

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Fixed uniform prices for the crop of Canadian wheat up to August 1 next have been established by the Board of Grain Supervisors. On the basis of Fort William and Port Arthur these prices are identical with those set by the United States for the same grades on a basis of Minneapolis and Duluth. Following are the prices for the different grades in store at public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur:

No. 1 Manitoba Northern	\$2.21
No. 2 Manitoba Northern	2.18
No. 3 Manitoba Northern	2.15
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.21
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.18
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.15

Prices on the other grades of wheat will be fixed as soon as sufficient information about the quality of the new crop has been secured by the new board. Other or commercial grades have always been in previous years determined by the standards board, whereas the last three alone are statutory grades and could most easily be dealt with first. The prices on United States Federal grades were published in The Guide of September 12.

No regulations have yet been made on other than wheat marketed through the ordinary channels of trade, so that these prices will not apply to seed grain and growers of special seed will not be forced to accept the prices set as above.

The Board of Grain Supervisors has decided that Canadian flour millers, the Allied buyers and other consumers of Canadian wheat will be required to pay over and above the fixed prices stated a sum of two cents per bushel to the Board. When this wheat is exported either to Europe or United States an additional two cents per bushel must be paid by these buyers. The money derived from these two sources will be used to create a fund to pay carrying charges on wheat from the time it leaves the farmer's wagon until it passes into the possession of the Allied or other buyers at Port William or at the mill. In United States the American millers and the Allies are required to pay to the United States Grain Corporation which is buying the crop of that country outright one per cent. on the wheat purchased in addition to the fixed price.

Ordinary handling charges from the time the grain enters country elevators will be as provided by the Canada Grain Act, but the margin between the Fort William price and the lowest price paid to any farmer has not yet been set, though this will likely be done soon. Under the new prices a farmer in the country will know exactly what his wheat will bring him when he knows the grade. It seems likely most of the wheat will come within the first three statutory grades, so most farmers can tell very soon just how much money they will realize from this year's crop. There will now be no object served by farmers holding

their grain. If they choose to do so in their bins at home no allowance will be made to pay such carrying charges. If they store in country elevators they will have to pay the regular storage charges of one cent. per bushel per month. If the farmer sells at his shipping point he is relieved of paying storage, insurance and interest. He knows exactly what he will get, has no risks to run and has his money for other purposes.

Flour millers in the interior west of Fort William and Port Arthur will be permitted to pay in excess of the fixed prices a maximum of one cent per bushel diversion charge.

The board has decided that the prices on wheat loaded out of elevators in Canada licensed as private, hospital or mixing elevators shall be as follows: The prices fixed as above, grade for grade, will be maximum prices on wheat loaded or shipped out of such elevators. Minimum prices will be not more than four cents less than the fixed price, grade for grade. The buyer, in addition, pays the jobbing charges.

The mixing of wheat at terminal points in United States has been prohibited by the food controller for U.S.A.

It is understood that the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada will make use of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange clearing house to carry on the work in connection with the administration work.

FIRST DRAFT BY OCTOBER 1

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The proclamation calling out the men of the first class under the Military Service Act will be issued, according to present plans, about October 1, although the date may be postponed a little if it is found that all the preliminary arrangements cannot be completed in time.

The local exemption tribunals are all to be appointed by September 25. The selection board meets in Ottawa on the 24th to appoint the second member of each tribunal, the first member having already been named by the local judges. The 24 Liberal and Conservative members on the selection board are now receiving nominations for appointment from the various members and candidates in each riding, and when the board meets it will probably be a comparatively simple matter to agree on a list equally divided between Liberals and Conservatives. In cases where no agreement is reached without delay, the minister of justice, acting within his prerogative under the act, will himself appoint the men.

Exemptions in Writing

It is understood that the pay of members of the local exemption tribunal will be \$5 per day. All applications for exemption must be in writing and the grounds for exemption must be likewise submitted in writing. This will simplify proceedings if these appeals from the decision of the local tribunals are taken since all the evidence will be in documentary form.

