								Percentage of Total Area of Woodlands felled.	Area of Woodlands as percentage of Total Land Area of County.
	Conifers.	Mixed.	Hard-woods.	Cop-pice.	Scrub.	Felled.	Uneco-nomic.	Total.		
<i>England.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Bedford ...	1,688	1,541	3,906	3,703	46	1,863	893	13,140	10·4	4·4
Berkshire ...	5,148	8,612	8,060	12,636	1,955	6,891	1,560	39,862	17·3	8·7
Buckingham ...	3,015	2,470	18,934	3,642	2,164	1,519	2,788	21,582	4·4	7·2
Chester ...	2,831	6,511	4,503	718	1,906	3,238	2,393	22,100	14·7	3·4
Cornwall ...	3,081	5,100	5,021	8,113	2,580	2,468	1,621	27,984	8·8	3·2
Cumberland ...	6,692	5,468	7,142	1,815	2,815	9,883	1,104	34,919	28·3	3·6
Devon ...	12,958	13,877	18,583	15,562	5,980	11,344	2,306	80,610	14·1	4·8
Dorset ...	3,950	3,063	6,073	16,693	1,764	3,984	3,673	39,200	10·2	6·8
Durham ...	6,477	6,552	8,131	39	1,834	8,397	1,580	32,960	25·5	5·1
Essex ...	479	1,338	5,649	12,885	2,254	1,516	6,325	30,446	5·0	3·1
Hampshire ...	17,216	17,180	15,978	53,219	2,260	9,657	6,533	122,038	7·9	12·8
Hereford ...	2,534	3,323	6,169	20,361	2,129	8,381	344	43,341	19·4	8·1
Kent...	2,164	2,368	4,941	81,349	5,142	6,464	5,825	108,253	6·0	11·1
Lancashire ...	3,482	7,781	5,920	7,559	1,935	3,197	9,754	39,578	8·1	3·3
Leicester ...	535	4,084	4,366	2,302	935	873	257	13,352	6·5	2·5
Lincoln ...	2,880	7,760	15,883	3,374	1,315	7,291	2,369	40,872	17·3	2·4
Monmouth ...	14,429	1,097	5,040	15,874	3,441	4,449	167	44,497	10·0	12·8
Norfolk ...	12,423	11,806	5,569	6,263	1,843	5,878	5,138	48,920	12·0	3·7
Northampton ...	1,220	949	7,746	12,517	444	1,553	657	25,086	6·2	3·9
Northumber-land.	18,656	9,848	7,368	225	4,036	11,433	4,144	55,700	20·5	4·3
Nottingham ...	4,901	5,136	12,313	2,141	1,361	3,703	698	30,253	12·2	5·6
Salop ...	5,840	8,912	15,148	5,317	2,942	10,647	1,576	50,382	21·1	5·9
Stafford ...	6,782	6,963	8,280	3,178	2,555	4,878	5,153	37,789	12·9	5·1
Surrey ...	6,744	6,337	6,459	23,086	3,380	7,489	2,963	56,458	13·3	12·3
Sussex ...	6,672	7,786	13,314	81,676	4,698	9,132	6,840	130,118	7·0	14·0
Warwick ...	687	2,497	7,503	5,896	1,210	962	565	19,320	5·0	3·2
Wiltshire ...	4,332	6,128	10,216	20,607	2,310	2,934	4,536	51,063	5·7	5·9
Worcester ...	1,391	2,376	2,514	11,828	556	1,049	786	20,500	5·1	4·5
York, East Riding.	3,686	5,182	3,782	7	478	3,805	743	17,683	21·5	2·4
York, North Riding.	9,580	13,855	11,055	698	6,174	13,258	4,706	59,326	22·3	4·4
York, West Riding.	6,393	10,171	23,301	2,653	5,336	6,598	7,648	62,100	10·6	3·5
<i>Wales.</i>										
Carmarthen ...	1,886	1,590	2,435	5,564	2,473	8,154	819	22,921	35·6	3·9
Denbigh ...	3,774	4,280	3,840	1,472	634	3,055	392	17,447	17·5	4·1
Flint... ...	872	1,816	2,391	326	555	1,035	173	7,168	14·4	4·4
Glamorgan ...	6,257	2,409	2,879	4,934	4,855	6,202	1,641	29,177	21·3	5·7
Merioneth ...	2,576	1,416	5,518	337	4,314	3,398	1,079	18,638	18·2	4·5
Pembroke ...	649	1,796	1,814	477	274	4,133	288	9,431	43·8	2·4
<i>Scotland.</i>										
Perth ...	39,221	12,371	7,683	2,841	22,506	27,615	4,607	116,844	23·6	7·3

Consultative Committees.

