

Surprising Facts as to Cattle Raising in Argentina, S. A.

Prof. Herbert W. Mumford of the University of Illinois, who has spent half of this year investigating cattle conditions in Argentina, S. A., recently showed to a farmer and student audience at the College of Agriculture a very interesting series of photographs which he took in that country, and gave the following among other items showing conditions in strong contrast to our own and throwing clear light on the character of Argentina competition:

The past three years Argentina has been exporting considerable more beef to Great Britain than has the United States, and the Argentine beef can be delivered to London as cheaply as that from Chicago.

The best steers have been secured without regard to price, \$10,000 and \$15,000 being paid many times, and one animal was found which had cost \$21,000. But the best bull seen on this trip was bred in Argentina. The Shorthorns are the most numerous. The cattle country in close to the great river system which furnishes much of the transportation, and lies principally immediately west of Buenos Aires.

As blue herds of cattle as you ever saw are produced in Argentina with out a mouthful of grain, simply on grass and alfalfa, and these cattle were never in a stable. Breeding cattle in extra fine flesh were seen in alfalfa pasture—one cow in particular showed actual rolls of fat on her rump, and yet she had never tasted anything else than alfalfa from her birth. Grass fed mutton too fat to sell. One ranch or estancia visited contained 100,000 acres and had on it 18,500 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 2,000 horses. Most of the cattle country is flat and level.

Argentina has its tick belt and quarantine line the same as the United States, and progressive cattle men inoculate the whole herd for carbuncle once in three years. There are great tests and require dipping.

Argentina with five and a half million population has about thirty million cattle, while the United States has only about fifty million cattle, exclusive of the dairy animals. Ten years ago two million inferior cattle were slaughtered annually for salt or "jerked" beef; these cattle are now so much improved that less than one seventh as many go to the salt meat factories while an increased number are good enough for export.

Where alfalfa pasture is rented the price is 75 cents to \$1 per month and the alfalfa furnishes nine months pasture. A man from Texas rented

7000 acres of native grass land thirteen years ago at \$100 per year and began with 600 cows. In addition to his bare existence on the ranch he made \$200,000 clear, represented by \$50,000 in bank and the present herd of cattle worth \$175,000. It is figured that on this land he produced a 1 year old steer for \$4. With cattle on alfalfa land it is estimated that one can make 4 to 25 per cent interest on the investment, depending upon how strictly he attends to business.

The cattle cars have coal floors and a dozen cars are thus connected and loaded at a time. The cattle are not weighed but sold by the head, export animals bringing \$40 to \$50; but they cost less than half what they would here. The city butchers shop sell meat by the strip and never weigh it—or charge more if a customer demands that it be weighed.

WALLA WALLA MAN LIKES LAKEVIEW

He Thinks this Section Will Come Rapidly to the Front

Fred Mang, of Walla Walla, Wash., is a recent arrival. The gentleman came here to look over the country with a view to permanent residence.

He was one of the first settlers in the county adjacent to Walla Walla; saw the town grow from a few shacks into a well built city of about 30,000 in a few years. He was among the few original holders who held on to his land, and in consequence when he sold recently secured a big price for his property. He likes the country about Lakeview as it resembles Walla Walla in many ways, and predicts as bright a future for it.

Since disposing of his land Mr. Mang has traveled considerably in California and elsewhere looking for a new location, and he has found nothing that suited him better than Lake County. He reports great interest in this section where ever he went, and says there is to be a big immigration here in the spring. For that reason he came early.

He left yesterday to take a look at the Warner Valley, as he has a lot of people for whom he wants to obtain government land. He will be a good citizen for any locality.

NEVADA - CALIFORNIA - OREGON R'Y WILL EXTEND TO LAKEVIEW

All the Management Asks is the Right of Way and a Station Site in Lakeview

While in Reno Mr. W. L. Drenkel had a little talk with the management of the N. C. O. Ry., the narrow gauge line from Reno to Astoria, 60 miles south of here and he was led to believe if the business men of Lakeview would get together and make a request to the railroad people, that the road would be at once extended to Lakeview, its original projected northern terminus.

The Examiner believes this should be done, and at earliest possible moment.

The railroad company does not ask for any cash or bonus of any sort. But it intimated that if a small plot of ground was donated for a depot site, and for yard room, together with the right of way at least so far as the state line, that it would build at once to Lakeview, and be in readiness to take care of the coming thousands and the business increase in consequence of such immigration. The company desires to build to Lakeview and will do so if the town will exhibit its desire for it.

It strikes us that Lakeview needs that railroad, and there is no doubt but that the railroad wants and needs our trade. If mutual concession and understanding is reached both will be benefited.

