

units consisted of the clearing of about 40 acres on each parcel. These units are located in a district better suited to agricultural production than forestry and where tree growth was deteriorating. In the reclamation of this land for settlement, sufficient tree covering will be saved from clearing to assist in protecting each farm from erosion and wind action, and to assist in a conservation program that will enable beneficial use to be made of water resources without encouraging land misuse.

The provincial reclamation program during 1949 with respect to abandoned farm and over-grazed pasture land featured the reclamation for winter-feed production of 3,670 acres and the preparation of 476 acres to be sown in 1950. A total of 4,146 acres in dry-land projects were prepared for forage-crop production. In addition, 929 acres of abandoned farm and over-grazed pasture land were prepared for forage-crop production under irrigation. A total of 5,087 acres of abandoned farm and over-grazed pasture land was seeded down to grass for summer grazing. The Department of Agriculture also sponsored three projects in which misused lands were seeded to grass for seed production, involving 625 acres.

A few miscellaneous projects were undertaken by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The reclamation of a half-section for woodlot production was commenced in 1949. In certain areas of northern Saskatchewan the development of stockwatering facilities is necessary to stabilize farm economy; 23 farmers in three concentrated groups outside the P.F.R.A. area were assisted in the construction of dugouts and dams for water control. Drainage activities were confined to reconnaissance surveys in northeastern Saskatchewan. Engineering examinations were advanced with a view to designing drainage systems required to reclaim extensive areas for settlement and to protect other areas from flooding. More detailed surveys are required before the drainage installations are built.

Alberta.*—*Surveys and Investigations of Water Resources.*—Extensive surveys have been carried out from time to time in Alberta to determine the distribution and extent of the available water supplies in the Province and their most beneficial use for irrigation, water power and other purposes. Sect. 69 of the Alberta Water Resources Act gives the Minister of the Department of Water Resources wide powers with respect to investigation of the water resources of the Province.

By agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, much of the work done in more recent years has been carried out by federal departments in co-operation with the Province. Stream measurement is now done by the Hydro-metric Service of the Federal Department of Resources and Development, while irrigation surveys are carried out largely by the Water Development Organization under P.F.R.A. The Water Resources Division, Federal Department of Resources and Development and the power companies operating in the Province also assist in the program.

Between 1906, when irrigation legislation was enacted, and 1931, when the water resources were transferred by the Federal Government to the Province, the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior (afterwards called the Reclamation Service) carried out very extensive but preliminary irrigation and water-power surveys. In addition to locating diversion points, reservoirs on the streams and the main supply canals to the irrigable lands, topographic surveys in very great detail were made of many large tracts of dry lands to determine the irrigable parcels. Such areas include:—

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