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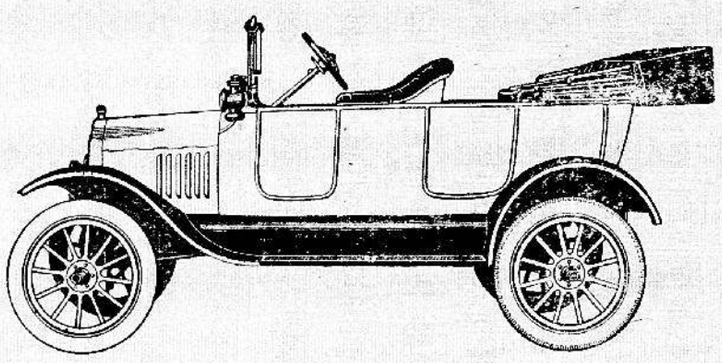

We represent the most thorough and up-to-date motor car factory in the world, turning out the best all-round car on the market to-day—the most adaptable to every need of every class of people.

The Ford Service organization, of whic whe are one of the barnches, is the most extensive as well as the most intensive organization of its kind in exitsence, consisting of over 18,000 Service Stations in the United States...It is our duty to uphold the high ideals of the Ford organization in this territory, to deliver cars as promptly as possible, togive quick and thorough repair service and courteous treatment to all customers.

L. F. WEHRLI

Phone 5 COVINGTON, LA.

They never made a cigarette like this in my day—

The Camel idea wasn't born then. It was the exclusive expert Camel blend that revolutionized cigarette smoking.

That Camel blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos hits just the right spot. It gives Camels such mellow mildness and fragrance!

The first time I smoked Camels I knew they were made for me. I knew they were the smoothest, finest cigarette in the world, at any price.

Nobody can tell me anything different.

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE FOR MAY.

(Continued from page 1)

the number of patients who wanted to see them, so they agreed to give Covington another clinic. This will be sometime in June, and we are planning to fix up a temporary hospital and do a few tonsil cases in the morning, and hold a clinic in the afternoon. Children who received prescriptions before will be fitted up for glasses at this time. The doctors who are doing this work for us certainly cannot be commended too highly for their wonderful spirit of service. They spared no pains in making thorough examinations and in instructing parents in treatment and explaining cases to them. They are doing a great work for our little children who are so far from hospitals and clinics.

Arrangements have been made for four cases to go to New Orleans for treatment and operation. The Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital has kindly agreed to care for our clinic cases who wish to come there to Dr. Boebinger for operation, and Dr. Whitmire is caring for others at his office.

Gave one talk to colored people at the colored Methodist Church. This was to have been for the children but quite a few of the older people were interested in it and were present.

A rolling chair was furnished an invalid who is out here from New Orleans, and I have investigated a social service case referred by the Socal Worker at Charity Hospital.

Following is the record of visits made:

Nurning	16
Infant welfare	7
Tuberculosis	25
Visits to schools	11
Home visits to school childern	13
Social service visits	1
Office visits	4
Attendance at clinics	4
Other visits	12
Total visits	89
Talks given	27
Hours spent in school	19½
Cases inspected by specialists	305
Classes conducted	13
Classes of home hygiene organized	2
Classes of home hygiene completed	1

Respectfully submitted,
JANELLA LANSING,
Public Health Nurse.

Importers, exporters, travelers—ship and sail under the Stars and Stripes

THERE are today few ports in the world of importance to shippers or travelers, which cannot be reached by ships that sail under the Stars and Stripes.

President Harding has said that, "We cannot sell successfully where we do not carry". The American Merchant Marine that once almost vanished is again an established and important carrier of the world's commerce.

You can ship or sail anywhere in American ships designed for utmost comfort and safety.

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Admiral Line, 17 State Street, New York, N. Y.
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New York and Porto Rico S. S. Co., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
U. S. Mail S. S. Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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For sailings *of passenger and freight ships to all parts of the world and all other information, write to any of the above lines or to the*

U. S. Shipping Board
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MANY LIKE THIS IN COVINGTON.

Similar Cases Being Published In Each Issue.

