

THOUSAND HEADED KALE

(By H. D. Soudler, O. A. C.)

This kale is chiefly valuable as a green feed for hogs, cow of poultry through the winter from November or October to April. The better types of plants endure the Willamette Valley winter weather without injury, yielding from 30 to 40 tons of succulent and nutritious green feed per acre under favorable conditions. It may also be grown for summer green feed although less successfully.

A deep, well drained, rich loam soil, is best for this crop, but the ordinary Valley clay loam soil, if well drained, thoroughly tilled and heavily manured, will produce excellent yields. If possible a long, narrow, slightly sloping field, running lengthwise of a piece of sod ground, or a wide sided fence row, or one of the farm lanes is preferable, as this permits easier hauling during the wet winter weather.

The kale ground should be heavily manured and deeply plowed in the fall if possible, and re-plowed once early in the spring and again before transplanting. If fall plowing cannot be done, manuring during the winter and spring and deep early spring plowing repeated twice before transplanting, will put the ground in good shape. Following the second plowing the ground should be kept clean of weeds and thoroughly mulched to conserve the moisture, by frequent light harrowing until transplanting time.

For transplanting the seed should be sown in drill rows about three feet apart, as early in March as it is possible to get on the ground. If possible a strip of the best drained ground on the farm should be used for growing the young plants, and this should be manured and plowed in the fall so that it need only be re-plowed and worked down at once for the seed in the spring thus getting the plants started as early as possible. One pound of seed will furnish enough plants for an acre.

Transplanting should be done about June 1st, if possible, when the plants are 6 to 12 inches high. Later transplanting is liable to be held back by the dry weather so much as not to be ready for cutting in early fall. With the ground in fine tilth, transplanting of small acreage may be done rapidly by hand with a long bladed spade, care being taken not to injure the roots in taking them up from the drill row, and replacing them in the new ground. They should be placed three feet apart each way, covered a little deeper than in the drill row, the soil firmed around them with the foot and later when wilted down, the whole field should be rolled. Plants should be left every three feet in the original drill rows and all extra plants saved for replacing those that may not survive transplanting.

Transplanting of larger acreage may be done by plowing and placing the plants three feet apart in every third furrow, covering the roots but not the leaves, with the next furrow turned and following the day's work with a roller. Missing plants may be replaced later by hand.

Instead of transplanting the seed may be dropped in hills 3 feet apart each way, several seeds to the hill as early as the ground can be thoroughly prepared. Later each hill should be thinned, leaving one vigorous plant. As a rule this method does not give as good yields as transplanting.

After transplanting or thinning the field should receive frequent shallow cultivation to conserve the moisture until the plants branch out so far as to prevent further tillage.

In October or November after the green corn has all been fed the kale, although not fully grown, will be ready for feeding. The plants should be cut off at the ground with an axe or slash, and the entire plant tossed on to the wagon or sled and hauled to the feeding place. Enough may be cut at one time for one or several days feeding. Where it is thought the older plants may taint the milk they should be fed immediately after milking 40 pounds of kale per day with 20 pounds of good hay, such as vetch and oats, fed in two portions, makes an ideal ration for milk cows, very little or no mill feed being needed. The kale may be fed as needed clear through the winter until April or later. For summer feeding seed may be fall sown and transplanted early in spring, being ready, under favorable conditions, for cutting during July, August and September. Unless the ground

could be irrigated, however once or twice the yields are not so heavy at this season.

Stripping of the lower leaves of the kale as a regular practice is not recommended as it is extremely laborious, especially during wet weather, puddles the soil badly and causes the stripped plants to suffer from frost. However where green feed runs short in September the larger lower leaves of the kale may be stripped off for feeding at this time and later as wet weather comes on and the plants grow larger it pays to abandon this stripping and cut the entire plant with an axe.

