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Use of grass silage in southwestern Minnesota is increasing rapidly following panel discussions on the subject by soil conservation district supervisors and county agents. It is estimated that grass will fill at least 70 silos in Rock County Soil Conservation District and 20 in Lincoln County District this year.

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A thrifty, well-managed, well-established woods makes a poor pasture, advises Parker Anderson, Extension forester. Unrestricted grazing of farm woodlands also results in damage to timber, soil and water tables. Neglected woods that continue to be grazed promise little profitable timber return.

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"It's hard to appreciate the destructive force of running water," Lee K. Moore, district conservationist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, says that was demonstrated during the June seven-inch rain at Red Wing. Well-designed structures, properly maintained, stood the rain quite well. But diversions, stock ponds, earth fills and dams put in with the old attitude of "that's plenty good enough" washed out completely. We'll just have to pay more attention to the engineers.

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Farm manure is a valuable fertilizer, especially for the nitrogen and potash it contains, says C. O. Rost, division of soils, University Farm. Too often much of these plant foods are lost before the manure gets onto the land since considerable amounts of both are soluble in water. Manure piled in an open yard in loose piles may lose half or more of its value. If it must be stored in a pile, keep the sides of the pile straight and the whole heap well packed. Hauling directly to the field is a good practice.

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