

while two incorporated companies, the Calgary Hydraulic Company and the Calgary Irrigation Company, have extensive systems under construction. In addition to these, the settlers of the Springbank district, near Calgary, have projected a canal to reclaim some 20,000 acres in that vicinity, and the Canadian Pacific Railway company have made some preliminary surveys looking to the diversion of water from the Bow river near Calgary to irrigate lands to the east of that point. There have also been some thirty private ditches projected, a number of which will probably be built next year.

The results which have followed the application of water, through the systems constructed, have in all cases been successful and encouraging. In some instances they have been beyond expectation, and there is now no reason to doubt that through irrigation a large portion of Assiniboia and Alberta, within which it has hitherto been impossible to raise every year crops dependent on the rainfall, will be made productive and subject to extensive agricultural operations and settlement.

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

In September last the third International irrigation congress was held at Denver, Colorado. An invitation had been extended to the Government through the British ambassador at Washington, to send a delegate to this important congress, and upon your recommendation Mr. Wm. Pearce, superintendent of mines, was appointed to represent Canada. Mr. J. S. Dennis was also instructed to accompany Mr. Pearce for the purpose of explaining to the congress the system under which the Canadian surveys were being performed, and it is gratifying to be able to report that both our irrigation law and our system of surveys received strong endorsement from this congress by an official resolution passed by the executive council.

TIMBER, MINERAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

The revenue from the above sources from the 1st of November, 1893, to the 1st of November, 1894, was \$104,092.10, and for the calendar year 1894 \$106,148.39.

TIMBER.

The timber dues received during the former period amounted to \$77,711.73, being less than those received between the 1st of November, 1892, and the 1st of November, 1893, by \$21,993.28. Of the revenue derived from timber, \$24,317.18 thereof was for bonuses, ground rents, royalties and dues on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, being a decrease of \$8,463.12 compared with the previous year.

The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories up to the 1st of January, 1895, was \$1,038,328.50, and the total revenue from timber within the railway belt up to the same date was \$250,899.21.

No change has been made in the regulations governing the disposal of timber in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, or within the railway belt in British Columbia, since my last report.

The quantity of lumber imported from the United States into Winnipeg during last year exceeded the quantity imported during the previous year by 2,365,530.