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CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe -
Sassafras -
Rhubarb -
Licorice -
Sulphur -
Ginger -
Cinnamon -
Cloves -
Mace -
Nutmeg -
Peppermint -
Sage -
Tansy -
Wormwood -
Yarrow -
Zinc Oxide -
Castor Oil

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

116 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WOOLGROWERS MEET

Eleventh Annual Convention a Great Success in Heppner.

MATTERS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE HANDLED

President Burgess Delivers Able Address--Hard Work Will be Put Forth to Secure Passage of Coyote Bounty Law.

Heppner belonged to the sheepmen of Oregon this week.

The town was turned over to them and all went away well pleased with the treatment at the hands of our citizens as well as the results accomplished.

The eleventh annual convention of the Oregon Woolgrowers' Association which closed yesterday evening should result in much good for the industry in this state.

It was a business meeting all the way through. About 40 delegates came in on Monday evening's train, while many others came in Monday and Tuesday from interior points.

About 100 sheepmen were in attendance. Eastern Oregon was well represented, delegates being present from Crook, Wasco, Gilliam, Wheeler, Grant, Umatilla, Walla, Baker, and Malheur counties, there also being a good attendance from the local organization in Morrow county.

In the way of entertainment the visitors were well taken care of.

Monday evening there was a smoker at the Commercial Club, and yesterday evening a banquet was served at the Palace hotel, which reflects much credit upon the hotel management.

The meeting was called to order Tuesday morning in the Commercial Club building by Geo. J. Currin, president of the Morrow County Woolgrowers' Association.

C. E. Woodson welcomed the visitors in a manner that made everybody feel welcome.

President J. N. Burgess, of the State Association, delivered a very able address, which is printed in full below.

H. C. Rooper, of Shaniko, delivered the response to the address of welcome.

The principal part of the forenoon was taken up with business matters in reading reports and communications, the appointment of committees, etc.

Geo. J. Currin addressed the meeting on the present condition of the wool industry in the West. Mr. Currin advised more attention to detail and a closer tab on the unnecessary leaks coming from the profits of the wool growers.

Afternoon Session.
The afternoon session opened with an address by Congressman W. R. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis was greeted with rousing cheers. He discussed the tariff question on wool in an able manner and promised his undivided support in behalf of the woolgrowers, being opposed to any reduction of the duty on wool.

The national forest and its relation to livestock, was taken up by Montie B. Gwynn, of Pendleton. Mr. Gwynn stated the forest policy was here to stay and he impressed those engaged in the wool industry with the necessity of working in harmony with the forest officials in eliminating evils and correcting grievances as they appear from year to year.

Geo. McKnight, of Vale, discussed the question of leasing of

the public range which he opposed with much vigor.

Dr. W. H. Lytle, state sheep inspector, spoke on methods of exterminating coyotes and other pests, and distributed samples of poison for trial.

The coyote and other predatory wild animals, was a matter of general discussion. The general importance of this question which naturally brought up the coyote bounty law took considerable time. The sentiment was unanimous in favor of a bounty law. All sheepmen were urged to work for the passage of a bounty law at the next session of the legislature.

Tuesday evening was taken up with an illustrated lecture on bacteriology and animal parasites, by Dr. McClure at the Orpheum Theatre. The lecture was very interesting and instructive.

Wednesday Session.
R. F. Hynd was the first speaker at yesterday morning's session.

Mr. Hynd's subject was "Better Methods of Handling Sheep on the Range." He strongly advised better breeding and better feeding methods to increase the profits of the sheepmen.

Dr. McClure talked on the scab fight in the West and told how the department in Washington had cleaned out Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, and that the work was now being taken up in Nevada and California.

W. B. Barratt took up the question of salt supply. He explained the reduction of freight rates and the benefits coming from the ownership of interest in a salt mine in Utah.

Afternoon.
Tariff discussion and winding up of business occupied the time yesterday afternoon.

