

NOS FORETS ET LEURS PRODUITS

Un tel sujet est si vaste qu'on peut à peine y toucher. Aussi nous nous bornerons à des considérations générales sans prétendre le traiter d'une façon professionnelle on universitaire.

Les forêts canadiennes sont une base de ressources aussi variées qu'illimitées. En fait, elles dominent toute l'économie du Canada.

Jetons les regards autour de nous et nous verrons que le bois est utilisé partout, par tout le monde et en toutes circonstances. C'est qu'il prend les formes et les dimensions voulues avec la plus grande facilité. Il est solide, durable; son fini est merveilleux, soit au naturel, soit recouvert de peinture; il ne craint ni la rouille ni la corrosion. De plus son élasticité robuste lui permet de résister aux chocs les plus violents. Enfin, il est léger, on le travaille sans aucune difficulté technique et il est à la portée de tous ceux qui en ont besoin.

Comme bois d'œuvre et comme pâte ou papier, le bois est l'objet des deux industries les plus importantes du pays. Le Canada possède environ six mille scieries pour le bois de construction, tant pour le pays que pour l'exportation. La sciure de bois est à la base de la dynamite et de la plastique et de plus on utilise comme combustible. Nombreux sont au reste les usages qu'on en fait.

Le Canada occupe le premier rang dans l'exportation de la pâte de bois et de ses produits dérivés. Citons évidemment le plus important le papier de journal, mais n'oublions pas les matières plastiques, les explosifs, l'alcool, le sucre, les pellicules photographiques, et bien d'autres sous-produits.

Disons un mot ensuite du placage et du contre-plaqué. On coupe, de nos jours, ces feuilles d'une épaisseur de un centième de pouce. Appliqué sur du bois d'ameublement il donne un fini merveilleux. Quant au contre-plaqué, sa solidité dérive de la superposition des feuilles de placage, on les plaçant contre le grain l'une de l'autre. L'industrie aéronautique en fait un grand usage.

Enfin, rappelons que trente sept pour cent du bois employé au Canada est comme combustible, ce qui fait environ dix millions de cordes par an. Et nous ne parlons pas des poteaux télégraphiques et téléphoniques, ni des pilotes, ni des traverses de chemins de fer, des bois employés dans les mines etc., etc.

Mentionnons aussi le charbon de bois, le gondron de pin utilisé dans la fabrication du caoutchouc, la térébenthine, la gazoline (remplaçant la gasoline), les produits

Aux Forestières de '44

Bien perplexe et troublé est l'adolescent, qui, en 1944, doit choisir une orientation de vie, sinon une carrière définitive. Ses parents et leur génération ont vécu une jeunesse, où les débuts étaient tout au moins simples et relativement clairs. La voie était tracée; on la suivait avec plus ou moins de volonté, de possibilités et de bonheur.

De nos jours le problème de l'avenir du jeune homme devient de plus en plus ardu et compliqué; la solution dépend de trop d'inconnues. Et cependant la carrière de Forestier est peut-être la seule qui représente des sécurités tangibles. Certes, le Forestier a choisi la meilleure part.

A l'artificiel de la vie des villes et des professions dites libérales, à l'instabilité des conditions générales des affaires, des finances, du commerce et de l'industrie, le Génie Forestier oppose la solidité sereine, positive, réelle de la Forêt. Tant qu'il restera des chênes, des érables et des hêtres, et toutes les essences mineures et décoratives, l'immense domaine végétal des bois, le Forestier sera entouré, sa vie durant, d'éléments de beauté, de force et de richesse. Et la Forêt durera plus longtemps que lui, souveraine paisible des âges.

Aussi est-ce avec un enthousiasme sincère que nous envoyons aux Forestiers de 1944 à U.N.B.—et à leurs collègues des Universités Canadiennes—nos meilleurs vœux pour leur carrière. La Vie, le Monde et la Forêt ne les décevront pas.

M. de Merten, Professeur de Langues Vivantes.

pharmaceutiques (le tanin), les produits alimentaires (le sirop d'érable). Tous ces produits se trouvent soit dans l'écorce soit dans le tissu même de l'arbre. La chimie et l'industrie chimique ont là un champ à peine exploré.

Vraiment la Forêt, après avoir soutenu les efforts de nos Armées Libératrices, sera notre grande ressource dans nos travaux de paix.

Jim D. '44

STAND BACK, STAND BACK

Junior — I just got a check from Lome.

Senior — Pay me the five dollars you owe me, then.

Junior — Wait till I tell you the rest of my dream.

FLASH

U.N.B. Hockey Squad Defeats St. Thomas Six by 10-0 Score

ROUGE ET NOIR

Scoop by "Snoop"

Here we are again a-scooping and a-snooping. Did you see me at the Red Cross Ball the other night? I was crawling around in a horizontal position, disguised as a Spruce Bud worm. Was I having fun? Then what do you know? Harris cornered me and put me back in my cage. You will find me in the Entomological Lab, and I wear beautiful spots on my back everyday of the week except Sunday. P. S. I am hoping to get out of captivity in time to scrooge around a bit at the Brunswickan Dinner Dance next week, so be sure and watch your step.

