

FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY

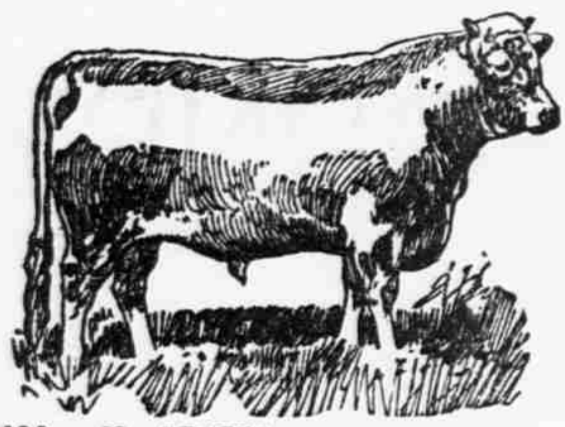
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS
Capital \$100,000.00

Directors:
F. W. FLATO, JR., President.
PAUL FLATO, Vice President.
J. C. DAHLMAN, Secretary.
JOHN D. SEITZ.
ED. H. RIED,

Salesmen:
ED. H. RIED, Cattle Salesman
JIM S. HORN, Cattle Salesman
E. W. CAHOW, Hog Salesman
HUGH HITCHCOCK, Sheep
JOHN P. CLARY, Cashier

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Correspondents:
DRUM-FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY
Capital \$500,000.00.
CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS



262 N STREET,
Three Doors From Corner

RATES:—\$1.00 to \$1.50 Per Day.
\$5.00 to \$7.00 Per Week.

REED HOTEL.

MRS. JOHN REED, Proprietress.

STOCKMEN'S PATRONAGE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

5th St. Between L and M Streets. South Omaha, Nebr

A Few Facts For Cattle Dealers.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated in the past that

SIoux CITY IA.

Stands at top as a market for Range Feeders

You can satisfy yourself as to the truth of that statement by comparing the sales at Sioux City, last year, with those at any other competitive market. You can also ask your neighbors who have sold cattle at Sioux City. This year Sioux City is in the field for fat cattle as well as feeders. The great beef slaughtering plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. is ready for business.

No charges, except for feed ordered if your cattle are not sold on our market.

he Sioux City Stock Yards Co.

JOHN H. KEENE, General Manager

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and Ladies' Furnishing Goods

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LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Room 108 Exchange Bldg.

References:

UNION STOCK YARDS
NATIONAL BANK

PACKERS' NATIONAL
BANK.

Telephone 141

We have a large clientele among Nebraska Feeders and can always beat Omaha prices to ranch customers IF NOTIFIED BEFORE SHIPMENT.

C. B. CORNELL, President.

M. V. NICHOLSON, Cashier

BANK OF VALENTINE.

Valentine, Nebraska.

A General Banking Business Transacted

Buys and Sells Domestic and Foreign Exchange

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Chemical National Bank, New York.

First National Bank, Omaha, Nebr

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x x x

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IN NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

Hot and Cold Water Excellent Bath Room Two Sample Rooms

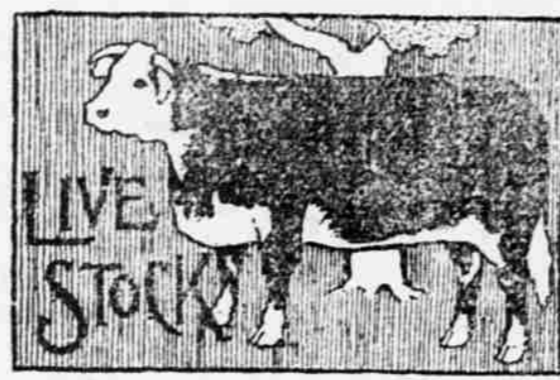
CHERRY COUNTY BANK

Valentine, Nebraska

Every facility extended customers consistent with conservative banking. Exchange bought and sold. Loans upon good security solicited at reasonable rates. County depository.

