

on the South Saskatchewan River Development Project, a large-scale multi-purpose water conservation development in south-central Saskatchewan being undertaken for the purpose of making better use of the water resources of the river through irrigation, river control, power development, urban water supply and recreation facilities. Control will be achieved by two dams, the major one on the South Saskatchewan River at a point approximately half-way between the towns of Outlook and Elbow and the other at the divide between the valleys of the South Saskatchewan and the Qu'Appelle Rivers. The two governments 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 provincial share being not more than \$25,000,000.

The completed project will provide water for the irrigation of about 500,000 acres of land 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 kwh. The reservoir—140 miles long with a capacity of 8,000,000 acre-feet of water—will be constructed at an estimated cost of \$96,000,000. The main dam—210 feet high and of earth fill with an over-all length of 16,700 feet—will be the largest rolled-earth dam to be built in Canada and one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Construction started in the autumn of 1958 and by July 31, 1963, 34 contracts, with a total value of \$68,000,000, had been awarded. Of these, 28 were completed and total expenditures, including progress payments on contracts currently active, amounted to approximately \$54,000,000. The latest activities have been associated mainly with the construction of the five river diversion tunnels and appurtenant works. 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 Saskatchewan River Delta land between Tobin Rapids in Saskatchewan and Cedar Lake in Manitoba has long been under consideration. As a result of an agreement made in early 1953 between the Government of Canada and the Manitoba Government, work was begun on the construction of flood control and drainage works to reclaim about 100,000 acres in one region of the project referred to as the Pasquia Area, near The Pas. The Federal Government assumed the cost of building the main protective and drainage works and the provincial government assumed the cost of settlement, maintenance of works and internal drainage. One quarter of the reclaimed land will be used for the resettlement of farmers from drought areas and the remainder sold, with 75 p.c. of the proceeds going to the Federal Government as partial reimbursement of expenditure on the project. Construction was completed in 1960 and the project has been officially transferred to the Province of Manitoba for internal development and settlement.

Northwest Escarpment and Interlake Reclamation Project.—Under the terms of an agreement between the Governments of Canada and Manitoba, mutually acceptable projects for flood control and land reclamation within the Northwest Escarpment and Interlake regions of Manitoba may be undertaken on a cost-sharing basis, with PFRA providing engineering services as required. Initially, projects under this agreement included extensive investigations and reclamation work in the Riding, Duck and Porcupine Mountain areas and Whitemud River watershed, where flooding and erosion seriously affected 252,000 acres of valuable agricultural land. The reclamation work consisted of clearing and dyking stream channels, preventing stream-bank erosion and aligning channels by building cutoffs and diversions. Since 1958, work in this area has been confined mainly to watershed investigations on the headwaters of Wilson Creek. In the Interlake region, reclamation has been concerned with projects on the Fairford and Icelandic Rivers, which have been completed.