

FORESTRY BRUNSWICKIAN

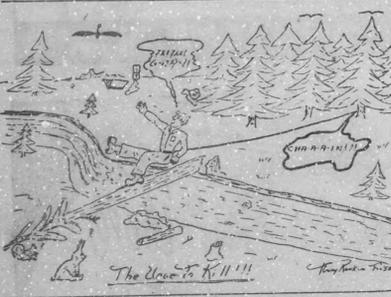
Vol. could be! No. Lost count. FORESTRY WEEK Night on Halloween '48 PRICE: Yours for the asking

Vol. 68
No. 5
1948

WOODLOT CLOSED UNTIL FORESTRY CLASS OF '51 FOUND

From the registrar's office comes word that a check of the calendar failed to reveal a class of '51. Suspicion was once aroused that the Foresters of '51 may be lost in the depths of the woodlot, and all field work has been discontinued indefinitely. On previous occasions some participants in the Hammerfest have been located months later wandering aimlessly about in the vicinity of Flanagan's Road. However, this is the first time an entire graduating class has disappeared, the Registrar stated.

If they are not located within a year it is proposed that the woodlot be turned over to the Arts Faculty as a playground for the frivolous and a source of inspiration for poet laureate Cogswell, in memory of the missing class.



Queer Quiz

- If you can answer these questions the Hammerfest needs you. If you can't you need a Hammerfest.
- Answers elsewhere in this issue.
1. If you were handed an up to the minute complete National Forestry Inventory, what use could you make of it?
 2. In what year may we expect the wood famine?
 3. Why is it that Canadian Forest Management will up forest production two times?
 4. Where is the selective logger who can tell you what happens after the second cut?
 5. What will be the fire loss to the Canadian people next year?
 6. How many forestry graduates are going to get work next spring?
 7. It is said that the Forests of N. B. grow at the rate of 2% per year. Why is this?
 8. Why is the Green River Experiment called "The Green River Experiment?"
 9. Is it true that foresters have slowed up the practice of forestry in this country?
 10. Is this school turning out glorified timber cruisers?
 11. What is the difference between reforestation and reforestation?
 12. There is a rumor around that a Canadian University is studying the diet of Moose. Is this so? Which University?
 13. Who decides that a soil is too good for growing forests?
 14. Why are there red spruces and black spruces to annoy budding dendrologists?
 15. Why do we not plant more trees? Most persons, including some who have a penchant for draught a certain salt water fish of high color, think we are stubborn about this.

Doyle's Drinks and Barret's Beef Both Bountiful

On Saturday evening the members of the largest Forestry Association in the U.N.B. history gathered in a clearing in the Woodlot to toast the past, present, future and their feet before three huge bonfires. It was probably the largest gathering of Forestry students ever held in Canada, perhaps even the World. Over two hundred members were in attendance even though the total membership was not present. This setting of a possible record was a very fine way to open something new in the way of annual campus affairs, Forestry Week. However, if the attendance was something new, the gathering still possessed the same old, friendliness and charming informality that has become traditional at the Hammerfest.

Pat Doyle who is to be let loose in the Spring to vent his learning on Canada's forests, was in charge of the organizing committee. A foine job he did, too, and that's for sure! He

had a very able staff of hardworking people among whom Len Barrett deserves special mention as chef. A very fine meal was served in the open and although the weather had a quick-freezing effect on the gravy, it was extremely enjoyable. The chill of the night air was driven off by three large fires which sent showers of sparks into the air and everyone managed to keep warm and comfortable even before the "inner glow" began to take shape.

No tea or coffee was served but a number of cakes and things were distributed. No real figures on the amount of refreshment served are available, but given that it takes twenty sips to empty a bottle, it is estimated roughly that elbows were bent 14,300 times. That's a lot of good exercise. Vocal cords were organized at great length as well. A number of very fine after dinner speeches were offered, but as they were all given at once it was impossible for this reporter to get the gist of any of them. Shop talk and stories circulated freely and as at such gatherings, the singing was the highlight of the evening. It began

Continued on Page (4)

News From Others In Our Select Group

Quebec, Oct. 16th, 1948. Letter Addressed to the Foresters' Club, U. N. B. New Brunswick.

Dear Friends:

Your Editor, Mr. Fergus MacLaren, has requested me to tell you about the organization and activities of Forestry Students at Laval. I am glad to do so here, and grateful to him, at the same time, for this opportunity he thus affords me of contacting future colleagues in the profession and bringing them the good wishes of all Laval Students for the success of the Forestry week at U. N. B.

The student body at Laval is grouped into one general association called A. G. E. L., short for Association Generale des Etudiants de Laval. This Association is the connecting agency between the students of each Faculty, and between them and the Authorities of the University.

Control is vested in the Council of the General Association, made up of three delegates from each Faculty and directing all these extra-curricular activities - athletic, dramatic, literary and social - which further emulation, friendship and unity amongst Laval's 2000 students.

Funds are secured by undergraduate dues, appropriated by the University Authorities and disbursed by the Association.

Each Faculty, however, has full autonomy as regards its own particular activities, and, in order to supply them, is allocated certain funds on the pro-rata of its enrollment.

This calls for a Faculty Council under whose authority specific Foresters activities are conducted. These are various.

In the athletic field, we have basketball for softball, volleyball, basketball, tennis, bowling, hockey, skiing and swimming. These in turn participate in inter-faculty competitions, and whether they win or lose, they always keep on playing the game in true forester fashion.

In the dramatic field, the Laval Foresters rate as high for their histrionic ability as for the incisiveness, colour, and imaginative quality of their stage productions. In full Paul Bunyan tradition, they create two "Tall Tales" a year and never fail to get wide acclaim as playwright actors, singers and musicians.

In the literary field, the "Laval Forester" stands out as one of the best achievements by any Faculty Student body, at Laval. In a year book containing pictures and records of seniors, accounting for all regular functions, and containing original articles, and containing other noteworthy, in prose or poetry, about the profession, the "profs", and the professionals, etc.

Social events consist mainly in informal Saturday night dances held at favorite spots like the quaint old "Habitant Inn", in the Fall, or the Ski-mad Manoir St. Castin in the winter. But the Annual Dinner of the University, the dean and professors of the faculty, the Minister of Lands and Forests, delegates from the Industry and outstanding members of the Forestry and Surveying professions, is easily the most elaborate function organized by the Laval Foresters.

Of course we have to listen to a lot of oratory, but all of it is good-natured and happily ends in true galle fashion with songs and laughter that raise their echoes, late in the night, thru the dark, narrow and winding streets of old Quebec.

Thus we spend a students life at Laval during the academic year. When lectures, labs, homework,

Vancover, B. C. October 12, 1948.

U. N. B. Foresters Fredericton, N. B. Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in outlining to you something of the organization and activities of the Forest Club of the University of B. C.

