

**HALSEY ENTERPRISE**

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HALSEY, Linn Co., Ore., June 15, 1922

**LEADERLESS LAWMAKERS**

A disorganized rabble—a mob—is sitting in the houses of congress in Washington. The old-time bosses are all out of the saddle and many of them in the grave. On either side of the political fence the rabble is seeking for issues but neither has found one any more trustworthy than that "paramount issue" on which the boy orator of the Platte "also ran," so many years ago that his hair is now gray from age.

And what do they want of an issue? The public good? No; the public approval, through which one party hopes to get into office and the other hopes to stay in.

The democratic party had a leader a few years ago—a born leader of men. His influence for a time swayed not only his party, not only the nation, but the world, and came near accomplishing what the world had sought for through the ages and may seek in vain through ages to come—the abolishment of great national wars. But the democratic party is normally in the minority in this country and the warring factions in the republican party, for spoils' sake, united long enough to lay in the dust the high ideals the world had glimpsed.

War threatens the world more terribly than it ever did before because science has made war more terrible than before.

The factions that controlled the republican party have been defeated, but the democrats are under a delusion when they hope for a victory as a result. The republican party has simply changed aspects, as both of them have so often done. The progressive element, so long and so vituperatively denounced

by the leaders, dominates, and the party is progressive.

Mr. Harding comes nearer to being a political leader today than anybody else. He is a trimmer in politics; he believes in government by party. What the party opposed last year be opposed. If it advocates the same measure this year he advocates it. Hence he is in the progressive camp today. The spoilsmen who led the party last year and denounced the progressives are in the progressive camp today and the party is as strong as ever, but is unable to formulate a new legislative program. The spoils of victory seem within its reach and "whosoever the carcass is, there shall the eagles [vultures] be gathered together."

**STATE HIGHWAYMEN**

The Pacific highway is a convenience to many auto owners and it would have been well that it was built when it was, if we could have afforded it. But we could not.

To build it the highway commission violated the confidence of the voters who authorized the bonds. It took the money, which had been voted for market roads more than for the through lines, because market roads were needed most, and applied practically all of it to the through lines, most of which only provided a second means of transportation where railroads were already giving that service.

Not only has public confidence been violated, but Judge Kelly rules that the law also has been broken where counties have, at the instigation of the state commission, diverted county market road funds to the building of the through lines. So confident was the state commission that it could carry through this misuse of market road funds that it now it protests loudly against Judge Kelly's decree.

The two most pressing needs in Oregon today are market roads that will bring immigrants to develop the territory they will open up and retrenchment that will cut our tax rates so that would-be settlers will not shun the state on account of them.

You won't have another day as long as next Wednesday this year.

When the next issue of the Enterprise comes out the longest day of the year will have passed.

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**QUEER LINGO OF CATTLE MARKET**

Sheep and Hogs Also Come in for Their Share of Weird and Slangy Expressions.

**"SLUNK" CALF UNMARKETABLE**

"Butcher Hogs" Are Most Popular and Must Be of Right Weight and Quality—"Mutton Sheep" Are Fat Ewes and Wethers.

In the marketing of cattle, sheep and hogs, often queer terms are used. Reporting the markets daily causes many a weird term to be coined and eventually adopted into the language. Here are given a number of common terms used in the course of live stock marketing. Even their users, in some instances, will be enlightened as to the full meaning:

**Cattle Terms and Classes.**

"Beef cattle" are the heavier, older, heifers or bulls, largely bought by the bigger slaughterers.

"Butcher cattle" are usually trim weight stock, either cows, or steers or heifers, carrying good flesh weighing 550 to 1050 pounds and highly desirable for the city butcher trade.

"Prime finished" heaves are those that have been made strictly fat, generally of 6 to 12 months liberal feed on grain, cake, molasses or other tried rations. "Ripe" is a similar term.

"Fancy" heaves are those that have the prime or ripe finish referred to above and in addition carry full quality due to being high grade or pure bred stock.

"Good," "fair," "medium," "plain," "common" and "inferior" are terms applied to livestock in varying degrees of flesh, condition and quality as they range down the line under the grade of prime.

"Corn fed" heaves usually refer to cattle that have had two to three



Prime Finished Heaves.

months or longer ration of generous grain feed.

"Short fed cattle" are those that have had from two to three months (time varying) of fairly generous rations.

"Warmed up cattle" are those that have been fed for a very brief period, generally three to six weeks—time varying.

"Grassers" are cattle presumably fitted for market on the range or pasture alone.

"Canners" are poor thin animals, furnishing only low grade meat suited only for marketing in the form of canned product.

"Cutters" are animals one grade better than canners, but yet not carrying enough flesh to class as beef types.

