

Supplementary Works Plan.—With British Columbia, where the size of farms does not lend itself to the best development of the Farm Employment Plan, an agreement was made whereby the Dominion and the province would participate on an equal basis and provide forestry and road work for 4,640 persons for the period from Nov. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939.

Agricultural Assistance.—As drought conditions during the growing season of 1937 had created a condition of agricultural distress which was considered to be of national importance, the Dominion Department of Agriculture assumed the administration of material aid and feed and fodder relief as from Sept. 1, 1937, in 170 rural municipalities and local improvement districts in Saskatchewan and 52 in Alberta. It was necessary to continue the distribution of material aid under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938, until returns from the 1938 crop might be in sight.

The agreements with the provinces under which material aid was distributed were therefore renewed for the period April to June, 1938, inclusive, and later were extended to the end of August. The amounts expended under the agreements for the five-month period were \$3,391,765 in Saskatchewan and \$299,077 in Alberta.

Adverse crop conditions were again widespread in Saskatchewan in 1938 and it was found necessary to continue to assist the province in the maintenance of the settlers and their stock in the dried-out districts. An agreement was reached for the period Sept. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939, whereby the Dominion undertook to pay the full costs of material aid and feed and fodder relief in a newly-defined drought area, consisting of 92 municipalities, to a maximum amount of \$4,500,000. Approximately five-sixths of this amount was required for material aid and the remainder for feed and fodder.

Another activity of the Department of Agriculture under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938, was the re-establishment of settlers in the provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. This was a continuation of the policy of the previous year and the agreements with the four provinces arrived at under the 1937 Act were extended, with slight modifications in one or two instances. The program was designed to assist settlers in pioneer areas to become self-sustaining and expenditures under the agreements were made chiefly for the breaking and clearing of land and the purchase of building materials, farm implements, and live stock. The amounts made available under the agreements for the year 1938-39 were as follows: New Brunswick \$25,000; Saskatchewan \$250,000; Alberta \$75,000; British Columbia \$15,000.

Mining Transportation Facilities and Highways to Further Development of Tourist Traffic.—Under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938, and by appropriations provided by Parliament to the Department of Mines and Resources in the Supplementary Estimates, 1938-39, agreements were made with all of the provinces for assistance in the construction of roads or other transportation facilities into mining areas, and for construction of highways to further development of tourist traffic. The agreements with the respective provinces provided for assistance up to specified maximum amounts for either one or both of the above purposes. Aid to mining transportation projects was provided in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick on the uniform basis of payment by the Dominion of two-thirds of the construction costs of projects recommended by the provinces and approved by the Dominion. While Dominion aid in developing tourist highways was not entirely confined to assistance under the Act, the agree-