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You should know why Camels are so unusual, so refreshing, so satisfying. First, quality—second, Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos which you'll certainly prefer to either kind smoked straight!

Camels blend makes possible that wonderful mellow mildness—yet all the desirable body is there! And, Camels never tire your taste!

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For your own satisfaction compare Camels puff by puff with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels are sold everywhere in substantially sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

DAIRY FACTS

COOL MILK IN HOT WEATHER

Essential to Pipe Spring Water to Dairy House, Where it Should Flow into Tank.

City regulations now require that milk be cooled artificially as soon as it is drawn from the cow. According to specialists in the United States department of agriculture, the most simple and efficient method of handling this matter is to harness natural resources on farms having permanent springs that flow throughout the year and do not dry up in the summer.

It is essential to pipe the spring water to the dairy house where it should flow into a concrete tank of size adequate to provide ample space for cooling the maximum production of milk on that farm. The tank should also be provided with an outlet or overflow so that a constant stream of water passes through it. Ingenious farmers may be able to devise some other use for this flow of water during the time when the tank is not needed for cooling milk. Ordinarily the temperature of the spring water in the tank does not get lower than 55 degrees F.

On dairy farms where springs are not available it is customary to use concrete cooling tanks which are insulated with cork and provided with a hinged top, so that ice can be used to decrease the temperature of the water in which the milk cans are placed. Generally these tanks are made in two divisions, so that when most of the cows are dry the smaller compartment can be used for cooling the dairy products, as its use necessitates smaller



Concrete Tank for Cooling Milk.

drain on the ice supply and eliminates the cooling of a large amount of water. When the herd flow is at a maximum both chambers of the cooling tank are used.

Uncooled milk and cream usually result in the production of dairy products of low quality and often of sour milk and cream as well as products of high bacterial content. The investment in cooling tanks, equipped either with spring water or ice cooled, pays heavy interest the year around and is profitable on every dairy farm. Milk of high bacterial content will remain sweet for 12 hours at 100 degrees F.; 36 hours at 75 degrees; 80 hours at 55 degrees, and 180 hours at 40 degrees, according to experiments of the United States department of agriculture; while milk of low bacterial content kept sweet for 36 hours at 100 degrees F.; 90 hours at 75 degrees; 180 hours at 55 degrees, and 306 hours at 40 degrees.

FUTURE USEFULNESS OF COW

Great Deal Depends on How Calf is Brought Up First Year—Give Plenty of Roughage.

The future usefulness of the cow depends a great deal upon how the calf is brought up during the first year. It should have plenty of water and salt presented in clean vessels, sudden changes of diet avoided and regularity of feeding practiced. Warm, dry quarters are necessary if the weather is damp.

Plenty of roughage should be fed and not too much grain, for then a large capacity for handling food, so desirable in dairy animals, will be developed. When six months old milk should be omitted from the calf's ration, and a full roughage and grain diet substituted.

"Knocked into a Cocked Hat"

This phrase is said to have originated as follows: In a game of nine-pins three pins were set up in form of a triangle and when all pins except these three were knocked down, the set was technically said to be "knocked into a cocked hat." This phrase in time came to mean "entirely out of shape" or out of "plumb." Another explanation is that the phrase refers to the cocked hat worn by naval officers which was so limp that it could be readily folded up in a shape quite unlike its original shape. Hence, the meaning of the term has come to be understood to be thoroughly beaten or altered beyond recognition.

Origin of Attar of Roses.

Tradition says that the scent of attar of roses originated through a certain sultana ordering a fountain in her garden to be kept supplied with rose-water. The action of the sun presently concentrated the oily particles which rose to the surface, and the gardener, supposing the water to have become corrupt, skimmed off the floating oil. In this operation some of the globules burst, releasing a delightful fragrance.

Back in '49

when sturdy pioneers were hewing out a home and an existence in the West, the manufacture of

FULLER PAINT

was begun. Today the name FULLER stands as the sturdy pioneer in paint manufacturing on the Pacific Coast—a name that has high faith with quality for 71 years. Made for the Pacific Northwest, FULLER Paint is the best for your house or building.

W. P. Fuller & Co.

1849-1920
Northwest Branches at
Portland, Seattle, Tacoma,
Spokane, Boise.

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No Welcome for the Cooties.

Frequent epidemics of typhus in Mexico are a constant source of worry to our border states. Several thousand of Mexicans cross the line every month, and while health officials are at hand to "delouse" them every time they come in, a few undoubtedly get over without this formality and proceed to the mining and lumber camps of the West carrying their cooties with them. Typhus-infected cooties, once set loose in a country, so distribute themselves in trains, cars, theaters and homes that literally nobody is safe. Moreover, recent figures show four out of five cases of epidemic typhus to be fatal. An appreciation of these two facts will cause the citizen to agree with the public health service and the war department that the typhus cootie cannot be too completely barred from immigration into the United States.—Exchange.

