

civic leaders, the press and the people in general. This same interest, spurred on by the fact that they now have power to plan and build in their own community, has been carried over to the Authority in action.

Rapid progress has also been made when the Government of Ontario, at the request of the Authority, has appointed a field officer to direct and co-ordinate its work. It is difficult to make progress in a large Authority if the members, who are engaged in making a living, must find time to plan and carry out even to a limited degree the broad program of conservation which the whole watershed demands. These fieldmen are employees of the Conservation Branch, whose salaries are paid by the Ontario Government and expenses paid by the Authority. Fifteen fieldmen are now employed in this work, distributed on the basis of the size of the Authorities they serve.

Finally, the Authorities which have gone farthest in this program—there are a few which have not been active—are those which have realized the true meaning of river valley development, namely, that it is a co-operative effort of all the people living in a valley. By the very nature of the problems, some areas must be dealt with first and others must wait their turn, but the valley must be considered as a unit. This is perhaps the most difficult concept to teach our people: to compel them to turn their conservation thinking not inward but outward; not to dwell on what the Conservation Authority can do for me, a private individual, but rather, what will conservation, with its multiplicity of good things, do for all the people living in the valley.

2. Surveys and Projects Completed and Underway:

Surveys made by the Conservation Branch for the 30 Conservation Authorities in Ontario cover about half of the area embraced by the 42 counties, though some surveys, particularly forest surveys, have been more extensive than others.

While the authorities are gradually spreading to Northern Ontario, the purpose of the act was for the areas of Ontario to be made up by counties. When we get into the north, we have difficulty in establishing them because there are so many unorganized townships. The overall results are summarized under the four headings of Land, Forest, Water, and Wildlife.

Land:

Reconnaissance and detailed land use surveys have been made for 23 Authorities and these have covered about 45 per cent of the total area under the jurisdiction of these Authorities.

The distribution of land capability classes in 24 detailed surveys totalling 1,050,000 acres is:—

Class I	9.1 per cent
Class II	43.4 " "
Class III	13.3 " "
Class IV	9.4 " "
Class V	8.7 " "
Class VI	5.5 " "
Class VII	3.7 " "
Class VIII	0.0 " "

Class I, I presume you all know, is the best land. Class II is good land. Class III is good land. Class IV is moderately good. Class V is non-workable, with certain limitations. Class VI is non-workable, as also is Class VII. Here we get into land which should be reforested.

In the field of land use authorities have undertaken gully control projects, sponsored land judging competitions, established demonstration pastures, subsidized the construction of 2,350 farm ponds and conducted conservation schools for school children.