

1965-70 period, \$50,000,000 of which may be used to finance major projects in special rural development areas. During 1965-66, the Federal Government had committed \$18,427,000 to 332 projects.

The Canada Land Inventory being co-ordinated by the ARDA Administration has been made possible by extensive soil classification work in Canada over the past half-century. The co-operative Soil Surveys, which have been under way since 1935, are staffed by soil specialists of federal and provincial governments and universities and are supported by all senior governments. The Soil Surveys have mapped most of the agricultural land of Canada, classifying soils according to their inherent characteristics. The Geographical Branch of the now Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has conducted a second type of land classification according to present use, and various agencies, both federal and provincial, have provided information on the social and economic factors of land use. The Canada Land Inventory carries out a third type of land classification—according to its assessed capability for different uses, i.e., agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife, in and adjacent to the settled portions of Canada. Lands are being classified according to physical capability, present use, and socio-economic factors relative to their present use. The vast amount of information obtained will be stored on computer tapes, analysed and published in map or other form in such a way that the Inventory will become a working tool in resource use and rural development programs throughout Canada. Approximately 100 agencies of the 11 senior governments are involved in the Inventory, as well as numerous universities, non-government organizations and private companies or individuals. By late 1966, the agriculture and forestry phases of the Inventory had been nearly completed and substantial progress had been achieved in the wildlife and recreation phases.

In addition, other federal agencies and federal and federal-provincial programs are concerned with land and land-based resources. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development engages in such diverse activities as the administration of National Parks, the administration of the resources of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and the administration of wildlife, including a considerable research program relative to wildlife and the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Among the programs are the Wildlife Inventory Program in which joint studies are carried out informally, e.g., the waterfowl inventory conducted by the Federal Government, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Newfoundland and the five westernmost provinces; the caribou inventory by the Federal Government and the Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Newfoundland; the Trans-Canada Highway Compounds and Picnic Areas Program established in 1958 without Ontario and Quebec; a significant program of acquisition of wetlands waterfowl habitat areas; and Fur Conservation Agreements between the Federal Government and Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the construction of water control works, mainly to improve muskrat and migratory bird habitat. The Roads to Resources program, carried out under agreements with the provinces made between 1958 and 1960, is a substantial federal-provincial program involving construction of access roads in Canada's "pioneer fringe". The Department of Forestry and Rural Development administers the Composite Forest Agreements which involve an annual allotment by the Federal Government of \$7,910,000 for purposes of inventory, fire protection, access roads and trails, and forest stand improvement. Forest products research, a joint federal-provincial-industry program of spraying to control budworm infestation of spruce forests in New Brunswick, and various other programs of research and forest stand improvement are in effect.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of these federal and federal-provincial programs, and the large number of federal agencies concerned with resource use and development in Canada, it should be noted that the provincial governments assume a role which, in total, is many times larger than that of the Federal Government.