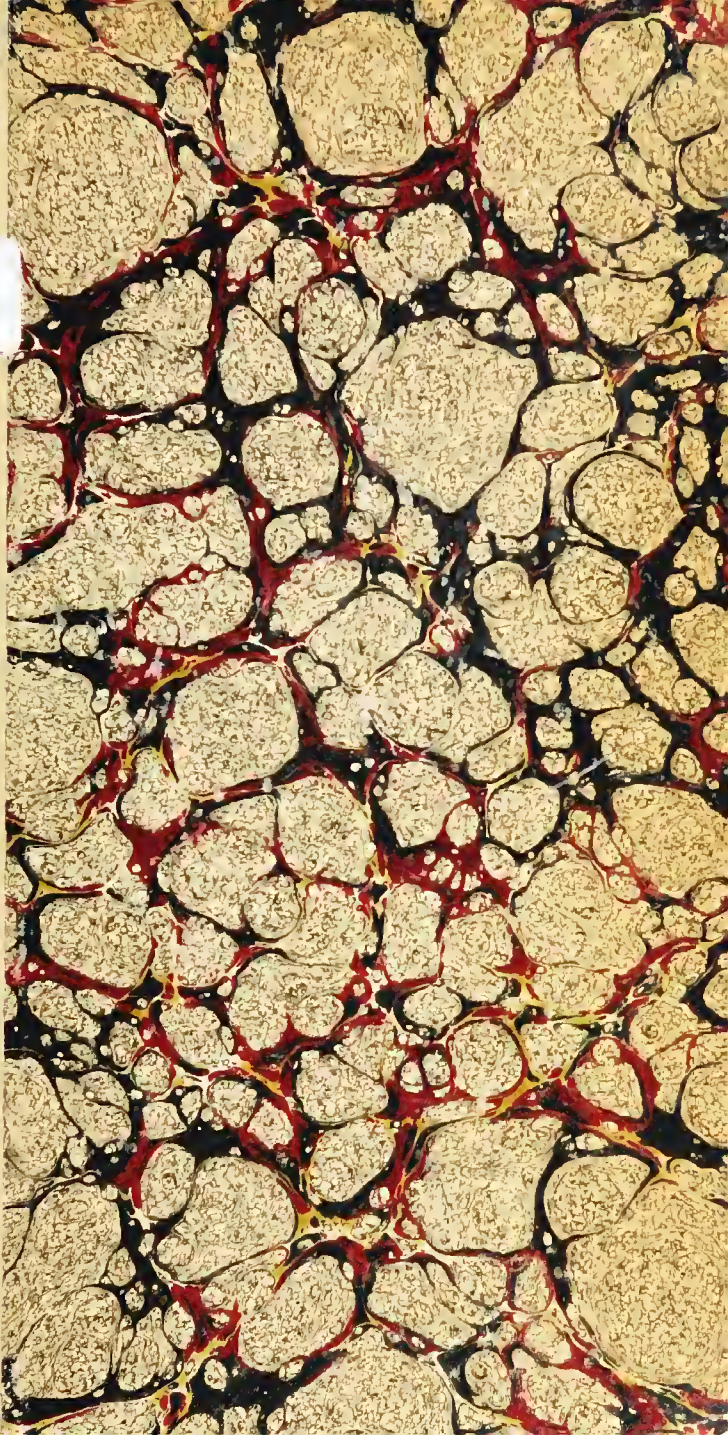
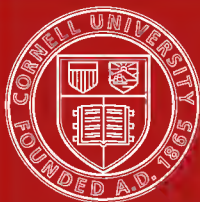


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

THE FOREST MANUAL

CONTAINING

THE FOREST ACT (NO. 1148), EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LAWS
OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION RELATING TO THE
FOREST SERVICE, AND THE FOREST REGULATIONS
PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRO-
VISIONS OF THE FOREST ACT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.



MANILA:
BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.
1904.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF FORESTRY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU,
Manila, June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of "The Forest Manual," containing The Forest Act, extracts from other laws relating to the forest service, the forest regulations, and notes, and recommend its publication.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE P. AHERN,
Captain Ninth United States Infantry,
Chief of Bureau of Forestry.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, *Manila, P. I.*

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THE FOREST ACT.

THE FOREST ACT.

No. 1148.—An Act to regulate the use of the public forests and forest reserves in the Philippine Islands and repealing General Orders, Numbered Ninety-two, series of nineteen hundred, Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-four, and sections twenty of Act Numbered Forty-nine, eleven of Act Numbered One hundred and nineteen, and eleven of Act Numbered One hundred and twenty.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The short title of this Act shall be "The Forest Act."

SEC. 2. The public forests and forest reserves of the Philippine Islands shall be held and administered for the protection of the public interests, the utility and safety of the forests, and the perpetuation thereof in productive condition by wise use; and it is the purpose of this Act to provide for the same.

SEC. 3. The public forests shall include all unreserved public lands covered with trees of whatever age.

SEC. 4. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Civil Governor may set apart forest reserves from the public lands, and he shall by proclamation declare the establishment of such reserves and the boundaries thereof, and thereafter such forest reserves shall not be entered, sold, or otherwise disposed of, but shall remain as such for forest uses, and shall be administered, except as provided in this section, in like manner as the public forests under this Act: *Provided*, That the Civil Governor may in like manner by proclamation alter or modify the boundaries of any forest reserve from time to time, or revoke any such proclamation, and upon such revocation such forest reserve shall be and become part of the public lands as though such proclamation had never been made.

SEC. 5. The public forests and forest reserves and the timber, firewood, gums, and other products thereof shall not be sold, entered, leased, or otherwise disposed of except as herein provided: *Provided*, That any mining claim, as defined in section one of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An Act prescribing regulations governing the location and manner of recording mining claims, and the amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,'" in any of the public forests and forest reserves shall be entered only as provided in said Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-four, and the provisions of this Act shall not be applicable to the entry and location of such claims, but they shall be governed by Act Numbered Six hundred and

twenty-four exclusively: *And provided further*, That the authority given by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, as hereinafter provided, to issue licenses for the taking of stone and earth from public forests and forest reserves shall be understood to apply only when such stone and earth is taken from lands not more valuable for mining purposes than for other purposes, and therefore not subject to entry as a mining claim.

SEC. 6. No prescriptive right to the use, possession, or enjoyment of any forest product, nor any permanent concession, continuing right, privilege, or easement, of any kind whatsoever, upon or within or respecting the products of the public forests or forest reserves, shall accrue or be granted except as provided in this Act. But the public forests and forest reserves shall be and remain open of access for all lawful purposes to the people of the Philippine Islands except as provided in this Act.

SEC. 7. Lands in public forests, upon the certification of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry that said lands are better adapted and more valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes and not required by the public interests to be kept under forest, shall be declared by the Secretary of the Interior to be agricultural lands.

When in his opinion the public interests so require, the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry may make application to the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Agriculture and Public Lands for the detail of an official from each of the said Bureaus to form, with an official from the Bureau of Forestry, a committee for the purpose of assisting said Chief of the Bureau of Forestry in making this certification, and upon the receipt of said application it shall be the duty of each of said Chiefs of the Bureaus of Agriculture and Public Lands to direct one of his subordinates to render the assistance applied for.

SEC. 8. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may be expedient or necessary for the protection, management, reproduction, occupancy, and use of the public forests and forest reserves, and the said Chief, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to alter and revise such regulations. He shall in particular provide for the use of the public forests and forest reserves in such manner as to insure for the future a continued supply of valuable timber and other forest products.

SEC. 9. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may, upon proper terms which he may deem reasonable, lease, as herein provided, tracts of land not exceeding four hectares in extent in the public forests and forest reserves, to any person or to any association of persons holding timber licenses, for occupancy as sites for sawmills or timber depots, and the Secretary of the Interior may grant free rights of way through the public lands to enable such person, or association of persons, to get access to the lands to which such licenses apply.

SEC. 10. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may select for sale or disposal, and may sell or dispose of by license, from the public forests and forest reserves, at rates of charge to be established by him in accordance with the provisions of sections eleven and twelve of this Act, any timber, firewood for commercial use, gums, resins,

and other forest products, whose removal will not be detrimental to the public forests or forest reserves or to the interests which depend upon them.

SEC. 11. For the purposes of this Act the various provinces in the Philippine Islands are divided into two classes:

Class A shall include the Provinces of Abra, Bataan, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Capiz, Cavite, Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, La Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Romblon, Rizal, Sorsogon, Tarlac, Union, and Zambales.

Class B shall include the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Antique, Bohol, Cagayan, Isabela, Lepanto-Bontoc, Leyte, Masbate, Mindoro, Misamis, Moro, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Nueva Vizcaya, Paragua, Samar, Surigao, and Tayabas.

For the purposes of this Act the various native trees are divided into four groups:

The first group shall include acle, betis, baticulin, camagon, ebony, ipil, lanete, mancono, molave, narra, tindalo, and yacal.

The second group shall include alupag, aranga, banaba, bansa-laguin, banyo, batitinan, bolongeta, calamansanay, calantas, dungon, guijo, macaasin, malacadios, mangachapuy, palo Maria, supa, teak, and tucan-calao.

The third group shall include agoho, amuguis, anubing, apitong, batino, bitanhol, catmon, calumpit, cupang, dalinsi, dita, dungon-late, malaemalac, malapapaya, malasantol, mayapis, nato, palo-sapis, panao, sacat, santol, tamayuan, and tanguile.

The fourth group shall include anahao, anam, apuit, bacao, balacat, balinhasay, batete, bayoc, bonga, bulao, lauan, malaano-nang, malabalac, malabonga, mangasinoro, manicnie, pagatpat, and pagsainguin.

SEC. 12. The metric system of weights and measures, as adopted by sections thirty-five hundred and sixty-nine and thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be used.

On each cubic meter of timber which may be cut in any public forest or forest reserve in any of the provinces of the Philippine Islands for domestic sale or consumption, or for export, there shall be paid, within thirty days from date of the receipt by the owner or his agent of the order of payment of the Government charge on the same, into the Insular Treasury, as provided by existing law, the following sums:

On all timber included in the first group cut in any province in Class A, five pesos; when cut in any province included in Class B, two pesos and fifty centavos.

On all timber included in the second group cut in any province included in Class A, three pesos; when cut in any province included in Class B, one peso and fifty centavos.

On all timber included in the third group cut in any province included in Class A, one peso and fifty centavos; when cut in any province included in Class B, one peso.

