



November 22, 1994

Dear Friend of the Mulefoot,

Please excuse the form letter, but I needed to send a number of you the enclosure. This is an amazing document. This is the kind of thing that makes this work really interesting. The Quad City Times (Davenport, IA) picked up a newspaper story about our Mulefoot and a fellow named Robin Thompson from Tipton, Iowa, called me a couple of days later. One of his immediate ancestors (great-great-grandfather?) was a fellow named George Sinn, who bred purebred Mulefoot Hogs just after the turn of the century. A friend of Robin's saw the Quad City story and Robin sent me the copy of the brochure you are holding.

It clearly demonstrates that the Mulefoot was an "up and coming" breed in the early part of this century. How much of the history of the breed told in this brochure is based in fact only time and further research will tell. But it does present an intriguing number of avenues for further research and I'm sure you'll find it as fascinating as we have. The Mulefoot has possibly been around a lot longer than any of us have thought. It will be intriguing to track down the "rest of the story".

On another front, recently the University of Minnesota's Swine Genome Project has agreed to do Microsatellite DNA analysis of our foundation animals (plus breeding offspring) in return for blood samples for their research. This will include the animals any of you currently own.

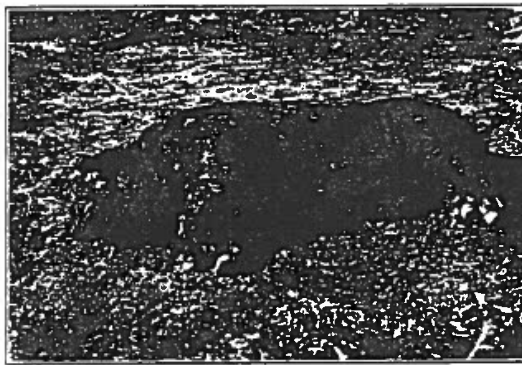
Sincerely,

H. P. Jorgensen

# **Sinn's Mulefoot Swine**

**The Coming Hog of America**

**The Mulefoots are the Hardest and Most Prolific Porkers Known to the Hog World**



Alexandria Chief Taking His Sun Bath

## **Sinn's Mulefoot Ranch**

GEO. SINN, Proprietor

**Alexandria, Nebraska**



GEO. SINN

In the fall of '79 my father gathered up his few belongings and his family and went out west to Nebraska to try farming. Yes, "How well I remember the days of my childhood." We had no automobiles then. Not even a house to live in, but lived in a hole-in-the-ground like a badger and called it a "dug-out." Early settlers can tell you what they looked like. They can also tell you about the drouths, grasshoppers, hail storms and other things we had to contend with.

In those days we had never heard of alfalfa fields or woven wire fences. But we had hogs. Yes, all kinds of them and all colors and breeds mixed up. Such as they were they "kept the wolf from the

door." I was a little barefoot boy and it was my task to herd the hogs on the prairie, as we had no pens or pastures for them. I remember it took the long, tall hogs longer to fill up than it did the short, lazy ones. The shorts were my favorites then, but I have changed my mind since. I now favor the long heavy-boned, with plenty of heart girth. They are the hogs to resist disease, and have room to put their feed to good use.

The MULEFOOT hog is the most hardy, healthy, prolific, prepotent, early maturing, easy feeding, has the greatest vitality and is the greatest money maker of any breed. Read history on next page. I have raised Mulefoot hogs for many years and have visited some of the leading herds in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. I always get the best I can buy and "breed better." Then keep the strongest breeders for my herd headers. I now claim to have one of the strongest breed of BIG TYPE Mulefoot hogs in the middle west. I have spared neither time nor money to test them out.

"By their offspring you shall know them." No better test known. I make this assertion because they have stood the test. Come and see my herd. Visitors are always welcome.

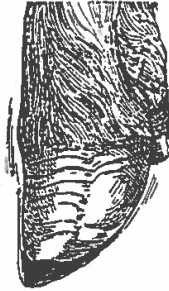
Respectfully Yours,

GEORGE SINN,

Prop. Sinn's Mulefoot Hog Ranch,

Alexandria, Neb.