All felt that the tariff should be retained. Even Dan Smythe, the democratic war horse, advocated a higher tariff.

The following officers were elected:

J. N. Burgess, president, re-elected.

Geo. McKnight, vice-president.

Dan Smythe, secretary, re-elected.

The next meeting will be held at Pendleton.

President Burgess' Address.

The past year has been one of trials and tribulations for the Oregon sheep growers, the decrease in the price of sheep, dating from the panic of October, 1907, to the Presidential election on the 31 of this month, was fully 35 per cent and the price of wool met with a corresponding decrease, this disaster, coming during a season of protracted drought the worst ever known in this state, has been the cause of probably the greatest financial loss in the history of the sheep industry in Oregon, during the same length of time.

However, there is now every indication that a reaction has taken place, business of all kinds is good, the factories and mills are all starting and running full time and the outlook is that we will be able to enjoy another four years of prosperity.

The wool market is active and much stronger than it has been at any time during the past thirteen months, and from the reports obtained, notwithstanding the extremely dull season, the wool is mostly used up.

The sheep markets in the different parts of the United States, even with the highest prices of feed, are much stronger, and mutton will undoubtedly reach its normal value during the coming winter.

We have in the United States at the present time, 54,631,000 sheep of a total value of \$211,739,000. Of this number probably 15,000,000 are not of shearing age. The total wool clip of the United States for the year of 1907 was 298,204,000 pounds. This gives an average clip per sheep of 6.6 pounds per head, which shows the shrinkage of wool to be 6.06 per cent for the entire nation. It is interesting to compare the sheep of the United States with those of the more important foreign sheep breeding nations. We have in the world 589,827,000 sheep. Of this number we have in Australia and New Zealand 103,807,000 sheep. In Europe we have 192,000,000 sheep, in South America we have 100,000,000 sheep.

From the sheep reports available, it is noted that we have an increase in the United States of probably 3,000,000 sheep during the last year. This increase has taken place largely upon the small farms and it more than offsets the decrease that may have occurred upon the open ranges of the west. This increase in the Eastern states, however, is only temporary. The breeders in those states have met with a more severe loss than we in the west and thousands of their ewes will be placed on the market this winter and they will quit the sheep business for the present.

In order that we may clearly understand the future of the sheep industry in America, it is essential that we give some consideration to this industry in foreign countries. Our reports now indicate that Australia has an increase of over 5,000,000 sheep above the number she had last year. An increase of sheep is also noted in Africa and South America. Australia is undoubtedly the most important sheep producing nation of the world, and it is interesting to know that in that country conditions very similar to those which now obtain in the United States are taking place. One of the most important of these changes in Australia is the breaking up of the large farms of hundreds of thousands of acres into farms of very much smaller dimensions. A portion of these Australian lands is being devoted to wheat raising, and the lands fit for agricultural purposes are selling at from \$15 to \$40 per acre. The serious rabbit pest in Australia has been the prime factor in reducing the size of the sheep holdings, as in many of the sections of that country the sheep breeders are resorting to the construction of fences of wire netting in order to keep the rabbits from consuming the grasses. The expense attached to this procedure makes the ownership of large land holdings almost impossible. It is undoubtedly true that the large sheep ranges of Australia must undergo, within the next few years, the same period of evolution as that which has occurred in the United States, but this may not have an appreciable influence in reducing the number of sheep, for many of the small farms will be put under a higher state of cultivation and thereby be enabled to maintain a higher number of sheep.

An important feature of the evolution of the sheep industry of Australia is that the smaller flocks of that district are gradually using more and more coarse-wool bucks for the reason that the export of chilled mutton from Australia, which in the year of 1907 amounted to over 17,000,000 sheep, is offering to the breeders an excellent profit. Therefore, the products of fine Merino wool in Australia should gradually grow less. This is a fact of great importance in the sheep industry of South America, for as yet but few Merinos have been used in the flocks of those countries. For some reason, which we do not understand, many of the South American breeders have claimed that certain of the Merino families did not thrive well under conditions obtaining in those sections. Therefore, we need not look to South America for close competition in the production of choice Merino staple. While the great western range states will always be Merino breeding grounds, yet as the east establishes its flocks, more of the mutton and coarse-wool types will be grown, and the breeders of straight Merino wool may, in the future, look for a reduction in the competition that they will have to meet.