On all timber included in the fourth group and on all non-enumerated timber cut in any province included in Class A, one peso; when cut in any province included in Class B, fifty centavos: *Provided*, That when timber cut in provinces included in Class A has been selected for felling by duly authorized forest officials, the rates on such timber shall be only such as are fixed in this section to timber cut in provinces included in Class B:

And provided further, That the taxes imposed in this section on ebony and camagon shall be charged on said timbers when presented for measurement and appraisal with the sapwood still attached; and the number of cubic meters in each piece of timber so measured shall include the sapwood attached to the same, and when ebony or camagon timber from which the sapwood has been stripped is presented for measurement and appraisal, there shall be assessed and collected the following sums:

On each cubic meter of ebony cut in any province included in Class A, thirteen pesos and fifty centavos; when cut in any province in Class B, six pesos. On each cubic meter of camagon cut in any province included in Class A, eight pesos; when cut in any province in Class B, four pesos and fifty centavos.

The volume of all round timber shall be ascertained by multiplying the area of the small end by the length of the log. The volume of all squared timber shall be ascertained by multiplying the average cross section by the length, to which twenty-five per centum shall be added for loss in squaring. The volume of all sawn timber shall be ascertained by multiplying the average cross section by the length, to which fifteen per centum shall be added for loss in sawing.

All timber included in the preceding section in the third and fourth groups and all nonenumerated timber cut in any province, known in the market under the name of "raja" and which shall not exceed one and one-half meters in length and fifteen centimeters in diameter, shall be classed as firewood, and the following taxes shall be collected thereon:

On all firewood consisting of "rajas" from sixty centimeters to one and one-half meters in length, and from seven centimeters to fifteen centimeters in diameter, one peso for each one thousand "rajas."

On all firewood consisting of pieces of timber less than sixty centimeters in length and less than seven centimeters in diameter, ten centavos per cubic meter: *Provided*, That whenever in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry the preservation and use of the public forests and forest reserves shall render necessary the removal of the tops of fallen timber, said tops when removed in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, shall be exempted from the payment of any tax imposed in this section on timber or firewood or other forest products.

On all gums and resins and other forest products gathered or removed from any province there shall be paid on the actual market value thereof ten per centum. The Collector of Internal Revenue and the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry shall upon the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, make a joint assessment of the actual market value of the various products on which taxes are imposed in this section; said assessments shall be made from the most reliable data available and shall be published in the Official Gazette for the information of taxpayers.

SEC. 13. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may, as herein provided, issue licenses for the cutting, collection, and removal of timber, firewood, gums, resins, and other forest products from the public forests and forest reserves. Every license so issued shall specify in detail the rights to which it entitles the holder and shall pro-

vide, whenever practicable, for exclusive territory, in similar products to each licensee. All licenses for timber shall provide for the selection of said timber before cutting: *Provided*, That when absolutely necessary the selection of timber or the granting of exclusive territory may, in the discretion of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, be omitted in any license terminating not later than June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, after which date the selection of timber and the granting of exclusive territory whenever practicable shall be required.

SEC. 14. No license granted under the provisions of this Act shall continue in force for more than twenty years. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may, in granting any exclusive license, prescribe such terms, conditions, and limitations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, including a minimum amount of timber to be cut within a specified period or periods of time, as may be deemed by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry and Secretary of the Interior to be in the public interest, and may provide in such licenses for forfeiture thereof in case of violation of such terms, conditions, or limitations.

SEC. 15. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall publicly announce what classes of licenses shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry may, for violations of The Forest Act or of the regulations to be determined and declared by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, revoke or temporarily suspend any license.

SEC. 17. A gratuitous license to cut and use timber for mining purposes shall be granted on application to the holder, locator, owner, lessee, or operator of a mining claim. Said license shall be limited to the claim on which the timber is cut, and no timber shall be used under such license except in the development of the claim upon which it is cut. Said license shall specify the kinds and uses of the timber to which it entitles the holder, and the territorial limits within which it is valid. A miner's timber license to cut timber in the public forests or forest reserves other than that standing on the claim and desired for the development of said claim may be obtained on application by the holder, locator, owner, lessee, or operator of a mining claim. Said license shall specify the kinds and uses of the timber to which it entitles the holder and the territorial limits within which it is valid. The Government charge on timber thus used under a miner's timber license shall be one-half the rate prescribed for the province within which said timber is cut.

SEC. 18. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may designate for sale or disposal, and may sell or dispose of by license from the public forests and forest reserves, stone or earth the removal of which will not be detrimental to the public forests or forest reserves or to the interests which depend upon them. The rates of charge shall be determined by him in each case with like approval.

The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, grant licenses for the removal of such stone or earth, and in such licenses may prescribe such terms, conditions, and limitations, including a minimum amount of stone or earth to be removed within a specified period or periods of time as may be deemed by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry

and the Secretary of the Interior in the public interest, and may provide in such licenses for forfeiture thereof in case of violation of such terms.

SEC. 19. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, under regulations to be prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may grant gratuitous licenses for the free use of timber, firewood, gums, resins, and other forest products, and of stone and earth, in reasonable quantities and within definite territorial limits, for domestic purposes, and not for sale, barter, or any other use whatsoever. He may also, within definite territorial limits, similarly prescribe the free use of forest products and of stone and earth for public works: *Provided*, That a gratuitous license for woods of the first group shall not be issued.

SEC. 20. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may, when the public interests so require, make requisition upon the Bureau charged with public surveys, to proceed to demarcate, establish on the ground, and erect monuments along the boundaries of any public forest or forest reserves; and it shall be the duty of the last-named Bureau to comply with said requisition: *Provided*, That no duplication of work shall be caused by such demarcation: *And provided further*, That the cost of such demarcation shall be defrayed from the revenues of the public forests or forest reserves.

SEC. 21. In order to promote uniformity and cooperation in the forest work of the Philippine Islands and the United States, and to facilitate the comparison of results, the methods of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry in forest measurements, timber tests, silvicultural observations, and other forest work, shall, so far as practicable, and in the discretion of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, be based upon the corresponding methods of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 22. No officer or employee of the Bureau of Forestry shall have any pecuniary interest in any forest or in any business in lumber, firewood, gums, resins, or other forest products, or stone or earth, in the Philippine Islands; *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to guards or assistant guards, or to persons temporarily acting as guards or assistant guards.

SEC. 23. Every official, employee, or agent of the Bureau of Forestry is empowered to make arrests without process in or upon the public forests or forest reserves, or territory adjacent thereto, of any person who is committing or attempting to commit any violation of this Act or the regulations established thereunder, and it shall be the duties of governors of provinces, the Philippines Constabulary, and of municipal presidents to assist in making the arrests prescribed in this section when called upon to do so. Where the person or persons found violating the provisions of this Act are members of a non-Christian tribe, they shall be dismissed with a warning in the case of a first offense, but upon conviction of a second offense shall be punished as in this Act provided for violations hereof. When any arrest is made under the provisions of this section without warrant, the official, employee, or agent of the Bureau of Forestry shall obtain a warrant from competent authority at the earliest practicable moment under the circumstances. Prisoners with or without warrant shall in all cases within twenty-four hours, if reasonably practicable, be brought before a judge or justice of

the peace having jurisdiction over the offense for examination and release under bail if the offense is bailable.

SEC. 24. Every private owner of forest land shall register his title to the same with the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry. In the absence of such registration, wood cut from alleged private lands and not from public forests or forest reserves shall be considered as cut under license from public forests or forest reserves, and shall be subject to all provisions of this Act and of the regulations established thereunder in such case applicable.

When in his opinion the public interests so require, the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry may make application to the examiner of the Court of Land Registration or the fiscal of the province in which the land lies, for such assistance as may be necessary in the examination of the titles thereof, with a view to their registration in the Bureau of Forestry, and upon the receipt of such application it shall be the duty of the fiscal or examiner of titles, as the case may be, to render the assistance applied for by the Bureau of Forestry.

SEC. 25. The cutting, clearing, or destroying of the public forests or forest reserves, or any part thereof, for the purpose of making caingins, without lawful authority, is hereby prohibited, and whoever, in violation of this provision, shall cut, clear, or destroy the same, for such purpose, or shall wilfully or negligently set fire thereto, shall, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding a sum equivalent to twice the regular Government charge upon the timber so cut, cleared, or destroyed, and, in addition, thereto, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court.

The cutting, collecting, destroying, or removing of timber or other forest products, stone, or earth from the public forests or forest reserves for any other purpose than making a caingin, without license, permit, or other sufficient authority, is hereby prohibited, and any person who, in violation of this provision, shall so cut, collect, destroy, or remove the same, by himself, through an agent or employee, or for account of another, shall, in addition to the payment of the regular Government charge on such timber, forest products, stone, or earth, be subject to the payment of an additional sum equivalent to the regular Government charge thereon, which shall be collected as in this Act provided in the case of other Government charges.

SEC. 26. Whenever an exclusive license of any class shall have been issued to any person, company, corporation, or other association, for the cutting or removing, from the public forests or forest reserves, of timber, firewood, or other forest products, stone, or earth, it shall be unlawful for any other person, company, corporation, or association, while such license is in force, to enter or operate within the territory covered by such exclusive license contrary to the terms thereof: *Provided*, That the residents within or adjacent to said territory may be permitted to cut or remove timber, firewood, other forest products, stone, or earth for domestic purposes.

If, contrary to the provisions of this section, any person, company, corporation, or other association shall enter upon, and shall cut or remove, or attempt to cut or remove, timber, firewood, other forest products, stone, or earth, said property so attempted to be cut or removed shall be seized as Government property, by the local forest official or other representative of the Forestry

Bureau, and the person making the seizure shall promptly notify the holder of the exclusive license affected thereby, and the said property so seized shall be surrendered to him upon the payment of the proper Government charges thereon. Should, however, acceptance of said property and the payment of the charges thereon be refused, it shall be disposed of in the manner provided in section thirty-two of this Act for the disposition of forest products, stone, or earth on which the Government charges have not been paid, and the proceeds turned over to the proper official to whom the Government charges thereon should have been paid.

SEC. 27. No fire for clearing shall be started on private forests, woodlands, or fields adjoining public forests or forest reserves, without written permission first obtained from the local forest officer, or, in the absence of such officer, from the president of the municipality or settlement in which such forests, woodlands, or fields are situated. A copy of said written permission, when given by a president shall be furnished by him to the local forest officer prior to the burning contemplated, when practicable; and said fires shall, when practicable, be lighted in the presence of such forest officer, president, or other duly authorized municipal official. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

SEC. 28. Whoever, without authority of law, shall cut, make, manufacture, or have in his possession any Government marking hatchet or other marking implement, or any mark, poster, or other device officially used by officers of the Bureau of Forestry for the marking or identification of timber or other forest products, or any duplicate, counterfeit, or imitation thereof, or who shall fraudulently make or apply a Government mark to timber or any other forest product by means of any authentic or counterfeit Government marking hatchet, implement, mark, poster, or other device, or who shall fraudulently alter, deface, or remove Government marks from logs, stumps, firewood, or other forest products, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 29. Neglect, unreasonable delay, or falsification in the making of reports, presentation of papers, or in other acts required by the provisions of this Act or the Forestry Regulations, or refusal to make reports, present papers, or to perform other acts required by this Act or the Forestry Regulations, shall, upon conviction, unless otherwise specially provided, by law, be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred pesos.

SEC. 30. Whoever, in violation of the provisions of this Act or of the Forestry Regulations or orders made in accordance herewith, transports, removes, or discharges from any ship, boat, raft, car, cart, or other means of transportation, forest products, or stone or earth, or fails to pay the amounts due the Government on forest products, stone, or earth for a period of more than thirty days from the date of the receipt by him or his agent of the order directing the payment of the same, shall, in addition to the regular Government charges thereon, be subject to the payment of the sum of fifty per centum thereof, to be collected as in this Act provided for the collection of other Government charges.

SEC. 31. In the absence of a local forest officer the president of the municipality or settlement within which timber or other forest products are cut or collected shall act in his stead. Any president who, in the absence of a local forest officer, shall neglect, refuse, or unreasonably delay to prepare and sign a statement of timber or other forest products, stone, or earth cut or collected within the territory under his authority, or to inspect firewood or other forest products cut or collected for local use in said territory, or to perform other acts required by the provisions of this Act, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine not to exceed fifty pesos; and the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prepare and furnish to local presidents the necessary instructions defining their duties under this Act.

SEC. 32. Forest products, stone, or earth on which the Government charges have not been paid as prescribed by law, and which have been seized in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be offered for sale at public auction, unless redeemed as hereinafter provided.

Fifteen days after any tax on any forest products, stone, or earth shall have become due and remains unpaid the local forest officer shall prepare and sign a certified copy of the records of his office showing the person or persons delinquent in payment of such taxes, the amounts thereof, and of the costs and additional charges respectively due from him or them. The forest officer thereupon shall proceed at once to seize the forest products, stone, or earth of the delinquent, and, unless redeemed as hereinafter provided, to sell at public auction, at some public place near where such property is seized, as the local forest officer shall determine, so much of the same as shall satisfy the tax, additional charges, and costs of seizure and sale, to the highest bidder for cash, after due advertisement by notice posted at the main entrance of the municipal building in the municipality in which such seizure is made and at a public and conspicuous place in the barrio in which the property was seized, stating the time, place, and cause of sale. The certified copy of the local forest officer's record of delinquents, attested by the secretary of the municipality within which the forest products were seized, approved by the forest inspector or forester in charge of the forest or inspection district, shall be his warrant for thus proceeding, and the purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property sold. Within two days after the sale the local forest officer shall make return of his proceedings in writing to the Bureau of Forestry, and shall reserve a copy thereof to be kept by him as an official record, which shall also be attested by the municipal secretary: *Provided*, That if there is no bidder, or if the highest bid is only equal to or less than the sum total of the taxes, costs, and additional charges, the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry shall have discretionary power to declare the same sold to the Government in satisfaction of such taxes, costs, and charges, and to invoice said products to the provincial supervisor or to any other public official charged with similar duties, for use in public works. The proceeds of such auction sales shall be paid to the official to whom the Government charges on the same should have been paid, who shall pay any surplus resulting from the sale over and above the tax, costs, and additional charges to

the person on account of whose delinquency the sale has been made.

SEC. 33. The owner of forest products seized may redeem the same from the local forest officer or collecting officer at any time after seizure and before sale by tendering to him the amount of the taxes, costs, and additional charges incurred up to the time of tender. The costs to be charged in making such seizure and sale shall embrace only the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the local forest officer or collecting officer or his deputy.

SEC. 34. Whenever authority is given in this Act for the imposition of any additional charge administratively, any person aggrieved by the imposition of such additional charge may, within twenty days after payment thereof, appeal therefrom to the Court of First Instance of the province in which the additional charge was imposed, and that court shall have jurisdiction, after due hearing, to confirm the imposition of the additional charge or to reverse or modify the same. Judgments of the Courts of First Instance in such cases shall be certified to the Bureau of Forestry, and when in favor of the taxpayer such judgment shall also be certified to the Auditor for the Philippine Islands, who shall issue a certificate for payment by settlement warrant upon the Insular Treasurer, under the provisions of Act Numbered three hundred and fifty-seven, and shall charge the amount of the warrant against the forestry collections of the province and municipality from which the timber was cut or the forest product obtained: *Provided*, That if an appeal from the judgment of the Court of First Instance is taken by the Bureau of Forestry, the Chief of said Bureau shall immediately notify the Auditor, who shall withhold settlement of the account pending final decision of the court.

SEC. 35. From and after May twentieth, nineteen hundred and four, there shall be paid on all timber, firewood, gums, resins, and other forest products, and stone and earth cut, gathered, or removed from all public forests or forest reserves on and after May twentieth, nineteen hundred and four, the respective taxes, costs, and additional charges imposed on such products in this Act. The payment of all such taxes shall be made within thirty days after the date of the receipt by the owner or his agent of the order directing payment, and the payment of the proceeds of auction sales and of all charges and costs imposed by officers or employees of the Bureau of Forestry, shall be made immediately upon the receipt of the order directing payment, to collectors of internal revenue or to provincial or municipal treasurers, as provided by law. The charges prescribed by General Orders, Numbered Ninety-two, series of nineteen hundred, office of the United States Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, shall be collected on all forest products cut, gathered, or removed prior to May twentieth, nineteen hundred and four.

SEC. 36. All sums of money mentioned in this Act shall be deemed to be in Philippine currency.

SEC. 37. General Orders, Numbered Ninety-two, series of nineteen hundred, issued by the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands; Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act prohibiting the unauthorized destruction of timber on public lands;" section twenty of Act Numbered Forty-nine, en-

titled "An Act providing for the establishment of a civil government for the Province of Benguet;" section eleven of Act Numbered One hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act and the Municipal Code to the Province of Occidental Negros;" and section eleven of Act Numbered One hundred and twenty, entitled "An Act extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act and the Municipal Code to the Province of Oriental Negros," are hereby repealed.

SEC. 38. This Act shall take effect on its passage, except sections eleven, twelve, and thirty-seven, which shall take effect May twentieth, nineteen hundred and four.

Enacted, May 7, 1904.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS.

Act No. 163.

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SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated, out of the Insular Treasury from funds not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to return to the provincial governments now or hereafter organized under the general Provincial Government Act, all the internal-revenue collections made between the first of January, nineteen hundred and one, and the first of July, nineteen hundred and one, in said provinces, in accordance with section thirty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-three, one-half to be paid into the provincial treasury and the other half to be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be by him distributed to the municipalities in which the same were collected. The authority for payment hereby conferred may be exercised from time to time in partial payments to provincial treasurers until all that is due under section thirty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-three shall be paid. The warrants for the same shall be drawn upon the application of the provincial treasurers in the amounts certified to be correct by the Insular Collector of Internal Revenue, approved by the Insular Auditor. In so far as the manner of payment provided in section thirty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-three is inconsistent with that herein provided, such section thirty-seven is hereby modified.

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Act No. 165.

SECTION 1. Any person who desires to ship forest products of whatever sort to a foreign port shall produce to the collector of customs at the port of shipment a receipt from a forestry official showing that the forestry taxes on these products have been paid, unless such products are taken from private land the title to which has been properly registered in the office of the Forestry Bureau at Manila, in which case the shipper shall produce a certificate from a forestry official to this effect.

SEC. 2. No collector of customs shall clear a vessel having on board forest products of any sort from any port of the Philippine Islands for a foreign port until the shipper of such products has complied with the provisions of section one of this Act.

SEC. 3. Every collector of internal revenue and every provincial treasurer in the Philippine Islands shall make to the Chief of the Forestry Bureau an itemized monthly report of all moneys received by him for taxes on forest products, giving for each payment the date when made, the name of the payor, the number of the forestry official's order under which the payment is made, the nature of the product on which the payment is made, the name of the province in which it was taken and the amount of the payment.

* * * * *

Act No. 218.

SECTION 1. There is hereby created under the Department of the Interior an Insular Bureau of Public Lands which shall have charge of all the public domain of the Government of the Philippine Islands, except so far as control thereof may be necessary to the functions of the Forestry and Mining Bureaus, which shall not be affected by this Act. Under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Lands shall be executed all instruments for the sale or conveyance of the public lands when authorized by law.

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Act No. 527.

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of Act Numbered Eighty-three, entitled "The Provincial Government Act," as amended by Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Provincial Government Act, Numbered Eighty-three," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. In all provinces organized under this Act, the industrial tax, the stamp taxes, and all other taxes known as inland revenue taxes, except taxes on forest products from Government lands, shall cease to be levied and collected as heretofore for the Central Government of the Archipelago from and after the thirtieth of June, nineteen hundred and one, and shall thereafter be collected as provincial and municipal taxes by the provincial and municipal treasurers, until such time as an internal-revenue law shall be enacted by the Commission. One-half of the taxes so collected shall be paid into the provincial treasury and the other one-half shall be paid into the treasuries of the respective municipalities in which they shall be collected. The treasurer of each province shall, either in person or through his deputies, or through the municipal treasurers of the province, collect, subject to the forestry regulations, the Government valuations on forest products from public lands, and each collector of internal revenue and each provincial treasurer in the Philippine Islands shall make to the Insular Auditor and to the Chief of the Forestry Bureau itemized monthly reports of moneys received by him from taxes on forest products, giving for each payment the date when made, the name of the payor, the number of the forestry official's order under which the payment is made, the nature of the product on which the payment is made, the name of the province in which it was taken, and the amount of the payment. All moneys received by any provincial treasurer or collector of internal revenue from taxes on forest products shall be covered into the Insular Treasury by him. Collections derived from forest products on Government land under the forestry regulations shall be regarded for the purposes of this section as collected in the province where the timber is cut or the forest products obtained, although actually collected at Manila or some other place. The net amount of the collections under the forestry laws made in the provinces and in the city of Manila shall be, after July first, nineteen hundred and two, returned pro rata to the provinces to which they respectively relate, after the entire expenses of conducting the Forestry Bureau and the service under its control shall have been deducted from the gross receipts. Such

