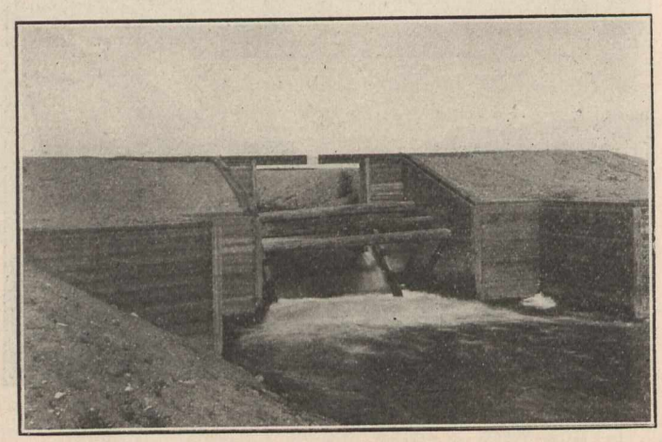
never shown at its lowest stage, since Government gaugings were commenced some years ago, a smaller flow than three thousand cubic feet per second. During the irrigation season the flow usually averages about six thousand cubic feet per second.

The source and volume of the supply are therefore assured, the title to the water is as good as the title to the land, and in addition the purchaser of an irrigated farm gets the guarantee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to supply him with water for all time.

This is the first time on the continent that water has been supplied for irrigation under such an absolute title and with such a guarantee as to its supply by the Company sell-



Possible Water Power.

ing it, and purchasers of irrigated farms in this project need have no fear of encountering the disappointments as to water supply that have been experienced in many cases throughout the irrigated States.

Description of Irrigation Works.

It has been previously explained that the area of three million acres included in the irrigation block, which is shown on the official map, has been divided into three sections, Eastern, Central and Western, containing about one million acres each.

The preliminary surveys so far completed indicate that about one half the whole block or one million and a half

First Boat Here Since Noah's Flood.—Mr. J. S. Dennis, Irrigation Superintendent, in Prow of Launch.

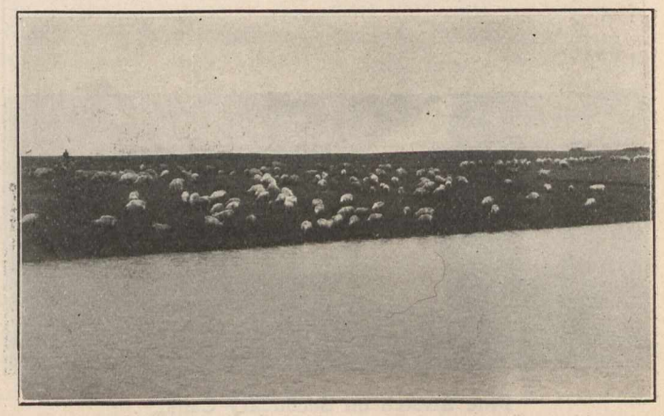
acres can ultimately be irrigated, but the actual work of locating and constructing irrigation works is being dealt with in sections, the works for the Western section having been first undertaken, the intention being to deal with and develop that section from the standpoint of colonization before proceeding with the work in the Central and Eastern sections.

The following brief description of the irrigation works completed or in course of completion in the Western section will indicate the character and magnitude of the work.

The water for irrigation in this section is diverted from the Bow River at a point about two miles below the City of Calgary, and from there is carried south and east through a main canal seventeen miles in length, which is sixty feet in width at the bottom, one hundred and twenty feet in width at the water line, and carries water to a depth of ten feet.

This main canal delivers water to Reservoir No. 1, for which a natural depression or lake bed has been utilized, and by the erection of a dam creating a lake some three miles long and a half a mile wide in width at that point.

From Reservoir No. 1, the water is taken out in three secondary canals, A, B and C, and carried to the different sections of the Western district which are to be irrigated. These secondary canals are about thirty feet in width on the bottom at the Western ends and carry eight feet of water,



What Canal Construction Does for Ranching.

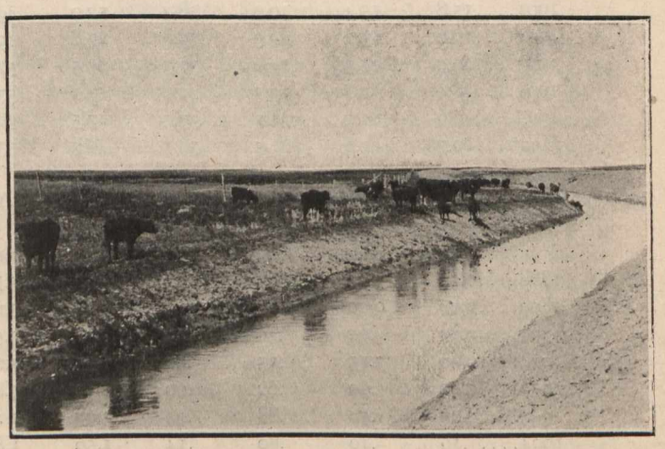
and their combined length is one hundred and fifty miles.

From these secondary canals the water is again taken out and transported and distributed in each irrigation district through distributing ditches, these comprising in the Western section a total mileage of about eight hundred miles.

In the Western section of the irrigation block, there will therefore be the following mileage of water ways:

Main Canal	17	miles.
Secondary Canals A, B and C.	150	"
Distributing Ditches	800	"
	967	"

In addition there will be several hundred miles of the small distributing laterals constructed by the farmer for the



Why Should They Not Be Happy?

distributing of water over his land in the process of irrigating.

In carrying out the irrigation scheme in the Western section of the irrigation block, a departure has been made from the usual practice in large irrigation undertakings on this continent in the construction of the Company of the distributing ditches so as to deliver the water at each man s farm and only leave to him the construction of the small laterals to distribute the water over his irrigated land. The usual custom elsewhere is to bring the water in a secondary canal or ditch to a point near the area to be irrigated, and then leave it to the purchasers of the land to join together and build and maintain the distributing ditches.