The railroad now has reached a point where it can build to Lakeview cheaply and quickly, and will do so if given any encouragement.

It asks but little and that little should be cheerfully given, inasmuch as it means much to a town of this

size and importance to be placed on the railroad map of the world.

It is now up to us to meet, organize, and secure the grounds and right of way which every man in holding property should provide and the prize is ours!

Don't delay; but act at once!

THE WEATHER THE PAST WEEK

The Mercury Gets Down to 4° Above Zero With Some Snow

The weather the past week has been somewhat colder. Some snow fell yesterday. Last Wednesday night the mercury got so low as 14 degrees above zero. Thursday night it was 28 above and hung around that vicinity until Tuesday morning it got down to 4 degrees above, and that is going some in this country. Last year the coldest all winter was only 7 above zero. The days are sunny and fine. Eastern people here think the weather glorious, but the old timers shiver, shake their heads, and get out an extra pair of socks. Maybe we will do that, too, later. But not now!

Bishop Paddock is Entertained, and Talks of His Travels

The invitation extended to the men of Lakeview to meet Bishop Paddock at a smoker last Saturday night, at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Cressler, was accepted by a large number. It probably was the most representative gathering ever held in this young city.

After a general introduction had been made to the Bishop, the guests and His Grace sat down to a splendid repast. A short blessing was pronounced by the Bishop. When the viands had been done away with and black coffee and cigars were in order, the Bishop, in a conversational manner, told of his travels, sketching a trip from New York to Constantinople, where he ended, informing his pleased listeners that he would be glad at some future time to take the narration up, and tell of the Holy Land, and his travels elsewhere about the globe. When he does so he will speak in some larger room where more can hear him.

The Bishop is a most interesting talker, using the simple and effective language that is within the comprehension of his listeners, who in this way are not compelled to consult a dictionary, as is often the case while listening to those of a pedantic turn of mind, in order to get the meaning they wish to convey. In this respect the Bishop resembles Washington Irving, the American writer, whom every one reads and admires for the charm of his simple, and yet forceful style.

The Examiner regrets that this limited account will have to suffice, from lack of space, which forbids enlarging upon the descriptive powers of the Bishop, or to speak of his pleasing personality.

Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Cressler, who opened their beautiful home, for the occasion; and also to the two ladies, Mrs. Della Cobb and

Mrs. Warner Snider, who assisted in providing and serving the refreshments.

It was an occasion long to be remembered by the gentlemen present, who were as follows: W. H. Shirr, Rev. Parker, J. D. Venator, E. Ahlstrom, R. E. Linville, V. L. Snelling, J. E. Norrin, W. H. Drenkel, T. E. Bernard, A. Dent, Chas. Umbach, F. P. Light, W. J. More, G. W. Johnson, H. Bailey, A. L. Thornton, W. A. Gowen, S. V. Rehart, A. H. Hamersley, W. B. Snider, S. A. Moshen, C. E. Sherlock, Thos. Sherok, D. J. Wilcox, Dr. W. R. Boyd, M. D. Williams, J. N. Watson, W. L. Thompson, E. F. Cheney, S. O. Cressler, E. J. Clark, — Bemis.

CATTLE DYING BY THOUSANDS

Thousands of cattle on the range of Colorado are reported to be starving, with the prospect that there will be an unprecedented loss to the cattlemen during the winter, which opened early, and has caught a majority of stockmen unprepared. Feed is selling at almost prohibitive prices in the range district, hay now bringing \$25 to \$50 a ton in the Arkansas valley and Park Range districts. In the Park range district the first snow, which fell early in October, still covers the ranges and hundreds of cattle perished in the first storm. The number was increased to thousands in the storm of the last few days and the stockmen are desperate. The cattle cannot be shipped, because they are in poor condition and are not beef cattle.

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Railroads Will Make Eastern Oregon Dirt Fly Next Season

Portland Journal, 2: "I expect the next two years to show the greatest and most extensive railroad building in the history of Oregon and Washington," today said Francis B. Clark, president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railroad, who has just returned from an extended trip east. "I have no definite news of extensions of Hill lines in this state, but that all the railroads will begin doing things on a much vaster scale than heretofore is a certainty."

Mr. Clark said that there was a feeling of confidence throughout the entire country, and that investors generally are willing to spend their money again for industrial enterprises.

morning from a friend of mine," said Mr. Clark, "the head of the Hazelton Steel company, of Wheeling, W. Va. He tells me that in the past three weeks he has put 4,000 men at work in his plants alone. What do you think of that for prosperity. It is so all over the country. The railroads of the northwest are going to use more men, and I can foresee a period of greatly increased prosperity ahead of us."

