

FORESTRY COMMISSION

Sixteenth
Annual Report of the
Forestry Commissioners
for the Year ending
September 30th
1935

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS
for the
Year ending September 30th, 1935.

The late Colonel W. Steuart-Fothringham.—By the death of Colonel Steuart-Fothringham on 8th April, 1936, the Commission has lost one of its original members and an outstanding figure in Scottish forestry. From his first appointment in November, 1919, Colonel Steuart-Fothringham attended with great regularity the meetings of the Commission and took a prominent part in its work. His personality and his intimate knowledge of rural affairs will be greatly missed by his colleagues.

Forest Policy.

During the year under review, the Commissioners were working under a five-year programme laid down by Government at the time of the financial crisis in 1931. This programme provided for an annual grant from the Exchequer to the Forestry Fund of £450,000 per annum, and it was anticipated that it would be possible for the Commissioners to plant 20,000 acres per annum, to acquire a similar area of plantable land and to establish a small number of forest workers' holdings. In January, 1935, the Commissioners represented to Government that it was desirable to review the position generally and to extend the current five-year programme so that the work might be organised to the best advantage.

Forest policy in general was discussed in some detail in the Commissioners' 15th Annual Report (year ending 30th September, 1934) and it is unnecessary to go over the ground again. Briefly, the Commissioners submitted that in face of the unsatisfactory position with regard to the woodlands of the country two important considerations should be kept in view:—

1. A sound and progressive forest policy must form an integral part of the development of rural Britain: agriculture does not cover the whole field.

2. In view of the limited area of land available for forestry in Britain, no provision which can be made for the supply of home-grown timber can possibly be excessive. There are no indications that wood will cease to be a raw material essential, in huge quantities, to an industrial country.

In the Commissioners' judgment a steady development was preferable to a sudden large increase in the work of the Commissioners which might lead to waste. It was suggested accordingly that action should be taken on the following lines:—

(1) *Immediately* to speed up the acquisition of land and the supply of plants.

(2) *Over the next four years* to work up the planting programme from 21,000 acres to 30,000 acres per annum.

(3) *As a long-term policy* to continue expanding the programme up to a maximum of 45,000 acres per annum.

The submission also covered three interesting subjects which are referred to later, namely, Unemployment Training Camps, National Forest Parks, and the Home Timber Trade.

In the course of 1935 the question of afforestation in relation to the Special Areas also received further consideration. The Commissioner for the Special Areas for England and Wales (Mr. Malcolm Stewart) represented that in his opinion afforestation had a high employment value and should be pushed forward. The Forestry Commissioners on their part were prepared to do what was possible, provided that the attention paid to the Special Areas did not prejudice the development of forestry as a whole in Great Britain.

The Commissioners accordingly in the late summer of 1935, had a preliminary survey made of the uncultivated land in and near the Special Areas of England and Wales, and as a result came to the conclusion that it might be possible to secure 200,000 acres of plantable land and to establish 1,000 forest workers' holdings. This proposal was supported by the Commissioner for the Special Areas and in due course was placed before Government.

A decision on forest policy was not reached during the year under review, but on 20th February, 1936, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following statement in the House of Commons :—

“ I discussed with the Forestry Commissioners last summer the requirements of their programme for the general development of forestry in Great Britain, and I agreed to recommend to the House that the annual grant-in-aid to the Forestry Fund for the next five years should be increased to £500,000. This sum, together with the steadily increasing revenue available to the Commission from working receipts, and with certain assistance as regards land acquisition for which the Commissioners of Crown Lands propose to seek power, will enable the Commissioners gradually to expand their normal planting programme to 30,000 acres per annum, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on the planting rate for recent years.

As regards the Special Areas, on consideration of Mr. Malcolm Stewart's first report, it was arranged that the Forestry Commissioners should make a preliminary survey of the possibilities of afforestation in or near these areas. On the results of this survey the Commissioners estimated that within about 15 miles of the Special Areas there are some 200,000 acres of land which it should be practicable to acquire for afforestation. They accordingly, with Mr. Stewart's

support, proposed a scheme of acquisition and planting covering this acreage and providing also for the establishment of 1,000 forest workers' holdings. The scheme contemplated that land acquisition and the establishment of forest workers' holdings should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible; the subsequent planting operations for technical reasons would need to be spread over a period of about ten years.

While the practical limits of such a programme cannot be defined until actual experience has been gained, the Government have accepted the scheme in principle subject to review at a later date in the light of the progress made and of the expenditure involved. For the present, the Commissioners have been authorised to proceed with a first instalment of the scheme, which is estimated to require, as acquisition, establishment of holdings, and planting proceed, additional grants-in-aid to the Forestry Fund of the order of £1,650,000 in all. The grant-in-aid for 1936 will include provision for the initiation of the additional scheme for the Special Areas and will be submitted to Parliament at a total of £700,000, an increase of £250,000 on the provision voted for 1935.'

FINANCE.

The balance in the Forestry Fund at the commencement of the forest year was £254,149. Receipts from Parliamentary Votes (£450,000) and Forestry Operations (£178,339) amounted to £628,339. Payments amounted to £620,818, so that the balance in the Fund at 30th September, 1935, was £261,670. The progress of payments and receipts is indicated in the table below.

Forestry Fund: Payments and Receipts.

Year ending 30th September.	Payments.			Receipts.			Net Payments.			
	Proposed.	Actual.	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	Proposed.	Actual.	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	Proposed.	Actual.	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
First decade:										
1920-29 (10½ financial years)	—	4,502,018	—	—	851,484	—	3,892,000	3,650,534	-241,466	
Second decade:										
1930... ..	958,000	808,237	-149,763	145,000	148,337	+ 3,337	813,000	659,900	-153,100	
1931... ..	1,019,000	842,490	-176,510	158,000	171,556	+13,556	861,000	670,934	-190,066	
1932... ..	798,000	761,220	- 36,780	159,000	151,466	- 7,534	639,000	609,754	- 29,246	
1933... ..	602,000	582,259	- 19,741	153,000	146,629	- 6,371	449,000	435,630	- 13,370	
1934... ..	600,000	618,852	+ 18,852	150,000	172,953	+22,953	450,000	445,899	- 4 101	
1935... ..	611,000	620,818	+ 9,818	156,000	178,339	+22,339	455,000	442,479	- 12,521	
							Total	—	6,915,130	—

COMMISSIONERS' ESTATES.

The following statement presents a general view of the properties under the charge of the Commissioners at 30th September, 1935. It shows the total number of forests, the ways in which the land is utilised, or proposed to be utilised, the main silvicultural operations conducted during the year and some details regarding Holdings and Estate Management.

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Scotland.</i>	<i>Total. Great Britain.</i>
<i>Number of Forests :</i>			
At beginning of year ...	101	85	186
At end of year	105	86	191
<i>Utilisation of Ground (Acres) :</i>			
<i>Forest Land :</i>			
Acquired Plantations ...	58,000	7,700	65,700
Planted by Forestry Commission	170,500	100,800	271,300
To be planted	128,200	92,500	220,700
	<hr/> 356,700	<hr/> 201,000	<hr/> 557,700
Nurseries	560	340	900
Agricultural	19,300	10,100	29,400
Forest Workers' Holdings	9,700	2,100	11,800
Unplantable and Miscel- laneous	109,000	221,000	330,000
	<hr/> 495,260	<hr/> 434,540	<hr/> 929,800
<i>Silvicultural Operations during Year (Acres) :</i>			
Planted and Sown ...	12,576	8,916	21,492
Naturally Regenerated ...	25	6	31
Underplanted	54	13	67
Thinned	2,450	488	2,938
Felled	549	31	580
<i>Holdings and Estate Manage- ment :</i>			
<i>Number of Forest Workers' Holdings established :</i>			
At beginning of year...	912	321	1,233
During year	12	8	20
	<hr/> 924	<hr/> 329	<hr/> 1,253
<i>Other Tenancies :</i>			
<i>Agricultural Holdings :</i>			
Under £20 p.a. ...	447	236	683
Over £20 p.a....	264	141	405
Foresters' Houses ...	100	50	150
Cottages	287	157	444
Residential and Sporting Easements, Permissions, Minerals, etc. ...	1,904	94	1,998
Site Rents and Feus ...	—	182	182
	<hr/> 3,276	<hr/> 1,049	<hr/> 4,325

LAND ACQUISITION.

Acquisitions during the year amounted to 20,651 acres net, of which 14,040 acres were classified as plantable.

Acquisition of Plantable Land.

Year ending 30th September.	By Lease or Feu.	By Purchase.	Total.		
			Actual.	Acand Proposals.	Excess (+): Deficit (-)
First decade :	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1920-29	156,759	153,471	310,230	402,000	- 91,770
Second decade :					
1930	8,409	25,951	34,360	34,300	+ 60
1931	4,851	44,007	48,858	34,300	+ 14,558
1932	4,970	41,467	46,437	34,300	+ 12,137
1933	2,885	12,450	15,335	34,300	- 18,965
1934	11,581	17,305	28,886	34,300	- 5,414
1935	268	13,772	14,040	34,300	- 20,260
Total	189,723	308,423	498,146	607,800	- 109,654

PLANTING PROGRAMME.

State Forests.

The area planted during the year was 21,492 acres.

Area Planted.

Year ending 30th September.	Proposed to be Planted.	Actually Planted.			Excess (+) Deficit (-) on Decade or Annual Programme.
		New Planting.	Replac- ements.	Total.	
First decade,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1920-29 :					
Conifers	150,000	126,444	4,316	130,760	-19,240
Hardwoods	unspecified	6,365	1,146	7,511	
				138,271	
Second decade :					
1930	25,000	21,404	3,698	25,102	+ 102
1931	25,000	24,234	1,396	25,630	+ 630
1932	20,000*	21,959	704	22,663	+ 2,663
1933	20,000*	20,394	657	21,051	+ 1,051
1934	20,000*	20,385	1,282	21,667	+ 1,667
1935	20,000*	20,751	741	21,492	+ 1,492
Total	—	261,936	13,940	275,876	—

* Minimum area.

The total area planted to 30th September, 1935, was 275,876 acres, of which 257,552 acres consisted of conifers and 18,324 acres of hardwoods. New planting accounted for 261,936 acres and replacements 13,940 acres. Details are given below.

	<i>Conifers.</i>	<i>Hardwoods.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New planting	246,534	15,402	261,936
Replacements ...	11,018	2,922	13,940
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	257,552	18,324	275,876
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Assistance to Local Authorities and Private Owners.

The Commissioners have continued to assist planting by local authorities and private owners by means of grants and a proceeds-sharing scheme. The total area planted amounts to 106,115 acres, of which 5,498 acres were planted during the year. Particulars of the grants are given on page 34.

	<i>Acres.</i>
First decade :	
1920-29	72,863
Second decade :	
1930 ...	6,548
1931 ...	5,863
1932	5,184
1933	4,574
1934	5,585
1935	5,498
	<hr/>
Total	106,115
	<hr/>

Jubilee Forests.

By permission of His late Majesty King George V the Commissioners have set aside three forests to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession. The first, a newly acquired estate of some 6,000 acres in Suffolk, is known as The King's Forest and in it there is being planted Queen Mary's Avenue which will line with beeches the ancient Ickneild Way.

In Wales the name of Vaughan Forest has been changed to Coed-y-Brenin (The King's Forest). This forest, containing nearly 10,500 acres of young plantations and afforestable land, lies mainly to the north of Dolgelly.

In Scotland the former Forest of Glenmore, which lies in romantic scenery round Loch Morlich in the Cairngorms, is now known as The Queen's Forest.

Unemployment Training Camps.

The Commissioners have continued to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour in providing sites for training camps and work for the men. The work consists of items such as road-making, which would normally not be undertaken for a number of years, so that the camps do not entail the displacement of local men who depend on the forests for their livelihood.