## HISTORY OF THE MULEFOOTS



ANCIENT history tells us that this breed of hogs has been in existence for over twenty-two centuries. But it is only in recent years that, as a breed, it has been improved, and is now equal to the best of any breed.

Aristotle, who lived 300 years before Christ, wrote about hogs with undivided hoofs. This was, without doubt, the Mulefoot hogs.

A little less than two centuries ago, Liinnaeus, the famous Swedish Naturalist, classified the Mulefoot hog as a distinctive breed, and reports that they were not uncommon about his native town.

Darwin, in 1859, mentioned and de-

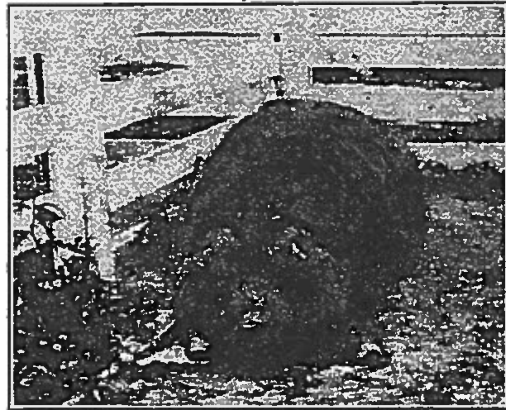
scribed this hog as found in Scotland. So you see that, at least, for twenty-two centuries the Mulefoot hog has maintained its identity.

Official investigations of the United States Agricultural Department have confirmed the great age of this breed but the department has not determined the way and the date of its arrival in this country.

The opinion is favored that these hogs were first brought by the early Swedish settlers to Delaware, and from this place scattered to Arkansas and the Indian Territory, where they have been frequently found.

Soldiers of the Civil War tell us that they saw these hogs in several of the southern states at that time, and that they found them hard to capture, but that their meat was fine.

The full blooded Mulefoot hogs get as large as any other breed when they have the same care. The only thing that will keep their size down is breeding too young. A great many new breeders get a pair of these pigs and breed them too young. Then after they get started with them, inbreed them, to the detriment of their whole herd. Prospective buyers should be careful to buy of breeders who have more than one boar in their herd, and who can give positive proof that they do not inbreed.



## MULEFOOT ADVANTAGES

This breed of hogs is more vigorous than any other breed. The young pigs seem to have an inborn sense to hustle for themselves. They are born with excellent health, and retain their heartiness and resistance to disease. Breeders can put on the first 250 pounds with less feed, care and time than they can do with other breeds of hogs.

The color of these hogs is black. Some breeders have a few with white feet, but I have the solid black.

Their disposition is as gentle as a dog. They never show a wild forest temperament. My little girls ride the herd boars from the pasture to the feed lots. The

young and old are excellent foragers, and seem to be able at all times to take care of themselves. Give them a good alfalfa pasture with plenty of fresh water, then finish with a little grain. Their meat will be fit for kings and princes and things like that.

I experimented with a few last year, (the culls out of my April bunch). After weaning time they got alfalfa pasture and water till the middle of September, then for ten weeks they got what corn the steers wasted; then they were put on full feed, (corn and alfalfa hay), for 30 days. By that time they weighed over 300 pounds each.

The Mulefoots are unusually prolific, the ordinary litter is 8 to 14. This is a quality worth mentioning. It is certainly disappointing to a breeder to care for a sow and then to have her farrow twins and sometimes triplets. The Mulefoot mothers care for a dozen pigs without much trouble. The sows produce an abundance of milk, and for this reason take on flesh very slowly until weaning time. When the pigs are weaned the sow again becomes easily kept, and will develop flesh with but very little care. The pigs are hardier and freer from pig diseases than pigs from other breeds; are great rovers, hustling for themselves from time of birth.