The Consultative Committees for England, Scotland and Wales each held a meeting in the spring of 1926. Certain members of the English and Welsh Committees paid a visit of inspection in July to various parts of Thetford Chase.

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

(1) The manufacture of sectional houses from small oak, &c.

(2) Prospective areas for State afforestation.

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

(a) Afforestation grants.

(b) Forestry propaganda and publicity.

(c) Forestry exhibits at agricultural shows.

The Commissioners regret to report the deaths of Mr. James Whitton on the 30th October, 1925, of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., on the 25th June, 1926, and of the Earl of Chichester on the 14th November, 1926.

The undermentioned were appointed or reappointed members of the respective Committees as from the 25th March, 1926, in accordance with Section 1 (3) of the Forestry (Consultative Committees) Order, 1920 :—

England.

Colonel Sir George L. Courthope, Bart., M.C., M.P.
(*Chairman*).

Colonel The Earl of Chichester, O.B.E., D.L., J.P.
(*Vice-Chairman*)—since deceased.

Percy Barker, Esq.

E. Callaway, Esq.

J. S. Corbett, Esq.

W. Cundiff, Esq.

H. L. French, Esq., C.B., O.B.E.

E. C. Horton, Esq., O.B.E.

Brigadier-Gen. H. G. J. de Lotbinière, D.S.O.

A. F. Luttrell, Esq.

Hugh Morrison, Esq., M.P.

Major The Hon. Harold Pearson.

Colonel B. J. Petre.

T. Roberts, Esq.

Major S. Strang Steel, M.P.

Christopher H. Turnor, Esq.

J. W. Watt, Esq.

Major Sir Granville Wheler, Bart., C.B.E., M.P.

T. Williams, Esq., M.P.

Leslie S. Wood, Esq., F.S.I.

Secretary : F. W. Hamilton, Esq.

Scotland.

Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart., C.B. (*Chairman*).

Brigadier-Gen. Stirling of Keir (*Vice-Chairman*).

F. R. S. Balfour, Esq.

William Black, Esq.

Gilbert Brown, Esq.
 Sir James C. Calder, C.B.E.
 Sir Isaac Connell, S.S.C.
 Robert Galloway, Esq., S.S.C.
 Sir John Gladstone, Bart. (since deceased).
 Sir Robert Greig, M.C., Ll.D.
 J. H. Milne Home, Esq.
 George Leven, Esq.
 Sir Robert Lorimer.
 H. L. Macdonald, Esq.
 Sir Kenneth J. Mackenzie, Bart.
 James MacLaren, Esq.
 J. Matson, Esq., C.B.E.
 P. McIntyre, Esq.
 Donald Munro, Esq., O.B.E.
 Joseph F. Rennie, Esq., F.S.I.
 James Scott, Esq., S.S.C.
 Professor W. W. Smith.
 Right Hon. The Earl of Stair, D.S.O.
Secretary: G. R. Ditchburn, Esq.

Wales.

Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O. (*Chairman*).
 Colonel F. D. W. Drummond, C.B.E., D.L. (*Vice-Chairman*).
 T. G. Boscawen, Esq.
 G. B. Bovill, Esq.
 Captain R. R. Conwy, R.N., C.M.G.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Davidson, C.M.G.
 Colonel David Davies, M.P.
 Captain J. D. D. Evans.
 G. A. Humphreys, Esq.
 C. Bryner Jones, Esq., C.B.E.
 John Jones, Esq.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. N. Jones, J.P.
 F. J. Matthews, Esq.
 J. M. Naylor, Esq.
 Right Hon. The Earl of Powis, D.L., J.P.
 L. R. Pym, Esq.
 D. C. Roberts, Esq.
 J. Roberts, Esq.
 Major-General A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O.
 J. I. Storrar, Esq.
 C. D. Thompson, Esq., J.P.
 Thomas Thomson, Esq.
 R. W. Treseder, Esq.
 Colonel Charles Venables-Llewelyn, D.L., J.P.
 Colonel Sir H. L. Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., C.B.
 Percy Wilkinson, Esq.
Secretary: F. W. Hamilton, Esq.

**Sub-Head L.—Forest Workers' Holdings: Expenditure,
£75,820. Receipts, £3,374.**

Details of expenditure and receipts are given in Table L below. The main items of expenditure are acquisition of land and buildings by purchase £23,028, erection of new buildings £37,519, adaptation and reconditioning of buildings £7,130. On the receipt side rents amount to £3,266.