During the year under review there were in all 13 permanent camps and 15 summer camps, with accommodation for 5,000 men. This represents an increase of 300 men on the figures for the previous year. The camps were distributed in or near the following forests:—(England and Wales) Allerston, Ampleforth, Bourne, Brechfa, Hamsterley, Kershope, Kielder, Mortimer, Redesdale, Rockingham, Rheola, Thetford; (Scotland) Glenbranter, Glenfinart.

At the end of the year two new camps were under construction and sites had been selected for eight more.

National Forest Parks.

Reference was made in the Commissioners' last Annual Report to the possibilities of providing recreational facilities on the Commission's unplanted land and to the formation of a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, to consider a specific example. The Committee were appointed in March, 1935, "to advise how the surplus and unplanted land in the Forests of Ardgartan, Glenfinart, Benmore and Glenbranter in the County of Argyll may be put to a use of a public character." In their Report* the Committee stated that the whole area under review (including the adjoining Ardgoil Estate, which the Glasgow Corporation was willing to bring into the scheme) extended to nearly 100 square miles and was particularly suitable for hiking and rambling. They recommended accordingly the encouragement of the use of the area by responsible organisations and especially by those connected with the Youth movement. This would be facilitated by the acquisition of Ardgartan House and policies, and by the provision of youth hostels, alpine huts and camping grounds. The Committee recommended also that Government be asked to provide £5,000 for the Commission's use in developing the proposals put forward, the money to be expended mainly on the lay-out and equipment of camp sites. The acquisition of Ardgartan House and policies should be met from sources outside the Commission.

* *Report of the National Forest Park Committee, 1935.* H.M. Stationery Office Price 6d.

Considerable progress has been made in giving effect to the Committee's advice. Sanction has been secured for the Commissioners to incur expenditure on camping sites and similar projects, the Jubilee Trust has purchased Ardgartan House, the Carnegie Trust is taking an interest in other parts of the scheme, and a representative Advisory Committee and a small Management Committee have been set up. It is expected, therefore, that the first National Forest Park will begin to function in a small way during the summer of 1936.

Utilisation of Home-grown Timber.

The National Home-grown Timber Council, to which reference was made last year, was constituted as a limited company in February, 1936. The membership of the Council is as follows:—

Chairman : Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.,
M.C., M.P.

Sir Alexander Rodger (Forestry Commissioner).

Mr. W. A. Robertson (Director, Forest Products Research Laboratory).

The Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton, G.C.V.O. (Home-grown Timber Marketing Association).

Mr. W. E. Hiley (Home-grown Timber Marketing Association).

Mr. Herbert E. Newsum, J.P. (Federated Home-grown Timber Merchants' Associations).

Mr. J. W. C. Agate, M.C. (Federated Home-grown Timber Merchants' Associations).

Colonel the Hon. Ian M. Campbell (Landowners' Co-operative Forestry Society, Ltd.).

Captain G. I. Campbell (Landowners' Co-operative Forestry Society, Ltd.).

Mr. John T. Smith (Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland).

Mr. Thomas McAinsh (Home Timber Merchants' Association of Scotland).

Secretary : Dr. S. E. Wilson.

The Commissioners have completed an enquiry into the wood turnery industry and will publish the results in the near future.

It is interesting to note that large-scale experiments which the Commissioners have made in the marketing of peeled pitprops of various coniferous species have proved successful. As regards quality, the collieries concerned accept the home-grown props as equal to imported. The main consideration is that the home-grown props shall be properly prepared and seasoned.

Amenity.

Reference was made in the Commissioners' last Annual Report to the formation of a joint informal Committee of representatives of the Commission and of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. A representative of the Welsh Council has also been asked to attend when matters directly affecting Wales are under consideration.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Forestry Commission:

Sir Roy Robinson (Chairman).
 Sir Francis Acland.
 Mr. Walter Smith.
 Sir George Courthope.
 Sir Alexander Rodger.
 Mr. W. L. Taylor.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England:

Sir Lawrence Chubb (Commons, Open Spaces and Foot-
 paths Preservation Society).
 Colonel E. N. Buxton (National Trust).
 Professor Patrick Abercrombie (C.P.R.E.).
 Mr. W. Harding Thompson (C.P.R.E.).
 Mr. G. A. Jellicoe (C.P.R.E.).

Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales:

Lord Howard de Walden or Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis.

Professor G. M. Trevelyan has been good enough to attend in connection with Lake District questions.

The Committee met on a number of occasions during the year under review, and by friendly discussion have made progress with several matters in which there were conflicting interests. Among others may be mentioned the general question of afforestation in relation to amenity, afforestation in the Lake District, Breckland and Snowdonia.

Damage from Spring Frosts.

The extensive damage done by frosts in the middle of May, 1935, was the outstanding feature of the year's weather conditions. Late spring frosts prove troublesome practically every year and frequently occasion considerable loss but in severity and wide-spread occurrence those of last year were unprecedented.

Low temperatures were experienced, especially in Norfolk and Suffolk, early in May but it was not until the 13th that the frosty period set in generally. The coldest night in some districts was the 14th-15th, when screen temperatures below 25° F. were common. In the night of 16th-17th, a grass minimum of 9° F. was recorded in the Forest of Dean and a screen minimum of 17° F. at Rickmansworth, Herts. On 17th May snow fell in nearly all parts of the country and at Thetford the grass minimum temperature was 12° F. Frosts persisted until the 22nd of the month and in certain localities—particularly in north and east England and in Scotland—there was further frosty weather from 31st May to 2nd June.

Rainy periods alternated with spells of frost and snow throughout the month of May, the repeated freezing and thawing adding considerably to the harmful effect. At the time when the frosts occurred many broadleaved species had already burst their buds and most of the conifers were in their most vulnerable state—the new shoots being partially developed. As is usual during late frosts young trees and nursery stock suffered more than older trees but many of these, including oak, ash and beech of mature growth, temporarily lost their foliage. On the whole the recovery from damage has been much better than was to be expected.

Information regarding the extent to which the various species were affected was obtained from each of the Commission's forests and it is proposed shortly to publish the data in Bulletin form. Meanwhile it may be stated that the following species (given in the order of susceptibility) have proved particularly frost-tender: *conifers*—*Abies grandis*, Sitka spruce, Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Japanese and European larches; *broadleaved species*—walnut, ash, Oregon alder, sweet chestnut, pedunculate and sessile oaks, beech. Moderately resistant were: horse chestnut, sycamore, *Pinus contorta*, Corsican pine. Those least affected were: poplar, mountain ash, birch, hornbeam, lime, elm and Scots pine.

OPERATIONS—FOREST YEAR 1934-5.

The Forestry Fund.

The position of the Forestry Fund at 30th September, 1935, and at the same date in previous years is shown in Table I.

Table I.—Forestry Fund Account.

Year ending 30th September.	Balance from pre- ceding Year.	Receipts.			Payments (Table II, Heads A to L).	Balance in Forestry Fund, 30th Sept- ember.
		Parlia- mentary Votes.	From Forestry Opera- tions, etc. (Table II, Head Z).	Total.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
First decade: 1920-29 ...	—	4,000,000	851,484	4,851,484	4,502,018	—
Second decade:						
1930	349,466	937,800	148,337	1,086,137	808,237	627,366
1931	627,366	490,000	171,556	661,556	842,490	446,432
1932	446,432	399,000	151,466	550,466	761,220	235,678
1933	235,678	450,000	146,629	596,629	582,259	250,048
1934	250,048	450,000	172,953	622,953	618,852	254,149
1935	254,149	450,000	178,339	628,339	620,818	261,670
Total ...	—	7,176,800	1,820,764	8,997,564	8,735,894	—

Balances remaining in the Fund at 30th September include provision for the succeeding six months of the financial year.

An analysis of payments and receipts by Heads of Account is given in Table II. Compared with the previous year, total payments rose from £618,852 to £620,818, an increase of £1,966. Receipts were greater by £5,386, and net payments were therefore £3,420 less than in 1934. It may be noted that Heads of Account differ in some respects from those under which estimates are presented to Parliament.

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

Year ending 30th September.	PAYMENTS.											RECEIPTS. Z.	NET PAYMENTS. (14)	
	A. Salaries, Wages and Allowances. (1)	B. Head-quarters Charges. (2)	C. Assistant Commissioners' Charges. (3)	D. Divisional Officers' Charges. (4)	E. Forestry Operations. (5)	F. Advances for Afforestation Purposes. (6)	G. Education. (7)	H. Research and Experiment. (8)	J. Agency and Advisory Services. (9)	K. Special Services. (10)	L. Forest Workers' Holdings. (11)			Total. (12)
First decade: 1920-29 ...	£ 494,157	£ 22,676	£ 30,586	£ 74,434	£ 3,118,837	£ 207,824	£ 76,004	£ 36,927	£ 91,776	£ 23,342	£ 325,455	£ 4,502,018	£ 851,434	£ 3,650,584
Second decade: 1930 ...	£ 63,202	£ 2,571	£ 7,658	£ 9,418	£ 598,119	£ 14,102	£ 9,355	£ 6,901	—	£ 493	£ 96,418	£ 808,237	£ 148,337	£ 659,900
1931 ...	£ 65,347	£ 5,267	£ 4,704	£ 9,787	£ 629,461	£ 14,067	£ 9,628	£ 7,577	—	£ 337	£ 96,315	£ 842,490	£ 171,556	£ 670,934
1932 ...	£ 63,313	£ 5,851	£ 3,414	£ 10,007	£ 803,736	£ 13,649	£ 6,925	£ 6,653	—	£ 674	£ 46,999	£ 761,220	£ 151,466	£ 609,754
1933 ...	£ 62,119	£ 4,219	£ 3,416	£ 9,401	£ 465,637	£ 12,103	£ 6,002	£ 7,291	—	£ 568	£ 11,503	£ 582,259	£ 146,629	£ 435,630
1934 ...	£ 63,069	£ 4,119	£ 2,960	£ 9,449	£ 498,053	£ 14,121	£ 5,292	£ 6,286	—	£ 860	£ 14,643	£ 618,852	£ 172,953	£ 445,899
1935 ...	£ 67,385	£ 4,343	£ 3,090	£ 10,340	£ 491,506	£ 13,968	£ 5,999	£ 8,479	—	£ 1,066	£ 14,642	£ 620,318	£ 178,339	£ 442,479
Total ...	£ 878,592	£ 49,046	£ 55,823	£ 132,336	£ 6,405,348	£ 259,834	£ 119,205	£ 80,114	£ 91,776	£ 27,340	£ 605,975	£ 8,735,894	£ 1,820,764	£ 6,915,130

Table II is limited to sums actually expended or received, recorded by the heads of account under which they occurred. In subsequent tables, which are based on commercial practice, outstanding receipts and payments are brought to account, salaries and overhead charges (Heads A to D) are allocated to appropriate objects of expenditure, and adjustments are made between various heads of account in respect of produce used for forest purposes and transfers of land and buildings between the forests and forest workers' holdings.

Expenditure and income adjusted on the basis stated above are shown in Table IIa.

Table IIa.—*Expenditure and Income.*

Year ending 30th September.	EXPENDITURE (including Allocation of Column 1).										INCOME.				NET EXPENDITURE. (14)
	A to D. Superior vision and Overhead 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. (9)	Z1. Forestry Operations.	Z5. Forest Workers' Holdings.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL. (13)	£	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
First decade:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920-9 ...	582,178	3,512,577	241,694	101,313	79,650	99,233	61,299	389,883	4,485,649	882,108	27,515	6,936	916,559	3,569,090	
Second decade:															
1930 ...	83,414	675,681	16,944	10,208	12,338	1,177	2,087	108,575	826,970	147,994	12,206	406	160,606	669,364	
1931 ...	88,603	701,484	16,573	11,411	12,598	1,991	2,881	109,050	854,064	165,068	13,553	386	179,037	678,067	
1932 ...	80,972	691,480	16,841	8,884	12,326	1,135	2,357	66,357	785,650	144,216	16,811	77	161,104	597,476	
1933 ...	73,182	627,216	14,353	8,226	12,182	944	2,089	19,457	684,459	137,941	17,228	170	155,339	429,120	
1934 ...	79,600	576,533	15,450	8,098	11,301	897	2,463	21,417	637,529	163,132	17,312	618	181,022	456,507	
1935 ...	85,263	566,454	16,559	8,013	13,739	1,201	3,012	21,655	632,743	168,202	17,551	270	187,023	443,720	
Total ...	1,076,412	7,221,947	338,994	156,113	154,134	105,854	77,208	726,374	8,780,024	1,809,661	122,266	8,763	1,940,690	6,839,334	
Percentage		82.2	3.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	8.3	100	93.2	6.3	0.5	100		

Note—The above and subsequent tables do not include the amount of the valuation (£1,739,075) placed on the Crown properties transferred to the Commission under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders in Council dated 21st March, 1924 and 1st June, 1926.

