

## Quick Returns Absolute Security Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and  
Handled on Consignment

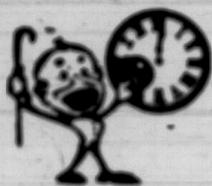
ORGANIZED,  
OWNED AND  
OPERATED  
BY  
FARMERS

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**  
Branches at  
Saskatoon, Regina,  
Winnipeg, and  
Weyburn, Man. Agency at  
New Westminster,  
British Columbia

## LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Watch this Space for  
Announcement

We are strictly Grain Commission  
Merchants with 25 years' ex-  
perience in handling consign-  
ments in terminal markets.

SHIP US YOUR NEXT CAR  
LET US DEMONSTRATE

**H. L. Hankinson & Co.**

527 Board of Trade, Duluth  
920 Chamber of Commerce,  
Minneapolis

YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DE-  
PENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

**The Smith Grain Co.**

Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on Bills of  
Lading. Highest possible prices.  
Prompt returns. Write Us For  
Daily Market Cards

Licensed WINNIPEG Bonded

**MACLENNAN BROS.**

**GRAIN**

Track Commission  
Buyers Merchants

Phone Main 1490

700-2 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg

**The Northern Elevator Co. Ltd.**

Grain and Commission Merchants

The Oldest and  
The Best

**ASK THE MAN**

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

**209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklyn, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## Prospecting for Underground Water

How the Farmer is being Assisted in Securing Water Supplies

The problem of securing a dependable supply of drinkable water is the greatest faced today by the settlers in many parts of the prairie provinces. Thousands of dollars that have been squandered in prospecting for oil and gas might have been spent to much better advantage in prospecting for underground water supplies. Whether oil is found or not, the country will get along, but it must have sufficient water for household purposes and for work horses in every locality, if it is to be fully developed agriculturally. The imperative need of water has suggested that a comprehensive survey of underground water supplies should be made, the object being to ascertain the possibility of securing dependable wells, and the probable depth to which they would have to be dug. Certain it is that the labor that has been wasted in sinking of dry holes in many districts would pay for conducting such a survey many times over.

Such a survey is now in progress. It is being conducted by D. B. Dowling of the Dominion Geological Survey. The report of the Department of Mines for 1915 shows the results of the preliminary work in prospecting for underground water in Southern Alberta. It shows that there is water from Chin eastward and south to Winnipeg and Seven Persons, and from 15 to 25 miles wide north and south. Supplies have also been tapped in some areas around Pakowki Lake and Esaukon Coulee. In this district artesian water has been or is likely to be found. Underground water is also indicated at Barnwell and Chin and north and south of these points. This summer good clear water has been found at a depth of 581 feet, ten miles north of Legend on the Foremost line. The method adopted in making the survey is to sink test wells where the geologists think they would be indicative of underground water supplies. Two drilling rigs are now busy with this work.

From the first, the Lethbridge Board of Trade, through its president, G. R. Marnoch, has taken a prominent part in solving this water problem. In the month of June it called a water conference, with the object of ascertaining what had been done and what the prospects were for still further work. At this conference Mr. Dowling outlined those districts which had been found to be underlain with underground water. This area, he said, was being tested, and special attention was being paid to reducing the cost of drilling in order to bring it within the average farmer's reach to drill to a depth of 700 or 800 feet, at which depth the water may be found. Mr. Dowling also put forth the suggestion that every well driller should be forced to submit a log of each well he drilled, in order that all information may be gathered together and made available for the farmers.

It was also brought out at the conference that these underground supplies may be augmented by percolations from irrigated districts. A report that had been submitted to the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research stated that the strata underlying Western Canada is largely flexed, broken and folded at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, so that all water from the mountains follows the course of this strata to the sources of the rivers of the territories, thus cutting off supplies which might otherwise flow out and be available on the prairies. It further stated that deep borings reached salt water, and that even if fresh water were found beneath this, it would be impossible to bring the fresh water up through it. The conclusion was that the territory must depend upon surface accumulations for its water supply, that these accumulations in lakes and ponds may be carried underground for a short distance, and that by tapping these underground channels, certain communities may obtain water. The Council reported that the only place where good artesian water had been found is in an area in the southern portion of Alberta, north of the Milk River.

