



JUST IN--- Silver Brand Dress Shirts

Soft detached collars,
French Cuffs
All the latest in Plain
Colors and Stripes
Special Cash Prices
\$1.25 to \$5

We have been selling the Silver Brand Collars for several years and they are the best collars made, we have decided to sell

Silver Brand Shirts

the new Golf shirts, something new in stripes. We have a big one just in and we have made a special cash price on the lot



\$1.00

Hats and Caps

We have a very strong line of Coneror Hats for Spring and have made a Special Cash Price of

\$2.50

(Always sold at \$3)

line of Men's and Boys' Caps in. Many new shades of Grey

25c and 50c

RAW HATS 25c TO \$3. WE HAVE THE LATEST PANAMA HATS. \$6.50 HATS NOW \$5.00

Dallas Mercantile Co.

The Big Cash Store at Dallas

ONE month ago we changed our business to a strictly Cash Business---and changed our prices to Cash Prices---and our customers seem to be as pleased with the change as we are, as we have made our prices so low that everyone can see the saving in buying for cash.

We are not buying a lot of Cheap John goods to sell cheap (at a big profit) but we are marking our regular lines at a **very small margin** of profit---and selling them for cash. Many broken lines we are selling for less than cost.

We have some Special Bargains in Ladies' Coats and Suits. Don't miss seeing these if you need a Suit or Coat.

Also in our best grade of Boys' Clothing, we are making a **BIG** Cut.

COME

OUR Dress Goods Department is full of beautiful fabrics bought especially for making the smart Spring and Summer costumes and suits. Light clinging fabrics with



Beautiful Trimmings to Match



PICTORIAL REVIEW

Summer Fashion

Book

Now on Sale

10c

When Purchased with a

15c Pattern

Hosiery and Underwear

Summer is Coming

But the Summer Underwear and the light gauzy Hose are here. Be ready for the Hot Wave when it comes

KAYSER SILK HOSE

\$1.25 to 1.50

Silk Hose 35c to \$1.25
Silk Lisle - - 42c
Lisle Gauze - 21c

Black, Tan,
White, Grey,
Navy, Pink,
Pongee, Blue
Champain, Green

LADIES' VESTS

5c

Cumfy Cut Vests
10, 15 and 25c

Union Suits
30c to \$3

Cumfy Cut, 50c
Extra Sizes in
All Grades



FREE

Again this week we give a clock with the largest purchase. Also three other nice prizes. See that your name is on the duplicate slip we give you.

It's an 8-day Clock and keeps perfect time. An ornament in any room.



Real Estate Bargains

A. J. Barham real estate agency has the following choice buys in real estate in Dallas and vicinity. One will bear the closest investigation.

room house on Ash street; wood shed; house plastered and lighted and telephone; large lot 60x150 feet; price \$1150; \$570 can run at \$10 without interest.

old, lots of berries, small barn; 5 acres of timber; land 4 1/2 miles out. Price \$75 per acre; buyer can assume \$600; balance cash.

5 acres 1 1/2 miles of Dallas, river bottom land; 6 room house in good repair; wood shed and roof house; small barn; place watered by well and creek; 2 fine cows, 130 chickens, all carpets on floor down stairs, also linoleum on floor down stairs, also heating stove and several other items too numerous to mention; price \$1900, with terms if taken soon. This is a dandy little place.

100 of an acre on Levens lease in at \$1500; 6 room house 100 young fruit trees, peaches, 1-8 acre strawberry patch; \$1500; \$1000 cash; balance.

in cultivation, most all apple trees, 2 years

A. J. BARHAM

608 Court Street

Dallas, Oregon

PUBLICITY without Salesmanship is Nix; Publicity plus Salesmanship is Advertising

---Elbert Hubbard

Server Ads Bring Results

HOME COURSE IN FRUITS AND BERRIES

III.—DRAINING AND FERTILIZING APPLE ORCHARD.

By G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist,
Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

ALL apple orchard lands should be thoroughly surface drained and underdrained. No orchard can endure for a great length of time with stagnant water either on the surface or within the soil. All surplus water from excessive rainfall or from other causes should be promptly removed by either surface or subdrainage.

If the natural formation of the land does not afford such prompt drainage it must be provided artificially. Surface ditches or furrows between the rows of trees may afford temporary drainage, but they are objectionable on other accounts that will be apparent, for an orchard thus drained will be difficult to get over in its necessary care and in gathering and handling the fruit. Underdrainage is far better on these accounts. Besides, it is much more thorough, especially if accomplished by means of well laid tile.

Temporary Drainage.
A thorough breaking up of the subsoil will afford temporary drainage in a stiff clay soil, but in a few years the soil will again become compacted, when it will require restirring. But in all cases the planter must be the judge of the special drainage requirements of his soil and location.

