

River basin. The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority, a grouping of 31 municipalities, will pay 25 p.c. of the cost of construction of five dams and three channel improvement works included in the project and will administer the completed project. Construction of the works is to be completed within ten years of the date of signing.

Other agreements signed between Canada and Ontario provided for federal cost-sharing in the construction of the \$825,000 Parkhill Dam Project in the Ausable River watershed in western Ontario and the \$24,000,000 flood control and water conservation works that will be built along the Humber and Don Rivers in the Metropolitan Toronto area. The conservation authorities involved in these projects are, respectively, the Ausable River Conservation Authority and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. Prior to the passing of this legislation, the Federal Government provided 37.5 p.c. of the cost of building the Shand and Luther Marsh Dams on the Grand River, the Conestogo Dam on the Conestogo River, and the Fanshawe Dam on the Thames River.

To be eligible for federal assistance under the Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act, a project must meet three conditions. The works must be designed primarily for flood control or other beneficial uses. It must be major in character in relation to the financial capability of the province entering into the agreement. It also must be beneficial to a community as a whole. The Act requires that complementary conservation measures be carried out in addition to the primary flood control and water conservation works.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Projects

Saskatchewan.*—The Conservation and Development Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture was established in 1949 to administer water rights in the province and to carry on an active program in irrigation, drainage, flood control and land reclamation and development. Program emphasis has varied from year to year; drainage and flood control were of greatest importance during most of the 1950's but, because of the drier weather during the past four years, irrigation and community pasture development have taken precedence. The following is a summary of Branch activities to Mar. 31, 1962.

Water Rights.—Surface and ground water resources of the province are administered by the Water Rights Division of the Branch. At Mar. 31, 1962, 6,678 projects were licensed and 1,615 authorized under the Water Rights Act, involving total storage of 461,017 acre-feet; three hydro-electric developments were licensed and two other licences had been applied for under the Water Power Act; 180 water-well drillers were licensed and 2,529 wells were reported drilled under the Ground Water Conservation Act.

Irrigation Development.—Up to the end of March 1962, 54 irrigation projects had been initiated on which topographic surveys had been conducted on 467,114 acres (approximately one half on the South Saskatchewan River). In addition, 368 miles of ditch had been constructed and 1,950 water-control structures built. Forty-six Water Users' Districts had been organized comprising some 209,443 acres.

Drainage and Flood Control.—By the end of March 1962, some work had been done on 461 drainage and flood-control projects. Topographic surveys had been carried out on 200,027 acres, some 707 miles of ditch dug, and 1,038 control structures built. A total of 7,500,000 acres have been organized into 69 conservation areas.

* Revised by the Deputy Minister, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.