VANCOUVER AND CLARKE COUNTY

MERRITT H. BOWMAN FUNERAL HELD TODAY

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—Merritt H. Bowman, 85 years old and a pioneer of Clarke county, died Saturday at the home of his son, H. A. Bowman, at Falls City, Or., of Bright's disease, after an illness of several years and three weeks confined to his bed. The funeral service was held at Falls City yesterday at 10 o'clock and the body shipped to Vancouver for interment in the Fourth Plain cemetery beside his wife, who died 10 years ago. The body was taken from Knapp's chapel at 10 o'clock this morning and a short service was held at the grave by Rev. C. R. G. Poole of the First Baptist church.

Mr. Bowman crossed the plains from Missouri to California with an ox team in 1854. He resided in California and Oregon till 1860 when he came to Clarke county and took up a homestead near Brush Prairie where he lived till the death of his wife, 10 years ago. He then returned to Missouri and remained 18 months. Since returning from Missouri he has resided at Portland and with his son at Falls City. He is survived by six children, two sons and four daughters, namely: H. A. Brown of Falls City, Or.; J. D. Bowman of Portland; Mrs. E. J. Van Atta of McMinnville, Or.; Mrs. J. C. Proebstel of Portland; Mrs. E. A. Clark of Moscow, Idaho, and Mrs. Robert Irwin of Oakland, Cal. He is also survived by 28 grandchildren and 24 great grandchildren.

All local beers right from the cooler delivered free from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Order now. Phone 261. Private delivery.

City News in Brief.

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—In the will of Emile E. Hugon, which was filed for probate Saturday afternoon, two sisters and two brothers are given $1 each, while a married sister, Josephine Crotteaux, is given $1000 in cash.

To recover on a promissory note, George Page has filed suit in the superior court against W. C. Miller et al. Plaintiff prays for $600, costs of the suit and attorney fees to the amount of $100.

Sheriff Cresep, who has in custody A. J. Enderlin, the accused absconder with funds of the Northern Brewery, is expected to arrive in Vancouver either Tuesday evening or Wednesday evening. Enderlin was picked up by detectives in San Francisco last week. Enderlin will be arraigned some time this week to plead to the charge.

The remains of the late H. Bullard arrived in Vancouver last night from Moro, Or., and were taken to the home, 512 Columbia street, from where the funeral was held at 11 o'clock this morning, Rev. H. S. Templeton of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment was made in Wilson Bridge cemetery. Mr. Bullard left Vancouver three weeks ago today for Moro to help his son in the harvest field. He was killed Saturday by a horse.

County School Superintendent Fike left yesterday for Olympia, where he goes to see H. B. Dewey, state school superintendent, on business in connection with his office. Mr. Fike will not return to Vancouver until next week.

Judge Donald McMaster in the superior court, is hearing the case of the Schanen Blair company, marble and granite works, a corporation, vs. the Sisters of Charity, today. Plaintiff is suing on an alleged debt. Previous to the calling of the case, motions in different suits were heard by his honor.

Beauregard Loans Money on everything of value. 702 Main street.

VANCOUVER ADS

NEW YORK STABLES
EAST FIFTH ST., VANCOUVER.
AT YOUR SERVICE WITH FIRST CLASS TURNOUTS.
CABS DAY AND NIGHT.
M. J. RIEGER, Prop.

Dr. Rice
Eye Specialist.
Lenses Ground to Order.
513 WASHINGTON STREET

Walter R. Horton
Republican Candidate for Nomination for
ASSESSOR OF CLARKE COUNTY, WASHINGTON
Primary Election Sept. 10, 1912.
(Paid Adv.)

VICTOR H. LIMBER
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY CORONER
Subject to the Republican Primaries.
September 10, 1912
(Paid Adv.)

For Dry Fir and Hard Wood, any length, phone 156, Vancouver Land & Fuel Company, Ninth and Ingalls Streets.