At present we are organizing for what we hope will be the most successful year in the history of our club. Briefly, our policy, is twofold:

1. To foster interest in the possibilities and responsibilities in the forestry profession.
2. To provide a common meeting-ground for all undergraduates interested in Forestry and allied subjects.

The first objective we accomplish by a series of weekly noon-hour talks by men prominent in industry and government service. Following each talk the speaker is subjected to a cross-fire of questions from the members present. An attempt is made to cover as wide a range of topics as possible and to select the most prominent man in each field.

The second objective is met by our social calendar which includes an informal dance, The Forester's Frolic in the fall term, and a combined banquet and open forum in the spring to conclude the year's activities.

In addition, the club issues each year, The U. B. C. Forester, an annual outlining the activities of the Club. The publications board, headed by the Vice President is already busy gathering pictures and articles for publication in the spring.

I am grateful for this opportunity of extending to you, on behalf of the Club of U. B. C., our best wishes for a successful Forestry Week at U. N. B.

Yours sincerely,
F. A. Collins, President.

many branches of Forestry. Last year's speakers included Premier Drew, Major-General Kennedy who conducted Ontario's Royal Commission on Forestry; Mr. A. Kowloff, Director of Woodlands Research, Pulp and Paper Institute of Canada; and Mr. C. W. I. Creighton, Provincial Forester, N. S. On evenings when speakers are not scheduled, discussions such as "The Forestry Course" or "Foresters and Marriage" keep the pot boiling.

The Club's Forestry Frolic starts social columns buzzing early in the term; this is followed by the Forestry-At-Home and the grand finale is the Forestry Barquet held in February when a downtown hotel transforms into something resembling a swimmil, an arboretum and Convocation Hall as several hundred of the Alumni dine, dance and play "chop, chop, whose leg is that?"

This is an outline of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. Let it be said that we hope to meet more Brunswickers personally; that we enjoy this exchange of letters and the echoes and reports of the Hammerfest leave us envious that we too could not use that secret brew formula.

sincerely yours,
The Forester's Club

Field Day to Conclude Forestry Week

Forestry Week concludes with a Field Day next Saturday 30 Oct. 48. Several events have been arranged. Included in the list of contests are the following:

- Cross-cut Sawing
- Buck Sawing
- Fire Starting
- Log Chopping
- Tree Felling
- Chain Throwing

Valuable prizes have been donated by local firms for each of these events. This should be the chance that some of us have been waiting for, to see just how proficient some of our friends are with the tools of the trade. It is hoped that there will be a large number of entries and grudge matches are especially welcome.

Chairman Howie Fraser reports that he is having some difficulty arranging heavy equipment demonstrations but that he is confident that at least four chain saws will be in operation.

MUSINGS FROM OUR ASSOCIATION CHIEF



Andy Fraser

Another year has rolled around bringing with it a new class of prospective Foresters. The spring will see the largest class of Foresters ever to graduate from U. N. B. From all sides we hear that there is a desperate need for Foresters in the world today, thus we will be assured of employment when we graduate.

Have any of you ever stopped to ask yourselves why you are studying the course you are taking? If you have, you will probably consider, first of all, that it will pay you good dividends in the future and that the work deals in the future and that the work will be interesting. The last part is what I wish to emphasize in this short message. It applies especially to Foresters. If you don't like Forestry after a fair try change to another course! As foresters we have a big problem to tackle and unless our hearts are in the job our brains is useless. One of our biggest critics I have heard about Forestry students from graduate Foresters is that they don't like to stay in the bush. If you don't like to stay in the bush, if you in the bush you have no right to be in a forestry course today. Our country's future is vitally tied to our forest resources and as potential foresters it is up to us to see that these resources are managed in the best interests of everyone, not for the profit of a few individuals.

This year the Forestry Association has the largest paid up membership in its history, 235 to date. Let us hope that our activities will do us credit. I consider it a very great honour to be President of the Association in this history making year. I will spare no effort to fulfill the faith that you have placed in me. I know that it is not possible to satisfy everyone but I am sure that we will have a satisfactory and enjoyable year if we all pull together.

On behalf of the Association may I express our heartfelt gratitude to the Forestry Faculty, and especially to Dr. Gibson, for their untiring efforts on our behalf.

Best of luck FORESTERS.

The Forestry Association held its second meeting of the new term Monday evening, October 15. In spite of the fact that shortly before the meeting was scheduled to take place Fredericton received its first snowfall of the season, over one hundred members were present. No doubt this was due to the announcement that Professor H. E. Videto would be guest speaker, his subject being "Forestry in Europe".

On being introduced by President Andy Fraser, Professor Videto emphasized that he would not be able to cover his subject as fully as he would like since he had covered an extensive area of England and Northern Europe. He had been largely

HOOT'S MESSAGE



The Big Boss

The forestry course is in the middle of its transformation from a four year course to a five year course with the seniors and juniors in the four year course and the first and second year students in the five year course. So far this change seems to be going out satisfactorily and the students have been able to choose options that are within the time table possibilities. Every effort will be made to maintain as many options as possible as this is an underlying principle that must be maintained if the maximum advantage is to accrue under the five year course.

Our enrollment (397) is greater than was expected and approaches our record number of last year with the largest number (140) in the junior year followed by (128) in the senior year.

Our large numbers unfortunately restrict the personal knowledge of students that was possible with smaller classes when one had a much greater appreciation of the qualities and skills with which a student is endowed and which are not always evident in formal examinations, but in which an employer is very much interested.

This year's senior class is approximately half the total number that have graduated in Forestry from U. N. B. since the first class in 1910.

These earlier graduates have helped you and if the Canadian Forest Industry and Government can usefully absorb the forestry graduates of the next two years the profession will have passed its greatest milestone to date.

Fortunately there have been excellent opportunities for summer employment and your work during past vacation periods will have a lot to do with your employment on graduation.

Remember that no field of employment ever had enough men with ideas and that Canadian Foresters need many more trained men.

Prof. Videto Guest Speaker at Forestry Association

Interested in wood utilization and the methods used by Europeans to make use of waste materials. Many interesting features were described by the speaker and samples were available for inspection.

On completion of his talk a vote of thanks was extended by Andy Fraser on behalf of the Association.

Getting down to business, a debate took place over the date of the Hammerfest which was finally set for October 23. Committee chairmen made their reports. Andy Fraser announced that the next meeting would be Monday, November 1, when a Foresters Brain Trust would have the platform. It would be made up on Dean Gibson, Professors Flegger, Videto, Baird, Bruce Wright, and other specialists in the field of Forestry. Questions are welcomed in advance.

The meeting adjourned with "see you at the Hammerfest".