This breed of hogs has great power to reproduce its type. Breed a Duroc or



Chester White sow to a Mulefoot boar, and very likely all their pigs will have solid hoofs, and be black in color. Breed a Mulefoot sow to some other breed, and the same thing will occur. This breed

cannot, without great persistence, lose its identity. If there is any Mulefoot blood along the line of descent, in any breed the young will appear quite frequently with solid feet and black in color.

As to whether they are lard or bacon type, will say that they make the best bacon. But they also get very fat if fed like the lard hogs. They are a medium between the two types.

Until the last few years these hogs were not brought into much notoriety, but in the next few years they will take the place of the present breeds if they can be bred fast enough to supply the demand.

With all these lines of ancestry and good points to warrant the claims of the Mulefoot, he is a stranger to the great rank and file of hog breeders and raisers today. Just as the hut builders of South Africa used the blue mud from the diamond vein

to daub their houses, overlooking the immense wealth carried in each hod, so have the hog breeders overlooked the value of the Mulefoot. He is a real diamond which was neglected in the rough, but brought to perfection, has surpassed the fondest hopes of the most enthusiastic, thanks to the few breeders who saw this value in the rough, and by selection and polish, brought forth a product that is excelled by none.

I have had several inquiries as to whether or not they are cholera proof. I have never heard of any dying with the cholera, nor have I ever made a test. I asked an old breeder in southeastern Kansas this same question several years ago. In a letter he told me that Inspector C. E. Quinn, who was detailed by the United States government to to make a special investigation of the Mulefoot hog, in a late letter said: "I have interviewed many breeders of Mulefoot hogs and have never



found one who has lost any from cholera. Many have made cholera tests by turning their Mulefoot hogs in lots where other hogs were dying from the cholera or had died. Sometimes the Mulefoots ate the carcasses, and they ate and slept in the same quarters, yet no Mulefoot was sick or died. This is the claim made by all breeders of this hog, and some go so far as to sell with a guarantee against cholera. I may say I received these returns from over a dozen states where they were raised. In short, I will say that the Mulefoot, so far as tested by farmers, has been immune from cholera, is a vigorous, hardy hog, a good rustler and active, and seems to have lots of vitality. I know of no veterinarians who have made any tests with the breed, and I was only successful in getting one experimental station to take up any experiments with them before I quit government work. The Missouri station promised to do some work last year, but I cannot say what they did."

A breeder back east sent a pure bred Mulefoot to Dr. Paul Fischer, State Veterinarian of Ohio, in 1908, but he was unable to kill her with cholera virus although other hogs with split feet, in the test died in a few days.

In starting a Mulefoot herd be sure to get the right type of sow. If you are not starting a thoroughbred herd but have some grade sows with which you wish to continue, by all means use a Mulefoot boar. His influence, his effect on one crop of pigs, if he is of the right breed and right type, will make itself felt in dollars and cents many times above his cost. He has influence over the whole herd, while each sow has influence over only a part. One

of the important facts to keep in mind in selecting a Mulefoot boar is that a superior boar used on an inferior sows will always raise the standard of the herd, while the use of an inferior boar on superior sows will just as surely lower the standard.

One of the distinguishing things about my herd is the size of the animals with quality and smoothness and finish.

For years I have bred from nothing but the very best sires that came from large litters and a male line that has demonstrated its ability to produce itself in the offspring. Through all the years I have used for breeding purpose only such sows as were selected from dams that were great milkers and farrowers of large litters of uniform pigs. Nothing has ever been used except what has shown heavy bone, rapid growth and strong, even development. And all this regardless of cost. This course of breeding insures to my customers stock that will produce litters that will fatten at any age and with constitutions that insure a growth, a development and a weight at eight months of age not generally to be found in other hogs at one year.

**DON'T BUY A HOG FOR A PURE BRED MULEFOOT** because it has solid hoofs. Half breeds all have solid hoofs and are largely black in color. The half breed does not have the vitality of the pure bred.