E. SPARKS, President

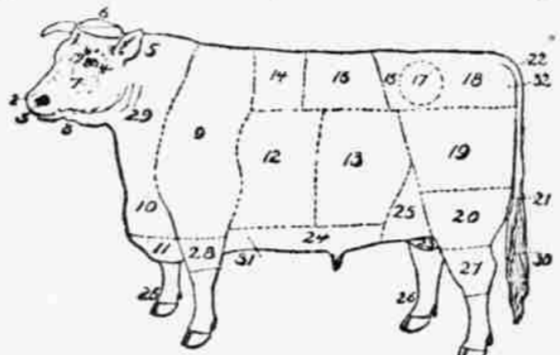
CHARLES SPARKS Cashier



BEEF FORM.

Points to Be Considered in the Highest Development.

Professor C. F. Curtis of the Iowa experiment station gives in The Breeder's Gazette the accompanying illustration and description of a typical beef animal. The location of the crops is indicated by No. 14. They lie on either side of the spinal column, just back of the top of the shoulders. They should be full, so that the back and shoulder will be evenly joined at this point; the front ribs should also be well sprung in the region indicated by No. 12 below the crops in order that there may be no marked depression behind the shoulders and that the heart girth measured around parts 12, 14 and 31 may be full. The location of the twist is at the back part of the thigh, at about the point indicated by No. 21. The desirable conformation here is a thick, full thigh as viewed from the rear, of good width and prominence, giving a symmetrical quarter. The dairy breeds are always



POINTS IN THE BEEF FORM.

1. Forehead and face. 2. Muzzle. 3. Nostrils. 4. Eyes. 5. Ears. 6. Poll. 7. Jaws. 8. Throat. 9. Shoulders. 10. Chest. 11. Brisket. 12. Fore ribs. 13. Back ribs. 14. Crops. 15. Loins. 16. Back. 17. Hooks. 18. Rumps. 19. Hind quarters. 20. Thighs. 21. Twist. 22. Base of tail. 23. Cod piece. 24. Underline. 25. Flanks. 26. Legs and bone. 27. Hocks or gambrels. 28. Forearms. 29. Neck vein. 30. Bush of tail. 31. Heart girth. 32. Pin bones.

very deficient in twist, being thin and what is termed "cat hammed." This conformation affords ample room for the development of a good udder. The term "fore flank" is not used in this diagram, but it is represented by the part just back of the elbow joint which is located at the upper line of No. 28. It also extends back for some distance to about the point indicated by No. 31. The top and bottom lines as well as the side lines should be nearly parallel in a model beef animal. In reality, however, this is seldom attained in the lower line. Fullness at both front and hind flanks and at heart girth (31) will insure a good lower line, and fullness and evenness of neck, crops, back, loin and rump will give a good upper line. This is what is meant by good top and bottom lines. Fullness and evenness of the parts at 9, 12, 13 and 19 will give a good side line.

Too Early Lambs.

Hothouse products are very expensive, says The American Sheep Breeder. The cost of the fittings and the unseasonable time of the work, together with the limited market for them and increased cost of selling them, all together necessarily so, increase the cost of the product that less is incurred instead of profit in the rearing of them. Very surely it is not profitable to have these early lambs unless they may be sold at a largely advanced price, so that the rearing of them is only to be thought of as a special business to be prosecuted under amply favorable circumstances. We have not heard so much of this early lamb business of late, and it is to be reasonably supposed that the demand for them has been altogether too limited for the product of them, which has been unreasonably stimulated by the highly colored statements of the profits made in the business. It is nothing new anyway. The business was begun 30 years ago and it has been growing healthfully since then until some owners of flocks gave some glowing accounts of the profits they made and thus led too many others into ill advised attempts to meet a limited demand with unlimited supplies.

Keep Sheep in Apple Orchards.