DON'T FORGET FORESTERS' FROLIC FRIDAY



THE WEEKLY NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Est. 1867

Member, Canadian University Press

Editor in chief (This job has more complications) Bob Dickson
News Editor (What will Miss Spicer say!) Tom Baillanlyne
Sports Editors (The Devon "Peoples" Cherokees") AND "Gorgeous George" Buchanan
Feature Editor (Anybody else see that show Saturday night?) Len Barret
Managing Editor (See fellas I can cook too!) Don Biggs
Business Manager (I was "joed" so help me.)
Contributors: Terry Rankine, Darryl Yeomans, Doug Pimlott, Lorne Gardner, Franke Clarke, Lee Fletcher, Herb Slater.

EDITORIAL

Assuming the job of Editor of the Brunswick, he it only for one issue, alas, brings with it the job of writing an editorial. —Pen in hand the words are beginning to flow

First we would like to add our welcome, as Foresters, to the many already expressed to Dr. and Mrs. Trueman and with it our sincere best wishes for their future at this University. We are indeed fortunate in having Dr. Trueman as our new President.

Our policy in this issue, as in the past, is to present material which is mainly of interest to Foresters but we hope that others on the campus will find it at least of passing interest. We have had many contributions but unfortunately, due to lack of space, we are unable to publish all of them. To those whose work is not included in this issue we wish to say "many thanks". We appreciate your efforts and can only regret the circumstances due to which your work goes unpublished.

Within the next two or three years there will be as many of us "recent" graduates in Forestry, as there are now practicing Forestry graduates in all Canada. We will be a very definite new factor in the profession and because the woods and affiliated industries are willing and even eager to give us jobs this speaks for itself in reassuring the "Doubting Thomases" who hold the impression that anyone connected with the harvesting of forests is doing so purely for personal profit and quick exploitation. We would be the first to deny that there is no profit motive in the woods industry, as indeed, there is such a motive in practically any other industry one might care to consider. BUT the fact that we are to be employed by companies in such unenviable positions to help look after and properly manage their forested holdings plainly points to the realization that they are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of proper management and the use of conservation methods. If these same companies merely wanted their trees cut, with the object of quick profit, then they would not hire university trained foresters but would depend on experienced bush workers of a more practical nature who are extremely capable of cutting and clearing standing timber with no thought for the future whatsoever. Progress in the field of Forest Conservation and Management on the sustained yield basis is being made and will continue to be made in the future but it is not something which stands out in a year to year inspection of the woods industry. European methods, developed over a period of several hundred years, are much more advanced than our own and while we can learn much from them, the very vastness and inaccessibility of some of our wooded natural resources make them impractical from the economic point of view in this country. Hence we are slowly but surely developing our own methods and it is our sincere hope that we all as embryonic Foresters, will play our own part, be it great or small, in this development.

Advertisement for Vaseline Hair Tonic. Includes text: 'don't take chances with dry scalp', 'Keep your scalp in condition... hair in place', 'Sua... wind... frequent wetting... they're hard on the hair. Keep the life and lustre in your hair... condition it for easy grooming by supplementing the natural scalp oils with "Vaseline" Hair Tonic. Largest selling hair preparation in the world.' and an image of the product bottle.

GLIMSES OF FINLAND

Harris E. Videto

July 27 was a warm and sunny day at Abo, Finland. Picture a small passenger boat with accommodation for perhaps 250 but which actually is carrying 400 persons. These are mostly Finns returning from a short visit to Sweden, the land of plenty. The boat is completely overrun, people sleep on the decks, on stairways, in corridors, everywhere. Nearby are bulging suitcases, bursting shopping bags. Clothing, canned goods, groceries, fruit, candy and cigarettes make up the parcels.

We tied up about 9:00 a. m. and the queue quickly formed to clear customs, money control and passport. Soon after my baggage had been cleared by customs, I was called from the queue by Mr. J. Vory, the General Manager of the Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries. (Metastaho). Mr. Vory had made the five-hour train journey from Helsinki to meet me, a Canadian forester, who wished to visit his country. He had made arrangements to leave his office for the week of my visit so that he could travel with me and so introduce me to officials in educational, research, industrial and forestry circles.

After the barest of formalities with the immigration officials we were soon on the train for Helsinki. On the way we had to pass across Porkkala Peninsula, some 40-odd miles. This area was leased to Russia, for 15 years and the Finns and others are not allowed to go what goes on there. The engine crew is changed to Russian, the train cars are blacked out with outside curtains, the coach cars locked, and Russian guards ride between the cars. This blacking out extends to aeroplanes and fishing and other boats.

At Helsinki (300,000 pop.) I visited part of the University. It is taxed to capacity today with 10,000 students. The Forestry Department is housed in a huge, modern building completed in 1928. The building cost 20 million Finnish Marks, but I was told it could not be replaced for 500 million finks today. (190 fink. = \$100).

There are 7 departments and nearly 600 students. This is a post-war flurry, normal intake being limited to 50. The under graduate course takes four years and two graduate degrees are given. The forestry building is well appointed but mention should be made of the auditorium. This is a sloping floor theatre with individual seats and desks for 225. Seats are of form fitting bent plywood. Decks have individual shielded lighting for note taking during films or slides. At either end of the 90-foot lecturer's table is a hooded control panel. Here the lecturer controls blinds, lights, air, and temperature. A lapel microphone allows him to speak to the projectionist.

Research in Finland is carried on by both government and industry. One of the several organizations is the Finnish State Institute for Technical Research in Helsinki. This consists of 13 laboratories, a library and publication department and the main office. Some 200 are engaged in research, about half of whom are graduate engineers.

The wood technical laboratory had 18 men when I visited it and had divided the work into these sections: Structures and properties of wood; Wood working; Glueing and surface treatment; Wood preservation; Drying of wood; Questions on wood waste.

The intensity of this work is more astonishing when we realized that Finland is concerned with hardly more than three species of wood — Scots Pine 55%, Norway Spruce 25%, and Birch 17% covering nearly 75% of the land. We are not surprised to learn that forest products are their leading exports. Among the more important wood using industries should be mentioned some 500 saw mills sawing for export. The Finns have 13 plywood factories, 10 spool factories, five match factories, 29 mechanical pulp and board mills, 33 cellulose and 23 paper mills. An amazing development for 3 1/2 million people from a forest of just over 50 million acres.

My tour took me to representative factories at Lathi, Jyväskylä, Vasa, Koski, Saunalahti, and Abo.

A Canadian cannot help being impressed with the close utilization all along the way. The "Law Concerning Private Forests" is particularly severe by our standards but has the support of the forest conscious people. This law requires the private owner to submit detailed plans of cutting, land use, and provision for assuring regeneration on any area

HIYA DOC!



The Forestry Brunswick wishes to take this opportunity to welcome Prof. "Doc" Roberts back to U. N. B. Doc came to U. N. B. in 1940 from Washington, New Jersey, as a hopeful forestry student. In 1942 he decided there was more excitement in the U. S. N. air force and joined Uncle Sam's forces. After three years of service he was discharged as a Lieut. (J. G.). Doc returned to U. N. B. and graduated in 1945 with a degree in Forestry.