The money maker is the **PURE BRED** and they can be purchased at a price that any farmer can afford to place them on his farm, an exclusive breed.

If you wish to establish a herd of **PURE BRED Mulefoot** hogs for the pur-

pose of supplying breeders and farmers, don't buy from any but the best families.

Some families of the Mulefoot breeds are more desirable than others. I have been careful to select the very choicest animals in building up my big herd.

A good way to start in the Mulefoot hog business, is to start RIGHT by ordering a pair or trio of pigs from me, say 3 or 4 months old. You will get the best product of the very best sires and dams and the right foundation for a pure bred herd. On account of their age the outlay of money will be small and they will soon develop into large hogs. I make a special price on large orders of pigs at weaning time.

Have filled several orders for bred sows and a 3 or 4 month old boar, no kin to bred sows or boar sows are bred to. By the time these sows have their pigs and are ready to breed again, these small boars will be large enough for service. Then you can use the same boar again on the sow's first litter, when they get large enough to breed.

I can always furnish boars no kin to sows or former sales and keep a record of every hog that is shipped. Every litter is marked soon after farrowed. Bred sows are marked with Stoll's Stay There aluminum earmarks. No chance for mistakes.

Just a word about the earmarks. They got the right name when they called them "Stay There" as they sure will "stay." I have used them first, last and always, as the best are none too good for me. The new device is a great improvement over the old ear punch and set tool.

Weakened inbred hogs are a costly investment. Keep diseases down by keeping vitality up. Buy from registered herds and demand a pedigree with each hog.



Try this on your piano—"Hogs" I meant to say. I read it in the K. C. Star several years ago. Been feeding it ever since.

Slack Coal	-	100 lbs.
Air Slack Lime	-	2 lbs.
Epsom Salts	-	1 lb.
Common Salt	-	2 lbs.
Copperas	-	2 lbs.

Mix well and feed liberal. I feed it in a self feeder.

Frank Wenner. —, Idaho, June 10, 1914, writes: Boar arrived today. A little bit gaunt, but otherwise a splendid hog. People around here are raising Plymouth Rock hogs, (all colors and breeds mixed). This is the first Mulefoot hog any of us ever seen. Am going to cross him on the natives, Experiment a little. Etc., etc. July 2, 1915, Mr. Wenner writes: The pigs are all solid black. We have over 300. All have good length. Big improvement over the natives. Nearly all have solid feet. Book me for another boar for this fall. Etc.

W. E. Kupke. —, S. D., July 26, 1915, writes in part: Boar arrived in fine shape. Am well pleased. Book me for another boar to be shipped next year. Etc., etc.



## WHO'S WHO IN THAYER COUNTY

A Weekly Feature by H. Anderson, Belvidere,  
(Nebr.,) News.

Mr. George Sinn is a farmer-breeder. His farm of 480 acres, is located near Alexandria. Prosperous, congenial, busy is this man Sinn.

Millions of South African native hut builders mixed the blue, slimy African mud for their plaster, but none saw diamonds in the mud. Rhodes did and made dollars by the million by picking diamonds from the blue mud. The swine raisers, for probably 4000 years, have to a large degree passed by their greatest diamond in the rough—George Sinn passed by, but halted and found a breed of Mulefoot Swine, which has proven to be a "gold mine."

Aristotle, 300 B. C., mentions this breed of hogs; Linnaeus in the 17th century, and Darwin in the 19th century, mention these hogs.

An United States inspector declares that he has never known of these hogs to die with cholera.

Mr. Sinn ships these hogs far and near. By so doing he has reaped a harvest of gold. He don't claim to be smarter nor richer than some men, but from the best information obtainable he could retire with a substantial income. But somehow George loves his work. He keeps his business to himself and let's other people's business alone. He is kind-hearted, square in his accounts and stands back of every hog sale with a bank account big enough to make good any transaction.

He handles a big type of registered Mulefoot hogs. They reach to enormous size and are the most rugged hog known to science. He informs the writer that his new catalogue will be of unusual interest and full of the history of this distinct breed of hogs. He gets his mail at Alexandria, Nebraska.