The Vancouver office of The Journal is located at room 1, Commercial Bank building, Fifth and Main streets, phone Main 500, where subscriptions, complaints, advertisements and news will be received and promptly attended to.
C. H. DAVIS, Agent.

CEMETERY ORDER HAS NOT YET BEEN SIGNED

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—The order directing Mayor Irwin to affix his signature to the warrant for $10,900 in payment for the new cemetery has not been signed by Judge McKinney, who found against the city executive. In the absence of Attorney Drowley of the firm of Back, Hall & Drowley, who has the matter in hand, it will probably be some little time before it is known whether the mayor will appeal from the findings of Judge McKinney. The city executive has 20 days from the time the order becomes effective to prepare his appeal. Miller, Cross & Wilkinson, attorneys for Mr. Irwin, were not in a position to state this morning whether an appeal would be taken in the case.

Onyx Silk-Lisle Hose.
For men, women and children, 25c a pair for any color. The Bazaar.

Five passenger auto for hire, day or night. Reasonable. Call 296. Cliff Fletcher.

New Pontoon Under Way.

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—The Portland Railway, Light & Power company has a crew employed at the foot of Washington street, building a new pontoon for the ferry landing. The new pontoon will be much larger than the old one. During the low water last summer, it was with some difficulty that the ferry could land on the little pontoon in use and on some occasions it became stuck in the sandbar at the landing. The new pontoon will be long enough to project out near the channel.

Raspberries and blackberries for canning at Higgins & Henrichsen. Call 18.

W. J. Knapp, Undertaker.
215 West Tenth street. Phone 68. Office County Coroner.

Vancouver Man Heads Eagles.

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—George Hausch was elected state president of the Order of Eagles at the convention held in Seattle the last three days of last week. Mr. Hausch, George McKee, J. Padden and George Thomas, the latter three delegates from this city, returned to Vancouver Saturday evening. Mr. Hausch was formerly state vice president of the order. While an effort was made to get the convention in this city next year, it was thought best not to fight too hard for it and it went over to a northern city.

Second hand bicycles at Preston's.

AUGUST GAY HOME DESTROYED BY FIRE

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—Fire totally destroyed the farm residence of August Gay and occupied by Morris Tromblay near Stapleton station on the Orchards-Sifton carline at 11 o'clock Saturday night, causing a loss, in all, of approximately $3100. Mr. Tromblay, who is a carpenter by profession, was in Vancouver attending a carpenters' meeting, and Mrs. Tromblay and children are visiting at Winlock. When he returned home at a little after 11 the house was in ashes.

Mr. Tromblay formerly owned the place, but four months ago sold the farm, dwelling and household goods to Mr. Gay and then leased it. The house was valued at $1900, furniture at $1000 and Mr. Tromblay's clothing and personal effects at $600. Mr. Tromblay also lost $617 in currency which he had in a book in the library with the edges fastened with shingle nails. The book was completely destroyed and the bills are a total loss. A $20 and $10 gold piece were also in the house, but were found intact, though blackened from the heat and smoke.

How the fire originated is not known. Mr. Tromblay left home early in the evening for Vancouver and there was no fire in the house at that time that he knew of. He carried no insurance, and is of the opinion that Mr. Gay had none, though he spoke once of having the house insured before going to New Westminster, B. C., where he now is.

Don't Buy Clothes
Until you have seen what Shanedling Bros. have to offer.

Call 18 for groceries, flour and feed. We deliver. Higgins & Henrichsen, 610-614 Washington street.

Ralph Ruffner on Vacation.

(Special to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—"I have gone to Washington to help make Vancouver a brigade post, and will be back August 1—Ralph Ruffnerr," is the sign that was posted in front of the Comet theatre in this city last week. Mr. Ruffner before leaving stated that he would reopen his theatre at the time mentioned, and thought that it was a good time to take his well earned vacation, so took advantage of it.

Let a painter do your work. Acme Paint & Wallpaper Co., 206 West Sixth street. Phone 504.