For the past two years he has been employed by James Sewell Ltd Forest Consultants in Old Town, Maine.

Doc is married and has one daughter. Note to the Band—Doc is considered some shaves with a trumpet!!!!

GOOD TIMBER

The trees that never had to fight for sun and sky and air and light, that stood out in the open plain, and always got its share of rain. Never became a forest king. But tired and died a scrubby thing. The man who never had to toil by hand or mind 'mid life's turmoil, who never had to win his share of sun and sky and light and air. Never became a manly man. But tired and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease. The stronger wind, the tougher trees. The farther sky, the greater length. The rougher storms, the greater strength. By sun and cold, by rain and snows. In trees or man, good timber grows.

Where thickest stands the forest growth. We find the patriarchs of both. And they hold converse with the stars.

Whose broken branches show the scars. Of many winds and much of strife. This is the common law of life.

(Unknown)

he wishes to harvest or treat. The work is carried out with the advice and authority of foresters and his District Forestry Board.

If devastation occurs, the woodland or forest is declared closed to cutting except for domestic use.

The "Law of Forest Improvement" is a companion law which sets aside 35 million finks. (about \$300,000) a year for the purpose of draining swamps afforestation, putting devastated areas back in shape, silviculture and other forest improvement and protection measures. Half of the sum is expended on state and unproductive areas, the balance on forest lands.

The same rational long term and wise use attitude can be traced from the forest to the factory. Sawmills and other plants are constantly being improved and integration is very common. Thus "many sawmills have established sulphate mills as extensions to their plant to utilize the pine wood waste. Several sulphite mills, again which use only the smaller dimensions of spruce for the manufacture of cellulose, have added a saw-mill to their plant to utilize the heavier timber obtained in the course of purchases of timber.

A typical unit visited consisted of a sawmill, great kilns, finishing mill, prefabricated houses, general wood working, permanent dry lumber ware house, wood flour for plastics industry. There is usually a wood fuel and box wood unit also. At another plant, spool manufacturing night figure while at a third there would be a veneer and plywood factory with a furniture and cabinet department taking much from the plywood mill.

Space does not permit a description of this beautiful land of ten thousand lakes, of the rolling panorama of deciduous forest, of the beautiful architecture of the towns and cities, of the statutory in all parks and squares, of the indescribably hospitable nature of a brave, hard-working, progressive people.

As a guest you receive the full 100% attention of your host. Could one expect more!

The Case For Specialization

Under the spell of Forestry Week the student of applied science begins to wonder if all this specialized labour he puts forth is actually leading him anywhere, as he progresses from year to year in forestry his field narrows, first into "A" and "B" groups in the field of Forestry itself and then further into Pathology, Entomology, utilization and logging within each major subdivision.

All this apparently eliminates any doubt as to where our student is bound but actually it gives rise to never and greater doubt; where, for example, will I fit if the narrow field I have chosen is closed to me?

If I could take a more diversified curriculum where again would I go in search of a position? In this case the training is general and hazy and of little particular value to industry. It is indeed quite a predicament to find oneself in but one which has arisen unconsciously to everyone's attention as he progresses toward a degree.

After some consideration of many aspects the writer has arrived at what he finds is rather conclusive evidence that the fear of specialization is entirely without foundation.

Educationalists have stressed the classical curriculum, the need for "citizens" (a very elusive term) and the lack of culture in the undergraduate body; undoubtedly these charges are true but wishful thinking is no substitute for reality. Educators are educators, business men are business men and the dollar sign is indeed a powerful symbol.

Civilization needs the culture of which the educators speak yet, the college graduate is faced not with such a long range plan but with the fact of getting a job and to do so he must have the qualification industry requires. It is unfortunate that industry is not organized on a more cultural basis but since it is not the college graduate must meet its standards, which at the moment tend toward even more intense specialization.

The average applied science student is not devoid of a feeling of social responsibility yet he is at the same time engulfed in a struggle for survival amidst tremendous competition. A struggle whose key to success is again specialization.

Those who direct the nation's governmental agencies and private industries are barely satisfied by the particular knowledge of today's graduate. "Too hazy and incompetent," they say, yet in the same breath they feel that workers in allied fields are ignorant of their co-workers problems to such an extent that co-operation is virtually impossible. Here the problem is too much specialization it would seem. My answer is that there is not enough! It may seem impossible to reconcile that with my earlier mention of the need for a cultural curriculum but it most assuredly is possible.

We have reached a stage in our university training where the concepts and principles of the early days of college education is on the constant clash with the demands of the present.

Briefly specialization versus generalization. Unfortunately for the moment we are baffled, cries arise from either camp and curricula are revised again and again. There are smatterings of everything from Greek to electronics with no one heading the cue which has been before them for a good twenty years.

The leaders of industrial organization have shown the efficiency of teamwork as opposed to the arbitration that has produced our present day applied science curricula.

Sub-assemblies of lower school feeding the assembly of the final years with the parts that make the smooth running finished product. The mathematics and physical sciences facts leading to one field and one field only from start to finish. There should be no need for the worker in our field on graduation to know enough about his co-workers. Such duplication even in so minor a manner is unnecessary, it has worked in industry and business and it will work in science as well.

The educationalists will say "what of our well informed, tolerant, clear thinking citizen, we are not insects with clearly defined castes we are people concerned with government and religion and intolerance between races." Without a doubt that is the biggest problem of all yet today's half measure in mixing liberal arts and technology will certainly never achieve the desired results. (Continued on Page 3).

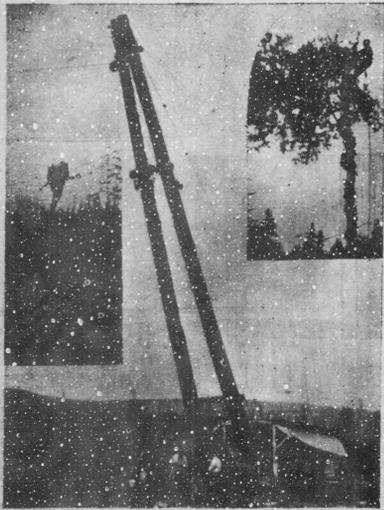
Advertisement for Player's Cigarettes. Includes cartoon of a man holding a sign that says 'Player's Please!', a pack of cigarettes, and text: 'COLLEGE INITIATIONS— They're an education in themselves! They lighten the daily grind... put zest in the West and yeast in the East. And when it comes to pleasant smoking, frosh to faculty go for fresh, cool Player's Cigarettes. CORK TIP and PLAIN. REMEMBER— PLAYER'S "MILD" PLAIN WITH "WETPROOF" PAPER DO NOT STICK TO YOUR LIPS.'

