them in their minds with certain definite characteristics, specific needs, and desirable treatments.

With the extension of the information gathered in the soil survey to the farmer and the follow-up work which is so very important, the soil survey will undoubtedly prove of great and lasting value in increasing and maintaining soil fertility.

Discussion Following Presentation of Paper by

W.H. Stevenson and P.E. Brown

Several questions suggested in the paper were discussed by Professor Marbut, Professor Whitson, Professor Miller, Professor McCool, and others. The questions are given below and a brief statement of the discussion is included, giving principally the remarks of Professor Marbut which indicate the attitude of the Bureau of Soils on the matters in question.

(1) How can maps of adjoining counties be made to coincide on the county line with respect to names and soil boundaries?

Professor Marbut believes that maps of adjoining counties will never coincide exactly as to type names owing to the separation of new types which is bound to occur as our knowledge of soils increases. However, there should never be variations in texture on county lines. Evidently special care is needed in mapping texture along the borders of the county. The suggestion that one mile beyond the county line be mapped in the unsurveyed territory, and later mapping started there, met with favor.

(2) To what extent will the lime content of the surface soil and of the subsoil serve to distinguish soil types?

Professor Marbut pointed out that lime in the surface