We are sure that Mr. Sinn would be willing to give any information to the farmers of Thayer county on any business connected with his swine business. Remember this is not paid for. When we interviewed Mr. Sinn, he was sure we wanted money for such a writeup, but upon being told that under Who's Who in Thayer County was a special feature of this paper, and money was not asked, he accepted. He submitted with the exclamation,

"I don't want something for nothing." From this we take it that Mr. Sinn would give value received. We believe that this man is worthy of a place among the Who's Who and have succeeded in getting his photograph and an illustration of a Mulefoot Hog Hoof.

Given below is a description of George Sinn from the pen of his neighbor poet:

### SLIVER

Out in Nebraska lives a man,  
Whose neighbors call him Sliver;  
With a long, lean frame, big warm heart  
And a sound and healthy liver.

We never had him measured up  
His true length to diskiver  
But they say he isn't quite as long  
As the Mississippi river.

His farm is a progressive place  
And not unknown to fame,  
Most every one has heard of it  
Hell's Corner is its name.

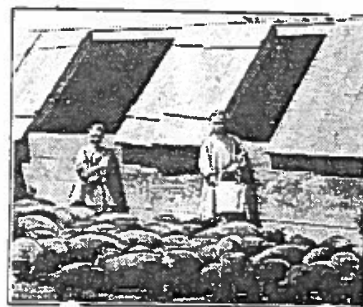
On every contract that he makes  
The goods he will deliver,  
His word and bond are all the same,  
An honest man is Sliver.

He is fond of eating Mulefoot hogs  
And declares he will not quit,  
Though they're barred by mosaic law,  
Since the hoof they do not split.

And when the storms of winter blow  
And others shake and shiver  
He just stands a straddle of the stove  
A wise old guy is Sliver.

He meets all life's emergencies  
Without a doubt or quiver  
I don't know what his real name is  
We always call him Sliver.

—Old Hayseed.



**I Use Satisfied Customers for the Foundation of My Business  
Read What They Have to Say**

—, Iowa, 10-15, 1917. Received boar in fine shape. He sure is long and tall enough. Am well pleased with him. Etc. W. O. Zanger.

Wm. Vanderboom of — S. D., Oct. 20, 1914, writes in part: Received boar this evening. Found him to be a good hog in every respect. Wish to thank you for letting me in on the special October price. Will recommend you for your fair and honorable way of dealing. Etc., etc.

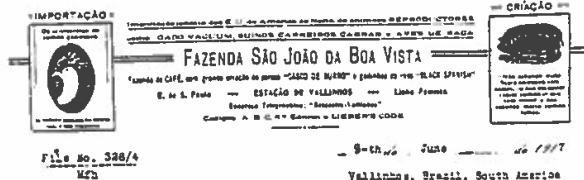
J. W. Cox, —, California, 3-27, 1918, writes: The boar arrived all right on the day you said to look for him. He is what I call a perfect hog. Heavy boned, good length, perfect feet and a fine head. I sent him out to the ranch. They all call him a beauty. If I need any more boars this spring I will order from you again. Etc., etc. I have never had cholera since I raised Mulefoots and I have never vaccinated. Other people are vaccinating all the time. Etc., etc. July 2, 1918, Mr. Cox orders another boar for his neighbor. He says send another good serviceable boar at once. Answer by wire when you ship. etc., etc.

E. A. Bundy, —, Minn., Feb. 3, 1916, writes: I received the Mulefoot sows, Wednesday the 2d, in fine shape. Am well pleased with them. When I need more hogs be assured I will patronize you. Thanking you for advice, etc., etc.

