

Extension Forestry

Perhaps you have heard someone speak of extension forestry and wondered what they meant. Perhaps you have seen a man who is neither a student, professor or janitor coming and going on the campus as though he had some business there and wondered who he was. You may even have read the list of the faculty in the calendar and noticed that it includes an extension forester. The Brunswickan has given me an opportunity in this forestry number to tell you about my job.

Ideas differ about what an extension forester should do, particularly among foresters. In general however there is this much agreement—that it is an extension forester's job to give information and advice concerning forestry to forest owners or operators. This seems like a large order but it can be narrowed down a good deal by eliminating several classes of people who do not wish or require such a service.

First, there are the owners of large forests who employ foresters, or who are in a position to do so if they wish. Obviously they do not require the services of an extension forester. In fact, if one were to offer them advice regarding their operations he would meet with a cool reception.

Then there are the temporary forest owners,—people only interested in cashing in on present values. They buy an area of forest land or the cutting rights on it and cut all the trees which contain wood that can be sold at a profit. Then they take no more interest in the forest until nature produces another crop of wood. Perhaps they even refuse to pay the taxes on the land and eventually it is sold by the municipality, probably to another owner in the same class. Such forest owners have no real interest in the advice a forester would give them. The time may come when they will change their minds and methods, but in the meantime they do not present the most fertile field for extension forestry.

The first approach is made to people who are interested, or who are most likely to be interested in following recommended forestry methods. Among these are young farmers or farmers with boys, of whom at least one may stay on the farm. Other owners of small forests may have a similar attitude for personal reasons or because of a feeling of responsibility to the community. Several of the municipalities in New Brunswick own forests and are becoming interested in their management.

These groups together own a considerable part of the forest land in New Brunswick. Woodlots on occupied farms occupy about 2,200,000 acres. Other small holdings amount to more than 1,500,000 acres. These forests have, as a rule, been cut harder and produced more than their proportion of our forest products. In spite of this, or perhaps because of it, they present the best prospect for the practice of forestry. Ever though only a few of the owners may be interested at first there is plenty of opportunity to make a beginning and, if the service proves valuable, the demand for it will grow.

What kinds of information are sought and offered? This depends on the forest owner's special problem. Perhaps he may wish advice concerning cutting methods,—the selection of the trees that it is best to leave for growing stock and those that should be cut now. Maybe he is uncertain how to sell the trees he cuts, whether for logs or pulpwood, and wants an opinion as to which product will give him the best returns at going prices. He may

want to know if it will be worth while to save sawlogs or veneer logs out of the trees he is cutting for firewood and where he can sell them to best advantage. Information regarding new equipment or methods or how to make his saw cut better may be useful to him.

So the extension forester should know his trees and what is likely to happen in the forest after cutting. He should also know the markets for wood in various forms and how to get the most value out of any tree. If he knows equipment and methods and can use an axe or saw it will be helpful. He may be asked to check the course of a boundary line or pile of logs and should be able to do so.

Forestry extension services are operated by most of the provinces of Canada and many of the states in the U. S. A. They are designed to meet local demands. The emphasis may be placed on cutting methods, marketing or reforestation. Methods used include result and method demonstrations in the woods, news articles, bulletins, lectures with slides or films, exhibits and radio



K. B. Brown

broadcasts. The most effective, though the most consuming method, is a personal visit to the woodlot with the farmer and his son.

More than two years ago the provincial authorities in New Brunswick decided that a forestry extension service was needed and that it could best be operated in connection with the U. N. B. Forest School. There seemed to be no forester available to take the job so I was asked to undertake preliminary organization of the service as an "additional duty" on a part time basis. That arrangement still exists.

Progress of the service and opportunities for foresters in this work will depend on success in building up confidence among forest owners. It will also depend on the development of forest industries and markets for wood of any sort. When a forest owner can obtain fair prices proportional to the quality of the wood he has to sell it will be comparatively easy to persuade him that it is good business to grow more and better wood.

I am convinced that there will be opportunities for several foresters with inclinations for this type of work in a forestry extension service in New Brunswick. The methods that should be followed in developing the service now seem clear. When foresters and funds are available the jobs will be ready for them.

