Portions of State Whose Soil Has Been Surveyed
By State and Federal Governments Are Here Shown

The surveying of the soils of the State has been carried on for many years by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Department of Agriculture of the State of Arkansas. The surveys have been conducted under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Arkansas Soil Conservation Commission, respectively. The surveys have been designed to provide information on the types and properties of the soils in the State, and to help in the development and management of agricultural and other land uses.

The surveys have been conducted in cooperation with a variety of organizations, including local soil conservation districts, county and state extension agents, and other agencies. The surveys have included both field and laboratory studies, and have utilized a variety of techniques and tools, including soil samples, soil maps, soil profile descriptions, and aerial photography.

The surveys have been ongoing, with periodic updates and revisions as new information becomes available. The results of the surveys have been published in various forms, including reports, maps, and online databases.

The surveys have provided valuable information to farmers, landowners, and others who are interested in the use and management of soil resources. The information has been used to make informed decisions about crop selection, land use, and other land management practices. It has also been used to identify areas of soil erosion and other soil-related problems, and to develop plans for soil conservation and restoration.

The surveys have been supported by funding from a variety of sources, including federal and state governments, and private entities. The surveys have been designed to be cost-effective and to provide the best possible information to those who need it.

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New Soil Act
Epochal Move
For Arkansans

Fast - Eroding Farming
Dirt May Be Saved
Under Program.

(This is another in a series of
articles on legislation enacted at
the recent Arkansas general as-
sembly. Others in the series will
follow daily.)

By Associated Press

The Arkansas farmer stands to
benefit on the whole, from legis-
lation enacted at the recent session
of the general assembly.

New laws written into the statute
books give the state's agriculturists
opportunities to participate fully in
the federal soil conservation and
rural electrification programs.

The ruralist will receive better
service from the state department of
agriculture, and will have more
authority to protect the farmer's
property rights.

In addition, the state is now in
position to better develop its natu-
ral resources, to carry out flood con-
trol works, and bring to the rural
resident a new market for his prod-
ucts and labor.

Lawyers, legislators, and
farmers welcomed the new soil con-
servation act which provides for
soil conservation districts throughout
the state. A soil conservation com-
nittee will direct the program in
co-operation with the University of
Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Such districts will be designated as
state agencies to receive soil con-
servation grants from the govern-
ment.

Local Districts Provided

The districts may be organized on
the same pattern as the district
hearings and referendum elec-
tions. Within each district approved
soil conservation practices will be
enforced through scientific means.

The new rural electrification law
provides farmers the right to organize
coop-erative, non-profit corpora-
tions to bring the benefits of electri-
city and power to their communities.

Funds will be made available
by the federal government and state
officials are busy now planning ex-
ecution of the law.

The new sources of income may
assure county farm extension work-
ers their salaries, help carry out
their educational program on a
larger scale. Depleted county funds
will receive $75,000 a year from the
Northwest sales tax to help pay the
salaried farm extension agents. The
Hall liquor tax bill provides an addi-
tional $100,000 a year for the same
purpose, in addition to taking over
expenditures of the state's branch agricul-
tural experiment station, for livestock and
forestry, will be provided for by the in-
creased liquor tax.

Seeking to protect the farmer's
livestock and pasture, the legis-
ature made bills of farm feeds a
relief and passed a law requiring
veterinary transportation livestock
to possess documentary evidence of
their health and possession. The law
is aimed at cattle thieves.

New Forestry Program

The law provides a state forester
and $20,000 a year for operation
of a forestry program. The state
forestry service devotes its activity
to aiding the property owner realize
a profit on his timber.

The new appropriation, much
larger than any made hitherto by
the assembly, will permit greatly ex-
panded activity by this organization.

A reorganized and enlarged game
and fish commission will attempt to
afford greater protection to wild
life. The state conservation com-
nission of its authority to pro-
scribe regulations, and pass oth-
er laws limiting seasons on deer
and turkey hunting, increased hunt-
ing and fishing licenses, and gave
the federal government authority
to acquire property for use as game
and migratory waterfowl reser-
voirs.

A state flood control commission
will be set up under provisions of
another law, with full authority to
co-operate in federal projects. All
public lands will be used to form
reservoirs for both flood control and
water power development. The high-
developed drainage and levee
projects in eastern Arkansas will not
be affected by this new commission,
but under another law will have au-
thority to co-operate with the gov-
ernment in their own right.

The state planning board, which
seeks to protect the producer from
dishonesty in the grain market, was
given broader powers to enforce its
regulations.

Curing New Establishments

The new state industrial com-
mision will attempt to bring man-
ufacturing plants into vacant farm
areas, providing employment for
seasonal farm populations. The pol-
licy commission aims to attract
both factories and capitalists to the
state, affording fresh markets to
the rural producers.

To throw further safeguards
about the farmer and his cash inco-
me, the legislature gave him the only real
exemption available under the new
sales tax. Although all other sellers
in the state must collect the tax
from their customers, the farmer
will not have to add this levy to
anything he sells for the first time
unless he is in the business of selling
produce.