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## The Toggery

## GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF THE GOAT INDUSTRY

MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THIS BRANCH OF STOCK RAISING—COOS COUNTY A GOOD FIELD FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Hundreds of inquiries regarding the possibilities in the United States of a great goat industry are now reaching the Department of Commerce and Labor. These inquiries are the result of a recent statement by the Bureau of Statistics of that department, that \$250,000,000 had been sent out of the country in the last decade to purchase goat skins for use in this country, and that the commercial value of the 500,000,000 goats which these skins represented would, had they been grown in the United States, have approximated \$1,000,000,000. These suggestions coupled with the further fact that goats of the class supplying the skins in question could be grown upon semi-arid and semi-mountainous lands in the United States now practically unutilized, have added to the interest indicated by the inquiries now being made.

The statement of the Bureau of Statistics as to the number and value of goat skins now being imported, was coupled with extracts from a statement by the United States Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, Mexico, originally published by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In this report Consul Canada says: “Goats are raised in every state of the Republic of Mexico. . . . The industry is largely confined to the central table lands . . . though the animals thrive everywhere and can be raised at a good profit over a wider range of territory than that on which cattle may be successfully raised. . . . The dry plains of Nuevo Leon, with scant growth of brush, are able to support large flocks of goats, though these same plains will not produce corn, cane or grass, unless water is supplied for irrigation. . . . The extent of territory which could be given to the raising of goats, without in any way interfering with agriculture, is very large. Vera Cruz has tens of thousands of acres of land so steep and rugged that it cannot be farmed profitably, but these rugged mountain sides furnish ideal feeding grounds for goats. . . . The value of the goat depends upon three things, meat, tallow, and the skin. . . . The matter of fresh meat in the farming districts of the hot country is greatly simplified by the breeding of goats. In small, isolated communities it is risky to slaughter an ox or cow, as the flesh is liable to spoil before it is consumed. The small carcass of a goat makes it entirely practicable to kill frequently without risk or loss. In the State of Tabasco the inhabitants are never at a loss for fresh meat on plantations where goats are raised, and where formerly meat was almost unknown. The flesh alone would make it a profitable industry, for the carcass of each animal will bring from \$1 to \$1.50. Fats of all kinds are high priced in all parts of the country. . . . At two years a fat goat will yield 6 to 10 pounds of clear tallow, which will be worth from 75c to \$1.50. . . . The most valuable part of the goat is the skin, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, and the constant trend of prices is upward.” (These figures of values are presumably in Mexican currency, in which the dollar is equivalent to about half a dollar in the United States currency.)

The Consul adds that the increase in the number of goats is very rapid since they begin breeding at from 6 to 8 months of age, and breed twice a year, bringing forth two and not infrequently three kids at each breeding season. A single shepherd it is said will look after at least 1000 goats. He adds: “A careful investment of \$1000 well looked after can certainly be counted upon to double itself inside of two and one-half years, and to give at least a 50 per cent profit per annum from the end of the second year.” The report of Consul Canada closes by presenting the result of a three years’ experiment in goat raising on a farm in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, as follows:

“In 1904 the manager of the farm received 66,000 goats, including large and small, at a valuation of \$1.50 each, equal to \$99,000. From the produce of these he sold during nine months of 1904 and the years 1905 and 1906, 50,000 head at \$5 each, equal to \$250,000, and had, at the close of 1906, 88,000 head on the farm, being 22,000 more than he started with. The result was, counting the value of the 22,000 increase at \$1.50 each with the foregoing sales, the investment of \$99,000 produced in less than three years \$283,000, besides the original stock of 66,000 goats was intact.” (Figures in Mexican currency.)

The above facts as to the possibilities in the increase of the meat supply of the United States, while retaining at home the hundreds of millions of dollars now sent abroad for the purchase of goat skins, and producing this supply of valuable material on lands now practically unutilized, are cited as the cause of the numerous inquiries upon this subject now reaching the Department of Commerce and Labor. The number of goats now produced in the United States is small compared with many other countries. The figures in the Bureau of Statistics for 1910 at about 3,000,000; 4,500,000; Turkey in 1900; and British India, 1900; and British India, 1900; and British India, 1900. The importation of goats into the United States was in 1910, 666,666 worth; from India, 666,666 worth; from China, \$2,000,000 worth; from Mexico, 666,666 worth; from Argentina, 1,000,000 worth. For fiscal year, ending with month, the total value of imported will approximate 1,000,000, the number of animals sent by these imports about 45,000,000.

