

FARM IMPLEMENTS

We have just unloaded our third car of farm implements and would be pleased to have all our friends call and see samples which we have set up, consisting of.....

John Deere Riding and Walking Plows, Rod and Moldboard Breaking Plows, Disc Harrows, with either Pole or Tongue Truck; Riding and Walking Listers; Lister Carriages to convert any Walking Lister to a Riding Lister or any Walking Plow to a Riding Plow; Breaking Plows to fit this lister carriage; Double Cast Hoosier Endgate Seeders; Riding and Walking Cultivators; Disc Cultivators; Steel Lever Harrows and riding attachments for harrows; Single and Double Row Listed Corn Cultivators; Tower Surface Cultivators; Oliver Chilled Plows; Moline Wagons; Velie Buggies. Call and inspect them.

LUDWIG LUMBER CO.,

PHONE 8 VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

LEGAL NOTICES

Contest Notice

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska. March 16, 1907.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Michael S. Grigg, contestant against homestead entry No. 1417 made November 3, 1882, for W 1/2 Sec. 1 and W 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 12, Town-ship 33, Range 33 by Mary J. Heath, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Mary J. Heath has wholly abandoned said land and changed her residence therefrom for more than six months last past, that the land is not settled upon, cultivated in good faith as the law requires, and claimant has never established her residence upon the land as the law requires, and she has failed to cure her laches up to this date and her said absence from the said land was not due to her employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States was engaged.
Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 23, 1907, before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office in Valentine, Nebr.
The said contestant having in a proper affidavit filed March 14, 1907 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
E. OLSON, Receiver.

Order of Hearing on Petition for Appointment of Administrator

In the County Court of Cherry County, Nebraska.
To the heirs and to all persons interested in the estate of Edward H. Lemen, deceased:
On reading the petition of Mary E. Lemen praying that the administration of said estate be granted to herself as administratrix.
It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county on the 30th day of April A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Valentine Democrat a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 30th day of March A. D. 1907.
W. R. TOWNE, County Judge.

Contest Notice

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska. March 16, 1907.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John C. Jones, contestant against homestead entry No. 1264 made November 3, 1882, for W 1/2 Sec. 1 and W 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 12, Town-ship 33, Range 33 by A. M. Miller, contestee, in which it is alleged that said A. M. Miller has wholly abandoned said land and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past, that the land is not settled upon, cultivated in good faith as the law requires, and claimant has never established her residence upon the land as the law requires, and she has failed to cure her laches up to this date, and her said absence from the said land was not due to her employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States was engaged.
Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 23, 1907, before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska.
The said contestant having in a proper affidavit filed March 14, 1907 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
E. OLSON, Receiver.

Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA. In the County of CHERRY.
To the heirs and to all persons interested in the estate of H. K. Brown, deceased.
On reading the petition of C. H. Cornell, administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account as such administrator on the 4th day of April, 1907.
It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county on the 30th day of April A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Valentine Democrat, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
E. OLSON, Receiver.

Notice of Application For a License to Sell Liquor

Notice is hereby given that I have filed with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Valentine, Nebraska, a petition accompanied by a duly attested, said petition praying that I be granted a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in said Village of Valentine, Cherry County, Nebraska, for the year ending May 1, 1908.
WALTER F. A. MELTENDORFF,
Dated April 4, 1907.

Notice of Application for a License to Sell Liquor

Notice is hereby given that I have filed with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Valentine, Nebraska, a petition accompanied by a duly attested, said petition praying that I be granted a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in said Village of Valentine, Cherry County, Nebraska, for the year ending May 1, 1908.
JOHN G. STETTER,
Dated this 4th day of April, 1907.

Notice of Application for a License to Sell Liquor

Notice is hereby given that I have filed with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Valentine, Nebraska, a petition accompanied by a duly attested, said petition praying that I be granted a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in said Village of Valentine, Cherry County, Nebraska, for the year ending May 1, 1908.
WILLIAM R. MCGEER,
Dated this 4th day of April, 1907.

