

# The Tillamook Herald

C. E. Crombley, Editor

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Advertising Rates	
Legal Advertisements	Each subsequent insertion, line .05
First insertion, per line \$ .40	Resolutions of condolence and Lodge notices, per line .05
Each subsequent insertion, line .05	Business & Professional cards, mo. 1.00
Homestead Notices 5.00	Display Advertisement, per inch .25
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Notices, per line .05	
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1913

Tillamook County was without outside communication for nine days during most of that time we were without either telephone or telegraph communication. We must expect more or less delay in traffic communication during this time of the year, but it seems as though the post office department could have done and could at present do better by us. The greatly increased business activity of the county demands prompt mail service, and for us to be denied our mail for nine days and finally put on a schedule of three mails each week for an unknown period, is too much of a good thing. It simply means increased delays and handicaps for our business men that other communities of like importance would not stand for.

The first annual meeting of the Tillamook County Cow Testing Association will be held at the Commercial Club rooms at Tillamook City on January 14, meeting to be called at one o'clock. Anyone wishing to become a member of the association or anyone having anything good to suggest, which would be of benefit to the organization are cordially invited to the meeting. The scientific testing of cattle is the only system of finding out just what your cows are doing and is a great help in building up a first class herd of dairy cattle. It is really the rankest kind of extravagance for our ranchers to keep poor cows on their dairy lands. Tillamook county dairy lands are too valuable to be used for feeding poor cows. The matter of properly testing the dairy cow is one of vital importance to the dairymen of our county and should receive due consideration. It is sincerely hoped that the first annual meeting of the association will be attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

## KALE - A HIGHLY-PRIZED DAIRY COW FEED.

From Pacific Homestead:

To maintain a herd of dairy cows throughout the winter season in any country so as to derive the greatest amount of milk and cream from them should be the one chief aim of their owner. He must provide them with the best of shelter during the rainy weather and when the winds are blowing cold from the north and east, and a general supply of feed must be given them daily. Of course, the dairyman who has the right regard for his cows will fill his barns with the very best of succulent hay and root crops and an abundant supply of grain that can be ground into chop and meal to make up a suitable ration for the cows when the pasture is short and otherwise depleted. If he is the kind of dairyman that keeps his cows for a strictly business purpose he will provide himself with a silo and have it filled to its entire capacity with corn that has been gathered and cut into the desired state just when it is in its prime as feed.

There is another crop that has become exceedingly popular with most all dairyman west of the Cascade mountains which comprises the greater portions of western Oregon and western Washington. This is kale - better known as thousand-headed kale, such a name having been given it on account of the numerous branches the plants have when given plenty of room in the plot of ground where the crop is grown.

Kale makes a desirable green feed for dairy cows from October to April, and hundreds of persons who keep cows and dispose of milk and cream have placed it first among their annual food crops. It is known to yield from 30 to 40 tons of green feed to the acre when grown under favorable conditions, and it stands the mild winters of the districts above mentioned and is hauled direct from the field and fed to the cows as needed.

It is one of the best fall and winter soiling crops that can be grown in this part of the United States. Many of the readers of the Homestead are engaged in the dairy business to some extent, and from among them a few have been asked to give their views on the subject of kale as a food for their cows, and the following paragraphs tell the story:

William Schulerich is a dairyman and cattle breeder of Washington county, Oregon, and he is well known all over the Pacific Northwest as a

successful dairyman because he carries on his dairy along business principles, requiring everyone of his cows to yield him a good financial profit through the pail and cream can. He writes of kale as follows:

In regard to growing kale will say it is one of the very best succulent feeds for all kinds of livestock on the farm, through the winter and early spring. Analyses of the plant by the chemists at the Oregon Agricultural College have shown it to contain 2.1 per cent protein higher than any other succulent feed. Furthermore, it is easier grown and handled than ensilage or root-crops. The ground where kale is planted should be well fertilized, as kale is a very heavy potash and nitrogen feeder. A sandy loam or silt bench land is the best all-round kale ground. A rich black loam will produce the best kale for early fall feeding, but such kale will not stand as low a temperature as kale that is grown on sandy or bench land soil.

