A.—2A. 16

expiration of the period aforesaid), and to purchase, under such order, land in one parcel, or in more parcels than one; and whenever such order, whatever the amount thereof may be, shall be exercised by the purchase or selection of any such land as aforesaid, the holder of such order shall at any time, when under the law in force regulating the sale of such lands he would be bound to pay any deposit, interest, rent, or purchase-money, if such purchase had been made under such law alone, and not under this Act, produce such order to the person to whom such deposit, interest, rent, or purchase-money may be payable; and such person shall thereupon note, by indorsement on such order, the sum of money which would be payable by such holder as such deposit, interest, rent, or purchase-money as aforesaid, and shall also give to the holder of the order a receipt or certificate in the like form and to the like effect as such holder would be entitled to receive if he had paid in cash the sum so indersed; and such receipt or certificate shall have the same force and effect as if the holder of such certificate had paid such sum so indorsed as aforesaid: Provided, however, that when the order has been fully exercised it shall be given up to the Treasurer.

26. No land once planted shall entitle the owner to more than one order in respect of such land. 27. Any person holding a lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes may give written notice to the Commissioner of Crown Lands that he wishes to sow, plant, or transplant forest trees on any tract of land not being less than twenty acres, on the land held by him on lease, and in such notice shall define the number of trees on each acre, and the description of trees which he intends to sow, plant, or transplant, and state the amount of compensation which he expects in case of resumption; and if no objection is raised by the Commissioner within six months after the giving of such notice, all trees sown, planted, or transplanted, in pursuance of any such notice which shall at the time of resumption be in a vigorous and healthy state, at least ten feet high, and securely fenced against sheep and cattle, shall be an improvement for which compensation shall be given if such land is resumed: Provided that in no case more than two pounds shall be paid for every acre sown, planted,

transplanted, and resumed.

Schedule F.—Order.

£: No.

It having been duly certified that acre have been planted with forest trees in accordance with Act No.

of 1878, it is hereby directed that this order shall be available as cash at any Government sale of lands at auction or otherwise, or in payment of the interest of purchase-money for Crown land selected on credit, or of any rent due by the holder hereof for the time being, upon condition that this order be exercised within five years from the date hereof.

Given under my hand, at Adelaide, this day of By His Excellency's command.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## Extract of Mauritius Ordinance, No. 12 of 1872.

24. It shall be lawful for every proprietor of real property, after receiving notice that the Crown intends to purchase such real property for public purposes within the provision of this Ordinance, to prevent the intended purchase by undertaking to do or not to do, as the case may be, that which the Crown by such purchase intended to do or to prevent being done under the provisions of this Ordinance.

EXTRACTS OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE FORESTS OF NEW ZEALAND, AND PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1874.

"It is thought that if a specific part of the forest be leased to a particular person there will be a material guarantee that the young trees will not be cut down before maturity, and that due care is bestowed in facilitating and encouraging the growth of young seedlings; and if the first be violated, or the second neglected, he can be at once made responsible. This is the system that is insisted on in every country where State forests are maintained. The Government are anxious to obtain two results, if possible:—(1.) The careful management of the forests and the protection of the growth of the young timber. (2.) The planting out every year of an adequate number of young trees to keep the forests stocked. Nature has endowed us with a number of valuable forests. Ordinary care would enable us to cull from them the annual growth of the trees for public use. Would it not be a national crime to neglect attending to them?"

The object which ought to be kept in view should be to manage the State forests so that they would be useful and ornamental—profitable to Government and beneficial to the population. To accomplish this, and I speak from experience, it would be most difficult, if not impossible, to frame regulations which would work satisfactorily in all the forests. The situation, the value, and quality of the timber of which they consist are so variable that rules which would work well in one forest would not be applicable to another. For instance, regulations which would be suitable to a superior pine forest near a harbour, large town, or railway-station could not be applied to another far inland and distant from a population, where carriage would be very expensive, and consequently reduce the value of the forest. Therefore, before they can be properly regulated, the public must be excluded from the timbered lands of the Crown, and a method adopted whereby the person who fells timber will have an interest in using it economically, and the public be supplied through a less extravagant system.

In recommending the adoption of a method of management for the conservation of the Native forests of the province on the principles which I have already mentioned, I would respectfully suggest: 1st. That the public be excluded from the Crown forests. 2nd. That the demand for timber be supplied by selling at auction annually, or at any other time that might be deemed expedient or necessary, such quantities of growing timber as the state of the market might require for local or outside consumption.