**Subheads A to D—General Organisation. Expenditure,
£85,263.**

Compared with 1934, expenditure rose by £5,663, due to additional staff, normal increments and partial restoration of cuts made in salaries of Civil Servants. A second paid Commissioner was appointed during the year, the number of Divisional Officers decreased from 14 to 13 and the number of District Officers increased from 42 to 47.

**Subhead E—Forestry Operations. Expenditure, £566,454 ;
Income, £169,202.**

Details of expenditure and income are given in Table E. Gross expenditure was £10,399 less than in 1934. There were decreases of £25,173 on acquisition of land and £10,354 on miscellaneous items, and increases of £16,417 on cultural operations, £3,523 on preparation and sale of produce and £5,601 on superior and local supervision. Income from forestry operations rose by £6,070.

Overhead Charges, £27,985 ; Superior Supervision, £35,127 and Local Supervision, £48,364.—Overhead charges are in respect of salaries, allowances and other expenses in the offices of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Superior supervision represents similar expenditure in respect of the Deputy Surveyors, Divisional Officers and District Officers ; and local supervision includes the salaries, housing allowances and miscellaneous expenses of Foresters and Foremen. During the year the number of Foresters and Foremen employed in forestry operations was increased by eleven. At 30th September, the total numbers employed were :—Foresters 156 (Head, 7 ; Grade I, 29 ; Grade II, 120) and Foremen 125.

Acquisition of Land, Buildings and Standing Timber.—Expenditure amounted to £70,042 of which £44,701 was in respect of purchases of land including standing timber and buildings, and £25,341 in respect of land held on long lease or feu. (This expenditure is not directly applicable to the areas acquired during the year, particulars of which follow).

The total area of land acquired during the forest year 1934-35 amounted to 22,207 acres, of which 14,638 acres were classified as plantable. On the other hand disposals and adjustments amounted to 1,556 acres (598 acres plantable).

Table E.—Forestry Operations.

Year ending 30th September.	EXPENDITURE (Table IIa, Column 2).							INCOME (Table IIa, Column 10).					NET EXPENDITURE (15)	
	Over-head Charges. (1)	Superior Supervision. (2)	Local Supervision. (3)	Acquisition of Land, etc. (4)	Cultural Operations. (5)	Preparation and Sale of Produce. (6)	Roads and Buildings. (7)	Stores and Miscellaneous. (8)	Total. (9)	Sales of Land and Buildings. (10)	Rents and Royalties. (11)	Forest Produce. (12)		Other. (13)	Total. (14)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
First decade: 1920-29 ...	192,097	201,122	174,130	787,509	1,510,801	118,853	115,488	411,677	3,512,577	78,784	274,091	406,594	122,839	882,108
Second decade: 1930 ...	29,413	29,957	36,674	186,640	280,856	22,871	26,566	63,154	675,631	2,842	65,184	63,949	16,219	147,894
1931 ...	31,974	30,929	39,413	193,444	285,558	20,972	27,483	71,661	701,434	15,568	71,930	56,768	20,802	165,068
1932 ...	29,352	30,004	40,033	200,552	252,556	20,345	24,376	63,362	661,180	7,869	70,249	49,477	16,621	144,216
1933 ...	29,609	29,752	43,407	76,394	254,363	26,766	18,301	46,566	527,218	4,463	75,127	47,821	11,030	137,941
1934 ...	27,898	31,856	46,034	95,215	265,071	30,966	18,629	61,184	576,863	12,268	78,120	55,893	16,861	163,132
1935 ...	27,985	35,127	48,364	70,042	281,488	34,489	18,120	50,830	566,454	6,394	81,622	63,112	18,074	169,202
Total	369,228	388,747	428,715	1,609,706	3,130,193	275,262	248,972	770,434	7,221,347	127,978	716,323	743,114	222,246	1,809,861
Percentage	5.1	5.4	5.9	22.3	43.3	3.8	3.5	10.7	100	7.1	30.6	41.0	12.3	100

The average rent or feu duty for land acquired for forestry operations during the year by lease or feu was approximately 3s. per acre and the average price for such land purchased, approximately £2 2s. 6d. per acre. If the whole outlay in respect of land, buildings, timber, etc., were charged against plantable land the figures would be 3s. and £3 5s. 10d. respectively. Land and buildings for forest workers' holdings are excluded.

The net total area in Great Britain in respect of which the legal formalities of acquisition by the Department had been completed by 30th September, 1935, was 806,424 acres, the corresponding figures in the two previous annual reports being 771,046 and 723,543 acres. In addition to these completed acquisitions, entry had been secured to a number of other properties. Details are given in the table below, 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.

Land acquired by Lease, Feu and Purchase from 29th November, 1919, to 30th September, 1935.

—	By Lease and Feu.			By Purchase.			Total Acquired.
	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 ...	110,347	25,103	135,450	188,154	61,813	249,967	385,417
Entry secured ...	2,632	107	2,739	—	—	—	2,739
Total ...	112,979	25,210	138,189	188,154	61,813	249,967	388,156
<i>Scotland—</i>							
Finally completed ...	76,744	78,822	155,566	120,269	145,172	265,441	421,007
Entry secured ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	76,744	78,822	155,566	120,269	145,172	265,441	421,007
<i>Great Britain ...</i>	189,723	104,032	293,755	308,423	206,985	515,408	809,163

Of the net total area acquired by lease, feu and purchase in Great Britain to 30th September, 498,146 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable and of this area 301,133 acres (60 per cent.) were in England and Wales and 197,013 acres (40 per cent.) in Scotland.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas, Crown woodlands extending to about 120,000 acres (of which some 60,000 acres are plantable) have been transferred to the Forestry Commissioners.

The total area of land in the Commissioners' control thus approximates to 929,000 acres. In round figures the utilisation as at 30th September, 1935, was as shown in the table on page 6.

Forestry Commission Units.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Chopwell, Durham.* | 53. Wyre, Worcester. |
| 2. Delamere, Cheshire.* | 54. Brecon, Brecknock. |
| 3. Hafod Fawr, Merioneth.* | 55. Brechfa, Carmarthen. |
| 4. Dean Forest, Glos., Hereford and Monmouth.* | 56. Ringwood, Dorset and Hants. |
| 5. Tintern, Monmouth.* | 57. Bourne, Lincoln and Rutland. |
| 6. Dymock, Glos. and Hereford.* | 58. Hamsterley, Durham. |
| 7. Salcey, Bucks and Northants.* | 59. Hope, Derby. |
| 8. Hazelborough, Bucks and Northants.*† | 60. Laughton, Lincoln. |
| 9. Alice Holt, Hants.* | 61. Friston, Sussex. |
| 10. Woolmer, Hants.* | 62. Micheldever, Hants. |
| 11. Bere, Hants.* | 63. Ferndown, Dorset. |
| 12. New Forest, Hants.* | 64. Wilsey Down, Cornwall. |
| 13. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.* | 65. Glasfynydd, Brecknock. |
| 14. Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex.* | 66. Rosedale, Yorks. |
| 15. Rothbury, Northumberland. | 67. Ampleforth, Yorks. |
| 16. Thornthwaite, Cumberland. | 68. Cwmeinion, Cardigan. |
| 17. Allerston, Yorks. | 69. Tarenig, Cardigan and Montgomery. |
| 18. Selby, Yorks. | 70. Mathrafal, Montgomery. |
| 19. Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh. | 71. Pembrey, Carmarthen. |
| 20. Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth.§ | 72. Westbury, Hants. |
| 21. Cannock Chase, Stafford. | 73. Buriton, Hants and Sussex. |
| 22. Rockingham, Northants. | 74. Bawtry, Notts. |
| 23. Swaffham, Norfolk. | 75. Sherwood, Notts. |
| 24. Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk. | 76. Swanton, Norfolk. |
| 25. Rendlesham, Suffolk. | 77. Dunwich, Suffolk. |
| 26. Ampthill, Bedford. | 78. Brynmawr, Cardigan. |
| 27. Mortimer, Hereford, Radnor and Salop. | 79. Bruton, Somerset and Wilts. |
| 28. Walcot, Salop. | 80. Myherin, Cardigan. |
| 29. Kerry, Montgomery and Salop. | 81. Harwood, Northumberland. |
| 30. Rheola, Glamorgan. | 82. Kershope, Cumberland. |
| 31. Margam, Glamorgan. | 83. Combley, Isle of Wight. |
| 32. Llantrisant, Glamorgan. | 84. Brighstone, Isle of Wight. |
| 33. Llanover, Monmouth. | 85. Slaley, Northumberland. |
| 34. Chepstow, Glos. and Monmouth. | 86. Clocaenog, Denbigh and Merioneth. |
| 35. Bodmin, Cornwall. | 87. Dyfnant, Montgomery. |
| 36. Halwill, Devon. | 88. Crychan, Carmarthen. |
| 37. Haldon, Devon. | 89. Caio, Carmarthen. |
| 38. Eggesford, Devon. | 90. Dartmoor, Devon. |
| 39. Brendon, Somerset.\|\| | 91. Yardley Chase, Bedford and Northants. |
| 40. Quantocks, Somerset. | 92. Arkengarthdale, Yorks. |
| 41. Wareham, Dorset. | 93. Mynydd Ddu, Brecknock and Monmouth. |
| 42. Bramshill, Berks and Hants. | 94. Herodsfoot, Cornwall. |
| 43. Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex. | 95. West Woods, Wilts. |
| 44. Ennerdale, Cumberland. | 96. Bardney Woods, Lincoln. |
| 45. Clipstone, Derby and Notts. | 97. Redesdale, Northumberland. |
| 46. Beddgelert, Caernarvon. | 98. Challock, Kent. |
| 47. Cynwyd, Merioneth. | 99. Vinehall, Sussex. |
| 48. Dovey, Merioneth and Montgomery. | 100. Goodwood, Sussex. |
| 49. Radnor, Radnor. | 101. Lydford, Devon. |
| 50. Lyminge, Kent. | 102. Hardknott, Cumberland. |
| 51. Kielder, Northumberland.¶ | 103. Langdale, Yorks. |
| 52. Haugh, Hereford. | 104. The King's Forest, Suffolk. |
| | 105. Itton, Monmouth. |

* Former Crown woods.