Some farmers that haven't any sandy or bench land soil make serious complaint in growing kale, claiming the land becomes too soft and muddy while gathering the crop. If these farmers will grow their kale close to the barn and leave a sod roadway every 50 feet through the patch the crop can very easily be handled with a sled.

Kale should not be grown continually on the same ground, as weeds become very troublesome and I have noticed that cut-worms are more plentiful also. The ground should be plowed at least twice before planting. From the first to the middle of June is the best planting season. The largest plants are best for transplanting. Set the plants three feet apart each way, cultivate thoroughly.

See that the poultry has free access to kale all winter, as there is no better green feed for them than kale. This also applies to swine. When feeding the dairy cows give 50 pounds kale and all the clover or vetch hay they will eat. Wheat bran should not form any part of the ration, as the kale and clover produce all the protein required. Five or six pounds of ground barley will balance the ration nicely.

Four years ago I was looking over the Willamette valley, Oregon, for a suitable farm and location for dairying. Four principal points were constantly held in view, viz: year-round succulence, legume hay, drainage, and market facilities. I found the n.

I should on January 1 of each year foresee as a practical certainty, an unbroken succession of succulent crops, for the ensuing year, as follows: January, February, March, April, kale; May 1 to June 15, grass; June 15 to July 15, soiling clover and vetch; July 15 to August 31, turnips, and clover aftermath; September, clover aftermath and corn; October, corn and kale.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen what an important position is held by kale.

With only a fair amount of good management kale is at once the easiest, the least expensive, and the surest crop of all. Of its merits as a feed more anon.

In 1903 I had good kale, being lucky enough to buy good seed.

In 1910 I had poor kale, being unlucky enough to buy poor seed from the same dealer.

In 1911 I had excellent kale, having raised my own seed in 1910 from the best plants of my 1909 crop.

In 1912 I have excellent kale from the same kind of seed as last year's. In 1910 I suffered a loss of \$300 to \$500 from poor seed alone. Imagine a head of kale, a dense mass, shaped like a haystack, and another head like a date palm in our geography pictures. The former kind from 25 pounds up and the latter from 10 pounds down.

From my limited observation I believe there is no other crop the farmer can raise where the factor of seed enters so largely as that of kale.

Like begets like. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.

So I prepare my ground as early as I can in the spring - not crowding things - and plant my seed in drills three feet apart, putting the seed in quite thinly to secure vigorous plants. Cultivate and handweed as occasion requires.

By June 16 to 15 the plants are 12 to 15 inches high, and stocky fellows.

Now for transplanting. The ground for the permanent plant is thoroughly pulverized by successive plowings,

digging, rolling, harrowing, and dragging to a depth of 10 to 12 inches and moist enough to start the transplant right on its way.

Let me here observe that large plants are much more resistant to cut-worm ravages.

It is a good plan to dip the plants in a mud bath, as thick as it can be conveniently handled.

I favor hand transplanting. Last spring three men transplanted 12 acres in five days. Two men in seven hours transplanted three acres, and fully 30 per cent of them grow to full kalehood. Plants four by four feet apart. I leave eight feet driveways at intervals through the kale patch for firm footing for horses in winter hauling. It is working fine right now, November 15. In 1911 kale transplanted four by four feet could not be rowed either way in October and November.

In gathering the crop for feeding, one man raises the lower leaves with a pitchfork to expose the stalk to the second man who beholds it with a chopping axe.

We feed it mainly to milking cows and growing stock, even down to calves two months old, who soon learn to love it as much as their mothers do and bow and courtesy very prettily as the feeder comes along with a forkful of the green substance.

We find that no trouble ensues from feeding kale to milking cows, care being taken to feed kale when milking is nearly or quite finished.

Kale is king of all the succulent feeds. As to palatability, cows will leave any other feed for it. Its protein content is high, hence a laxative food. Frozen kale is a dangerous food, even cold kale must be fed judiciously to prevent chills, by stringing it along.