return shall be made as soon as the accounts of collections and disbursements shall have been settled and adjusted by the Auditor. Such returns of forestry collections to the provinces shall be made upon certification of the amount due by the Auditor, by settlement warrant, and for this purpose an appropriation of the sums so required is hereby made. One-half of all sums so returned to each province shall be covered into the provincial treasury and shall be available for all lawful provincial expenses. The remaining one-half shall be divided among the several municipalities from which came the forest products on which the original collections were made, pro rata to the amounts originally collected on products from each municipality. In the case of internal revenue collected in unorganized provinces and returned to them for disbursement upon organization, and in that of collections on forest products made at Manila where it is possible from the records in the office of the Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, the Forestry Bureau, and the provincial treasurer to determine to what municipality such funds belong, the provincial treasurer shall transfer such funds to the province, and if at any time the provincial treasurer shall ascertain to what municipality such funds were due he shall reimburse such municipalities for the amounts respectively due them from provincial funds. The stamps required by law for the collection of taxes shall be furnished to provincial treasurers by the Insular Treasurer, who shall obtain the same from the City Assessor and Collector of Manila in sufficient quantities for the purposes of this section, giving a proper receipt therefor. The provincial treasurer receiving the stamps shall receipt for the same to the Insular Treasurer. The Insular Treasurer shall render a monthly account-current to the Insular Auditor of the stamps furnished by him to provincial treasurers, supporting the same by proper vouchers. Provincial treasurers shall render for each month a report of stamps sold and stamps on hand to the Insular Auditor."

SEC. 2. Section ninety-seven of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled "The Municipal Code," paragraph (c) of section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and seventy-four amendatory thereof, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

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Act No. 530.

SECTION 1. No licenses shall be granted for the sale of or dealing in any intoxicating liquors on any public land reserved by the President of the United States for military purposes in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. The military authorities shall have the right to eject any intruder or trespasser on any public lands reserved by the President for military purposes in the Philippine Islands, and to suppress open breaches of the peace and abate nuisances thereon.

SEC. 3. No branch of the Civil Government in force on or over any public lands reserved by the President for military purposes, and no civilian residents thereon, shall interfere with military administration or the use of such lands for military purposes.

SEC. 4. The personal property of persons employed in the military service of the United States in the Philippine Islands and

used by them incident to said service shall be exempt from all taxation under the laws in force in said Islands.

SEC. 5. No mining claims shall be located by any person on any public lands reserved by the President for military purposes in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 6. Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon lands of the United States, which in pursuance of law may be reserved or purchased for military purposes in the Philippine Islands, or removes any other public property, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. No arrest of any officer, soldier, or civilian employee, in the military service of the United States on any military reservation, camp, or barracks, shall be made except on warrant in due form in writing and served upon the commanding officer thereof.

SEC. 8. All laws or parts of laws in force in the Philippine Islands not inconsistent with military use of any public lands reserved by the President for military purposes shall be in full force and effect over said lands.

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Act No. 926.—The Public Land Act.

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SEC. 2. Any person applying to enter land under the provisions of this chapter shall file with such officer as may be designated by law as local land officer, or in case there be no such officer then with the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands, an application under oath showing that he has the qualifications required under section one of this chapter, and that he possesses none of the disqualifications there mentioned; that such application is made for his exclusive use and benefit; that the same is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person, persons, corporation, or association of persons; that the land applied for is nonmineral, does not contain valuable deposits of coal or salts, is more valuable for agricultural than forestry purposes, and is not occupied by any other person; and showing the location of the land by stating the province, municipality, and barrio in which the same is situated, and as accurate a description as may be given, showing the boundaries of the land, having reference to natural objects and permanent monuments, if any. Upon the filing of said application the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands shall summarily determine, by inquiry of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry and from the available land records, whether the land described is *prima facie* subject under the law to homestead settlement, and, if he shall find nothing to the contrary, the applicant, upon the payment of ten pesos, Philippine currency, shall be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified.

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SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands to examine all applications to purchase under this chapter, and to determine whether the applicant has the qualifications required in section ten hereof, and from the certificate of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry to determine whether the land applied for is more valuable for agricultural than forestry purposes. He shall report his findings to the Secretary of the Interior, who, after proper consideration and approval of same, shall order the sale to be made.

It shall also be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands to appraise the land applied for under this chapter, which appraisement shall not be less than ten pesos, Philippine currency, per hectare, and in making this appraisal he may call to his assistance any provincial or municipal official of the province in which the land lies. When the land shall have been appraised, as hereinabove provided, the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands shall advertise the same for sale by publishing a notice thereof once a week for six consecutive weeks, in two newspapers, one published at Manila and the other (if any such there be) published near the land applied for, such notices to be published in both the English and Spanish languages. The Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe, in addition to the publication in newspapers, a suitable method of posting notice upon the land sought to be purchased or in the pueblo where the land is situated. The notices shall state a date not earlier than ten days after the date of the last publication of the notice in the newspaper published at Manila, upon which date the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands will award the land to the highest bidder, or will call for new bids, or otherwise proceed as provided by law.

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SEC. 26. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands to examine all applications for leases under this chapter, and to determine whether the applicant has the qualifications required in section twenty-two hereof, and, from the certificate of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, to determine whether the land applied for is more valuable for agricultural than forestry purposes, and further summarily to determine from available records whether the land is nonmineral and does not contain deposits of coal or salts. He shall report his findings to the Secretary of the Interior, who, after proper consideration and approval of same, shall cause the lease to be executed.

SEC. 27. The rate per hectare per annum for lands leased under this chapter shall be fixed by the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall in no case be less than fifty centavos, Philippine currency, per hectare per annum; said rent shall be paid yearly in advance, the first payment being deposited with the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands before the delivery of the lease.

SEC. 28. Leases hereunder shall run for a period of not more than twenty-five years, but may be renewed for a second period of twenty-five years, at a rate to be fixed as above indicated, which rate shall not be less than fifty centavos per hectare and shall not exceed one peso and fifty centavos, Philippine currency, per hectare. Land leased hereunder shall not be assigned or sublet without the consent of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands and the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 29. No land shall be leased under the provisions of this chapter until the land has been surveyed under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands and an accurate plat made thereof, the cost of survey to be borne by the lessee.

SEC. 30. The lease of any lands under this chapter shall not confer the right to remove or dispose of any valuable timber except as provided in regulations of the Bureau of Forestry for cutting timber upon such lands. Nor shall such lease confer the right to remove or dispose of stone, oil, coal, salts, or other minerals, but the lease as to the part thereof which shall be mineral may be canceled by the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever the mineral character of such part shall be made satisfactorily to appear, after due notice to the lessee.

SEC. 31. The commission of waste or the violation of the forestry regulations by the lessee shall work a forfeiture of his last payment of rent and render him liable to immediate dispossession and suit for damage.

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Act No. 1032.

SECTION 1. All provincial treasurers, municipal councils, and other authorities of every kind in the Philippine Islands who have authority to fix the salaries of municipal officers and employees are hereby authorized and directed to fix such salaries in Philippine currency, instead of in Mexican currency, anything in existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. All such salaries heretofore fixed in Mexican currency shall, after January first, nineteen hundred and four, be payable in Philippine currency at the same amounts as now provided by law in Mexican currency, and shall remain fixed at such amounts in Philippine currency until changed by competent authority.

SEC. 2. On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, all public dues, internal revenues, industrial, stamp, forestry, cedula, license, and municipal taxes of every kind, and all fines and penalties imposed by courts or other authorities, shall be imposed, assessed, and collected in Philippine currency, instead of in Mexican currency as now provided by law, and at the same amounts in Philippine currency as are now fixed by law for such taxes, fines, and penalties in Mexican currency: *Provided, however,* That Spanish-Filipino coins may be received in payment of such taxes, fines, and penalties at the official ratio that shall from time to time prevail until such time as Spanish-Filipino coins shall by law cease to be receivable for public dues.

SEC. 3. On and after January first, nineteen hundred and four, all compensation that is provided by law for Insular or provincial officers and employees, wherever such compensation is fixed in Mexican currency, and all official fees and charges, Insular, provincial, or municipal, wherever such fees are fixed in Mexican currency, shall be payable in Philippine currency, on the basis of one Philippine peso for one Mexican dollar.

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Act No. 1189.—The Internal Revenue Law.

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SEC. 147. Of the taxes assessed and collected by virtue of the provisions of this Act the following shall inure to the Insular Treasury and be devoted wholly to the purposes of the Insular Government, except such portion thereof as is in this article set apart for the use and benefit of the provincial and municipal governments:

First. All stamp taxes:

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Tenth. All taxes on forestry products.

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SEC. 150. Ten per centum of all revenues accruing to the Insular Treasury by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall be set apart by the Insular Treasurer for the benefit of the several provincial governments for general provincial purposes, and said sum of ten per centum shall be apportioned among the several provinces in proportion to their respective populations as shown by the census of nineteen hundred and three. Fifteen per centum of all the revenues accruing to the Insular Treasury by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall be set apart by the Insular Treasurer for the benefit of the several municipal governments for general municipal purposes in accordance with law, and said sum of fifteen per centum shall be apportioned among the several municipalities in proportion to their respective populations as shown by the census of nineteen hundred and three: *Provided*, That of the fifteen per centum of the revenues set apart by this section for the benefit of the several municipal governments, one-third thereof shall be utilized solely for the purposes of the maintenance of free public primary schools in the respective municipalities, including the payment of teachers, the building of schoolhouses, and other expenditures appertaining to the maintenance of the public schools. For the purposes of this Act the city of Manila shall be deemed as a municipality and as a province, so that in the apportionment to the several provinces and municipalities it shall receive on a basis of twenty-five per centum. The distribution of funds to the provinces and municipalities under this section shall be made once every three months, beginning with the first day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

SEC. 151. Wherever in this Act it is prescribed that a duty shall be performed by the provincial treasurer and his deputies, the duty so imposed on the provincial treasurer and his deputies shall be performed in the city of Manila by the City Assessor and Collector and his deputies.

THE FOREST REGULATIONS.

THE FOREST REGULATIONS.

These regulations are established in accordance with the provisions of The Forest Act (No. 1148).

I. (a) Forest reserves differ from public forests in that the former are exempt from entry (except for mining claims) and sale.