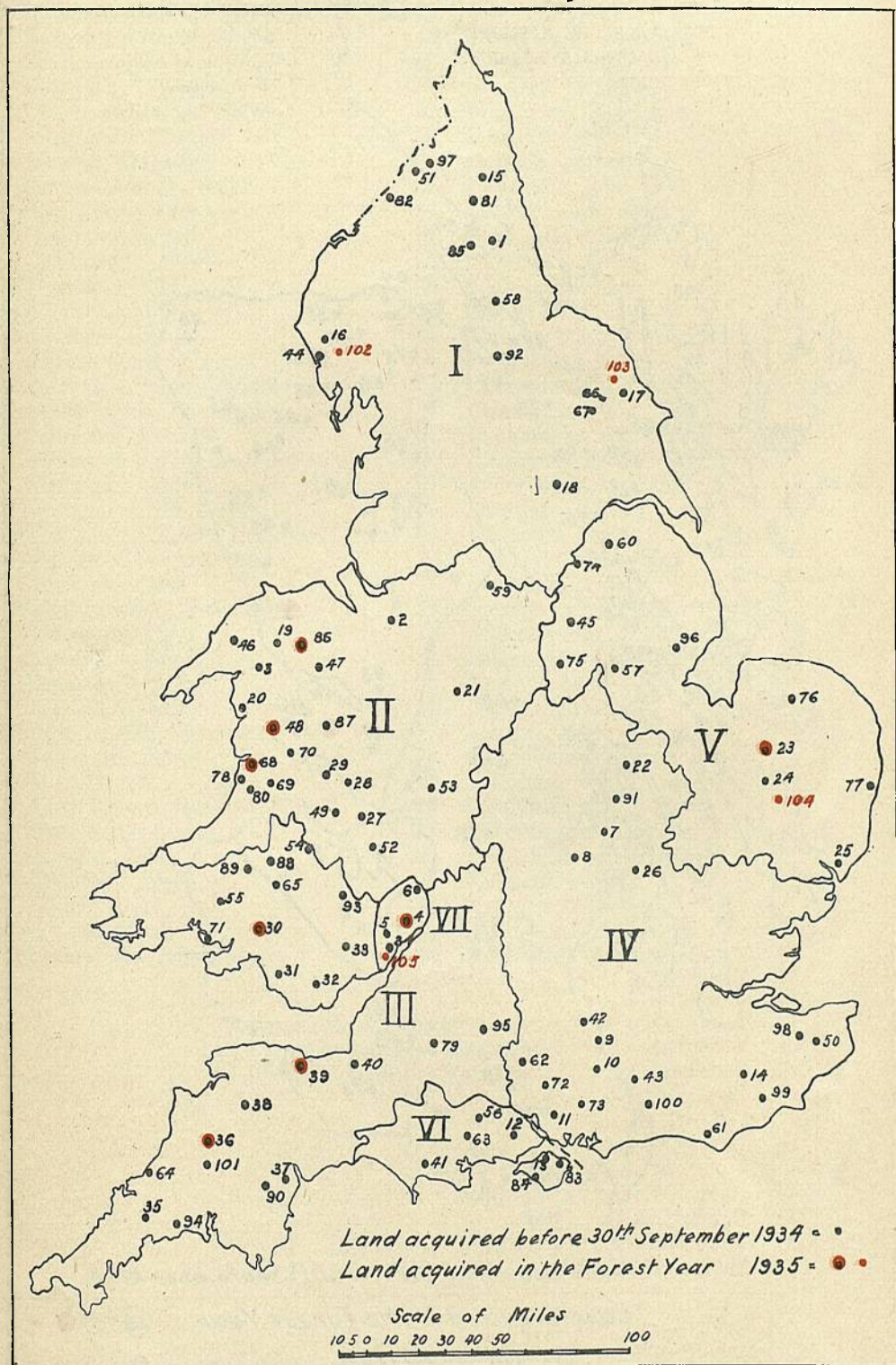
† Includes area previously known as Brackley.

§ Formerly known as Vaughan.

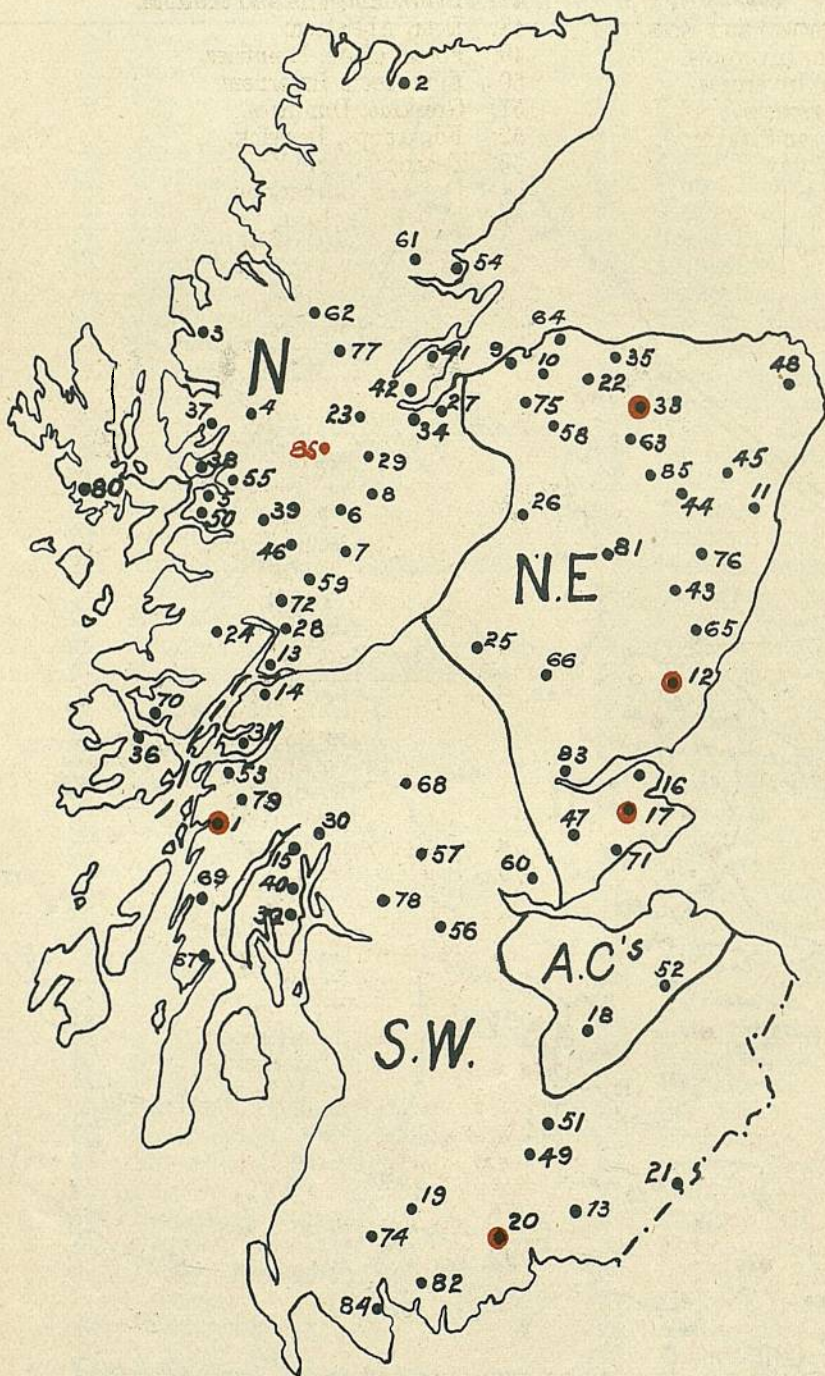
|| Formerly known as Exmoor.

¶ Formerly known as North Tyne Valley.

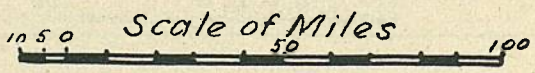
Sketch map showing the location of units and the boundaries of the Divisions in England & Wales



Sketch map showing the location of units and the boundaries of the Divisions in Scotland



Land acquired before 30th September 1934 : ●
 Land acquired in the Forest Year 1935 : ●●



SCOTLAND.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Inverliever, Argyll.* | 44. Midmar, Aberdeen. |
| 2. Borgie, Sutherland. | 45. Kemnay, Aberdeen. |
| 3. Slattadale, Ross. | 46. Glengarry, Inverness. |
| 4. Achnashellach, Ross. | 47. Blairadam, Fife and Kinross. |
| 5. Ratagan, Inverness and Ross. | 48. Deer, Aberdeen. |
| 6. Inchnacardoch, Inverness. | 49. Forest of Ae, Dumfries. |
| 7. South Laggan, Inverness. | 50. Eilanreach, Inverness. |
| 8. Port Clair, Inverness. | 51. Greskine, Dumfries. |
| 9. Culbin, Moray and Nairn. | 52. Edgarhope, Berwick. |
| 10. Monaughty, Moray. | 53. Fearnoch, Argyll. |
| 11. Kirkhill, Aberdeen. | 54. Dornoch, Sutherland. |
| 12. Montreatmont, Angus. | 55. Inverinate, Ross. |
| 13. Glen Righ, Inverness. | 56. Lennox Castle, Stirling. |
| 14. Glenduror, Argyll. | 57. Loch Ard, Perth. |
| 15. Glenbranter, Argyll. | 58. Scootmore, Moray. |
| 16. Tentsmuir, Fife. | 59. Clunes, Inverness. |
| 17. Edensmuir, Fife. | 60. Devilla, Fife. |
| 18. Glentress, Peebles. | 61. Balblair, Sutherland. |
| 19. Bennan, Kirkcudbright. | 62. Lael, Ross. |
| 20. Dalbeatie, Kirkcudbright. | 63. Clashindarroch, Aberdeen. |
| 21. Newcastleton, Roxburgh. | 64. Roseisle, Moray. |
| 22. Teindland, Moray. | 65. Inghismaldie, Kincardine. |
| 23. Glenurquhart, Inverness. | 66. Blackcraig, Perth. |
| 24. Glenhurich, Argyll. | 67. Achaglachgach, Argyll. |
| 25. Drummond Hill, Perth. | 68. Strathyre, Perth. † |
| 26. The Queen's Forest, Inverness. † | 69. Knapdale, Argyll. |
| 27. Culloden, Inverness. | 70. Fiunary, Argyll. |
| 28. Nevis, Inverness. | 71. Carden, Fife. |
| 29. Craig-nan-Eun, Inverness. | 72. Glenloy, Inverness. |
| 30. Ardgartan, Argyll. | 73. Auchenroddan, Dumfries. |
| 31. Barcaldine, Argyll. | 74. Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright. |
| 32. Benmore, Argyll. | 75. Newtyle, Moray. |
| 33. The Bin, Aberdeen. | 76. Durris, Kincardine. |
| 34. Craig Phadrig, Inverness. | 77. Longart, Ross. |
| 35. Ordiequish, Moray. | 78. Garadhban, Stirling. |
| 36. Salen, Argyll. | 79. Inverinan, Argyll. |
| 37. North Strome, Ross. | 80. Glenbrittle, Isle of Skye. |
| 38. South Strome, Ross. | 81. Alltcailleach, Aberdeen. |
| 39. Glenshiel, Ross. | 82. Fleet, Kirkcudbright. |
| 40. Glenfinart, Argyll. | 83. Kinfauns, Perth. |
| 41. Findon, Ross. | 84. Kilsture, Wigtown. |
| 42. Kessock, Ross. | 85. Whitehaugh, Aberdeen. |
| 43. Drumtochty, Kincardine. | 86. Guisachan, Inverness. |

* Former Crown wood.

† Formerly known as Glenmore.

‡ Formerly known as Tulloch.

Table E5.—*Cultural Operations (Table E, Column 5).*

Year ending 30th September.	PLANTATIONS.							NURSERIES. £ (9)	GRAND TOTAL. £ (10)	
	Prepara- tion of Ground. (1)	Drain- age. (2)	Fencing. (3)	Plant- ing. (4)	Weed- ing and Clean- ing. (5)	Beating- up. (6)	Forest Pro- tection. (7)			Total. (8)
First decade :	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920-29	151,950	81,147	204,523	243,213	183,499	69,372	95,824	1,029,528	481,273	1,510,801
Second decade :										
1930	19,541	25,042	34,554	43,364	36,070	22,047	26,169	206,787	73,569	280,356
1931	17,522	29,463	38,449	43,096	35,803	19,040	27,134	210,507	75,051	285,558
1932	13,241	37,228	31,425	34,078	39,439	16,032	26,139	197,582	54,974	252,556
1933	10,307	36,563	29,748	29,105	44,113	18,729	32,187	200,752	53,611	254,363
1934	9,716	36,806	29,203	30,804	43,073	20,913	35,617	206,132	58,939	265,071
1935	8,124	41,604	29,537	31,974	46,695	21,532	35,253	214,719	66,769	281,488
Total ...	230,401	287,853	397,439	455,634	428,092	187,665	278,323	2,266,007	864,186	3,130,193
Percentage ...	7.4	9.2	12.7	14.5	13.7	6.0	8.9	72.4	27.6	100

Cultural Operations.—Expenditure amounted to £281,488, details of which are given in Table E5. Plantations accounted for £214,719 and nurseries £66,769.

