

DAIRY HERD CAN GIVE MORE MILK

Make Improvement by Becoming Member of Co-Operative Bull Association.

SUPERIOR SIRES ESSENTIAL

Production Can Be Greatly Increased in Single Generation and Greater Economy Effected—Scrub Worth More as Beef.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every dairy herd should produce the maximum of milk at the minimum of cost. This is a war need—produce more food at the least cost of feed. To do this the scrub bull must go. The co-operative bull association has sounded his death knell. No longer can he retard dairy development and hinder efficiency.

By breeding to superior sires milk production can be greatly increased in a single generation and greater economy effected. It has been impossible for the 4,000,000 farmers who produce the bulk of this country's milk supply, but who own an average of less than ten cows, to use bulls of high quality because of the great expense. By joining a bull association any dairy farmer may own a share in an excellent purebred bull at a cost far below that ordinarily paid for a scrub. The initial cost is smaller and the maintenance cost is very much less.

Scrub Bull Worth More as Beef.

Dairy bulls are judged by their ability to increase the production of their daughters over the dams. Scrub bulls can only decrease production—thus



Good "Head" of the Herd.

lowering the efficiency of the herd. Their harm is not ended in one generation, but continues indefinitely. With beef at exceptionally high prices, sell the scrub bull, for his meat value far outweighs his dairy worth. A common practice for the farmer with a few cows is to breed to the nearest bull, regardless of breed, breeding, or conformation, and as a result dairy herd improvement is slow.

The cost of bull service also falls heavily on the commercial dairymen with a small herd, as bulls must be changed every two or three years to avoid inbreeding. As a rule, therefore, he buys a bull calf from the nearest farmer who keeps the breed in which he is interested. Too often cost is the first consideration. Too seldom is the bull purebred, and even then authentic production records of his ancestors are not usually available. The result is lack of improvement.

What a Bull Association Is.

A co-operative bull association is a farmer's organization whose purpose is the joint ownership, use, and exchange of three or more high-class, purebred bulls. The territory covered by the association is divided into three or more breeding blocks, and a bull is stationed in each block for the service of the 50 to 60 cows in the block. Every two years the bulls are interchanged. Thus, at small cost, a bull for every 60 cows is provided for six or more years. The cost of bull service is thus greatly reduced, the best of bulls are obtained, and the man with limited means and only a few cows is enabled to improve his herd.

Bulls of outstanding merit are preserved for their entire period of usefulness. Associations of this kind teach co-operation, encourage careful selection of cows and calves, introduce better methods of feeding and management, intelligently fight infectious diseases of cattle, and assist in the marketing of dairy stock and dairy products. Assistance in organization may be obtained by writing to the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

One fact cited by the dairy specialists in support of the co-operative bull association is that about three-fourths of the 23,906,000 dairy cows in the United States are owned in herds of less than ten cows. The owners of these small herds in many cases can not afford to maintain purebred bulls, and for such owners the bull association offers the only practical remedy for the poor quality of dairy cattle. Through bull associations they can improve their cattle and decrease expense.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENS ON DIFFERENT SOILS

Good Tilt and Abundance of Plant Food Are Important.

Sandy Loam is Excellent, as It Warms Up Early in Spring and Enables Gardener to Get His Plants Into Ground Soon.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

GARDEN FOR EVERY FARM

It is particularly important that every farm have a well-cared-for garden this year—to furnish fresh vegetables for home use, to reduce the cost of living and to increase the nation's food supply. The quantity of vegetables produced from the garden depends to a great extent upon its location. Give the garden the best site available.

Soils in good tilt and well supplied with plant food produce the best gardens. Successful gardens, however, can be grown on all kinds of soil from light sands to mucks and heavy clays.

It is often possible to select a site with soil that will yield better results with less labor than nearby plots with less favorable soils. Good soil is essential to a successful garden. If the soil in the selected garden site is poor, it must be put into good condition before satisfactory results can be expected. Even where the soil is good to start with, it will be necessary to spend considerable time in improving it by cultivation and fertilization before it is in first-class condition for the production of vegetables.

