

HOW TO POISON PRAIRIE DOGS.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

COSTS 1 and 1-2 CENTS PER ACRE

Forest Service will furnish the Formula For Preparation of it and Directions for its use. First Distribution Kills 80 to 90 per cent.

Attempts made last spring at poisoning prairie dogs in National Forests on an extensive scale seem to have been highly successful in ridding selected areas of these small pests, and plans are now being made to carry on the work much more widely next year.

The first experiments in this line were made in New Mexico by a stockman who has since entered the Forest Service. In 1901, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Division of Biological Survey of the Department of Agricultural, made a report upon "The Prairie Dog of the Great Plains," in which the damage done by the dogs was pointed out, and various methods of poisoning them were suggested. This report of Dr. Merriam's may be said to have blazed the way for practical work in prairie dog extermination.

Prairie dogs are very obnoxious to the stockman, for they devour much grass and undermine the surface of the ground with their burrows. Where they establish themselves the destruction of the range is only a question of time.

Range improvement in National Forests is one of the chief objects of regulating the grazing. For this reason the Forest Service is leaving no stone unturned to prevent range deterioration. Stockmen who had suffered heavily from the prairie dog pests were solicitous to have the work taken up, and gladly offered to co-operate with the Service in furnishing men and horses to distribute the poison.

To ascertain what success could be had in ridding considerable areas of the pest, a selection was made of parts of the Leadville and Pike National Forests which were badly infested. The region in these Forests upon which the dogs were located aggregated 300 square miles or more. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60 or 75 thousand acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test. From 80 to 90 per cent of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison. It will be necessary to go over the ground a second time and by "spotting" the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of the poisoning material. The average cost per acre for the poisoning material was only one and one-half cents, and even then it was found that more material had been used than was necessary.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil, and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready, the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen supply men and horses, the wheat is given out to the riders and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes. A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses at a sharp trot. By crossing the town, to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover an area in a surprisingly short time.

The action of the poison is almost instantaneous. Most of the prairie dogs in a town are dead within an hour or two after the bait is dropped.

The work is considered to have demonstrated the entire feasibility of fighting the prairie dogs in this way. It was found, however, that to be successful the poison must be scattered in the spring, when the dogs first come out from their winter quarters and before the green grass is offered to appease their hungry appetites. Next spring the poisoning will be undertaken much more extensively. Stockmen and others who wish to try the dog medicine on their own account can obtain the formula for its preparation and directions for its use from the Forest Service.

The action of the poison is almost instantaneous. Most of the prairie dogs in a town are dead within an hour or two after the bait is dropped.

Short Horn Cattle
Seeds Bred by
CANNON SCOTT No. 717088.

J. G. BRENNER, Breeder of
Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Short Horn Cattle. My herd numbers 40 cows. Will compare in breeding and quality with any west of Chicago. My experience has taught me that to give good satisfaction, breeding cattle must be raised by this method. I expect to raise them here the equal of anything raised in the U. S. I now have 25 bulls suitable for this and next year's service. My cows weigh from 1400 to 2000 pounds. Come and see them.

J. G. BRENNER
BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

W. A. GEORGE, PRESIDENT
JULES HAUMONT, VICE PRES.
L. H. JEWETT, CASHIER
R. D. PICKETT, ASST. CASHIER

SECURITY STATE BANK
RESPONSIBILITY \$30,000. BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

There is a guaranty of deposits in this bank. You are invited to call and investigate our method.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED

Corn Stalk Disease Cure

I have a Veterinary Instrument invented by Dr. Andrew Kepler for the cure of corn stalk disease and alfalfa bloat or any other colic. Call or phone me at my livery barn and I will cure your cattle. I guarantee the cure and make no charge if it fails.

J. H. SPAIN
North Side Livery
BROKEN BOW NEBR.

Send your Abstract Orders to
J. G. LEONARD,
Bonded Abstractor
Office in Security State Bank Bld'g

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

CALLED BY NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

DECEMBER 1ST IN WASHINGTON

Report to the President on Country's Waters, Forests, Lands and Minerals Will be Formulated After Discussion of Inventory.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The much talked of inventory of the nation's resources is now practically completed. To consider the material it has brought together the National Conservation Commission has just announced its first full meeting for Tuesday, December 1, in Washington. At that meeting the first steps will be taken toward putting into tangible shape the result of the six months' hard work on taking stock of the country's waters, forests, lands, and minerals.

One week later, after the Commission has gone over the inventory, it will hold a joint meeting in Washington with Governors of the States and territories, or their representatives. At this meeting the inventory will be further discussed and the report which the President has requested the Commission to make him by January 1, will be formulated.

With less than six months in which to make the inventory, the four branches into which the Commission is divided, aided by the co-operation of the Government departments, have brought together what is probably the most useful collection of facts about the material things on which national industry and progress are based that has been assembled at one time. Reports presenting those facts and pointing out their significance have been prepared. These reports, summarized and indexed, will be submitted to the Commission at its coming meeting.