Minister Somewhat Puzzled.

Here is a story which Dr. Samuel Lough, president of Baker university, told on himself. When he was a young Methodist preacher, just beginning his course in the ministry, a friend asked him to go out into the country and preach the funeral sermon of a young farmer who had just died. "Certainly, I would not refuse such a request if the family desire it," Doctor Lough said. "Well, the family wants you to conduct the funeral," the friend replied. "The father of the young man is rather peculiar," he hastened to explain. "He does not want the Catholic priest to preach the sermon, and he has no use for Protestant preachers, but he says you will do all right." Doctor Lough preached the funeral sermon, but he is not quite certain to this day upon what grounds he was selected for the duty.

Beautiful City of Petra.

The Rock City of Petra, situated at the southern end of the highlands of the Jordan river, is described in a National Geographic society bulletin as one of the strangest, most beautiful and most enchanting spots on earth. Petra is known as the "safe deposit" of caravans en route with precious wares to Tyre and Sidon. At the dawn of human history Petra became the central point to which the caravans from the interior of Arabia, Persia and India came laden with all the precious commodities of the East, and from which these commodities were distributed through Egypt, Palestine and Syria, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Does a Dog Love a Blind Man?

"A dog never becomes really attached to a blind man." That was the astounding statement recently made by a dog expert. Asked how he could prove that to be true, and, if so, why was it true, he asserted that a dog loves and understands more than anything else the eye of his master. And, he said, quite truly, that the dog, worshipping his master, always looks up into his face. The expert agreed that it was quite possible that a dog should, when he had gone blind, still show affection, but that it was impossible for a seeing dog, who had never seen the eyes of his owner, to become really attached to him. He would be a faithful, willing slave, but there would not be a real deep affection.

NOTICE OF COUNTY WARRANTS MORE THAN SEVEN YEARS OLD.

Notice is hereby given that the County Warrants hereinafter set forth were issued more than seven years prior to the first day of July, 1920, and payment will be refused on all of said warrants presented to the County Treasurer on and after sixty days from the date hereof.

GENERAL					
Name	Date Issued	No.	Class	Amount	
G. W. Stewart	July 3, 1912	867	H	\$	1.70
W. Hunsaker	July 3, 1912	872	H		1.70
John Haines	July 3, 1912	873	H		1.70
D. R. Burnside	July 3, 1912	874	H		1.70
J. V. Hudson	July 3, 1912	878	H		1.00
James Wilson	July 3, 1912	912	H		1.50
Frank DeRoy	Sept. 4, 1912	914	H		1.50
Charles Lockwood	Sept. 4, 1912	919	H		1.00
J. D. Ross	Sept. 4, 1912	37	I		3.00
W. C. Weaver	Sept. 4, 1912	41	I		3.00
Fred Timmerman	Oct. 2, 1912	374	I		5.60
J. A. Lamb & Co.	Oct. 2, 1912	403	I		2.75
E. B. Perrine	Oct. 2, 1912	487	I		1.70
Lyle Perrine	Oct. 2, 1912	491	I		1.70
C. B. Moore	Oct. 2, 1912	503	I		1.70
J. D. Ross	Dec. 4, 1912	801	I		6.00
James Boyd	Jan. 2, 1913	180	J		1.70
Nate Smith	Jan. 2, 1913	183	J		1.70
Robt. Maker	Jan. 2, 1913	184	J		1.70
R. S. Bell	March 5, 1913	496	J		1.70
James Maker	March 5, 1913	497	J		1.70
L. B. Law	March 5, 1913	827	J		1.50
William Shoup	March 5, 1913	846	J		1.70
Mrs. W. A. Hayes	March 5, 1913	851	J		3.60
Albert Banks	March 5, 1913	862	J		1.70
Cecil Smith	March 5, 1913	877	J		2.10
Geo. Williams	March 5, 1913	878	J		2.10
Emmitt Smith	March 5, 1913	879	J		2.10
Minnie Smith	March 5, 1913	860	J		2.10
Flores Billings	March 5, 1913	904	J		3.30
Arthur Mattson	March 5, 1913	908	J		23.60
Harold Cox	March 5, 1913	10	K		5.60
George F. Smith	March 5, 1913	43	K		9.00
E. S. Smith	March 5, 1913	106	K		2.00
ROAD FUND					
Rob Miller	July 3, 1912	659	F		2.50
— Hartley	Aug. 7, 1912	745	F		2.50
C. H. Holstrom	Nov. 6, 1912	990	F		1.00
R. J. Reeves	Nov. 6, 1912	991	F		1.00
W. J. Fellows	Nov. 6, 1912	992	F		1.00
Alma Stein	Jan. 2, 1913	123	G		2.50
Wm. Dunmire	May 7, 1913	344	G		10.00

County of Coos
I, L. W. Oddy, County Clerk of Coos County, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the General and Road Fund Warrants, drawn prior to July 1, 1913, which are outstanding and unpaid.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the County Court this 5th day of August, 1920.

