

Again Crowded to the Doors Saturday

AND STILL COMING TO THE

Great Closing Out Sale of John Wesely's

Schiller is determined to close out the entire stock of merchandise regardless of what happens. The Prices in this Closing Out Sale are NOT CONSIDERED, for the Stock MUST GO.

A few misses Coats, worth up to \$7.50, during this sale
79c

One lot of Laces and Embroideries up to 15c, per yd.
1c

10c and 12 1-2c Outing Flannel, on sale per yard
7 1-2c

All Ribbons go during this Sale at
Half Price

EXTRA SPECIAL SATURDAY

FREE We will give away **FREE**
one hundred pieces

of Granite ware to the first hundred customers buying \$3 worth or more. This Granite ware is now on exhibition in the Store

One lot of Bergman Shoes, regular \$7 0 values, during this sale, price
\$4.98

One lot of Ladies Oxfords, worth \$3.50 per pair, now
48c

Imported Saxony, worth 13 cents per skein, Sale price
5c

12 1-2c Ladies Black Hose, while they last on sale at
5c

One lot of Men's White Handkerchiefs, worth 10c,
5c

LISTEN! We have plenty of goods left to select from. Get busy and buy for a year in advance, as you will never have the opportunity to buy at such ridiculously low prices as during this sale

Come to John Wesely's Sale whether you buy or not

H. C. SCHILLER, ADJUSTOR IN CHARGE

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

N. M. Newport

Attorney at Law

(CITY ATTORNEY)

LEBANON

OREGON

Good printing can be obtained only where the proper types, presses, material and expert workmanship is found. The Tribune office possesses all of these requisites and the prices are right.

Farm and Garden

MAKING A COLD FRAME.

Construction is Essentially the Same as That of a Hotbed.

Cold frame construction is essentially the same as that of the hotbed. The frame may be permanent or temporary.

The permanent frame should be made of brick, cement or heavy plank and should extend to the bottom of the pit. The pit for ordinary purposes need not be as deep as that for the hotbed since no heating material is required. However, if it is desired to use it as a storage pit for half hardy flowers an excavation of three feet is necessary, which should be lined on



A COLD FRAME.

sides and bottom. A few inches of sawdust or chinders should then be put in and the plants in pots plunged into it.

The temporary cold frame does not require a pit and can be constructed of one inch stock. The frame is simply set on top of the ground on soil which has been supplied with plenty of organic matter. It may or may not be of the same dimensions as the hotbed, but since the standard size of sash is 4 by 3 feet it is more convenient to make the frame of the same width. The length, however, is not arbitrary and can be made to suit conditions. Ordinarily for a 50 by 50 foot garden two sash will suffice.

If the frame is to be used as a seed bed in which to raise plants for transplanting to the open it should have preferably a rather light sandy loam soil, but if it is to be used for maturing early spring or fall crops it should contain an abundance of organic matter. A soil for maturing crops is usually too rich to be used as a seed bed. The soil should be well smoothed with an iron toothed rake in order to make it as fine as possible. The sash, if put on for a couple of days before the seed is planted, tends to warm up the soil and greatly assist the germination of the seeds.

New Damson Plum.

Damson plums and plum butter are two Pennsylvania products, but the great drawback to the old fashioned damson is that the fruit is so small that it takes a long time to pick a bushel, says the Philadelphia Ledger. For that reason the Shropshire damson has become popular because the fruits are much larger. And now we have another damson plum. The French damson has been introduced to the nursery trade and bids fair as soon as its good qualities are known to usurp the older varieties in its popularity.

The French damson is hardy in tree, is very fruitful and holds its fruit and foliage well. The trees are larger and more productive than most damsons. The fruit is excellent in quality, hand some in appearance, of large size and when fully ripe or after a touch of light frost it can be eaten out of the hand with a relish. Its season is a week or two later than that of the Shropshire, which is an advantage, as it helps to prolong the season, and the price of plums is going up at the same time.

For some unknown reason the stone clings in some seasons, but it is free at others.

BITS OF POULTRY WISDOM

Tough grass is of no value as a green food. Better sow some quick growing crop.

Feed hoppers greatly reduce the work if they are kept filled the chicks will never go hungry.

If your chicks are not doing well something is wrong. Look out for lice and for worms in the intestines.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Grit and oyster shell should be included in the ration for both young and old. To neglect this would be poor economy.

Young stock will do better if not compelled to pick their living with the old. There will also be less trouble from lice.

Shade is one of the most important essentials during the hot months. Get the chicks into the orchard and corn field.

A growing chick will not thrive on short rations. If the right kind of food is fed there is little danger of overfeeding, especially if they are given plenty of range.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

Are you going to wait till spring to pick out seed ears for your next corn crop? Although this may be a custom, the experience of the most successful growers shows that seed selected from standing corn in the fall yields more than corn taken from the shock or crib. By fall selection the best ears growing under ordinary conditions may be chosen. By selecting seed either at husking time or from the crib the grower picks out ears that grow on unusually fertile spots or often with a single plant in a hill. The Ohio experiment station has obtained gains in yield of more than three bushels per acre by selecting seed in the fall from standing corn.

RAISING DRUG PLANTS.

Culture is a Distinct Specialty and Not Generally Profitable.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Although many drugs, spices and oils consumed in this country in large amounts in the aggregate have risen abnormally in price because war conditions have interfered with their importation, it does not follow, drug plant specialists of the United States department of agriculture are pointing out, that profit will accrue to any one who may undertake to produce the drug plants domestically. The culture of such plants is as distinct a specialty as the growing of choice flowers to supply the fancy floral trade. It is questionable whether persons even highly skilled in producing staple crops could acquire easily the special knowledge necessary to the successful production of drug plants.

Of even greater importance, however, is the fact that the total amount of drug plants that can be consumed in this country in any year is very small compared with our consumption of any of the staple crops. Overproduction in the case of drugs is more serious than in the case of staple crops because staple crops such as corn and grain if not sold can be used at home for food or for feeding stock or chickens. The drug plant, however, is profitless to the grower unless a drug manufacturer will buy it for use in medicine.

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