

cultural Statistics of Feb., 1921, p. 150. A report on the results of the inquiry of 1924 was published in the same Bulletin for June, 1925, p. 165. Table 56 gives the principal data collected in respect of Canada as a whole, by prevailing types of road.

56.—Statistics of Road Haulage and Cost thereof for Canada, by Prevailing Types of Road, 1924.

Prevailing types.	Average haul.	Average load in waggon.	Average load in truck.	Average cost per ton-mile in waggon.	Average cost per ton-mile in truck.	Proportion of produce carried by motortruck.
	miles.	tons.	tons.	cents.	cents.	p.c.
Unimproved Earth.....	11.2	1.7	1.6	31	25	4
Improved Earth.....	8.4	1.9	1.7	28	24	4
Poor Gravel.....	7.7	1.4	1.4	40	40	10
Good Gravel.....	7.1	1.5	1.6	39	36	15
Waterbound Macadam.....	8.5	1.6	1.7	29	25	27
Macadam and Inferior.....	6.7	1.5	1.7	38	34	30
Bituminous Macadam.....	7.4	2.0	2.3	30	38	22
Cement Concrete.....	13.4	1.0	1.9	29	24	70
Average for all types...	8.5	1.76	1.66	30	27	7.2

Transportation and Marketing of Wheat.—Canadian wheat marketed overseas incurs a great variety of expenses, including freight charges, commissions, inspection fees, insurance, dealers' profits, loading, unloading, etc. An investigation carried out for the year 1923 by the Internal Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has ascertained what these expenses amount to, on the basis of the delivery of an imaginary cargo of 1,000 bushels of wheat from an average western point to Liverpool. The chief items are as follows:—freight by rail, \$150; freight by inland waters, \$82.92; ocean freight, \$62.10; commission, profits, fees, interest, loading and other handling charges, \$87.03; insurance, \$15.26. The average cost, therefore, of the transportation to and marketing at Liverpool of 1,000 bushels of wheat from a central point in the Prairie Provinces was, in 1923, \$397.31, representing about 40 cents per bushel.¹

Agricultural Irrigation.—In the drier parts of Western Canada, particularly in Southern Alberta and certain districts of British Columbia, irrigation has been successfully practised for many years. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, the construction of irrigation works is regulated by the Irrigation Act (R.S. 1906, c. 61) and amendments thereto; these Acts are now administered by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A. 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts under the Dominion Irrigation Act, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by voters of the district. In the province of Saskatchewan the Irrigation Districts Act, 1920 (c. 84), provides for the formation of irrigation districts in a manner similar to Alberta. In British Columbia the granting of water rights comes under provincial jurisdiction, and is under administration by the Controller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

The construction of large irrigation projects in the Prairie Provinces has been confined, up to the present, to Alberta. Table 57, furnished by the Dominion

¹ For detailed statement, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Oct., 1924 (Vol. 17, No. 194, pp. 303-4).