a total of 1,886,364 acres of land has been developed into 65 separate pasture units. These pastures, primarily intended for reserve grazing areas to supplement farm and ranch pastures, are now providing controlled spring, summer and fall grazing for over 120,000 head of stock annually, belonging to 6,331 farmers. In addition, a considerable tonnage of hay and some grass seed has frequently been harvested from these pastures. This program of pasture improvement carried on by PFRA has provided leadership to farmers in the development of their own farm pastures.

The resettlement of farmers from these submarginal areas has been handled jointly by the Federal Government and provincial governments concerned. Where available, the provincial governments provide suitable Crown land on which to resettle farmers. PFRA in turn accepts responsibility for moving the farmers and their effects to the new locations, and for developing the submarginal areas for pasture purposes. Every effort is made to resettle farmers on lands located close to existing or proposed pastures. Where no suitable Crown lands are available, PFRA provides its own through irrigation development. Two such schemes have been built specifically for resettlement purposes in Alberta: a large block of land adjacent to the Eastern Irrigation District called the Rolling Hills Project, to which 118 farm families from the drought areas have been moved; and the Bow River Irrigation Project where 162 farm families are now settled in an area of approximately 27,000 acres called the Hays district.

On somewhat the same principal, five resettlement and rehabilitation projects have been built in the heart of the drought area in southwestern Saskatchewan. The only difference is that for these projects the purposes and objectives of the resettlement and rehabilitation program have been achieved without necessarily involving the movement of farmers to new locations. The five schemes—the Val Marie, Eastend, Consul, Maple Creek and Swift Current Irrigation Projects—are subdivided into 40-to-80-acre plots which are leased out or sold to farmers in surrounding districts for feed production. On the irrigated land, farmers can be assured of producing adequate and dependable winter feed supplies as well as reserves of feed to carry stock over prolonged drought periods.

In a similar manner hundreds of farmers have been rehabilitated without the necessity of moving from their farms by the development of farm-size and small community irrigation schemes built throughout the prairies with PFRA assistance.

British Columbia Projects.—The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration has been carrying out irrigation development and land reclamation and providing engineering services in British Columbia since 1944; this work has been undertaken for and in connection with the Veterans' Land Act, the Experimental Farms Service, and at the request of the Province of British Columbia.

Nine irrigation projects have been developed or rehabilitated in the arid central interior of the province. The irrigable land on these projects totals approximately 5,300 acres and provides direct or supplemental living for some 1,400 families engaged mainly in the growing of small fruits and vegetables and in dairying.

Seven of these irrigation projects were constructed for the Veterans' Land Act following the Second World War and benefit approximately 500 veterans. The Johnson Western Canada Ranching Projects, Nos. 1 and 2 (Todd Hill Irrigation District), and the Chase Irrigation Project are located in the South Thompson Valley. The Cawston Benches Project, Westbank Project, Penticton West Bench Project and Bankhead Project are all located in the southern Okanagan Valley and form some of the largest individual developments for veteran settlement in Canada.

The other two developments are located in the Thompson Valley near Kamloops and were constructed in co-operation with the Province of British Columbia. The B.C. Fruitlands Irrigation District includes some 2,000 acres of irrigable land and also some 700 small holdings. This district had been served by a gravity water system from Jamieson Creek for over 40 years which had deteriorated to such an extent that the district could no