Plantations.—The total area planted or sown during the year was 21,492 acres, of which 19,618 acres were placed under conifers and 1,874 acres under broadleaved species. Included in the above are 325 acres reafforested in the former Crown woods and 416 acres replanted after damage by fire.

The total addition to the woodland area of Great Britain as a result of the Commission's operations, was 17,451 acres. In forming plantations and beating-up previous years' plantations 53,886,000 trees were used, of which 44 per cent. were Norway and Sitka spruces; 27 per cent. Scots and Corsican pines; 12 per cent. European and Japanese larches; 2 per cent. Douglas fir, and 11 per cent. broadleaved species.

An area of 67 acres of existing woods was underplanted, necessitating the use of 72,000 plants.

The quantities of work done in the plantations during the year are shown in the table below.

Silvicultural Operations.

Division.	Planted and Sown.	Naturally Regenerated.	Underplanted.	Thinned.	Felled.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I	3,401	—	—	181	6
II	2,832	—	26	166	45
III	2,360	—	27	131	13
IV	824	—	—	164	92
V	2,204	—	—	43	110
VI	637	—	1	569	100
VII	318	25	—	1,196	183
England and Wales ...	12,576	25	54	2,450	549
N.	2,145	—	3	79	—
N.E.	2,285	—	8	239	21
S.W.	4,138	6	2	150	8
A.C.	348	—	—	20	2
Scotland	8,916	6	13	488	31
Total	21,492	31	67	2,938	580

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Alice Holt, Hants*	—	—	8	4	8	4
Allerston, Yorks	293	6	—	—	293	6
Ampleforth, Yorks	17	—	33	13	50	13
Amptill, Bedford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkengarthdale, Yorks	114	—	—	—	114	—
Bardney Woods, Lincoln	—	13	—	44	—	57
Bawtry, Notts	—	—	1	—	1	—
Beddgelert, Caernarvon	58	—	—	—	58	—
Bedbury, Kent and Sussex*	—	—	11	—	11	—
Bere, Hants*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodmin, Cornwall	3	—	45	1	48	1
Bourne, Lincoln and Rutland	—	170	—	30	—	200
Bramshill, Berks and Hants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brechfa, Carmarthen	487	2	—	—	487	2
Brecon, Brecknock	106	—	—	—	106	—
Brendon, Somerset†	55	—	—	—	55	—
Brightstone, Isle of Wight	29	88	—	—	29	88
Bruton, Somerset and Wilts	—	—	19	20	19	20
Brynmawr, Cardigan	53	—	—	—	53	—
Buriton, Hants and Sussex	—	24	—	28	—	52
Caio, Carmarthen	124	—	—	—	124	—
Cannock Chase, Stafford	73	—	62	—	135	—
Chepstow, Glos. and Monmouth.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex.	—	—	14	12	14	12
Chopwell, Durham*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clipstone, Derby and Notts	63	—	82	70	145	70
Clocaenog, Denbigh and Merioneth.	400	—	46	—	446	—
Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth†	570	—	34	—	604	—
Combley, Isle of Wight	—	—	17	26	17	26
Crychan, Carmarthen	102	—	43	—	145	—
Cwmeinion, Cardigan	25	—	—	—	25	—
Cynwyd, Merioneth	—	—	8	—	8	—
Dartmoor, Devon	89	—	8	3	97	3
Dean Forest, Glos., Hereford and Monmouth.*	45	77	27	80	72	157
Delamere, Cheshire*	—	—	11	—	11	—
Dovey, Merioneth and Montgomery.	235	—	23	—	258	—
Dunwich, Suffolk	2	—	—	—	2	—
Dyfnant, Montgomery	34	—	6	—	40	—
Dymock, Gloucester and Hereford.*	20	—	—	—	20	—
Eggesford, Devon	—	—	11	—	11	—
Ennerdale, Cumberland	152	1	—	—	152	1
Ferndown, Dorset	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Former Crown woods.

† Formerly known as Exmoor.

September, 1935—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.	
2	25	—	—	70	—	10	—	107	Alice Holt.*
662	327	—	70	8	9	32	39	1,147	Allerston.
57	40	5	73	32	14	5	11	237	Ampleforth.
3	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	12	Amphill.
—	—	—	262	—	—	—	2	264	Arkengarthdale.
—	—	—	1	96	52	1	—	150	Bardney Woods.
44	8	—	48	8	—	—	—	108	Bawtry.
—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	158	Bedgelert.
14	19	—	16	—	—	—	12	61	Bedgebury.*
—	25	—	—	10	—	1	—	36	Bere.*
17	36	19	31	—	—	4	1	108	Bodmin.
—	—	—	11	333	106	—	—	450	Bourne.
152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	Bramshill.
28	295	51	463	—	—	20	35	892	Brechfa.
7	80	—	168	—	—	1	1	257	Brecon.
76	29	15	8	—	—	1	1	130	Brendon.†
80	—	—	3	—	48	185	40	356	Brightstone.
—	4	6	33	—	25	—	2	70	Bruton.
1	4	—	86	—	—	—	6	97	Brynmarwr.
—	—	—	—	—	1	125	28	154	Buriton.
25	30	14	221	—	—	1	33	324	Caio.
460	15	—	150	—	—	14	128	767	Cannock Chase.
—	5	—	6	—	—	5	1	17	Chepstow.
3	1	—	61	54	11	1	—	131	Chiddingfold.
—	12	—	1	—	—	1	3	17	Chopwell.*
925	8	—	—	8	82	1	86	1,110	Clipstone.
38	185	—	785	—	—	—	26	1,034	Clocaenog. [in.†]
91	96	95	806	—	—	—	47	1,135	Coed-y-Bren.
—	41	—	—	68	—	—	2	111	Combley.
28	58	37	166	—	—	—	10	299	Crychan.
—	1	—	49	—	—	—	—	50	Cwmeinion.
22	21	10	7	—	—	—	11	71	Cynwyd.
—	—	—	212	—	—	4	5	221	Dartmoor.
69	113	1	44	481	—	76	42	826	Dean Forest.*
41	1	—	10	—	—	1	2	55	Delamere.*
34	177	51	397	—	—	—	71	730	Dovey.
73	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	80	Dunwich.
4	4	1	69	—	—	—	11	89	Dyfnant.
—	58	—	6	111	—	3	22	200	Dymock.*
—	—	15	5	—	—	—	2	22	Eggesford.
—	22	—	298	—	1	9	4	334	Ennerdale.
180	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	190	Ferndown.

† Formerly known as Vaughan.

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Friston, Sussex	—	61	—	—	—	61
Glasfynydd, Brecknock	14	—	—	—	14	—
Goodwood, Sussex	—	—	—	55	—	55
Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh.	473	—	29	—	502	—
Hafod Fawr, Merioneth*	20	—	—	—	20	—
Haldon, Devon	22	—	33	—	55	—
Halwill, Devon	153	—	2	—	155	—
Hamsterley, Durham	—	—	37	1	37	1
Harwood, Northumberland	94	1	—	—	94	1
Haugh, Hereford	—	—	—	10	—	10
Hazelborough, Bucks and Northants.*†	—	—	—	19	—	19
Herodsfoot, Cornwall... ..	—	—	12	—	12	—
Hope, Derby	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, Montgomery and Salop	8	—	18	—	26	—
Kershope, Cumberland	503	5	—	—	503	5
Kielder, Northumberland‡	1,511	—	—	—	1,511	—
Loughton, Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanover, Monmouth... ..	16	—	53	—	69	—
Llantrisant, Glamorgan	3	1	—	—	3	1
Lydford, Devon	37	—	13	—	50	—
Lyminge, Kent	—	—	7	10	7	10
Margam, Glamorgan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathrafal, Montgomery	—	—	16	—	16	—
Micheldever, Hants	—	75	—	22	—	97
Mortimer, Hereford, Radnor and Salop.	90	—	52	—	142	—
Myherin, Cardigan	231	2	71	—	302	2
Mynydd Ddu, Brecknock and Monmouth.	102	1	—	—	102	1
New Forest, Hants*	—	—	116	18	116	18
Parkhurst, Isle of Wight*	—	—	—	10	—	10
Pembrey, Carmarthen	108	2	—	—	108	2
Quantocks, Somerset	—	—	4	—	4	—
Radnor, Radnor	56	—	9	—	65	—
Redesdale, Northumberland... ..	416	—	—	—	416	—
Rendlesham, Suffolk	166	46	4	10	170	56
Rheola, Glamorgan	309	2	90	10	399	12
Ringwood, Dorset and Hants	159	—	—	—	159	—
Rockingham, Northants	12	7	—	168	12	175
Rosedale, Yorks	69	—	—	—	69	—
Rothbury, Northumberland... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salcey, Bucks and Northants*	—	—	—	13	—	13
Selby, Yorks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherwood, Notts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaley, Northumberland	100	—	—	—	100	—
Swaffham, Norfolk	4	—	17	—	21	—
Swanton, Norfolk	156	14	21	13	177	27
Tarenig, Cardigan and Mont- gomery.	36	—	—	—	36	—
Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk.	925	148	109	20	1,034	168
Thornthwaite, Cumberland	19	16	—	—	19	16

* Former Crown woods.

† Includes forest previously known as Brackley.

‡ Formerly known as North Tyne Valley.

September, 1935—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.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	91	42	133	Friston.
—	1	—	57	—	—	—	4	62	Glasfynydd.
—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	175	Goodwood.
130	68	46	812	—	—	10	41	1,107	Gwydyr.
—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	Hafod Fawr.*
95	33	30	21	—	—	—	1	180	Haldon.
—	—	1	299	—	—	—	8	308	Halwill.
28	42	—	46	—	—	1	12	129	Hamsterley.
2	—	—	185	—	—	—	2	189	Harwood.
—	2	—	3	15	1	13	—	34	Haugh.
—	18	—	1	64	—	3	—	86	Hazel- borough.*†
—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	16	Herodsfoot.
—	—	—	63	—	—	—	36	99	Hope.
—	16	5	149	—	—	—	5	175	Kerry.
—	—	—	860	—	—	—	3	863	Kershope.
48	24	37	2,429	—	—	—	5	2,543	Kielder. ‡
193	—	—	13	—	—	—	40	246	Laughton.
34	138	—	50	—	—	2	1	225	Llanover.
2	4	45	—	—	—	4	4	59	Llantrisant.
22	32	20	5	—	—	—	—	79	Lydford.
8	49	4	40	—	3	46	3	153	Lyminge.
5	82	—	95	—	—	—	13	195	Margam.
—	30	6	2	—	1	1	—	40	Mathrafal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	341	3	344	Micheldever.
130	195	—	18	—	4	26	11	384	Mortimer.
45	98	69	511	—	—	—	10	733	Myherin.
2	67	10	79	—	—	—	40	198	Mynydd Ddu.
167	10	31	162	57	—	18	12	457	New Forest.*
12	—	—	3	15	—	7	6	43	Parkhurst.*
393	—	—	13	—	—	—	8	414	Pembrey.
—	1	10	10	—	—	—	—	21	Quantocks.
—	24	—	145	—	—	15	13	197	Radnor.
69	1	5	596	—	—	—	4	675	Redesdale.
501	3	—	7	65	13	6	—	595	Rendlesham.
46	199	—	576	—	12	5	56	894	Rheola.
578	1	—	65	—	—	—	—	644	Ringwood.
2	35	—	33	548	9	7	3	637	Rockingham.
83	4	—	124	—	—	4	—	215	Rosedale.
11	5	—	7	—	—	1	8	32	Rothbury.
—	—	—	—	38	—	4	—	42	Salcey.*
35	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	40	Selby.
170	10	—	18	—	—	—	11	209	Sherwood.
232	2	—	11	—	—	—	1	246	Slaley.
24	—	40	—	—	—	8	1	73	Swaffham.
323	66	7	15	—	27	—	3	441	Swanton.
—	—	1	116	—	—	—	4	121	Tarenig.
3,408	199	176	—	227	—	184	26	4,220	Thetford Chase.
9	26	1	112	2	14	6	20	190	Thornthwaite.

