

agreements to be signed whereby the Government of Canada would construct or reconstruct the protective works, normally called dykes, aboiteaux and breakwaters, and also would assume the responsibility of maintaining these works until such time as they could be turned back to the Provinces. The Federal Government is responsible also for any engineering work in connection with the complete program. The Provinces are responsible for the organization of the marsh areas, the fresh-water drainage and acquisition of any land required. They are responsible also for the instigation and follow-up of a suitable land-use program. Owing to the small area of marshland in Prince Edward Island, no provincial legislation was considered necessary in that Province.

By Mar. 31, 1954, the Provinces had asked to have 127 areas considered for reclamation purposes. These comprised 38,588 acres of marshland in New Brunswick (including 8,058 salt or unprotected marsh), 34,102.4 acres in Nova Scotia (including 5,486.5 salt or unprotected marsh) and 275 acres in Prince Edward Island. The 72,965.4 acres of marshland in the three Provinces constitute an integral part of the estimated 404,000 acres of farm land.

By the end of the 1954 construction season, protective works of a major type had been carried out on 70 projects and 35 areas had been temporarily reconstructed.

Investigations to determine the advisability of constructing a large structure to eliminate the need for many miles of dyke and many aboiteaux were being carried out on the Annapolis River in Nova Scotia and on the Tantramar and Shepody Rivers in New Brunswick. Construction on the Shepody River project was started in 1953.

### Subsection 2.—Provincial Projects

**Saskatchewan.**\*—Crown lands have been administered by the Lands Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture since Apr. 1, 1947. On Apr. 1, 1949, the Conservation and Development Branch was established and made responsible for: (1) the administration of water rights; (2) development of irrigation; (3) flood control and drainage; (4) restoration of abandoned, under-utilized and misused lands; and (5) construction of provincial community pastures outside the area covered by the agreement with PFRA and not provided for in the agreement with the Federal Government.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture's conservation and development activity in the field of agricultural rehabilitation and reclamation is based on co-operation with the federal PFRA program with which a closely knit working arrangement is maintained. Following is a summary of the activities of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, as at Dec. 31, 1953:—

*Irrigation Development.*—By the end of 1953, 100,908 acres of topographic surveys and 139 miles of strip topographic surveys were completed on irrigation projects; 252 miles of ditch were built and 84 miles maintained; 1,122 structures were installed and 3,310 acres were levelled.

*Drainage Development.*—Topographic surveys covered 121,034 acres and 3,146 miles of strip topographic surveys were completed on drainage projects; 298 miles of ditch and 120 miles of road were built and 93 miles of ditch maintained; 196 structures were installed in drainage systems.

\* Prepared under the direction of W. H. Horner, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.