

3. Formation of a consultative Forest Board to advise the Director of the Forest Service.
4. The assumption by the State of all forest lands remaining in the hands of the Natives, the classification of same, and the placing under permanent forest management of all forests on non-agricultural soil (in trust for the Natives).
5. A progressive timber-sale policy.
6. Development of a progressive policy as to roads and communication in and through the State-forests regions.
7. The management under co-operation of all educational endowment forest lands. (The superior facilities of the Service in the marketing of public timber should be here taken advantage of.)
8. The acquisition and dedication to forest management of further indigenous-forest areas, sufficient to justify a sustained-yield management for all State-forest units—a sustained-yield management that will satisfy the timber needs of the country.
9. The establishment of regulations regarding the utilization of timber for the prevention of waste and for the improvement of working-conditions of the forest industry.
10. The allocation of a Forest Development Fund for the execution of a forest policy over a period of years.
11. An appreciation by the people of what forestry means to them, and a knowledge of what they want.
12. The development by public bodies of a real, practical, and vital interest in and participation in the business of tree-growing.
13. A Forest Products Laboratory and Division of Research and Investigation to promote the most profitable and economical utilization of forest products, to aid in the management of the State forests, and to benefit wood manufacturers and consumers.
14. A progressive administration by the Forest Service of the national parks, scenic reserves, and other such State areas along recreational lines.
15. Permanent dedication of all public forests by Act of Parliament for the purposes of forestry.
16. The provision of adequate means and facilities for the education of technical officers and the force of the Service.
17. The adequate recognition by the State of its responsibility towards those counties in which State forests are located (national-supply forests), and an equitable partition of the revenues accruing from the management of State timber lands between the State and the local body (in lieu of taxes).
18. Delegation of the administration of the hunting, game, and fishing regulations, and protection of the game resources, to the Forest Service.
19. Protection of the free timber use of miners, &c.
20. The extension of co-operation between the State and the individual in stimulating private forestry.
21. Expansion of State-forest fire insurance.
22. Development of State-forest loan principle.

#### **Operation.**

1. A keen Forest Service, with a personnel of trained forest officials and men.
2. Demarcation and delimitation of all provisional State forests.
3. The development of permanent plans of management for all forests, planted or natural.
4. The unified control by the Forest Service of all timber forests and timber lands of the State; the sale and disposition of same; soil, examinations of forest lands, &c.
5. The development of an efficient forest-protection system by the Forest Service (control of fire, insects, disease, and trespass).
6. Control and management by the Forest Service of all grazing-areas within State forests.
7. Authority to permit the Forest Service to carry on investigations in or out of New Zealand in all matters concerning the status of forestry, forest development, utilization and marketing of timber (in so far as it is of direct value to this country).
8. Discretionary control of the operations of semi-public forest plantations by the Forest Service.
9. Provision for means of diffusing forest knowledge by the Service.
10. Provision for the widest use of returned soldiers in the Forest Service.

#### **Special Projects by which Fundamental Data will be obtained to assist in establishing a Permanent Policy.**

1. A comprehensive survey of the forest resources of the Dominion.
2. Land-classification and soil-survey of all forest lands.
3. Economic survey of the forest industry.

In the following pages of this memorandum the writer will endeavour to present in a more or less extended form some important and salient phases of the general forest policy.

#### **TIMBER-SALE POLICY.**

##### **Past and Present Methods.**

The method of public timber-disposal in vogue in New Zealand is characterized by indefinite policy, ambiguous regulations, and lack of imagination. Little or no serious effort apparently has been made to work out a businesslike plan of timber-disposition, with the exception of a few northern districts where all standing timber is sold on a basis of 100-per-cent. measurement, an upset price, and by public competition. A "leave things as they are" policy prevails in the