Table 44 shows the principal P.F.R.A. irrigation projects in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

44.—Principal P.F.R.A. Irrigation Projects in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as at Oct. 31, 1946

Project	Location	Description	Irrigable Area	Storage Capacity
			acres	acre ft.
Manitoba—				
Deadhorse Creek.....	Morden.....	Earthfill dam, completed 1941.....	100	1,200
Totals, Manitoba[1]....	—	—	**100**	**16,265**
Saskatchewan—				
Cypress Lake Storage.	Southwest Sask.....	Development of storage and irrigation on Frenchman River Valley in southwestern Sask., storage dams to raise level of Cypress Lake for irrigation along Frenchman River; includes canal leading to Robsart-Vidora area.	-	80,000
Val Marie Irrigation District.....	Val Marie.....	Dam on Frenchman River and distributing works.	8,549	8,000
Eastend Irrigation District.....	Frenchman River, southwestern Sask.	Storage dam on Frenchman River and canals to rehabilitate and extend an old irrigation project.	5,396	1,300
Maple Creek.....	Maple Creek.....	Development of Maple, Gap and Downie Creeks flowing northward from Cypress Hills for irrigation and stockwatering.	6,000	23,260
Swift Current.....	Swift Current.....	Development of Swift Current Creek and tributaries for irrigation, stockwatering, municipal and domestic supply.	25,000	98,350
Qu'Appelle River Valley.....	On Qu'Appelle River from Moose Jaw east.	Development of Qu'Appelle River and tributaries for irrigation, stockwatering and domestic supply, ultimate irrigable acreage approximately 30,000 acres.	1,600	72,700
Totals, Saskatchewan[1]	—	—	**65,000**	**400,904**

[1] Includes other small projects.

Irrigation in British Columbia.—Irrigation may be said to have officially gun almost as soon as there was an organized authority in this territory. The t right to the use of water for agricultural purposes was granted in 1858, three aths after the passing of an Act by the Imperial Government establishing the wn Colony of British Columbia.

During the early years of settlement in the Province, irrigation was used tly for raising hay, in valley bottom lands where it was easy to divert water of the streams. By the end of the century the settlers were becoming bolder, ies were longer and water was being conveyed to the benches and higher lands, ially where it became apparent that the climate and the benchlands were ble for growing tree fruits on a commercial scale.

Companies were formed to buy up large holdings, subdivide them into small ls, and construct irrigation systems to supply them with water. Most of companies have passed into history and the irrigation systems they started been taken over and operated by Improvement Districts under the Water Act Municipalities. At first these systems were constructed largely with earth s and wooden flumes, but as the large water losses from such structures e apparent, many ditches have been lined with concrete or asphalt, and wooden