Plantations. Year ended 30th

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Tintern, Monmouth*	29	20	10	10	39	30
Walcot, Salop	—	—	52	—	52	—
Wareham, Dorset	106	3	—	—	106	3
Westbury, Hants	—	—	—	50	—	50
West Woods, Wilts	—	—	—	83	—	83
Wilsey Down, Cornwall	77	—	—	—	77	—
Wyre, Worcester	—	—	5	—	5	—
Yardley Chase, Bedford and Northants.	—	—	99	46	99	46
Total	9,173	785	1,388	899	10,561	1,684
By direct sowing (included above).	1	11	—	7	1	18

Plantations. Year ended

Achaglachgach, Argyll	76	1	—	—	76	1
Achnashellach, Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allcailleach, Aberdeen	25	—	124	—	149	—
Ardgartan, Argyll	301	1	—	—	301	1
Auchenroddan, Dumfries	13	—	—	—	13	—
Balblair, Sutherland	—	—	54	—	54	—
Barcaldine, Argyll	153	—	2	—	155	—
Benmore, Argyll	99	5	17	—	116	5
Bennan, Kirkcudbright	82	—	—	—	82	—
Bin (The), Aberdeen	—	—	205	—	205	—
Blackcraig, Perth	101	—	—	—	101	—
Blairadam, Fife and Kinross	—	—	56	—	56	—
Borgie, Sutherland	9	—	—	—	9	—
Carden, Fife	—	—	23	—	23	—
Clashindarroch, Aberdeen	412	—	33	—	445	—
Clunes, Inverness	151	—	—	—	151	—
Craig-nan-Eun, Inverness	50	—	—	—	50	—
Culbin, Moray and Nairn	6	—	—	—	6	—
Culloden, Inverness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright	157	2	—	—	157	2
Deer, Aberdeen... ..	106	—	—	—	106	—
Devilla, Fife	52	6	—	—	52	6
Dornoch, Sutherland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drummond Hill, Perth	63	—	97	—	160	—
Drumtochty, Kincardine	112	—	—	—	112	—
Durris, Kincardine	97	—	3	—	100	—
Edensmuir, Fife	26	—	—	—	26	—
Edgarhope, Berwick	—	—	53	—	53	—
Eilanreach, Inverness	18	—	—	—	18	—
Fearnoch, Argyll	80	—	—	—	80	—
Findon, Ross	—	—	62	—	62	—
Fiunary, Argyll	230	—	—	—	230	—
Fleet, Kirkcudbright	1	4	27	101	28	105
Forest of Ae, Dumfries	200	—	—	—	200	—
Garadhban, Stirling	40	—	64	—	104	—
Glenbranter, Argyll	106	—	—	—	106	—
Glenbrittle, Isle of Skye	103	—	—	—	103	—
Glenduror, Argyll	80	—	—	—	80	—

* Former Crown wood.

September, 1935—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.	
84	115	6	19	18	25	20	11	298	Tintern.*
—	64	24	1	—	3	—	—	92	Walcot.
451	—	1	46	—	—	—	6	504	Wareham.
—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174	Westbury.
—	—	—	—	—	13	99	25	137	West Woods.
—	—	—	144	—	—	—	13	157	Wilsey Down.
—	20	—	2	—	1	13	4	40	Wyre.
—	159	—	13	103	19	18	2	314	Yardley Chase.
10,478	3,585	910	12,754	2,443	494	1,805	1,207	33,876	Total.

30th September, 1935—Scotland.

2	—	27	119	—	—	2	5	155	Achaglachgach.
—	4	—	18	—	—	—	5	27	Achnashellach.
133	87	—	35	—	—	—	3	258	Alltcaileach.
8	18	15	493	—	—	—	49	583	Ardgartan.
30	1	—	9	—	—	1	3	44	Auchenroddan.
71	39	2	17	—	—	—	1	130	Balblair.
56	42	2	181	—	—	—	13	294	Barcaldine.
2	40	3	189	—	1	—	27	262	Benmore.
56	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	154	Bennan.
196	109	4	438	—	—	11	49	807	Bin (The).
—	54	—	142	—	—	1	12	209	Blackcraig.
65	9	—	35	—	—	2	3	114	Blairadam.
4	7	—	14	3	—	—	13	41	Borgie.
4	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	54	Carden.
83	460	—	259	—	—	2	54	858	Clashindarroch.
22	9	—	259	—	—	4	—	294	Clunes.
53	17	18	29	—	—	2	16	135	Craig-nan-Eun.
297	8	9	20	—	—	—	44	378	Culbin.
1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	Culloden.
127	36	—	151	—	—	4	1	319	Dalbeattie.
15	12	—	234	—	—	1	40	302	Deer.
98	10	—	37	—	—	—	3	148	Devilla.
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	Dornoch.
113	126	—	17	5	—	—	1	262	Drummond Hill.
2	179	1	28	—	—	—	8	218	Drumtochty.
—	39	—	121	—	—	2	35	197	Durris.
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	Edensmuir.
65	51	—	6	—	—	—	—	122	Edgarhope.
—	4	—	59	—	—	12	3	78	Eilanreach.
26	3	15	61	—	—	—	34	139	Fearnoch.
101	15	—	13	—	—	2	1	132	Findon.
32	86	—	324	—	—	6	57	505	Fiunary.
—	58	—	5	211	38	—	57	369	Fleet.
10	—	—	393	—	—	1	12	416	Forest of Ae.
36	36	—	89	—	—	—	25	186	Garadhban.
—	2	—	237	—	—	—	16	255	Glenbranter.
12	33	—	141	—	—	3	8	197	Glenbrittle.
21	18	—	139	—	—	—	11	189	Glenduror.

Forest.	Area planted (acres).					
	Afforested.		Re-afforested.		Total.	
	Coni- fers	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.	Coni- fers.	Broad- leaved.
Glenfinart, Argyll	120	—	—	—	120	—
Glengarry, Inverness	214	—	—	—	214	—
Glenhurich, Argyll	246	—	—	—	246	—
Glenloy, Inverness	150	—	—	—	150	—
Glen Righ, Inverness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenshiel, Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glentress, Peebles	288	—	7	—	295	—
Glenurquhart, Inverness	102	—	—	—	102	—
Greskine, Dumfries	40	5	—	—	40	5
Inchnacardoch, Inverness	6	—	—	—	6	—
Inglismaldie, Kincardine	—	—	54	—	54	—
Inverinan, Argyll	182	—	—	—	182	—
Inverinate, Ross	2	—	—	—	2	—
Inverliever, Argyll*	—	—	114	—	114	—
Kemnay, Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kessock, Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilsture, Wigtown	8	39	—	—	8	39
Kinfauns, Perth	49	—	—	—	49	—
Kirkhill, Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright... ..	286	5	—	—	286	5
Knapdale, Argyll	350	3	—	—	350	3
Lael, Ross	101	—	—	—	101	—
Lennox Castle, Stirling	62	—	—	—	62	—
Loch Ard, Perth	652	3	—	—	652	3
Longart, Ross	68	—	—	—	68	—
Midmar, Aberdeen	—	—	49	—	49	—
Monaughty, Moray	—	—	9	—	9	—
Montreathmont, Angus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis, Inverness	203	—	—	—	203	—
Newcastleton, Roxburgh	166	1	—	—	166	1
Newtyle, Moray	—	—	50	—	50	—
North Strome, Ross	36	—	—	—	36	—
Ordiequish, Moray	—	—	30	—	30	—
Port Clair, Inverness	72	—	—	—	72	—
Queen's Forest (The), Inverness†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratagan, Inverness and Ross... ..	17	—	—	—	17	—
Roseisle, Moray	181	—	—	—	181	—
Salen, Argyll	150	—	—	—	150	—
Scotmore, Moray	120	—	74	—	194	—
Slattadale, Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Laggan, Inverness	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Strome, Ross	101	—	—	—	101	—
Strathyre, Perth ‡	423	1	—	—	423	1
Teindland, Moray	—	—	30	—	30	—
Tentsmuir, Fife	73	—	—	—	73	—
Total	7,417	76	1,237	101	8,654	177

Plantations. Year ended

England and Wales	9,173	785	1,388	899	10,561	1,684
Scotland... ..	7,417	76	1,237	101	8,654	177
Total	16,590	861	2,625	1,000	19,215	1,861

* Former Crown wood. † Formerly known as Glenmore.

30th September, 1935—Scotland—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.	
9	—	—	199	—	—	—	2	210	Glenfinart.
15	5	1	396	—	—	—	26	443	Glengarry.
32	5	—	436	—	—	—	2	475	Glenhurich.
36	28	2	231	—	—	—	—	297	Glenloy.
2	—	—	22	—	—	—	1	25	Glen Righ.
—	6	—	60	—	—	—	19	85	Glenshiel.
246	281	—	85	—	—	—	15	627	Glentress.
26	19	15	136	—	—	1	23	220	Glenurquhart.
10	3	—	91	—	—	2	8	114	Greskine.
43	4	5	47	—	—	—	17	116	Inchnacardoch.
60	—	—	29	—	—	—	39	128	Inglismaldie.
8	26	18	236	—	—	—	13	301	Inverinan.
20	30	—	33	—	—	—	13	96	Inverinate.
8	20	4	177	—	—	—	12	221	Inverliever.‡
51	—	—	27	—	—	1	16	95	Kemnay.
2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	Kessock.
—	13	—	5	121	24	—	1	164	Kilsture.
—	23	—	64	—	—	—	—	87	Kinfauns.
12	—	—	12	—	—	1	2	27	Kirkhill.
181	112	2	202	—	—	10	—	507	Kirroughtree.
16	98	38	454	—	12	—	73	691	Knapdale.
67	106	—	54	—	—	4	10	241	Lael.
—	—	—	112	—	—	—	8	120	Lennox Castle.
178	80	50	1,013	—	—	2	43	1,366	Loch Ard.
20	17	—	90	—	—	—	4	131	Longart.
18	19	—	62	—	—	1	6	106	Midmar.
34	1	—	3	—	—	—	13	51	Monaghty.
126	5	—	21	—	—	1	22	175	Montreatmont.
60	27	—	290	—	—	—	22	399	Nevis.
1	—	—	315	—	—	—	2	318	Newcastleton.
96	17	—	9	—	—	—	1	123	Newtyle.
—	9	—	68	—	—	1	—	78	North Strome.
28	5	—	10	—	—	—	25	68	Ordiequish.
25	9	3	114	—	—	—	27	178	Port Clair.
140	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	358	Queen's Forest
—	6	—	65	—	—	—	21	92	Ratagan. (The)†
500	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	513	Roseisle.
13	68	—	160	—	—	10	53	304	Salen.
30	42	—	314	—	—	3	4	393	Scotmore.
1	6	—	17	—	—	—	3	27	Slattadale.
4	5	1	17	—	—	—	1	28	South Laggan.
—	90	—	105	—	—	1	1	197	South Strome.
153	129	3	567	—	—	3	6	861	Strathyre.‡
11	8	—	17	—	—	—	34	70	Teindland.
177	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	185	Tentsmuir.
4,255	2,939	238	11,052	340	75	98	1,213	20,210	Total.

30th September, 1935—Summary.

10,478	3,585	910	12,754	2,443	494	1,805	1,207	33,676	England & Wales.
4,255	2,939	238	11,052	340	75	98	1,213	20,210	Scotland.
14,733	6,524	1,148	23,806	2,783	569	1,903	2,420	53,886	Total.

‡ Formerly known as Tulloch.

Cost of Planting.—The outlay per acre on labour and material on the areas planted between 1919 and 1935 was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
England and Wales	9	9	7
Scotland	9	15	6
Great Britain ...	...	...	9 11 6

These figures cover the cost of preparation of ground, drainage, fencing, plants, planting, replacement of failures and weeding, but do not include expenditure on forest protection, supervision and overhead charges.