Kale is one branch of the cabbage tree, but what good will it do any of the readers of the Homestead to go into a long treatise on the cabbage telling all its component parts, analyzing it and telling how much muscle and how much bone it will make when eaten by man or beast? I think the many want to know how to grow the crop and who and what to feed to it, and the result in milk, eggs, and horse power to do things by. Even if the chickens do have a free range, if they have the chance, they will eat a good deal of kale leaves. That they may be kept in health the chickens must have a large ration of green food daily. The cow can use from ten to twenty pounds of kale daily in addition to common pasture or dry food to give the best results in milk and butter. The horse needs some green feed every day to keep in the best condition and kale is one of the best kinds to feed him. Kale is one of the fodder crops that can be had fresh and green in this part of the country at all times of the year unless it be for a few days in the winter when everything is frozen. Kale plants are hardy and will stand the winter and to get the kale very early in the spring, for the chickens especially, the seed should be sown in the early fall and the plants set where they are to grow in September or any time before winter. In the spring, as soon as the plants are large enough to make much feed, instead of pulling off the lower leaves for feeding, cut the whole plant off near the lower leaf and let the stump remain in the ground and in a short time it will throw up several shoots and will grow faster and make a larger amount of feed than a new plant, and if you want to keep on the same thing cut the plant again and it will continue to sprout and grow. In this way one can get several crops from one setting of plants and the feed from such plants will always be fresh.

The richer the ground the larger the crop of feed.

Kale will grow on poor ground and make some feed but the crop will not pay as well as on rich soil. The seed is cheap - about 50 cents a pound; sow it freely so there will be a plentiful supply at all times through the season. Do not expect to make one sowing only and have plants from February to December. Get the ground in good shape in early May and sow with a drill in rows two feet apart, and then when the plants are large enough to set, thin the plants in the rows leaving enough so the rows will be filled when the plants get large.

For winter kale, put out the plants in July on rich soil and they will be late enough so there will not be many of the lower leaves that will die before the whole is wanted for feed. Make three or four sowings of seed for there will be plants at all times of the year for setting out in any vacant place.

When feeding, especially in cool wet weather, bring in at a time enough to feed for two or three days at one cutting and not try and cut it every day.

Masonic Brethren, Attention!

REGULAR COMMUNICATION EVERY THIRD SATURDAY

A full attendance is requested and all visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. T. BOALS, W. M.  
C. E. CROMBLEY, Secretary.

## NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, has appointed the undersigned, Robert Eichinger, Administrator of the estate of George W. Eichinger, Deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at the office of Carl Haberlach, Attorney at Law, Tillamook City, Oregon, together with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Tillamook, Ore., Dec. 23rd, 1912.

Robert Eichinger, Administrator of the Estate of George W. Eichinger, Deceased.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Tillamook, dated the 26th day of December, 1912, upon a judgment and decree rendered in said court on the 12th day of November, 1912, in the cause wherein Aurie M. Draper was plaintiff, and John S. Maginnis, Charles P. Maginnis, and S. J. Kaminsky, were defendants, and commanding me to sell the real property belonging to said defendants, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots 3 and 4 and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 14, in township 2 south of range 9 west of Willamette Meridian, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, to satisfy the amount due under said judgment and decree from the said defendant, John S. Maginnis, to the plaintiff, Aurie M. Draper, to-wit: The sum of \$890.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 10th day of November, 1911; the further sum of \$439.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of November, 1911; the further sum of \$150.00 attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of said suit amounting to \$16.75, and also the costs and expenses of and upon said execution.

NOW, THEREFORE, on the 11th day of January, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county courthouse in Tillamook City, Oregon, I will sell the said real property above described at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sums due the plaintiff under said judgment and decree as above mentioned.

Dated December 10th, 1912.  
H. Greenhaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

## WATER FRONT NEWS.

The Schooner Patsy arrived at Tillamook from Portland on Sunday and discharged a full capacity load of merchandise at the Lamb-Schrader Co. docks. The Patsy left on Monday for Portland, where she will remain until Wednesday evening, leaving at that time on return trip to Tillamook weather permitting.

