In generai the ront of chearimg, levelling, and constriction of ditches rampes from \$2, 11 , to $\$ 0$ ier acre. This varies according to cost of iabour and material and to the condillons confronted wille dolug the work. Any man who can do the work himself meed not fear the costs, becanse it is ail of a practiat nature and requires iltie experienced add. Many new and valuable ldas may be obtabed ly watching other peopie engaged in similar work.

## SPECIAL POINTS TO REMEMBER.

(1.) Itave lathd in good condition lefore attempting to irrigate.
(2.) Tinongh mpilicationm of water at long intervais are ieeter than fight appilations at shorter lintervals.
(3.) Over-irrlathon is more common than muder-irrlgation; leware of getting sour soll watersoaked.
(4.) Itare pond drainge to prevent the acemmuation of salts ly evaporation of water from the surface.
(5.) Cultivate as somin as possible after each irrigation, and every ten days or two weeks and after every miln mati the nest lrigation.
(ti.) Ilave land frec from trash.
(7.) Even though you have more water than sou meed, don't use it; it is for economy and may lead to disast rous results.

## CONCLUSION.

In this elreular the writer has attempted to cower tioe main points and to make it as practicai an possllile, since he understands that the ordinary frimator has neither the equipment nor the to make extended luvestigations. The reader must not feel that the methods mentioned above are the only ones. becanse they are not. Nany symbens much more complicated and remure a preat amount of caplal to fistall and operate. The ones mentloned hiths dircular are practleal, fomombal, and have leen fomm to he very effelent.

For further detalls on the subject of Irrimaton in Britisit Coimmbla the frult-qrower will find Bulletin $f t$, whitionay he secured upon request from the Ifepartment of Apriculture at Victorin, to be of great valne.

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