President Clark was in the east more than a month, spending most of the time in St. Paul, his former home.

O. Baldwin and Bert Lapham were over Sunday from Fish Hole. Mr. Baldwin made final proof to his homestead Tuesday.

Lake County Land and Fruit Bound to Command Big Price

A big ad. in the Spokane Spokesman says: "Choice Land, Including a water Right. Can be Had as Low (?) as \$250 Per Acre!" This for the bare, wild land mind you!

Now, just let that simmer through your noodle, and then remember that knockers there were in plenty, who knocked the Oregon Valley Land Co., and knocked it hard, because they were selling the same character of land, as suitable for apple growing as Wenatchee land, that is beyond the experimental stage and which has demonstrated its title to be called and sold as fruit land for only \$20 an acre, with a perpetual water right, and a town lot in Lakeview, gratis!

The truth of the matter is that, never before in the history of the development of the West, was such a liberal offer made, and it will be a long time, too, before it is duplicated. And the more we see, learn and know of what prices are being asked and paid for fruit land not so good as that of Lake County, in other localities, the more we are impressed with the liberality of that Company in its dealings with its patrons.

The only difference we can see at the present time as between Lake County lands, and those of Rogue, or Hood river, or Yakima or Wenatchee, is that those regions are favored with railroad transportation, which will come to us in the near future, and then those who secured one or more of these tracts will realize they have a good thing and will reap abundantly from their present small investment.

In view of these facts, it is too bad that only 12,000 lucky people could get these tracts. There is, of

course, more land here, but it can not be secured for \$20 an acre with half of it irrigated free, as is done for its patrons by the Oregon Valley Land Company!

REPORTS MANY PEOPLE COMING

H. W. Drenkel Back From California, More Pleased Than ever Before,

H. W. Drenkel and son Walter, who were away five weeks at their former home in Los Angeles have returned. Mr. Drenkel says that while away he met lots of people who are going to locate in Lakeview and vicinity. He says the dull times prevailing all through California, coupled with the stories of Oregon's fruit production, the fabulous prices obtained for the fruit and land, has excited everybody down that way, who frankly admit that California is not in it with Oregon and they are coming to share in our good fortune. They feel that the older and better known sections of Oregon have got land and orchard prices up to a figure beyond the reach of an ordinary purse, and for that reason will flock in here, knowing that our fruit lands in time will command big prices.

He says he is glad to get back home and has seen more stir and life here than he saw anywhere else in towns several times larger than Lakeview.

Still Big Herds of Cattle on the Range in Southern Oregon

The range cattle still constitute one of Oregon's leading industries. The frontier has not yet been abolished, the wilderness has not been driven back all along the line. The first range cattle brought into Oregon by Americans was in 1846. Ten men went from the Willamette valley to California with \$1,000 and bought 600 head. From this beginning 150,000 head of cattle were driven to the eastern market in a single season. There are still cattle ranches in the great body of 40,000 square miles of territory without a railroad.

One of these ranches is in the southern part of Harney county. Most of these are what are known as range cattle, yet they are improved in every respect over the old style of range cattle. Many thousand head of beef cattle are driven out of this country each season, down through the Klamath country to the railroad, but there are still many thousands that are sold in Harney and Lake counties to the ranchers who raise large quantities of alfalfa and fatten them up between November and March, so they go on the market in the spring in good condition bringing a much better price than if sold in the fall.

There are scopes of country in southern Oregon and Northern California where the wolves and coyotes have become so troublesome that the sheepmen are going out of the business and stocking their ranches with cattle. More and more each year the large ranges are being divided up, yet there are more cattle raised in Oregon today than ever before.—Blue Mt. Eagle.

TIMBER CLAIMS ARE PLAYED OUT

Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 3.—A telegram from the Interior Department to the local land office holds up all timber and stone entries until further instructions. It is believed here that the department will not permit further entries, pending efforts to repeal the act in accordance with Secretary Garfield's plan to have all timber on public lands appraised and sold under supervision of the forestry service.

John Tuck who lives a few miles east of Redmond, finds a ready sale for large crops of carrots at \$5 per ton, or more than \$100 to the acre.

There is Big Money In Growing Onions For the Markets

The finest kind of onions are grown in Lake county, and they cannot be surpassed in quality, while the yield is equal to that of the most famous onion-producing region, such as the Bermuda islands and Laredo, Texas. Conditions are ideal here for the production of onions on a commercial scale, but as yet not enough are raised to supply present local needs, though some of these contract-holders in the Oregon Valley Land Company deal will doubtless take note of this opportunity later and make fortunes for themselves as has been done elsewhere, and this pursuit can be followed while fruit trees are being grown on the same land to the benefit of the orchard.