Grice & Beatty, undertakers, 108 West Eighth. Phone 31.

Advance Styles Stetson Hats.
Just received by Shanedling Bros. On sale $4. Soft and derby.

Porous Knit Underwear, 25c
a garment, union suits 50c. Shanedling Bros.' clearance sale.

THE GOAT INDUSTRY AND THE MEAT SUPPLY

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 goatskins 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 land in the United States now practically unutilized, have added to the interest indicated by the inquiries now being made.

United States Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has ben investigating the goat industry of that country. He finds that while goats thrive everywhere, these animals can be raised at a good profit over a wide range of territory than cattle. 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 irrigated. Tens of thousands of acres of land so steep and rugged that they can not be farmed profitably "furnish ideal feeding grounds for goats."

Consul Canada finds the value of the goat depends upon three things, meat, tallow and skin. In the state of Tobasco the inhabitants are never at a loss for meat where goats are raised and formerly meat was almost unknown. At two years a fat goat will yield six to 10 pounds of clean tallow. However, the most valuable part of the goat is the skin.

Goats increase rapidly, since they begin breeding at six to eight 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.

These, with other facts, are given as to the possibility of 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 are cited as causes of the numerous inquiries upon this subject now reaching the department of commerce and labor.

In 1910 the United States had about 3,000,000 goats, while Mexico has 4,250,000; Turkey and Asia, 9,000,000; British South Africa, 10,000,000, and British India, 34,000,000 goats. The number of goats in the United States increased about 50 per cent in the last decade, a very large proportion of 3,000,000 goats being fed in the southwestern states.

Poor fed sheep will not produce good wool nor good mutton.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF HOGS BY CHOLERA

It would seem to anyone who has been on the farms in the stock growing states that it would be an easy matter to prevent losses of stock from weather exposure and disease except, possibly, on ranches where protection is inadequate. But it is evident from figures published by the department of agriculture that the sum total of loss on all kinds of stock runs up into very large amounts.

The greatest loss in farm stock, with reference to money value, is that of hogs, due mainly to cholera. The estimated money value of hogs that died of this disease in a year is put at more than $46,000,000. Counting the number of animals that died, it is said that fully 9 per cent of the total number of hogs in the entire country died of this disease. But inasmuch as the cholera did not prevail in all parts of the country, but was confined to portions of several states, it is evident that the deaths from cholera in sections where it did prevail were a very large percentage of the whole number of hogs wherever the disease did appear.

The state of Illinois seems to have had the greatest loss of all, the number that died being 215 out of every 1000. This figures up to more than one fifth of the whole number of hogs in the state.

This is a serious loss, a loss that doubtless was great enough on some farms to offset the entire profit made on all the crops. As there was a time when there was no hog cholera, or other epidemic disease that caused widespread loss on hogs, it is evident that there is no need that such should continue to exist now. It is thought that hog cholera can be definitely wiped out if there is a united effort made by the agricultural departments in all the states, as well as the national department. But it will, of course, require the united cooperation of hog owners all over the country.

It has been shown that hog cholera may be transmitted in a variety of ways; not only by such contact as healthy hogs getting into actual touch with diseased ones, or running in a pasture that is infected, but also getting germs from dogs that may have eaten cholera killed hogs, and buzzards that have done the same. So it is evident that to dispose of the hogs that have died of cholera they should be burned up entirely or buried down so deep that it would never be possible for dogs to get at them, or for the germs to contaminate water that others might drink.

To wipe out a disease that has prevailed so widely, and has spread infection to so many places, where animals may become infected will require a long and thorough effort, and the general interest of all farmers and swine breeders, but the results will be more than worth the cost and trouble.

The main difficulty will always be in getting universal cooperation, and that is practically impossible. But if every farmer and hog breeder will do his share without reference to others the result will be reached. This is a good year to begin this work and there is no need for any one person to wait for or to cooperate with another.

In districts where there is or has been hog cholera let every man do what his intelligence informs him is the thing to do to get rid of the infection if there is any on his farm; and, if not, to use all the means in his power to prevent it from getting there from elsewhere. And keep it in mind all the time in the future. In a few years the millions of animal loss from this cause may be prevented.

Throw your ashes into the poultry-house and watch them enjoy themselves.

PALACE THEATRE
PROGRAM MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 22-23
THE GIRL STRIKERS
The Story of a Cigarette Factory.
FIRE AND STRAW
The Story of a Mission Worker.
THE PRISONER OF WAR
Or Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.
GOODY-GOODY JONES
A Laughable Comedy.
THE KATZENJAMMER KIDS
No. 7—Another Comedy Scream.
N. B.—This Theatre will not close until July 29.

THE SENATE: DID YOU SEE ME THROW HIM OUT?

LET THE BOY AND GIRL HAVE A GARDEN PATCH

It seems strange that so many people who are interested in back yard farming let the interest stop with themselves. Children are told to keep out of the garden for fear they will tramp down vegetables or pick the green fruits.

One of the very best plans that can be adopted to keep the little ones out of mischief and to give them a larger fund of practical knowledge is to let each boy and girl have a little patch of his own in the garden. The writer's experience shows that the children become quickly interested in this kind of work-play combination and almost unconsciously absorb a great deal of knowledge which will stand them in good stead all their lives.

Even where it is not practical to let each child have a separate little patch of his own, you will find that the children take great interest in the planting and watching seeds grow and in picking the ripened fruit and vegetables. It can be brought to them as another form of play and with the right explanation of the germination of the seed and growth of the plant and the fertilizing of the blossoms, the work will become of great interest to them.

In New York and Chicago a great many children in the vacation schools have been interested in this sort of work and it has been found to work very successfully, for it not only amuses and instructs the children, but it gives them something really of profit in the harvest of crops, and best of all, perhaps, keeps them off the street. This last consideration, in fact, seems to be the principal one.

In the writer's experience, perhaps one of the most irksome details of the garden was taken care of by the children, much to their delight. The garden had a natural slope, so that a miniature irrigation system was arranged by letting the water run from the garden hose at the highest spot in the garden and from there, little streams were directed toward every point in the garden, which, if kept clear, served to bring the water to the entire plat. The two children enjoyed immensely watching the course of these little streams and keeping them clear.

Interest your children in your garden. Urge them to learn the entire scheme from the planting of the seeds to the harvesting of the crop. It will be of real interest and profit to them.

COUGH IN PIGS AND HOW TO TREAT IT

Pigs are frequently troubled with a cough which may be caused by dust, colds and foul air, or it may be whooping cough, if the latter, it is contagious and the entire herd will have it. It is rarely fatal, but it is annoying and keep the pigs from growing as rapidly as they otherwise would.

If the cough is caused by dust, remove the cause by cleaning up; if by colds, a little sulphur or a few drops of turpentine in milk will relieve them, or pine tar in troughs, or in food will have a like beneficial effect.

Nearly always when the herd of pigs are more or less affected, and the spasms of coughing commence when they get up in the morning or when they run and take unusual exercise, and stop and cough, sometimes fairly whooping, with nose to the ground, sides working like a pair of bellows and terminating by throwing up or spitting something from the mouth, it is whooping cough.

The treatment is a little carbolic acid in slop in the proportion of one tablespoonful of crystalized fluid to a bucket of slop, or a half teaspoonful to one quart of milk; also use pine tar in the troughs.

Keep the laying hens working. To do this feed them at daybreak and just before sundown.

CORRECT MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

F. H. Stoneburn.

Poultry products of various kinds form one of the greatest crops pro- increasing number of farms. The ever increasing numbers of farms plants devoted exclusively to poultry keeping produce large amounts of high grade goods, although these are inconsiderable when compared with the vast supply coming from the small flocks scattered upon the farms and in the villages throughout the country. Unquestionably the great bulk of poultry products has come in the past from the latter sources, and this condition is likely to continue.

