

The following subjects are taught on the basis of three hours per week :—

Third Year—

- (15) Forest Botany (Professor Pavari).
- (16) Apiculture (Professor Gasparini).
- (17) Forest Chemistry (Professor Alinari).
- (18) Forest Zoology (Professor Baldasseroni).
- (19) Dendrology (Professor Benassi).
- (20) Silviculture—I (Ecology and General) (Professor de Philippi).
- (21) Topography (Surveying) (Professor Horatiis).
- (22) Forest Constructions (Professor Horatiis).
- (23) Forest Legislation (Professor Bolla).

Fourth Year—

- (24) Apiculture (Technique in Mountain Regions) (Professor Bogioli).
- (25) Silviculture—II (Professor de Philippi).
- (26) Forest Waters.
- (27) Forest Management (Professor Patrone, Dean).
- (28) Wood Technology and Utilization (Professor Giordano).
- (29) Forest Pathology (Professor Sibilia).
- (30) Chemical Forest Industries (Professor Alinari).
- (31) Economics and Forest Valuation (Professor Carloni).

97. The school year begins in November, and lectures continue (with some local field practices and Christmas recess) until June. In early July the first forestry examinations are held; and during July and August a forest tour is conducted (in Northern Italy one year, and Southern Italy the other year). The annual vacation is in September and October. Students may take examinations in October as well as July, thus providing a second opportunity, in the event of a first failure. Upon completion of the final written examinations, candidates for the first degree in forestry must submit a thesis and be examined orally on two prepared subjects by the Professorial Board.

This system of one long term per annum is designed to enable students to be absent from Florence on field training during the hottest summer months, an arrangement which the writer has reason to appreciate.

98. There are twenty-four forestry students at present in the third and fourth years; it was stated that not more than twelve forestry graduates can normally be absorbed in Italy each year.

### *Post-graduate Qualifications*

99. Candidates for appointment to the Italian Forest Service and those seeking eligibility for consultant practice must, after graduation, sit a competitive State examination with particular emphasis on working plans and forest legislation.

### *Administration*

100. The School of Forestry is administered by a Council of all the forestry professors (the lecturers in charge of subjects are entitled to the status of professor, although in most cases the appointments are reviewed annually), and the Dean of the Council is elected every three years.

101. The accommodation and facilities available to the School are not impressive, as no additional buildings were provided at the time of the faculty amalgamation, and consequently there is evidence of congestion with the Board of Agriculture.

102. Those of the teaching staff met by the writer were, however, young and enthusiastic foresters with an appreciation of the value of supplementary research made possible by the numerical strength of the staff; and the impression was gained that under the influence of Professor Pavari, whose research work, particularly on exotics, is internationally recognized, higher forestry education in Italy was making a sound and a very commendable contribution to the country's recovery.