

Groceries and Meat



Oh! Ham

We don't sell just "Ham." We sell Armour's "Star." The ham of hams—"The Ham what am."



JAS. GRAHAM

"ON THE CORNER"

BEAL BROS.

123 BOX BUTTE AVENUE

Alliance - Nebraska

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

APPLES and PRODUCE

Buy and Ship POTATOES for which the highest market price is always paid

NELSON FLETCHER FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.	Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.
North American of Philadelphia.	German American Ins. Co., New York.
Phoenix of Brooklyn, New York.	New Hampshire
Continental of New York City.	Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company.	Philadelphia Underwriters.
Connecticut Fire	Phoenix Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., London	Firesman's Fund Insurance Co.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	Rochester German Ins. Co.
State of Omaha	Office Up-Stairs, Fletcher Block.

ALLIANCE HOSPITAL

GRADUATED NURSES IN ATTENDANCE

HOSPITAL STAFF—Dr. Bellwood, Dr. Bowman, Dr. Hand, Dr. Copsey
Open to All Reputable Physicians.

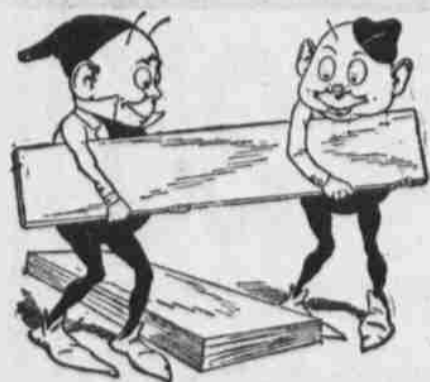
Address all communications to

THE MATRON, ALLIANCE HOSPITAL,
Alliance, Nebraska.



Wallace's Transfer Line

Household goods moved promptly and transfer work solicited. Phone 1
Frank Wallace, Prop'r.



Boards

of all descriptions for any part of a house or barn.

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.
Phone 22 D. Waters, Mgr.

Acheson Bros.

Refrigerators

Ice Cream Freezers

Gasoline Stoves and Ranges

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

HOLSTEN'S

Headquarters for

School Supplies

TABLETS
NOTE BOOKS
COMPOSITION BOOKS
NOTE PAPER
PENCILS
PENS, INKS
CHALK CRAYONS
COLORED CRAYONS
ERASERS and
PAINTS

RULERS GIVEN AWAY AT

HOLSTEN'S

Extra Fine

Shoe Repairing

PROMPTLY DONE

All Work Strictly First-Class

M. D. Nichols

BOX BUTTE AVENUE
1st door north of Herald office

A. D. NEW

AUCTIONEER

ELLSWORTH, NEBR.

Col. New has had 25 years' experience and is one of the most successful auctioneers in the northwest.

Dates made at this office.



When a Plumber is Needed

send for us. We have plenty of time now to attend to all classes of work. This is not our busy season and it will pay you to have your

PLUMBING, HEATING, FITTING, etc., attended to now before the rush of work begins. We are thoroughly posted in our business and an order from you will promptly put all our knowledge and skill at your service. The cost will not be great.

Fred Brennan

FACTS

- ☑ The news items of the home community.
- ☑ The things in which you are most interested.
- ☑ The births, weddings, deaths of the people you know.
- ☑ The social affairs of our own and surrounding towns.

These are the kind of facts this paper gives you in every issue. They are certainly worth the subscription price.

Making Money On the Farm

X.—Poultry Houses and Equipment

By C. V. GREGORY.
Author of "Home Course In Modern Agriculture"
Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

FOR the money invested and work applied poultry is one of the most profitable side lines on the farm. Indeed, many farms are run at a profit with poultry alone. If poultry is profitable on a place where all the feed must be bought it should be doubly so on the general farm, where much of its feed is made up of waste products. Too often the work of caring for the poultry is left to the women and children. Much of it is light work that they can do all right, but the man of the place should not consider it beneath his dignity to lend a helping hand when it is needed.

If poultry is to be kept at a profit some kind of shelter other than the machine shed, the apple trees or the cow stable will have to be provided. A good, warm poultry house is absolutely necessary if winter eggs are to be secured. At 30 to 50 cents a dozen winter eggs will soon pay the cost of building a house of this kind, to say nothing of the superior health of the flock.

The theory that poultry does best when left to its own resources is about exploded in enlightened communities. It has been demonstrated over and over again that no form of domestic creature kept for profit responds more readily to good treatment than this same barnyard fowl. That it has always more than paid its way even when neglected shamefully is but an indication of what it would do under better treatment.