As well bred seed cannot as yet be secured upon the market it is important that the grower should select five or ten of his very best plants and let them go to seed. From 20 to 50 different types of kale plants have been grown from one small packet of commercial seed. Some of these types are excellent in quality and yield, the majority, however, are worthless. To get good seed the grower must select a good parent plant, those of good size, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds each, with medium sized, smooth green leaves, the main stem branching out close to the ground into innumerable stems and leaves in all stages of growth. Only plants which go through the severest frosts without any injury should be selected. These plants selected during the first year should be transplanted early in the spring the second year in some fertile spot where they will not be cross pollinated by other kale plants, wild turnips, rape, mustard and other similar closely related plants. The seed will be formed this second year and should be harvested when the plant has dried out and the seeds are brown and threshed out by hand over a canvass. One good plant will furnish sufficient seed for about an acre of kale plants.

A report of your success or failure in growing kale, with a description of your method and conditions, would be greatly appreciated by this Station. Kindly address such report to the Department of Agronomy, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

TORNADO HITS BRINKLEY, ARK.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—A dispatch to the News-Schimitar from Brinkley at 1 o'clock today says that 15 white persons and more than 20 negroes were killed in last night's tornado, and it is variously estimated that there are between 50 and 100 persons injured. As the day progressed relief parties found the dead bodies of many negroes among the debris.

A mass meeting of citizens was held at Brinkley today and a telegram was sent to Governor Donaghey at Little Rock, urging him to go to Brinkley and take charge of the situation.

The Governor replied that he would leave for the scene at once. Because of wire demoralization, a Cotton Belt passenger train could not be located last night and a report was sent out that it had been blown from the tracks near Baucum. The officials of the railroad in Memphis today stated that the train was safe.

Brinkley is a town of over 3000 inhabitants, and the refugees say that the entire business section was demolished by the storm and probably 80 per cent of the residence were razed or rendered uninhabitable. Relief trains have arrived at the scene, but all wire communication is interrupted.

Reports from Southern and South-eastern Arkansas say that a heavy wind storm passed over those sections of the state last night, doing considerable damage to small buildings, but no loss of life is reported.

BOOST JACKSONVILLE

Talk, talk, talk.
Of the town at the foot of the hill;
And I would that all would speak
A word for Jacksonville.

O, well for other towns
That they have their railroad track;
O, well it is for them
That they have no old moss backs.

Some in our town use candles
As they did in the good old days,
And say they do not like
Our far reaching modern ways.

And the old town goes on
In the same old way,
Doing as it has done
For many and many a day.

Just now there is lots of talk
Of the road to Crater Lake;
But the heavy headed moss backs
Declare it will be a fake.

If they would only consent
To just keep still,
We'd have a better chance
To boost old Jacksonville.

Speak, speak, speak,
Of the mine and of the mill,
But say something worthy
Of our good old Jacksonville.—
A. H.

Don't walk in the rain and mud but telephone the Boss for what you want and it will be delivered to your door.

CIVIC EDUCATION.

Importance of Properly Training the Rising Generation.

LESSONS ON NATURE NEEDED

Value of Encouraging Children in Schools to Become Interested Slowly, but Surely, in Trees and Plant Life. Fine Outcome of Such a Course.

If in the future we are to have more beautiful cities and towns in both increased numbers as well as in improvement of those now existing, it behooves us to see that the rising generation is so developed and so instructed that it may be fully equal to the problems that will confront our citizens a score or more years hence. Though much of the necessary education and training will be given in the home, by far the greater development should come as a result of intelligent teaching and suggestion at school. As a large part of our civic (and home) beauty is dependent upon horticulture, nature study, especially that of plant life, and the school gardens are going to prove the two strongest factors in the upbuilding of the civic improvement worker who is to follow us.

Our children must be taught in a natural way about the things of nature all about them. This development will not come by the present day cramming process or imparting an astounding lot of information during a few years. The child, rather, should be encouraged to become interested slowly, but surely, until the proper taste for investigation is developed in his mind so that he will thenceforth go forward without the aid of the teacher, except as the latter is a "steering committee" of one, says the Los Angeles Times. Restrictions must be removed both at home and school and the child allowed to investigate unshackled.

