

*Saskatchewan River Reclamation Project.*—The possibility of successfully reclaiming for agricultural purposes 1,500,000 acres of potentially valuable Saskatchewan River Delta land between Tobin Rapids in Saskatchewan and Cedar Lake in Manitoba has been a subject of speculation and conjecture for many years. With this objective in mind the PFRA began investigations in 1950 and a complete engineering report on the studies conducted has been prepared and submitted to the Federal Government for consideration. In addition, as a result of an agreement reached early in 1953 between the Government of Canada and the Province of Manitoba, work was undertaken on the construction of necessary flood control and drainage works to reclaim about 100,000 acres of arable land in one region of the project referred to as the Pasquia Area, near the town of The Pas in Manitoba. Under the terms of this agreement, the Government of Canada assumed the cost of building the main protective and drainage works and Manitoba the cost of settlement, maintenance of works, and internal drainage. One-quarter of the reclaimed land is to be used for the resettlement of farmers from drought areas and the remainder will be sold. Seventy-five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of the land will go to the Federal Government as partial reimbursement of the costs of building the main protective works. Construction was completed in 1960. Settlement of the area will begin shortly.

*North West Escarpment Reclamation Project.*—At the request of the Manitoba Government, extensive investigations have been undertaken by PFRA in the Riding, Duck and Porcupine Mountain areas and Whitemud River watershed, where serious flood and erosion problems exist in an area containing over 252,000 acres of valuable agricultural land. The reclamation work, the cost of which is divided equally between the Federal Government and the Province of Manitoba, consists of clearing and dyking stream channels, preventing stream-bank erosion and aligning channels by building cutoffs and diversions. In addition, considerable attention has been given, since 1958, to watershed investigations on the headwaters of Wilson Creek, to discover improved methods of controlling floods and erosion problems in the upper and lower reaches of such streams.

*Assiniboine River Project.*—Along the Assiniboine River between Portage la Prairie and Headingly in Manitoba, a continual problem of flooding has faced farmers and communities over the years, often causing considerable damage to land, buildings and other property in districts adjacent to the river. During the early years, the federal Department of Public Works looked after most of the flood protection work carried out in the area. In 1950, however, responsibility for the work was transferred to the federal Department of Agriculture under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Flood control activities carried out by the PFRA along the Assiniboine have mainly involved construction of dykes and channel improvement work. In addition, however, a considerable amount of survey work has been conducted on both the upper and lower reaches of the river, studying potential storage sites that would provide more effective stream-flow regulation throughout the river system.

*Land Utilization and Resettlement.*—The 1937 amendment to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act broadened its scope to include land utilization and land settlement, opening the way for a program that has had a far reaching effect on the stability of agricultural production in many areas throughout Western Canada. By agreement with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, lands not considered suitable for cereal crop production may be transferred to the Federal Government for development by PFRA into community pastures. The province concerned selects the area to be developed and obtains control of the land. The land is then leased to the Government of Canada which in turn agrees to construct, maintain and improve community pasture facilities in the area selected. In this way, land subject to the hazards of soil drifting is removed permanently from cultivation and is again protected by a grass cover.

As these submarginal and marginal lands are converted into productive pastures, livestock production on the surrounding farms is being increased, thus making possible a greater diversity of farm income. Since the community pasture program began in 1937,