

Swimming Team

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The four members of the girls team N. Gibson, S. Black, E. Parker and A. Gibson put on a very good show. This was the first time that girls have been represented at an intercollegiate meet. Nina Gibson pressed R. Kinler of Acadia so closely in the 40 yds. breast stroke that a new record of 36 1-5 seconds was established. Lack of visible guide lines on the pool bottom resulted in Eleanor Barker swimming a zig-zag course and losing out by a hair's breadth in the 40 yds. free style.

Bruno Seppala chalked up Red and Black's only win. This came in the 40 yds. free style with a time of 21 4-5 seconds, a tenth short of a record. Bill Gibson had everyone on their feet during the 40 yds. backstroke. Wetmore touched the wall a split second before Bill roared in. Bill Nettleton's breast-stroke could not quite cope with the butterfly stroker of Acadia and crew-cut Bob Ritchie didn't find the board springy enough. The medley team composed of L. Morgan, J. Bewick, W. Gibson and W. Nettleton put up a good fight.

Don Vogel handicapped with a cold, turned in a great performance in the gruelling 100 yds. free style. For four and a half lengths Don kept pressing, Wetmore losing out in the last few strokes.

The last and most thrilling event was the 160 yds. free style relay. John Lawrence started for U. N. B. followed by Seppala, Bewick and Vogel. It was stroke for stroke all the way with Acadia tying U. N. B. Time 1:31 2-5.

Next year the meet will be held up the Hill and with the experience of one meet behind them U. N. B. should come through with flying colours.

There are three classes of women: the intellectual, the beautiful and the majority!"

During an air raid in London, the air raid warden said to a man who was still in bed, "Hurry up and go to the shelter."
"I can't," the man said, "I've lost my teeth."

The warden said, "What do you think the Nazis are dropping Sandwiches?"

130 TREE SPECIES IN CANADA

In Canada there are over 120 distinct species of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers or softwoods, but they comprise three-quarters of the standing timber and supply nearly 80 percent of the wood used for all purposes, says the C. P. R. Bulletin. Of the deciduous-leaved or hardwood species, only about a dozen are of commercial importance as compared with twice that number of conifers.

LOST RADIANCE

Never, O never,
Attempt to recapture
The flame from the ember
Of that old affair,
Lest you forever
Be robbed of the capture
Of what you remember
That never was there.
—Cecile Bonham.

COFFEE TOO HOT

Sacramento, Calif., March 7.—(AP)—Because his coffee was hot, Frank Taylor, 49, wound up in emergency hospital for lacerations of his right ear and lower lip. Taylor's coffee was so hot, he choked. His false teeth turned crooked in his mouth and cut his lip. Unheeded, he fell off his chair, struck his head against the table and cut his ear.

Absent-minded Doctor listening with his stethoscope to a tattooed nude on a half-dressed sailor: "As far as I can determine you are about to become a father."

After being cast away on an island for eight years, Sailor McMaster's eyes were greeted with the sight of a young woman floating ashore on a barrel.
She: "Hi, there, Sailor. How long you been stuck on this island?"
Sailor McMaster: "Eight years, sister."
She: "Ah—then I have something to give you that you haven't had in a long time."
Sailor McMaster: "Break my arm, sister, do you mean you got beer in that barrel?"

Barney and Doc. West On The Well Known

BARNEY

Stretched out by the dying embers of the fire in the early morning, (It is the morning of the deadline, (It is not yet daylight) I am reading a bit of the old philosophy. I should be thinking up some little thing with which to render impotent the trenchant pen of my learned friend in the other alley, but I continue to read.

"There was once a time when the foresters of the Nin Mountain were beautiful. But can the mountain any longer be regarded as beautiful, since being situated near a big city, the woodsmen have hewed the tree down? The days and nights gave it rest, and the rain and the dew continued to nourish it, and a new life was continually springing up from the soil but then the cattle and the sheep began to pasture on it. That is why the Nin Mountain looks so bald and when the people see its baldness, they imagine that there was never any timber on the mountain. Is this the true nature of the mountain?"