C. W. Abbott, —, June 3, 1916, writes in part: I received the three Mulefoot pigs May 28, in good condition and am well pleased with them. They are very fine pigs. I like their gentle disposition. Had quite a time getting out of town with them. Everybody wanted to see them. Even the people got off the train to see them. I am proud to be the first man in the valley to own Mulefoot hogs. I want to thank you for your good selection and prompt shipment, etc., etc. Dec. 17, 1917, Mr. Abbott writes in part: Am getting along fine with the Mulefoots. They have large litters and stand the cold better than other hogs and it takes less grain to grow them. On account of the solid hoof some people think they are not fit to eat. We are eating our first one, and think the meat is fine, etc., etc.

H. V. Moore, —, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1917, writes in part: Say George, when I buy hogs or pigs from you I would not give a Tinker's D— to see them before they are shipped. You always ship such good ones. The sow I bought of you last fall raised me as fine a litter as there is in Harrison county. Find enclosed check for boar described in letter. Name him Moore's Perfection because I know he will be perfect. In another letter Mr. Moore writes in part: I am so well pleased with Snookum and her pigs I will raise nothing but pure bred Mulefoots in the future. Make me a price on five sow pigs no kin to Snookum or her pigs. The Mulefoots are the spryest pigs I ever seen. Neighbors are going daffy over them. One neighbors wants twelve, another four, another three. They all want small pigs so as to cut down the express charges. Snookum has certainly been the greatest attraction this part of the country ever had. Another neighbor is here today and he wants twelve pigs at weaning time. I can sell lots of pigs for you. Etc., etc., etc.

**NOT HAMPERED BY A CLOUDY PAST. A  
FUTURE AS BRIGHT AS THE NOONDAY SUN.**



Mr. Geo. SIMS

Alexandria, Nebraska, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Sims:

Just a few lines, for it was only yesterday that I had sent you a long letter. I only wish to advise you, that after a voyage of over 30 days the four pigs you shipped to me arrived in very fine condition. I am especially liking them for their uniformity. They are fine animals, to tell you the truth nicer, than I had expected, in fact, I have never seen nicer pigs for their age. Nothing will express more my entire satisfaction, than if I confirm my last order for six mature sows and two mature boars to you, asking you to ship them on first boat.

I only wish to call your attention to the fact, that for a long sea-voyage you should make 6 or 8 inches WIDER Crates

Yours truly

*A. B. von Bredt*

N. O. Stoneback, —, South Dakota, Feb. 20, 1917, writes: I received the four months old pig this morning, and must say for his age he is a dandy. Find enclosed check for bred gilt to farrow in March. Ship her at once. I will trust to you as to her quality, etc.

Dr. R. C. Pippin, —, Okla., Dec. 20, 1918, writes in part: I have been raising Mulefoot hogs for 12 years. Find enclosed \$60.00 check for gilt described. Will want a few bred gilts and five or ten small pigs later on. Etc., etc.

J. F. Novotny, —, Neb., Oct. 25, 1916, writes in part: Am well pleased with the sow I got of you. She raised twelve pigs last spring. Then I bred her to a pure bred Chester White boar. She raised fourteen pigs. They are all black with mule feet. Ship me a boar not related to this sow or her pigs.

Nels Pederson, —, S. D., July 15, 1918, writes: I received my boar in good condition. He is much bigger than I expected. Thanking you very much. Etc., etc., etc.

Dr. C. A. Flippin, —, Neb., Jan. 1, 1916, writes in part: The gilt Grace I bought of you is eleven months and twenty-four days old, has 16 pigs all doing fine. She weighs 320 pounds. The boar weighs 277 pounds. That is good for an August pig. I am well pleased with the Mulefoot hogs. Will raise nothing but pure bred Mulefoots after this. Oct. 5, 1917, the doctor writes: Even if the sows have big litters, I can't raise them fast enough to supply my customers. I sold all my boars at the fair ground at Grand Island. Can you fill these orders? In another letter of Nov. 3, 1918 the doctor writes: I shipped the last five I had for sale to Colo. today. Can you fill these orders?