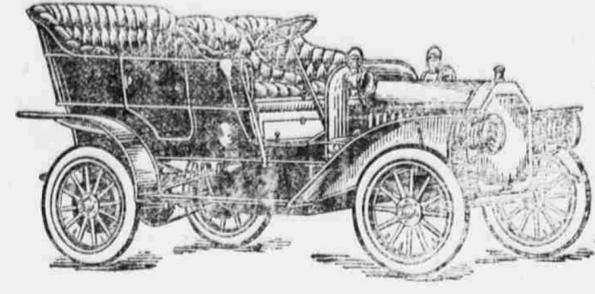
All through the summer general interest in the work and object of the Conservation Commission has been growing. The public is now well posted on a subject of which only a few specialists had knowledge at the time of the Conference of Governors and experts at the White House, in May.

The Governors carried the spirit of the conference home with them to their own people, and have kept things moving ever since by appointing State Commissions to study local problems, by writing and speaking upon the subject of conservation, and by keeping in close and helpful touch with the national Commission. They are ready to take part in the approaching joint meeting. The bare announcement that it had been set for December 1 resulted in a number of acceptances before the formal invitation of the Commission had even got into the mails.

When the conservation movement was started, specific information about the actual state of our resources was partly wanting, partly inaccessible. Certain facts were broadly known. It was at least unquestionable that our resources had been wastefully used, and that some of them, notably the mines, were sure in time to be completely exhausted, while others, for example the forests, could still be kept perpetually useful by right management. The first work was to get the facts, to show exactly what the situation was and how it could be improved by measures that would work. Without an inventory of the resources which should show the present condition of the resources and the way to develop them to the best advantage, conservation was in danger of staying up in the air.

But the work is now practically done. The facts are there, in dollars and cents, tons of coal, board feet of timber, acre-feet

WHEN YOU BUY AN AUTOMOBILE You want one that is simple and easy of operation, that runs light and noiselessly, that climbs the hills with ease and that has the best speed qualities. That's the



BUICK

When you are in town come in and I will demonstrate to your satisfaction that, although the products of the farm are bringing high prices the Buick Car is worth to you every dollar we ask for it

O. H. CONRAD, The Buick Man, Broken Bow, Nebr.

and horse-power of water, acres of land. And the possible reform measures have been weighed. The final report to the President will be the necessary supplement to the addresses at the White House Conference. The note of those addresses was a note of warning. The report is expected to show that the warning must be needed if the exhaustion of natural resources is not, one day, to impoverish the nation, and it will also undoubtedly bring out how the country's resources can be developed so as to last the longest possible time and serve the greatest good of the people.

FOR SALE.—Four room house with 1-6 block of ground. Close in. H. Simonson 22-1f

L. E. Cole

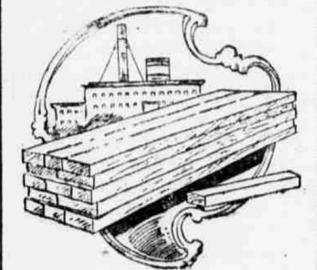
Licensed Undertaker and Embalmer.

Furniture - Repairing.

Upholstering and Picture Framing. Telegraph and Telephone orders promptly attended to.

Business Phone 85 Residence 322
BROKEN BOW NEBRASKA

HIGH GRADE



Lumber, a large assortment and complete stock for Builders to choose from. Let us estimate on your contracts. We always try to please.

H. T. BRUCE & CO.
Lumber & Coal
South side.

We Want Orders

FOR OUR
Baldwin Nut and Lump
Cannon and Nigger Head Coal

WE ALSO NOW HAVE NICE PEA COAL

G. L. Turner Lbr Co.

The West Elevator

RAS ANDERSON
— DEALER IN —

GRAIN AND COAL

Feed in large and small quantities at both wholesale and retail. Special attention given to filling orders for coal in any quantity.

Broken Bow, Nebraska

C. W. Bowman
Successor to BOWMAN & ANDERSON.

At the OLD STAND.

Real Estate. City Lots and Property bought and sold.
Farms rented. Taxes paid for non-residents.
Will buy some good paper.

Call and see me.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB EDWIN F. MYERS

HOLCOMB & MYERS
ATTORNEYS

Special attention given to litigated matters, probate matters and collections.

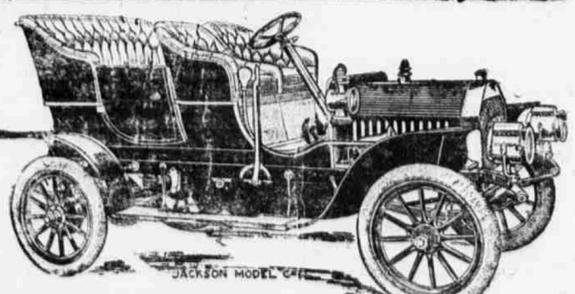
Office in Myers Building. Broken Bow, Nebr.

"No Sand too Deep" "No Hill too Steep"

ARE THE CLAIMS SUSTAINED by THE

JACKSON

Give the Jackson a trial and I will demonstrate to your satisfaction that it is superior in power, buoyancy, speed, and endurance.



J. S. McCRAW, Agent.