L. W. ODDY,
County Clerk.

CHINESE TURNING TO SPORTS

Necessity for Physical Culture is Beginning to Be Recognized in the New Republic.

Physical culture and all types of athletics were, until very recently, held in contempt by the Chinese, and consequently the Shanghai boys did not know what the joy of indulging in baseball and other sports meant, says Boys' Life. Ages ago chariot driving, archery and the other classic sports played an important part in Chinese education. With the dawning of China's literary golden age, however, the scholars could not see how mental perfection could be attained if there was any thought of athletic prowess. Muscles and brawn, they said, belonged to the peasant, and the gentleman of culture should show his good breeding by a scholarly pallor, stooped shoulders and a general unhealthy appearance.

This attitude toward physical development persisted for centuries, and it has been only within the last few decades that interest has been vouchsafed in sports. With the introduction of new educational methods and the entrance of occidental theories into the orient, athletics once more came into their own and the Chinese student tucked up his cue and his dignity and went in for pole vaulting and hurdling.

China has now the idea that a nation's economic progress depends largely on the healthy bodies and minds of its citizens, and missionaries find little difficulty in winning subscriptions for athletic fields for the schools.

Individual Airplanes.

Whether or not the average citizen welcomes the idea of individual airplanes jaunting about in the air over his head, the inventors are busy enough trying to invent them. Several small planes are already more or less on the way to such use in England, Italy and France. One reads of planes already perfected, and that "small and light, and capable of being landed at low speed, they are just the type for flitting about the country, from one club to another." Italy is said to have produced the smallest, a tri-plane only 11½ feet wide, and requiring for its operation "about as much skill as the attachment of a side-car to a motorcycle." Seeing, says the adage, is believing; and the pedestrian who takes scant pleasure in this notion of a gentleman flitting about the country from one club to another may well wonder how soon he will have to believe in them.

Peanut Oil Gaining Favor.

The production of peanut oil, including both the cold-pressed and the hot-pressed, in the United States has increased from 454,000 pounds in 1912 to 95,934,000 pounds in 1918, an increase of more than 21,000 per cent. The importation of peanut oil increased from 7,626,000 pounds in 1912 to 68,466,000 pounds in 1918. Practically all the imported peanut oil is hot-pressed. Complete statistics for 1919 are not yet available.

It is apparent, say specialists, that cold-pressed peanut oil is winning for itself a place on the American table, justified by its flavor, nutritive value and digestibility.

SEA FURNISHES MUCH FOOD

United States Has Perhaps the Most Valuable Fishery in Which All Coast States Share.

The United States has what is said to be the most valuable fishery in the world, but probably not one person in ten can name it. It is conducted in every seacoast state from Cape Cod to the Rio Grande, and from Puget sound up to San Francisco, and it yields annually about 115,000 tons of food as prepared for consumption, an equivalent of 400,600 dressed steers. It employs about 67,000 persons, and its annual product, as it comes from the water, is valued at over \$15,000,000. There are other fisheries that possibly exceed it in the ultimate value of their products, but in such cases much labor and material and a heavy investment of capital have been concerned in manufacturing operations to prepare the product for the consumer; as, for example, the canned-salmon industry of the Pacific coast. The American fishery for codfish on the Atlantic coast, which has been the cause of much diplomatic discussion and of grave international negotiations, appears almost insignificant in comparison, its value in normal times before the great war being about \$3,000,000 yearly; and the shad fishery, the prospects of which each spring call forth much comment in the public press, produces not one-tenth as much food. The most valuable fishery is that which furnishes us with oysters. The bureau of fisheries has more than once called attention to this vast food resource and the possibilities for increasing it and using it to better advantage.

TRAVEL IN "GOOD OLD DAYS"

Description of Journey Made in Early '50s Recalls the Hardships of the Pioneers.


The hardships of pioneer life in Wisconsin during the early '50s are vividly portrayed by Dr. John C. Reeve, in an article entitled, "A Physician in Pioneer Wisconsin," in the Wisconsin Magazine of History, published by the State Historical society.

The difficulties involved in the practice of medicine in a country almost devoid of roads, and with only the necessities of life, and with practically no money, are related by Doctor Reeve, who practiced in a small village in Dodge county. Of a journey made in January, 1852, he writes:

"Called to Cleveland by the critical illness of a sister, I left home on a Sunday morning in a sleigh, a private conveyance, and reached Milwaukee, about 50 miles away, that night. From there on runners to Chicago. Thence some 30 miles by Michigan Central railroad, and then by vehicle across to the Southern Michigan, at that time building from Toledo to Chicago. The appointments of the road were not yet made, so several times the train stopped, the passengers alighted and chopped fence rails to make fuel for the locomotives. From Toledo, on wheels, to a point on the railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati; I think the place was Gallon. I reached my destination just at dark on Saturday night. I had traveled during the whole week, passing but two nights in bed."

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