The Steamer Elmore is in dry dock at Portland where she is being thoroughly overhauled and put in shape for the coming season's run.

There's no place like home - Newark News

## BRAILE'S BIG WELL.

Would Have Worked Wonders Only It Was Neyer Dug.

Perhaps the most idiotic of all the many blithe schemes with which Britons have been enamored in days gone by was that which was known at the time as Braile's big well. Mr. Braile was a Belgian engineer, residing temporarily in England, who in 1848, approached the then prime minister (Lord John Russell) with a scheme for sinking a huge shaft, a mile in diameter and twenty miles in depth, that should tap the earth's internal heat and thereby render England independent of her coal supply when this gave out.

Lord Russell, always rather attracted by visionary projects, attentively considered the scheme and caused plans and estimates to be drawn up. The first difficulty was the furnish of water, which would have been certain to occur sooner or later. This it was proposed to keep under by pumping, pumps being used for the purpose of raising excavation, while the finished portion of the shaft was to be rendered airtight by a "jacket" of granite in Portland cement.

Had as the scheme was, it found plenty of advocates, and a provisional bill had been introduced, actually passed, when the overthrow of the government on the franchise question was announced, and the whole business was thenceforth consigned to a well merited oblivion - Pearson's Weekly.

## BREAKING IT GENTLY.

The Naval Court Was Polite With the Pushing Boston Attorney.

Courts martial are not infrequently held on battleships in the Christendom navy yard. Sometimes a sailor will sail for a Boston attorney to defend him, although this tendency is discouraged by the officers. Most attorneys know they have no absolute right to practice in a naval court and can do so only by permission of the court, but occasionally a lawyer goes aboard who does not realize this fact.

A sailor who was charged with gambling had retained an attorney to get him off. This attorney, who had never had such a case before, went briskly into the officers' wardrobe, where the court was sitting and without waiting on ceremony began to address the court in a blustering manner.

"Just a minute," interrupted the presiding officer. "Who are you?"

"I am Mr. Rudolph Smithers," the attorney replied, "and I am a member of the Massachusetts bar."

"Oh, you are Mr. Smithers, are you?" continued the officer. "Then you are the man whom the orderly wants to see." He called the orderly.

"What does the orderly want of me?" asked the attorney in a superior tone.

"Nothing very much," replied the chief justice. "He merely wants to show you off the ship." - New York Herald.

The Womanly Touch.

Adam was staring Eve through the eye.

"This is the living room," he said. "It is furnished as luxuriously as possible in the most modern style. I have spared no expense on it, and yet it lacks something or other, some final touch that I don't name."

Eve took a swift look around. Then she pulled the magazine table out a little from the wall, gave the marble chair a twist and a look on the window sill and kicked the tiger skin rug back a foot from the door.

"Wonderful!" cried Adam and gazed open mouthed at the English transfer outfit.

The rate was more than a cat's paw it was a home.

There's no place like home - Newark News

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Dr. Jack Olson, RESIDENT DENTIST. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Over F. R. Beals' Real Estate Office. Both Phones.

J. E. REEDY, D. V. M. VETERINARIAN. (Both Phones); Tillamook, Oregon.

E. J. CLAUSSEN, LAWYER. DEUTSCHER ADVOKAT. Tillamook Block.

GEORGE WILLETT, Attorney at Law. Office in Commercial Building TILLAMOOK, ORE.

T. H. GOYNE, Attorney-at-Law and U. S. Commissioner. Opposite Courthouse.

H. T. BOTTS, LAWYER. COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACT. Office 202-204, Tillamook Block. Tillamook, Ore.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON, Attorney-at-Law. Abstracter. Tillamook Building Room 216.

TILLAMOOK UNDERTAKING CO. R. N. HENKLE, Mgr. Four Doors West of Bakery. Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer. Lady Assistant When Requested.

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