Most farmers concede that their flocks of poultry yield them a fair profit, although any intelligent observer has but to spend a short time in investigating the great markets to learn that poor methods of preparing and marketing alone prevent the producer from receiving much greater returns. The majority of poultry raisers fail to realize that their profits could be largely increased, first, by the production of better and more uniform goods; and second, by improved methods of disposing of them.

Not infrequently it is stated that high grade goods sell themselves, and in a sense this is true, but it is not enough to turn out superior goods; much is lost if they are not marketed in the most careful manner. The poultryman who receives the highest quotations for his products throughout the year is the one who studies "how, when, and where" to market. He learns that during certain months in each year there is a shortage of different kinds of poultry products, and he plans to produce as large a quantity as possible of these products during the season of scant supply. He then ascertains in which markets he can dispose of these goods to best advantage, and prepares and packs them according to the requirements of those markets.

Poultry products are concentrated and valuable, although not extremely perishable. Therefore, improved means of transportation make it possible for the poultryman to place his goods in the best markets without greatly increased expense.

The best trade in the great cities pays the very highest prices for all kinds of poultry products, but this trade is difficult to secure and can be held only by those able to ship stated quantities of their special products regularly during the year, or at least throughout the season when such products are in demand. It is, therefore, usually a waste of time for those who can ship only at uncertain intervals to attempt to handle this trade.

According to his opportunities the poultryman may choose from several methods of disposing of his products, selling direct to the retailer, or shipping to commission merchants for sale upon the open market.

Selling direct to the consumer is regarded as the most profitable method of disposing of high grade goods. As a rule substantial increase may be secured over the prices paid by stores. Hotels, restaurants, clubs and hospitals are excellent customers, and very frequently they contract for their supplies in this way. As a rule such institutions are willing to pay good prices, and their trade is desirable because heavy supplies are needed and it is easier to ship the entire output of a farm to one large customer than to divide it among several who use small quantities.

No special poultry product can be marketed throughout the year to such good advantage as eggs. When gathered from the nest they are a "finished product" ready for packing and shipment without the intermediate processes of dressing and cooling which so greatly trouble the seller of dressed poultry. The farmer or poultryman who makes a specialty of producing market eggs can estimate within a very few cents the price they will bring him throughout the year, an advantage possessed by no other farm product. With almost the regularity of a pendulum egg prices swing backward and forward according to season, as a careful study of market reports covering several years clearly demonstrates. Generally the period of lowest prices begins the latter part of March or in early April and continues well into May. This is the natural breeding season of the fowls and therefore the period of greatest production. The period of low prices varies somewhat from year to year, an early spring hastening the drop in price, and a late one retarding it. As the fowls become broody the production begins to drop off, and large numbers of eggs are incubated, thus further reducing the supply available for consumption. Prices then take an upward turn, rising gradually from May to September, when a large proportion of the adult fowls go into molt and practically cease egg production. From this point the rise is rapid, reaching the highest point in December and January and dropping rapidly during February and March as the spring flood of eggs begins to reach the market.

During the period of heaviest production vast numbers of eggs are placed in cold storage for preservation, until the season of scant supply. This system really acts as a balance-wheel, as it absorbs all surplus at a fair price. There is no doubt that without this or some similar method of preservation, egg prices would go to a ruinously low figure every spring, as at that time production is greatly in excess of consumption.

Time to Breed Heifer.

It is impossible to say just how soon in her life a heifer should be bred. The distinctive, specialized dairy breeds may be bred earlier than the larger strains. Some heifers at 16 months are as fully developed as others at 24. Therefore the experienced breeder will breed according to development.

If the lambs are to be fattened for market, start them on a little grain just as soon as they will learn to eat it, and feed grain continuously with good pasture until they go to the block.

SELECTING THE FLOCK FOR BEST BREEDERS

An old saying with breeders of livestock is that the best cross is with the feed bin. We say that this is the only cross that should ever be made with chickens.

