

Just received a Car of Dry
Land Turkey Red Wheat for
Seed.

VOGELER SEED CO.
Salt Lake City

BROTHER

Accidentally, on camping trip, have discovered a Root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. No drugs, but nature's remedy. Let me write you about this wonderful root.

A. H. STOKES, Mohawk, Fla.

WHITE LEGHORNS

LAYING STRAIN OF COCKERELS

These birds will probably lay as many eggs, right now, as some of your hens—What! Hens don't lay any eggs now? Well, neither do these cockerels, but their mothers, grand-mothers and great grand-mothers for thirty-five generations were selected layers from great egg producers and the egg laying habit is transmitted directly through the male line. If you are not getting all the eggs you wish, try a cross from this laying strain.

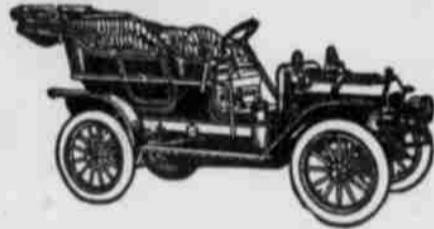
C. S. GORLINE

1224 East 12 South Street

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THREE CAR LOADS OF REO AUTOMOBILES SHIPPED OUR COUNTRY TERRITORY IN MAY

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT
TO SHOW WISDOM ALONG
THESE LINES. TO SHOW
APPRECIATION OF MOD-
ERN UP-TO-DATE METH-
ODS ON THE FARM?



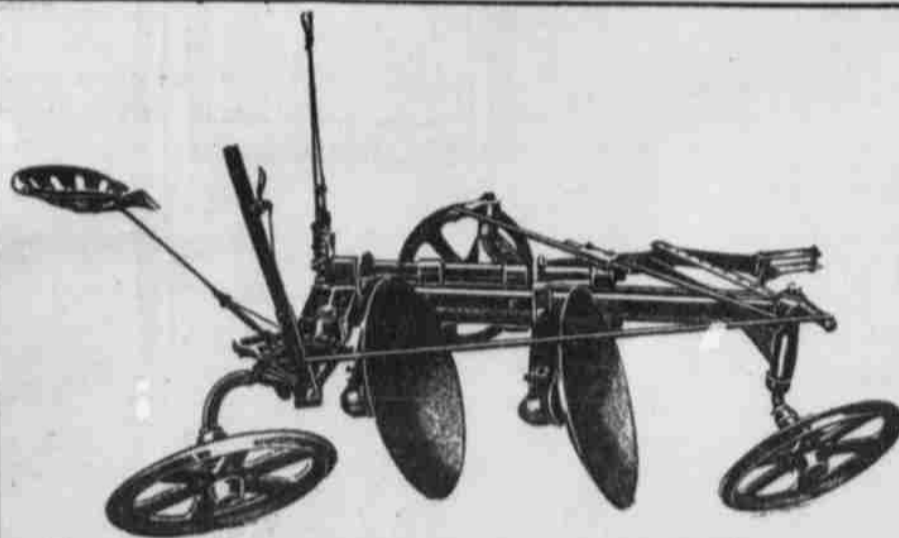
**REMEMBER A REO AUTOMOBILE
CAN BE USED FOR A GREAT MANY PURPOSES TO YOUR
ADVANTAGE.**

WRITE AND ASK US ABOUT THIS.

SHARMAN AUTOMOBILE CO.

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The FAMOUS DANIELSEN DISC PLOW

It plows any width or any depth.

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SALT LAKE CITY

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

ARID FARMING

MONDELL ON DRY FARMING.

Wyoming Congressman States Some
Personal Experiences and Ob-
servations of Dry Farming
at the Pine Bluffs
Festival.

My first experience as a dry farmer was obtained as a boy more years ago than I care to tell on a farm in North-western Iowa. We did not have a patented name for it at that time. We simply called it a drouth and as we had not learned how to farm for dry years we were compelled to live on what we had left over from the year before and our hopes for the year to come. A few years later we had the historic visitation of grasshoppers and that was the driest farming I have ever known. I refer to that experience for the reason that during the five years that the "hoppers" were with us more or less, I learned some things about crops which were quick maturing and the early seeding and forcing of crops that was of considerable value to my later experience in Wyoming.

Twenty-one years ago next month I took up my permanent residence in Wyoming, in Weston county, about five miles from where the town of Newcastle now stands. The need of grain and vegetables which could not be secured nearer than fifty miles and then in uncertain quantities suggested the advisability of growing them, and the absence of water for irrigation compelled the experiment of growing what we needed with the natural rainfall and so I became a Wyoming dry farmer twenty years ago.

My dry farming at that time continued for a number of years, during which time I gradually increased the acreage until I farmed over a thousand acres and raised over twenty thousand bushels of grain and over twenty-five hundred bushels of potatoes, sixteen years ago this season.

Of course we did not call it dry farming, neither had we heard of the "Campbell system" or the biennial system of the Columbia River Up-lands, still we did very well on a thin soil and with about fourteen inches of rainfall by simply doing very good farming and at the right time. We would do even better now under the

same circumstances, for we have learned many things from those who have been the pioneers and pathfinders in the science of dry farming.

We have now up there in Crook and Weston counties an extensive territory in which farming is carried on and in which reasonably good crops have been grown by the majority of the farmers for the past ten or twelve years, while those who have farmed the best have been rewarded with phenomenal crops most of the time and good crops all the time.

The country up there differs considerably from your country here. It is more hilly and broken and there is a greater variety of soil. Also in the sections most extensively farmed a heavier snowfall. Recently, however, the settlement is extending into a region of open prairie more like yours.

All of our dry farmers are not good dry farmers by an means. In fact some of them are very poor dry farmers, yet they have in the main been quite successful and those who farm the best have been very successful.

During all my service in Congress I have been on the irrigation committee and for a number of years was chairman, so I have taken a lively interest in all that pertains to irrigation, but at the same time I have realized that, as not to exceed ten per cent of the area of the arid states could be irrigated, any considerable development along agricultural lines must depend quite largely upon the possibility of the growing of crops with scant rainfall. Therefore I have studied the possibilities of such development as religiously as I have studied irrigation in all parts of the western states I have visited.

The result of my investigation of the subject has been a surprise at the extent to which the growing of crops with scant rainfall has been carried on throughout the arid and semi-arid region and the limited knowledge that one such region has had of what was being done in all others. In California it has been necessary to discourage rather than encourage dry farming in some regions because irrigation was possible and therefore ought to be practiced.

In Eastern Oregon and Washington the system of cropping the ground