

## HIGHER FORESTRY EDUCATION IN NORWAY

173. The Norwegian College of Agriculture (Landbrukshogs-Kole) was established by the State in 1859 and is under the administration of the Education Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The College is located at Aas, about fifteen miles from Oslo, and consists of six major buildings (including students' hostels) widely spaced in a rural and wooded environment. The houses of married staff form a separate and well-designed village.

174. Five courses are provided: Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, Dairying, and Land Redistribution (Surveying).

The period of study for all courses is three years; the first year of study is for the most part common to all courses, embracing basic sciences; and a general examination is held at the end of the first year. The general administration and discipline of the College is controlled by the Rektor and Professorrad (Professorial Board). A total of 240 students were in residence in 1949.

175. *The forestry course* is governed by a Board of the forestry professors, one of whom is elected Chairman every three years. The forestry staff consists of four professors, seven lecturers (docents), and eight graduate assistants (who rarely lecture, but assist professors and lecturers in laboratory and field work). In addition, subjects common to agriculture and forestry are taught by five other professors mainly during the first year.

176. Every second year thirty forestry students are accepted by the College; this system is strongly favoured by members of the staff, who claim that better results are achieved by concentrating for one year on the second- or third-year syllabus. Furthermore, the output of thirty graduates every other year is no less than fifteen every year, which is at present the absorption quota of State and private forestry interests.

177. The entrance qualifications for forestry students are (1) Matriculation; (2) two years' forestry work; and (3) completion of the one-year course at a Middle Forestry School (see para. 191). In recent years, some 150 applicants with the above qualifications have competed for the 30 vacancies, which are allotted by the Professorial Board after careful scrutiny of both Matriculation and Forestry School results.

178. The teaching facilities were characterized by the ample space provided for laboratory work, and whilst there was evidence of a certain degree of austerity in general maintenance, no doubt due to post-war financial stringencies, there was no apparent shortage of essential equipment; for example, the botany laboratory was fitted with twenty-four new Watson microscopes, each with electric-lamp connections.

179.

TABLE (7)—THE SYLLABUS

First Year—	Total Hours.	Second Year— <i>continued</i>	Total Hours.
Plant Breeding: Genetics ..	40	Mathematics .. ..	72
Botany .. ..	172	Silviculture X3 .. ..	160
Physics .. ..	158	Valuation: Forest Taxation X3 ..	210
Geology .. ..	132	Utilization X3 .. ..	138
Chemistry .. ..	208	Forest Zoology .. ..	54
Surveying .. ..	152	Third Year—	
Mathematics .. ..	154	Book-keeping .. ..	84
Microbiology .. ..	36	Surveying .. ..	95
Economics .. ..	72	Methods of Education and Teaching ..	84
Zoology .. ..	84	Hunting and Fishing .. ..	22
Second Year—		Management .. ..	73
Building and Construction X2 ..	156	Working Plan } X3 .. ..	30
Soils .. ..	78	Soils .. ..	21
Surveying .. ..	96	Forest Botany .. ..	53
Microbiology .. ..	15	Research Methods .. ..	22
Protection, Pathology .. ..	60	Forest Policy X2 .. ..	84
Law .. ..	84	Silviculture X3 .. ..	50
Hunting and Fishing .. ..	22	Valuation X3 .. ..	42

A special subject, which must be completed in the third year, has a coefficient rating of X4.