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Irrigation.

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Isso devotes considerable space to irrightion in the west, of which we take the following: "During the past year irrigation has made rapid strides to the Northwest Territories. both in the actual construction of works for the supply of water for irrigation purposes and in the general desire evinced by the people 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 licenses for and recording the small ditches constructed by private individuls to supply their own wants. With these amendments the 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 orward smoothly and with satisfaction both to the ditch owners and the department.

At the close of the departmental year there were 121 irrigation ditches and canals constructed and in operation in the territorics. All of these with the exception of some six or seven in the Maple Creak district of western Assiniboia, are situated in southern Alberta. At the close of the last year there were only some sixty ditches in operation, so i it will be seen that the number has more than doubled during the past season. The completed ditches and canals comprise more than 300 miles in length, and the area which they are capable of irrigating is about 140.000 acres. Making a fair allowance for the time spent by farmers and ranchers in constructing ditches by their own labor and with their own teams, and adding this sum to cash amounts expended by companies and individuals in the construction of the larger systems, it is found that upward of \$110,0.0 has been expended in western Assiniboia and southern Alberta in the construction of these

The most extensive operations corried on during the past season were those 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 in their proposed system available for the supply of water for irrigation.

In addition to the above mentioned constructed ditches, applications have been received for authorization to construct fourteen others, which will involve the building 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-

pletion so soon as the necessary authority has been granted under the provisions of the Act. During the year twenty-eight applications have been received for the issue of licenses for the use of water for domestic and other purposes as prescribed by the act, the larger number of which were filed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to cover the water tanks used by them at different points throughout the territories in connection with the operation of their main line and branches. In this connection Mr. Bargess remarks: "I doubt whether it was at all necessary for the company to take out licenses; but recognizing that it was in the interest of the public to facilitate the work of the department in connection with irrigation in every way, and realizing the importance of obtaining a completo record of all the water actually being used for the purposes designated by the state, they have generously complied with our requests in this relation without raising any question as to their legal liability." The past season, especially in southern Alberta, was not a favorable one for irriga-

The past season, especially in southern Alberta, was not a favorable one for irrigation, owing to the exceptional rainfall and cold weather, but even under these conditions the results have been satisfactory, and ditch owners report that their crops are much better than they would have been without the artificial application of water. This is no doubt due to the fact that the larger number of ditches are used for the irrigation of land producing fodder crops, and as the rains did not begin until late in the season, the crops on irrigated land hed made considerable advacement before those dependant on natural conditions began to grow. The department have adopted the principal of obtaining from each irrigator a short statement of the result secured, and propose 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 hoped that this interchange of information regarding irrigation and kinds of crops and results therefrom, supplemented by such hints as we can give founded on methods and results in other countries, will aid our settly in other countries, will aid our settly in understanding a principle which is comparatively new to most of them.

Duluth Elevator Capacity.

The rated capacity of the Diluth system of elevators is 21,500,000 bu., but the prominence which Duluth has assumed as a coarse grain market and the amount of those grains in store at the present time will cut into 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 continue 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 good deal of it will also cut into the capacity. From interviews with different elevator managers the conclusion is inevitable that the 'tal capacity now open is less than 7,000,000 bu and possible not more than 6,000,000. And even part of this is now engaged by purchasers of wheat to arrive. Just how much of this latter there is cannot, of course, be told, but it would probably be a difficult matter to engage room for any considerable line of wheat, say 500,000 bushels or so.

If the quantity above mentioned should be filled by May 1, as now seems probable, Duluth would then have to store about 15,-000,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000,000 bushels of coarse grain divided as follows: 2800,-000 bushels of flax. 1,000,000 of o.tts, 250,000 of rye, and 250,000 of barley, and corn, and unknown quantity liable to be anywhere from 200,000 bushels t.five times that.--Commercial Record.

Canadian Forests.

The Northeastern Lumberman 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 settlement, fires and lumbering have made and 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 Ontaric, Quebec and New Brunswick. Now spruce, has taken its place as the most important wood. In the maritime provinces and Quebec, hemlock, tamarack and ceder also contribute largely to their commerce, both foreign and domestic. In British Columbia the huge Douglas fir or pine provides a large and increasing amount of lumber and timber for exportation. United States appraisers have bia is a spruce lumber, and subject to the same duty as spruce."

