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Bugs That Ravage Farms of Minnesota

A bulletin of exceeding importance to the farmers, fruit growers and stock growers of the state has just been issued by the agricultural experiment station, division of entomology. The subject of the bulletin is "Insects notably injurious in 1902." As the ravages of these pests cost the agricultural element of our population millions of dollars annually, it can readily be seen that the subject is worthy of the deepest study.

The Worst of All of Them. By reason of his multiplicity and destructiveness the Hessian fly has easily earned the bad eminence of being first on the list. The fly was alarmingly abundant over the southern, south-western and the entire western part of Minnesota. It destroyed about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1902.

- As preventive measures against the appearance of the Hessian fly, the bulletin recommends: 1. Burn the stubble when possible. This is particularly desirable when, from any reason, shallow plowing is unavoidable. If the stubble is left long it will burn easier. Some farmers are wont to go to the trouble of spreading straw from threshing over the stubble, thus insuring the burning and at the same time getting rid of some "flax seeds" which may have lodged on the surface of the straw pile at the time of threshing. 2. Fall plowing of the stubble in such a way that the straw is completely turned under. 3. All screenings and litter about the thrashing machine should be cleaned up and either fed immediately or burned, leaving no litter from the thrashing on the field.

your corn in such a way that the steeper side is towards the corn; drag a small log back and forth in this furrow and it becomes very dusty; it must be kept dusty. With a post augur bore holes ten or twelve inches deep or even less along the bottom of this furrow at intervals of about a rod. If the furrow is well made the bugs cannot cross it and finally collect in the post holes, where they may be killed by kerosene or hot water. In wet weather dust furrow is impossible. At such times the bugs may be stopped by means of a tar line.

Tar can be purchased of the gas companies for \$4.50 per barrel, barrel included; for \$3.75 without container. Four tar to the width of two or three inches next your cornfield or upon the side of the field attacked by the bugs. While this tar line remains sticky bugs will not cross it. The first tar applied will sink into the ground probably and the line will have to be renewed occasionally; that is, it will have to be kept sticky. Bore post holes at the side of the tar line away from the corn and the bugs traveling along the line to find a means of crossing will fall into these holes, where they may be killed. Even if the bugs have reached the outer rows of corn they may be stopped by the dust furrow or tar line between rows and at the remaining rows may be killed with kerosene emulsion, one part emulsion to ten parts of water. Pure kerosene may also be used if one does not care to save the corn. It is certainly desirable to kill these bugs on the outer rows, thus

lessening the bug crop the following year.

A Clod of Grasshoppers. Of the tribe of grasshoppers, the number is legion, but fortunately the state has been comparatively free from visitations of this plague for some years past. Perhaps, Otter Tail county, thought it had 'em last year, but investigation by the entomologist of the station proved it to be a local case. Prompt plowing of the land, thus burying the infantile hoppers, averting what did threaten to be a serious visitation. The most serious condition prevailed in the Hill river district, near Lindsay P. O. There was a good start for a hopper plague in that vicinity, but heroic measures by the entomologist and the farmers of the vicinity headed it off.

Where the grasshopper abounds there is found his enemy in myriad form and number. Wet weather is the enemy most feared by the hopper, for none can escape it. But there are the red mite, beetles, robber flies, flesh flies and bee flies, as well as the hair snake, which make a specialty of devouring the unprotected hopper. Also poultry, prairie chickens, hawks, black birds, crows, meadow-larks, orioles, gulls, terns, frogs, snakes and skunks terrorize him by day and night.

As protective and remedial measures the entomologist recommends: fall plowing of stubble or early plowing of the same in the spring before May 10 is the safest, best and simplest method known to prevent young hoppers from issuing from the egg cases. Cooperation in this, as well as in the treatment of all insect pests, is absolutely essential. If one farmer plows and his neighbor does not, the work of the first is thrown away.

Young hoppers, while very small, before they are large enough to avoid the plow, may be plowed under. It is advisable in this case to begin at the edge of the field and plow towards the center.

