

## WAR ON THE WOLVES

Biological Survey Does Much to Exterminate Them.

### VALUE OF BAILEY'S REPORT

Expert Found Where the Animals Bred and Advised the Slaying of Their Young—Plan Saved Stockmen Vast Sums.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The biological survey of the agricultural department is much interested just now in the reports which come from the far west of the killing of cattle and sheep by wolves and coyotes. The wolf probably is not now as vexing as it was, although for years the stock raisers were tremendously troubled by the forays of the animals. The wolves in the Jackson Hole region, however, just now are preying on the elk. Some years ago there were few wolves in this section and the elk were the prey of the mountain lions, or, more properly speaking, the pumas. Now this big cat tribe has been pretty nearly killed off and the wolves have appeared to take their place.

The wolf plague as it affected the stock raisers was in part done away with through the efforts of the biological survey, which on one or two occasions congress has attempted to wipe out of existence. Recently, however, the lawmakers have taken more kindly to the work of the survey, a kindness which developed because of the support which the survey receives from the farmers and ranchmen of the country.

Some years ago Vernon W. Bailey of the survey went west with the sanction of the biological officials and of President Roosevelt. Mr. Bailey undertook to find a means by which the wolves might be exterminated, or, at any rate, decreased in numbers without making a recourse to poison necessary. There had been a constant warfare on the part of some of the western senators and representatives against the government's policy of setting aside forest reserves. One of the arguments used against the preserves was that they were the breeding places of large numbers of wolves who, from the forest recesses, forayed on the stock.

#### Young Wolves Slain in Dens.

Mr. Bailey made a thorough investigation and he found out the wolves did not make their dens in the forest, but that they raised their young in the shelter of rocky caves in the open country. He suggested the searching out of the dens and the killing of the young wolves. He told the sections of the country in which the dens were to be found, and as a result of his report thousands of the young of the wolves have been killed and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stock has been saved from destruction.

Speaking about wolves and pumas makes one think of bears. Down in the national museum they have the skin and skull of what is called the Louisiana bear. It was shot by Colonel Roosevelt some years ago and sent to the national museum authorities. Mr. Roosevelt had an idea that this bear represented a distinct species, one which it was suspected only existed in America. Nearly one hundred years ago an Englishman had maintained that the cane brakes of Louisiana had a bear different from the ordinary black bear of the eastern United States. He was disputed by the scientists of America and the controversy waged hot for a while and then cooled off and virtually was forgotten.

When Colonel Roosevelt sent his bear to the national museum with his word of belief that it might be a new species there was an immediate study of the subject, and finally it was discovered that the Englishman was right and that the country east of the Mississippi river, instead of having only one species of bear, has two, a fact which may not seem to be important to the laymen, but which is of immense importance apparently to the scientists.

Some time ago attention was called to a bill introduced in the senate providing for payment by the government to certain officers of the Confederate service who had suffered it was said many hardships while prisoners, and had suffered them contrary to the usages of warfare. It was also said that if a bill of this kind had been introduced years ago that it would have been made the subject of long and heated debates on the floor of congress. The war, however, seems to be a long time in the past.

It was only recently, however, that objection was raised by a few subordinate officials in the war department to cutting into the monument over the grave of Gen. Joe Wheeler in Arlington words which would show that he had been a major general in the armed forces of the Confederacy. If these officials hoped to have their way they soon found out that it was to be denied them, for many federal sol-

diers, and all the high officials of government protested against the objection. The inscription showing that Wheeler was a major general of the Confederacy already had been cut into the granite and the hope of the same ones is that it will remain there as long as the granite endures.

I went to Arlington and read the Confederate service inscription. It leads the rest of the record of Wheeler's soldier service. Below it appears the statement of the fact that Wheeler was a major general in the Federal army at the time of his death. He rests under the blue of the sky and the gray of the clouds and he rests in good company.

Not long ago there was levity in the usually grave senate when a bill was considered to pension the widows of several braves of the Crow tribe of Indians. The levity was caused by the names, read aloud in the senate, of two of the widowed beneficiaries of the bill—Mrs. Bull head and Mrs. Shavehead. Other widows who profited were Mrs. Little Eagle and Mrs. Hawkman.

