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## Irrigation.

The report of the Interior Dopartment for 1895 devotes considerable space to irrigation in the west, of which we take the following:
"During the past year irrigation inas mnde rapid strides to tho Northwest Territories. both in the actual construction of works for the supply of water for irrigation purpozes and in the general desire evinced by the peoplo to acquire information regarding the means of obtaining water and constructing irrigation systems. As was intimated last year it was found necessary to ask at the last session of parliament for some minor amendments to the Irrigation Act, these amendments being intended to facilitate and cheapen the cost of obtaining liconses for and recording the small ditches constructed by private individuls to supply their own wants. With theso amendments tho act seems well adapted to present requirements, says the deputy minister, and the record and authorization under its provisions of the large number of ditches and canals mentioned below is going rorkard smoothly and with gatisfaction both to the ditch owners and the department.

At the close of the departmental year there were 121 irrigation ditches and cauals constructed and in operation in the territerics. All of thess with the exception of some six or seven in the Maplo Creak district of western Assiniboia, aro situated in southern Alberta. At the close of the last year there wero only some sixty ditches in operation, so it will be seen that the number has more than doubled during tho past season. The complared ditches and canals compriso more than 800 miles in length, and the area which they are capable of irrigating is about 1.19 .000 acres. Making a fair allowance for the time spent by farmers and ranchers in constructing ditches by thoir own labor and with their own teams, and adding this sum to cash amounts expended bs companies and individuals in the construction of the larger systems, it is found that upward of $\$ 110,0 \downarrow 0$ has bean exponded in western Assiniboia and southern Alberta in the construction of these works.

The most extensive operations cirried on during the past season were thesa of the Calgary Irrigation Company, which constructed some twenty miles of manu canal, making with what was previously completed about twenty-six miles of canal ia their proposed sytem available for the supply of water for irrigation.

In addition to the above mentioned constructed dionhes, applications havo boen recaived for authorizition to construct fourteen others, which will involve the buildiug of eighty-five miles of main canals and will irrigate 48.800 acres of land. Most of these undertakings will be rapidly pushed to com-
plotion so soon as the nocossary authority has beon grantod under tho provisions of the Aot.
D.aring the yoar twenty-oight applications have been recoived for the issue of licenses for the use of water for domestic and other purposes as preseribed by the act, the larger number of which were filed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to cover the wator tanks used by them atdifferent pointe chroughout the territories in connection with the operation of their main line and branches. In this convection Mr. Bargoss remarks: "I doubt whether it was at all necessary for the compauy to take out licenses; but recognizing that it was in tho interost of the public to facilitate the work of the department in connection with irrigation in overy way, and realizing the importance of obtaining a completo record of all tho water actually boing used for the purposes designated by the stato, they have genernusiy compliod with our requests in tinis relation without raising any question as to their legal liablity."

The past season, especially in southern Alberta, was not a favorable one for irriga. tion, owing to the exceptional rainfall aud cold weather, but oven under thesaconditions the results have beon satisfactory, and ditch owners roport that their crops aro much butter than they would have been witho'st the artificial application of water. This is no doubt due to the fact that the larger number oi ditches are used for the irrigation of land producing fodder crops, and as the rains did not begen until lato in the season, the crops on irrigated land hod made considerable advacoment before those dependant on natural conditions began to grow. The department have adopted the principal of obtaining from each irrigator a short statemont of the result secured, and propoie issuing this information in the form of a condensed bulletin, so that each irrigator may have the benefit of the other's experience. It is hopod that this interchange of information regarding irrigation aud kinds of crops and results thorefrom, supplemented by such hints as wo can give founded on methods and results in other countrios, will aid our setthers in understending a principle which is comparatively now to most of them.

## Dulath Elovator Capacity.

The rated capacity of the Dilluth system of elevatorsis $21,500,000$ bu., but the promiaence which Daluth has assumed as a coarse grain market and the amount of those grains in store at the present time will cut iato the aggregate materially, for the reason that bins have to be kept for the different grains and grades of same, and as a result dozens of bins are now and will contiave to be only partially filled. The larger proportion of No. 2 wheat and lower grades in this crop, and the necessity of special binning a gcod deal of it will also cut into the capacity.

From interviows with different olevator managers the conclusion is inevitable that the $\because$ tal capacity now open is less than $7.000,00 \mathrm{~J}$ bu. and possible not more than $6,100.000$. And oven part of this is now ongagod by purchasors of wheat to arrive. Just how much of this latter there is cannot. of course, be told, but it would probably bo a difficult matter to ongage room for any considerabls line of wheat, say 500.000 bushels or so.
If the quantity above mentioned shuuld be filled by May 1, as now seems probsble, Duluth would then have to store about 15,000,030 bushels of wheat and 4.00 ),000 bishels of coarss grain divided as follows: \& 300,000 bushelf of flax. 1.000 .000 of $0 . t 5$, 250,000 of rye, and 250,000 of barlog, and corn, and unknown quantity liahlo to te any where from 200.000 bushels $t$. five times that.--Commercial Record.

## Canadian Forssts.

The Northeastern Limberman says: "Canada has always been regarded as a land of forests. This was certainly true a generation ago, and the term is still applicable, though settlument, fires and lumbering have made кnd are still making great inroads upon their woodland areas. The tree of gteatest importance commercially has been the white pine, until of late years the most valuable element in the forests of Ontarir, Quebec and Now Brunswict. Now spruce, in various forms of logs, pulp wood and lumber, has taken its place as the most important wood. In the maritime provinces and Quebec, heinlook. tamarack and ceder also contributo largely to their commerce, both foreign and domestic. In British Columbia the huge Duuglas fir or pine providos a large and increasing anount of lumber and timber for exportation. United States anpraisors have ruled that the Duuglas pine of British Culumbia is a spruce lumber, and subject to the same duty as spruce."