When infested pastures cannot be sacrificed to the plow the hopper-drover can be well used. Vegetable gardens lying within an infested area may, if the locusts are not very numerous, be saved by spraying something distasteful to the insects, like a well-sifted mixture of kerosene and water or kerosene emulsion, upon plants

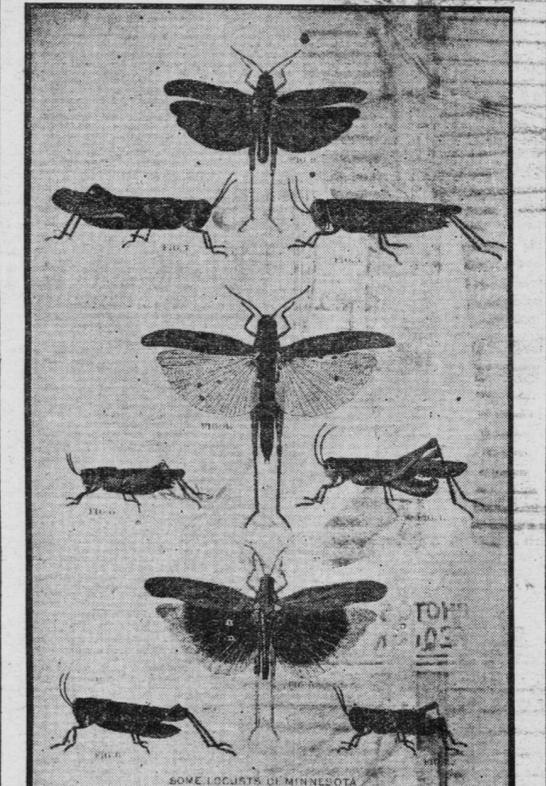
not injured by such an application, or by poisoning with Paris green vegetables whose parts reached by the poison are not used as food. Wheat land in which grasshoppers are numerous should be carefully examined in the fall for grasshopper eggs which are found near the surface of the soil, not more than an inch from

found his way into the strawberry patch. Some berry raisers have put cheap meat such as lights from sheep, or calves, in basins, the basins being sunk in the ground up to their top. They are examined every morning and the beetles which fall into the pans collected and killed. This insect become a

Left Valuable Grip. A man went into the Aldine hotel at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, two weeks ago. He carried two large grips. He informed the clerk that one of the grips contained \$1,000,000 and requested that it be locked up in the safe. The man, his other grip and his load of grapes were assigned to a room. The next morning, with one grip, he took a cruise and drove away. He never came back. Proprietor Mitchell after two days, opened the grip in the safe. He found a wad of stock certificates and bonds of railroad corporations, the lot being worth \$1,000,000 at the market prices. He was uncertain if the stock certificates showed they were made out in the same name as that on the hotel register and Mr. Mitchell wrote to one of the companies, stating the facts of the owner's appearance and disappearance and requesting that a search be made for the owner. As a result he yesterday received a check from the owner of the securities, who is now in New York, and a request that the \$1,000,000 be sent to him.

Although the reckless owner of the wealth registered in London, he had arrived from San Francisco and had enjoyed such good company on the way here that his trip had been apparently greatly shortened and he was uncertain whether he was in Philadelphia or Chicago. As he was in the time received that he did not stop in Chicago and is, or ought to be, in Philadelphia, he demanded in Philadelphia with his effects. Mr. Mitchell declined to divulge the name of his guest. "He was a nobleman of the third class," he said.

What a nobleman of the third class is, Mr. Mitchell was vague. Buffalo Express.



SOME LOCUSTS OF MINNESOTA. Fig. 1. Lesser Migratory or White Mountain Locust (M. atlanis). Slightly enlarged. Fig. 2. Young (pupa) of same; slightly enlarged. Fig. 3. Red-legged Locust (M. femurrubrum), enlarged. Fig. 4. Same, enlarged, wings spread, showing parasitic mites. Fig. 5. Carolina Locust (D. carolinia). Fig. 6. Two-striped Locust (M. bivittatus), reduced. Fig. 7. Hessian Locust (M. spretus), slightly enlarged. Fig. 8. Green-striped Locust (C. viridifasciata), reduced. Fig. 9. Coral-winged Locust (U. tuberculatus), reduced.