A sandy loam is an excellent type of garden soil. Sandy soils, as a rule, warm up earlier than others in the spring, and enable the gardener to plant his crops early. Soils too sandy dry out very rapidly and the crops are liable to suffer from drought.

The lay of the land has considerable influence upon the time when the soil can be worked, and a gentle slope toward the south or southeast is most desirable for the production of early crops. It is an advantage to have on the north and northeast a hill, a group of trees, some evergreens, a hedge, buildings, a tight board fence, or a stone wall in order to break the force of the wind.

Drainage is Important.

Good drainage of the garden area is of prime importance. If this does not exist naturally, it may be supplied by tillage or by artificial drains. The surface of the land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during heavy rains, but the fall should not be so great that the soil will be washed. On hillsides washing can be overcome to a considerable extent by contouring the rows so as to cause the rains to run off slowly. The garden should not contain depressions in which water will accumulate or stand. If the surface is irregular, a little soil can be taken from high places and the low ones filled. Waste water from surrounding land should not flow toward the garden, and the fall below should be such that there will be no danger of it backing up. A garden site on the banks of a creek or stream that will be liable to overflow during the growing season should not be selected if any other land can be had.

A good fence around the garden plot is almost indispensable. It should protect the crops from all farm animals, including poultry, and should be tight enough to keep out rabbits.

The question of proximity to the house is of as great importance in locating the garden as the character and contour of the ground. In every case it should be as near as possible, so that the work of caring for the crops may be done at odd times and the vegetables quickly secured by the housewife. A kitchen garden located near the kitchen door is a convenience in thousands of homesteads. It is desirable even where a separate larger garden is utilized for the production of the main portion of the vegetable supply for the family.

Importance of Sunlight. In selecting the location for the garden and in planning the arrangement of the crops, the gardener should understand that no amount of fertilizer, watering and care will replace sunshine. Careful consideration should be given to how many hours a day any part of the proposed garden space is shaded. As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade, but must have a minimum of three hours of sunshine a day. Plants which ripen fruits, such as the tomato and eggplant, should have a minimum of five hours' sunshine each day.

WAR FUEL SLOGANS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keep up with the war program—burn wood. Cut a cord and help win the war. Save coal for munition industries by burning war fuel. Now is the time to cut wood. Coal is scarce—there's "wood to burn." Wood is wartime fuel—cut it and burn it.

Rabbits Thrive Anywhere. Rabbits thrive and do well in all parts of the country.

Grip Still Hanging On?

Back aches? Stomach sensitive? A little cough? No strength? Tire easily? All after effects of this dread malady. Grip is a catarrhal disease. You can never be well as long as catarrh remains in your system, weakening your whole body with stagnant blood and unhealthy secretions.

You Need PERUNA

It's the one tonic for the after effects of grip, because it is a catarrhal treatment of proved excellence. Take it to clear away all the effects of grip, to tone the digestion, clear up the inflamed membrane, regulate the bowels, and set you on the highway to complete recovery.

Perhaps one or more of your friends have found it valuable. Thousands of people in every state have, and have told us of it. Many thousands more have been helped at critical times by this reliable family medicine.

(Prepared also in tablet form for your convenience. The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio)



LIZARDS AID SUGAR GROWERS

Small Reptiles Most Important Help in the Destruction of Parasites in West Indies.