Now that it is safe to talk sheep without any danger of being laughed at we want to say something in favor of getting a few sheep and keeping them in the apple orchard. They will eat the small bitter apples that the pigs will not touch and if fed a gill of oats each per day they will after a summer in the orchard come out fat in the fall, besides leaving their manure evenly distributed under the trees. Care should be taken to prevent the pasture getting too poor, so the sheep do not get enough to eat. If they are at all starved, the sheep will gnaw at the apple bark, and once they get a taste of this it will never be safe to put them in an apple orchard again. It is not best anyway to place them in young and rapidly growing orchards, whose bark is always tender. The rough bark of old bearing orchards does not tempt them unless they find sap sprouts growing out of it. —Boston Cultivator.

Good Horses Wanted.

It is probable that few men except those engaged in handling horses about the markets and in the centers of horse raising industry have realized the smallness of the number of suitable breeding stock to provide for the rapidly increasing demand for really good horses. The shortage is in all classes except those that are not fit for any demand. Not only is there a deficiency of good brood mares for producing the fashionable coach horses, roadsters and saddlers, but the draft stock of the country is in the same condition. —Live Stock.

SHEEP SCAB.

Much Dipping Needed to Kill the Persistent Parasite.

The persistence in existence of the lowest kind of animal life is amazing to the student of natural history, says The American Sheep Breeder. There is no better example of this than the sheep scab insect. This hateful parasite breeds from spring to the fall and as long as the weather is warm. It begins business early in the spring as soon as the sun's warmth wakens it from its winter's sleep. And the only remedy is to be applied immediately, before the pest lays its eggs. The dip is apt to miss the eggs of the mite and leave them unharmed; thus a repetition of the dipping is indispensable for safety. Indeed the wisest plan is to dip as a precaution against possible infection, just as one insures his life, or his horse, against possible accidents. It pays to dip a flock if only for the good it does to the skin of the sheep and the benefit to the fleece. The safe plan is to dip as soon as one has a few warm days and again after shearing. Indeed it may be thought that this precaution should be enforced by law on the unwise shepherd who is too careless of his own good and needs something stronger than advice to do what his own interests might suggest. Nor is a single dipping sufficient at one time. These insects increase so rapidly that the dipping should be repeated between five and ten days from the previous one. The eggs deposited on a sheep will hatch out in ten days, and the eggs of these young mites will be deposited on the tenth or eleventh day after their birth. Thus the only safety of the flock consists in constant vigilance and repeated dipping at short intervals when a flock is really infested. As a means of precaution, however, it is safe to have two dippings in the year—in the spring immediately after shearing and again in the fall before the cold weather arrives, even when the sheep are clean and free apparently from the disease.

Black Cattle.

The names Galloway and Angus cattle are synonymous to a great many people who are not up in the history of the two breeds, says the Kansas City Telegram. The strong similarity of these two well known families makes it difficult for the ordinary cattleman to distinguish one from the other or "tell which is the other." An old time breeder of both kinds says: "Both the Galloway and the Polled Angus are of Scotch origin, which may be read up at leisure. Each breed has its strong points, and ranks side by side in many points of merit. Take down the points as I give them to you: The Galloways are black, hornless, low on the ground, heavy set, short legged, long hair, slow maturing and very hardy. They are great rustlers, and if I were stocking up a range I would use Galloway bulls. The Angus cattle are black, hornless, short hair, medium length of leg, early maturing and as great beef producers as any animal grown." In certain sections of the country, especially around Kansas City, the Galloway is grown more or is better known than the Polled Angus. Possibly this is due to the fact that the Galloway men have shown more diligence in setting forth the strong points of their favorite breed. That there is a difference in the two breeds cannot be disputed, but the good points are many in each. The Shorthorn and the Hereford men, especially the latter, have been very energetic during the past few years in bringing the white face into popularity by the constant and persistent use of printer's ink. Notwithstanding this popularity of the Hereford, the Galloway will always be sought after. He carries his overcoat with him, is a great rustler and is a good beefmaker, and is especially fitted for the average range.

Cure For Hog Cholera.

