The soils of the county have been more accurately mapped and classified by the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in cooperation with University of Minnesota Experiment Department of Soils. The comprehensive soils map of the area classifies the soil types and pictures the areas of each in their exact locations in color. This report is entitled "Soil Survey (Reconnais­sance) The Red River Valley Area of Minnesota. Series 1933 No. 25". The report can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents Washington D. C. price $1.25. Because of the great differentiation of soil types east of the Campbell beach of the glacial Lake Agassiz it is impossible to describe the smaller soil type areas. Some of the larger soil type areas of central and east Polk county are: Ulen loamy sand, Beltrami east and north to Melvin; Nebish loam a large area around Maple and Union Lakes also in Columbia, Queen, Hill River and part of Lessor: Barnes Sandy Loam covers quite a large area north and south from the west line of Fosston for some five miles west and eight or more miles north and south. Much of the rest of eastern Polk County is made of a variety of soil types in small areas or undifferentiated soils with small areas of peat in various stages of decay where un­drained bogs and ponds once existed. The peat is generally de­scribed as high-lime peat. The writer in searching for acid peat in areas contiguous to U. S. Highway No. 2 did not find it until he reached Clearwater county. The soil type found in the county to the west of the Campbell and McCauley beaches is basically clayey in nature. The larger part of the land west of the Win­nipeg branch of the Great Northern Railway from Crookston north consists of Fargo clay and Fargo Silty clay soils, these soil types continue southeast and west of Crookston with Beltrami as the southeast corner boundaries. The largest belt of Beardon Silty Loam occurs in the Minnesota Point area beginning some five miles south of East Grand Forks thence east some five miles in an irregular outlined area some twelve miles north and south. Other Beardon Loam series occur north of Eldred, north of Fish­er and in the Northwest part of the county and in smaller areas some in the vicinity of Crookston and southeast of that city. Quite a large tract of peat land extended west of Beltrami toward Nielsville where the Sand Hill river spread out over the prairie before the channel of the river was straightened and before open drainage ditches in the area were installed. After the land was drained some of the peat land was burned over and the thinner layers of peat were worked into the soil, and what was once con­sidered a swamp is now one of the very productive parts of the county. While the lighter and more friable soils of eastern Polk county on the fringe of the forest area were shunned by the first early settlers yet their wide adaptability to different crops and suitability to a diversified live stock type of farming made the area equally important to the western large farm small grain area.