

Things Men Should Observe When Buying Their Clothing

Demand the kind that fit well-look well and wear well.

Insist upon good workmanship and material. The Sterling's Clothes contain these qualities because we buy of those manufacturers who combine these features in their garments.

It's not the price you pay but the value you receive that constitutes real clothes economy. Good merchandise always pleases. Call upon the Sterling whom you suspect of taking the lead, where quality and workmanship are concerned and see their excellent line of suits, overcoats and furnishings for fall and winter.

Our prices are always right and the quality and style the best obtainable.

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A good place to
Buy good clothes
Adams, Farquhar,
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Successors to
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Agricultural Department

KEEP THE CHICKENS GROWING

The question uppermost at this season is how best to keep the chickens growing. The grass in some yards is getting old and tough, in others it has all been picked off. The growing chicks require an abundant supply of green food. If you have not already done so it would be well to sow some rape, or better, lettuce. You will be surprised how the birds relish these foods.

Worms are not as plentiful as they were a few weeks ago. We must supply animal food in some manner. Milk to drink, or mashies wet with milk, are good. The weather is almost too warm to feed cut bone or fresh meat satisfactorily. I have no doubts as to whether tainted meat is a health producing food for chicks. I know it gives good results at times, but I have seen instances where it was anything but satisfactory. I know of no food for summer meat equal to beef scraps. It is expensive but the results are worth the cost.

Shade is very important. We have in the yards a few rows of artichokes, also corn, and apple and plum trees, as well as a very nice double row of evergreen trees. The chicks favor the artichokes as shade. During the heat of the day there are by far the most chicks sitting under the artichokes. This may be due to the fact that visitors do not disturb them there, as the growth is thick enough so that it is rather difficult to see any chicks. It is interesting to watch how the chicks enjoy finding a cool, shady place to rest where there is not much fear of being disturbed. During a recent holiday a party called during the day to see some chicks, and after going

around the yards asked when I sold the chickens. They said: "We were here a few evenings ago and the yard swarmed with birds. We cannot now see a dozen." I told him to take a walk through the artichokes, where he found them, much to his surprise.—Canadian Poultry Review.

THE GUINEA FOWL AND THE FARM

Farmers' Bulletin 234, Department of Agriculture on the Breeding and Management of Guinea Fowl.

From this discussion it seems that guinea fowl might well be bred in the United States more extensively than is yet the case, either along with other poultry or in larger numbers by themselves. The varieties have been improved in recent years and there is reason to believe that the improvement will continue and breeding them will become an increasingly important branch of the poultry industry. The birds do well with comparatively little food in addition to what they will gather if allowed to range. In spite of the half-wild habits which they retain when allowed to range, they may be trained to more domestic ways and may be readily fed and fattened like other poultry. Even when very young they are exceptionally hardy and free from disease. Although noisy and quarrelsome, these birds have their use, as they are commonly thought to give warning of hawks or other intruders in the poultry yard. Guineas eat such large numbers of insects that they are often useful in helping to destroy these pests. They also eat many wild seeds and in this way are of value.

There is already a fair demand for

guinea fowl, in place of game, especially in New York and other cities. They have very much the same food value as chicken and are as economical when bought at about the same price per pound. At moderate prices they furnish the body with about as much nourishment for a given sum as medium cuts of beef and mutton and at higher prices correspond in value with the more expensive cuts and such poultry as turkey, green goose, etc. While they can hardly be recommended for families that have to make every penny count, they might well be more extensively eaten by the moderately well-to-do, and would furnish a most acceptable variety. Guinea eggs also are considered very choice eating, and while they are very much like hens' eggs in food value they have a very delicate flavor and make a welcome change when obtainable. It will, without doubt, be a benefit to both breeders and buyers if, as seems probable, guinea fowl become more appreciated as table birds in this country.

ONIONS FOR WINTER

To keep onions through the winter there are two important points to remember. They must be perfectly dry when cribbed and must be kept in a very cool place with plenty of ventilation. A temperature of about 32 degrees is necessary to preserve onions. A good way to store onions is to build shelves or bins with slats so the air can circulate freely among them. Do not pile them more than two feet deep, because they are likely to get warm and rot. There is little danger of the temperature getting too low for onions. They have been known to withstand a temperature of less than zero without freezing. Should they happen to become frozen however, they should not be handled, but kept in the dark. Moving and handling them does more harm than the frost.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Instead of buying apple seedlings for

grafting purposes, nearly any farmer can get a supply from his own crop if he so desires. Most seedlings are obtained from owners of cider mills and most farmers have cider mills, so the rest is comparatively easy. After the apples have been crushed the seeds should be washed out and cured by drying them in a shady building. Then they should be placed in a slightly damp soil and kept there until spring, when they can be sown outdoors. Trees grown from seedlings should be dug up when winter approaches and placed in cellars with the roots in sand. The grafting can be done in the winter and the trees replanted in sand until spring. If seedlings are not sufficiently strong the following winter they should be again taken up and housed during the cold weather. Pears should be treated in exactly the same way as apples.

STRAWBERRY BED COVERS

Leaves make a good protection for strawberry beds, if poles, branches or other light weights are used to keep them from blowing away before the snow comes. Cornstalks used with leaves will answer the purpose and evergreen boughs are suitable if they can be obtained. In the absence of any of these materials earth from between the rows can be used as a covering for the plants.

AS TO CREAM.

Keep the cream cans in cold water winter and summer.

With brush and washing powder wash the cream separator after using.

A necessary thing is not to overlook rinsing with clean hot water.

You cannot make good butter from old stale cream.

Cream will absorb any odor near it, so don't put it in the cellar where there are vegetable and other bad odors.

Fresh cream should be cooled to the temperature of the cream to which it is to be added. Don't mix cold and warm cream.