The husbands of these Indian women won pensions for them in an engagement in which there was neither time nor reason for levity. Bullhead fought as well as did the hero of fiction, and perhaps history, Front de Boeuf, his namesake, of whom all readers of Scott know. Shavehead was not second to Bullhead in his fighting, nor yet were the other Crow Indians who, with their leaders, fell in the fight at the time that the attempt was made to arrest Sitting Bull at his camp on the Grand river, December 15, 1890.

It was a report of Colonel Fchet now dead, that brought about the pensioning of the widows of the Indians who were killed on that December day a little over twenty-two years ago.

The pension bill by which Mary Bullhead and Annie Shavehead and the rest profited was before congress for years, but no action could be secured.

#### Picturesque Names Changed.

No white man ever fought better than did the red man on the Grand river, Standing Rock agency, just ten days before two troops of the Seventh cavalry were practically wiped out of existence by the braves of Big Foot on Wounded Knee creek. Indian names are always picturesque, but when the white man starts in with the water of his baptismal font the picturesque is likely to be washed away with the savage sin. Here are the names of some of the red men who won medals. One of the leaders in the fight of Sitting Bull's camp was known as Take the Hat; now he is plain Dennis. Swift Hawk has become Hugh, White Buffalo is Luke and Soldier is Eugene.

Colonel Fchet, who made a report on the bravery of Bullhead, Shavehead and the others, had very little to say about his own part of the affair which ended in the killing of Sitting Bull and the dispersing of his follow ing. The colonel in fact was content to praise everybody but himself for the work done, and the chances are that no senator on the floor remembered the part which this American army officer played in that drama of the plains which served as a curtain raiser for the last great Sioux war.

#### Colonel Fchet's Exploit.

It was a bitter December night when the little company of Indian police at Standing Rock agency was sent out under orders to arrest Sitting Bull. The war department officials thought it was better that the Indian police should attempt to arrest the great Sioux chief and medicine man rather than to send white troops into the field to accomplish the arrest.

There were 43 braves in the Indian police band, and when they came to the camp of Sitting Bull they ran up against 150 Sioux. The medicine man was killed at the first exchange of shots and the most famous Sioux Indian, of comparatively recent history at least, went where it is hoped the buffaloes are plenty.

The police routed Sitting Bull's followers, but they were speedily reinforced by another band of Sioux, and the police were compelled to barricade themselves in some log huts, from which they held off the swarming horde until Fchet, then a captain of the Eighth cavalry, reached the scene with two troops of horse. Fchet had gone into the field with his troops to await the arrival of a courier with the news of Sitting Bull's arrest. The courier came headlong and almost speechless. Finally he told his tale. Sitting Bull was dead, many of the Indian police were killed and the rest were surrounded by hordes of Sioux and in momentary danger of being slain.

Captain Fchet had with him two troops, a light field piece and an ambulance. An accident happened to the wheels of the artillery limber chest, and it was necessary to attach the trail of the piece to the rear of the ambulance in order to move the gun to the front.

Handicapped in this way, the command made a ride of 42 miles over the roughest possible trails in the blackness of a winter night. Fchet's command routed the attacking Indians and rescued the police besieged in the huts.

## FEED LOT CONTRIBUTES MUCH TOWARDS PROFIT IN CATTLE

There Is No Place on Farms Where Gains Can be Eaten Up Quicker—Excellent Plan Is to Provide Shed That Is Open to South and Windtight to North, West and East.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Carrots should be raised in quantities whenever possible as they are a very valuable addition to the feed in making it palatable. They require light, sandy soil and with little cultivation produce large crops.

Linseed meal in small quantities once or twice a week keeps horses in fine condition.

Last winter we saw a bunch of 85 steers being fed on a farm near Aurora, Ill. These cattle stood in a large lot on the side of a hill in mud up to their knees. The barn and all its surroundings were as filthy as could be imagined, and we were not surprised when the owner, looking gloomily over his cattle, remarked: "I never seemed to hit off steer feeding to any great advantage."

Heavily timbered land does not make good feeding ground for cattle because the sun cannot dry out the ground as quickly as an open lot.

The best feeding shed for cattle is one that is wind-tight on the north, east and west and entirely open on the south.

