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THIS Review is published quarterly in March, June, September and December. It is a medium for the exchange of information on forestry in all its aspects among the foresters of the Empire and its contents include technical and descriptive articles, technical notes, and reviews of current forest literature.

In this issue there is an interesting article on the Forest Management Licence scheme in British Columbia with references to a few of the more common objections to it. As a concrete example the article deals with the progress of management on one such licence in the Okanagan Valley.

In another article an officer of the Indian Forest Service tells how the tropical forests, which are made up of many species of trees, shrubs, climbers and herbs regenerate and how their composition changes.

Forestry in South Africa is touched on in an article written from the standpoint of a private afforestation scheme in the midlands of Natal with a discussion of silvicultural and other technical and management problems there in the light of recent developments.

There is an interesting article entitled "Preliminary Nursery Investigations, Nyika Plateau (Nyasaland)."

Some of the work of Kenya's Forest Department is the subject of an article describing an experiment designed to rehabilitate certain parts of large areas of marginal land and to put these to practical use by the planting of economic tree crops, which previously could not have survived.

A silviculturist of the Federation of Malaya describes the "frill girdle." This is used in the application of aboricides to trees and consists of a single line of axe cuts slightly overlapping and continuous

round the tree. The poison, filling the narrow axe cuts, comes in contact with both the upper and lower surface of the cut and is absorbed downwards in the bark and upwards in the sapwood. In regard to the poisons used the writer states that the cheapness and efficiency of sodium arsenite in water outweighs the disadvantages of the strict precautions necessary in its use. The average kill of uneconomic and useless trees using 2 lbs. sodium arsenite per gallon of water is about 90 per cent. at a year after treatment.

Dr. Ida Levisohn of the University of London discusses in a short article the effects of mulching on the development of mycorrhizal fungi. It would appear that stimulation of mycelial growth and promotion of sporophore formation are brought about as a result of the new conditions created by the mulched tree but not by the mulch alone.

Irish foresters wishing to broaden their horizons and stimulate their thinking can read this publication with great advantage.

J.J.D.