The number of goats in the United States according to the 1910, increased about 50 per cent in the last decade, a very large increase for the 3,000,000 of the census of 1910 in the southwestern states.

By Heri M. Moses, President of American Association of Goat Raisers. The other day I went to New York store to buy a basket. “Show me a big one,” clerk, and he replied: “Everybody is asking baskets now. I wonder you are not. And then the reason right there. Other people same trouble as mine. Their mail was full of form letters, pamphlets, matter of so many kinds of unattractiveness that I had to toss them into the waste basket. I think the general larger waste baskets in need needed to show a large part of what is called vertising is really waste vertising. The ones who get the it are Uncle Sam and the Every name in the books, many in the city and lists supplied from are used by business men realize that dozens of of the same lists and people with so much that it falls instead of There is one form of ter that doesn’t get into basket until it is read, an evening newspaper. You don’t have to buy envelopes or hire girls to or less accurate address advertise in the paper. The people by your and take it home. You reach not only have telephons, but the who haven’t. If you have something the people want or need have to give them comfort or happiness, the first place to give the It is not only the best the least expensive place You can write the ad morning, and before it down behind the wester ad will be in thousands The newspaper will message, but the resp yours to make the mess attractive and convincing Buying space is the the proposition, but the to be filled with words story of interest—a stor man and woman would People are always where they can get the best for their money, so tell them somebody w somebody will get the The merchant who d tise in the newspaper doesn’t do much of any He gets a little chas folks who live in his bity-up trade that simp family over till the next The reason there are these little stores is as harvest moon on a clear They don’t advertise. I never could figure thing of staying out of and staying obscure, w with a little gumption the newspapers and go world. The people go to the advertise, and they buy they read about in the Of course, what I ha ten has truth is someth er gets old, and will be ing as language lasts. It is better to go in than to go into the wa

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Leave North Bend	Leave Marshfield
6:55 a. m.	7:10 a. m.
7:40 "	7:55 "
8:25 "	8:40 "
9:10 "	9:25 "
9:55 "	10:10 "
10:40 "	10:55 "
11:25 "	11:40 "
12:10 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
12:55 "	1:10 "
1:40 "	1:55 "
2:25 "	2:40 "
3:10 "	3:25 "
3:55 "	4:10 "
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5:25 "	5:40 "
6:10 "	6:25 "
6:55 "	7:25 "
7:55 "	8:25 "
8:55 "	9:25 "
9:55 "	10:25 "
10:55 "	11:25 "
11:55 "	12:25 a. m.

Lv. North Bend—Allen’s News Stand  
Lv. Marshfield—Chandler and Blanco Hotels.

### A NIGHT AT THE MOVING PICTURE SHOW

(By Lillian Seaman of the Fourth Grade)  
One night Virginia Clarke stayed all night with me and mamma said we could go to the show. We went early as mamma was going to meet us afterward. We went to the Royal as they were going to have good pictures there that night. The first picture was interesting. The name of it was “Romeo and Juliet.” There were two royal families named Capulet and Montague. Long ago they had a quarrel. It had grown so bad that not even a servant could speak to one of the other house. One time Lord Capulet had a great ball and everybody was invited except the Montague family. Romeo, the son of Lord Montague, wanted very much to go to the ball. So he put on a disguise and went. At the dance, Romeo saw a very beautiful lady with whom he fell in love at the first glance. He inquired who she was and they told him she was the daughter of Lord Capulet, his deadly enemy. After the dance, Romeo went home but could not forget Juliet. For some time after this ball, they met secretly in an orchard. At last they decided to be married. They got an old priest of the family to marry them. Now the father of Juliet wished her to marry Lord Parish, her cousin. Juliet went to the priest who gave her a drug that would make her sleep several days. Then Juliet sent a letter to her husband, who was away in a distant town, telling him about the secret of the drug. But Romeo failed to receive the message but had heard of his bride’s death. He had left at once for her tomb. On his way there he had met Lord Parish who was also on the way to the tomb. A duel followed their meeting in which Romeo killed Lord Parish. On his way Romeo had stopped and bought some poison which he was going to take at Juliet’s tomb. Taking a last look at his beloved wife, he took the poison and fell over dead. When Juliet awakened she discovered Romeo, took a dagger and plunged it in her heart. Just then the priest came in and called both the families together to see their dead ones. The families made up and wept together for their children, Romeo and Juliet.

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