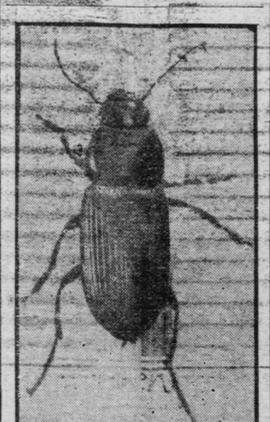
the top. Any doubt which the farmer has may be removed by sending the objects suspected to be eggs to the entomologist at the experiment station. Seventeen-year locusts never come to Minnesota.

Other Pests. The foregoing are the most notorious of the insects which make the life of the farmer full of racking foreboding by day and weird dreams by night, but there are others equally as destructive in their way, but which fortunately do not assume the multiplicity of the others. The horn fly is one, resembling the horse fly, but smaller, which attacks cattle; the ill known stable fly, the blow fly, the green bottle fly and the flesh fly.

A new strawberry pest has recently taken up his residence in our midst, bringing with him the formidable name of harpalus pennsylvanicus, with the accent on the last syllable. Among his intimate friends he is known as a beetle and was until last year held in high esteem by entomologists by reason of his habit of eating noxious larvae, but it seems the expansion idea has lodged in his active little brain and for the first time in Minnesota he last year took to eating strawberries. Unless his ways are mended it is feared that he will soon be demanding sugar and cream with his berries.

There are various ways of combating this pest in the strawberry patch. They work entirely at night and during the season of their abundance it is barely possible that the lantern trap may be effective, though I have not had any experience with it. It is worth trying. The lantern trap consists of a pan two-thirds full of water upon which water a generous layer of kerosene has been poured. This pan is put upon a post in the strawberry patch about two feet above the ground, say, and above the pan is suspended a lantern, or the lantern rests upon a bracket placed in the pan. The beetles attracted by the light fall into the kerosene and are killed. Several such traps with paris green if distributed under boards and other protected situations in the strawberry patch is also said to be fairly effective. It would, of course, be fatal to any fowl which had

one time such a serious pest in Pennsylvania that children were employed to go through the Newberry patches and pick the beetles from under the mulching and elsewhere. Fifteen or

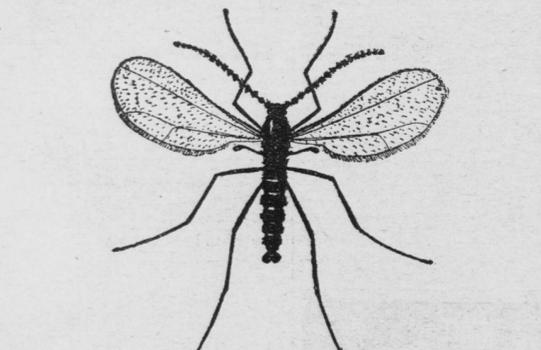


HARPALUS PENNSYLVANICUS.

\$20 or even three times those sums spent in this way, if it will save \$200 or \$300 or \$400 on the strawberry crop is money well expended. Another suggestion is to place boards throughout the strawberry field and look under them every morning, catching and killing the beetles found there. If there is anything like rag weed growing about the strawberry patch it should be destroyed. The remainder of the bulletin is devoted to our familiar and detested acquaintances known as the grub, the mosquito, the roach, the cockroach, the croton bug, the moth, etc.

When Attending Horse Auctions at Midway. MIDWAY HARNESS CO. LEON LEVY, Proprietor and Manager. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF HARNESS SADDLERY WHIPS BLANKETS NETS, Etc. \$2.50 TO \$40.00. 1950-52 University Av., Minn. Transfer, St. Paul, Minn. Telephone SELBY 45-3. Harness Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

