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In each 5c sack there are one and a half ounces of choice Virginia and North Carolina tobacco—pure, mild, rich—best sort of granulated tobacco. Enough to make many good, satisfying cigarettes—the kind that makes rolling popular. And with each sack you get a present coupon and a book of cigarette papers free.

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We will send our illustrated catalogue of presents FREE to any address. Ask for it on a postal today. This offer expires December 31, 1913.



Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be secured with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, coupons from FOUR ROSES, (10c tin double coupon), PICK PLUG CUT, FIDMONT CIGARETTES, CLY CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

Premium Dept.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
Durham, N.C.
St. Louis, Mo.

CONDITION OF FLEECE COUNTS IN SELLING

When packing, the fleeces of ewes, lambs, rams and wethers should be packed separately. In small flocks it is hardly advisable to pack them in separate bags, but they can be separated in the bag by sheets of stiff, strong paper so that they can be easily sorted at the market.

A bag containing a certain kind of wool should be marked so that its contents are known. Tags and wool from dead sheep should be packed separately, says an Illinois circular. If there are black or gray fleeces either they should be packed separately or their location should be designated.

If the wool is not sold immediately after shearing it should be stored in a clean, dry place. It should not be left on the bare ground even though it is placed in bags. It is the better



Photo by American Press Association.

The Lincoln breed of sheep is the heaviest grown in the British Islands. It is known for its bright, lustrous wool, which masses in characteristic flakes or strands and is very long, samples measuring twenty-one inches.

The breed is the product of Leicester crosses upon the old Lincoln stock. As a mutton sheep it is considered by many inferior to the Down breeds, but for crossing purposes it has been in great demand, especially on the ranges of the northwest United States.

The picture shows the judging of Lincoln rams at the Yorkshire agricultural show held in Leeds, England.

method to store and market wool in bags, as it is the more likely to be kept clean.

The bags should be closely woven so they will effectively keep out dust and dirt. They should also be of a type that will not shed particles of fiber into the wool.

The closely woven jute bags commonly used are satisfactory in neither particular. If the clip is contracted for before it is shorn and immediate delivery is planned it is not necessary to bag the wool unless at the request of the purchaser.

If it is packed in a clean wagon box and a canvas is thrown over the top it can be delivered in desirable condition.

IF YOUR HORSE HAS BOTS.

Get After These Pests Before They Injure Animal Beyond Remedy.

Take a piece of soft cloth or waste moistened with coal oil and rub over the legs and shoulders of horses infested with bot eggs or nits; otherwise, writes E. T. Baker, veterinarian, Idaho experiment station, the horse licks the eggs off his body, the saliva dissolves the shell of the egg, the larva is swallowed and develops in the stomach.

Few persons realize how much damage bots really cause to a horse. Each bot is firmly attached to the stomach wall, and after they drop off the small puncture develops into an ulcer that does not heal. Prevention is better than cure.

Care of Brood Mares.

Brood mares should, of course, be well sheltered both in summer and winter, but not to the exclusion of plenty of sunlight, fresh air and exercise. Handle them carefully and feed intelligently. Give the mare a minimum of corn and a maximum of protein bearing feed, such as oats, bran and alfalfa. When she is not working let her have the run of a pasture or lot, with an open shed to protect her from heat or sudden storms.

For Breeders of Trotters.

Some knowledge of the law of heredity will prove of great value to any breeder of trotting stock who is ambitious to succeed in producing trotters that will prove money winning campaigners. The more such knowledge a breeder possesses the greater will be his chances of success.—American Culti-vator

Stabling the Horse.

It is a great mistake to make partitions between horse stalls too short. The animals are apt to back out and kick each other. Better be a little too long than an inch too short. A wide stall is dangerous. The horse may lie down and try to roll and get cast. Five feet will hit it about right.

Give the Calf Water.

After the third month the calf will begin to want extra water, and some may be mixed with the milk.

THE BLEAT OF THE SHEEP.

Broad back and square shoulders are marks of a good sire. You can keep 100 sheep on fifty acres of good land.

Too little value is generally placed on first class males. A noted breeder of sheep once refused to sell his best ram for \$1,000 and when asked why replied that he could not afford to sell such an animal unless he was ready to go out of the business of breeding.

On high priced land the price of wool should be a secondary consideration. The lambs should be depended on for the principal profit.

