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4-H'er Ardent Conservationist - Wilbert K. Glynn, 16, Wykoff, and his family know the value of conservation on their 166-acre farm. Wilbert recently was named a state winner in the 4-H conservation project. Back in 1945 his parents moved on a run-down farm. When his dad first tried to plow, the plow wouldn't enter the land because it had been overgrazed. Soil was washing away and gullies were getting deeper. Oat yields ran 35 bushels per acre. Then in 1946 the Glynn's started a conservation plan. Contour strip cropping, liming, rotations, terracing and tree planting were used. Now in six years, the Glynn's have made their once run-down farm productive with as high yields as any in the community.

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Pioneers Leave Evidence - It is too bad that pioneer farmers in breaking virgin sod didn't leave a small check plot to compare with their farm land down through the years. Actually they did leave such plots unintentionally in fence rows and orchards and farm yards. This fact was used to good advantage by Harold Jones, extension soils specialist at University Farm, at a demonstration on the Norman and Floyd Berger farms near Lake Benton in September. Jones showed that of the original 12 inches of virgin soil, only about six inches remained. This is a common condition and experiments prove that it cuts down yields. Other demonstrations included terrace building, gully blading and grass waterway construction.

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And Now There Are 52 - A total of 52 Soil Conservation Districts now have been organized in 46 of Minnesota's 87 counties, according to M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee. This total, according to Thorfinnson, includes nearly half of the state's farm acreage.

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Alfalfa for Better Corn - Check the crop history of the good 1951 fields of corn, and you are apt to find that the field was in alfalfa or clover within the past two or three years, says S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist at University Farm. Such fields had better root drainage, more nitrogen from the legumes, and if fertilized when the legume was seeded, a better phosphate balance for good corn growth.

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