We recommend that the members of this association again go over the Report of the Committee submitted one year ago by Dr. P. E. Brown of Iowa, as this covers the general field of publicity and plans for carrying this out. We will not endeavor to further develop this phase of the problem.

We wish to present at this time another phase of this problem, that of presenting to the people who might and should use our surveys not only the published survey material but also such supplemental information and assistance as may convince them of the real need and use of the work.

In the western states, the U. S. Reclamation Service is called upon from time to time to pass judgment upon the possibilities of successfully reclaiming some government or privately owned land. Obviously, the first need would be a careful study of the soil. In the past, however, the character of the soil has generally been neglected, or a cursory examination considered sufficient. Since the ultimate success of the project depends on the possibility of the soil to produce plants, this should be the first factor investigated and the investigation should be thorough. We are glad to say that during the past few years, the vital importance of knowing the kind of soil and its capacity for crop production is being appreciated by the Reclamation Service, and in nearly every proposed development, they have called upon either the Federal Bureau of Soils or the State Soil Survey officers to investigate the soil conditions in advance of engineering or other investigations. We would urge that in every case, where an opportunity of this sort is presented, the Federal and State Soil Surveyors extend every assistance possible and exert themselves to the utmost to give to the Reclamation Service adequate and accurate information regarding the soils.

In some of the states, both in the east and in the west, the state governments are embarking upon colonization or land settlement schemes. Here, again, the soil survey should be the basis for the final decision regarding the location of the colonies. If such action has been taken by your state, or is contemplated, we would urge that every effort be made to interest the officials in charge in the soil survey work, and if it is at all possible, to have written into the law providing for such activities, a clause providing the "all lands purchased by the state must first be passed upon and approved by the Dean of the College of Agriculture or his representative". (In some states, the Dean should be replaced by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Soil Survey, or the other official who is at the head of the organization in which the soil survey is located.) When the state purchases land for subdivision and resale, we must emphatically urge that every effort be made to interest the officials in charge in the soil survey work.