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Stack Silage Pays -- S. B. Cleland, extension economist in farm management at the University of Minnesota, reports that Ed Hoffer of Kandiyohi county put 75 acres of first cutting alfalfa-brome into one stack last year. It made a stack almost 100 feet long, 18 feet wide and about 16 feet high before it settled.

He piled silage at each end to make a ramp and dumped his loads. The tractor and loads helped pack it. This past winter, Hoffer found it convenient to feed this silage out of doors to some 50 head of dairy cattle. He plans another stack this year, but will probably make it more nearly square and locate it in the cattle yard so that he can pitch the silage directly into feed bunks.

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The Water Was Wet -- Caught out in a rainstorm last year, Vernon Wold of Spring Grove came up with an observation that is more profound than it might at first seem. "It's surprising how much water there is in a rain," he said. What impressed Wold most was that he had seen his terraces running bank-full. He is a progressive farmer in the Root River SCD, and his soil conservation plan includes terracing, contouring, grassed waterways and fenced-out woodlots. Asked whether his terraces are workable, Wold told Assistant County Agent Victor Johnson that he can drive over them with any of his machinery. When all his terraces are completed, he expects to have less water running down into his farmyard.

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Silage May Be the Answer --- A hundred pounds of digestible nutrients in grass-legume silage probably costs more on an average farm than the same amounts of the nutrients in good quality hay. But, the choice with the first crop is often between silage and poor hay. In such a case, silage is the answer, says E. F. Ferrin, chief of the animal husbandry division at the University of Minnesota.

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