Advertisement for Fleet Foot Basketball shoes. Includes text: 'Look... a shoe built specially for Basketball— FLEET FOOT THE SHOE OF CHAMPIONS! Boy, it's a beauty — the Fleet Foot Basketball! Just snug your feet into that close fitting comfort. Feel the support you get, the spring in your step. Then try a quick start — you break like a shot! And, now a fast turn or sudden stop — those suction-grip outsoles grip the court, won't slip an inch. Shockproof sponge insole, plus built-in arch cushion support and cushion heel, help keep feet from tiring. Patented smooth inside toe construction prevents chafing. Heavy toe bumper and ankle patch give added protection. No wonder the Fleet Foot "Basketball" rates tops in any league! DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED'

Advertisement for 'THE VARSITY STORY' by MORLEY CALLAGHAN. Price \$2.50. Text: 'This is not a guide-book, neither is it a historical study of the University of Toronto, but rather a sensitive and penetrating story of some men and women and of a university. Morley Callaghan's technique is clever and his craftsmanship makes exciting reading of "The Varsity Story" Don't miss it. NEW PENGUINS ARE HERE. Come in and see us. Hall's Bookstore Est. 1869'

Advertisement for 'Gifts For Every Occasion' by U.N.B. SOCIETY RINGS AND PINS. SHUTE & CO. - ST. STEPHEN, N.B. GARDS LTD. - SAINT JOHN, N.B. Shute & Co., Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1861. JEWELLERS and OPTOMETRISTS FREDERICTON, N. B.'

Advertisement for E. M. Young Limited and CFNB. Text: 'E. M. Young Limited and CFNB invite you to hear Alan Ladd in "Box 13" —Adventure—drama —Sun day — 8:30 p. m. CFNB 5000 credits at 550 FREDERICTON, N.B.'



Picture of "A" frame showing, at top, sky-line, and, immediately below, main-line. At centre, on cross-piece, is the haulback; the other lines are the guy-wires. Left: carriage, stowing pulleys, position of cables, and chokers attached to logs. Right: topping a birch for a spar-tree.

LE BUCHERON MODERNE

by Wallace Montgomery.
"Mechanical Logging", what will they think of next? Atom bombs, robot planes, and now mechanical loggers. And what in the world is a "Bluz Ox"? The poor perplexed student visualises the huge steer which legends tell us was seven axe handles and two plugs of tobacco between the eyes, in company with an iron man of Paul Bunyan proportions; these two monsters dashing through the woods, tearing up great trees and tossing them into the lakes and rivers, possibly guided by a graduate who follows them about pressing a set of buttons in a mysterious black box, and . . . he gives up in despair.

In brief, Mechanical Logging is a fairly new system of getting logs or pulp to a river or railway, adopted from western logging, although on a much smaller scale. As a B. C. Logger once said, "Out there we got sixteen cords from one tree, but here you get sixteen trees for one cord". Everything is sealed down to suit the surrounding timber.

The usual way of getting logs and pulp to the rivers and mills is by contract; a jobber takes a contract for a certain number of cords, supplies his own camps, equipment, and hires his own men. This type of logging lasts only from late fall to early spring; for the balance of the year lumberjacks are compelled to find other means of a livelihood. In mechanical logging the cutting and hauling takes place all the year round. The men work an eight or nine hour day, are paid by the hour, with readjustments for overtime.

It is divided roughly into three crews, Cutters, Donkey crew, and Slasher crew.

A central or control point is chosen, where the "A" frame will be erected. Lines of blazed trees run from the centre like spokes of a wheel, in a radius of 700' - 900', and ending at a tree, which will be used for a "spar tree", a tree with the top cut off, on which pulleys and cables will be rigged so the timber can be lifted up off the ground clear of brush and stump.

The cutters are assigned roads, and a cutting number. A road is the timber from the centre of the site to the spar tree, and as wide as the mid-points of the two rows of blazed trees. The cutter falls the trees toward the control point, and over the centre of his road, limbs them up to a 4' top leaving the full length in multiples of 8'. He chalks his cutting number on the butt of each tree, and his total number of trees on the stumps. A scaler checks and tallies all the diameters, for he is paid on the basis of stump diameter, without regard to length of trees.

The Donkey crew, consisting of 6 or 7 men now move in. The Bluz Ox is put into use. It is a truck engine mounted on skids 4" in diameter, and about 35' long. On these are two huge masts, 65' high, supported by four guy cables. Under a sort of shelter on the skids is a series of four drums of cables. The largest is the "skyline", a cable running up to the top of the "A" frame, and out to the top of the spar tree, and is anchored to a series of stumps in a direct line with the suspended cables. On the skyline runs a carriage, supported by two pulleys. On the end of the carriage nearest the engine, a "mainline" is attached, and on the other end is a "haul-back" cable running out to the base of the spar tree, and back to the engine. Between these two cables hang the chokers, cables 8' 12' long, with iron hooks attached to the ends.

Two men attach the chokers to the logs. The Number One, or lead choker man gives the signals to the "Whistle Punk" who handles an extension cord 700' - 900' long, connected to the battery, and blowing a set of horns loud enough to be heard by the engineer, and the whistle-punk himself. If the engineer is the least doubtful of a signal he will ask for a repeat by giving one long blast on the horns. The whistle-punk keeps as close to the choker men as possible, for one wrong signal could easily mean the death of these men. There is a complete set of signals handing every situation, from one blast to stop the main line to seven long blasts to indicate that a man has been killed.

At a signal from the whistle-punk the sky-line is tightened, lifting everything clear of the surroundings. The main line hauls the carriage towards the "A" frame with the butt ends of the trees trailing. When it arrives it is dropped roughly in a pile over a long skid, so that a tractor with a sully, can back it over to the end of the pile. A heavy choker is attached around the pile and fastened to the wench, which draws tight lifts the lead clear of the ground, and the tractor starts off for the Slasher. This is a device for cutting full-length trees into 4' - 8' lengths. The logs are piled at the landing, two men roll them into a series of travelling rollers, which carry the logs to a table where they are cut into the desired lengths. The sawyer's helper

DAM BUILDING ALONG THE RESTIGOUCHE

By Al Hubert

The Restigouche River and its tributaries lie deeply entrenched in the northern part of New Brunswick. From the steep slopes of these streams go vast quantities of wood each year to supply the pulp and paper industry. Delivery of this wood depends on good river driving conditions, the failure of which can cause serious delay and loss. The problem is to conserve sufficient water in the headwaters region to ensure that all of the wood will reach the larger streams. Driving dams are built by means of which the wood can be cleared from the smaller brooks to deeper water.