But a short time ago a class of school children were asked how many had street trees in front of their homes, and there were some who really did not know whether any were there or not; others knew there were trunks in evidence, but had no definite knowledge as to a live head or crown above. Very few knew the kind of tree that grew in the parkway, yet all were old enough to know this much and more regarding plant life. If each child were asked to minutely describe the first street tree encountered after leaving home for school and the peculiarities of form, bark, leaf, blossom or fruit or both a grand start could be made. If the next day each child could bring a leaf from the same tree for comparison, assisted by a really intelligent teacher, and this line of work carefully and systematically followed out, we would soon have cities and towns composed entirely of advocates of street tree planting, for all would love trees or be interested therein because of their intimate knowledge of at least all the more common sorts.

When a little older this student body would so eagerly and easily take up the study of systematic planting that the transition from "nature study" would exist in name only. At the end of their school days these students would know practically all plant life in all its phases, from seed to maturity, not from what was taught at school, for such instruction could form but a small portion of the school day, but from observation and experience suggested at school. If such a course were pursued for but one generation our land throughout, both in city and country, would be one vast park of individual plots connected and harmonized by thoroughfares flanked with solid lines of street trees and endless ribbons of parkway lawns or flower beds. We would then hear no more of "city beautiful" or "country beautiful," for all would be one vast stretch of horticultural beauty from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in all of which territory southern California, having the greatest possibilities, would stand supreme over all other sections or states as the land of never ending summer, sunshine and flowers.

ONE MAN'S WORK.

How an Unkempt Public Square Was Changed Into a Beautiful Park.

On the opening of the new lands in Oklahoma a thriving little city was established, in the midst of which was laid out a public square. In the center of this the courthouse was placed, and around it were built straggling structures such as characterize frontier towns. The people of the town seemed not to care, and the unkempt waste was for ten years neglected and forsaken. Then came the "useful citizen"—in this case a young business man, who, with a love of nature deep seated in his soul, felt the heinousness of local conditions. He plowed and harrowed the square as for a crop. He planted it with bits of trees which seemed scarcely more than straws. These he set in rows like corn and cultivated as he would have the maize.

Throughout the torrid days of the Oklahoma summer he carefully cultivated these little trees, while his fellow townsmen looked on and smiled. But the trees grew and in a year were two feet high. In another year they had grown to five feet, hundreds and thousands of them, and the square took on the appearance of a young nursery. Then the "useful citizen" (or the superintendent, as he was now called officially) notified the citizens that they could buy the little trees at a low price, and he sold them in abundance without in any wise interfering with his plans, the beauti-

tying and adorning of the square, and he soon had sold enough to pay all the expenses incurred in the experiment. Now these trees are large and unbragous, thrifty and vigorous, making of the square a park increasing in beauty daily and in summer the delight of children and family parties for miles around. In fact, the park is now the most attractive resort within a radius of more than a score miles, and it but represents the work of a single up to date citizen. What a world of good an organized band of workers could do in any town!

SWINDLING POOR WOMEN.

Mail Order Shark Got Caught in the Nets of Federal Law.

Those who bite and are bitten are many and widely distributed. Recently a man was arrested by Federal authorities in an Oregon town on the technical charge of misusing the mails to defraud. He was a mail order genius, also a crook of perfect proportions. He had figured it out, he said, that mail order advertising is so popular as to tempt the unwary, particularly the ignorant unwary, almost anywhere, from Massachusetts to Arkansas—effete east and frontier.

Accordingly this enterprising person advertised that for the small sum of a dollar he would send material and instructions for making a dozen waists. The completed waists were to be returned to him, or, rather, to the high sounding "company" under the title of which he traveled, through the mails. Upon receipt of the dozen waists the maker would receive \$3.00. A waist could be made in a few minutes, the advertisement said, by any woman.

Thousands of unsuspecting women sent in their dollars to this mail order advertiser. As a matter of course, practically all of them were poor women, most of them pitifully poor, who were willing to invest a hard earned and much needed dollar in the expectation of getting nearly \$4 in return. The replies and the dollars came in from Maine and Florida, from Seattle and San Diego, from all over the country and even from Canada. This mail order shark accepted Canadian money without protest. Any sort of money looked good to him.