Locating the Poultry House.

The poultry house should be located near the other buildings. The chickens will go to the barnyard to scratch anyway, and if the poultry house is



FIG. XIX.—SMALL POULTRY HOUSE.

too far away they will roost in the barns and sheds rather than return to it. The poultry house should not be too far from the dwelling either, in order that it may not be too inconvenient to care for the poultry. The ground where it is placed should be fairly high and naturally well drained. A damp poultry house fosters all sorts of diseases.

The size of the poultry house depends upon the number of fowls kept. It is estimated that about five square feet of floor space should be allowed per fowl. If they can be out of doors most of the time they can get along with considerably less. The best kind of house to build is the scratching shed type, built with a shed roof. The high side should be to the south. About half of this house should be partitioned off for a scratching shed. The south side of this shed part is to be left open, covered only with wire netting to keep the fowls in. If the back and sides of this room are tight and the bottom boarded up a foot or two there will be little draft and the fowls will be comfortable even in the coldest weather. The floor of this shed part may be of dirt and should be kept covered with several inches of straw.

The remainder of the house should have a floor, preferably of cement. A cement floor is easily kept clean and is little more expensive than a wooden one. The chief advantage is that it keeps out rats and other vermin better than any other kind of floor. Neither does it furnish any crevices in which lice and mites can hide. These pests are the worst enemies to poultry culture, and care should be taken in building a house to leave as few cracks where they can hide as possible.

Value of a Curtain Front.

There should be several windows in the south side of the house to supply light. Light is one of the best disinfectants. It does much to keep the fowls free from disease and happy and contented. To provide for ventilation there is nothing equal to the "curtain front." This is a large square of muslin fitted into a frame the same as a window. This allows a gradual admission of fresh air without drafts. The exchange of air takes place slowly enough, so that it does not lower the temperature of the house too much. Considerable light comes through the curtain also, and less heat escapes through it at night than through glass windows. The curtain has the further advantage of being cheap. No poultry house should be put up without one.

Whether built of lumber or of some other material, the poultry house should be tight. Drop siding is good material for the side walls. A single wall is the cheapest and answers the purpose very well. It costs only a little extra, however, to lath and plaster the inside, and such a house is more

desirable in regions where the winters are extremely cold. It does not pay to paper the inside of the house, as the mites will find a congenial home between the paper and the wall.

Roosts and Nest Boxes.

Part of the main part of the house should be given over to roosts and the rest used for nest boxes. It is better to have the roosts along the north side. A muslin curtain arranged on a roller, so that it can be let down in front of the fowls on cold nights, does much to keep them comfortable. The roosting space to be allowed to each fowl is six to twelve inches, according to size. Two by fours set edgewise, with the sharp corners rounded off, make good roosts. They should be set in notches, so that they can be easily removed to be cleaned and disinfected. The droppings should be removed every week or two and not left for a year, as is so often done. If plenty of straw is used on the cement under the roosts it is but a short job to throw the excrement out of a hole back of the roosts and put in fresh bedding. It is labor that will be well repaid, for a clean, sweet smelling house is essential to egg production.

A little slaked lime thrown around under the roosts helps to keep down bad odors. Sprinkling the house with coal tar dip and whitewashing the roosts and walls once in awhile are also good practices.

The nest boxes should be provided with a cover and so arranged as to be dark and secluded inside, as the hens prefer to lay in this kind of place. Where a specialty is made of poultry it pays to use trap nests. These are so arranged that the hen is caught when she goes in to lay and cannot get out until the attendant comes along and releases her. By having the hens numbered with leg bands a record can be kept of the eggs laid by each one. Thus those that never lay can be culled out and sent to the butcher and the eggs of the highest producing ones kept for raising pullets to increase the flock. In this way the average egg yield can be increased considerably. It is important in this connection to make especial note of those hens which do most of their laying in the winter months, as they are of considerably more value than the ones that lay in the summer, when eggs are cheap.

Yards and Fences.

On the farm there is little need for many yards about the poultry house. The chief need for fences is to keep the poultry away from the garden and house. For this purpose woven wire fence with hexagonal meshes is best. The meshes should be small enough at the bottom to keep out the small chickens. The wire should not be smaller than eighteen or nineteen gauge. An important point to look to is the galvanizing. This galvanizing is a layer of zinc that is coated over the wire to keep it from rusting. There are two methods of galvanizing, known as "after" and "before." The former is applied to fencing galvanized after it is woven and the latter to that galvanized before. The "after" galvanized fencing can be told from the fact that the joints where the cross wires are twisted together are filled with zinc. When the wire is galvanized before weaving the zinc is cracked more or less in the weaving process and rust readily gets a foothold. The "after" galvanized wire sometimes costs a little more, but it lasts about five times as long.

