

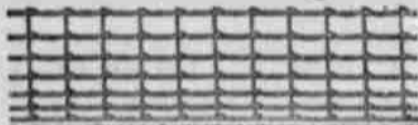
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am the State's Pioneer Breeder and
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Name and Address. Numbered if Desired.
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If there is anything the matter with your
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For Man or Beast. If it does not Cure when
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AT ALL DRUGGISTS, WHOLESALE BY
W. A. NELDEN DRUG CO.
SALT LAKE CITY - - - UTAH

LIVESTOCK**HOW STOCK RAISING BUILDS
UP THE SOIL.**

Written for The Journal of Agricul-
ture by H. H. Shepard.

Many farmers do not stop to think
or realize that when a crop yield is
doubled the net profits on growing
that crop are increased from four to
ten fold, and sometimes more, and
that manuring the land means the
same thing as acquiring more area.

The keeping and breeding of live
stock on the farm may be made a
profitable industry in itself, yet it may
become doubly profitable if the ma-
nure made by keeping the animals is
all saved and intelligently applied to
the land. One farmer who makes
dairying a strong branch of his farm-
ing told me recently that he valued
the butter fat as one-half, the skim
milk as one-fourth, and the manure
as one-fourth in counting his dairy
profits. The butter fat he sold to the
creamery, the skim milk was fed to
pigs, and the manure applied to his
corn ground. He took me to his corn
field and showed me his 1908 corn
crop growing on soil fertilized with
stable manure. I knew the land be-
fore he began to farm it, and it was
very thin and considered almost
worthless. His corn this year will
average over 50 bushels to the acre
on the same ground that previously
produced only 25 bushels. This extra
25 bushels of corn per acre at the
present price, 70 cents a bushel, gives
a net gain over previous crops of
\$17.50, or more than a dollar a load
for the manure for the first year, he
having applied about 15 loads per
acre. His creamery check amounted
to about \$30 per month, the cows
made about half a load of manure
each day, so that if the skim milk
was worth \$15 a month for pig feed,
then \$15 is about the right price for
the manure, the total dairy products
making \$60 per month, the manure
being one-fourth of the value. But
this is too low for the proportional
value of the manure since its effects
will be shown for three or four years,
and the total increase in crops from
the soil upon which it was placed will
be at least double that for the first
year. In some cases the crop on the

second year after an application of
stable manure is greater than that of
the first.

This same farmer in question has
an 80-acre farm and keeps about 12
cows, four work horses, two to four
colts, 20 sheep, and about 30 pigs all
the time, besides a good sized flock
of chickens. The making and use of
manure from all of his domestic ani-
mals, from the horses to the chickens,
is a science with him. He makes
through careful bedding and other
means every pound of manure the
animals are capable of producing,
and he saves and uses every pound
that is made. He grows wheat and
oats for both grain and straw, and
all the straw not used for feed goes
for bedding and absorbing liquid ma-
nure. It is all passed through the
stalls under the animals and then ap-
plied to the corn ground, which, after
being cultivated with oats, then
wheat, then timothy, then pasture,
each one year and back to corn again.
He has so improved the fertility of
his farm through keeping animals and
making and using manure that it has
more than quadrupled in actual mon-
ey value.

The enriching of the soil through
the keeping of animals is both cheap
and easy. Much of the manure does
not have to be handled at all. Fields
that are pastured receive full benefit
of both solid and liquid animal excre-
ments without the expenditure of
manual labor. Manure from barn
lots and feed lots if properly located
will wash out over the fields and be-
come of immediate value without ef-
fort on the part of the farmer.

Coarse Feeds Utilized.

On every general farm a great
amount of rough feeds are produced
that have no profitable market value.
Without animals they can not be used
for feed, and their fertilizing value
without treatment is small. With
animals these rough feeds may be
turned to profit through the animals,
and portions which are not eaten
make good bedding and the richest of
fertilizers after being mixed with the
animals' droppings. It is difficult to
sell oat or wheat straw or corn stov-
er, but these same rough feeds will
make fully half the rations for sheep,
cattle, horses, and colts over winter,

representing good money in animal
gains, besides the value of the manure.
Animals stalled through the winter
require bedding. The bedding makes
the animals comfortable and healthy,
it absorbs the liquid manure, the best
part of it, and it becomes of great
value when applied to the land in sup-
plying actual plant foods, preventing
the soil from washing, and improving
its physical nature by making it light
and porous for the admission of air
and the growth of beneficial soil bac-
teria.

Commercial fertilizers are a good
thing, but their use on soils deficient
in humus is not to be commended.
Without humus in the soil most of
them seem to act as a whip to a tired
horse, and leave them after a year or
two in a worse condition than before.
Stable manure is one of the best
known substances for supplying soil
humus. It makes the soil warm, fri-
able, retentive of moisture in dry
weather, porous, light, and easy to
work. Phosphates, for instance, can
be applied with stable manure and the
value of both materially increased.

Growing crops year after year and
selling them from the farm will in
time exhaust the soil regardless of
how fertile it was in the beginning.
The earth may be full of coal, but
constant mining will finally exhaust
the store; so, the soil may be deep
and rich, but constant cropping and
selling the crops will surely use it all
up after awhile. With stock raising
on the farm, and feeding all of the
crops to the animals, selling only the
condensed, finished product, nearly
all of the soil fertility is returned.
Where heavy stock raising is prac-
ticed and some feeds purchased from
outside sources the soil may be ac-
tually made to increase in fertility
through the farming operations alone
without directly buying any fertilizers.

In dairying where bran and other
ground feeds are purchased and only
the cream or butter sold a farm may
be rapidly built up. Butter is a car-
bon compound, coming almost whol-
ly from water and the air, so that in
butter dairying only a few pounds of
soil fertility are removed with each
ton of butter. If much feed is pur-
chased the loss is restored many hun-
dredfold. The man who wishes to
build up poor land can do it no more
quickly and with less expense than
with a good herd of dairy cows and