The "Pull" and the Job

Business men are constantly being pestered by young men who seek positions through letters of recommendation, often in the form of personal requests from fellow business men. One may well question whether these letters have any great "pulling" power after all. The Saturday Evening Post tells of such an instance. After being very politely dismissed by several managers with the stereotyped expression that there was not a vacancy at present, the young man tore up the letters and went back to the place last visited.
"What can I do for you now?" the manager asked in an annoyed tone.
"Pardon-me," said the young man, "but I've just torn up those letters. Could you give me a job on my own hook?"
The manager looked amused and said: "We need a young fellow to chip castings in the machine shop at \$6 a week. If you like, you can have that until something better turns up."
"Yes, sir," replied the job hunter. "I'm ready now."

Queen Sophia and Bismarck

Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III. of Holland, was too great a friend of Emperor Napoleon III. the Empress Eugenie and of France generally to take kindly to Bismarck. Before the big war of 1870 and probably some time after the Luxembourg squabble there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said, "Now your majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah, Bismarck!" she cried, with some glee. The members stood aghast and never repeated this rash exclamation. The "greatest enemy" he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of either the phylloxera or the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture.—Westminster Gazette.

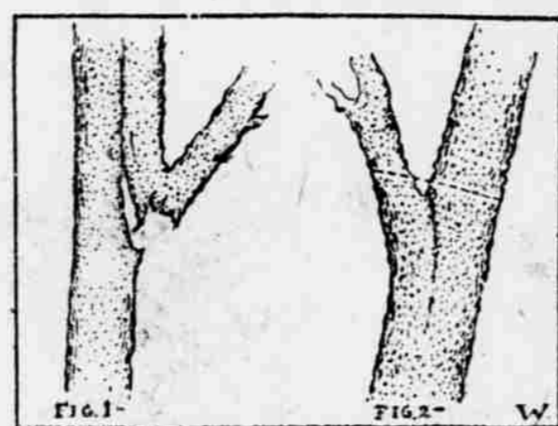
FARM & GARDEN

REPAIRING TREES.

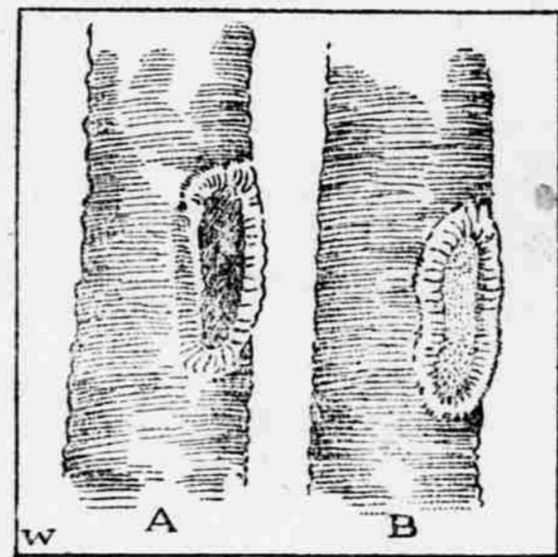
Protecting and Preserving Injured Trunk and Branch.

It is the part of wisdom to be able to administer first aid to the injured tree, as well as the more permanent aids. One of the most common of these is the splitting down of a limb, as suggested in accompanying illustration, Fig. 1.

If the limb is not broken wholly off— if there is still left a connecting link of



BROKEN LIMB SAVED.
[Fig. 1. split limb; Fig. 2. in position.]
Sound wood and of sound bark—the limb can with care be saved. This will often save the beauty of the tree. With as little delay as possible shorten all the small branches of the limb to make their weight as little as possible, then carefully lift the broken limb back into position and lash it firmly with ropes or straps.
Now with a bit or auger bore a hole through the limb and tree trunk as suggested by the dotted line in Fig. 2. Through this insert a bolt of iron having a head on one end and a nut on the other. Turn the nut on the end, with a big washer beneath it, until the crack in the break has been made as small as possible, then cover the crack neatly over with grafting wax. Many a tree has such a gaping wound as that shown in A, Fig. 2. It is caused by



GAPPING WOUND REPAIRED.

sawing off a big limb and neglecting to protect the wound until nature could extend a new growth of bark over it. The new bark has begun to grow about the edges, but the wood has decayed within, and nature can carry growth of bark no further.
Cut out all the decayed wood and fill the cavity completely with portland cement mixed with water, advises a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. Do not add sand. Fill the cavity and press the cement close to the new bark (B, Fig. 3) that there may be left no little opening for air and water to enter. The life of a tree can be prolonged for many years by such aid as this.

