

Class.	[Gazetted 6th March, 1890.]	Per 100 sup. ft.			
		s.	d.		
I.	Totara and matai (exceeding 40 ft. by 2 ft. diam.)	...	...	1	0
II.	Totara and matai (25–40 ft. length by 1–2 ft. diam.)	...	...	1	0
III.	Kauri	...	...	0	6
IV.	Totara and matai (less than 25 ft. by less than 1 ft. diam.), miro, rata, tangeao, beech ( <i>fusca</i> and <i>Solandri</i> ), manuka, manoa, tinekaha, kawaka, kaikawaka	...	...	0	6
V.	Rewarewa, mapau, toro, hinau, taraire	...	...	0	3
VI.	Beech ( <i>cliffortioides</i> and <i>Menziesii</i> )	...	...	0	3
VII.	Rimu, kahikatea, kamai, tawa	...	...	0	3
VIII.	Puriri, totara, kauri, matai posts under Classes I to IV.	...	...	...	...
	Other posts and rails (per 100)	...	...	4	0
	Stakes, fencing (per 100)	...	...	2	0
	Firewood (per cord)	...	...	1	0

  

Class.	[Gazetted 6th January, 1898.]	Per 100 sup. ft.			
		s.	d.		
I.	Totara and matai (exceeding 40 ft. by 2 ft. diam.)	...	...	2	0
II.	Totara and matai (25–40 ft. length by 1–2 ft. diam.)	...	...	2	0
III.	Kauri	...	...	1	0
IV.	Totara and matai (less than 25 ft. by less than 1 ft. diam.), miro, rata, tangeao, beech ( <i>fusca</i> and <i>Solandri</i> ), manuka, manoa, tinekaha, kawaka, kaikawaka	...	...	1	0
V.	Rewarewa, mapau, toro, hinau, taraire	...	...	0	6
VI.	Beech ( <i>cliffortioides</i> and <i>Menziesii</i> )	...	...	0	6
VII.	Rimu, kahikatea, kamai, tawa	...	...	0	6
VIII.	Puriri, totara, kauri, matai posts under Classes I to IV.	...	...	...	...
	Other posts and rails (per 100)	...	...	8	0
	Stakes, fencing (per 100)	...	...	4	0
	Firewood (per cord)	...	...	1	0

  

Class.	[Gazetted 2nd September, 1883.]	Per 100 sup. ft.			
		s.	d.		
I.	Totara and matai (not exceeding 40 ft. by 2 ft. diam.)	...	...	2	0
II.	Totara and matai (25–40 ft. length by 1–2 ft. diam.), puriri, maire, pohu-tukawa	...	...	1	6
III.	Kauri	...	...	1	3
IV.	Totara and matai (less than 25 ft. by less than 1 ft. diam.), miro, rata, tangeao, beech ( <i>fusca</i> and <i>Solandri</i> ), manuka, manoa, tinekaha, kawaka, kaikawaka	...	...	1	0
V.	Rewarewa, mapau, toro, hinau, taraire	...	...	0	9
VI.	Beech ( <i>cliffortioides</i> and <i>Menziesii</i> )	...	...	0	6
VII.	Rimu, kahikatea, kamai, tawa	...	...	0	3
VIII.	Puriri, totara, kauri, matai posts under Classes I to IV.	...	...	...	...
	Other posts and rails (per 100)	...	...	4	0
	Stakes, fencing (per 100)	...	...	2	0
	Firewood (per cord)	...	...	1	0

#### APPENDIX VI.—BRIEF SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING FORESTS.

The Act under which State forests are made and administered is the State Forests Act, 1908. This Act gives authority for—Proclaiming Crown lands as State forests; the appointment of a Minister and officers; the provision of funds; the granting of licenses to cut timber; the making of regulations; the erection of employees' dwellings; the establishment of schools of forestry; the granting of assistance to local bodies towards making forest plantations; and the withdrawal of lands from reservation under the Act.

Section 34 of the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, provides authority for—The State to cut and sell timber; the State to buy land for forestry purposes; the setting-apart of Crown lands as provisional State forests; the taking of land for forestry purposes under the Public Works Act; the making of regulations for limiting the export of timber; and the prohibiting of the sale of standing timber, whether on public or private lands, except subject to conditions which may be prescribed.

The State Forests Amendment Act, 1919, authorizes the setting-apart of national-endowment lands as provisional State forests, and apportions the revenue from the land so set aside equally between national-endowment revenue and State-forests revenue.

Section 69 of the Reserves and other Land Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1915, authorizes the sale of young trees to farmers and public bodies. Under this authority trees are disposed of at about 10 per cent. over actual cost of raising them in the State nurseries.

Section 20 of the Mining Act, 1908, authorizes the felling of timber on State forests where such timber is required solely for mining purposes. Section 65 of the said Act authorizes a person holding a miner's right to cut timber for his use from unalienated Crown lands which are open for mining. Section 100 of the said Act protects—in cases where mining-rights are granted over forest lands—any rights which may have already been granted to cut, remove, or float timber. Section 147 of the said Act authorizes the Governor-General to define and specify in any mining district areas within which timber licenses and other timber-cutting rights may be granted exclusively under the Mining Act (such areas are called "Warden's timber areas"), and other areas within which timber licenses and other timber-cutting rights may be granted under the Land Act exclusively (such areas are called "Land Board's timber areas").