The type of dam used in the Restigouche area is known as the "Rafter" type and allows a head of ten feet. It has one or more sluice gates and measures up to three hundred feet from bank to bank. When the supply of lumber is nearby, construction is relatively quick and cheap. A reliable foreman with ten men can build one of this type (110 feet across) in six days at a cost of \$1500. The crew breakdown is as follows:

- 1 Teamster (The horse should have a working knowledge of "Gee and Haw")
- 2 Cutters
- 2 Moss gatherers
- 3 Log handlers
- 2 Broad-axe men with a knowledge of carpentry

A bulldozer can make a very efficient job of clearing the dam site and graveyards.

The first step is to locate and clear the site. All stumps and debris up to the high water mark should be removed. While this work is being done the cutters can cut lumber, and the broad-axe men can hew two sills and two gate posts. The sills form the base of the sluiceway and are cut thirty-three ft. long with a ten inch top. They are squared on two sides so that the hewn sides form a right angle, and in such a manner that when the butts are placed together two flat sides are on top and two face inward toward each other. The gateposts are cut sixteen feet long and are hewn square with a side of one foot. A square notch is cut lengthwise in each post as a runway from the gate. A four inch tenon is cut on the base of each post so that the post leans to the upriver side of the dam. The lean is one half inch to the foot.



At this stage building can begin. A log frame is laid where the gate will be located, and the sills are levelled on this frame, five feet apart, with butts downstream. They are fastened to the frame with drift bolts. On each sill a mortise is cut in the centre and both ends. The gate posts will fit in the centre, and supporting posts (8' x 8' x 8') will fit in the ends. Opposite the centre of the sills and parallel to them, short logs are laid 8 feet apart. Across these logs will be placed wing logs which will run from the sills to the bank and may be in one or more sections. This process is repeated, the logs parallel to the sills being called "ties", and those running to the bank "cross ties". The ties will be on an angle of 45 degrees with one end anchored firmly on the bottom of the dam. These are drift bolted and spiked to the cross ties underneath. This frame work is built up until the desired height is reached. A flooring of logs is then put on so that each log fits snugly against the next. The practice is to place one large log followed by three or four smaller ones. When the dam is gravelled there will be less chance of the gravel washing off. At the toe of the dam short logs are placed as shown above. A gap is left at the sluiceway to allow the water to pass underneath the dam during construction. The chinks between the logs are now caulked with moss. Masses of evergreen branches are placed along the toe of the dam in order to hold the dam in place.

Careful supervision is necessary when the gate and sluiceway are being constructed. A platform is built on the supporting posts of the dam on the river side and mortised into the gateposts. The gate frame is made on this platform and is then fitted from there into the gate slot. The frame is made of 7" x 6" spruce deal into which 2 x 5 hardwood slats are fitted at one foot intervals. Meanwhile the floor of the sluiceway is being made of poles and a hardwood block is fitted where the bottom of the gate will rest. A deal wall is built along the sluiceway to keep the gravel from washing off the dam. The deals are placed so that the gate can move freely up and down in its slot. When this is done the gate frame can be hoisted into place and the planks fitted. The gate is hoisted by the lever and fulcrum system from the platform mentioned above.

In order to prevent the water from undermining the dam, an apron or trough is built on the end of the sluiceway. This directs the stream of water farther from the dam and eliminates any possibility of a washout. The bulldozer can now begin to gravel. This is usually put on to a depth of two feet. The gap in the toe of the dam at the sluiceway is now closed with deal or logs and then gravelled. The water can flow through the sluiceway and the dam is ready to operate.

A good feature about this type of a dam is that several thousand cords of pulpwood could be piled in the pond and sluiced through the gate as desired. This method has been successfully used in the Restigouche area.

rolls the logs from the table onto a carrier which conveys them to a waiting truck. While it is on the chain carrier it is sculled and stacked. This way an exact count of the merchantable wood can be made.

Some companies favour a set of power driven saws for cutting up the trees. This eliminates the long haul for the tractor, and the setting up of the slasher. Some use a single mast over the donkey instead of two, while others use stumps instead of spar trees. All are trying their own pet theories on Mechanical Logging, and most are convinced it is here to stay.

Forest Vertebrate Fauna

by T. H. Lothian

Forest management may be considered from several view points. For some, the chief purpose and perhaps only purpose of management is to produce a crop of timber at a profit. For others the chief value of the forest is for recreational purposes and to them forest management means producing a crop of wildlife each year so that our forests attract lucrative tourist business. It may be the duty of foresters to combine the two forms of management successfully or it may be better to classify land as to its best use and manage for recreational purposes only marginal and submarginal land. Whatever the purpose, management cannot overlook the fact that the forest is more than the trees. It is a dynamic biological unit involving the interactions of climate, soil, flora and fauna. The purpose of this article is to present briefly some aspects of the role of vertebrate fauna in the forest.

Rodents and insectivores form the major group of animals in the forest. Hamilton and Cook reported in 1940 a population of 305 small mammals per acre in a spruce flat in New York state as compared with two or three nesting pairs of birds per acre. These mammals were rodents, chiefly mice, and insectivores, moles and shrews. This is a very high figure but in our forests these animals are present in significant numbers.

The evil that small mammals do lives after them, the good is often interred with the bones. But there is good to be said of them. Hamilton and Cook point out that a large percentage of the food of small mammals is insectivorous - 75% in the case of shrews and moles. In 1941 Prebble found that shrews, mice, and squirrels were the chief predators of the cocoons of European spruce sawfly. Other investigators have reported small mammals as predators of gypsy larvae. During life the rodents by their activity increase the aeration of the soil and in death contribute their bodies and interred bones to the humus and mineral supplies of the earth.

Damage by small mammals may be extensive especially in regions of either natural or artificial regeneration. These mammals along with birds have formed one of the serious obstacles to reforesting an area by reseeding as reported by Smith and Aidous in 1947 in connection with reseeding a coniferous forest in the United States. Removing the rodents by poisoning and trapping is an expensive and temporary measure of protection. Planting under strips of screening will protect the seeds until they germinate but is of very limited application. Pelleting the seeds seem to be the best method of getting seeds planted and protected. In any case rodents may decrease the profit when a forest crop is to be grown from seed.

There are many reports of rodent damage to seedlings and mature trees. Littlefield, Schoemaker and Cook reported, in 1946, field mouse damage to coniferous plantations killing many of the trees. The only common conifer not attacked was white spruce. Krouch in 1945 had arrived at the conclusion that rodent control might be necessary in some areas to protect seedlings until they are a year old. Cook and Robeson reported, 1945 that the varying hare killed white and red pine and white spruce seedling less than four feet tall. Stillinger, 1944, Schantz-Hansen 1945, and Balch, 1945, as well as others have reported damage to mature trees by squirrels girdling and trimming trees. This damage may interfere with the trees growth or kill the tree either directly or indirectly by admitting pathogenic organisms through the wounds.

