

Forest Entomology

Prof. Rae Brown, Forest Entomologist, who hails from London, Ontario, came to U. N. B. in 1946. Rae obtained his B.A. in 1941 and his M.A. in 1943 from Western Ontario University. While attending Western he spent his summers at various field stations throughout Ontario and Quebec working with the Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology. Following his graduation he was employed at the Division of Entomology's forest insect laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Since the inception of the five-year course in Forestry, some confusion has already arisen regarding the series of courses which students may elect in order to receive some degree of specialization in entomology and forest entomology during their undergraduate training. It is the purpose of this brief outline to attempt to eliminate such confusion in the future and to try to ensure that the student who wishes to pursue forest entomology as a vocation will know what the possibilities are in the Forestry course for training in this field. With this aim particularly in mind, the present outline is directed principally toward first and second year students.

As a necessary preliminary course, Biology 220 (Elementary Zoology) must be taken and should be covered in the second year. With this basis, it is possible to then elect Forestry 361 (Insect Morphology - External) and Forestry 362 (Insect Morphology - Internal) in the third year. As other helpful electives for the third year, Biology 311-312 (Systematic Botany, and Plant Anatomy) are suggested. In the fourth year, Forestry 440 (Insect Taxonomy) may then be elected and may be accompanied by another biology course such as Biology 460 (Plant Physiology). In the fifth year, the specialized field of forest entomology is reached and the courses offered are Forestry 531 (Introduction to Forest Entomology), Forestry 532 (Economic Forest Entomology) and an assignment course Forestry 533 (Forest Entomological Literature). Again

these may be accompanied by an additional biology course such as Biology 430 (Plant Pathology). It should be noted that the series of entomology courses must be taken in the order described above and should be taken in the course years suggested in order to create a minimum of timetable confusion.

If these suggestions are not followed, beginning in the second year, it is quite probable that the timetable will not allow the taking of the courses in other than the usual year.

A student who has elected the group of subjects suggested above over a four-year period is reasonably well-equipped to go on to post-graduate work in forest entomology at either a Canadian or American university where forest entomology is a specialty, and will have a minimum of prerequisite undergraduate courses to make up. It should be mentioned that at many such universities this work is given under the Biology or Zoology department and it is for this reason that extra electives in biology have been suggested to satisfy the requirements which must be fulfilled at many schools in these subjects.

Before a series of electives is chosen which will cover a large part of the time spent at university, students are urged to talk over this matter with either the Dean of the Faculty or with the Professor concerned with the courses involved. Such action may prove to be very beneficial in either encouraging a student who has a definite interest in a particular field of study, or on the other hand, in discouraging a student from spending a great deal of time and effort preparing for a vocation in which he may ultimately prove unsuitable.

Similar series of courses paralleling those described above could be outlined for other fields of forest biology, such as forest pathology and wildlife management. Space does not permit such outlines here but they may be worked out at any time in consultation with members of the Faculty involved.

N. R. Brown

Advice to Electricals

If your sweetheart is blonde and you love a brunette—transformer.
If she gets grouchy—tickler.
If she wants to meet you for lunch—meter
If she wants to marry—resistor.
If she continues to insist—eliminator.
If she asks questions—circuitr.

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Cruising

By G. J. Thompson

Often dirty—unshaven—
bloodied by flies—
It's really a miracle
That he keeps both his eyes.

He crashes thru "Sammyshell"
wades thru the swamp
climbs cliffs perpendicular
slides down with a "womp".

When travelling thru blowdown
he must leap like a deer
from a bushy old spruce
he'll take off in the air
and land like a cat
(and don't you dare scoff)
on a tree, 20 feet—
from where he took off.

'Course there ARE times
when he'll be a bit brash
and try 30 feet—
and land with a crash—
deep down in the regions far be-
low
where the sun never shines
and the "Sammyshell" grow.

He's chewed on by Deer-flies
and bitten by ants
stamped by wasp
and stung in the pants.

Existing on food
seasoned with skeeters and
gnats
he beds down at nights
in old camps full of rats.

In camp in the evenings
he'll sit there and dream
and (we'll have to admit it)
he sometimes does scheme
of some way to get out—
to town for a day
and paint that place redder
than that barn near the Bay.

But there's no sitting up late
(DAMN THOSE FLIES)
to dream and to pine—
'Cause at first break of day
he must start a new line.

(Sammyshell) — Concentrated
Xmas trees

It's Dull, But Read It!

Away back in 1940 foresters were thought to be a gang of noisy, rough, uncouth woodsmen. Today in 1950, however, they are thought to be a gang of loud, rough, uncouth woodsmen. The first classes were small. There were only four forestry graduates in the class of 1910.

During its early years, (up to 1930) the forestry course here appealed mostly to people from the Atlantic provinces. More recently, many students have come from practically all parts of Canada, from some parts of the United States, and even farther afield. Several students have come here from England, and one from Luxembourg.

At the present time 3% of the student foresters are from Newfoundland, 13% from Nova Scotia, 24% from New Brunswick, 26% from Quebec, 25% from Ontario, 2% from Manitoba, 1.5% of 1% from British Columbia, (poor Jerry! does he know he's only 1.5 of 1%), 2.5% from the United States, and 2.5% from the British Commonwealth outside of Canada. (Damn it, that should add up to 100%. Must be termites!)

The setting up and maintenance of the forestry faculty has been aided by direct moral and financial support by private forest industries in Eastern Canada. Some years ago two companies donated some \$15,000 for purchase of school equipment. More recently, industry has assisted financially in the building of a laboratory dry kiln in the basement of the Forestry Building.

In addition to this support, there have been numerous scholarships set up by private companies. The Mersey Paper Company, Ltd., of Liverpool, N. S., is providing \$5,000 per year for five years (ending in 1952) for scholarships for forestry students. These amount to \$500 each. Price Brothers and Company, Ltd., of Quebec, P. Q., provides \$2,000 per year for five years (ending in 1954). The funds

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Culture

There are those students, engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and culture, who extract all their material from text books, and then dispose of it on an examination paper. They assume that they are cultured because they know the meaning of Epistemological Idealism, or because they understand what is meant by ego-centric predicament.

Under the new five-year course, the young potential forester is also subjected to this text-book culture. He has, however, as a supplement to this vast source of wisdom and culture, which is beyond the realm of books or class rooms. This source is Nature and is often vaguely understood by many "educated" people.

Following are a few quotations which give some indication of the capabilities of Nature as a teacher.

And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man;
At the sophist schools and the learned clan;
For what are they all in their high conceit,
When man in bush with God they meet.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The study of Nature is intercourse with the highest mind.
Jean Louis Agassiz.

It is the marriage of the soul with Nature that makes the intellect fruitful, and gives birth to imagination.
Henry David Thoreau.

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good
Than all the sages can.

William Wordsworth.

Never, no never, did Nature say one thing and wisdom say another.
Edmund Burke.

The volume of Nature is the book of knowledge.
Oliver Goldsmith.

He that can draw a charm
From rocks, or weeds or things that seem
All mute, and does it — is wise.

Byron Waller Procter.

'Tis not for golden eloquence I pray
A godlike tongue to move a stony heart—
Methinks it were full well to be apart
in solitary uplands far away,
Betwixt the blossoms of a rosy spray,
Dreaming upon the wonderful sweet face
Of Nature, in a wild and pathless place.

Frederick Tennyson.

Co-Ed Chemistry

Symbol—WOE.

Atomic weight—120 (varies from meal to meal).

Occurrence—

1. Can be found wherever man exists.
2. Seldom occurs in free and natural state.

Physical Properties—

1. All colors and sizes.
2. Often appears in acid condition.
3. Boils at nothing and freezes at any point.
4. Melts when properly heated.
5. Very bitter if not used correctly.

Chemical Properties—

1. Extremely active in presence of men.
2. Great affinity for gold, silver, other precious metals and for precious stones.
3. Able to absorb expensive food at any time.
4. Not soluble in liquids, but its activity is greatly increased when saturated with a spirit solution.
5. Sometimes yields to arm pressure.
6. Turns green when displaced by a better specimen.
7. Highly dangerous and explosive in inexperienced hands.

Plainer Shavings

Kay—"I'm sorry to disappoint you, Don, but I can't go out with you tomorrow, I became engaged to Dick last night."

Don—"Oh, well, how about next week?"

Two engineers were watching the band at the forester's dance last Friday. They recognized all the instruments except the slide trombone. After watching it being played for some time the first engineer (C.E.) said to the second (E.E.) "Don't let on you're watching him. There's a trick to it; he ain't really swallering it."

A Forestry Professor who comes in late is rare; in fact he is in a class by himself.

Babs: Goodness, Barry, this is not our baby. This is the wrong carriage.
Barry: Shut up. This is a better carriage.

And the paper doll cried and cried when she found out her mother was an old bag.

Wilma: Oh, I made such a fool of myself. When Dick asked me what I thought of Beethoven's Fifth, I didn't know it was music.
Betty Lou: "Why? what did you tell him Wilma?"

I said I thought it was cheaper than getting it by the pint.

Dim lights have the highest scandal power.

Never ask a U.N.B. guy if he's a forester. If he is he'll tell you. If he isn't don't embarrass him.

Pierre: How did you like your trip to Canada?
Jacques: Alright, but these Canadians when they get up in the morning take a glass of water—put sugar in it to make it sweet, put lemon in it to make it sour, put gin in it to make it smooth, put soda in it to make it fizz, say here's to you and drink it themselves.

Did you hear the one about the little moron who went to see a girl who didn't have any clothes on. Well the next time he went to see her she had a little more on.

If you think that the words night and evening mean the same thing note the different effect they have on a gown.

The doctor (pre-med at U.N.B.) was questioning the hospital nurse about one of her patients (a pre-law student) "Have you kept a chart on the patient's progress?" he asked.

"No", she blushing replied, "but I can show you my diary".

Biology Prof.—Define inbreeding.

Coed—Breeding in the same stock, for example, one Holstein cow with another Holstein cow.

Biology Prof.—A noble conception.