Nurseries.—The total area under nurseries at 30th September, 1935, was 897 acres stocked with 144 million seedlings and 74 million transplants. Comparative figures for the three years 1933-35 are given in the following table :—

Nurseries.

Year ending 30th Sept.	Country.	Seed Sown (lb.).			Stock of Plants at 30th September (thousands).						Area (Acres).
					Transplants.			Seedlings.			
		Coniferous.	Broad-leaved.	Total.	Coniferous.	Broad-leaved.	Total.	Coniferous.	Broad-leaved.	Total.	
1935...	England and Wales.	4,414	54,046	58,460	42,400	7,026	49,426	66,660	11,021	77,681	559
	Scotland ...	3,653	3,436	7,089	23,726	831	24,557	65,061	1,554	66,615	338
	Total ...	8,067	57,482	65,549	66,126	7,857	73,983	131,721	12,575	144,296	897
1934...	England and Wales.	5,727	147,382	153,109	48,675	4,314	52,989	71,715	17,322	89,037	491
	Scotland ...	3,067	3,523	6,590	32,759	472	33,231	50,494	1,389	51,883	311
	Total ...	8,794	150,905	159,699	81,434	4,786	86,220	122,209	18,711	140,920	802
1933...	England and Wales.	4,321	79,244	83,565	40,149	4,510	44,659	76,069	5,572	81,641	512
	Scotland ...	1,949	508	2,457	32,417	962	33,379	57,306	607	57,913	317
	Total ...	6,270	79,752	86,022	72,566	5,472	78,038	133,375	6,179	139,554	829

Details showing by Divisions the utilisation of nursery area are as follows :—

Utilisation of Nursery Area.

Division.	Seedbeds.	Lines.	Fallow and Green Crops.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I ...	25·5	43·5	31·6	36·3	136·9
II ...	25·7	28·2	16·6	11·9	82·4
III ...	11·1	22·6	14·3	8·5	56·5
IV ...	14·7	22·0	7·1	6·7	50·5
V ...	39·1	73·3	13·0	30·3	155·7
VI ...	15·1	16·6	2·9	2·7	37·3
VII ...	9·1	15·1	10·0	5·1	39·3
England and Wales ...	140·3	221·3	95·5	101·5	558·6
N. ...	20·0	23·9	24·4	14·0	82·3
N.E. ...	25·0	40·6	19·4	16·6	101·6
S.W. ...	39·5	44·8	58·4	11·0	153·7
Scotland ...	84·5	109·3	102·2	41·6	337·6
Total ...	224·8	330·6	197·7	143·1	896·2

Seed Supply.—The 1934 crop of Sitka spruce was only moderate both in Canada and the United States of America and the Commissioners were unable to satisfy their full requirements of this species. On the other hand there was a good crop of Douglas fir. Abundant supplies of Japanese larch seed were obtainable from Japan. On the Continent, Norway spruce, European larch and Corsican pine seed was not too plentiful although sufficient was forthcoming for the current sowing programmes; oak seed was reported to be available in fairly large quantities but beech was scarce.

As regards home-collected seed, in England and Wales Scots pine was again of good quality and sufficient quantities of oak, ash, beech, sycamore and chestnut were obtained to meet requirements. In Scotland, Scots pine, European larch and oak yielded plentiful supplies but there was a shortage of beech.

The quantity of seed sold during the year amounted to 323 lb.

The Commissioners have to express their thanks for gifts of seed from the Forest Authorities of Canada, Chile, Greece, Palestine, Rumania and Spain.

Forest Fires.—Dry conditions were experienced for the third year in succession but there was some diminution in the number of forest fires, which amounted to 487 compared with 500 in 1934 and 621 in 1933. The damage done was considerably less, the value being

assessed at £4,090 compared with £12,166 in 1934 and £19,040 in 1933. Comparative figures for the five years 1931 to 1935 are given below.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of fires ...	213	315	621	500	487
Area burnt (acres) ...	171	262	1,297	741	270
Damage valued at ...	£2,143	£2,813	£19,040	£12,166	£4,090

In addition six fires caused damage to buildings amounting to £190.

Claims amounting to £626 have been lodged by the Commissioners in respect of the damage done during the year.

The following table gives the causes of fires in 1935 and it will be seen that 271 (56 per cent.) originated in sparks from railway engines and 83 (17 per cent.) were caused by the general public. Incendiarism apart, carelessness is the factor most difficult to guard against.

<i>Origin.</i>	<i>Number of fires.</i>	<i>Percentage of total number.</i>
Railways	271	56
General public :		
From public roads, etc.	48	10
Other	35	7
Adjoining land	50	10
Incendiarism	12	2
Commission's employees	9	2
Road engines	8	2
Other	9	2
Unknown	45	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	487	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Subhead F—Advances for Afforestation Purposes. Expenditure £16,639.

Grants to private individuals and local authorities for planting amounted to £11,818, advances in respect of a proceeds-sharing scheme to £1,436 and overhead and supervisory charges to £3,385. The grants were as follows :—

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

(2) *Hardwoods*.—For every acre planted with approved species and thereafter maintained as an area for the production of hardwoods :—up to £4 per acre for oak or ash ; £3 per acre for beech, sycamore or chestnut, and £2 per acre for other approved species.

The number of schemes in respect of which grants were paid during the year and the areas dealt with are stated below:—

—	England & Wales.	Scotland.	Total.
Number of Schemes ...	203	129	332
Planting conifers ...	Acres. 2,047	Acres. 2,566	Acres. 4,613
Planting hardwoods ...	609	112	721

The area planted under the proceeds-sharing scheme was 164 acres.

**Subhead G—Education. Expenditure: Gross £8,013,
Net £7,975.**

Details of expenditure are given in Table G.

Table G.—Education.

Year ending 30th September.	EXPENDITURE (Table IIa, Column 4).							INCOME.	NET EXPEN- DITURE.
	Superior Super- vision and Over- head Charges.	Apprentices' Schools.				Grants to Institu- tions.	Total.		
		Salaries and Expenses of In- structors.	Purchase and Rent of Land and Build- ings.	Allow- ances to Appren- tices.	Stores, Fuel, Light, etc.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
First decade : 1920-29	13,125	15,401	6,195	21,709	14,192	30,691	101,313	2,427	98,886
Second decade :									
1930	900	820	838	2,203	1,215	4,232	10,208	263	9,945
1931	880	759	1,949	2,143	1,450	4,230	11,411	64	11,347
1932	789	882	259	1,982	968	4,004	8,684	5	8,879
1933	1,010	980	188	1,473	719	3,856	8,226	38	8,188
1934	1,148	1,072	270	1,163	623	3,782	8,058	34	8,024
1935	976	1,142	205	1,177	634	3,879	8,013	38	7,975
Total ...	18,828	21,056	9,904	31,850	19,801	54,674	156,113	2,869	153,244
<i>Percentage ...</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>100</i>		

Apprentices' Schools: Expenditure, £3,158.—Thirty-seven forest apprentices underwent courses of instruction at Parkend (Forest of Dean) and Benmore (Argyllshire). Of those who completed the two years' course 15 were granted certificates of proficiency.

Grants to Universities, Colleges, etc.: Expenditure, £1,879.—Grants were made to the following during the year:—Oxford University; Cambridge University; University College of North Wales, Bangor; Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Aberdeen University; Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture; Royal Scottish Forestry Society.

The number of students studying forestry at the Universities was 91; 26 forestry degrees were granted, and three candidates obtained diplomas.

Imperial Forestry Institute: Expenditure, £2,000.—The annual grant to the Imperial Forestry Institute from the Forestry Fund was continued. Fourteen students attended for the whole or part of the year, comprising 4 post-graduate probationers from the Colonial Services, 8 forest officers on leave (India 3, Dominion Services 1, Colonial Services 4) and 2 private students.

Subhead H—Research and Experiment.
Expenditure: Gross, £13,739; Net, £13,596.

Details of expenditure are given in Table H.

Table H.—Research and Experiment.

Year ending 30th September.	EXPENDITURE (Table IIa, Column 5).					INCOME.	NET EXPENDI- TURE.
	Superior Super- vision and Overhead Charges.	Salaries and Expenses.	Labour, Stores, etc.	Grants to Institu- tions.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
First decade : 1920-29	13,699	38,458	20,230	7,265	79,650	1,058	78,592
Second decade :							
1930	1,316	5,079	4,529	1,414	12,338	105	12,233
1931	1,292	5,323	4,588	1,395	12,598	278	12,320
1932	1,149	5,329	4,452	1,396	12,326	42	12,284
1933	1,233	5,294	4,009	1,646	12,182	78	12,104
1934	1,131	4,911	3,804	1,405	11,301	420	10,881
1935	1,297	5,012	4,265	3,165	13,739	143	13,596
Total	21,167	69,406	45,877	17,684	154,134	2,124	152,010
Percentage	13.7	45.0	29.8	11.5	100		

Production.—The routine work of measuring permanent sample plots was continued as in previous years. Twenty plots were re-measured and two new plots established. The total number at the end of the year was 211, of which 114 are in England and Wales and 97 in Scotland.

Nursery and Plantation Experiments.—The small size of the average one-year-old seedling of Sitka spruce and Norway spruce raised in the nurseries has led to many attempts to produce larger plants. In the past year early sowing (March) was again shown to be an important factor in the production of stronger seedlings, while the difficulty in securing satisfactory tilth conditions has been overcome to a great extent by the use of coarse sand or grit for covering the seed.

In the plantation experiments the beneficial effects of basic slag are clearly shown on certain soils. The response is closely dependent on the soil type: on the better types of peat for example, basic

slag has not been of any permanent value when applied to such species as Sitka spruce and Scots pine and the stimulus is only marked on the poorest land. Certain broadleaved species, in particular the alders, are making good growth on poor heath land with the aid of slag; without manure the plants show no signs of becoming established.

Entomology and Mycology.—Work on the pine shoot beetle was continued with special reference to the part played by parasites and predators in controlling the pest. Experiments on the control of chafers by the use of insecticides applied to the soil gave encouraging results which will be followed up. The species of chafer responsible for much of the damage in nurseries is the garden chafer, *Phyllopertha horticola*; until recent years this species was not known as a serious pest in forest nurseries.

Elm disease continues to spread slowly in most districts. A new centre of somewhat intense infection appears to be developing in the West of England.

Specimens of coniferous poles affected by rot at the base of the stem have been examined in the laboratory and the fungus responsible identified. There appear to be several rot-producing fungi, but the most important of these is *Fomes annosus*.

Botany and Soils.—Dr. M. C. Rayner of Bedford College, London, has continued her researches into the mycorrhiza of pines and other conifers. The improvement in the condition for the growth of pines as a result of the addition of organic composts to the soil was strikingly evidenced in plots of direct sowing at Wareham in Dorset. A new series of pine sowings, in which various types of compost were applied, was started on heather moorland at Allerston in Yorkshire.

Investigations on moorland soils in Aberdeenshire have been carried out for the Commissioners by the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research at Aberdeen.

Advisory Committee on Forest Research.—The eighth meeting of the Committee was held at Scarborough in July, 1935, when experimental plots in Allerston Forest were visited.

Utilisation.—The Commissioners are co-operating with the Forest Products Research Laboratory in a joint investigation on pruning in relation to the quality of timber.

Subhead J—Agency and Advisory Services. Expenditure :
Gross, £1,201 ; Net, £1,116.

No direct expenditure was incurred under this head. The sum of £1,201 is an apportionment of overhead and supervisory charges in respect of the time of various officers of the Commission who have been engaged in answering enquiries and advising woodland owners as to the treatment of their woods.

Subhead K—Special Services. Expenditure: Gross, £5,012; Net, £5,008.

Details of expenditure are given in Table K.

Table K.—Special Services.

