

ing, the experiment is regarded as successful as far as it has gone.

Don't forget that the best way to get early spring onions is to set out the small sets in the fall. Last of this month is the proper time. Get the ground in nice shape, same as you would in the spring, and put in the sets in the ordinary manner. In any common winter they will live through with no protection, but it would do no harm to put on a light coat of mulching. You can use either the winter top sets or the regular bottom sets. The latter will bottom down and make big onions early in the summer, if you do not pull them for bunching early. The winter sets can be bought for about \$1.75 per bushel, and the bottom sets for about \$2.00.

Discovers a Cotton Tree

A tree which produces cotton reported to be superior to American cotton has been discovered in India. The cotton gathered from the trees is claimed to be better both in classification and staple, and surprise is expressed by J. R. Spence, who for twenty years was a member of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association and who discovered the tree, that the value of its product has not attracted the attention of any one in the cotton trade.

He has submitted samples to experts who have graded it as fine and superfine, with a staple from one and a quarter to one and a half inches in length. The tree is indigenous to the Bombay and Madras presidencies, India.

Mr. Spence reports that he has under cultivation a plantation of over 100,000 trees from four to five and a half feet in height, which are full of buds and bolls, bearing cotton daily after being planted only six months. The quality and quantity of the crop, he says, increase as the trees grow. He claims the trees after the third year yield from five to ten pounds of clean cotton per tree annually during a known life of twenty years and over.

About Cream Separators

It is just as easy to handle the separator right as it is the plow, or any other implement. Prof. Erf of the Kansas station lays down these four important points:

1. The speed of the bowl has an influence on the cream. A change in speed from one separation to another changes the per cent of fat of the cream.

2. The temperature of the milk affects the cream. If the milk is warm the cream will be thicker than if it is cold.

3. The amount separated per hour is another factor. This is especially important. For, if the milk is unevenly fed into the bowl, the thickness of the cream is vastly influenced.

4. The amount of water or skimmed milk used to flush out the bowl will affect the quality of the cream.

All these things tend to show that the separator must be handled with care and good judgment. It is difficult to observe all the points mentioned, but they are so simple and apparent that it would be very easy for the heedless operator to pass over them.

Why the Danes Succeed

Investigations in the results of Danish dairying show that their cows produce three times as much butter a cow as do the cows of Minnesota. How do they do it? First, very largely by breeding only to the best dairy bulls they can get. Second, by being liberal feeders. What's to hinder the American farmer from doing just as well? Nothing save his lack of the same degree of dairy intelligence. When the American farmers get over their foolish notion of prejudice against learning from books and papers and learn that this great dairy

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE STERLING CLOTHES



No amount of advertising as to the character of clothes a store keeps, will avail, unless the goods are there and stand the test of investigation and comparison.

A purchaser wants to know, when he buys a suit or overcoat, that they are of the sort he has read about. The only way to be sure is to patronize

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<p>SPLENDID SUITS and Overcoats From \$15 to \$35</p>	<p><i>The Sterling</i> CLOTHIERS LINCOLN NEB. Adams-Farquhar-O'Neal Co. Formerly Paine Clothing Company "A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES"</p>	<p>THE HOME of the DUNLAP HAT</p>
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question is first of all a matter of mental intelligence—brains first and hands next—they will then be prepared to do what the Danish farmers are doing and do it just as well. But so long as a farmer does not believe that reading, study—in short, intelligence—are necessary to success in dairying, he will not do as the most successful people are doing in his line, and, as a consequence, neither will he make as large a profit.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Alfalfa and Corn

Whereas a fair test has been made in feeding alfalfa to balance the corn ration, only the best results have been reported. Prof. Graham of the National Department of Agriculture, makes reference to the growth of this plant specially in Nebraska and Kansas, and says:

"Nebraska and Kansas are now known as two of the best hog breeding states and this reputation has been gained by reason of their large acreage of alfalfa. Nowhere has pork been produced of such quality and such low cost as in these two states where alfalfa thrives, and one might almost venture to predict that in the near future the cheapest and

best pork will come from the alfalfa fields of the southwest.

"Baby beef, which has become so popular and profitable in the west, has been made possible by alfalfa. Cattle prepared for fattening by being fed according to certain rules are in best possible condition and when ripened with corn command a high price on the markets. Every farmer who wishes to save all the valuable food substances that exist in corn and alfalfa will feed the two together, so that what one lacks will be supplied in the other. In this way beef and pork can be grown for the farmer rapidly and at the lowest possible cost.

"That alfalfa is a valuable feed constituent for horses is evidenced in the fact that the World's Fair prize winners were grown from colthood to maturity on alfalfa.

"It has happened in Nebraska and Kansas within the last ten years that there have been at least two seasons when a large part of the territory of these two states were deficient in corn of a quality satisfactory to feeders. The result was that many herds of hogs were carried through the winter almost entirely on alfalfa hay. When spring came it was found that the animals themselves were in good condition and that the litters of pigs were unusually large and strong.

"Practically all that has been said about the value of alfalfa for cattle will apply when sheep are considered, except that sheep are much more susceptible to bloat when eating green alfalfa than are cattle. Hence it is that alfalfa as a sheep feed is used almost entirely in the form of hay. Sheep fed on alfalfa with proper grain rations and other roughness make the same rapidity in growth as do other animals and have a larger yield of fleeces. They also develop much younger so that the sheep raiser who grows them for mutton can place them on the market much earlier than he can with any other combination of food.

"Alfalfa in its green state, or when used as a hay or ensilage is a first class poultry food. Poultry will pasture on it during the summer and thrive. Cornmeal and ground alfalfa, steeped in hot water or stewed to soften it, makes an ideal balance ration for winter poultry feed. The real value of the alfalfa plant for poultry is not yet appreciated."

Be careful in storing beets for winter, not to cut or bruise them.

Ripe asparagus seed may be sown in October, but the spring is preferable.