

OLREBMIT



ker (Goo) Miles

... a thing of beauty and a life next year. association attempts to many Foresters as participants in all activities that way make every event. If the turn out is as this year as it has been in the past, I feel sure that every-

Long—"What pine has the biggest and sharpest needles?" ps—"A porcupine"

FISHY BUSINESS

(By W. C. Stevens)

Have you ever seen a trout with three heads, or maybe you've caught an albino speckled trout! Before you chalk it up as one too many at the Hammerfest let me assure you it's possible. But to begin at the beginning.

Tarentorous Fish Hatchery is one of the largest in the Province of Ontario. In the fall, from October 1st to sometime in December, 4 million eggs are collected from 30,000 adults. To do this the fish are seived up and the larger ponds are dragged. The males and females are separated. At this time of the year it is quite easy to distinguish between the males and females. The females are very round and full, resembling small dirigibles under water. The males are very thin and flat, just like the palm of your hand.

The eggs are taken from the females, fertilized and hardened by running cold water over them. They are then spread out one layer deep in trays made out of a mesh. These trays are shaken gently once a day and at the same time and dead signs are removed. Of the approximately 4 million eggs collected at Tarentorous Hatchery, 3 million will be shipped out to other hatcheries.

About 90% of the eggs hatch. As they snatch they drop through the mesh in the trays into the troughs. Every young fish has a small yolk sac on it upon which it lives for the first few days after hatching. In about two weeks these yolk sacs have disappeared and feeding must begin. At first the feed is very finely ground liver fed about once an hour. As they grow older the feeding is less frequent and the feed coarser until it develops into feedings twice a day of hog melts and beef melts mixed with oatmeal.

One million fish are raised and in the fall 500,000 are shipped to Sandfield on Manitoulin Island. The remainder of the fingerlings are held over winter again and then they are yearlings of about four inches. Under ideal conditions a yearling may grow to be seven inches long.

As yearlings the fish are distributed to various lakes. The history of distribution has been one of drawback after obstacle.

At first fish were distributed by trucks. This meant that only accessible lakes could be stocked and you had to wait until late spring or early summer for good road conditions. By this time the water is too warm for planting. Planting should be done in the spring while the water is very cold. In many cases the fish were taken to a tourist camp and left with the owner to be planted. This was due to the long distances travelled and lack of time but not to any wish of the Division of Fish

& Wildlife to foist the job on to someone else. What happened to the fish after the operator got hold of them is a good guess. He was probably expected to cover several lakes. Some of them were planted — maybe. If he had to pack them any distance they may have been planted in a lake or planted somewhere else. If he did reach a lake with them they were dumped in without regard as to whether it was the best place for planting or not. All in all the whole set up was not satisfactory so the switch was made from truck to aeroplane.

With the aeroplane some disadvantages were overcome. A much earlier start could be made in the spring while the water was still the right temperature. The job was done in a shorter time. It was now only two hours from hatchery to lake instead of the previous twenty-four. The whole set up was more economical. However, there is still a drawback. There are hundreds of small lakes which could be stocked but which are too small for a Beaver aircraft to land.

On October 4, 1951, word was received by Ken Loftus of the Division of Fish and Wildlife at Sault Ste. Marie to proceed with plans to drop fish from the air. This has been done in other places but never before in Ontario. With this method now open for future use direct supervision can be given to the planting of fish for your enjoyment.

Of the one million fish kept by the hatchery about 100,000 are lost as freaks or through disease. Disease is the biggest factor and may really play havoc some years. Fish have hatched with two and three heads each one perfectly formed. However they do not live to an appreciable size. Albinos are also found in the hatchery but seldom in wildlife. In wildlife they are too easily seen and thus are easily prey for their predators. In the case of hatchery, however, they live to be adults the same as the other fish and when mated produce albinos.

Five hundred applications a year are received from operators who wish to plant fish. Lake trout, speckled trout, pickerel, small mouth bass and rainbow trout are most commonly called. Fish direct from the hatchery are not good to eat because of their diet. However, after about a year of wildlife they are indistinguishable from others.

The aim of the Fish and Wildlife Division is to get a management plan working whereby it will be possible to regulate the fishing or waters individually. This is still far in the future but when it comes—for your enjoyment—more fish. And more fishing.