In this connection a recent number of Frank Leslie's Weekly says that Texas gives us a practical lesson in the benefits of protection, and, strangely enough, the facts are brought out by that high priest of free trade, the New York Evening Post. Our able contemporary reports that the onion growers of Bermuda are very much moved because the high tariff on Bermuda onions imposed by the United States is driving them out of our markets and leaving a clear field for the onion-growers of South Texas.

In an article on the Bermuda onion industry in Texas, the Technical World says that in eight years the value of the annual product of onions in Texas has grown from nothing

to more than \$2,000,000 and that, as a result, land that was thought to be worthless and only fit for goat grazing, now brings an annual net return of \$300 to \$500 per acre from the onions it produces.

This land has risen in valuation from \$1 or \$2 to not less than \$1,000, and many onion-growers would not be willing to accept less than \$2,000 per acre, as on that price the annual net return averages 25 per cent on the investment.

It is safe to say that when the tariff revisionists get to work this winter, the onion-growers of Texas will be on hand to enter their vigorous protest against a reduction of the duty on Bermuda onions, and that the Bermuda onion-growers will have their representatives on hand to fight for free trade in the industry.

Timber Trust Organized

Duluth Dec. 11. The lumber interests represented by the Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Obrien and Cook of St Paul and Duluth, and Edward Hines of Chicago, are here working on the formation of a lumber company which will control practically all the pine in North America. The greatest secrecy is being observed, but it is known that the deal is almost finished. The transfer of the Duluth, Virginia and Idaho Lake railroad is said to be the only obstacle.

Dave Edler, Sheep King of Lake County, Will Drill for Water

It is reported that Dave Edler, the sheep king of Southern Oregon, has purchased a large drilling outfit and will shortly begin experimenting for artesian water. The question of water on the range in this section is becoming a serious one for stockmen, especially for those engaged in the sheep industry.

All the lands suitable for agriculture are being taken by the incoming homesteaders, and as these lands pass into the hands of individuals the watering places are fenced in, shutting off the herds of the sheep and cattle men. Most of the men engaged in the cattle business have home places, but many of the sheepmen are without permanent quarters, and another disadvantage is that their flocks cannot travel far from water.

Mr. Edler will experiment for water on one of his ranches in Eastern Klamath county, and from there he will move his drilling outfit to what is known as the Big Law Desert, the winter range for practically all the sheep in Lake and Harney counties. This range is a vast area of low sage brush land on which bunch grass grows abundantly in the early Spring and Fall. During the Winter, when the little ponds are filled with water from the rains and snows, it makes an ideal feed ground, but as soon as the warm weather sets in all of the flocks must be moved for the water in the ponds evaporates in a comparatively short time, leaving this vast area without sufficient moisture to

support a single animal life. Should the experiment about to be made by Mr. Edler prove successful, this vast plain will become useful as a range throughout the entire year, and likely most of the sheepmen will acquire permanent quarters in it.

The drilling machine ordered by Mr. Edler will be capable of going to a depth of 2500 feet and will weigh approximately 50,000 pounds. The venture is an expensive one and the cost of the undertaking is borne by the sheep king himself who has, in the past ten years, amassed a fortune close to a half million.

SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING

Up Country Man Rakes in \$400 Just as Easy as Finding It

The Moro Observer says N. W. Thompson has sold \$400 worth of hogs off his farm this season, almost net profit from 15 acres of hog pasture, sown as such, and the waste of the "run of the farm." He will put in 700 rods more of woven fence this winter, after which a larger net profit will accrue as an issue on his farm.

A Strange Disease Is Killing Horses Up In Northern Oregon

A Pendleton paper reports the death of a large number of horses belonging to farmers living about 10 miles west of Walla Walla. It is understood that the farmers lost 160 head, and the cause of the death is still a mystery though different veterinarians have been called in and post mortem examinations have been held in a number of cases. Though it has been impossible to discover symptoms of any of the commonly encountered horse diseases or poisons, it is believed the animals are dying from the result of poison taken into the system through

the eating of stubble field fodder. It is well known that several different kind of poisonous fungi are frequently found in stubble fields and it is thought that some of these must grow in the fields of the farmers who have been suffering from such severe loss. One man lost 23 head of good work horses, but the most of the farmers concerned have lost from six to 20 head.

Alfred Smith will soon open a moving picture show in the opera house.