"Scalawags," "shells," etc., refer to emaciated stock.

"Heretics" is a term mostly applied to inbred southern cattle between the



Butcher Hogs.

veal and yearling stage, weighing generally 150 to 300 pounds.

"Slunk" is a prematurely born calf—unmarketable.

"Yearlings" refer to cattle beyond the calf and under the two year class.

"Heavy yearlings" (southern) are stock generally weighing 275 to perhaps 450 pounds.

"Light yearlings" (southern) are cattle generally weighing 150 to 275 pounds.

"Muley" cattle are those that are without horns.

"Dodgey" cattle are fine boned, trim southwestern stock, usually susceptible to quick finish on feed.

A "quinine" steer in the trade parlance is a poor, inferior animal having every appearance of disease, usually extremely inbred.

"Sausage" or "hologna" bulls are those not carrying flesh enough to be classed as beef types.

"Stocker" cattle are those suited to go back to the country primarily for further growth before being ready for feeding. Weights vary as to conditions, often reaching up to 850 pounds.

"Feeder" cattle are those with suffi-

cient growth and flesh to make them suitable for placing immediately in the feedlots. Weights usually 850 pounds upwards.

IMPORTANT—Dehorned cattle as a rule outsell those with horns. Cattle should be dehorned or horn tipped before put on feed, so buyers urge.

**Hogs.**

"Top" is the day's extreme high price for carload lots.

"Bulk" is a term meaning the preponderance of sales for the day or period.

"Dockage" is a specified weight deducted from sows and stags originally used for breeding purposes and are coarse and rough—on sows dock is 40 pounds, on stags 70 pounds.

"Prime heavy" hogs weighing 800 to 400 pounds, prime condition, form and quality. Usually 10 months to 18 months and are heavier as well as older than the majority of the hogs marketed.

"Medium heavy"—Good hogs weighing 240 to 300 lbs. Both the prime heavy and medium heavy hog depends largely for outlet upon the packer. Most popular in fall and winter.

"Butcher hogs"—Most popular class on the market. Must be of right weight for the butcher block from 190 to 270 pounds in most cases, (although at times lighter or heavier)—of good qual-



Mutton Sheep.

ity and proper condition. Nothing grading less than a good hog has a place in this class.

"Shipping hog"—Shipper is a hog of good form, condition and quality used to supply order trade. The requirements vary, but for the most part call for animal weighing 175 to 200 pounds.

"Lights" are hogs weighing 190 to 190 pounds, consisting principally of young light weight barrows or clear sows, graded good, common and inferior.

"Light-lights" weigh from 130 to 160 pounds; graded good, common and inferior.

"Pigs" are graded as choice, good and common, and are subdivided as follows. Strong weights, 130 to 150 pounds; medium, 110 to 125 pounds; light, 90 to 110 pounds.

"Peweewees" young small pigs from 60 to 80 pounds. Usually sell at a considerably lower figure than the heavier pigs.

"Roasters" are pigs weighing 15 to 40 pounds. They are rarely seen, except around Thanksgiving or Christmas.

"Roughs" are throw-outs too common to grade, lack condition, form and quality.

"Stags" are male hogs castrated after maturity. As they are wasty in dressing dockage of 70 pounds is imposed.

"Boars" are not usually marketed until their days of service are over and therefore old and coarse. As most stockmen have found from experience that it does not pay to send boars, very few of them come to market. They sell for much lower price than stags.

"Mixed packers"—This class involves the heavy hogs that do not have the quality to grade as prime stock and the lighter weights that are not good enough for butchers or shippers. In short, it takes in all of the throw-outs of the aforementioned classes, except those too coarse.

"Slogger"—A hog of narrow back and straight belly, particularly used for its lean bacon. Weight 160 to 200 pounds largely, although there is no standard weight. Must be of good quality, not necessarily fat, popular in Canada, and England but not common in this country.

**Sheep.**

"Trimmed lamb"—One that has been castrated. Such sell to best advantage on the market.

"Culls" are inferior grade lambs or sheep thrown out of consignment by buyers and sold at a lower price than the remainder of the lot.

"Skip"—A light, trashy, common lamb. The plainest grade of cull lamb.

"Mutton sheep" are fat ewes or ewes and wethers mixed used for killing. Wethers are often sold separate as such.

"Choppers" are aged ewes in medium flesh, not good enough to grade as fat.



A Heavy Yearling.

"Canners" are very thin sheep, which as the name implies are used for

canning purposes.  
"Docked lamb"—One that has had its tail cut off. Many lambs come to market with their tails badly gummed up, which hurts the sale. All stockmen are consequently urged to adopt the practice of docking their lambs when young.

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