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DAYTON, OHIO



CARUSO

A New Caruso Record

"Vieni sul Mar" (Over the Sea) is a popular Italian song full of melody and emotion, and soon will be whistled in every American community. It belongs with Caruso's other great records.

Victor Red Seal Record, 87305

"Dreaming Alone in the Twilight"

This song of lost love, sung by Reinald Werrenrath, has a slow, yearning melody whose every note seems to fill the singer with an ecstasy of sadness.

Victor Red Seal Record, 64843

Edward Johnson Sings a Love Song

"Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still" shows that the voice of this brilliant new Opera tenor has tender and winning qualities as well as great power and resonance.

Victor Red Seal Record, 64839

"Bye-Lo"—sung by Vernon Dalhart

"While Others are Building Castles"—sung by John Steel

Victor Double-faced Record, 18635

We would be delighted if you would stop in and let us play for you these or any others of the

New Victor Records for February

THE HOLTHOUSE
DRUG CO.

Music Shop.



IT'S FALSE LOGIC

Contention that the Horse and Mule are Back Numbers is Not True

THE OATS ACERAGE

Is Increasing Instead of Decreasing says Government Report

Here is an interesting bit of farming logic that looks sound, but the conclusion reached is absolutely false:

"Oats," the argument runs, "are raised principally as feed for horses and mules."

"The enormous increase in the number of automobiles and trucks in the country is making the horse and mule a back number."

"Therefore, with fewer horses, there is need for less oats, so why not plant less acreage to oats or stop planting this crop altogether?"

The fallacy is twofold. The number of horses and mules on farms, if decreasing, is doing so at a rate so slow as to have little or no effect on the oat crop. Furthermore, statistics show that American farmers are not cutting down the total oat acreage but are actually increasing it.

Oats Proportion Grows

This is not all. The proportion of oats to corn and wheat has increased steadily in the past generation. Half a century ago there was an average of less than five acres sown to wheat. In each succeeding decade of the last 50 years the average has been increasing. During the past ten years it increased almost 8 acres of oats out of every 100 acres of improved farm land. In contrast to this increase in the last 50 years, the number of acres devoted to wheat in each 100 acres of improved farm land has not varied much from 11, and corn has not varied greatly from 20 acres.

Let no farmer think that oats is becoming an undesirable or unpopular crop. Experts in the United States department of agriculture who have made a special study of the oat crop, advocate extensive sowings, though, of course, it does not follow that this grain will pay in all sections, any more than dairying is profitable everywhere. Nevertheless, a great number of American farmers, particularly in the corn belt, are justified in making extensive sowings of oats each year. It must be borne in mind that the man who is successful in growing oats, grows this crop as one in a rotation series. It is not his principal farm product, but is one of several important enterprises.

It is occasionally pointed out that the oat crop actually gives less returns than corn, for instance, and so the wisdom of growing oats when corn can be grown is questioned. The answer is that a liberal acreage of oats can be provided without materially reducing the corn acreage, as oats do not compete seriously with the labor necessary to raising corn. The oat crop is sown early in the spring before it is desirable to prepare the fields for corn, and when once sown does not call for further labor until harvest. On the other hand, the number of acres of corn depends largely on how much land can be plowed and cultivated by the farmer.

Most Important of Small Grains

Farmers in sections where corn matures too late to make the sowing of wheat after corn cutting a safe venture, have learned that oats is the most important of the small crops. This applies particularly to Iowa and adjoining territory, namely, northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, eastern Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, and southern Minnesota. Frequently rotation as practiced in the corn belt covers a five-year period with two crops of corn, one of a small grain, and two of timothy and clover. Where this practice prevails it is logical that oats be used as the transition crop from corn to the grasses.

If oats is to be made the important crop which experts contend it should be, the question naturally arises as to how the best returns can be secured. Ordinarily the most profitable way is to sow oats on disked corn land. If the land was well plowed last year and is fairly free from weeds it is unnecessary to plow it again for oats. If corn stalks are still standing in the field selected, they should be broken down and then cut into short lengths with a disc harrow so that they will not interfere with the drill or with harvesting machinery.

Sowing should be done as soon as the land can be gotten into proper condition in the spring. Delay may seriously reduce the harvest returns. The practice of seeding broadcast is much less satisfactory than sowing with a drill, since by the former method of uneven distribution results and many kernels are buried too deep.

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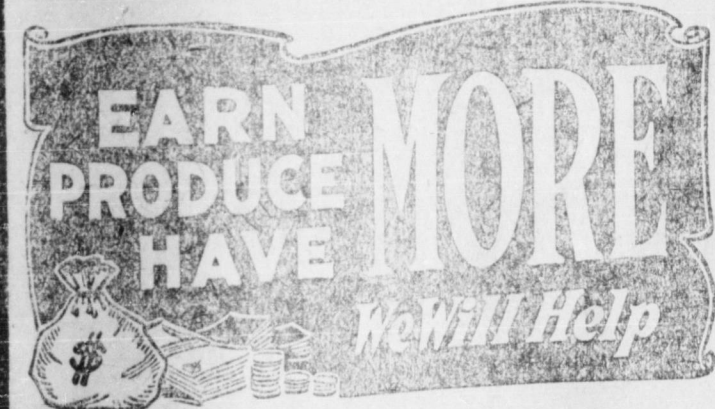
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