J. E. Crosby, —, Iowa, June 20, 1916, writes: The black boys came through on time, and are now eating Iowa bluegrass, drinking separated milk and cracking corn. They got out and took a stroll over the corn land to see what the prospects were for a bumper crop. I met them so they went back with me to their pasture without protest. We hope to get great results from crossing them on our three-fourth gilts.

J. M. Hubke, —, Kas., 12 31, 1918, writes: Received pig last night. Much better pig than I expected. Look for me up there next spring as I want to get some bred sows. Etc., etc.

Chris Herman, —, Neb., Jan. 23, 1916, writes: If you want to see a tickled Dutchman and look at a bunch of good hogs, come to the Dresher Mulefoot Hog Ranch. I have six pigs that weighed 1370 pounds at six months old and got my share of the blue ribbons at the Dresher fair last fall. Etc.

John M. Goodnight, —, Mo., Jan. 3, 1916, writes: Received the pigs last Thursday. Came through all O. K. I like them fine. Etc., etc.

Mrs. L. E. Colburn, —, Colo., Febr. 10, 1918, writes: The pig reached me in good season and I like him very much. I hope the pig I sent you will be lucky to you. Etc.

L. G. Doran, —, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1916, writes: Received my hogs in good shape. They certainly are a good bunch. Much better than those at the Iowa State Fair. They are a hard lot to beat. I must say that I am more than pleased. Etc., etc.

Thomas Roberts, —, Mo., April 16, 1916, writes: Received hog. Am well pleased with him.

OMAHA, NEBR.

STATE OFFICES  
 O - SOUTHWEST CORN  
 I - IOWA, ILLINOIS  
 I - IOWA, MISSOURI  
 I - IOWA, NEBRASKA

OPERATED BY



ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DIRECTORS  
 J. E. LITTLE  
 C. C. CHAMBERLAIN

**Farmers Union Live Stock Commission**

INCORPORATED  
 OFFICE: EXCHANGE ANNEX  
 CHAS. E. WATTS, Manager TELEPHONE: DUCTS 117  
 SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. Thursday,  
 Feb. 21,  
 1918

Mr Geo. Sinn,  
 Alexandria, Neb  
 Dear Sir:-

We want to compliment you on the mule foot hogs we sold for you this week. Had it not been for one or two of your brood sows, in this bunch, they would have easily topped the market but, as it was, they came within 5¢. The mule foot hog is a good seller on the market as they are considered by the buyers a good all purpose hog. I have heard of your mule foot breeding and hope you will be successful in raising many ears of them to be sold by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission next year.

Many thanks for your business.

Yours truly,

Farmers Union Live Stock Com.

By *Chas. E. Watts*  
 MANAGER

CEW:F

C. A. Mason, —, Kansas, Dec. 16, 1916, writes: Pig arrived O. K. He is a plum good one for his age. The reason I always order pigs at weaning time from you is I can die up \$15.00 or \$18.00 easier now than \$40.00 to \$60.00 when I want a serviceable boar. Not finding fault with you, but you figure from 6 to 8 dollars per month for keeping a boar after weaning time. I can raise a boar for less money than that, besides I save considerable on express. You ought to see the pigs I raised from the Sinn's Model boar. There are no best among them. They are all good ones and all look alike. I have made good money raising Mulefoot hogs for the market as they make the first 250 pounds quicker than other hogs and that is the size I always sell for quick money. Etc..

Fred W. Kettler, —, May 23, 1914, writes: The boar I got from you last fall is as good a boar as anybody can wish for. I see you are advertising in the Homestead again. I want to buy of you one fall boar, two spring boars and five spring gilts. I know you are honest that's why I am coming back again. Etc., etc.

Col. Henry Eden, —, Neb., Feb. 4, 1918, writes in part. Sow arrived O. K. and is by half bigger and better than I expected.