J. W. Davis, a farmer and hog breeder of Lamotte, Ill., says there is no need of farmers having hog cholera among their hogs. He has never had any—at least not since he found out the cause and how to remove it. He says hog cholera is caused by fever and the fever by worms, which two teaspoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in water and poured into the slop will remove. When you notice a hog not doing well, when it refuses its feed and begins to look scrawny and sick, the chances are 99 to 100 it has worms. If you kill one and examine it, you will find a bunch of worms in its intestines perhaps as large as your fist. These cause constipation and fever, which kill hogs. Oftentimes the worms will eat through the intestines into the stomach. Dissolved saleratus in proportion of two teaspoonfuls to every gallon of water will kill the worms, and almost immediately your hogs will begin to thrive and look well again. —Warsaw Bulletin.

Breeding Fine Horses.

The breeding of fine horses, which has been largely neglected for a number of years, is receiving a wonderful impetus this season. Farmers have commenced to realize that the world of commerce cannot be moved without good horses, and the increasing domestic consumption and foreign demand must advance the price of horses suitable for the markets. Many communities are commencing to take active interest in the subject, and in many local organizations are formed for the purpose of purchasing prime breeding animals. This is a movement in the right direction, as the day for scrub stock is past. —Western Plowman.

Salting Cattle.

David Arnold of Nicholasville, Ky., who is a farmer of experience, says cattle should never be salted in extremely cold weather. It gives them a thirst for water, which they often drink from a hole cut in the ice. The water, being extremely cold, chills the stomach and very often results in death. Mr. Arnold believes this is why so many cattle have died in parts of the country the past winter. —Jessamine Journal.

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This market always keeps a supply of

FRESH - FRUIT - AND - GAME

In addition to a first-class line of Steaks, Roasts, Dry Salt Meats, Smoked Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Vegetables
At Stetter's Old Stand on Main Street. VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Of the Choicest Brands

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Why Pay \$30.00

For a drop-head machine when you can get a first-class machine for \$21.00 by writing to I. H. EMERY, Valentine, -Nebr.

Hides Wanted

Highest market price paid and prompt returns. Reference—Omaha National Bank.

F. S. BUSH & COMPANY.

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We charge no commission.

Mill Prices for Feed.

Bran, bulk	50c per cwt	\$9.00 ton
Wheat bulk	60c per cwt	\$11.00 ton
Screenings	40c	\$7.00 "
Chop Feed	70c	\$13.00 "
Corn	65c	"
Oats	60c	\$1.00 "

FIRST CLASS MILL

I have established a Feed and Saw Mill 9 miles south of Coody, at the mouth of Medicine Canyon, and am now prepared to grind Feed, Corn Meal and Graham, etc. Turn out all kinds of Lumber and dimension stuff, and Native Shingles. Give us a trial order.

J. F. HOOK

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Carpenters and Builders

Work of all kinds promptly and carefully done

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NORTH NEBRASKA

THE PIONEER STOCK FARM

Mammoth Spanish Jacks, Poland China and Chester White Hogs, Plymouth Rock Chickens and

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED BULLS FOR SALE

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Feed in Transit at Fremont

Capacity:—Sheep, covered sheds, 24 cars; open pens, 15,000. Cattle 28 cars

The place to rest and feed for the Omaha market.

Easy run to feeding points outside Chicago.

Long distance telephone. Write or wire when you will arrive, to

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The Greatest Egg Producer on Earth. Makes hens lay all winter and is absolutely drought proof. *Renovator for Peas*, a grand new Northern Variety, matures in 50 days; produces great crops of hay and is a wonderful fertilizer. For only \$4.00 I will send postage paid enough peas to plant an acre and enough pepper seed to produce \$50.00 worth of pepper—no seed. By freight I will send the Peas and Peppers, also Economy Harness and Belt Mender, a large bottle of Dr. Grant's Cough and Kidney Balm and a Quart of "Early Yellow Queen" Corn. Satisfaction guaranteed. Supply limited. Order Quick and mention this paper.

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