

South Saskatchewan and the Qu'Appelle Rivers. The agreement provides that Canada and Saskatchewan will share the cost of building the dams and all other works associated with the creation of the reservoir; 75 p.c. will be borne by the Federal Government and 25 p.c. by Saskatchewan, the province's share to be not in excess of \$25,000,000.

The project, when completed, will provide water for the irrigation of approximately 500,000 acres of land located in central Saskatchewan on both sides of the South Saskatchewan River between the town of Elbow and the city of Saskatoon and in the Qu'Appelle Valley extending east of Elbow to the Manitoba border. Power installations at the damsite will have a potential output of 475,000,000 kwh. The reservoir, which will be 140 miles long and will store 8,000,000 acre-feet of water, will be constructed at an estimated cost of \$96,000,000. The main dam will be 210 feet high and of earth fill, with an over-all length of 16,700 feet. It will be the largest rolled-earth dam ever built in Canada and one of the largest dams of its kind in the world.

Construction was started in the autumn of 1958 and at Dec. 31, 1961, 26 contracts totalling about \$53,777,312 had been let. Of these, 19 contracts had been completed, three were in progress on a winter-work basis, two had been suspended until spring, another was waiting for more favourable weather conditions, and one had not yet begun. The value of the completed contracts was \$16,930,000. Contracts awarded but not yet completed account for a further amount of about \$36,847,000. Partial payments have been made on these contracts, bringing the total expenditure to the end of 1961 to over \$31,573,200. In addition to paying 75 p.c. of the cost of construction of the dam, the Federal Government is supplying all engineering, administration and supervisory requirements.

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