

The popularity of the work is best shown by the following table:

Year	Appli- cation	Sur- veys Made	Appli- cations Held Over	Acreage Survey- ed	Miles of Dra- ins
1906	15	15		500	45
1907	126	70	56	3500	350
1908	166	100	66	5000	510
1909	302	179	121	5157	613
1910	518	383	135	14672	1800
1911	414	327	87	15211	1864
1912	430	293	137	17212	2278
1913	290	247	43	13705	1713
1914	296	250	46	13386	1673
1915	291	263	28	15336	1917
1916	367	318	49	14694	1731

At the present time five undergraduates are engaged surveying. These men will work till college opens in the autumn when they will resume their studies. Up to time of writing (Aug 15) approximately 300 applications have been received of which 100 will be held over owing to the dearth in number of surveyors. They range in acreage from 900 down to 10 acres per application.

What of the future? It has its problems assuredly, but obstacles forecast advancement. The first I will speak of is that of shallow outlets. The open ditches are filled or filling up and therefore no satisfactory outlet can be found. It is impossible to clean these ditches out by means of hand labor. It is scarce, expensive slow and out-of-date. Therefore, there is only one solution to this difficulty—the government or county councils must purchase an open ditching machine. With these, new ditches could be constructed and the old watercourses could be deepened and straightened. The benefit would be two-fold—first—a good outlet, and lastly many acres of the best land which are now bogs, due to the water seeping through it, would be dried up by the ditch. The acreage thus reclaimed along any

ditch would pay for a machine of the largest capacity at least five times. One watercourse near Elora, in a distance of two miles, keeps at least 300 acres in a saturated state due wholly to a shallow natural waterway. If this was deepened at least 90 per cent. of that land could be and would be cultivated.

Another problem deserves mention. It is due entirely to a short-sighted policy on the part of our Highway Commissioners. Ontario is constructing miles and miles of stone road. It is a known fact that where natural watercourses exist that that course cannot be obstructed by public or private enterprise, yet, in the face of this we find highway officials putting in culverts which are only deep enough to carry the surface water. The farmer cannot drain his land unless he crosses the road. The culvert, being so shallow, has not depth enough to give an outlet and as the farmer does not wish to undertake the task of digging through the road—sometimes he is forbidden to do so—his farm remains undrained. He loses his crops; the road is undrained, excepting the surface water, and soon it begins to sink due to the saturated, yielding clay beneath the road. These monuments to a short-sighted policy are to be seen in every county in Ontario to-day.

One more problem is that of tile making. With the increase in demand and the consequent lack of supply some manufacturers are not turning out a first-class article. Clay tile frequently are not burned sufficiently or the clay is not carefully enough selected and many limestones are found in the tile. Cement tile are a comparatively new thing on the market and to a certain extent are as yet in the experimental stage. No standardized method of manufacture and