Of course a paved feed lot is an expensive proposition at the start, but we believe that on a reasonable cost the profit will more than justify the expense. Even if a man cannot afford to pave his feed lot he can drain it with tiling and by the addition of gravel, and small, smooth stones improve its condition at very small cost.

Oats make an ideal feed for the lamb during the winter, but he needs about only a pound a day to keep in fine condition. In addition he must have clover hay or alfalfa or corn fodder and turnips and other roots at least three times a week.

A very handy wheelbarrow for the feed lot can be made of either wood or iron. The frame should be very strong, but not heavy. Iron makes a strong frame and very light. It can be made in four sections and bolted together. The iron hoop should be made of one-eighth inch iron and is of a size to admit a common flour barrel up to the second row of hoops. The barrel can easily be put in and taken out. The wheel should be made of wood with a very broad tire, not less than three inches, and four inches would be better. If the frame is made of iron, the handles can be made of wood and bolted on. Wood is better for this purpose.

Do you know that some of the smaller packing houses which cater to first class trade at home and abroad will not buy well-fed hogs at any cost? They want animals that are fed on clean corn, roughage, roots and water.

We do not think much of the skim milk that comes from the creameries for feeding hogs. In many of these creameries, washing powders are used for cleaning the machinery, and this is very injurious to hogs.

Skim milk that is separated on the farm cannot be beaten for feeding



Useful in the Feed Lot.

pigs, calves and poultry. It is a shame to allow a single gallon of it to escape.

An Illinois farmer writes to know if unthreshed wheat is a good feed for hogs. We think not. If wheat is to be fed at all, better thresh and either soak or boil it. But we do not believe that wheat was ever intended for hog feed.

Cattle that are allowed to run on green beet crops often scour so badly that they are set back from two to four weeks. They do not like the dried and cured crops so well but will eat them if forced to and they make a fairly good ration.

English feeders raise large quantities of turnips, mangles and other roots. In the fall they dig enough for the cattle and leave scattered throughout the field enough to keep the sheep busy for weeks. Some feeders allow the sheep to dig them out of the ground while others dig them for them. The latter plan is the best.

Many cattle feeders who do not believe that silage is a good feed will continue to stuff their animals with corn fodder or timothy hay. If these men would take the pains to conduct a careful experiment they would quickly discover that silage even as a feed would beat corn fodder.

Silage fed alone is not ideal for fattening steers. It contains a large excess of carbo-hydrates and some nitrogen must be put into the feed to even it up. Soy beans, clover, alfalfa hay

and cotton seed meal will do this to perfection.

If you have plenty of cow peas, clover or alfalfa on the farm, not much use to spend money on bran or cotton seed meal. A little oil cake is good at all times.

The best class of dairy cows cannot return a profit unless they have all the clean and wholesome feed they can possibly consume at all times during the winter.

It is a mistake to keep cows on scant rations during the winter. The cow that goes through the winter on semi-starvation rations suffers a shock from which her system is very slow in recovering, and if the half rations



A Handy Feed Carrier.

are continued any length of time her milk-giving capacity for the approaching freshening period is materially decreased.

Good feeding does not mean the cows should be stuffed with high-priced grain feeds but coaxed to consume enough roughage and cheap feeds to keep them in good, thrifty condition at all times.

## MANURING FOR GOOD POTATOES

Massachusetts's Specialist Differs From Familiar Methods in Fertilizer and Preparation.

Dr. J. Fisher of Fitchburg, Mass., is very successful in growing large crops of potatoes, and he varies from our familiar methods principally in his fertilizer formula, the preparation and planting of the seed. Following is the formula:

Two hundred and twenty-five pounds of sulphate ammonia; 750 pounds nitrate of soda; 150 pounds South Carolina floats; 450 pounds acid phosphate; 450 pounds sulphate of potash; 150 pounds sulphate magnesia; 200 pounds air-slacked lime; 2,375 pounds costing about \$40.

Two-thirds of this formula will be spread broadcast and will be harrowed in before planting. The seed potatoes are treated with the corrosive sublimate solution to prevent scab, then spread in a greenhouse and allowed to sprout several weeks. At planting time the seed is cut and only one sprout left on each piece, the surplus sprouts being purposely broken off. Dr. Fisher considers a potatoe the size of a marble, which has been started in this way and all but the best sprout rubbed off, as very good seed.

