There is another use for these traps that is worthy of mention. In some cases it is found wise to lead an open drain into a tile. A sand trap with a screened side toward the open ditch is the best form of junction. The screen keeps out practically everything but sand, and the trap catches that. The tile will not carry all the water that comes down the open ditch at times of freshet, so it is wise to leave over the tile a depression with very flaring banks for the surplus. As soon as the freshet is over, the tile takes the remaining water. The depression is no obstruction to tillage, and will grow crops as well as the rest of the land.

Many sand traps have been observed in various districts, and often they are large, unsightly things that obstruct farming operations considerably. It seems to me that all that stands above ground is waste material. Less expense would build a strong cover just level with the ground, and then these traps would be neither eye-sores nor serious obstructions.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH SURVEYS ARE MADE.

It may not be out of place to state, in conclusion, the conditions on which drainage surveys are made. There is no charge for the services of our drainage advisors, their salary being paid from a special drainage appropriation, but their travelling expenses, consisting of railway fare at a cent a mile each way for this work, meals on the way, if any, and cartage of instruments, if any, must be paid by the parties for whom surveys are made. They must be met at the station and returned to it, accommodated while on the job, and furnished with the necessary assistance for the work. As several surveys are usually made on one trip, the actual cash outlay for any one farmer is not likely to exceed $2. It may be even less; or, in exceptional cases, where farmers live in remote sections, it might amount to $5.

Those wishing to make application for surveys should address the department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, whereupon regular application forms will be sent.