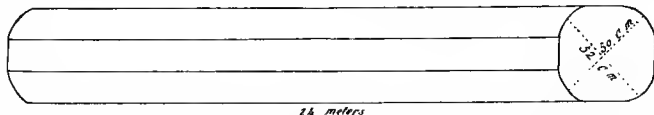
(b) Licenses will be issued for the cutting, collection, and removal of forest products from forest reserves. The operations of licensees on forest reserves will be subject to the constant and personal supervision of the officers in charge.

II. (a) Land will be considered more valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes if worth more per acre cleared than are land and trees together when not cleared.

(b) Persons who desire to enter agricultural land in any public forest, in accordance with the provisions of section seven of The Forest Act, must, before making such entry, obtain from the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry a certificate setting forth that said land is more valuable for agricultural than for forestry purposes and is not required by public interests to be kept under forest. Blank forms of application for such certificate will be supplied by the Bureau of Forestry on request.

III. Sites for sawmills or timber depots not exceeding four hectares in extent may be leased to holders of timber licenses for periods of not more than twenty years, under such property terms, not inconsistent with the provisions of section nine of The Forest Act, as may be deemed reasonable by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and included in each instance in the lease. Blank forms of application for such leases may be obtained from the Bureau of Forestry.

IV. The volume of approximately octagonal logs (four sides being hewn and the other four unhewn) will be ascertained by multiplying eight-tenths of the square of the average diameter connecting the two pairs of opposite unhewn sides of the smaller end and multiplying the result by the length.



Example: Average diameter between opposite unhewn sides of smaller end, 51 centimeters; length, 14 meters. $.51 \times .51 \times .8 \times 14 = 2.923$ cubic meters.

V. In the measurement of a log having an eyehole or a rope hole in one end, the length taken will be the distance from such hole to the more distant end of the log: *Provided*, That if such hole be more than thirty centimeters from the nearer end of the log, thirty centimeters only will be deducted from

the full length of the log in estimating the length for the purpose of determining its cubic contents.

VI. The volume of pieces of timber which come to a point or nearly to a point at one end, will be determined by multiplying the square of the average diameter by eight-tenths and the result by the length; one-half of the diameter of the large end will be considered the average diameter.

VII. Pieces of wood more than one and one-half meters in length and fifteen centimeters in diameter will be designated as timber.

VIII. In determining the Government charges on minor forest products other than firewood—i. e., charcoal (carbon vegetal), gums (gomas and gutapercha), resins (almaciga and breas), wood oils (balao), dyewood (sibucão, maderas tintoreas), dyebark (nigue), and tanbark (cascalote)—the actual value at the market nearest the forest where the product is gathered will be taken as the "actual market value." The following weights and measures will be used in manifesting such minor forest products:

The metric quintal for gums, resins, and dyewoods.

The liter for wood oils.

The cubic meter for charcoal.

Tanbark and dyebark will be estimated by the thousand pieces, provided that where the pieces are not of uniform size or are so small as to make their counting burdensome, the metric quintal may be used.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSES.

IX. (a) Licenses issued under the provisions of The Forest Act will entitle the holders for certain fixed periods of time to enter upon definite tracts of public land and obtain therefrom, under conditions stated in the licenses, the material designated therein, but will not convey any further right or authority.

(b) Licenses to cut, collect, and remove timber, firewood, gums, resins, or other forest products from public forests and forest reserves will, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be granted by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry: *Provided*, That special authority to grant licenses for small amounts of forest products may be given by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry to foresters, assistant foresters, inspectors, and assistant inspectors. They will be of the following four general classes:

(1) *License agreements*, which will provide for the exclusive privilege of cutting, collecting, and removing forest products for a period not to exceed twenty years over areas of public forest larger than those granted in ordinary licenses.

These agreements will provide certain conditions, limitations, and restrictions, including a minimum amount of timber to be cut during the first year, and methods of cutting and hauling the same to prevent undue injury to the forest, responsibility of agents and employees, and the charges to be collected on forest products.

(2) *Miners' licenses*, which will provide for the cutting, collecting, and removing of timber from the public forests or forest reserves for use in developing the mines mentioned in the licenses. The timber so cut to be paid for at one-half the ordinary Government charges on such timber.

(3) *Gratuitous licenses*, which will provide for the cutting, collecting, and removing of forest products from public forests and forest reserves free of charge. Such licenses may be granted under certain conditions, restrictions, and limitations to needy residents, miners, or to officials for use in public works.

(4) *Ordinary licenses*, which will provide for the cutting, collecting, and removing from public forests and forest reserves of forest products on which the full charges prescribed in section 12 of The Forest Act are due.

(c) Every license issued will be delivered to the licensee attached within the covers of a book containing a copy of The Forest Act, of these regulations, and of any special rules applicable to said license, together with lists of the forest reserves and of protected areas, and such other information as may be deemed of value by the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry.

(d) In granting licenses covering given forest tracts or other tracts in their immediate vicinity, preference will be given to persons to whom licenses have previously been granted and who have obeyed the law and regulations and have aided in protecting the forests; to residents of municipalities or settlements in which the timber or other forest products to be collected are situated; to applicants for small amounts of timber or other forest products for their own immediate use; and to persons or associations of persons contemplating the employment upon a considerable scale of modern machinery and logging methods.

(e) Licenses will ordinarily be granted for a period of one year, except in cases where special cause is shown for granting them for a longer period.

(f) The number of licenses granted in each province will be limited, and will depend upon the forest conditions in the province and the needs of the people.

(g) No license will be granted except upon the express condition that the licensee assumes responsibility for all the acts of his agents.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES.

X. (a) Applications for licenses must be made on official forms, which will be furnished on request by any executive officer of the Bureau of Forestry or by the Chief of the Bureau, and must contain the following information:

(1) The class of license desired.

(2) The kinds and amounts of timber or other forest products applied for.

(3) The name, age, citizenship, residence, and occupation of the applicant.

(4) A statement of former licenses granted to him or to any corporation, partnership, or association of persons with which he has been connected.

(5) The amount of forest products gathered under last license granted applicant, if any.

(6) Facilities for logging.

(7) Amount of capital applicant has available and purposes to employ in operations under the license if granted.

(8) Applicants for gratuitous licenses must state in detail the use to be made of the forest products for the taking of which a gratuitous license is requested, and any person making use of such forest products other than that stated in the license

will be proceeded against under the provisions of section twenty-nine of The Forest Act.

(9) Applications for gratuitous licenses to cut timber for public works must be forwarded by the local forest officer to the office of the person, if any, discharging the duties of provincial supervisor for the province in which the forest products for the taking of which license is requested are situated.

(10) Residents of Manila who desire licenses to gather forest products in the provinces may file their applications in the Manila office.

(11) When application is made for a license by an incorporated company, a certified copy of the articles of incorporation must be submitted with such application.

LICENSE AGREEMENTS.

XI. (a) A license agreement will be granted only for territory where extensive cutting extending over a period of years can be allowed and where logging operations can be personally supervised by forest officers. A minimum annual cutting will be required, the amount so required to be cut depending upon the forest conditions in the territory covered by the license and the extent of the territory. Should the amount of timber cut be less than that prescribed in the license agreement, the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry may reduce the area of timber land covered by the license.

GRATUITOUS LICENSES.

XII. (a) Gratuitous licenses will be granted as follows:

(1) A private gratuitous license for a needy resident will be issued only upon the certification of his need by the president of the municipality or settlement in which the applicant resides, or upon that of the local forest officer, and upon the sworn agreement by such applicant that he will employ the timber or use the forest products for which he applies solely for his own use and benefit and will not sell the same or dispose of it in any other manner than that authorized in the license. A private gratuitous license may be granted for not more than thirty cubic meters of timber of the second, third, or fourth groups. The amount of timber granted by gratuitous license to a needy resident will depend to some extent upon the abundance of bamboo in the vicinity of the applicant's residence.

(2) A public gratuitous license for timber to be used in public works, entitling the holder free of charge to take such amount of timber as may be needed in the public works desired.

(3) Miner's gratuitous license. (See Regulation XIII.)

(b) If any person holding an ordinary license cuts or removes timber from public forests or forest reserves for a person holding a gratuitous timber license, such ordinary license may be forfeited. A gratuitous license will not be issued to a holder of an ordinary license of the same class. Holders of gratuitous licenses are prohibited from giving away or selling any wood or other forest products cut thereunder. Wood or other forest products cut must be used for the purpose specified in the license and should there be any surplus the regular Government charges may be collected thereon.

(c) Should any person holding a gratuitous license for cutting

or gathering forest products for his personal and exclusive use, or for public works, gather a greater quantity than is allowed by the license, or take different classes from those specified, or apply them to different objects from those stated in the license, such products will be considered as taken without a license, and the offender will be compelled to pay thereon the charges prescribed in section twenty-five of The Forest Act.

MINERS' LICENSES.

XIII. A miner's timber license or a miner's gratuitous license will be granted in accordance with the provisions of section seventeen of The Forest Act upon application by the holder, locator, owner, lessee, or operator of a mining claim who submits satisfactory evidence of registration of the claim on which he proposes to use the timber. Timber cut by miners in violation of The Forest Act, forest regulations, instructions or orders of forest officers may be considered as cut without license and charged for at double the full Government rate.

FORFEITURE OF ORDINARY TIMBER LICENSES.

XIV. Holders of ordinary timber licenses will be allowed four months' time within which to begin operations. At the expiration of that period, persons who have taken no advantage of their licenses may, unless good reason be shown, have them forfeited because of such failure to take advantage thereof. In the event of such forfeiture, applicants for timber licenses who are on the waiting list will be notified that they may renew their applications. Forest officers will report monthly on the report of utilization of forest products (Bureau of Forestry Form 17) the names of all holders of ordinary timber licenses who have not made use thereof during the month for which the report is made.

TRANSFER OF LICENSES.

XV. (a) Licenses of all classes may be transferred by authority of the forest officer granting the same, or by that of the Chief of the Bureau, after the person to whom the license is to be transferred has furnished to the officer empowered to make the transfer the information which would be required were he making an original application for a license of the same class. No other mode of transfer will be authorized.

(b) After June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, every holder of a license will be required to perform, himself, or through his duly authorized agents or employees, all operations in the forest under the license which he holds. Failure to comply with this regulation may subject the offender to forfeiture of his license.

FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

XVI. Firewood may be taken from public forests and forest reserves without license by residents of the vicinity for their own household use.

PRIVATE WOODLANDS.

XVII. (a) The issuance by the Bureau of Forestry of a license to cut or utilize timber or other forest products from public

forests or forest reserves does not authorize the gathering of such products from private lands, or from lands claimed as private lands unless specifically authorized in the license.