The conclusion that small mammals damage seedling and mature trees is unavoidable. The damage will however vary from place to place and seldom become a serious problem. Logging operations result in an increased mammal population. Where the forest is harvested by clear cutting or by clear cutting with standards, damage by vertebrates is likely to be more extensive due to the large areas of reproduction that result. Damage by rodents in virgin forest or mature stands is negligible. Trees may be killed by squirrels, hares and porcupines and it is easy to conclude that the damage is great. Though the damage to the individual tree may be great the effect on the final crop may actually be favourable due to the thinning that results.

Deer occasionally become a serious problem in areas of regeneration where the deer population is heavy. These animals occur in herds on the southern slopes in New York State in the winter time and Recknagel reported, 1941, serious browsing by deer on red pine plantations in this area. Cook concluded in 1946 that summer browsing by deer had little effect in cut-over hardwood lands. Whenever deer or moose occur in numbers there may be damage to trees by horns and hoofs which cause wounds that admit fungi.

Birds may do extensive damage to mature trees in isolated instances. Occasionally large numbers of grosbeaks or grouse may destroy so many of the terminal and lateral buds in stands of Scotch, red, and white pine that the value of the stand is seriously impaired. The holes punched by sapsuckers render trees vulnerable to fungal attacks.

On the other hand birds may be very valuable agents in the control of noxious forest insects. To Thrill observed that vireos were important agents in the control of fall webworm in the Fredericton area. Watson recorded woodpeckers as being a factor in the control of bark beetles and various investigators have noticed the importance of birds in the budworm areas. Birds and mammals have relatively little importance in the control of outbreaks such as that of the budworm but they may be very important in preventing such an outbreak getting under way.

Except in areas of regeneration and then only occasionally the vertebrate fauna seldom form a problem for the forest manager. Generally speaking conditions favouring the development of a good forest also favour the vertebrate fauna. Where you have an adequate growing stock containing a good representation of species of different age classes on a good soil covered by a well developed shrub and herb layer you will have a balanced vertebrate fauna living in harmony with the other members of the biological unit.

It would seem then that if good forest land is developed primarily for its timber value the wildlife will be plentiful and will contribute to the value of the forest by aiding in insect control and by increasing its recreational and esthetic value. Marginal and sub-marginal lands present special problems but here the emphasis might well be on wildlife development with timber values being of secondary importance.

The Case For Specialization
Continued from Page 2
What is needed is some intermediate stage, a junior college perhaps where not only will the student be taught cultural subjects but he will also learn to appreciate the wealth of learning available to him if he understood where to seek it. Basically the average applied science student lacks a knowledge of the proper use of a library, be it public or university. If this failing was corrected before the college level was reached there would be little basis for the educationists fear of the culturally deficient generation.

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Around the Campus with Egbert



Egbert says . . . "I wonder if this is the Strength of Materials lab"

Looks like Egbert's mixing up his stretches and stresses. He may be a bit off the beam when finding new classes, but he's hitting on all six when it comes to financial matters. He knows the smart way to prevent that summer-earned do-re-me from becoming "you owe me" is to keep it in "MY BANK". Open your account today, and, with your gold dust in the B of M, you'll soon be walking on the sunny side of the street.

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SPORTS

SENIOR VARSITY DRAW WITH ST. DUNSTAN UNIVERSITY 3-3 JUNIORS EDGE ST. THOMAS 3-2

Ribald replies to Quiz Questions

1. I would hang it on a long nail.
2. According to Barnum (1923, he was wrong) it was to have been some years ago. According to Godwin (two weeks ago — and he was wrong) about the year 2000. There have been earlier estimates and there will be others yet. Take your pick (and you will be wrong if you name any year.)
3. Because so many authorities have said so.
4. Dunno. If you know one — full marks.
5. There will have been no satisfactory answer to this by the end of next year, although some figures called statistics will be available — see Woodland World re fire cost controversy.
6. All of course; — old estimate is 314 openings (result of survey). New estimate by a famous forester who for some obscure reason will not come out of the woods "Canada needs 2500 foresters". (See Woodland World.)
7. Well it's a nice number and nowadays a fair rate of interest.
8. Because Green River flows through the area in question. But seriously — ask the brains trust on Monday if you happen to have seen this before then.
9. I think not, but this is only my opinion. It might be the forest or something else.
10. The smoothest side of the collar may say "Yes" to this question. The answer is "No" — we have run plumb out of equipment."
11. These two are synonyms. To sinners large and small.
12. Yes — no fooling! — U. B. C.
13. Be careful with this one — a lot depends.
14. Are there? Really?
15. How does your back feel after the tenth tree?

DE SAGA OF ALPHONSE
Alphonse me I'm go to U. N. B.
She's back dere 'bout thirty-nine
I'm never got no h-biky-wee
I'm not play on de football line.

I'm stick right to my engineer
De book she is play all night
But de devil she give me plenty fear
I'm not so good on de sight.

Me I'm not scare for dat mechanic
On dat Physte I'm keep de t-r
But de one she's scare me very quick
By gas she's dat Starvey lab.

I'm set dat tri-stick up real nice
I'm careful with all my might
But I get scare, I'm chill like ice
For my eye's tree degree de right.

Instructor he's stamp and curse me
He's short an he's spit on he's Cough
But me Alphonse still care I do
My eye she's still tree degree off.

So now I'm home on de boat
Norf Shore
An my tri-stick I'm carry aroun'
So I'm search me and den I'm
search some more

But dat tree degree cannot be found
I'm go get a job for make some pay
I'm work as de Foresters clerk
An here I'm decide for spend all
my day

I'm dat guy wit de tree degree querk
DOYLE'S DRINKS
(Continued from page one)

In little knots of people as soon as
darkness fell and presently swelled
to a full ringing chorus as all joined
The breezes swayed the trees
oyster as the whole assembly
lled to such old favorites as "Al-
vettic" and "Mavoureen" and —

The gathering will be remembered
for a long time to come. Everyone
was enthusiastic in singing its praises,
especially the urtman who managed
to slip in who, at the close of a show-
ing address cried, "Why can't the
Arth Thadley do something like
this?" He was loudly cheered as he
fell backwards off his soap box.

Which all goes to show that an
Engineer doesn't know his ass from
a hole in the ground.

BARNEY SEZ . . .
THIS IS GOOD STUFF

The following poem is ripe for
publication. It has been aged in the
wood for three years. (In a wooden
filing cabinet.)

E P I D E M I C
On and on . . .
the carpet, far
below the d'orbit
ceiling,
the frenzied
larvae — spin apace . . .

A gossamer
of camouflage,
where anamorphosis shall
see
the stage,
of tragical progression,
against the hopeful
season.

— The Moth

**From "Field and
Office Fables"**

(Reprinted by popular request)
Have you heard the story of the
characters on the Isle of Ohm?
Well, in the Town of Transit sit-
uated beside the famous Sli-Bule
Falls live a colony of Engineers—
of course, most of the inhabitants
are now grocers and plumbers, but
that's not telling the whole story.