Coops.

The chief equipment, aside from houses and fences, is coops. It is more economical to make these fairly large, so as to hold a hundred chickens or so. A coop sixteen feet long, two feet wide and about two feet high in front, with the roof sloping toward the back, is convenient and cheap. It can be divided into eight or ten compartments and will do for as many hens and their broods. The partitions should be about six feet long and a foot high. This will allow them to project in front about four feet. Laths are nailed along the front and over the tops of these partition boards, making a little runway in front of each coop. One of the laths should be removable to let the hen in and out as soon as the chicks are big enough to follow her about.

While such coops are cheap, they have one serious fault, and that is that they are not big enough for the chickens after they get to be two or

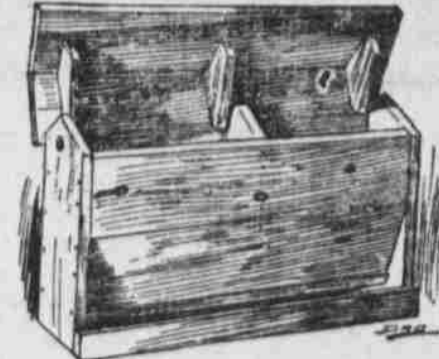


FIG. XX.—SELF FEEDING HOPPER.

three months old. "There is no place like home" to chickens, and it is a great deal of trouble to teach them to forsake their coops and go into the poultry house nights. This trouble can be avoided by building a number of small colony houses. A convenient size for these houses is 8 by 10 feet. Such a house will hold a hundred chicks until they are nearly full grown. It may be built on the same plan as the main poultry house without the scratching shed part. It should be built on runners, so that it can be hauled about from one place to another, as is most convenient. These colony houses are practically indispensable when poultry raising is conducted on a large scale. In such case it is best to build these houses in a substantial fashion, so that they may be used many seasons. As much attention should also be given to keeping them in good sanitary condition as is due the main poultry house.

Miss M. Ruth Taylor

TEACHER OF PIANO

324 West Idaho. Phone 205

Edith M. Swan

TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY and Musical History
Studio—424 Laramie Avenue
Phone 220

GEO. W. MILLER

GRADUATE PIANO TUNER

Repairing a Specialty

Phone 605 507 Sweetwater Ave.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA.

EUGENE BURTON

Attorney at Law

Office in rooms formerly occupied by R. C. Noleman, First Nat'l Bank bldg
Phone 180. ALLIANCE, NEB.

H. M. BULLOCK,

Attorney at Law,

ALLIANCE, NEB.

WILCOX & BROOME

LAW AND LAND ATTORNEYS.

Long experience in state and federal courts and as Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office is a guarantee for prompt and efficient service.

Office in Land Office Building.
ALLIANCE NEBRASKA.

DR. G. W. MITCHELL,

Physician and Surgeon Day and night calls.
Office over Bogue Store. Phone 150.

Drs. Copperrnoll & Petersen

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
(Successors to Drs. Frey & Baile)

Over Norton's Store

Office Phone 43, Residence 20

DR. C. L. WEBER

DISEASES OF Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
SCIENTIFIC REFRACTION

GEO. J. HAND,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Formerly Intern Homeopathic Hospital University of Iowa.

Phone 251. Office over Alliance Shoe Store
Residence Phone 251.

DR. C. H. CHURCHILL

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
(Successor to Dr. J. E. Moore)

OFFICE IN FLETCHER BLOCK
Office hours—11-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 7:30-9 p.m.

Office Phone 62
Res. Phone, 85

H. A. COPSEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
Phone 360

Calls answered promptly day and night from office. Offices—Alliance National Bank Building over the Post Office.

DR. CHAS. E. SLAGLE

WITH DR. BELLWOOD

Special Attention Paid to Eye Work

Drs. Bowman & Weber
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

First National Bank Bldg. Rooms 4-5-6
Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.,
1:30 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.,
Office Phone 65 Res. Phone 16 & 184

Dr. H. R. Belville

DENTIST

All first-class up-to-date work done in most careful manner
PHONE 167

Opera House Block Alliance, Nebr.

T. J. THRELKELD,

Undertaker and Embalmer

OFFICE PHONE 498

RES. PHONE 207

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

THE GADSBY STORE

Funeral Directors and Embalmers
FUNERAL SUPPLIES

OFFICE PHONE 495

RESIDENCE PHONES 207 and 510