

SEAWEED FURNISHES POTASH

Since the war stopped the supply of potash from Germany the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture has been experimenting with various processes for recovering potash from kelp, a seaweed. One of the experimental plants has been in successful operation for several months.

One of the by-products is kelp ash, which contains a potash content of more than 33 per cent. Several carloads of this product have been placed upon the eastern markets for fertilizer purposes. A carload was recently sold to a farmers' co-operative association in New York and was found so satisfactory that another carload of kelp ash was ordered. Any one interested in buying kelp ash in carload lots for fertilizer purposes may secure further information from the bureau of soils, U. S. department of agriculture.

FORAGE CROPS FOR HOGS

Alfalfa and sweet clover make the best forage crops for hogs. They contain a large per cent of protein, which is absolutely necessary for the growth of the young pigs. Do not pasture too short, especially alfalfa, which is the one most relished by the pigs.

Rape makes good pasture, especially in the late summer and fall. It should be planted when there is plenty of moisture. It is second only to alfalfa for summer feeding. Other forage crops are winter rye, barley, brome and Canadian field peas. The first two start sooner than other crops, and can be used to good advantage till the alfalfa and sweet clover are ready. Peas make good pasture.

Do not depend on forage crops alone to grow and fatten hogs. They should receive barley, oats or corn along with the pasture. Remember to have salt and fresh water available.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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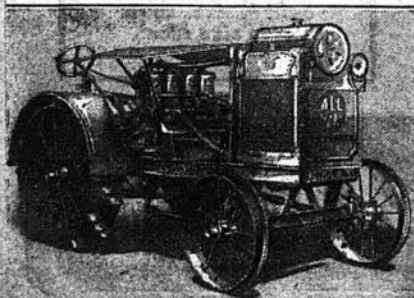
Over 2,500,000 De Lavals are in daily use the world over—more than all other makes combined. More than 50,000 local agencies look after the needs of De Laval users.

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The Story of a Business Farmer An Up-to-Date Parable, in Which the Tiller of the Soil Learns the Value of a Wall Street Mind

JOHAN W. JASPER JR. had heard the town business men explain low farm returns with the phrase, "If they used business methods," so often that when the old man died and left him the quarter section, with the mortgage and other incumbrances, he resolved to be businesslike.

He formed a stock company a few days after the funeral, with a few obliging relatives as dummy directors, and sold the farm to the company for twice what it was worth. He then had the company issue gold bonds equal to the amount of the mortgage, which carried 6 per cent instead of the old 10 his father had paid.

His next act was to buy another quarter section and sell it also to the company for twice what it was worth. It was now time to sell the common stock, for he was businesslike enough to divide the stock equally between preferred and common.

A magnificent booklet describing the prospects of the Consolidated Farm Enterprise Company, Ltd., and a list of suckers bought from an agency in that business turned the trick. The common stock, more commonly known as water, poured out of his office and the golden stream poured in from hopeful investors. He even sold some of his preferred stock.

As soon as he had the suckers biting he bought other farms and was thus able to keep up his flow of water without parting with enough of it to lose control of his company.

His reputation grew by leaps and bounds. Traveling men discussed his phenomenal success in the hotel lobbies and expressed a heart-throbbing longing to return to the land. The family spoke his name only with reverence and the town business men not only solicited his membership for the commercial club but made him president.

Our businesslike farmer then turned to the masters of finance for greater instruction and discovered that he had so far been a mere piker.

THE FARMER LEARNS A NEW KINK IN GAME

Equipped with new knowledge he issued bonds to cover all the land which the Consolidated Farm Enterprise company owned and placed all the preferred stock on the market. With the money and standing thus obtained he appealed successfully to the railroad for rebates on his produce. Because of the rebates he was able to form the Farmers' Shipping corporation to handle all the farm produce of his section.

His next discovery led him deeply into politics. Local and state officials had, of course, relieved him of a good deal of his proper taxation in return for generous contributions to party funds, but this was small stuff. His land was adapted to raising prunes, and he found that much of our prune supply was imported.

So he took a great delegation, including the governor, to Washington to visit our national hippodrome, and after some dickering the actors there, sometimes known as congressmen, not only passed a high tariff on prunes but offered a bonus to build up the infant industry. On the basis of this splendid legislation he was able to double the stock of the Consolidated Farm Enterprise corporation, and the public snatched it up eagerly.

But alas! the man who had applied business methods to farming so successfully so far still had one piece of business farming to learn. A Wall street lawyer whom he met while on a vacation at Palm Beach was horrified to find that he had not learned how to "milk" in businesslike fashion and gave him the directions in return for a promise of eastern business.



He now sold practically all of his common stock and preferred stock. His agents and the newspapers then began to hint of financial difficulties in the Consolidated Farm Enterprise company. He even sold several blocks short to help the movement along. After the bankruptcy was announced, he was appointed trustee because he owned the bonds which constituted a prior lien on the property.

Due to his genius, as the newspapers said, the company was soon on its feet again. In the meantime he had bought in all the stock and he now put on a new selling campaign to reach a new bunch of suckers.

The business education of our farmer was at last complete. He realized that he knew all there was to know; so he retired to a handsome estate purchased out of the profits of his prune trust and took up cow pasture pool and politics for hobbies.

Warning.—While the big financiers welcomed Jasper to their number after his business education was complete, they realized that for others to climb by the same ladder would spoil their own game. So they had laws passed whereby any little fellows starting out on this course could be arrested for using the mails to "defraud."

LEAGUERS COME BACK

Centralia, Wash.
Editor Nonpartisan Leader:

Inclosed find a copy of the Winlock News, carrying an article about the return of a League organizer to that district. A year ago he and another organizer were arrested and ordered out of the district. After their arrest, the farmers of this section rushed to the rescue and pledged \$25,000 for bonds for the men, although the court set bail at only \$6,000. When the men were arrested, the newspapers condemned them unheard, but made no mention when the organizers were shown to be innocent.

J. H. WEST.

TO PUBLISH LEAGUE VERSE

Those who are familiar with the poetry which Mrs. Florence Borner of Bismarck, N. D., has been writing for the Fargo Courier-News and other independent papers, will be interested to know that she plans to publish a small volume of her best verse soon. A new and fundamental movement like that of the organized farmers of North Dakota demands new literary expression, and Mrs. Borner is one of the able writers beginning to supply this need.

MAKING HAY

In making hay the aim should be to get the hay dry enough for stacking with the least exposure to the sun. The moisture in the stem passes out through the leaves when they are moist. When the leaves dry they break off easily and considerable of them are lost. The leaves contain most of the food value, so they should by all means be saved. The sun bleaches the hay, reducing its food value and flavor.—NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.