A Forester — What is He?

(By Roy Wright)

If there were 10,000 foresters in the world, then foresters would be 10,000 different things. However, foresters are all alike fundamentally, even though they are different individually. Their aims are basically the same the world over. Allow me to quote from the Encyclopedia Britannica,

"The clearing of the forest, aside from depriving the thickly settled and highly civilized countries of timber needed for their industries, has produced other bad economic and social effects. The stripping of the mountain forests resulted in the occurrence of torrents, in erosion, in floods and in a general change in the regime of streams. The disappearance of forests has also affected the climate, and with the growth of industrialism has resulted in the physical deterioration of a large part of the population. The products of the forests have now become altogether too valuable and no civilized nation can afford forest devastation on a large scale, without regard to the future possibilities of the land.

Practically all civilized countries of the world have now come to realize that there is a point where further clearing of the forest, no matter how dense the population may be, proves detrimental to progress itself."

This does not mean that foresters should prevent the cutting of trees, but their aim should be, rather, to obtain the greatest possible production of wood from the land in a manner which will allow almost equal production every year from now to eternity.

Foresters must have a complete understanding of plant growth, plus a familiarity with the entire economic and sociological life of a nation. Woods industries must be kept in harmony with the whole structure of industrial life. In the regulation of cutting, foresters stand for conservation, not preservation. If you see old trees rotting on the stump in the National Parks, you can be sure that this is contrary to the wish of good foresters.

Foresters are not new to the world. They have been skulking-around thickets and hedge-rows since 1700, when they first made their presence felt in France and Germany. While this is not going to be the story of forestry from Adam to Fleiger, still it is interesting to see how the whole pattern of utilization has changed since the advent of the forester. It is possible to say that in every country in the world he has changed the cutting of the forests from indiscriminate slaughter, to some method which is intended to yield a continuous supply of wood from now to eternity. This does not mean, of course, that all the

woodland in the world is being ideally managed, but the aim is in the right direction.

In the planned growth and utilization of forest vegetation, the forester fulfills a many-sided purpose. With his knowledge of tree growth, soils, and economics, he can work out a plan which will yield to men the greatest possible volume of wood from a given area, in perpetuity. In some instances a forester may cause an individual to decrease the amount of wood taken from the land, but this is done only in the same way that a gardener would prevent someone from going into his garden and pulling too many young carrots, or would prevent the same person from pulling all the full-grown carrots at one time, and then going hungry all winter.

Good foresters work strictly in conjunction with Mother Nature. They study Her laws, examine Her devious ways, and assist the old biddy in every way possible. They are naturalists of the first water, and they discovered long ago that the forester who does not understand the myriad forces of nature is doomed to failure. The natural, static and dynamic forces of the universe are irresistible, and to oppose them is folly. The study of forestry consists mainly in discovering what these forces are and how they can best be used to man's advantage.

If you search the world over you will find foresters doing many jobs. Some are studying better ways to log, others are building roads for logging of fire protection, many are supervising cutting and operations in an effort to have young trees spring up where

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Why I Came to U.N.B.

(By C. Harrowing)

I have been asked to attempt to put, into writing, my reasons for choosing the University of New Brunswick as my "alma mater." This isn't a hard task when one considers my ideals.

Since ever I can remember my ambition was to become a University student. Not at just any University, however! I dreamt of attending a University whose standards would be respected the world over, whose graduates would be in demand as instructors in the highest centres of learning throughout the country, whose athletic prowess would rank second to none, and whose students would hold their moral character with the utmost regard. Individuals who had reached this level of education would be of such high intellect as to know better than to indulge in alcoholic refreshment to excess if they resorted to its "healing" powers at all!

Naturally, when I heard from two or three of my friends who had graduated as Foresters from this institution of advanced education regarding the high standing of its Faculty of Forestry of its numerous victories in the field of athletic endeavour, and of the minimum of attention accorded John Barleycorn, I said to myself, "This is the University for me!"

The thrill of the outdoors, the level of comradeship encountered on forming campus friendships, and the high spirit of loyalty on the part of the students towards the University boiled through my veins. I wrote for my application forms!

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