

being provided in Auckland by a private company, with which the Forest Service is co-operating, and new knot-sealers and controlled-penetration primers will figure in comprehensive tests on insignis pine.

Three paint test fences have been erected during the current year by the Inter-departmental Paint Committee, with which the Forest Service is actively associated. In addition to the wood factors, these tests are intended to cover paint formulation problems. Regular inspections of test panels on houses have been included in the activities of the Committee.

89. *Plywood Manufacture*.—An improvement in plywood quality has resulted from the deliberations of the Standards Institute Plywood Committee, which has been revising the "Commercial Plywood" standard specification. Increasing quantities of resin-bonded plywood are now being used in secondary wood-using industries. Further studies have been made of coreboard used by the printing trade. With respect to stereo blocks, it appears unnecessary to consider the replacement of the pine core with a wood having greater compressive strength perpendicular to the grain, as the inert qualities of the pine core outweigh most advantages which other timbers would provide. An alternative for coreboard is tanekaka, which is preferred for solid blocks, but supplies of this timber are very limited.

90. *Pulp and Paper Production*.—The laboratory work on the pulping of insignis pine grown in New Zealand was completed by Australian Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., and was followed by pilot-mill tests to confirm the results obtained. With the shipment of wood for the full mill-scale demonstration completed, an opportunity which will not unduly interfere with the normal operation of the Australian mills is now being awaited for carrying out this work. The production arranged is 165 tons of unbleached, semi-bleached, and bleached sulphate pulp for conversion, with added groundwood, into various classes of paper and board in both Australian and New Zealand paper-mills, as follows: 40 tons of multi-wall bag paper, 25 tons of fine printings and writings, 100 tons of newsprint, and 40 tons of pulp for conversion in New Zealand mills.

The co-operation of Australian Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., Australian Newsprint Mills Pty., Ltd., and Associated Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., in these tests is gratefully acknowledged.

During the year a British paper-machinery expert visited New Zealand and the opportunity was taken of obtaining his advice regarding the establishment of the sulphate pulp and paper industry in New Zealand.

91. *Charcoal Production*.—No charcoal-burning was undertaken during the year. Stocks are now exhausted, the residual stock of 8 tons carried over from last year having been sold.

CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS

92. *Legislation*.—No amendments to the Forests Act, 1921–22, were made during the year, nor were there any amendments to the regulations under the Act.

Under section 3 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Amendment Act, 1946, the Director of Forestry is appointed a member of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council.

Part III of the Finance Act (No. 2), 1946 (timber-workers' housing) provides for the construction and improvement of accommodation for timber-workers (see also paragraph 100, which gives details).

Section 4 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal Act, 1946 (a) cancels the reservation as endowments for primary education over an area containing 66 acres 3 roods 16 perches, being the north-western portion of Allotment 58, Hikurangi Parish, North Auckland Land District, and an area containing 281 acres 3 roods 33 perches, being Section 1, Block IX, and Section 12, Block X, Clarendon Survey District, Otago Land District; (b) cancels the reservation as endowments for secondary education over an area containing 74 acres 2 roods 16 perches, being the south-western portion of