

CONCLUSION.

Individual, public, and political support of the forestry movement, forest-conservation, and the growing of timber for profit is to-day from the North Cape to the Bluff most definite and spontaneous. Progress Leagues, Farmers' Unions, Chambers of Commerce, and dozens of other public organizations have pledged themselves to the continuance and wider extension of the policy laid down in 1920. The fiscal position of the State Forests Account is excellent, for its gross revenues are now in the neighbourhood of £160,000 to £200,000 per annum, and are sufficient to complete the building-up of a National Forest Trust, adequate to the needs of New Zealand for all time.

These proposals have been framed after careful consideration of the problems of forestry in this Dominion for the past five to six years. Experience has shown the desirability and need of action, and the success of this action during the past five years now warrants the adoption of these proposals. The writer is confident that the acceptance of these recommendations and proposals will more than adequately ensure the results desired—that is, the conservation and reasoned use of New Zealand's timber resources, and the provision of a permanent national forest heritage, from which can be secured the necessary timber-supplies for the economy of New Zealand.

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