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Credits Soil-Saving With High Crop Yield -- Norman Wachter of Egan township, Dakota County, says he had the best corn crop this year ever. He credits his succes to the soil conservation program he has on his farm--and especially to contour strip cropping. His other soil-saving practices include a rotation on all cropland, a tre planting and improvement of pastures.

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Buy University-Recommended Seed -- It's wise to plant only certified seed of th recommended varieties--this is proved more clearly every year. If you want to know what varieties are recommended for your area--whether it's corn, rye, oats, barley, wheat, soybeans, or sunflowers--call or go in to your county agent's office and ask him for the 1956 edition of Folder 22, "Varieties of Farm Crops." Folder 22 is issued each year by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and contains facts as to what University agronomists think of the performance of the varieties grown in this area.

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Restricted September Alfalfa Cutting Found Valuable -- Elmer Lofgren of Moose Lake has dramatically demonstrated the value of restricted September cutting of alfalfa. But he learned the hard way, according to Rodney A. Briggs, University of Minnesota extension agronomist who gave us this story. Two years ago Lofgren cut the last crop of alfalfa about September 15. This, he admits, was too late, but he was short of feed. One section of his mower was missing, but this wasn't noticed thus, he left, every six feet, an uncut strip. This last year, his field has alfalfa strips every six feet and not one--no, not one--alfalfa plant can be found in between. Briggs' moral to the story: always give alfalfa enough time for recovery growth before winter sets in--this lets the plants make use of their winter-hardines: ability.

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Too Much As Bad As Too Little -- Fertilizer and lime can be over-used--that is, you can do just as much harm using too much as too little. A soil test tells you just exactly how much plant food that particular field needs--so you neither stuff nor starve it. This suggestion comes from Harold E. Jones, a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist.

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