And he accepted the waists, too, but did not pay for them. Instead he wrote back that the work was unsatisfactory and suggested that the women send a dollar for a sample waist, so that they could see just exactly how the sewing was to be done and thereby learn how to earn much money in the future. In every instance the work was unsatisfactory. Certainly. That was the game. Some few of the poor women sent another good dollar after the first one, but most of them, it is pleasant to say, had sense enough to know that they had been bitten by a shark and did not need another bite to make sure of it.

Somebody complained, and Uncle Sam pounced down upon this mail order genius and put him in jail.

Now, the moral is easy. Nearly any one of these women by a little looking about could have found work at waist making right at home, where they would have been sure of prompt and bona fide acceptance of their good work and prompt pay, according to the agreement. But instead of doing that they were caught by the cutely worded little mail order ad, and thousands of poor women would be caught yet if Uncle Sam had not caught the catcher.

SOMETHING ABOUT TYPEWRITERS

Why do so many people pay \$100.00 for a typewriter when they can get one just as good for about \$50.00?

We are agents for the GRADY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS and can furnish our customers with almost any machine they want. These are not second-hand machines but re-built. Webster defines the word "re-built"—"to build again"—and "repaired" as "mended".

These machines are sent to the Grady factory and every movable part is taken off and sold as junk, including the type bars. All bearings are replaced with new, the machine is re-enameled and re-nicked and few of the most expert can detect the difference. Many of the rebuilt machines are equipped with the latest improvements and are guaranteed to do first-class work.

Go over these prices and see whether you can do better. Remington, models 6 and 7, price \$48 to \$60. No. 2 Remington, \$30. Each No. 2 Remington is equipped with two color ribbon permitting you to write in two colors. Smith Premier, No. 1, \$35; No. 2, \$45 to \$60. Oliver No. 3, \$50. Underwood No. 1 and 2, \$55 to \$75. We have the Monarch, Fox, Fox Visible, Densmore, Fav Sholes, New Century, Bhekensderfer. The machines range in price from \$20 to \$75, just as good as new with a better guarantee.

Take one on three months trial and if not satisfactory all we ask is a small monthly rental for the use of the machine which will be applied on any other machine you may select.

Bring out the dignity of your business by using a typewriter, it is the modern way. How many letters do you receive from a business house not written on a typewriter? If you receive a letter from your wholesaler written in long hand the thought strikes you that he is not progressive and unsafe to deal with. That his goods are of an inferior grade and his price may be too high. If he does not use a typewriter he is not modern and his goods must evidently be out of date.

CLUBBING OFFER

The Post has made arrangements to club with the Toledo Weekly Blade and the American Farmer.

This will be the last year that the Toledo Blade will club with other papers. The following is an extract from a letter received from the Blade: "The extraordinary advance in cost of print paper almost decided us not to make a clubbing offer at all this season, knowing the usual offer would net us a great loss, we finally concluded to make the old offer for this one season more."

Our offer:
Toledo Weekly Blade.....\$1.00
Jacksonville Post.....\$1.50
Total.....\$2.50
Our price.....\$1.75
Jacksonville Post.....\$1.50
American Farmer......40
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Our price.....\$1.70
Jacksonville Post.....\$1.50
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American Farmer......40
Total.....\$2.90
Our Price.....\$1.95

This offer may not last much longer. Renewals will count the same as new subscriptions and if your subscription is almost out, renew and get the benefit of this offer.

For Diseases of the Skin

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Or a machine sold by a pedlar, that as a rule has outlived its usefulness, or it would not be offered for sale. The ordinary second hand typewriter is only temporarily repaired and is only short lived, while we are able to offer you machines entirely rebuilt, as good as new in every respect. A product of the largest factory of the kind in the world, employing only skilled mechanics. All our machines have all the wearing parts removed and new parts substituted. The bases and frames have been re-enameled and re-nicked. They appear to be new and are as good as new. Apply at

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