Year ending 30th September.	EXPENDITURE (Table IIa, Column 7).						IN- COME.	NET EXPEN- DITURE.
	Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges.	Consulta- tive Com- mittees' Expenses.	Publi- cations.	Special Enquir- ies.	Relief of Un- employ- ment.	Total.		
First decade: 1920-29 ...	£ 26,585	£ 523	£ 1,995	£ 12,368	£ 19,828	£ 61,299	£ 347	£ 60,952
Second decade:								
1930 ...	1,822	60	68	147	—	2,097	—	2,097
1931 ...	1,478	32	126	255	—	1,891	8	1,883
1932 ...	1,684	25	87	561	—	2,357	2	2,355
1933 ...	1,598	7	28	466	—	2,099	—	2,099
1934 ...	1,591	1	116	745	—	2,453	6	2,447
1935 ...	3,750	10	196	1,656	—	5,012	4	5,008
Total ...	38,508	658	2,616	15,598	19,828	77,208	367	76,841
Percentage	49·9	0·8	3·4	20·2	25·7	100		

Publications.—During the year the following publications were issued:—*Fifteenth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners* (being the report for the year ending 30th September, 1934) and the *Report of the National Forest Park Committee, 1935*. Leaflet No. 12 (*Income Tax and Death Duties on Woodlands*) was revised and reprinted.

In addition a *Statement on Forestry in Great Britain* and (in co-operation with the Board of Trade) a report on *The Supply, Consumption and Marketing of Timber in the United Kingdom* were prepared for the Fourth British Empire Forestry Conference.

Exhibits at Agricultural Shows.—Forestry exhibits were sent by the Commissioners to the Shows of the Royal Agricultural Society at Newcastle, the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society at Haverfordwest and the Highland and Agricultural Society at Aberdeen.

British Empire Forestry Conference, 1935.—The fourth British Empire Forestry Conference was held in the Union of South Africa from 2nd September to 7th October, 1935.

Great Britain was represented by Sir Roy Robinson, who acted as Chairman; Messrs. W. H. Guillebaud and A. P. Long, Forestry Commission; Professor R. S. Troup, Imperial Forestry Institute; Mr. C. J. Chaplin, Forest Products Research Laboratory, and Mr. C. P. Ackers, British Forestry Societies. Mr. C. E. Legat, secretary of the Empire Forestry Association, also attended from London.

International Congress of Soil Science, 1935.—The third Congress took place in July and August, 1935. During the tour, which followed meetings in Oxford, the Forestry Commission's areas at Thetford and Rosedale were visited.

Consultative Committees.—The undermentioned members of the respective Committees were appointed or re-appointed as from the 25th March, 1935, in accordance with Section 1 (3) of the Forestry (Consultative Committees) Order, 1920. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Francis D. W. Drummond was re-appointed Chairman of the Welsh Committee and Alderman T. Parry was re-appointed a member of the same Committee. The Commissioners regret however to report the deaths of Sir Francis Drummond and Alderman Parry. The Earl of Powis was appointed Chairman of the Welsh Committee and Mr. L. R. Pym, Vice-Chairman.

The Committees each held one meeting during the year, their advice having been sought on the Commission's publications from the point of view of private owners; other subjects under consideration by one or other of the Committees included ordnance survey maps and forestry educational films.

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Table L.—Forest Workers' Holdings.

Year ending 30th September.	EXPENDITURE (Table Ia, Column 8).						INCOME (Table IIa, Column 11).				NET EXPENDITURE. (12)	
	Superior Super-vision and Overhead Charges. (1)	Purchase and Rent of Land and Buildings. (2)	Buildings.			Fencing, Drainage, etc. (6)	Miscellaneous. (7)	Total. (8)	Rents. (9)	Other. (10)		Total. (11)
			New. (3)	Adaptations. (4)	Repairs. (5)							
First decade: 1920-29 ...	£ 35,894	£ 103,940	£ 192,184	£ 32,302	£ 3,882	£ 17,561	£ 4,120	£ 389,883	£ 26,261	£ 1,254	£ 27,515	£ 362,368
Second decade: 1930 ...	11,196	34,410	43,126	10,932	2,536	5,902	473	108,575	12,119	87	12,206	96,369
1931 ...	11,054	17,437	54,095	15,435	3,528	6,713	758	109,020	13,568	15	13,583	95,437
1932 ...	9,157	3,974	26,635	4,352	6,696	4,511	1,032	56,357	16,781	30	16,811	39,546
1933 ...	7,632	(cr.) 1,101*	4,375	3,166	3,424	1,004	937	19,437	17,145	58	17,228	2,209
1934 ...	7,480	4,546	2,064	2,285	2,926	1,238	878	21,417	17,278	94	17,372	4,045
1935 ...	6,937	4,000	2,617	2,502	4,110	374	585	21,685	17,497	54	17,551	4,134
Total ...	89,350	167,266	325,096	70,974	27,102	37,803	8,783	726,374	120,649	1,617	122,266	604,108
Percentage ...	12.3	23.0	44.8	9.8	3.7	5.2	1.2	100	98.7	1.3	100	

Subhead L—Forest Workers' Holdings. Expenditure, £21,685; Income, £17,551.

Total expenditure was approximately the same as in 1934. Details are given in Table L.

Twenty holdings were completed during the year making the total number at 30th September, 1,253. The average cost of establishing holdings is £497, of which land accounts for £70, and cost of buildings, drainage, water supply, etc., £427.

The information contained in the following statement indicates the way in which the holdings have been utilised and shows the estimated value of live stock, etc.

Number of forest workers resident on the holdings	1,209
Total number of residents on the holdings	4,941
Average annual rent of house, outbuildings and land	£14 7s.
Average area (including outrun)	10.9 acres.
Head of live stock:—	
Horses	436
Cows	914
Other cattle (including calves)	1,109
Sheep	5,029
Pigs	2,749
Poultry	53,402
Miscellaneous (including goats)	1,124
Estimated value of the live stock	£44,092

Subhead Z—Income, £187,023.

Total income was £6,001 greater than in 1934. Rents and royalties increased by £3,502 and sales of forest produce by £7,219 but sales of land and buildings decreased by £5,864. Details are given in Table Z.

Table Z.—Income.

Year ending 30th September.	Forestry Operations.					Forest Workers' Holdings (Rents, etc.).	Miscel- laneous.	Grand Total.
	Sales of Land and Buildings.	Rents and Royalties.	Forest Produce.	Other.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
First decade : 1920-29 ...	78,784	274,091	406,594	122,639	882,108	27,515	6,936	916,559
Second decade : 1930 ...	2,642	65,184	63,949	16,219	147,994	12,206	406	160,606
1931 ...	15,568	71,930	56,768	20,802	165,068	13,583	386	179,037
1932 ...	7,869	70,249	49,477	16,621	144,216	16,811	77	161,104
1933 ...	4,483	75,127	47,321	11,030	137,941	17,228	170	155,339
1934 ...	12,258	78,120	55,893	16,861	163,132	17,372	518	181,022
1935 ...	6,394	81,622	63,112	18,074	169,202	17,551	270	187,023
Total	127,978	716,323	743,114	222,246	1,809,661	122,266	8,763	1,940,090
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>100</i>

Rents and royalties include £17,962 from the Forest of Dean mines; "other" income includes sales of live stock £10,212 and miscellaneous estate, farm and forest receipts £5,775.

Employment in the Commission's Forests.

The number of manual workers employed in the Commission's forests is stated in the table below:—

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
1927	...	...	2,735	1927-28	...	...	3,495
1928	...	...	2,740	1928-29	...	...	3,565
1929	...	...	2,640	1929-30	...	...	3,835
1930	...	...	3,130	1930-31	...	...	3,850
1931	...	...	2,830	1931-32	...	...	3,505
1932	...	...	2,720	1932-33	...	...	3,985
1933	...	...	2,845	1933-34	...	...	3,735
1934	...	...	3,015	1934-35	...	...	4,020
1935	...	...	3,280	1935-36	...	...	4,155

(Signed) R. L. ROBINSON (*Chairman*).

F. D. ACLAND.

G. L. COURTHOPE.

D. R. GRENFELL.

A. RODGER.

W. R. SMITH.

S. STRANG STEEL.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

A. G. HERBERT,
Secretary,
 9, Savile Row,
 London, W.1.

APPENDIX.**Imports of Timber, Wood Manufactures and Pulp of Wood.**

Statistics relating to these imports are given in the following table, the figures in each case being for the calendar year.

The quantity of unmanufactured timber imported during 1935 was approximately 10,446,000 loads, or 909,000 loads (8 per cent.) less than in the previous year. The value, £35,564,000, was £3,934,000 (10 per cent.) below that for 1934. Sawn and hewn softwoods fell by 744,000 loads (11.8 per cent.) and 37,000 loads (9.1 per cent.) respectively, the decline in values being £4,301,000 (19.8 per cent.) and £89,000 (14.3 per cent.). On the other hand sawn hardwoods rose slightly, the increase both in quantity and value approximating to 6 per cent. Imports of planed and dressed timber showed a slight increase of 31,000 loads (3.1 per cent.) but there was a noticeable decrease in value which fell by £378,000 (8.5 per cent.). Pitprops rose by 104,000 loads (4.6 per cent.) and £381,000 (11.8 per cent.) but sleepers showed a reduction of 34,000 loads (11.2 per cent.) and £84,000 (9 per cent.).

The value of wood manufactures was increased by £610,000 (11 per cent.) to £6,169,000. More than half of this sum was accounted for by plywood which rose by £759,000 (27.7 per cent.).

Imports of pulp of wood at 2,221,000 tons and valued at £9,148,000 were slightly less than in 1934.

Imports of Timber, Wood Manufactures and Pulp of Wood.

Description.	Quantities (thousands).				Value (thousands).			
	Average 1909-13.	Average 1914-18.	1934.	1935.	Average 1909-13.	Average 1914-18.	1934.	1935.
	TIMBER.							
Hewn-hard—	Loads.*	Loads.*	Loads.*	Loads.*	£	£	£	£
Mahogany ...	—	—	26	29	—	—	233	254
Walnut ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	30	—
Oak ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	39	—
Teak ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—
Other sorts ...	—	—	48	—	—	—	353	—
Hewn-soft (fir, pine, spruce, etc.).	542	129	405	368	1,353	583	623	534
Sawn-hard—								
Mahogany ...	—	—	16	17	—	—	232	257
Walnut ...	—	—	6	6	—	—	98	103
Oak ...	—	—	217	228	—	—	1,907	2,034
Teak ...	—	—	31	38	—	—	546	673
Other sorts ...	—	—	389	409	—	—	2,647	2,676
Sawn-soft, other than planed or dressed.	—	—	6,297	5,553	—	—	21,716	17,415
Planed or dressed—								
Hard ...	—	—	69	—	—	—	499	—
Soft ...	—	—	930	—	—	—	3,955	—
Other descriptions—								
Pitprops ...	2,944	1,673	2,274	2,378	3,510	4,425	3,238	3,619
Staves ...	161	71	63	61	795	648	334	340
Sleepers ...	—	130	303	269	—	602	936	852
Vencers and panel wood.	—	—	12	13	—	—	741	766
Telegraph poles	—	—	44	—	—	—	165	—
Boxboards ...	—	—	208	—	—	—	1,020	—
Not elsewhere specified.	6,557†	3,550†	8	—	21,903†	24,362†	177	—
Total unmanu- factured timber.	10,204	5,553	11,355	10,446	27,561	30,620	39,498	35,564
	WOOD MANUFACTURES.							
Furniture and cabinet ware.	—	—	—	—	416	115	386	409
Builders' wood- work (window frames, doors, etc.).	—	—	—	—	180	62	1,160	1,014
Plywood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,739	3,498
Domestic wood- work (bread platters, trays, etc.).	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	180
Tool handles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—
Not elsewhere specified.	—	—	—	—	2,099	1,821	985	—
Total manufac- tured timber.	—	—	—	—	2,695	1,998	5,559	6,169
	PULP OF WOOD.							
Pulp of wood ...	Tons. 859	Tons. 682	Tons. 2,244	Tons. 2,221	4,058	7,915	9,627	9,148

* Load = 50 cu. ft.

† 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.