The soil constituting the proposed orchard site should be carefully studied, and if found to be lacking in the essential elements of fertility necessary to maintain a fairly vigorous wood growth fertilizers should be added before plowing that they may become thoroughly incorporated with the soil in preparing the land for planting.

Well Rotted Manure.
Scientists and practical orchardists are generally agreed on the great value of well rotted barnyard manure for an apple orchard. It supplies not only humus, but it contains a large per cent of other necessary nutritive elements for maintaining health, vigor and fruitfulness of tree and for the development of the proper qualities for a fine fruit product. But as the stock of this sort of manure is not always sufficient for the general demand other agents

have to be resorted to, and next in value and in a concentrated form are unleached wood ashes, which will supply to a great extent the elements necessary to plant growth. It is maintained by some authorities that one ton of unleached wood ashes contains as much plant nutriment as five tons of ordinary barnyard manure; therefore, whenever obtainable, ashes should be used in preference to any other fertilizer.

Manufactured Fertilizers.
There are many kinds of manufactured fertilizers, some of which are valuable only for special soils or special crops. It is difficult to determine what fertilizer it is best to use without knowing what elements are lacking in the soil. The three elements most commonly needed by soils are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, and chemical fertilizers that contain the largest percentages of these substances in available form will be the most valuable.

A fertilizer containing 1 1/2 to 2 per cent of nitrogen, 7 to 9 per cent of available phosphoric acid and 10 to 12 per cent of potash will give excellent results when applied to orchard land



WELL LOADED WINEAPPLE TREE.

Laying them down in winter is always cheap insurance.

Varieties should be limited. Pests and diseases are usually not present or they are readily controlled.

Currants.
The currant must have a moist, cool soil. The best results are got on a strong clay loam or even on a stiff

clay if it is in a good state of cultivation. A cool northern exposure is best, and comparatively low, moist ground, with some shade, will often be most desirable. Planting among orchard trees is practicable.

A dozen plants will furnish sufficient fruit for the ordinary family. They should not be set out along fence rows and allowed to grow up in weeds and grass. Large quantities of barnyard manure should be worked into the site before and after setting the plants.

Plants.
Currants can be grown from seed, but the method is not used except by the plant breeder. Plants are usually procured from nurseries.

The plants used are grown from cuttings of the ripened wood or from layerings. The cuttings are made from the current season's wood in August or September after the leaves have fallen. These are made seven or eight inches long and are planted in well prepared garden soil, with only an inch above ground, four inches apart, in rows three feet apart. By winter root growth will have started, and in the spring they will start off and grow strongly. They should be kept well cultivated in the growing season to conserve the moisture. They are sometimes planted when one year old, but the best results will be obtained by allowing them to grow for two seasons before setting.

The branches may be rooted by bending them down and covering with soil, leaving the tips exposed. After one season they should be cut loose, lifted and grown in nursery rows for one season before being planted out. They are also layered successfully by cutting off the clump, encouraging as many young shoots as possible and then mounding soil in and about them to a height of eight or ten inches.

Planting.
In large plantations the best plan is the check system. Use a single plant to establish a hill and plant 6 by 6 feet for best results. Where continuous rows are used the plants should stand 8 1/2 or 4 by 6 feet.

Cultivation and Mulching.
The currant must not be cultivated deeply, for it is a shallow rooted plant. The necessary moisture must be maintained by continuous surface cultivation or by mulching.

Ashe, sawdust, straw and manure are used for mulching. Hardwood sawdust, if not worked into the soil, is probably the best. Apply to a depth of several inches. Manure is good and tends to keep a supply of plant food always at hand. The best method of mulching is to confine the application to the hills and within the row, where the continuous row is used. The space between the rows is cultivated.

Pruning and Thinning.
The plants probably produce the best fruit and the larger portion of it on the two and three year old wood. In practical field culture four to eight main stems are allowed to develop, and a system of renewing by cutting out the wood over three years old is followed. The greater part of the

fruit is borne near the base of the shoots. For this reason it is advantageous to nip back the growing shoots in the summer season when they have reached about eighteen inches.

Harvesting and Marketing.
The currants, if to be sold, should never be stripped when one is picking. The stems of the bunches should be cleanly severed from the branches. The fruit is said to make better jelly when picked just as the currants are ripening and while the fruits on the tips of the bunches are green.

Winter Protection.
Currants will usually be sufficiently

protected in the northwest if the branches are simply gathered up and tied in a bundle.

Pests and Diseases.
The greatest pests of the currant are the currant worm, currant borer, leaf spot and mildew. Directions for controlling them may be obtained from any agricultural experiment station.

Gooseberries.
The gooseberry is closely related to the currant. It is largely used green for sauce, for pies and for canning. For jam and preserves it is usually preferred.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

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It avoids the friction loss in belting and line shafting--avoids the dirt, noise and the numberless expensive vexations inseparable from private power plant operation. Let us show you how much YOU can save.

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