Furrowing out is done with a horse hoe and the seed is planted under a line, giving perfectly straight rows and exact distance between plants. Each seed piece is set upright and covered with about two inches of earth; the remaining third of the fertilizer is now scattered in the drill and covered by running the horse hoe between the rows. The horse weeder and cultivator are used so frequently and thoroughly as to avoid hand hoeing.

## POINTERS FOR SWINE BREEDER

Good, Strong and Vigorous Animals May be Bred When Only Eighteen Months Old.

(By W. M. KELLEY.) Actual experience is the best guide for a breeder to follow as to the time that his animals will reach maturity for breeding purposes.

Some assert that breeding animals cannot be brought to maturity at eighteen months of age and have good muscle, bone and vigor; but I believe that it is possible to breed good, strong and vigorous animals and to have them matured at that age.

The animal will not be soft, but will be well developed in bone and muscle if a proper system of feeding is maintained.

The idea that pigs must be two or three years old to have good bone and muscle is along the same lines as to the idea that they must be fed half rations for months in order that they will have an opportunity to develop stamina and be in shape to finish on full rations.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures All Spring Ailments.

Mrs. Marion Bruce, Cumberland, Me., writes: "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a great many years, and I think it the best blood medicine in the world. I take it both spring and fall. This last winter and spring I was in very poor health. I was weak and had lost all my appetite and I was all run down. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my strength came back and my appetite returned. I am now well, do my housework, and no longer have that tired feeling."

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

#### Leave It or Take It.

He had the poet's instinct for leaving practical matters to others. But father-in-law-to-be did not know this. "Look here, young fellow," he said, "I think it's about time the date of your marriage with my girl was fixed."

"Yes, perhaps," the young man agreed. "But I am leaving that entirely to Mabel."

"Ah! Is it to be a quiet or stylish wedding?"

"I think, sir," answered the young man quietly, "I can leave that safely in the hands of Mrs. Bullion."

"Yes; quite so!" nodded Mr. Bullion. "But a young fellow generally has some idea with regard to the expense—bridesmaids' gifts, you know. And, by the way, what is your income?"

"Well, that, sir," said the young man modestly, "I am leaving entirely to you."

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No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

#### Irresistible Earnestness.

"How can any man be weak who dares to be at all? Even the tenderest plants force their way up through the hardest earth, and the cervices of rock; but a man no material power can resist. What a wedge, what a beetle, what a catapult is an earnest man! What can resist him?"—Thebeau.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children's teething period.

#### Hostile Relations.

Jack Perkins—What relations exist between you and Miss Richleigh?  
Tom Moore—Her father and mother.  
—Boston Transcript.

#### He Knew Her.

Mrs. Gable—I met Mr. Brown today while I was shopping.  
Her Husband—That so? What did you have to say?

#### Act at Once.

Defer not till tomorrow to be wise; tomorrow's sun to thee may never rise.—William Congreve.

Thousands of Consumptives die every year. Consumption results from a neglected cold on the lungs. Hamlin's Wizard Oil will cure these colds. Just rub it into the chest and draw out the inflammation.

#### To Keep Nuts Fresh.

If walnuts or any other kind of nuts are packed in layers of sand and kept in a cool place, they will keep fresh for an indefinite period. Soak them in warm water for an hour before using if you would have them peel as if they had just been gathered fresh from the tree.

#### Elaine Mountain Railroads.

The Swiss peasants are of the opinion that the constant shrinkage of the Alpine glaciers is due to the building of mountain railroads.

#### Russian Limit for Marriages.

No person over 80 years of age can marry in Russia, according to the law of that country.

## KOW-KURE

**FOR SICK MILKS**

Healthy cows give more milk, make richer butter, and require less care. KOW-KURE is a cow medicine, not a food. It regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system. A positive cure and preventive for LOST APPETITE, BALENSERS, ABORTION, SCOUR, MILK FEVER, and all other ailments that sap the strength of milking cows. Thousands of profitable herds owe their health to KOW-KURE.

Be sure to send for our valuable free book, "More Money From Your Cows."

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#### Magazine Standard.

We have had scant opportunities for observation, but personally we have never seen underwear fit as perfectly anywhere as in the magazine. —Galveston News.