History fails to show a single instance where any man gained in his breeding operations through crossing two distinct breeds. It is perfectly true that the resulting offspring are frequently sturdier and grow faster than either of their parent breeds. They may even lay more eggs, but they are almost certain to fail totally in passing on desirable characteristics, and the third generation will be far inferior to the original breeds used in the cross. Crossing breaks up all the lines of heredity and is of value only in producing new breeds, and very rarely then.

Don't try to get better chickens by crossing two established breeds, because you will surely fail, and don't waste your time trying to grade up a scrub flock by using pure-bred male, because life is too short. Start with pure breds and bring up the health and productivity of your flock by weeding out the non-producers and selecting the young breeders with great care. Pick out next year's breeders while they are small and watch them carefully as they develop.

Strong, rugged health and early maturity are the two great points to consider for the poultryman who wants flesh and eggs above feathers.

Separate the pullets from the cockerels as soon as you place the youngsters in the colony roosting coops. Both sexes will develop better from then on if separated as far as possible. Have birds of the same size together to avoid crowding and stunting the smaller ones.

Remember that the pullet which shows a red comb first will usually lay first, and the one that lays first has the best constitution, makes an excellent breeder and lays the most eggs. Watch for these precocious little ladies and then mark or brand them at once, so that you can put them in the best pen the following breeding season. A good constitution is of the very greatest possible importance. It is indicated by bright red comb and wattles, sleek plumage, strong, round legs, good frame, bright full eyes, short broad head, short, strong curved beak and early maturity. The breast bone should be deep and the back broad. Legs set wide apart indicate a large chest and body cavity. Avoid like a plague a long, lean, rangy bird with a hawk beak, narrow head, sunken eye and knock-kneed legs. They are worse than useless, regardless of their coloring.

Sort them out while they are young, before their mature plumage covers up the most glaring defects.

All other things being equal, pick out for a breeder the cockerel that matures first, as indicated by red comb and wattles, general scrappiness and early crowing. His offspring will develop earlier than those of his slower maturing brother. They will lay earlier on the female side and be ready to kill earlier on the male side.

Raising Belgian Hares.

The so-called Belgian hare is a domesticated form of the wild rabbit of Europe, being bred with reference to its value as a food animal, and its flesh is now generally considered better for food than that of the ordinary hutch rabbit.

Rabbits may be propagated without costly investment in land and buildings, and possess the further advantage that they contribute another animal to the farm stock that may be killed and prepared for the table at short notice. As a rule, the same treatment applies to all forms of rabbits, except the lop-eared variety, which require heated quarters in winter.

Care in the selection of stock is the first important consideration upon entering upon the raising of rabbits and for the rest of the enterprise only observation and judgment are essential.

While not affording large profits the raising of rabbits in a small way may be made interesting and fairly remunerative, as well as affording an agreeable change in the family diet where ordinary meats are high priced or difficult to obtain.

Charcoal for Poultry.

While charcoal is not a food, fowls gain flesh faster during its use. It puts them in condition for good work and keeps them there. It should be kept in sizes to suit the ages of fowls, large and small, because all will eat it. Willow charcoal is the best, but it can be made from cobs or pine.

The work of rearing chicks begins when they have been hatched. They cannot care for themselves. There is nothing made by hatching them and letting them care for themselves. An old hen simplifies the matter, but she will not do it all.

THE NATIONAL'S
CLOSING OUT SALE

ALL SUMMER GARMENTS ARE BEING SOLD REGARDLESS OF PROFIT.

SUMMER SUITS AND COATS
THAT SOLD AS HIGH AS $40.00
THE PRICES NOW ARE
$6.95, $9.95, $14.95

Summer Dresses
Values up to $6.95. Now selling at..... $1.95 and $2.95

Special on Waists
Ladies' Summer Wash Waists, regular $1.50 to $2.50 values, now 65c

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Next to Postal Shop. Take Elevator