(b) Registration of titles in this Bureau as provided in section twenty-four of The Forest Act is not necessary in order to protect private lands from licensees claiming the right to cut on public lands. Any such licensee who cuts timber on private lands belonging to another, even though such lands are not registered in this Bureau, may have his license forfeited.

XVIII. Applications for registration of titles to private woodlands must be made on forms which may be had on application at any station of the Bureau of Forestry, and each such application must be accompanied by a map showing approximately the extent and boundaries of the parcel or parcels of alleged private lands containing forest products which it is desired to remove. Each such application and map will be filed in the Bureau of Forestry and evidence of title will be returned to the owner after inspection and report on the lands is made by the local forest officer.

XI.A. (a) Before removing forest products from registered private woodlands, the owner or administrator of the same must secure a manifest as provided in Regulation XXII, paragraph (k). He will also present to the proper forest or municipal officer, at the time the statement of forest products is presented for inspection, a receipt or certified copy of a receipt from the Bureau of Forestry showing the proper registration of title to such private woodlands. Any person who fails to so present a proper receipt and manifest will be proceeded against under the provisions of sections eight and thirty of The Forest Act.

(b) Forest products from private woodlands which are not to be removed from the premises of the owner but are to be used thereon, may be cut and gathered without charge on such private woodlands without registering title thereto in the Bureau of Forestry.

THE CUTTING, COLLECTING, AND REMOVAL OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

XX. (a) If a holder of a license cuts or collects forest products in a forest area other than that specified in his license, the products so cut or collected will be considered as taken without license.

(b) All timber selected for felling under any license should be taken from the forest. When timber has been so selected, no nonselected timber may be cut in the forest area covered by such license. If nonselected timber is taken from an area in which timber has been selected, it will be considered as taken without license and charged for accordingly.

(c) Holders of licenses must exercise particular care in cutting, working up, collecting, or transporting timber, firewood, or other forest products to avoid killing or injuring young trees less than forty centimeters in diameter or seedlings, especially those of the first and second groups. Such young trees of the first and second groups must not be cut for use in logging. As the future supply of the forest depends upon preserving young trees of valuable species, failure on the part of the holder of a license to exercise reasonable care to avoid the destruction of such young trees or seedlings may be followed by the forfeiture of his license.

(d) The holder of a timber license of any class may, when the permission of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry is specifically given in his license, work up the tops of any trees cut for timber into firewood and market the same, free of all Government charges, under such special regulations as the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry in his license may prescribe and the Secretary of the Interior approve.

(e) The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, in granting any timber license, may require as a condition of granting such license, that the holder shall work up and remove the tops and large branches of trees felled by him.

(f) The height of the stump of any tree cut for timber or firewood must not exceed the diameter of the tree on the stump.

(g) The diameter limit of trees allowed to be cut in any given forest area will vary in accordance with the species of the tree, the condition of the forest, and the requirements of each locality. In general, unless there is specific reason for fixing a specific size, no tree less than forty centimeters in diameter on the stump may be cut for timber, and trees cut for firewood should be at least twenty-five centimeters on the stump.

(h) Whoever fells undersized trees, or trees the felling of which is prohibited by these regulations or special orders, will be considered as cutting without a license and will be compelled to pay the regular charges thereon and the additional charge prescribed in section twenty-five of The Forest Act.

(i) The felling in the public forest or forest reserves of trees from which valuable gums, resins, or oils are extracted will not be allowed.

(j) The gathering of forest products not specially mentioned in these regulations will be authorized by license containing such special conditions as the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry may, after investigation, deem advisable, and the Secretary of the Interior approve.

(k) Round timber forty centimeters or more in diameter at the larger end, and squared timber twenty-two centimeters or more in width or twenty-two centimeters or more in thickness at the larger end will be considered of legal size. Timber of the first group of less than legal size must not be felled, unless such timber has been selected for felling by duly authorized forest officers, provided that these regulations shall not apply to ebony and lanete.

(l) Timber used for levers, skids, parts of timber slides, or otherwise employed in logging, must be of the fourth group, unless proper timber of this sort is wholly wanting within a reasonable distance. Timber so used and left on the ground will be charged for, if of the third group, at the regular rate; if of the second or first groups, at twice the regular rate.

(m) The holder of a license for cutting timber or firewood must advise the local forest officer of the time when and the place where cutting under such license will begin, and of the places where the wood cut will be piled. Felled timber must be piled in a clear place, in such a manner that measurement thereof may be readily made. The holder of a license must also notify the local forest officer of the names and residences of his representatives, if any. In the event of failure to so notify the proper officer, the products so cut, collected, or removed will be considered as taken without license.

(n) When the cutting or gathering of forest products under any license has been finished, the holder of the license must in writing notify the nearest forest officer of the place where such products are deposited, the classes and amounts of the same, and their destination. He must also state whether he has left any felled timber or any standing selected timber in the area covered by his license, and if so, he must state the amount and classes of such felled or selected timber left in the forest. Any person who fails or unreasonably delays to give such notice may be punished as provided in section twenty-nine of The Forest Act.

(o) Timber cut under a license and not removed from the forest within the period covered by such license will be charged for at the regular rate.

(p) Firewood, except when worked up from tree tops, as provided in section twelve of The Forest Act and in Regulation XX (d) and (e), must be of the third or fourth groups, and if woods of the first or second groups are taken as firewood, the same must be paid for as timber at double the Government rate for timber of these groups.

(q) Wood cut for burning into charcoal must be of the third or fourth groups, and the unauthorized use of woods of other groups for this purpose will subject the holder of the license to payment for the same as timber at double the Government rate for timber of such groups.

(r) All wood employed in the manufacture of charcoal must be paid for before it is burned. After felling trees and before commencing the process of burning for charcoal, the holder of a license must present to the local forest officer, or, in his absence, to the president of the municipality or settlement within which the wood is being piled, an itemized statement of the timber felled and must state where it is being piled. This statement will be verified and the wood valued by such officer or president; payment will be made and manifest will be issued as prescribed in Regulation XXII, paragraphs (b), (f), (h), and (s). After making the payment ordered, the holder of a license may proceed with the burning, but he must exercise care to avoid injury to standing timber, and if any damage results to such timber from his burning operations, said damage will be estimated by the local forest officer and payment therefor will be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of section twenty-five of The Forest Act.

GUMS, RESINS, AND WOOD OILS.

XXI. (a) In extracting gums, resins, wood oils, and similar forest products, the holder of a license must make the cuttings or incisions into the trunks of the trees at least twenty-five centimeters above the ground. These incisions should be made with a very sharp instrument and may penetrate the bark and the first layers of sapwood only; they must not exceed twenty-five centimeters in length and must not penetrate the heart wood. When the flow of juice is obstructed at the outer edges of the incisions, the holder of a license will be permitted to recut these edges and to lengthen the cut by twenty-five centimeters, prolonging it upward, provided that the width of the incision shall never exceed eight centimeters. The making of incisions, or the trimming of the edges of incisions already made, or any lengthening of the same will not be permitted during

the period from the flowering of the tree to the ripening of its seed. A metal or wooden plate may be placed at the lower part of the incision to facilitate the collection of juice. A vessel may be placed under the incision at the foot of the tree. Any holder of a license violating these provisions may have his license forfeited and must pay double the regular charge for timber on each tree so incised.

(b) Gums, resins, wood oils, and similar forest products may be stored in municipalities, settlements, or other places, at the convenience of the holder of the license, after previous notification to the local forest officer, or in the absence of such officer, to the nearest local municipal authority of the place or places where such products are to be stored.

MANIFESTS.

XXII. (a) Native forest products of all kinds will be presumed to belong to the Government until the contrary is proved.

(b) Before using, transporting, or disposing of any native forest product, the owner or his agent must obtain a manifest, authenticated by the local forest officer, provided that where no forest officer can be reached without undue hardship a duly authorized municipal officer may authenticate the manifest. In such cases if the product is to be transported by sea, the holder of a license will present a statement of the product in duplicate to the proper municipal officer, who will verify such statement and affix his seal or stamp of office, if any, and his signature thereto, forwarding one copy to the nearest forest station and returning to the holder of the license the other copy, which will be his authority to transport the product. If the product is to be transported by land or is for local use, the holder of a license in such cases will present a statement of the product in duplicate to the proper municipal officer, who will forward it to the local forest officer, who if it be impracticable for him to inspect the product, will appraise the same at his station and forward an order of payment to the proper municipal officer for delivery to the holder of the license. After payment has been made, the receipt will be forwarded to the local forest officer, who will issue a paid manifest to the party at interest, which will be his authority to dispose of the product. No charge will be made for making or authenticating a manifest. No manifest will be valid on which does not appear the signature of the forest officer or municipal officer duly authorized to sign manifests, and the signature must be accompanied by the stamp or seal of such officer if he has one.

(c) The holder of a license must not load, remove, sell, or use any forest product which has not been paid for, unless he has received express authority to do so from the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry and has given a satisfactory guarantee to that official, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (e), and (h) of this regulation.

(d) When the holder of a license agreement or of an ordinary or miners' license has cut and piled his product, he must submit to the nearest forest station a statement of said product on Bureau of Forestry Form Thirteen and one-half, which will be furnished on application to any forest station. Upon receipt of this statement, the local forest officer will verify and appraise the product, taking the signature of the holder of the license

on the manifest, which, when affixed, will be understood to indicate that the holder of the license approves the appraisement.

(e) If the product is to be transported by sea to another point in the Philippines, the holder of a license will have the option of paying the Government charges at the point of origin or at the destination of the product.

(f) In case the product is to be transported by sea to another point in the Philippines, and the holder of a license wishes to pay the Government charges at the point of origin, or in case the product is not to be transported by sea, the forest officer will issue an order directing the payment of the Government charges into the nearest provincial or municipal treasury or internal revenue office authorized to receive such payments.

(g) When the holder of a license presents his receipts of payment, the forest officer will take them up and mark the set of manifests paid, delivering to him the originals, which will be his authority to use, transport, or dispose of his product.

(h) In case the product is to be transported by sea to another point in the Philippines and the holder of the license wishes to pay the Government charges at the point of destination, the local forest officer will issue to him an unpaid manifest with a notation thereon to the effect that the product will be paid for at the point of destination. This manifest must be presented to the forest officer at the point of destination within five days after the arrival of the product; that officer will take up the manifest and issue an order of payment on which payment must be made by the holder of the license in the manner prescribed in paragraph (f) of this regulation, and the receipt of payment will be delivered to the forest officer, who will issue to the holder of the license or his agent an order allowing him to discharge the product. The product will be reappraised at the time of discharge, and the party at interest will be required to pay any excess which may be found upon reappraisalment. In case the party at interest is satisfied with the reappraisalment, he will sign the reappraisalment sheets, the originals of which will be delivered to him.

