Bear plentiful.
Not in favour of protection 1
In favour of protection 2
Bear very scarce, or practically exterminated 77
No bears seen since open season 3
No information as to number of bears, but protection favoured 7
No bears in district 0
Protection favoured 6
No opinion expressed 15

Total 102

The only local body not in favour of protection of the native bear (omitting those 15 Shire and Town Councils, which, having no data in their areas, expressed no opinion) was the Belyando Shire Council (Clermont). Of those favouring protection, most stipulated permanent total protection, but several suggested definite periods. The figures are as follow:

In favour of no protection 1
Not in favour of opening next year 1
In favour of 5 years' protection 2
In favour of 10 years' protection 3
In favour of 15 years' protection 1
In favour of permanent total protection 78
No opinion because of no data 15

Total 102

These figures are being presented to the Minister for Agriculture, and an article presenting the case in fuller detail is being prepared for the "Queensland Naturalist."

BIRD PICTURES FOR SCHOOL.—In the course of the year your sub-committee acquired a number of the late Sylvester Diggles' water colour drawings of Queensland birds (suitable as object lessons for certain study classes), and presented them to the Leichhardt Street Training School.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTUARY.—During June, an application came to your League from Messrs. Colyer, of Lowmead, for assistance towards making their property a Sanctuary. The matter was placed before the Department concerned, and in August a notification was received from the Department of Agriculture that the matter had been finalised, and the property declared a Sanctuary.

The Director of the Museum has very kindly forwarded application for the incorporation of your society as a legal entity, and he looks forward to your continued support.

All minds were gathered under S.50 of Copyright Act 1968, and all proceeds from the sale were kindly received by the Hon. Secretary.

D. A. HERBERT,
Chairman.
(Mrs.) W. M. MAYO,
Hon. Secretary.

EXCURSION TO CANDLE MOUNTAIN, MAY 4th—6th, 1929. Geological Notes.
(By Dr. E. O. Marks.)

Unfortunately the shortness of our visit was really only sufficient to show the interesting aspect of Candle Mountain as seen from its summit. It is about 1500 feet above the Stanley River, which is itself about 900 feet above the sea level. From the summit an exceptionally beautiful and interesting panorama is obtained. At a distance of two or three miles (and a considerably greater elevation) the northern half of the panorama is formed by the Blackall Range on the steep southern slopes of which rise the Stanley and its eastern branch, Even Creek.

To the east, across the low ridge at Peasheater and the lower coast country beyond it, one sees Caloundra, Bribie Passage and Island, with the waters of the Bay and Moreton Island sandhills glowing in the distance. To the south-east the Glass House Mountains, with Beerwah dwarfing the rest of the group, form the chief feature in the landscape. To the south and south-west, fifteen or twenty miles away, the flat-topped Mt. Mee is seen across the intervening wide plain of the Stanley Valley leading down to Woodford. Over the top of Mount Mee...
show some of the higher summits of the D’Aguilar Range. From Peachester south to Mt. Mee we see the low divide (having a steep fall on its eastern side), which separates the Stanley waters from the various creeks running eastwards directly into the sea. Situated right on this divide is the largest and westernmost of the Glass Houses, Mt. Beerwah.

The Stanley River, rising in the southern slopes and foothills of the Blackall Range, runs about E.S.E. to Peachester, as if making for the sea by the shortest and most convenient route. At Peachester, however, when less than a mile from the low divide (of soft sandstones), separating it from the lower coast country, the stream suddenly makes a hairpin bend and turns right away from the coast, proceeding via Woodford and Kilcoy to join the Upper Brisbane in a journey of some 180 miles to the sea instead of the ten or fifteen miles had it continued in the original direction. Much of the present long course is through hard rocks, and the sides of the gorge which it has cut through Mt. Brisbane are of greater elevation than the low saddle of soft rock which the Stanley appears to avoid at Peachester.

A sudden change in the direction of a stream is a feature beloved of physiographers, as showing a capture by one stream of the headwaters of another, diversifying the latter into a new direction. Such an explanation in the present case is untenable, for it would be impossible for a stream with 180 miles to travel to the sea largely over hard rocks to cut down its bed more quickly than, and to capture the headwaters of another stream with only 15 miles to travel over very soft and easily eroded rocks.

On top of the Blackall Range immediately to the north, Obi Obi Creek takes a similar course to join the Mary River, and a study of it may yield a clue to the anomalous course of the Stanley, which must have been developed when the country was at a higher level than Little Mount Brisbane, which forms the lower side of the gorge.

Basalt forms the top of the Blackall Range. The very top of Candle Mountain is also basalt, probably a small remnant of the same lava flow. Except for this small capping, Candle Mountain is composed of sandstone, as is the country eastward to Caloundra. Near the basalt cap a few waterworn pebbles of trachyte are included in

the sandstone. Rhyolite has been recorded as underlying in places the basalt of the Blackall Range, and the Glass Houses are trachyte. In geological age these have been generally accepted as belonging to the Tertiary period, though without definite proof. Of late years observations have been multiplied of Mesozoic volcanic rocks in other localities. At Caloundra numerous trachyte pebbles occur in the sandstone which is of Mesozoic, probably "Bundamba" age. There seems some possibility that eventually the Glass Houses will prove to be of Mesozoic age also. Further field observations are required, which members of this Club might keep in mind when in the district. In the Stanley at the junction with Kwen Creek the stones are mostly basalt, with an odd piece of granite showing that the westward limit of the sandstone does not extend to the very head of the river. On the Kilcoy railway near D’Aguilar, a very large fault determines the boundary of the sandstone and granite, and it would be very interesting to know whether this faulted junction extends as far as the Blackall Range, or if not, the nature of the contact.

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**ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.**

Since the announcement made at the March meeting regarding the library (see p. 21), the sub-committee appointed report having received a cash donation of ten shillings, and copies of the following works—Confessions of a Beaccheumber (Baffield), My Tropic Isle (Baffield), Plant Life and its Romance (Weiss), Shell Life (Step), Wild Animals of Australia (Lucas and Le Souef). Through a Land of Promise (Terry), Men of the Old Stone Age (Osborn), Science of the Sea (Allen), Timbers and Forest Products of Queensland (Swain), Peats and Diseases of Queensland Fruits and Vegetables (Veitch and Simmonds), The Platypus (Burwell). A Naturalist in Nicaragua (Belt), Birds (Thomson). Modern Study of Plants (Strope), and Bush Days (Amy Mack).
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