

4. Establishment of a Forest Products Laboratory and Forest Experiment Station; and the solution of certain pressing economic problems, such as—
  - Standardization of silvicultural practice: Forestation of sand-dunes; control of the wood-borer; development and presentation of working-plans for farm forestry; solution of the forest-taxation problem.
  - Logging and milling waste, and means of overcoming same: The pulp and paper possibilities of New Zealand woods; use of mill-waste; increased utilization of inferior timber-trees; study of the mechanical and technical qualities of native trees; artificial seasoning of timber, &c.
5. An inventory of the forest resources of New Zealand.
6. Classification of the soils of State forests, Crown forest lands, and deletion of agricultural soils for settlement.
7. Economic survey of the timber industry and the wood-using industries.
8. Forest survey and demarcation of State forests up to the limits of available funds.
9. Development of administrative machinery and working-plans for the protection of the national parks and scenic reserves, &c.
10. Formation of preliminary working-plans for all the State plantations.
11. Aggressive campaign and development of ways and means to increase semi-public and private tree-planting.
12. Planting by the State of 20,000 acres in the North and South Islands.
13. Improvement in the grazing resources of the State forests.
14. Dedication of all Crown forests on absolute forest soils as State forests in—(a) Auckland East; (b) South Auckland and Taupo district; (c) Hawke's Bay North; (d) Taranaki and Wanganui; (e) Wellington, Tararua Range, and its continuation; (f) Nelson and Marlborough; (g) Westland; (h) Canterbury, and such districts as the Hope, Boyle, and doubtful river country; (i) Otago, West Coast; (j) Catlin's, Blue Mountains; (k) Southland, Stewart Island, Longwood.
15. Construction of a forest atlas and field plans.
16. Title regulation of all State forests, State plantations; and assignation by statute for scientific management in perpetuity.
17. The judicious and careful expenditure of £240,000 in the construction of forest housing-accommodation, forest improvements, roads, protection needs, demarcation, boundary surveys, and formation of preliminary working-plans for State forests.

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## SECTION V.—RESULTS OF A FOREST POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The resultant will be—

- (1.) Continued supplies for wood-using industries at the lowest possible cost.
  - (2.) Increase in the national wealth.
  - (3.) A continuous and sustained supply of timber to meet the local and national needs of the people of New Zealand.
  - (4.) The adequate protection of all water-supply sources, and safe control of stream-flow.
  - (5.) Substantially increased revenues from the sale of public timber.
  - (6.) The utilization of all forest soils at their productive capacity.
  - (7.) The closest use of all the forest resources of the people.
  - (8.) Effective fire protection of all timber areas.
  - (9.) The considerable participation by the individual in private forestry.
  - (10.) Stability of the timber industry.
  - (11.) Improved conditions for forest workers.
  - (12.) Effective administration of the game and fish resources.
  - (13.) Assured preservation and improved progressive management of the recreational uses of the national parks, scenic reserves, &c.
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