

the period under review, in 1932. The commodities responsible for the decline from 1927 to 1928 were the cereals and potatoes. The root and forage crops held fairly steady and there were increases in peas, beans and buckwheat.

The severe decline of 1930 was accentuated in 1931 and marked by reductions in the prices obtained for all the agricultural commodities listed with the exceptions of oats, rye and barley. Reductions in the prices of wheat, flaxseed, corn and potatoes were again drastic; wheat, which has the greatest weight in the index, was mainly responsible for the decline of 55.4 points in the general index between 1924 and 1931, as well as for the temporary recovery in 1929. In 1932 prices of all crops continued to decline with the exceptions of potatoes, which showed a marked increase as compared with 1931, corn for husking and peas.

Subsection 10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census

A selection of the more important agricultural statistics of the census of 1921 was published at pp. 269-271 of the 1929 edition of the Year Book. Further, certain agricultural statistics of the Prairie Provinces collected at their quinquennial census of 1926 were published at pp. 271-273 of the same volume. The complete agricultural statistics of the census of 1921 are published in Volume V of the publications of the census of that year, while the detailed agricultural statistics of the census of the Prairie Provinces of 1926 will be found in the reports of the census of that year, issued separately for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Such agricultural statistics of the census of 1931 as are available at the time of going to press will be found in Appendix II at the end of this volume.

Subsection 11.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Irrigation.—The surface waters in Alberta are vested in the Crown and are administered by the Water Resources Office under the Water Resources Act. All matters affecting the control of water supply generally, as well as the inspection and authorization of works for the use of water for domestic, municipal, industrial, irrigation and other purposes and the granting of licences for such purposes are dealt with thereunder. The Director of Water Resources at Edmonton is responsible for all field administration. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A., 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by the voters of the district. Table 44 gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects in Alberta for the year 1931.

44.—Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1931.

Project.	Source of Supply.	Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1931.
		acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western Section	Bow river	218,980	1,566	47,593
C.P.R. Eastern Section	Bow river	400,000	2,500	90,724
C.P.R. Lethbridge Section	St. Mary river	89,000	196	68,088
Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Ltd.	Bow river	130,000	431	26,015
Taber Irrigation District	St. Mary river	21,499	96	19,144
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District	Oldman river	99,910	573	70,408
United Irrigation District	Belly river	34,235	175	12,983
New West Irrigation District	Bow river	4,501	23	3,156
Magrath Irrigation District	St. Mary river	6,975	90	3,400
Raymond Irrigation District	St. Mary river	15,129	15	9,000
Totals		1,020,223	5,665	351,262

* Revised by L. C. Charlesworth, Director, Water Resources, Province of Alberta.