
Biolley's paper was first published in 1920. It is an exposition of the "control" or check method of management that was largely developed by him in the silver fir/spruce selection forests of the Swiss Jura. In brief, the aims of the method are to produce as much timber as possible, of optimum quality, with resources reduced as much as possible. The basic steps are the division of the area into small compartments and complete enumeration of the growing stock over 7 ins. d.b.h. at intervals of five to ten years. From the enumeration figures and the amount exploited during the last period the increment interest rates are calculated and compared with those of compartments which appear, from personal experience, to be in the most favourable condition. A provisional arbitrary figure has been chosen for the relative proportions of small, medium, and large size timber. From a comparison with the two "target" standards a cutting regime for the next period can be drawn up with the object of converting the compartment gradually to a stocking that approaches the provisional optimum figures. Data are given from forests managed under the check method for thirty years which show that the increment rates can be greatly increased, both by reducing the growing stock, or allowing it to accumulate, according to the original condition of the compartment.

More concise and more objective descriptions of the check method than Biolley's can be found in modern textbooks of forest management. The New Zealand forester is not at present concerned with the selection system, although the first signs of movement towards mixed and irregular working can be seen. For him the value of this work lies in its insistence on the principles on which the check method was founded—full utilisation of the site, close personal contact with the stands allied with frequent stocktaking, and a system of management where silviculture is not subordinated to inflexible yield prescriptions.

—H.V.H.

GENERAL VOLUME TABLE FOR PINUS RADIATA. By D. A. N. Cromer, G. A. McIntyre, and N. Lewis. Forestry and Timber Bureau (Canberra). Bulletin No. 33.

The authors present a form class volume table for *Pinus radiata* for estimating volume inside bark to a 4 in. top inside bark. It is intended for South Australia, but the authors believe it would be accurate in other countries where *P. radiata* is grown.

The table gives volumes all of which must be corrected for taper inside bark between 5 and 15 ft. above ground and for bark thickness at 5 ft. Unlike the New Zealand Forest Service form class volume