

For more than Forty Years Cotton Growers have known that **POTASH PAYS**



More than 11,651,200 Tons of Potash Salts had been imported and used in the United States in the 20 years previous to January, 1915, when shipments ceased. Of this 6,460,700 Tons consisted of

KAINIT

which the cotton grower knew was both a plant food and a preventive of blight and rust,—with it came also 1,312,400 Tons of

20 per cent MANURE SALT

which has the same effects on Cotton, but which was used mainly in mixed fertilizers.

Shipments of both Kainit and Manure Salt have been resumed but the shortage of coal and cars and high freight rates make it more desirable to ship Manure Salt, which contains 20 per cent of actual Potash, instead of Kainit, which contains less than 13 per cent actual Potash.

MANURE SALT can be used as a side dressing on Cotton in just the same way as Kainit and will give the same results. Where you used 100 pounds of Kainit, you need to use but 62 pounds of Manure Salt, or 100 pounds of Manure Salt go as far as 161 pounds of Kainit.

MANURE SALT has been coming forward in considerable amounts and cotton growers, who cannot secure Kainit, should make an effort to get Manure Salt for side dressing to aid in making a big Cotton Crop.

Muriate of Potash

50 per cent actual Potash, has been coming forward also,—100 pounds of Muriate are equivalent to 400 pounds of Kainit or 250 pounds of Manure Salt.

These are the three

Standard GERMAN Potash Salts that were always used in making cotton fertilizers and have been used for all these years with great profit and *without any damage to the crop.*

The supply is not at present as large as in former years, but there is enough to greatly increase the Cotton Crop if you insist on your dealer making the necessary effort to get it for you.

DO IT NOW



Soil and Crop Service Potash Syndicate

H. A. Huston, Manager

42 Broadway New York

Fill it Only Once a Week



No daily cleaning necessary. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to wash. Lights with matches. Makes and burns its own gas. Can't spill or explode, even if tipped over. Use it around barns, cow sheds, chicken houses, collars, granaries, garages—everywhere.

Coleman Quick-Lite

Gives 100 Candles Power of almost steady light. Brighter than 20 old style oil lamps. Can't blow out. Your dealer sells it or will get one for you on approval. Free Book. Write to Department 42 THE COLEMAN LAMP CO. Atlanta, Georgia. Chicago, Ill. St. Paul, Minn. Dallas, Texas.



One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches. Ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 184 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

The Farmers' Experience Meeting

Experiences in Raising Horse and Mule Colts for Farm Work and for Sale

This is No. 20 in our series of discussions of some of the most important problems of the average Southern farmer. The subject for next week's meeting is "Experiences With Community and County Fairs."

Feed Too Expensive for Low-grade Colts

(35 Prize Letter)

THERE was once a time that there was good money in raising any kind of a colt for sale. But today if your mule or horse colt isn't of the best type you are losing money by breeding your mare. Feed is too high to feed to common colts.

winter on hay alone. Salt them often and give them plenty of water.

Unless you have a good place to raise them there is no money in keeping only one colt. You should have a bunch of them as you can look after six as easily as one from weaning time on. Young horses are not as much in demand as good mules, so it is more profitable to raise mules. They are not as easily hurt or blemished as horse colts. They make you more clear money. Give me mule colts everytime, but they must be of the best if I keep them past weaning time.

ARTHUR A. HOWELL
Bethpage, Tenn.



FOUR GOOD ONES Sired by a CLYDES DALE STALLION WHICH WAS USED CO-OPERATIVELY

I find that I get just as good colts by working my mare pretty close up to foaling time and then again after the colt is six weeks or two months old.

In the first place you must have a good type of brood mare in order to get good colts; then the mare must be bred to the best at all times regardless of price.

I try to have green pasture to turn the mare on as soon as the colt comes. Colts need plenty of sunshine and exercise to strengthen them up and make them grow. When once started to growing never let the colts get stunted.

If you haven't plenty of pasture for them feed the mares at least once a day. While I am working my mares I leave my colts in a good box stall at the barn where they can't get hurt. I come in from work early at night, feed my mares and then turn them out to graze and give the colts exercise. I take great care to see that the colts don't get hurt, as once blemished they are ruined as first-class, salable animals. Good, high-class mare and horse mules are salable at all times at money-making prices, but the common scrub mule is not worth his feed.

Good care should be given a colt at weaning time for when proper care is given at this time they do better than with the mare. I always try to have a sorghum patch close to my barn so as to give them green feed, for there is nothing better than sorghum and good clover hay for the colt's roughage. I want my colts to have all the sorghum and clover hay they will clean up and I also give them one ear of corn twice a day for about a month. Then I give two ears twice a day until spring and find my colts doing better and making large growth than colts brought through

Handling of Mare Important in Successful Colt-raising

(33 Prize Letter)

IN RAISING the colt, we find that good judgment and care should be exercised in handling the mares before and after the colt's birth. We always work the mare (if necessary) up to the day before the colt is born; that is, farm work like light or shallow cultivation of crops and light wagon work. We never give her long drives on the road to either buggy or wagon the last three or four months before the colt is born. If such work is necessary, she should be allowed to walk or take her time, but never trot. We find light work will do her no injury, and in part will be a great benefit. Before the colt is born, we feed the mare just as we would the ordinary farm horse or mule, though, after birth a little more judgment should be exercised in feeding. After birth, we find that a mixed feed is much better for her than a large amount of whole or hard corn. We feed her a mixture of coarse hominy, shelled oats, with a little fine feed or middlings added, morning and noon, giving her two quarts at a feed, and eight ears of good, sound corn at night. In addition she gets all the good alfalfa, timothy, or orchard grass hay she will readily clean up at each feed.

Both colt and mare will thrive much better if the farmer has a pasture for them to run in. When the mare is at work, we take her to the colt about 10 a. m., and 4 p. m. to nurse. In summer, be sure that she is thoroughly cooled before allowing the colt to nurse. We never work the mare the first week after the colt is born. After this time, she will stand almost any kind of farm work or driving.

During the summer of 1919 we