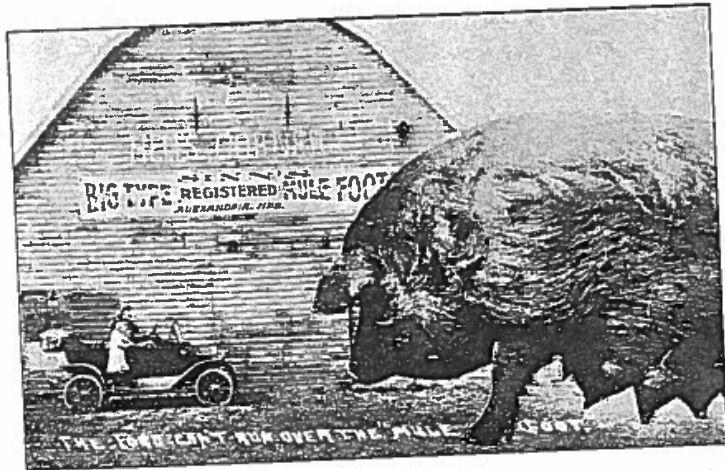
John Gylsen, —, Iowa, June 29, 1914, writes: I received the pigs all O. K. Saturday, and am well pleased with them. They are better than I expected. If you have three or four more sow pigs no kin to the boars you shipped, ship them at once, I want them. They look good to me. Etc., etc.

F. C. Frees, Mulefoot Hog Ranch, —, Colo., March 31, 1916, writes: The sow arrived in good shape. She is a good one. Book me for a boar next fall, etc.

G. L. Berding, —, California, Jan. 16, '19, writes in part: Received the hogs on the 11th, inst. and are well pleased with them. Am sending the pedigrees back as I want these hogs recorded. Etc., etc.

H. N. Fisher, —, Neb., 6-5, 1916, writes in part: My herd is headed by Black Wonder 60823, the pig I bought from you. He weighs over 500 lbs. at 14 months old. Etc.

Mrs. E. C. McMasters, —, Neb., 5-11, 1916, writes: Hogs received O. K. Am well pleased with them and your prompt shipment and courtesy. They sure look good. Etc.



This sow is not as big as she looks—but she feels big. She had sixteen pigs the day after she was photographed and saved them all.

Lew Ritchie, —, Neb., Aug. 5, '16, writes: The pigs I ordered from you arrived in fine shape. You certainly live up to what you advertise. Prompt shipment, square deal and fine stock. One need not be on the ground to select a good pig when they leave it to you. I think the pigs a wonder. Etc., etc.

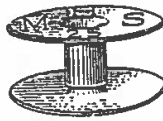
Emil Koskovich, —, Neb., June 27, 1916, writes in part: The pigs arrived in fine shape. Am well pleased with them. The pedigrees came the next day. I will always have a good word for you. Etc., etc.

Mr. —, —, Arkansas, Jan. 12, 1919, in part of his letter writes: I want to get a start of hogs which the natives here cannot steal by claiming they are in their mark. Etc., etc. Find enclosed check for one boar and four sows. Etc., etc. Will have to watch some of these natives for they think more of a hog these war times than we do our right eye. But if I find any Mulefoots away from home I will have the right to ask where they got them. Etc., etc.

We have hundreds of other good testimonial letters on file.

When ordering send personal check, draft, postoffice or express money order. No hogs shipped C. O. D. unless enough money is advanced to pay express charges one way.

For reference: State Bank or Farmers State Bank, Alexandria, Neb.; State Bank, Gilead, Neb.; or State Bank, Belvidere, Neb.; S. R. McKelvie, now governor of Nebraska; L. P. Coleman, fieldman Iowa Homestead and Missouri Ruralist; Jessie Johnson, fieldman Nebraska Farm Journal & Mail and Breeze; F. A. McCartney; fieldman Daily Drivers Journal Stockman; Oak Davis, Nebraska Ruralist; Elmer Lamb, fieldman Wallace Farmer; or any leading farm paper between Chicago and the Rocky mountains.

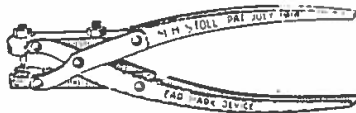


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