MR. DOOLEY Mr. Dooley on Gambling. BY F. P. DUNNE. Copyright, 1902, by Robert Howard Russell. "What's a gamblin' system?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "A gamblin' system," said Mr. Dooley, "like alienation iv affections is wan way iv makin' a livelivelihood among th' British aristocracy. A young jock in New York has the best wan I iver heard iv. He's been tellin' about it. 'On January twenty-eight,' he says, 'I held a meetin' iv th' mos' enthusiastic bet' inched was 'She's a busy day in th' insane court, but at nightfall I was able to speed with tin thousand dollars in th' sweatband iv me. I was in th' mood iv 'wint to play th' foolish wheel,' he says. 'I will read fr'm th' d'ry: Thursday: Played only th' twenty-seven on th' three. Fr'm thirty laves twenty-seven. Th' system wurruks splendidly. I dropped only two thousand, whereas th' man on my side iv me, that was playin' a d'ream his wife had los' twenty-five hundred, an' th' man on th' other side iv me who was asleep los' three thousand an' Masonic imblim. A good day, Friday: Today I play th' four, th' seven an' th' thirteen, twice four bein' sixteen an' teen th' regular Friday number. Almost won twenty thousand. Lost six thousand. Saturday: Play th' color system. I an' gamblin' fr'm th' bank iv play an' d'ly afraid iv me, fr'm th' crooper has jus' tol' me in a voice crooper with emotion that he will accept iv my money fr' ch'ls. It is th' best iv play an' r-red. Th' crooper is white with fear. I can hear him move his foot nervously iv an' th' table like a man wurruks in a sewing machine. Th' wheel stops suddenly. It is black. How strange! Sunday: It is my day. Th' better th' day-th' better I'll do thim. But they ar'e frightened. They refuse to tur'n fr' a pair iv cuff buttons an' a solid gun-metal cigaret case. I have th' room an' as I go out, th' crooper to concede his fear whistles: 'Are ye they anny more at home like you?' I will take me system to America an' have it financed. Me system,' he says, 'needs nothin' but a surpise to me, Hennessy, that th' men r-runnin' gamblin' houses ain't broke. Maybe they ar'e broke. Maybe they're broke an' jus' kep up th' game because it's a tradition in th' family an' they're proud an' they don't want th' ol' folks at home to hear they're quit an' they need occupation to amuse thim, like Rockefeller. But it's a shame to take their money fr'm thim in this underhand way. Th' jock iv Rosen will never have no luck with that kind iv money. I warn him now. A curse will hang over th' ill-gotten gains wrenched fr'm th' poor, ignorant gambler be means iv a lead pencil an' a primry arith-metic. He may die rich, but his conscience will afflict him to th' end an' his name will be spoken with scorn be future generations to come. Th' law ought to step in an' interfere. Manny a gambler who has spent th' bes' years iv his life dallin' twat at a time an' haulin' in sleepers, is in fear iv his life that th' jock iv Rosen will daysend on him, slog him with his system an' take th' bread an' butter out iv th' mouth iv his childer an' th' d'monds out iv th' ears iv his wife. Wan iv our n'ational industries is threatened. If this sign iv



THE HESSIAN FLY.

the field. There is no absolute need of burning the straw pile. The flies emerging from "flax seeds" in the center of the pile will never reach the surface. Since the fly lays its eggs as a rule near the locality where it emerges from the "flax seed" it is best not to plant wheat on the same ground two years in succession where rotation is possible. Varieties of wheat that produce a stout stalk are the least attacked by this pest.

Chinch Bug Is Second. In point of destructiveness, the familiar chinch bug comes next, and played its destructive part in many counties. A line starting at Mora and running southwest to Benson and then south to the Iowa boundary would seem to mark the northern and western limits affected by the chinch bug. The country over which the chinch bug

does more damage than any other of its kind, in some years destroying as high as one hundred million dollars' worth of the farmers' products.

Discussing the ways and means of abating the pest, the bulletin says: "We do not know of any practicable means of killing the chinch bugs in the grain at present. In this connection we will say that the sending out of diseased chinch bugs has been abandoned, it having been found that the results were not sufficiently practical. The insects, however, may be trapped and killed without much labor after they leave the grain and start to attack the corn. Plow a furrow around

lessening the bug crop the following year."

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DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS. Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness, and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowing of the Skin about Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Fully vegetable. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N.Y. Be sure you get "Radway's".