

couver, and Hastings Creek flood control in British Columbia—are being assisted. The over-all cost of these programs is estimated at \$39,500,000, of which the Federal Government is committed to \$14,800,000.

Other federal and federal-provincial programs and agencies concerned with water are: the Greater Winnipeg Floodway program, to construct a floodway past Winnipeg at a total estimated cost of \$63,000,000, of which the Federal Government will contribute about \$37,000,000; the Prairie Provinces Water Board, to recommend an allocation of water from interprovincial streams; the Saskatchewan-Nelson Basin Board, to study the water resources of the Saskatchewan-Nelson Rivers basin including potential additional supply by diversion or storage; the Atlantic Tidal Power Programming Board, to carry out studies for the development of the power potential of the tides of the Bay of Fundy; a co-ordinated study of Ontario rivers flowing into James Bay and Hudson Bay, to assess the quantity, quality, and present and future requirements for these waters, and to suggest alternative possibilities for their use; and a considerable number of varied hydrologic and water quality studies conducted by the Department of Fisheries, the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the National Research Council, the Department of Transport, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, and several other agencies.

Lands, Forests and Wildlife

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act of 1935 provided for rehabilitation of areas subject to drought and wind erosion in the Prairie Provinces and in 1937 was amended to broaden its scope to include land utilization and resettlement. In the main, the PFRA's land-use programs have involved the establishment of community pastures on land sub-marginal for cereal crop production, and over the years this program has resulted in the establishment of 87 operating community pastures, with five more under construction, totalling 2,500,000 acres, at a total cost of \$10,000,000. The PFRA operates a tree nursery at Indian Head in Saskatchewan, which distributed free more than 10,225,000 trees to farmers for farm and field shelterbelts during 1966-67. In that year, 1,966 miles of field shelterbelts were planted.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, proclaimed in 1961, arose out of recognition of a national interest in achieving better land use, improving the viability of farm units at present uneconomic, and of improving employment and income opportunities in rural areas. In many areas of Canada, income is unacceptably low and land use faulty or inefficient. To some considerable degree these economic, social and conservation problems have been caused by farm mechanization which places smaller, less-mechanized farmers at a disadvantage; a notable symptom of this is the decrease in the number of farms in Canada from about three quarters of a million in 1931 to less than half a million (431,000 in 1966).

The Act, amended in 1966 as the Agricultural and Rural Development Act and supplemented by the Fund for Rural Development Act of 1966, is enabling legislation intended to be complementary and supplementary to existing federal and provincial legislation in respect of renewable resources and rural social and economic development; to aid in correlation and expansion of existing programs; and to fill gaps. As such, it has considerable potential as an instrument for programs of alternate land use, soil and water conservation, development of rural income and employment opportunities, and for research. ARDA is a federal-provincial program which operated from its inception to Mar. 31, 1965 under a federal-provincial General Agreement, and after that time under the Federal-Provincial Rural Development Agreement covering the period 1965-70. Under the General Agreement, ARDA approved projects involving a federal share totalling \$34,517,000 of which \$13,484,000 was expended during the period. The federal share is usually in the order of 50 p.c. of total cost. The Federal-Provincial Rural Development Agreement 1965-70 provides for the expenditure of \$125,000,000 during that period. In addition, \$300,000,000