It is expected that the exemption tribunals will be at work about the middle of next month. In most districts it is hoped that they will have concluded their work about the end of October. After that will come the actual calling of the exempted men to the colors. And then will come also the government's real difficulty in enforcing the act. No one has yet been able to forecast just what action the government will take to secure obedience to the final call in districts where "passive resistance" is resorted to and large bodies of men have to be handled for disobedience to the law.

Men coming within the first class are again urged by the military service board to submit themselves for examination to the medical boards which will shortly be established in all the leading centres of population. No recruit, it is pointed out, need be under an apprehension that he will be certified as fit unless he is able to pass the same strict tests that are imposed on volunteers. The military authorities have no wish to take unfit men into the army. The idea is merely that the authorities may obtain a reliable estimate of the number of physically fit men coming within the class.

Tractor Tests

Conducted at Fremont, Neb.

July 26 to August 2, 1917, by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Nebraska

Prof. L. W. Chase in Charge

A series of interesting tractor tests have just been made. Every farmer may now know facts.

The object of the experiments was to determine under actual farm conditions the amount of fuel required and the rate of doing various field operations, and to study the quality of the work done. Also the effect of different depths of plowing in the same field.

The tests were not of a competitive nature, but were made with the object in view of observing tractors in actual farm work so that all farmers might have actual figures.

The tests were made with Case tractors operating standard farm equipment, under the auspices of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska, directed by Prof. L. W. Chase, assisted by Prof. O. W. Sjogren, Mr. Louis Runnels and Mr. Ray W. Carpenter.

For Free Distribution

A bulletin has just been published covering twelve tests. This is the first authoritative statement of its kind.

It shows the equipment used, the kind of fields, the different operations. Of chief interest to all farmers is the fuel consumption and cost per acre. Much of this information has hitherto been speculative. Now it is down in black and white. It shows the advantages of Case tractors.

Some of the Data

Each test is complete. Different size tractors are used. Some tests are for plowing at different depths. Some are for spike-tooth harrowing and disking, drilling, etc.

Kerosene was used, and based on a cost of 8½ cents per gallon, the cost per acre for plowing under different conditions and depths is shown. These are exact figures—not estimates. The temperature was 100 degrees in the shade—but the heat, however, had no effect on the operation of the tractors in any way.

Send for Your Copy

This bulletin created a sensation at the Fremont Tractor Demonstration. All farmers have been waiting for conclusive figures. Case, the leader for 76 years in power farming, now sets a new pace. No farmer should fail to get this bulletin.

Copies are free. Merely send us your name and address, asking for "The Tractor Tests Bulletin," and a copy will be forwarded at once—without charge. The first edition is just off the press. So don't delay—write today.

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WILL SELECT THE FIGHTERS

The members of the board of selection appointed to consider applications for exemption under the military service act, half of whom are named by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been announced. For the western provinces they are as follows:—Manitoba: Senator Sharp, Sir Daniel McMillan; Saskatchewan: Senator H. W. Laird, Arthur Hitchcock; Alberta: H. B. Bennett, A. H. Clark, K.C.; British Columbia: R.

L. Green, M.P., Victoria; Hon. J. R. King; Yukon: Lieut. Col. A. Thompson, M.P., F. C. Wade, K.C., Vancouver.

Frost was reported from a great many points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan on the night of September 9. The cold snap also extended far into the corn belt in the States and heavy damage to corn and potato crops are reported. As much as 12 degrees of frost were registered in some parts of Western Canada.

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Eggs, 33c. No. 1 Butter, 33c.
LIVE POULTRY WANTED
In all cases wanted before September 25. These prices are guaranteed until that date. You have the chance to ship your poultry now before the price falls.
Hens, egg class 17c. Roosters 15c.
Young Ducks 16c. Turkeys, in good condition 19c.
Young Geese 15c. Geese 13c.
12c. Spring Chickens 10c-20c.
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