In a doze I wondered which kind of forester did this, and about other things too. Flipping back the pages I came upon a note on extra-curricular studies. "In the educational system of the college, there are regular studies in class and collateral studies when the students are in their own rooms. Without the practice of fingering, one cannot learn to play the string instrument smoothly; without wide observation of things one cannot learn poetry easily. Without acquaintance with the different ceremonial robes, one cannot master the study of rituals, without learning the different arts (like archery and carriage driving one cannot enjoy study school. Therefore the education of the Superior man (or the intellectual upper class) one is given time to digest things, to cultivate things, to rest and to play. In this way the students learn to feel at home at college and establish a permanent habit of study."
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DOC

During the past few decades the depredations caused by forest insects have been increasingly more important. In eastern Canada we have witnessed outbreaks by such insects as the European Spruce Sawfly, the Bronze Birch Borer, the Balsam Woolly Apher, the Beech Coccus, and currently that of the Spruce Budworm. The losses are staggering proportions. For example, the Spruce Budworm outbreak of 1910-1925 killed an estimated 235,000,000 cords of Balsam Fir.

It is the job of the forest entomologist to attempt to reduce these losses and, if possible, to prevent future outbreaks of similar proportions. Forest entomology is a comparatively new field of study and in North America has existed as a distinct branch of forestry and of entomology only since about 1900. Obviously then the forest entomologists do not know all the answers to the multitudinous problems which confront them. In order to fill the many lacunae in our knowledge an extensive research program is a necessity.

In Canada research on forest entomological problems is conducted chiefly by the Division of Entomology of the Dominion Government. To date the majority of forest entomologists in Canada have been employed in this service. The forest insect organization is concerned with research and with extension work in cooperation with timberland owners.

For insects which attack living trees research on control measures

is centered on three phases—chemical control, biological control, and control by means of forest management. Chemical control is but a temporary curative measure. In biological control, by means of introduction of parasites and predators, an attempt is made to favor one set of factors which may help to maintain the "balance of nature". Preventative rather than curative measures are as desirable in relation to insects as in relation to fire. That management is the long term answer to our insect problems.

Little can be gained in fostering the principles of biological control while ignoring the proper management of our forests. Conditions conducive to insect attack have frequently resulted from the activities of man in the forest. In other cases conditions favorable to increase of insect populations have resulted from natural succession, from phenomena which man can in part regulate. For example pure stands and overmaturity are two conditions which are known to produce a high degree of susceptibility to insect attack.

Forest management control measures have been demonstrated experimentally in numerous instances. Few of these measures have been implemented on a large scale. Some of them require more intensive management of our forests while to date in Canada our forestry practices have been largely extensive. One of the drawbacks has been the lack of trained personnel familiar with insect habits and epidemiology. The need then is for forest entomologists in the woods, in the operating areas and not merely in field laboratories.

Increased interest is being shown by industry in the possibilities of controlling some of the forest insect depredations. It is a safe prediction that in the future more men with training in forest entomology will be sought after by industry. The Forestry B course at the University of New Brunswick offers training which adapts students for work in the biological phases of forestry. Entomology is in itself a large field and a student who plans to enter research work in forest entomology will frequently find it ad-

visable to undertake graduate work. This is particularly true if he hopes to advance beyond the junior grades in the government service. The student taking the B course will, however, find himself sufficiently trained in forest entomology to be of particular value to industry. It has by no means been anticipated that all B students would be employed as entomologists. Some are already in industry where many jobs can be filled equally well by an A or a B student, but the particular training in each case will make the man more valuable for particular jobs.

More foresters are needed in the woods; more forest entomologists are needed in the woods and in the laboratories. A career in forest entomology may be with the government research service or with industry. In both places there is undeveloped and application of insect control measures which will minimize losses and make the practice of forestry a reality rather than a dream.

Forest entomology is an integral part of the larger field of forestry. The management of our forest resources on a sustained basis, contributing to a sound economy, can only be advanced by the proper development of all phases of forestry. Entomology is but one of these forest entomology but one career.

A bachelor is a man who has no children to speak of!

Some girls are like flowers—they grow wild in the woods!

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