(i) If, upon reappraisalment at destination of the forest products manifested by a municipal officer, an excess of fifteen per centum or more shall be found over the amount manifested, the owner of the license or his agents will be proceeded against as provided in section twenty-nine of The Forest Act.

(j) When the holder of a gratuitous license has cut or gathered forest products, he will, before removing the same, submit a statement of the products to the nearest forest station on a form which will be furnished on application to such station. The local forest officer will take up this statement, verify it, and issue a manifest which will be the authority of the holder of the license to dispose of the products for the purpose specified in the license, provided that in case a forest officer can not be reached without undue hardship, the holder of a license may submit, in duplicate, a statement to the president of the municipality or settlement within which the products have been cut or gathered, which the president will verify, sign, and seal in duplicate, returning one copy to the party at interest and forwarding the other to the nearest forest station.

(k) All owners of private woodlands registered in the Bureau of Forestry in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-

four of The Forest Act will, before removing forest products from such lands, proceed as prescribed in the previous paragraph for holders of gratuitous licenses.

(l) Forest products for export will be paid for before shipment, and the manifest must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of shipment. Any person violating this regulation will be proceeded against under the provisions of section thirty of The Forest Act.

(m) If at any time the party at interest should desire to detain a portion of a cargo or load of forest products which has been manifested, or divert a portion to some point other than that of original destination, the local forest officer will, upon application, make an entry of the facts at the foot of the original manifest, returning same to the party at interest, and issuing him in addition a new manifest to accompany the product detained or diverted. In the case of timber a line will be drawn through the entries on the original manifest of the pieces so detained or diverted.

(n) For identification of pieces belonging to different manifests, to aid in the recovery of lost timber, and to avoid fraud, the holder of a license will immediately after felling mark every piece of timber with his special mark which must be previously registered at the forest station. This mark will be indicated in the proper column of the manifest. The pieces of timber embraced in a manifest must also be numbered consecutively, beginning with one, and the corresponding numbers must be entered in the manifest under the proper heading. Where two different lots of timber for the same licensee are shipped on the same vessel, the pieces of the second lot must be marked "1A," "2A," and so forth.

(o) In all manifests of undersized timber, classified in the official tariff as belonging to the first group, except ebony and lanete (and camagon when stripped of its bark and sapwood), there should appear a statement by a ranger or president of a municipality or settlement as to whether such undersized pieces have been cut from trees of a diameter of forty or more centimeters as provided in Regulation XX, paragraph (k).

(p) Forest officers will, whenever practicable, mark with the official marking hatchet both ends of every log of timber manifested.

(q) Failure to present to the nearest forest officer manifests of forest products within five days of arrival at destination will, for the purpose of these regulations, be considered unreasonable delay in the making of a report; and failure to deliver or mail receipts of payment to a forest station or to a forest officer within seven days from date of payment will be considered an unreasonable delay in the making of a report.

(r) Any person found utilizing forest products in violation of section twenty-five or of section thirty of The Forest Act will be directed by the local forest officer to deposit the same with the nearest president of a municipality or settlement and an order of payment for the same, including the charges and additional charges provided in section twenty-five of The Forest Act, will be issued to him. Upon presentation of a receipt of payment to the local forest officer, the latter will issue a manifest to the party at interest, which will serve as an order on the municipal president for the release of the products and as an authorization for the party at interest to dispose of them.

(s) When a forest officer delivers an order of payment to a holder of a license or his agent, the latter will receipt therefor on the lower part of the original and duplicate. When impracticable to deliver an order of payment to the holder of a license or his agent, the same will be delivered to the proper municipal officer, taking his receipt in the manner above prescribed. The municipal officer will deliver the original to the holder of the license or his agent, causing him to receipt therefor with date of delivery, and advising the local forest officer of the date of delivery to the holder of the license or his agent, or when an order of payment is sent to a municipal officer for delivery to payor he will cause the order to be receipted for, by the licensee or his agent, with date of delivery, and advise the forest station as above.

(t) Each manifest of timber selected for felling by a forester will contain a certification to that effect at the foot of the original, duplicate, and triplicate manifests. Certification will also be made by foresters on manifests of firewood exempted from payment of Government charges under the provisions of paragraph eleven of section twelve of The Forest Act.

(u) Whoever, in violation of the provisions of The Forest Act or of these Regulations, discharges from any ship, boat, raft, car, cart, or any other means of transportation, forest products, or stone, or earth, or fails to pay the amounts due the Government on forest products, or stone, or earth, for a period of more than thirty days from the date of the receipt by him or his agent of the order directing the payment of the same, or transports or removes forest products, or stone, or earth without a manifest, unless he has received express authority to do so from the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, will, in addition to the regular Government charges thereon, be subject to the payment of the sum of fifty per centum thereof, to be collected on an order of payment, in accordance with section thirty of The Forest Act.

AUCTION SALES.

XXIII. (a) When forest products, stone, or earth are sold at public auction under the provisions of section thirty-two of The Forest Act, within two days after such sale the local forest officer shall forward the duplicate manifest therefor to the Bureau of Forestry at Manila. He will file the triplicate at the forest station and deliver the original to the purchaser. On the original, duplicate, and triplicate manifests the proceedings of the sale will be noted and signed by the local forest officer and attested by the secretary of the municipality or settlement. The local forest officer will make out an order of payment equal to the amount of the bid, and upon presentation of the receipt of payment the manifest of the products sold will be marked paid and turned over to the purchaser, who may then take charge of and remove the products sold. The cost of seizure will include the cost of transporting the products to a secure place.

(b) If after sale there is a balance due the delinquent, the local forest officer will forward a certified copy of the manifest on Bureau of Forestry Form Thirteen and one-half to the collecting officer. Notation of said balance will also be made on the order of payment. If there is nothing due the delinquent, no manifest will be furnished the collecting officer.

(c) Before incurring any expense in transporting to a secure place forest products, stone, or earth, to be sold at public auction, the forest officer making the seizure will, if practicable, confer with the provincial supervisor or other public officer charged with similar duties and learn if he considers the products of sufficient value to warrant incurring the cost of transportation. When such unsold products are turned over to the supervisor or other public officer charged with similar duties, he will sign a receipt therefor on the bottom of the original, duplicate, and triplicate manifests.

ABANDONED FOREST PRODUCTS.

XXIV. (a) All abandoned drift or stranded timber, firewood, bamboo, or other forest products will be considered the property of the Government unless the owner, if there be one, establishes his right and title thereto. Such products will be disposed of by the local forest officer as provided in Regulation XXIII for the public sale of forest products on which the Government charges have not been paid.

(b) If such products are claimed by more than one person the local forest officer may deliver the same to the person whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the civil courts and deposit the product for safe keeping with the nearest president of a municipality or settlement pending the decision of such courts as to its disposal. Copies of all notices published and of all evidence of title to abandoned forest products will be kept on file at the local forest station. One copy of each such notice must be forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry by the local forest officer, together with a memorandum of the action taken in the case by him.

CAIÑGINS.

XXV. (a) The clearing by fire of grass and brush land and of land in the public forest containing but little timber of inferior species, for the purpose of making "caiñgins" will be permitted in the following manner only:

Application will be made in writing to the local forest officer, or in his absence to the nearest president of a municipality or settlement, for permission to make a "caiñgin." The local forest officer, or if there is no local forest officer, a municipal officer designated by the president, will inspect the site of the proposed "caiñgin," and if satisfied that it can be cleared with fire without injury to adjoining public forests, will give written permission to make the clearing, stating the allowed limits thereof. He will instruct the person desiring to make such "caiñgin" relative to the proper measures to be taken to prevent fire from damaging adjoining property. If a "caiñgin" is authorized by a municipal officer, he must file with the local forest officer a report in duplicate of his proceedings, giving location and extent of the "caiñgin." The local forest officer must forward a copy of this report to the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry.

(b) In every case of violation of the provisions of section twenty-five of The Forest Act, the local forest officer will, if practicable, furnish the prosecuting officer with a detailed statement of the facts relative to such violation.

(c) Owners of private woodlands adjoining public forests and forest reserves will be permitted to make "cañigins" thereon in the following manner: Before clearing the land by fire the owner must serve written notice of his intention upon the president of the municipality or settlement in which the land is situated, and upon the local forest officer, if any. Such notice must state the location and extent of the proposed clearing and the place of residence of the owner, and must be accompanied by some evidence of title to the land which it is proposed to clear. Copies of receipt for taxes upon such land for the preceding year will be accepted as evidence of title. Upon receipt of such notice, the local forest officer, or a municipal officer designated by the municipal president for this purpose, will visit the site of the proposed clearing and inspect the land. If satisfied with the evidence of title submitted and that the making of the "cañigin" will not endanger adjoining public property, the forest officer or municipal officer will give written permission to make the proposed clearing. He will fully instruct the owner as to the proper measures to prevent the fire from damaging adjoining property. Copies of reports of proceedings relative to the making of "cañigins" on private woodlands will be made and filed as prescribed relative to reports concerning "cañigins" on public lands in paragraph (a) of this regulation.

(d) All fires employed in making "cañigins" will, when practicable, be lit in the presence of the local forest officer or duly authorized municipal officer.

(e) The use of fire in felling timber or opening roads in public forests or forest reserves will not be allowed.

(f) Any person violating this regulation will be proceeded against under the provisions of section twenty-seven of The Forest Act.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY NOT
AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT MONEY.

XXVI. No money will be collected by any agent or employee of the Bureau of Forestry under any pretext whatsoever, nor will any charge, other than Government charges prescribed by law, be made for licenses, permits, papers, or services of any kind.

NOTES.

NOTES.

Section 11 of The Forest Act prescribes the division of the native trees into four groups, the various provinces in the Philippine Islands into two classes, and the Government charges, as follows:

Native trees.

