

Our LAND



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Tile Drainage Fills the Bill --- A Mower County farmer, H. C. Heimatra, speaks warmly of tile drainage. In this summer's drought, corn and soybeans on well-drained land and in undrained portions of his farm dried out so that the crop was almost a total loss. But, listen to this--crops on tile-drained land came through in fine shape. He figured his corn should make 100 bushels to the acre on that tile-drained land.

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Plowville '55 Well Attended --- Official count showed over 5,000 automobiles parked on visitors' parking lots the second day--Saturday, Sept. 17--at the big Plowville '55 soil conservation field days up at Rothsay last month. Several thousand folks carried away a lot of facts on better farming from the 24 demonstrations on the 1,200-acre Trosvik Brothers' farms. They turned their place into a huge demonstration area where the latest and best farming practices were "installed" and put into practice. That's bound to pay off.

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Eliminate "Drowned Out" Spots --- Maynard Mehrkens, a cooperater in the Pennington County Soil Conservation District, says that a conservation rotation and other new practices eliminated drowned spots in his fields. The reason: soil is in better condition to absorb more water. On his heavy land, keeping plenty of organic matter in the soil gives a better seedbed and larger payoffs from fertilizer. Here are his yields to prove it: Oats, 85 bushels; barley, 46 bushels; corn silage, 14 tons; hay, four and a half tons. And he was able to satisfy one cow per acre of pasture.

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Two Findings at Rosemount --- Salting steers or heifers at the opposite end of the pasture from where you water them will result in more uniform grazing of the pasture. University of Minnesota beef cattle specialists found it true this summer at the Beef Cattle-Grassland Farm on the 2,500 acre Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station. Another finding: Steers grazed dropping spots much better on fertilized pastures than such spots on unfertilized pasture.

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