Let the ewes have the run of the cornfields after the grain is taken out. They will get lots of good feed there.

Sheep and other nervous animals which are being fattened for market should be kept as quiet as possible or their feed will not do them the most good. The more you handle the live stock in a gentle and confiding way the better they will do.

EVER TRY MILK GOATS?

Some Folks Consider Their Milk Better Than That of Cows.

Having noticed in the journals devoted to rural and suburban life a number of articles on the milk goat, I wish to add a bit of my own experience, as it may help others who are trying to solve the vexing question of the high cost of living, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist.

The keeping of milk goats will cut the high cost of living of one very important item, and that is milk. Milk to be good and wholesome should be free of tuberculosis, and that is an ailment that the goat is not subject to. The milk is equal to, and I consider it better than, the best of cow milk.

The cost of keeping goats where you have to buy all the feed is about 5 cents a day per head. Six months of the year the cost is practically nothing if you have a lawn or some back land where the grass grows, as that will keep them very nicely. No grain is necessary when they can have all the grass they want. Goats should not be tethered on the same spot two days in succession. It is better to give them about eight feet of rope or light chain and shift them once a day.

A goat that will give two and a half quarts a day is considered a very good one. Of course there are those that give more, but they are fewer than those that give less. The Torgenburg and Saanen breeds are considered the best milkers adapted to American climates.

CHOOSING BREEDING STOCK.

Some Points to Remember When Selecting Cows and Bulls.

In selecting dairy cattle the real test must be the scales and the Babcock tester. The cow is a machine to convert food into milk; thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good sized teats. Her head should be lean and angular in appearance, with the eyes standing out prominently. The neck should be rather long and lean in appearance, the shoulders pointed and the backbone rather prominent. The skin should be loose and soft to the touch.

In selecting herd bulls either mature animals which have already demonstrated their worth as sires or younger animals from high testing dams and sires only should be used. The best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has sired helpers with good records.

A good dairy bull should be kept until he is twelve or fifteen years old—in fact, as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really mean very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.—W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Experiment Station.

Keep Hogs Free From Worms.

It is a matter of general belief that in very many cases hog cholera is not hog cholera, says the Kansas Farmer. In other words, when hogs die they are generally said to be taken off with cholera, when the facts are that it was worms, and one of our Missouri readers states that in his neighborhood a considerable number of pigs and sows were lost, but as the old hogs did not sicken and die they made an investigation and found that it was not cholera, as they had supposed, but that the hogs were suffering from worms. There can be no doubt that intestinal worms are the source of very severe losses, and, as they give rise to symptoms similar in some respects to those of cholera, the hogs that die from worms are very often thought to have contracted the cholera, when a little care on the part of the owner in administering worm remedies would have saved them.

Helping Out the Corn Ration.

The good sound corn you are feeding those pigs to get them in shape for market will produce far better growth and larger financial return if you add to it one-tenth as much tankage or oilmeal. This will balance the ration and give most economical returns.

IRRIGON Peaches for Canning

We expect to handle, this season

600 Boxes Irrigon Peaches

You all remember those large, luscious Elberta Peaches that come from this famous peach district. Well this is the kind we want to sell you. They are larger and better than usual.

Delivery About Aug. 20

Leave your orders now and be sure you get them when they first come in.

Price on Future Orders

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Don't forget where they are sold.

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WHITE STAR FLOUR

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Is superior to the best imported brands and much cheaper.

We Guarantee Every Sack.

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City Meat Market

KINSMAN & HALL, Proprietors

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal,

SUGAR CURED HAM

Try Some of our Sausage.

You will find everything necessary to quench that thirst at

THE PALM

Thoroughly prepared to furnish all kinds of Cold Drinks, Ices and Ice Cream.

The installing of the new Optimus Fountain places us in a position to offer up-to-date service,

Your patronage earnestly solicited



Weigh the Car—not its price. Both are light. But the Ford is the one car whose low price does not indicate its high worth—the reason why you must "get busy" today—if you want a Ford this season.

"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$525—touring car \$600—town car \$800—with all equipment, f. o. b. Detroit. Get particulars from

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From now on my business is to be strictly cash; leave money with your orders. Orders left either at yard or with Slocum Drug Co. will receive prompt attention.