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	1,364	56,538	876	381	1,257	55,281
1926	5,855	23,028	37,519	7,180	441	2,186	325	224	—338	75,820	3,266	108	3,374	72,446
Total	9,865	55,201	53,588	14,620	464	2,756	508	241	1,016	138,259	4,142	497	4,639	133,620

Progress in Formation of Holdings.—The work of forming forest workers' holdings began in the summer of 1924 and at the 30th September of that year no holdings had actually been completed, but 35 were in hand. At the corresponding period in 1925, 198 were either completed or in hand. Relative figures at the 30th September, 1925-26, are shown in the Table below :—

Progress in Formation of Holdings.

	At 30th Sept., 1925.	At 30th Sept., 1926.
<i>In course of formation.</i>		
Equipped with new buildings	81	93
Equipped with adapted or reconditioned buildings.	56	81
Total	137	174
<i>Completed.</i>		
Equipped with new buildings	3	63
Equipped with adapted or reconditioned buildings.	58	123
Total	61	186
<i>Occupied</i>	52	183
Total number of holdings ...	198	360

The above figures apply only to holdings which comply with the conditions laid down in the scheme that 150 days' work is guaranteed to the holder. There are also in England and Wales 27 "bare land" holdings, *i.e.*, land let to forest workers occupying cottages which are not the property of the Commissioners.

The initial stages of the scheme entail the formation of holdings at any time that opportunity may offer, and they are frequently completed and let at a period in the year too late for any receipts from them on account of rents to appear in the annual account of the year under review. In addition the expenditure includes the whole cost of works "in progress," the return from which may be delayed for several months.

The demand for these holdings continues good, more particularly in the light land districts and where the scheme has been in operation for some time. In the heavy land districts and where no holdings have yet been formed there is apparently some reluctance on the part of workers to embark on a business in which they have not much experience and which involves some risk to their small capital. At the 30th September, 1926 three completed holdings were not occupied, but these have since been let.

In the Eastern Counties of England where the soil is of a very light and sandy nature it has been found necessary to exceed the 10-acre limit in order to provide a unit of a useful size and in other cases by the addition of some acres of rough or common grazing for cattle, but it will probably always be of advantage to have at least one holding of a larger type in each settlement where a man may be encouraged to keep a pair of horses for work on his neighbour's holding or for carting in the forest.

Exceptional circumstances render the cost of forest workers' holdings less than that of ordinary agricultural small holdings. The Commissioners have been able to purchase for forestry purposes at a moderate overhead price, estates which contain in many cases not only some land which is suitable for agricultural cultivation but also houses which at a comparatively small cost in re-conditioning have been made suitable for workers' dwellings. Particulars of costs and rentals of 186 holdings completed to 30th September, 1926, are as follows:—

Holdings equipped with new buildings:

63 holdings. Average cost of buildings, £623; of land, £69; total £692; average rental, £13 14s. per annum.

Holdings equipped with reconditioned buildings:

123 holdings. Average cost of buildings, £229; of land, £130; total, £359; average rental, £18 per annum.

Total holdings of both kinds :

186 holdings. Average cost of buildings, £360; of land, £110; total, £470; average rental, £16 10s. per annum.

In most cases local custom governs the style and type of buildings, but experiments are being made in different methods of wall construction such as timber, steel, concrete block and reinforced concrete with timber framing. These all make comfortable houses, but it is as yet too early to say how far they are economical. The bungalow type with three bedrooms, living-room and kitchen scullery is popular and convenient. The limit of cost sanctioned, £800 for a completed holding (excluding the land), is sufficient except in certain remote districts such as the Western Highlands where carriage is very expensive and labour difficult to obtain. In such districts the strict limit of expenditure will affect the extension of the scheme.

As the forest emerges from the purely planting stage and becomes ripe for thinning and other cultural operations, a considerably larger number of men will be employed and it will become a matter for consideration whether the present limit of five holdings per 1,000 plantable acres may not in certain districts be extended with advantage both to forestry and to the general policy of increasing small holdings in the country.

In their last annual Report the Commissioners discussed the probability of an increase of staff to manage the agricultural side of their work; this side now represents a large and widely scattered estate and has already begun to present problems in management. Forest workers' holdings are increasing at the rate of 150 to 200 a year, entailing a large amount of work in the provision of new buildings and the adaptation of old; in addition there are always many arrangements to be made with existing tenants to obtain possession of the land. The greater part of this work is concentrated in the offices of the Assistant Commissioners without any trained assistance and, while it has been admirably done, it is taking up more time than these officers can afford for the purpose. But forest workers' holdings are not the only agricultural subjects with which the Commissioners have to deal. Estates purchased for forestry are, with a few exceptions such as deer forests, derelict agricultural land and devastated woodlands, invariably in some form of agricultural and pastoral occupation. These lands have to be managed as part of the estate until they are transferred to the forest or, in the case of agricultural land, until they are converted into workers' holdings. In Scotland a number of the rough grazings purchased include "bound" sheep stocks which have had to be taken at an acclimatisation value considerably in excess of their present market value. The business of disposing of these without serious loss takes up much time of a skilled man and with the selling or letting of fishings,

shootings and the accompanying lodges, frequently a matter of lengthy and difficult negotiation, the time of the Assistant Commissioner is diverted too much from his main business.

