

Names of Tree.	Number planted.	Uses for which the different kinds of Trees are suitable.
Pinus Laricio	677,900	Used generally for all constructive purposes both inside and outside buildings, packing-cases, butter-boxes, shelving, pattern-making, posts, sleepers, &c.
,, muricata	109,070	Ditto.
,, ponderosa	435,000	,,
,, Benthamiana	117,050	,,
,, pinaster	11,425	,,
,, radiata	110,161	,,
,, rigida	9,325	,,
,, sabiniana	25	,,
,, silvestris	200	,,
,, strobilus	108,625	,,
,, thumbergii	700	,,
,, Torreyana	1,820	,,
,, tæda	1,100	,,
Platanus orientalis ..	3,900	Furniture, box-making, turnery, pulleys, and pattern-making.
Podocarpus dacrydioides ..	550	Butter-boxes and packing-cases.
,, totara	181,100	Telegraph-poles, sleepers, joinery, plates, and all purposes where durability is required.
,, Hallii	200	Ditto.
Poplars (var.)	14,500	Packing-cases, sides and bottoms of drays, furniture-frames and interior work.
Pseudo-tsuga taxifolia ..	419,972	Beams, general lumber, scaffolding, and all constructive works.
Pyrus aucuparia	32,033	Cabinetmaking, furniture, turnery, carving, &c.
Quercus pedunculata ..	2,031,671	House and ship building, wagons, carriages, casks, &c.
,, suber	1,124	Produces the cork of commerce.
Robinia pseudo-acacia ..	161,800	Posts, axe and pick handles, and general farm purposes.
Salix (var.)	13,663	Cricket-bats, barrow and dray bottoms, knifeboards, bread-platters.
Sequoia sempervirens ..	41,841	Venetian blinds, general carpentry and joinery work.
Sophora tetraptera ..	7,875	Posts, rake-teeth, dowells, and bent work, and general joinery and interior finishing.
Thuja gigantea	13,975	General joinery-work and interior finishing.
Ulmus campestris	775	Coffins, coachbuilding, furniture, packing-cases, &c.
Corylus avellana	1,310	
Ornamental shrubs ..	68,655	
Leguminous plants ..	37,676	
Total	18,300,779	

REASONS FOR FOREST-CONSERVATION.

Although New Zealand by reason of its physical configuration and extensive ranges of mountains is fairly secure from any universal or long-continued drought, such as is periodically experienced in many parts of Australia and other countries, yet the question of forest-conservation and afforestation is nevertheless as important here as anywhere else in the world. The reasons for this may be briefly summed up as follows:—

(a.) *Industrial*.—The necessity for producing enough millable timber to meet the continuous and growing requirements of the building and allied trades, which would otherwise be driven to foreign markets and compelled to purchase timber at whatever rates may be imposed abroad.

(b.) *Climatic*.—The great need of exercising care that a too-rapid destruction of the present forest-areas, which are vastly smaller than those which clothed the islands when first colonised by Europeans, does not injuriously affect the annual rainfall in volume and extent, and reduce the present water-holding power of the land.

(c.) *Prevention of Soil-denudation*.—The retention of the forest-covering on steep slopes and other land liable to erosion, so as to prevent slips thereon and soil in the vicinity, that with care and adequate protection would yield satisfactory returns of produce, being carried away by fierce downpours of rain into the adjacent streams, assisting to choke them up and thereby causing floods and damage to the lower-lying lands of the district.

EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From an early stage the Governments of the day have in some measure endeavoured to preserve the native forests wherever it was deemed advisable to do so, and under the various Land Acts in force large areas of forest land have been permanently reserved for the growth and preservation of forests. In addition, several Forest-tree Planting and Encouragement Acts were passed by the Legislature with a view to aiding private landowners to plant waste land. These