First group.	Second group.	Third group.	Fourth group.
Acle. Baticulin. Betis. Camagon. Ebony. Ipil. Lanete. Mancono. Molave. Narra. Tindalo. Yacal.	Alupag. Aranga. Banaba. Bansalaguin. Banuyo. Batitinan. Bolongeta. Calamansanay. Calantas. Dungon. Guijo. Macaasin. Malacadios. Mangachapuy. Palo Maria. Supa. Teak. Tucan-calao.	Agobo. Amguis. Anubing. Apitong. Batino. Bitanhol. Catmon. Calumpit. Cupang. Dalinsi. Dita. Dungon-late. Malacmalac. Malapapaya. Malasantol. Mayapis. Nato. Palosapis. Panao. Sacat. Santol. Tamayuan. Tanguile.	Anahao. Anam. Apuit. Bacao. Balacat. Balinhasay. Batete. Bayoc. Bonga. Bulao. Lauan. Malaanonang. Malabalac. Malabonga. Mangasinoro. Manicnic. Pagatpat. Pagsainguin.

All nonenumerated timber will be subject to the charges on fourth-group trees.

Provinces.

Class A.		Class B.	
Abra. Bataan. Batangas. Benguet. Bulacan. Capiz. Cavite. Cebu. Ilocos Norte. Ilocos Sur. Noilo.	La Laguna. Nueva Ecija. Pampanga. Pangasinan. Romblon. Rizal. Sorsogon. Tarlac. Union. Zambales.	Albay. Ambos Camarines. Antique. Bohol. Cagayan. Isabela. Lepanto-Bontoc. Leyte. Masbate. Mindoro. Misamis.	Moro. Negros Occidental. Negros Oriental. Nueva Vizcaya. Paragua. Samar. Surigao. Tayabas.
Charges per cubic meter of timber in provinces in Class A:		Charges per cubic meter of timber in provinces in Class B:	
First-group trees	₱5.00	First-group trees	₱2.50
Second-group trees	3.00	Second-group trees	1.50
Third-group trees	1.50	Third-group trees	1.00
Fourth-group trees	1.00	Fourth-group trees50

Sections 3569 and 3570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States read as follows:

"SEC. 3569. It shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system; and no contract, or dealing, or pleading in any court, shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

"SEC. 3570. The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

* * * * *

A meter is equal to 39.37 English inches.

A cubic meter is equal to 1.308 cubic English yards, or 35.316 cubic English feet.

A liter is equal to 1.0567 liquid quarts.

A kilogram is equal to 2.20462 pounds, avoirdupois.

A quintal is equal to 220.46212 pounds, avoirdupois.

* * * * *

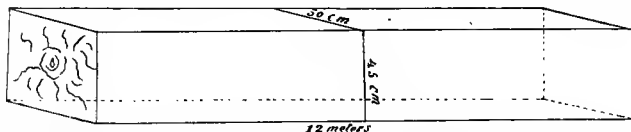
The volume of all timber in accordance with the provisions of section twelve of The Forest Act will be determined as follows:

Round timber.—Multiply the area of the smaller end by the length of the log.



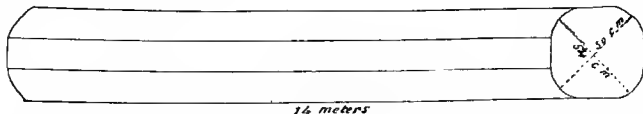
Example: Length, 10 meters; circumference of smaller end, 90 centimeters or .90 meters. $.90 \times .90 \times .08 \times 10 = .648$ cubic meters.

Square timber.—Multiply the average cross section by the length, to which twenty-five per centum shall be added for loss in squaring.



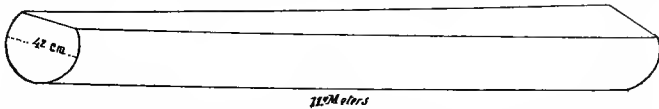
Example: Width of average cross section, 50 centimeters; thickness of average cross section, 45 centimeters; length, 12 meters. $.50 \times .45 \times 12 = 2.7$ cubic meters. 25 per cent of 2.7 = .675. $2.7 + .675 = 3.375$ cubic meters.

The volume of approximately octagonal logs (four sides being hewn and the other four unhewn) will be ascertained by multiplying eight-tenths of the square of the average diameter connecting the two pairs of opposite unhewn sides of the small end by the length.



Example: Average diameter between opposite unhewn sides of smaller end, 51 centimeters; length, 14 meters. $.51 \times .51 \times .8 \times 14 = 2.913$ cubic meters.

Logs having one hewn side, multiply eight-tenths of the square of the diameter by the length.



Example: Diameter, 42 centimeters; length, 11.4 meters. $.42 \times .42 \times .8 \times 11.4 = 1.608$ cubic meters.

The volume of all sawn timber will be determined, as provided in paragraph eight of section twelve of The Forest Act, by multiplying the average cross section by the length, to which fifteen per centum shall be added for loss in sawing.

In the measurement of a log having an eyehole or a ropehole in one end, the length shall be the distance from such hole to the more distant end of the log; provided, that if such hole be more than thirty centimeters from the nearer end of the log thirty centimeters only shall be deducted from the full length of the log in estimating the length for the purpose of determining its cubic contents.

No charge will be imposed for making out applications for licenses, nor for the certification or signature of the president of a town or settlement, or other person who forwards applications for licenses.

Native tree species.

Scientific name.	Common name.	Group.
Afzelia bijuga	Ipil	First.
Afzelia rhomboidea	Tindalo	First.
Alstonia macrophylla	Batino	Third.
Alstonia scholaris	Dita	Third.
Anisoptera thurifera	Lauan	Fourth.
Anisoptera vidaliana	Mayapis	Third.
Artocarpus cumingiana	Anubing	Third.
Bauhinia sp	Bonga	Fourth.
Buchanania florida	Anam or Balinhasay	Fourth.
Calophyllum inophyllum	Palo Maria	Second.
Canarium sp	Bulao	Fourth.
Canarium sp	Pagsainguin	Fourth.
Casuarina equisetifolia	Agho	Third.
Cedrela toona	Calantas	Second.
Cynometra sp	Batete	Fourth.
Dillenia philippinensis	Catmon	Third.
Diospyros discolor	Camagon	First.
Diospyros pilosanthera	Bolongeta	Second.
Dipterocarpus grandiflorus	Apitong	Third.
Dipterocarpus polyspermus	Tanguile	Third.
Dipterocarpus vernicifluus	Panao	Third.
Dipterocarpus sp	Banuyo	Second.
Euphoria cinerea	Alupag	Second.
Gymnosporia ambigua	Tamayuan	Third.
Heritiera littoralis	Dungon-late	Third.
Homalium luzoniense	Aranga	Second.
Hopea plagata	Yacal	First.
Illipe betis	Betis	First.
Iteadaphne sp	Malabonga	Fourth.
Jambosa sp	Macaasin	Second.
Koordersiodendron pinnatum	Amuguis	Third.
Lagerstroemia batianan	Batitinan	Second.
Lagerstroemia speciosa	Banaba	Second.
Litsea perrottetii	Baticulin	First.
Livistonia merrillii	Anahao	Fourth.
Maba buxifolia	Ebony	First.
Mimusops elengi	Bansalaguin	Second.

Native tree species—Continued.

Scientific name.	Common name.	Group.
Myristica sp. ?	Malacadios	Second.
Palaquium tenuipetiolatum	Manicnic	Fourth.
Palaquium sp	Malacmalac	Third.
Parkia roxburghii	Cupang	Third.
Pithecolobium acle	Acle	First.
Polyscias sp	Malapapaya	Third.
Pterocarpus indicus	Narra	First.
Pterospermum diversifolium	Bayoc	Fourth.
Rhizophora mucronata	Bacao	Fourth.
Sandoricum indicum	Santol	Third.
Sandoricum vidalii	Malasantol	Third.
Scelopora ?	Bitanhol	Third.
Shorea guiso	Guijo	Second.
Shorea malaanonan	Malaanonang	Fourth.
Shorea sp	Mangasinoro	Fourth.
Shorea sp	Palosapis	Third.
Sindora wallichiana	Supa	Second.
Sonneratia pagatpat	Pagatpat	Fourth.
Sterculia sp	Nato	Third.
Sterculia sp	Tucan-calao	Second.
Tarrietia sylvatica	Dungon	Second.
Tectona grandis	Teak	Second.
Terminalia calamansanai	Calamansanay	Second.
Terminalia catappa	Dalinsi	Third.
Terminalia edulia	Calumpit	Third.
Terminalia nitens	Sacat	Third.
Vatica mangachapoi	Mangachapuy	Second.
Vitex littoralis	Molave	First.
Wrightia ovata	Lanete	First.
Xanthostemon verdugonianns	Mancono	First.
Zizyphus zonulatus	Balacat	Fourth.
(?)	Aput	Fourth.
(?)	Malabalac	Fourth.

List of important Philippine woods arranged in the order of quantity received in the market for the fiscal years 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3.

No.	Tree species.	Relative order, fiscal year—			Total amount cut, three years.
		1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
1	Lauan	1	1	1	<i>Cubic feet.</i> 1,461,788
2	Apitong	4	2	2	963,469
3	Guijo	2	4	3	609,715
4	Molave	10	3	4	555,276
5	Yacal	15	7	5	307,793
6	Narra	13	5	6	280,773
7	Tanguile	20	6	7	256,156
8	Sacat	12	11	9	177,837
9	Ipil	26	12	8	176,530
10	Dungon	5	9	11	175,223
11	Malasantol	3	14	12	168,436
12	Supa	7	8	15	167,736
13	Balacat	8	13	14	133,597
14	Macaasin	6	25	10	133,521
15	Calantas	11	15	16	117,721
16	Tindalo	22	19	13	106,763
17	Balinhasay	21	23	21	92,861
18	Malaanonang	35	16	18	91,632
19	Amuguis	17	32	17	88,981

List of important Philippine woods, etc.—Continued.

No.	Tree species.	Relative order, fiscal year—			Total. amount cut, three years.
		1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
					<i>Cubic feet.</i>
20	Malabonga.....	19	18	26	85,635
21	Mangachapuy.....	24	20	24	84,929
22	Acle.....	34	24	20	82,082
23	Bacao.....	30	10	37	80,903
24	Calumpit.....	23	34	19	78,821
25	Betis.....	33	21	22	76,765
26	Palosapis.....	25	17	28	75,169
27	Bansalaguin.....	14	35	25	74,342
28	Dalinsi.....	18	27	29	70,478
29	Nato.....	27	22	31	67,459
30	Malabulac.....	16	26	35	66,307
31	Panao.....	9	36	32	64,726
32	Palo Maria.....	36	29	23	62,862
33	Cupang.....	28	30	30	56,557
34	Banaba.....	37	33	27	50,425
35	Batitinan.....	32	28	34	47,804
36	Aranga.....	31	31	36	43,193
37	Bannyo.....	29	37	33	39,413

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