MAY WE PRESENT



W. L. Johnson

The Foresters take pleasure in presenting Lloyd Johnson, better known as Slim, who hails from Howley, Newfoundland.

Slim spent three years as a student in Engineering at Memorial College, St. John's, Newfy. He then decided that Forestry was the better course, of which there is no doubt, and came to U. N. B. to join the class of '44 as a Freshie-Soph. He thus holds the honour of being the first "Newfy" to study forestry "Up the Hill".

This year Slim is Vice President of the Forestry Association and has been very active in this very active organization. He was a Corporal in the C. O. T. C. in his Sophomore year and has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant this year.

Being an interesting story teller, Slim's Newfoundland anecdotes are superb. His favorite saying is "back in Newfy", and his favorite drink is anything but water.

Slim is an all around good fellow and we sincerely wish him success during his remaining year and a half at U. N. B. and in whatever field he may choose after leaving his Alma Mater.

FORESTRY

F is for the field-work, coming once a week.
O is for the office, with swivel-chairs that creak.
R is for the rod-man, standing very still.
E is for entomology, studied up the hill.
S is for the staff-campess, to use it is no joke.
T is for the black tea, flavoured well with smoke.
R is for the ruck-sack on someone's weary back.
Y is for ychling chainage, of which there is no lack.
Hc: You sure have a pretty waist.
She: "Yes, there's no getting around that."

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FOREST ENTOMOLOGY

Forest Entomology is that branch of Forestry which concerns itself with the study of insects found in the forest community, their classification, life histories, habits, their likes and dislikes, population trends, their usefulness or harmfulness, which may call for organization, to rear and release or to



Harris E. Videto

combat and control. This suggests much detailed knowledge of forest insects. This is true but a person with even such knowledge would be greatly handicapped as a Forest Entomologist. To do his best job he should have training as a Forester as well that of an Entomologist. Such training will thus fit our Forest Entomologist to talk, plan and work with the Forest Protectionist, the Operator, the Forest Manager, the Silviculturist, the Forest Pathologist, and the numerous other workers in the profession of Forestry, through the understanding of the many separate and interlocking factors which make up the complex

and dynamic living forest.

Thus we see that the Forest Entomologist must be a highly trained specialist in his particular field as well as a broadly trained one, in order to integrate his contributions into the pattern which is designed to produce better forests, in a shorter time, at a smaller cost.

Canada never has had enough adequately trained Forest Entomologists. Many of the laboratories across the country have been employing general entomologists trained at one of the several Agricultural Colleges or Universities. These men have done notable work but have generally felt the handicap of the lack of knowledge of fundamental forestry.

At the request of industry and the Dominion and New Brunswick governments, a chair in Forest Entomology was established at the University of New Brunswick in 1938-39. Students electing this option, called Forestry "B" course, pursue a regular degree course in Forestry with a generous assortment of biology courses including two years in entomology, one of which is definitely slanted towards forest and forest insects.

Such graduates are thus prepared to enter directly either the Dominion Entomological Laboratories (Forest Insect Investigations, Forest Insect Survey, etc.) or Graduate Schools. Open to them also are the many branches of Forestry such as ecology, silviculture, forest (biology) research, nurseries and plantations, and many others. Of course, many of the regular forestry positions are open to these graduates too, so the opportunities would appear to be about as extensive as the woods.

To be prepared with knowledge of forest insects, tree diseases, and other branches of forest biology data, Canada must have, adequately trained, a corps of men who have the natural aptitudes for biology. Only then, with men and knowledge, shall we be in a position to master such things as the White Pine Blister Rust and the Spruce Budworm wisely and connectedly to the end that our obligation to Forestry may be properly discharged and the goal of "more wood, sooner, and cheaper" may be a Canadian reality.

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Frederic March, Claudette Colbert

FRI.—SAT., Mar. 9-10
—With—
"TOGETHER AGAIN"
Irene Dunn, Charles Boyer

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Ina Ray Hutton and her Orchestra

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"CRIME BY NIGHT"

THUR.—FRI.—SAT., Mar. 9-10
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"SONG OF THE RANGE"
also "GIRL RUSH"

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