

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
Institute of Agriculture
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

July 26 1956



Prepared and distributed
by the Minnesota Agricultural
Extension Service

For use during week of
August 20 1956

Kanabec County Increases Conservation Acreage -- Substantial increases in acreage of soil-conserving crops and a decrease in soil-depleting crop acreage have been reported in Kanabec County. Jerry Sullivan, SCS conservationist at Mora, Minn., says that acreage of conserving crops like alfalfa and red clover increased 20 per cent from 1950 to 1954 and the acreage in soil-depleting crops--such as corn and oats--went down 17 per cent. In 1950 there were about two acres in soil-depleting crops to each acre in soil-conserving crops, but in 1954 this ratio had been narrowed to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of soil-depleting crops for each acre of soil-conserving crops.

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State Soils Need Lime -- Lime is probably the most neglected plant food in eastern Minnesota, says Charles Simkins, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Without enough lime, much of the money invested in fertilizer might be wasted, according to Simkins. He urges farmers to have their soil tested so that acid soils may be limed this fall. Road restrictions during the spring in Minnesota usually limit the amount of lime that can be spread.

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Farmer Has Feeding Stations for Wildlife -- Many farmers feed sixteen or more dairy cows through the winter, but it's a bit unusual for a farmer to feed sixteen deer wintering in his pasture. That's what Herbert Storms, Clearwater, did last year. A strong advocate of wildlife as well as for soil conservation, Storms and his sons set up feeding stations for pheasants, left corn standing for winter feed, attaching a simple flushing bar to his mower to protect birds, and has been active in controlling skunks, foxes, starlings, gophers, rats and crows.

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Extra Fertilizer Pays for Corn -- Heavy fertilizing has paid off well for George Clausen, farmer near Montevideo in Chippewa county. He applied 250 pounds of 0-48-0 in the fall, 1954, to 15 acres of clover that he had just plowed down. Next spring he put on 250 pounds of 0-30-30 and 80 pounds of 82 per cent nitrogen anhydrous ammonia. His corn yield in 1955: 125 bushels per acre, and a net profit increase of more than 15 dollars per acre over fields that got only half as much fertilizer.