Being naturally queer, the Trans-
tounians ride about on donkeys,
which they call asses.

A person's social standing is de-
termined by the ass he keeps. For
instance the President of the En-
gineering Society has a lovely white
ass. It's grand to see him going down
the street on his ass. Instead of shak-
ing hands they pat each other's ass.

One day a big meeting was held
in the Engineering Building. The
President was to speak. Everyone
came on their ass which they left
in the adjoining stable. The presi-
dent left his just outside a window
as he was in a hurry to get away.
Halfway through the meeting a fire
broke out so everyone ran like mad
to save his ass. The President jump-
ed out of the window expecting to
land on his ass—but instead he land-
ed in a depression.

Which all goes to show that an
Engineer doesn't know his ass from
a hole in the ground.

FORESTERS IN SPORT

Snooping about the campus we find that foresters have been and are, taking a very prominent part in sports. To cite a very recent example of this consider the cross country team which made such a good name for itself at the U. of M. meet. The team was composed of seven men, five of whom were foresters, namely Les Snook, Wally Bidcut, Bud Ballance, John Gibson, and M. Miller.

The U. N. B. track team, recent victors of the Intercollegiate meet held at Mt. A. was supported by such stalwart men as Bruce Campbell, Paul Aird, Jerry Boulton, Ralph Hale and M. Miller.

Taking a gander at the football team we find some able foresters out there too. With the city game of Oct. 16 in mind we noticed that Carl (Lover) Laurier, Shad-Eyes Sheppard, and Jim Layver in a good many plays. It grieved us to watch the splendid work of the scrum (made up of foresters and engineers) heeling the ball only to have the 3/4 line (artsmen) fumble it. Perhaps a handle would have helped eh boys.

Other foresters supporting the team are Pete Spicer, Doug Forsythe, Don Eldridge (Associate Manager) Tirweland, Dave Greenbank, and Jim Watson.

Now to all those who say foresters are "muscle-bound" they must admit that the same so called "muscle-bound-foresters", as some artsmen and engineers have so wrongly named them, have proved to be the well being of the teams put forth by the College on her athletic fields.

There has been a revival of old sport up the hill this year to which the foresters have shown much interest and support, namely soccer. At present the Sr. Foresters team is one of the league leaders in Intramural League. Still on the same subject there are many foresters on the newly formed Varsity Soccer team, to rhyme off a few we present, Hugh Godman, M. J. MacDonald, R. H. Spurway, Tom Bjerkland, George Buchan, Frank Mergau, Ian Reid and Ross Shepard. These same foresters also played against Mt. A. last Saturday.

Let us leave the fall sports and take a look at the winter activities. Basketball and hockey, both heavily fortified with foresters, will occupy the better part of the winter sports. At present it is too early to say much about hockey, but we feel certain that the members of the axe and chain profession will add much to this year's team, with men like Ted (Rocket) Bedard, Bob Dickson, and Knucker Irving's little boy Tom Ballantyne returning to help the cause.

The basketball team coached by a forestry grad, Ted Ownes of former fame on the U. N. B. court, has five foresters returning this year, to give us a winning quintet (WE HOPE)?? Guards — George Carner and

U.N.B. Takes Intercollegiate Track Meet

The UNB track squad gathered 81 points to win the Dennis Trophy for the Maritime Intercollegiate track champions. The meet was held at Mount Allison on one of the coldest days in the history of the meet. Because of the unfavorable weather no records were broken this year.

UNB with 81 points was followed by St. F. X. 49, Mount A. 10, Dalhousie 13, and Acadia with 4. The UNB men to win their events at this meet, were: Hale in the Hammer throw, J. King in the 100 and 220 yard races, Dave Benson in the mile run, Paul Aird, Pole vaulting, B. King in 440 yard race and Donald in the javelin. UNB also placed first in two relay races, the 880 yard and mile relays.

Bruce Campbell, are back along with forwards Gorgeous George Buchan, Johnny Roberts and Lofty Moore.

The past record of our ski team speaks for itself, but we should mention that the top men are or at least were foresters — Ray Grinnell and Bill Murray.

The idea of this article was to draw attention to the fact that foresters have greater representation in sports about the campus than any other faculty. Could it be that the healthy outdoor life led by the foresters is the answer?

U.N.B. Soccer XI Suffers Defeat at Mt. A.

A more experienced Mt. A. Soccer team defeated the green but hopeful UNB team in Sackville Saturday. The UNB team did not show until the third quarter when they managed to keep the ball confined to the Mt. A. territory but were unable to score. In the final quarter Mt. A. took over again and UNB's hopes faded. John Kelly was outstanding for UNB with his defensive playing. Next Saturday the teams meet here and UNB is hopeful for revenge.

U.N.B. PLAYS RUGBY OPENER

UNB opened the 1948 Intercollegiate Rugby season at Mt. Allison last Saturday. The first game of the afternoon saw UNB Junior Varsity roll over the Mounties with a convincing score of 15-0.

McAdam got the first pair of points for UNB by making a twenty yard drop kick. Then Dohaney, a younger edition of Frank, took a pass from McAdam and went across for a try. Dave Greenbank got a twelve yard field goal and the half ended 7-0.

The second half saw Stewart go over for a try which was unconverted. Kennedy got the final try and Stewart converted. Final score UNB 15, Mount A. 0.

In the second game St. Varsity dropped a close one to the Mounties Senior team.

Mount Allison's standout player was their linesman, who gained more yards than any other player without touching the ball or being tackled.

Mount A's first two points came as a gift through a penalty kick against UNB on their 25 yard line. UNB opened the 1948 Intercol-

The remainder of the first half was very even both teams threatened but never made good.

Mount A's try came in the second half when they moved the ball to our 15 yard line. Thanks to their linesman the next play saw the ball go laterally across the field and MacLean finally got it from Cullin to be tackled and dropped across the line. The convert was unsuccessful, score 5-0.

With four minutes to go and UNB pressing deep into Mt. A. territory Paul (Bull) Keleher took a pass from Don Eldridge and planged across for the try. Ross Sheppard tried for the convert but he allowed for the wind and the ball stopped. Good try Shep, let's take them this Saturday.

Line up:
UNB Senior — Fullback, Spear, three-quarter line, Curtis, Day, Keleher, Bastedo, Grant, Church; forwards, Eldridge, Sheppard, Carey, Lawyer, Laurier, Spicer, subs, Goss, Cooke.

Mount Allison — Fullback MacLean; three-quarter line, MacCoy, Ketchum, Robinson, Cullen, Chapman, Warner; forwards, Wells, Hill, Cameron, Goodall, Sheppard, Wilson; subs, Barritt, David, Louder.

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