

(8) *Minor Forest Products* (Professor Dr. Esdorn).—Working in co-operation with Section (5).

(b) Branch of Wood Research :—

- (1) *Wood Anatomy* (Dr. E. Schmidt).—Tropical and, in particular, West African woods.
- (2) *Cellulose Research* (Dr. Runkel).
- (3) *Wood Chemistry* (Dr. Sandermann).—Resin and lignin research.
- (4) *Wood Physics* (Professor Dr. Kollmann).—Problems of high-frequency glueing.
- (5) *Wood Technology* (Dr. Keylwerth).—Investigations in wood seasoning.
- (6) *Wood Preservation* (Dr. Francke-Grosmann).

General Comment

15. The members of the Institute's staff have been selected primarily for their research qualifications, and Dr. Heske claims that there have been very few exceptions to the contention that "a good research forester will prove to be a good lecturer." Only four to six hours a week are devoted to teaching. The work on Dr. Heske's World Forestry Atlas, as exemplified by the almost completed sheets of Europe and Russia, is impressive, and considered worthy of the full co-operation of all countries. Meteorological, topographical, and vegetational maps of New Zealand have been promised.

16. The Reinbek Institute manages for experimental purposes some 37,000 acres of private forests, and directs tree-breeding and genetics research (particularly in spruce, larch, and poplars) at its Ahrensburg Experimental Station near Hamburg; the latter was visited, and an instructive demonstration of the grafting technique practised with conifers was given by Dr. Langner.

17. The Reinbek Institute, under Dr. Heske, who unquestionably is an authority on world forestry and education, is still in a state of post-war uncertainty regarding its destiny. Its organization is of particular interest in that it is the only *central* research cum education institution in Western Germany; as such, with due regard to the quality of its research staff, the Institute appears to be worthy of headquarters more adequately equipped than at present.

18. In view of the heavy post-war demands on forestry resources in Germany, it is the view of both British and German authorities that forestry research throughout Germany will develop in the following directions :—

- (1) Increasing the productive capacity of the forests by the fuller study of locality factors, careful selection of species, and introduction of fast-growing exotics to restock the large areas felled during the war and since.
- (2) Improvement of soil conditions, especially in relation to the afforestation of heath lands in North-west Germany.
- (3) Improve forest control methods against disease, insect attack, and fires.
- (4) Improve forest nursery technique and selection of seed.
- (5) Improve efficiency and technique in exploiting and processing of timber.
- (6) Economy in the use of timber, and development of preservative treatment.
- (7) Use of waste products for the production of wallboard, &c., and extensive development of substitute materials.

Hann-Muenden School of Forestry

19. Two main types of forestry education have for many years been represented in Germany: (a) that in which forestry training has been given entirely at a University, and (b) the type in which the school is not located in the precincts of a University, but is a faculty thereof, or otherwise associated with a University.