The water service engineer of the C.P.R., Winnipeg, in discussing water diviners, said that one machine working on some principle of electrical attraction which water holds for a certain needle was about 85 per cent. efficient in locating supplies. Another official of the company, who had had a certain amount of supervision over the drilling of over 600 wells in all parts of the West, claimed that in his experience this machine had had

no efficiency whatever. The trend of the discussion seemed to indicate that no efficient water finder had ever been found, and that it was better not to put much dependence on them where deep drilling was to be undertaken. The necessity of conserving rain water from roofs was emphasized and farmers were advised to conserve surface water for stock by building reservoirs in dams and coulees. Resolutions summing up the results of the conference, stated that the drill test is the only true test for underground water and that these should be undertaken by governments for the benefit of the farmers. The rotary method of drilling was favored. Water witches and water divining machines were discredited. The Provincial Government Road Department was asked to aid in the construction of surface reservoirs in places where roads are built across coulees. It was also recommended that a law be passed forcing drillers to keep a log of every well and send it to the government, and that it should be made unlawful to allow artesian wells to flow unchecked.

The United Farmers of Alberta have passed a resolution commending the work of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, and intimating that good results are expected to develop out of the water conference.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, has bought a quantity of North Dakota No. 959 Rye to supply Saskatchewan farmers. This seed is put up in two bushel lots, which is enough to sow 2½ acres, and two bushels will be delivered at any station in Saskatchewan for \$4. Any farmer wishing only one bushel may obtain it for \$2 f.o.b. Regina. Seed should be ordered now and sowed about August 15. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. Not more than two bushels, nor less than one bushel will be supplied any applicant.

Some reasons for growing this crop are: (1) It is effective in eradicating wild oats—no other grain crop is. (2) It furnishes better pasturage in late fall and early spring than any grass or other grain. (3) If grown for "hay" it yields abundantly and insures a supply of feed in seasons of drought. (4) It largely aids in preventing drifting of summer-fallow and restores fibre to loose soils. (5) It is rust and drought resistant and is seldom affected by frost. (6) There is a good market for Rye in the United States. Chicago prices at present are around \$2.40 per bushel. Address Weeds and Seeds Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, August 10.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has announced that for the present sample market trading will be provided after September 1 at Fort William and Winnipeg. The rules and regulations there are now being prepared by the Board of Grain Commissioners and will be discussed with the exchanges at Fort William and Winnipeg. It is not, however, provided that any layover will be ordered at either point during the present crop year until in the opinion of the Board of Railway Commissioners prevailing conditions justify the same. In other words, Winnipeg will not be made an "order point" for the deflection of cars to Minneapolis or Duluth, and the complete benefit from sample markets will be highly discounted.

The Bureau of Labor of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is now giving special attention to the question of supplying men for harvest work. It would greatly facilitate the Bureau's work if farmers would supply early and direct information regarding their requirements for this year's harvest. Farmers should anticipate their needs as early as possible and make application for help to the Bureau of Labor, Regina, or to any of the following offices: Saskatchewan Government Free Employment Office, 2109 South Railway Street, Regina; Board of Trade Building, Moose Jaw and 242 21st Street E., Saskatoon.

On August 6, Sir Richard McBride, former premier of British Columbia, died in London, England, at the age of 47, from Bright's disease. He was acting agent general for the province of British Columbia in London at the time of his death.

There has been a very little demand, one considerably crop has ripened matured fields waiting to moisture. An announcement on September 1st. The oats are high to compete. Prices have been there is a very futures cause a

Wheat—

August 7	240
August 8	240
August 9	240
August 10	240
August 11	240
August 12	240
August 13	240
Week ago	240
Year ago	240
Oats—	
August 7	240
August 8	240
August 9	240
August 10	240
August 11	240
August 12	240
August 13	240
Week ago	240
Year ago	240
Flax—	
August 7	240
August 8	240
August 9	240
August 10	240
August 11	240
August 12	240
August 13	240
Week ago	240
Year ago	240

MINNE

WHEAT—  
No. 1 Northern  
\$3.05; 1, \$3.05.  
No. 2 Dark N

LIVESTOCK

Cattle

Choice steers	240
Best butcher steers	240
Fair to good butch	240
Good to choice butch	240
Medium to good	240
Common cows	240
Canners	240
Good to choice he	240
Fair to good heifer	240
Best cows	240
Best butcher bulls	240
Common to butch	240
Fair to good feeder	240
Fair to good stock	240
Best milkers and s	240
(each)	240
Fair milkers and s	240
(each)	240

Hogs

Choice hogs, f	240
Weighted	240
Light hogs	240
Heavy sows	240
Stags	240

Sheep and Lam

Choice sheep	240
Best killing sheep	240

COUNTRY PRO

Butter (per lb)

No. 1 dairy	240
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Eggs (per doz)

New laid	240
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Potatoes

In sacks, per bushel	240
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Milk and Cream

Sweet cream (per lb)	240
Cream for butter (per lb, butter-f)	240

Live Poultry

Fowl (Yearlings)	240
Old Roosters	240
Chickens	240
Ducks	240

Hay (per ton)

No. 1 Lowland	240
No. 1 Timothy	240
No. 1 Midland	240
No. 1 Upland	240

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