We have in the state of Oregon, approximately, 2,000,000 sheep worth probably \$8,000,000. This, together with the wool clip of the present season

(Continued on page 5.)

Alfalfa For Oregon.

Alfalfa has been grown for two thousand years in the Mediterranean regions. It has been grown successfully in arid American regions for half a century. A gentleman traveling over what was then regarded as a land unfit for settlement in western Nebraska by reason of its aridity, discovered a thrifty green alfalfa plant growing where no other grasses could be found for miles around. That was a demonstration that satisfied the gentleman and he purchased a large tract of land for a trifle. On the same land he has since fed fifty thousand sheep in one season on alfalfa. Alfalfa goes down into the depths of the soil for moisture and through wireless communication with the atmosphere brings down from above food which feeds the plant and enriches the soil.

Since 1891 the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas has increased from 34,385 to 615,700 in 1906. A recent bulletin from that state says of alfalfa: "The sheep feeders of Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska would be lost without it."

At the Kansas station it is stated: "A gain of 800 pounds of pork was made from a ton of alfalfa, and a little less than that amount of gain was made from an acre of alfalfa pasture." Again, "We found that 100 pounds of alfalfa hay saved 95 pounds of corn." Figuring on the basis of these experiments it is stated that with green alfalfa producing ten tons per acre (20,000 pounds) it would produce 2000 pounds of pork, which, at 4 cents per pound would be worth \$80 per acre."

Director Burkett of the Kansas Station says: "By promoting the successful production of alfalfa the station has not only extended the dominion of an imperial forage crop, but in so doing has discharged its own entire expense, and in addition has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the state."

At the Ontario Agricultural College in ten years 30 centners, yielding over 500 bushels of alfalfa per acre.

(Continued on Page eight.)

A Broken Back.
That pain in your back caused by lumbago, stiff muscles or a strain is an easy thing to get rid of. Ballard's Snow Liniment cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore and stiff muscles, strains, sprains, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds and all aches and pains. You need a bottle in your house. Sold by Patterson & Son.

A Peculiar Wrench
of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, cuts, burns and scalds Ballard's Snow Liniment is the best thing to use. Relieves the pain instantly, reduces swelling, is a perfect antiseptic and heals rapidly. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Patterson & Son.

What the Kidneys Do.
Their incessant work keeps us strong and healthy. All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms--pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, etc.

Mrs. Geo. Shipley living in the northern part of Heppner, Ore., says: "My kidneys gave me a great deal of annoyance for years. My back ached and when I stooped or lifted anything, or brought any strain on the muscles of the back, the pains would become more pronounced. At times I could not walk on account of the pains throbbing my kidneys and these were my worst other symptoms which denoted a diseased condition of these organs. I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, procuring a box of the Stomach Drug Co. I used the contents when I noticed a great improvement in my condition, continued taking them and they relieved all the troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills have proven of great value to me and I cheerfully recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name--Doan's and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Herren's Saw Mill

Located on the Roadways of Willow Creek

This new and thoroughly up to date saw mill is now in active operation and turning out a superior quality of

ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER

Lumber is now being hauled from the mill to Heppner where yards will be established.

Orders promptly filled

The mill has a running capacity of 20,000 feet per day.

Herrin & Wil der, Proprs.



Spanish Delaine Yearling Bucks for Sale.

After the 10th of October, I will have for sale at my place near Monument, a fine lot of Spanish Delaine bucks. Terms to suit purchaser. Pick out what you want and I will deliver to any place in Morrow county if desired.

EMMET COCHRAN,
Monument, Oregon.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia