

RECRUITING HAS BEEN COMPLETED

860 BOYS ENROLLED FOR FARM WORK

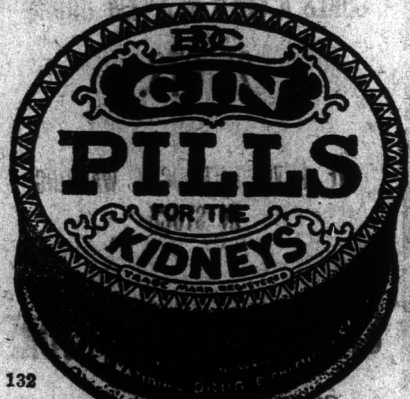
The S. O. L. organization has about completed its recruiting, although scattered returns are still coming in. Farmers have within reach some one hundred and fifty boys, in ages from 15 to 18, some of them experienced. Enrolment has reached the total of 860.

Boys are now at work under their enrolment contract on their own farms with their own people, or with farmers who have made special application for help of those boys. If it is generally known that this class of help was almost uniformly successful last year, surely none of these boys will be refused a place. There is no desire to force a particular grade of help upon the farmer. He has demands beyond his ability to meet them. The S. O. S. organization aims to help him through with his summer's work. These boys must in some way get training for the next ten years of shortage in crops. This is a direct appeal to farmers and to others who may reach them directly, to avail themselves of this help; use it to the best advantage this year and train it for better service in the harder years yet to come. A study of the returns is interesting in showing the results attained so far in S. O. S. recruiting in the different counties throughout New Brunswick:

County	Placed	Not Placed	Total
Albert County	18	15	33
Carleton County	124	21	145
Charlotte County	64	22	86
Gloucester	1	1	2
Kent County	42	5	47
Kings County	56	7	63
Madawaska County			
Northumberland Co.	21	6	27
Queens County	5	5	10
Restigouche County	20	4	24
St. John City	71	48	119
St. John County	42	5	47
Sunbury County			
Westmorland Co.	143	18	161
Victoria County	39	16	55
York County	35	7	42
	681	174	855

A feature of enrolment in Westmorland was the work of the Moncton teachers as part of the local committee. They not only enlisted boys to the number of 47, but they placed and started at work 42 of these without calling on the central organization for particular help. Also as a result of special appeal at a Boys' Conference at Campbellton some 24 boys were recruited, and with direct effort on the part of the central committee, were placed, all but two, on Restigouche farms.

Generally, throughout the province, local committees, teachers and clergymen have entered into the spirit of the campaign with a good degree of enthusiasm. This is shown in the enrolment of 860 boys. These would have been increased to 1,200 or more, but the enrolment was



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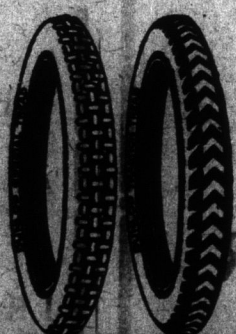
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unfortunately, delayed, and there was no assurance that places were ready or would be found the first year for so large a number.

Plans for the summer, beginning next week, include two personal visits to each of these boys by supervisors and local committees. Also, there will be a thorough canvass of the farm districts, seeing both farmers and boys, and gathering statistics of value now and later. This work will be in charge of Inspector F. B. Meagher in Eastern New Brunswick, George Skinner for the Western counties, and Arthur M. Gregg in the Southern counties. These supervisors begin their work with definite ideas as to the need of helping both the employer and the boy and with a view to increased production in the years ahead.—St. John Globe.

FACTORS IN PRODUCTION

WHY NOT BUCKWHEAT?

Try a field of buckwheat this year. It is a wheat substitute and will be needed more than ever next winter. Buckwheat will be sure to have a more important place in the human diet. It is useful for feeding purposes, especially for poultry.

In addition, buckwheat is a 'handy' crop. It can be grown on a great variety of soils and under many different conditions. If oats, barley or corn fail in some parts of the fields, try buckwheat. If you have a field that dries up late, try buckwheat. If you have a sandy corner on the farm, try buckwheat. If you have an acre that has just been cleared, try buckwheat. It is easy to grow, and will often give good returns on soil where other crops will scarcely survive. It must also not be forgotten that buckwheat will respond readily to the richer soils and to good cultivation. There are several varieties that are good, among them being Rough or Rye, Silver Hull, and Tartarian.

Buckwheat will, as a rule, do well if sown any time during June. It is best to have the soil well-worked in order to start the crop growing quickly. Three to four pecks per acre should be sown with the ordinary grain drill, and don't sow it too deep. About one inch in heavy soil and not more than two inches in light soil is the proper depth.

The crop should be harvested when the large proportion of the seed has turned dark. It can be cut with the binder into loose, small sheaves and stooked as other grain. In threshing, it is best to lower the concaves to prevent crushing the seeds.—F. C. N., in *Conservation*.

CANADIAN ENLISTMENTS IN MAY

Ottawa, June 8.—Infantry recruits in more than sufficient numbers to form battalions for two army divisions joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the month of May. They numbered in all 32,207, of whom 31,542 were secured in Canada under the operation of the Military Service Act and the Order-in-Council cancelling exemptions granted to youths of 20, 21, and 22 years of age. From the United States came 638, and 27 enlisted in England.

While 12,614 recruits were enrolled in April, 37,886 joined in May. Of the total 35,956 were secured in Canada, 31,542 for the Infantry, 871 for the Artillery, 388 for Railway Construction and Forestry units, and 3,155 for miscellaneous service in the army. From the United States came 638 infantry, 101 artillery, 417 railway construction and forestry recruits, and 736 men for miscellaneous services. In England 27 infantry men and 11 other recruits joined.

Offset against this record of recruiting for May is a record of wastage of 8,243.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

GROWING CLOVER FOR SEED PROFITABLE

The high price paid by farmers for clover seed this year should be an incentive towards its production on the home farm. In many parts of Canada where it has been thought for many years that clover seed could not be grown, it has been repeatedly proven of late that seed of the finest and hardest strains could be successfully and profitably produced. Seed of excellent quality is now grown in the Kenora district of Northern Ontario.

One farmer in Dundas county, where the Commission of Conservation is conducting illustration, work was induced to keep a small field of second crop red clover for seed. When ripe it was cut with the binder and left unbound in the swath. After it had been rained on several times and blown about by an exceptional windstorm, the farmer decided that he certainly would not grow a clover seed crop again. However, when threshing yielded 16 bushels of first-class saleable seed which he sold at over \$20 per bushel, he afterwards found that it was the best paying crop grown on his farm, because he had already stored away a good crop of hay from the same field. This experience could and should be repeated on thousands of farms where clover seed is not now grown and where the farmer is taking a risk of introducing noxious weeds every time he buys clover seed.

In order to get best results in seed production, the first crop, for hay, must be cut early. This gives the second crop, from which the seed is secured, an opportunity to start early and to blossom and ripen the seed before the killing frosts of autumn.

It is well to cut or pull noxious weeds in the second crop clover in order that the seed may be clean. Clean seed is better to sow on the home farm and will command a higher price when put upon the market.—F. C. N., in *Conservation*.

KEEN INTEREST IN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING

BY NEW BRUNSWICK WOOL GROWERS

J. D. Thompson, Dominion Government Wool Grading Expert: Says Fine Grade of Wool Accumulated at Fredericton Station.

J. D. Thompson, expert wool grader from the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, has arrived at Fredericton to grade the wool at the Fredericton warehouse. Next week he proceeds to Moncton to grade the wool at the Moncton warehouse. These wool warehouses are operated in connexion with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., an Association organized to promote the sheep interests of Canada.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has carried on a vigorous campaign in co-operation with the Live Stock Branch and the Association to further interest the wool growers in this method of marketing whereby the middlemen and local buyers are eliminated, the wool passing direct from the grower to the purchaser.

By marketing through the Association farmers can confidently expect to get the highest possible price obtainable.

Speaking of prices Mr. Thompson states that he has recently visited the Boston market and was given to understand that prices would range even higher than he had expected. Furthermore Mr. Thompson reports that the wool at the Fredericton warehouse will grade very high and that it is in the best condition of any wool that he has graded this year. This augurs well for the price that the New Brunswick wool growers will receive, and also speaks well for the local wool growers, considering this is the initial effort, along this line, on an extensive scale in this province.

The main idea to keep in mind in marketing wool co-operatively is that the Association forces local buyers to pay somewhere near what the wool is worth, and farmers should keep this in mind. Again the Association wool is graded and properly prepared. The Association caters to the Woolen Mills and gives them exactly what they want. They get a guaranteed product and consequently are willing to pay the highest market value.

The warehouses at Fredericton and Moncton will continue to take in wool during the entire month of June. Those farmers that have not any standard sacks or twine can ship in clean bran sacks, and in lieu of paper twine can use the neck band to tie each fleece with separately.

SALMON CANNERY FLEET CAUGHT IN BEHRING SEA

Washington, June 10.—The first merchant fleet this year from Seattle to the salmon canneries on Bristol Bay has got stuck in late ice in Behring Sea, and one steamer, the *Tacoma*, has been sunk according to word received to-day by the Department of Commerce.

The ice steamer *Roosevelt*, of the Bureau of Fisheries, has located the crew and passengers of the *Tacoma* and has gone to their assistance. Four other ships were towed to safety by the *Roosevelt*.

The following wireless message from

the commander of the *Roosevelt* was received to-day:

"Brought barkentine *Centennial* to safety. She had no rudder and stern post was gone. Have located camp of *Tacoma* survivors. Am going for them now."

The fleet carried several hundred persons, mostly workmen going to work in the salmon canneries. How many vessels were in the fleet is not known here, but as the crews and passengers of five have been taken to safety, it is believed there has been no large loss of life.

Washington, June 11.—The *Star of Chile*, another of the Alaskan fleet which got stuck in the ice in Behring Sea, has been towed to safety by the government steamer *Roosevelt*, according to word received to-day by the Bureau of Fisheries.

Survivors of the *Tacoma*, which was sunk, have been taken off the ice and will be landed at the salmon factories on Bristol Bay. Apparently there has been no loss of life.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ECLIPSE

Baker, Ore., June 10.—The first prediction of Naval Observatory astronomers that their observations of Saturday's eclipse were successful was borne out to-day by results noted with developments and preliminary study of photographic plates of the solar phenomenon, made with the huge sixty-five foot camera, the largest instrument used by any of the numerous astronomical parties stationed in the path of totality.

Four excellent plates have been developed by Dr. George Peters and W. H. Conrad, of the Naval Observatory. While not yet examined in detail, the plates show sun prominences of between 75,000 and 100,000 miles in height from the solar surface, and interior, corona details are distinctly shown; but the middle and outer coronal extensions were photographed by other instruments, and the plates are not yet developed.

It was first announced that there was a variation of five seconds in the actual and computed time of the first contact, but photographic plates show the actual variation was only four seconds, which is the closest estimate of time of contact ever recorded in the study of a solar eclipse.

FOOD DEALERS LICENSED

It is now illegal to deal wholesale in flour, bran, shorts or any feeds made from wheat or grains, or products of wheat, or grains, or hay or straw, without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK Departments of Agriculture and Education RURAL SCIENCE SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

at Woodstock and Sussex
JULY 10—AUGUST 8, 1918
The full course of study in the Rural Science Schools occupies two Summer Sessions with an interim Winter Reading and Experimental Course. It includes, 1. Chemistry of Soil, Plants and Animals. 2. Physical Nature and Environment. 3. Nature Study of Animals. 4. Plant Life and School Gardening. 5. Methods of correlation and study in the public schools with the regulations dealing with the work. No options. (See Regulation 50 in the Nature Study and Agriculture Course) Satisfactory completion of the Course entitles teachers to receive certificates of competency.

In naming the school an applicant wishes to attend the principle of readiest accessibility from home should govern. Teachers actually engaging in the public schools of New Brunswick are eligible for admission free of charge.

Both Schools open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 10th. Teachers who propose to attend for Second year classes are requested to present themselves at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for examination on the Winter Reading and Experimental Course.

As no standard certificates are issued by the Railways this year students will purchase return tickets with receipts for amounts paid for same. Cost of transportation from home to school (the one way will be paid on condition stated above). For further information and for admission apply to

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It is generally known that well known migrations, not always there, these perhaps that of the brown and black of the United States biology in Natural History showing him on a small paratory to r. They have clouds, clinging twig.

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