Testing of Novelties.

There are every year a lot of novelties brought to our attention. There is always temptation for the testing of novelties, although the old and experienced gardeners and fruit growers have learned to expect very little from the new things most widely advertised, says Country Gentleman. There are doubtless a good many people who want to test the seedless apple. If they are not perfectly satisfied that the thing is worthless such people certainly ought to test it until they are satisfied. In fact, the testing of novelties in a limited and conservative way ought to be a regular part of the business on every farm and market garden. It is worth something merely to keep in touch with the new schemes, even if these novelties all prove worthless. But occasionally one of them turns out well, and then a man gets double pay for his experimenting.

Goat Talk

Angora goats generally live twice as long as sheep.
Poultry fence—not wire netting—makes the best inclosure for goats.
Goats are fond of the bark of maple and apple trees and will quickly kill an orchard.
Absolutely pure bred Angoras bring extremely high prices. Low priced animals are generally of mixed blood.
A healthy goat will eat about 750 pounds of hay in one winter, but will manage to get along on a reasonably good brush pasture in summer without anything else.
He seems to have a preference for weeds and underbrush and will give nice sweet grass the go by when he can get the coarser browsing—Home and Farm.

Old Land For Onions

Old land is generally preferred for onions, and this crop is often successfully raised on the same land for many years. From the fact that onion land is always most carefully tended to and gets such manure and tillage it is generally in better condition for onions than land used for almost any other crop. However, it is a good plan to occasionally change the land for onions, since on new land there is far less danger from disease and insect enemies than on old land. As a money crop for careful growers onions are in many sections very reliable.—Green.

OLD ORCHARDS.

Tillage, Pruning and Spraying Often Start Strong Growth.
Altogether the most profitable orchards are those set in recent times or at least put out in the modern method. They are composed of strong, healthy, vigorous trees which practically cover the ground and among which there are no blanks. On many farms, however, there are smaller or larger tracts of old orchard, many of which are worthless and many more of which are not distinctly profitable.

Process of Rejuvenation.

Some of these old orchards could be rejuvenated. They could be brought into reasonably good bearing and to a point where they would really pay a profit. Now, the rejuvenation of an old orchard is a fairly simple matter, providing it is properly understood. The important point is that it does not consist in the application of any single patent remedy. Spraying will not do the work. Pruning will not cure all the troubles. Tillage alone will be worth very little. The only way to get the desired result is to apply proper methods all along the line. The soil should be loosened up and proper drainage provided. The trunks should be scraped clean and spread with copper sulphate or bordeaux mixture. Old dead limbs should be cut out. A reasonable but not excessive pruning should be given. Thorough spraying should be undertaken.

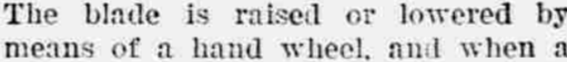
Unprofitable Varieties.

In case the trees are of mixed or unprofitable varieties they should be grafted to standard sorts. It is not likely that additional plant food will be required at first, except on soils very much depleted. An orchard taken vigorously in hand in the matter of tillage, pruning and spraying is apt to start into a strong growth at once, and if a good deal of raw fertilizer is applied there may easily be more growth than is desirable. However, one must keep his eyes open, and in case the trees show the want of more food it should be given. It is really a comparatively easy matter if all these things are systematically attended to to bring an old orchard round, according to Country Gentleman. It requires from two to five years to do it, depending on the condition of things when the matter is taken in hand.

SURFACE GRADING.

An Implement Used In Preparing Land For Irrigation.

One of the implements in use in preparing land for irrigation is the grader shown in the sketch. The land is first plowed and then well graded. The grader consists of an oak frame attached to three low metal wheels and two steel shed wooden runners. The cutting blade is five and a half feet long, twenty inches wide and curved.



The blade is raised or lowered by means of a hand wheel, and when a load has been collected by cutting off the foot of the teamster and driven to the nearest low place, where it may be dumped in a heap or scattered out in a thin layer. It takes two horses to pull it in loose, granular soil, but three and occasionally four may be required in firm hard soil. The cost is about \$40.

Disinfection of Stables.

In discussing the importance of the disinfection of stables and the danger of neglecting it, Dr. Harding of California points out that "negligence in properly disinfecting stalls and stables where animals affected with contagious diseases have been frequently the cause of a reappearance of the disease." The germs of glanders, for example, may remain alive in stables for several months after the diseased animals have been removed, and if thorough disinfection is not resorted to all animals housed in the stable are subject to infection from this source. "Many failures to eradicate tuberculosis from dairy herds by the repeated application of the tuberculosis test and the prompt removal of all reacting animals are due to the fact that the stables were not disinfected." Tuberculosis spreads rapidly among cattle closely herded together. To prevent this stables should be thoroughly disinfected at least once a year.

New England White Pine.

White pine is easily the leading packing box material of New England and 344 box factories were reported in the six New England states in 1905. Of a total consumption of 600,493,900 board feet white pine furnished 31.8 per cent, or more than four times as much as all other kinds combined. For the boxmakers it is an ideal wood, and the manufacturers would be hard pressed to find a suitable substitute. Practically all of the wood used in the manufacture of such boxes is obtained locally, and of late years a shortage of lumber suitable for the purpose has confronted the New England box manufacturers, as they depend for their supply of lumber mainly upon farmers' wood lots. Forestry authorities assert that the land now producing pine can be made to produce more and that land which now bears a growth of inferior trees can be made to produce pine.

Sum branded on left thigh.
Horses branded on left shoulder or thigh.
Some branded on left shoulder or thigh.
Some branded on right thigh or shoulder.

N. S. Rowley Kennedy, Nebraska.
Same as cut on left side and hip, and on left shoulder of horses. Also on left side and hip. N on left side.
Some branded on left shoulder and neck (either side up) on left side or hip. F on left jaw and on left shoulder of horses. W on left hip of horses. N on left jaw of horses.

George Heyne Cody, Neb.
Brand registered No. 1027.
Horses branded on left shoulder. Range north and south of Cutcomb Lake in Cherry Co.

P. H. Young Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded as cut on left side. Some on left side. V-A on left jaw of horses.

A T DAVIS Postoffice address Hyannis, Neb.
On right side of horses. Also on left shoulder. Also cattle on right side. Range 12 miles north of Hyannis.

C. H. Little Merriman, Nebr.
On either side. Horses same on hip. Also on left side.

Pat Peiper Simeon Nebr.
U N

Roan Brothers Woodlake Neb.
John Roan's private mark, slit in left ear. RB

C. P. Jordan Rosebud, S. D.
Horses and cattle same as cut, also on right side. Some with A on left shoulder and some branded with two bars across hind quarters. Some Texas cattle branded SU on left side and some on left side.

Albert Whipple & Sons Rosebud, S. D.
Cattle branded SOS on left side. Some cattle also have a—on neck. Some with A on left shoulder and some branded with two bars across hind quarters. Some Texas cattle branded SU on left side and some on left side.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind
The 5-cent package is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (50 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

MILL PRICES FOR FEED.
January 15, 1907.
Per Cwt. Per Ton.
Bran, sacked... \$ 90 \$17 00
Shorts, sacked 1 00 19 00
Screenings, sacked 70 13 00
Chop Feed, sacked 1 10 21 00
Corn, sacked 1 60 19 00
Chop Corn, sacked 1 05 20 00
Oats, sacked 1 15 22 00

Nebraska Land and Feeding Co. Bartlett Richards Pres Will G Comstock, V. P. Chas C Jamison SecTreas
Cattle branded on any part of animal; also the following brands: H O M A G
Range between Gordon on the F.E. & M V. R. B. & B. in Northwestern Nebraska. Address BARTLETT RICHARDS, Oskosh, Wis.