

time of its publication. This work is now much in need of revision, and in some places is misleading. We consider that it should be thoroughly revised and brought up to date. For such a revision the Superintending Nurserymen possess a great deal of unpublished data, the result of their practical experience, and this could be made use of. The proposed survey of the plantations would also be of the greatest value in regard to this work.

10. EDUCATION OF CADETS AND OTHERS.

We do not propose to put forth any elaborate and expensive scheme with regard to educating the younger members of the forestry service. It is undoubtedly essential that every member of the service should have a fair knowledge of those sciences on which the practice of forestry depends. Already, in the Report of State Afforestation in New Zealand for 1910-11, it has been suggested that as the scope of operation widens it will be necessary to give to a few able and intelligent young men a practical training in the nurseries, combined with a scientific education at one or other of the New Zealand University Colleges. A man who seeks a foremost position as a forester must have, amongst other things, a fair knowledge of botany, entomology, chemistry, geology, surveying, and mathematics. Instruction in all these can be supplied by the New Zealand University. It seems feasible that young men engaged in the active work of the Forestry Branch of the Lands Department could be transferred for a time to Wellington, where, in the Head Office, they could be engaged in clerical work for their branch, and at the same time attend lectures and learn practical science in the laboratories of Victoria College. The Government Biologist and others could also be made use of to instruct such men. This is quite a humble scheme, but it might well be the forerunner of a thorough education in forestry. As the forestry-work is bound to increase there will be openings for highly trained men. At present talented students from time to time go, by aid of scholarships, to Europe for purposes of study. Such, if they were guaranteed employment for five years in the Forestry Branch at a commencing salary of £200 per annum, might be induced to study forestry in some of the great schools devoted to that subject in England and the Continent of Europe. It is plainly to be seen that such men would be of the greatest value to New Zealand, and it seems to us that our idea is worthy of consideration.

Before leaving this subject of education we must refer with pleasure to the work already being done on their own initiative in the way of educating the young men of the Department by Messrs. Goudie and Robinson. A full account is given of their methods in the Forestry Report for 1910-11.

11. LEGISLATION REQUIRED IN ORDER THAT CERTAIN OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REPORT MAY BE CARRIED OUT.

We recommend the following:—

1. That the Land Act be so amended as to include climatic reserves in addition to other reserves that can be made under the said Act, and that such reserves cannot be used for any other purposes than those indicated in our report except by Act of Parliament.

2. That a law be enacted making the Warawara Kauri Forest and the 200 acres of the Waipoua Forest, as defined in the body of our report, inalienable national kauri parks.

3. Whereas section 6 of the Scenery Preservation Amendment Act, 1910, absolutely prohibits the use of firearms in a scenic reserve, and as it may be expedient that firearms should be used to exterminate noxious animals that are destroying the vegetation therein, it appears desirable that some amendment of the Act should be made by which the Minister in charge of scenic reserves could grant under proper safeguard a permit for the destruction of such noxious animals.