Sub-head Z.—Income, £126,959.

The sources of income are given in Table IIA (page 16). Income from forestry operations shows a decrease of £11,593, as compared with 1925.

—	Commission's Forests.	Transferred Crown Properties.	Total from Forestry Operations.
	£	£	£
Land and buildings	13,684	2,714	16,398
Rents (including mining rents and royalties).	13,875	28,211	44,664
Forest produce	7,109	37,555	44,664
Other sales (including stores, live stock, rabbits, gravel, etc.).	14,785	4,913	19,698
	49,453	73,393	122,846

Under land and buildings, £3,358 is in respect of property acquired for the purposes of forestry operations, but transferred for forest workers' holdings; rents and royalties include £15,645 from the Forest of Dean mines; forest produce includes £42,822 from the sale of timber and £1,842 for nursery stock and seed; other sales include livestock, £8,182; sand and gravel in New Forest, approximately, £3,750.

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
1926	2,335	1926/27 ... 3,185

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-FOTHRINGHAM.

A. G. HERBERT,
Secretary.
 22, Grosvenor Gardens,
 London, S.W.

APPENDIX.

Imports of Timber, Wood Manufactures and Pulp of Wood.

Statistics relating to these imports are given in the appended table, the figures in all cases being for the year ended 31st December.

The effect of the coal stoppage of 1926 is reflected in a drop of 1,599,000 loads (16.3 per cent.) in the quantity of timber imported as compared with 1925, the value showing a corresponding decrease of £7,228,000 (15.5 per cent.). The principal decline occurred in the case of pitprops, which fell by 919,000 loads.

Imports of wood manufactures and pulp of wood, however, continued to increase. Wood manufactures rose by £575,000 (9.2 per cent.) and pulp of wood by 96,000 tons (7.8 per cent.) and £860,000 (9.2 per cent.).

* Sir John Stirling-Maxwell did not sign the Report, as he has resigned from the Forestry Commission pending the passing of the Forestry Act, 1927, 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.	1925.	1926.	Average 1909-13.	Average 1914-18.	1925.	1926.
	TIMBER.							
Hewn—Hard—	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	£	£	£	£
Mahogany	—	—	65	51	—	—	851	626
Walnut	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	—
Oak	—	—	18	—	—	—	182	—
Teak	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	—
Other sorts	—	—	68	—	—	—	630	—
Hewn—Soft (Fir, pine, spruce, etc.).	542	129	457	280	1,353	583	1,865	1,042
Sawn—Hard—								
Mahogany	—	—	38	34	—	—	698	633
Walnut	—	—	13	—	—	—	334	—
Oak	—	—	186	—	—	—	2,419	—
Teak	—	—	39	—	—	—	875	—
Other sorts	—	—	296	—	—	—	3,029	—
Sawn—Soft—								
Deal and Planks ...	—	—	1,794	—	—	—	9,079	—
Boards	—	—	1,281	—	—	—	6,466	—
Other sorts	—	—	1,918	—	—	—	8,747	—
Planed or Dressed—								
Floorings	—	—	414	—	—	—	2,481	—
Matchings	—	—	80	—	—	—	487	—
Other sorts	—	—	69	—	—	—	451	—
Other Descriptions—								
Pitprops	2,944	1,673	2,503	1,584	3,510	4,425	4,595	2,991
Staves	161	71	116	107	795	648	918	868
Sleepers	—	130	451	223	—	602	2,207	887
Veneers and panel wood.	—	—	2	3	—	—	119	132
Not elsewhere speci- fied.	6,557*	3,550*	3	2	21,903*	24,362*	26	19
Total unmanufactured timber.	10,204	5,553	9,814	8,215	27,561	30,620	46,496	39,268
	WOOD MANUFACTURES.							
Furniture and cabinet ware.	—	—	—	—	416	115	669	724
Builders' woodwork (window frames, doors, etc.).	—	—	—	—	180	62	1,087	1,430
Plywood	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,447	—
Tool handles	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	—
Domestic woodwork (bread platters, trays, etc.).	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	—
Not elsewhere speci- fied.	—	—	—	—	2,099	1,821	2,541	—
Total manufactured timber.	—	—	—	—	2,695	1,998	6,227	6,802
	PULP OF WOOD.							
Pulp of Wood	Tons. 859	Tons. 682	Tons. 1,235	Tons. 1,331	4,058	7,915	9,312	10,172

* 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 1925 and 1926.