Try, try again, Arnie. Co-ed week will soon be here. Ask you out if you will do the same for me some time!

Mae I have this dance Connie? Selling tickets sure pays off, but next time why not pick a more private place than the lobby?

And I nearly died when I saw our senior preacher friend from Chatham bestowing a tender (censored) during the last dance!

Our boy Ralphie (the Fog Eater) is giving his full co-operation to his staff. Bet he had a cosy time at the show last Friday night. Doesn't she dance?

Seven-up Forbes is on the prowl again. An How! I saw a gal, lost, strayed but not stolen—at the Y last Saturday night.

Did Bill really have to warm up the motor?

Acker going berserk and appearing at a formal.

Lover Jeans has been wandering around with a wicked look in his eyes. Coeds Grrr! Who done the dirty deed?

That's the printable part of what I got on you—so until after the Dinner Dance—

Call me 'Bud' for short.

Forests Go to War

In the early ages all of man's weapons were made of wood and stone, the chief components of the earth's surface. The coming of the Bronze Age in the Mediterranean theatre changed this and men now dug deep into the bowels of the earth for more malleable, yet tougher materials. The use of wood was then confined chiefly to structural works such as fortifications, pits and ships. In the last Great War, wood was used only as a cellulose for gun powder, as pit-props and barracks, and as housing for various machines.

In the pre-1939 days people were becoming conscious of a new material, Rayon, cellulose tissues, and plastic knobs and buttons on their car dash-board. Some new radio cabinets appeared constructed not of wood itself, but of a new cheap, light, plastic material. Wood products were going and cellulose plastics were coming into their own. Canadian Pulp and Paper organizations saw it coming, and though small help was given by the government, these industries did make some progress. The war!

We had but little time to shape out the materials of war and naturally went on in the old ways, crying loudly for "Steel, silk and rubber." Metal containers, silk parachutes, rubber packing and insulation goods were all necessary. All went well for a while, but some far sighted men knowing that these commodities were hard to get, ex-

pensive when obtained, hadn't forgotten the plastics, of a year ago. They strived daily to improve upon this substance and soon were in a position to replace thousands of tons of precious steel, silk, and rubber wherever possible.

Besides making millions of pounds of nitro-cellulose for powder, besides cutting thousands of feet of pit-props for England, the Pulp and Paper Industry lead on into the manufacture of plastic substitutes for metal, component parts of electrical apparatus, housings for instruments, synthetic fibres for tires, cargo chutes, clothing, powder bags and electric wire insulation.

Paper board manufacturers started construction of fabric shell packing cases to replace expensive and precious metal ones. All sorts of packing materials for small arms ammunition, gun barrels, ordnance parts, machined tools, blood plasma containers, sanitary moisture and insect-proof packages for food and medical supplies, and smaller fibre containers for chemicals and oil. Metal was thus turned back to vital positions of shells and trucks and guns.

Fibre board plants expanded rapidly as orders for barrack materials came in. Floor board shingles, insulating board and such like went out to the new camps. Interior fittings for aircraft, cock-pits and ambulances, radio trucks and other vehicles for our armed forces.

Newsprint "bomb-plets" were rushed into the conquered countries to cheer up the vanquished and demoralize enemy minds. Extra additions of newspapers were able to go into the streets due to the untiring efforts of the Pulp and Paper mills. Illustrated booklets were needed for the education of the Armed Forces, and tons of paper were necessary, but they got it: all done.

The Army, Navy and Air Force got all we could give them to make their task easier, but it certainly is hard to credit all this to our common ordinary tree. Isn't it? Yes, our forests are really marching row upon row right into action with our men this time, and they will be right there after the war to make the Peace a more fascinating life; so do your bit and help conserve our forest resources—we need them.

Forest Insect Investigations

The relation of Forest Entomology to the actual management of the Forests is becoming more apparent as the scope and seriousness of insect depredations increases its interference with long term forest products programs.

In recent years the inroads into our available supply of timber made by the Spruce Budworm, European Spruce Sawfly and The Bronze Bird Borer have resulted in frantic appeals by timber and pulp producers to the Science Service for solutions to these problems. Field workers of the Science Service have foreseen many of these problems and certain cases advised industry about them but, the usual immobility of the public to heed a timely warning has been evident by the deaf ears turned to these crusaders. It has been only after the damage has become widespread and permanent that the shocked operators have come to our men looking for quick miracles and in this business there are none.

Problems arising from insect threats to our forest or parts of forests almost invariably call for years of research. This type of long term studies, often involving investigation does not lend itself to sudden demand for solution, but, does indicate the necessity of sustained investigative work. Presently the forest products industry is just beginning to realize the inadequacy of the meager organization that the Federal Government has set up to carry on this vast work. With this realization there arises a demand for increased activity but, funds and personnel are at too high a premium for immediate expansion. Return to the normal should remedy this situation.

Too often the Forest Engineer listens with tongue in cheek to the methods and talk of the Forest Entomologist but, solid examples of needlessly wasted tracts of previously merchantable timber has made many a doubting engineer an ardent supporter. Sometimes even

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What is PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?
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