Lizard farming and fungus cultivation are means adopted in the West Indies to protect the sugar industry. It has been discovered that the frog-hopper, so-called on account of its great leaping powers, is the greatest pest of the sugar cane, and that it multiplies by thousands on single plants, sucking the sap from roots and leaves. In the last three or four years two remedies have been developed. F. W. Ulrich, a West Indian entomologist, has demonstrated that lizards devour great quantities of the immature hoppers; and J. B. Roarer, a United States mycologist, has shown that spores of the fungus known as "green muscardine" are peculiarly fatal to the adults. As part of the work to save the cane, war has been begun in Trinidad, where the investigation has been made, against the rapacious mongoos, which has made lizards scarce. In addition, hundreds of lizards are collected in a protective enclosure, and are encouraged to multiply under favoring conditions of sand banks for burrows, with an abundance of food and water. The fungus is grown in test-tube cabinets, which produce spores that are dusted over the cane fields by special distributing machines.

Disappointed.

"What did you get out of that will case?" asked the first lawyer.

"A hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied the second lawyer.

"Good round sum, eh?"

"Yes, but I thought the old man left more than that."

Easier Then.

"Marjory, you must forgive your little friends when they are rude to you."

"I do, mother; but I slap their faces first!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

If men's faults were written on their foreheads they would never remove their hats.

It doesn't pay to stick your nose into other people's business—unless you get a fee for so doing.



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You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses are at any age, are affected. It is used by druggists and turf good houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen.

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HENSCHEN & McLAREN
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OMAHA'S DAYLIGHT SNOW WHITE
INDEPENDENT PACKING COMPANY

This Is Architects' Drawing of Omaha's Daylight Snow White Independent Packing Plant That the SKINNER PACKING COMPANY WILL ERECT On Its 33-Acre Tract Just South and West of the Present Swift Plant On the South Side.

This Company Is Organized on a High Grade Basis—No Promotion Stock

The 8% Guaranteed Preferred Participating Stock that is now offered, not only calls for the first 8% dividend, but it is fully participating in the entire profits of the company.

The above plant (the first unit of our operations), is designed and equipped to handle a daily killing capacity of 250 Cattle, 1,500 Hogs, and 500 Sheep, and to handle all of our by-products, from raw to finished commercial products. We will manufacture lard, sausage, smoked meats and animal stock foods from fertilizer and blood, and prepare all casings and bones ready for marketing, and in addition will manufacture an extensive line of food specialties, all under the supervision and inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Our cost system and operating end has been estimated by the highest and most efficient authorities in the United States, and while our plans call for an estimated daily killing capacity of 1,500 Hogs, we have figured in our operation only 1,000 capacity. Also our estimate is based on only 55% of the average yield of Cattle and 75% of the average yield of Hogs, and covers only 300 days' run throughout the year. We have a fixed charge in our cost of 6% on \$2,500,000, besides liberal items in cost for depreciation in equipment, on plant, machinery and insurance, etc. Every item is conservative and included in the cost estimate.

The Net Profit From the Operation of This Plant (the first unit), is Conservatively Estimated at \$828,000 Per Annum, or More Than 30 Per Cent on Our Entire Capital

Reference: Any Bank or Business Man of Omaha or Council Bluffs

Skinner Packing Company

Omaha's Daylight Snow White Independent Packing Plant

Financial Department Suite 912, First National Bank Bldg., Omaha

Executive Offices Suite 1400, First National Bank Bldg., Omaha

Omaha is the world's second largest live stock market; \$192,000,000 of meat products were packed here last year, which represents but 60% of the live stock shipped to this market.

There is a great opening for a packing plant at Omaha operated under the right management and conducted along business lines. The operation by the Skinner Packing Company of Omaha's Daylight Snow White Independent Packing Plant, will retard the trans-shipment of live stock at this point, which will mean a great economic saving and a better market for shippers and producers.

The operating end of the business will be in charge of an official, nationally known in the packing house industry and with wide and valuable experience.

The SKINNER PACKING COMPANY will market its specialty food products through the present nationally organized sales force of the Skinner Manufacturing Company.

SEND FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

SKINNER PACKING COMPANY,
Suite 912, First National Bank Building,
OMAHA, U. S. A.

I have \$ to invest and without obligation on my part, would like to have you send me detailed information on your company.

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