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Use of a systematic soil testing program will enable the farmer to maintain a good plant food "bank account," points out Harold E. Jones, University Farm Extension soils specialist. Samples should be taken from each field at least once in the crop rotation cycle. If they are taken during the summer and fall there will be ample time for ordering fertilizer before spring seeding. Directions for taking representative soil samples can be obtained from your county agent.

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Several Lincoln County Soil Conservation District co-operators built terraces after grain harvest, using a terracer rented from the district supervisors. A demonstration last year by County Agent Lloyd Hanson and SCS Farm Planner Lloyd Larson led five farmers to build 6 1/10 miles of terraces and "sold this practice as a part of complete conservation farming."

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Snow cover is very important to new seedings of grasses, legumes and winter crops such as wheat and rye, according to Ralph F. Crim, Extension soils specialist. The effect is often pronounced where snow drifts along a fence, sheltered side of a grove, or on a north slope, where it does not blow off. Cover results in a more uniform temperature at the surface of the soil. Without snow cover, violent fluctuations in temperature result which are not good for new or established grass and legume stands.

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Q. Was the flood in April and May, 1950, on the Red River of the North due to farm drainage and dredging of streams?

A. No, it was due mainly to abnormal run-off caused by a late spring thaw, deeply frozen soil and heavy snow and rainfall late in the spring. - Soil Conservation Service.