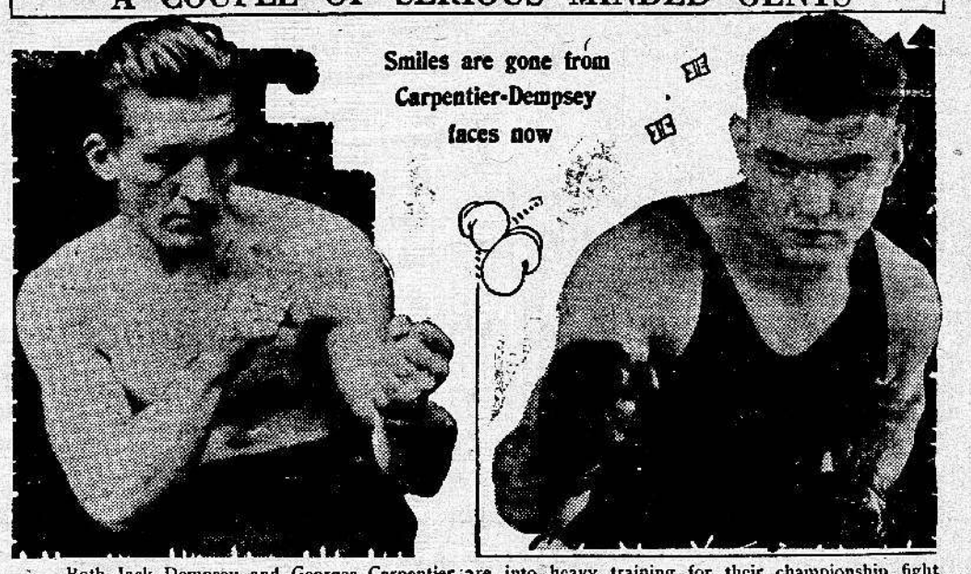
The following case is but one of many occurring daily in Covington. It is an easy matter to verify it. You cannot ask for better proof.

Gaston Duplantis, proprietor of horseshoeing shop, 919 Monroe Ave., Covington, says: "A few years ago I had a very lame back, and as my work requires a great deal of stooping and exertion, I sure was in misery. If I stooped over, I could hardly get up on account of the sharp pains that shot through the small of my back and my kidneys acted irregularly and annoyed me a great deal. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they proved to be just the medicine I needed. They helped me from the first and when I had used a box, I felt like a different man. I have had no return of the trouble since that time and I still do the same heavy work as ever. I gladly recommend Doan's."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

FOCH AT TOMB OF NAPOLEON

A COUPLE OF SERIOUS MINDED GENTS



Both Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier are into heavy training for their championship fight at Jersey City July 2 when the European champion will try to lift the world title from the American. These two new pictures show the men in the heavy grind of conditioning, Dempsey at Atlantic City, N. J. and Carpentier on Long Island.

MR. BRIGGS' LETTER.

(Continued from page 1)

lands will run from $200 up to very high figures, depending upon the stage and intensiveness of development. In Iowa in 1910 the average value of all land including good and bad was over eighty dollars per acre (the average is probably much over a hundred now). Here is our land immediatey adjacent to the largest and most rapidly growing city of the South, with excellent facilities for transportation by both water and rail, in a climate much more favorable to production than that of Iowa, and with a winter and spring season for growth of early vegetables which command the highest price in the Northern markets. All we need is enterprise, and the enterprise which will drain and clear the lands will establish their values. It pays to drain and clear these lands. Drainage must be first assured, for it will hardly pay to clear without drainage.

How To Clear.

Some acquaintance with methods of clearing land should dispel most of the pessimism concerning this problem. U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 974, on "Clearing Land," gives some valuable counsel and a comparison of methods, which I quote in part in the following:

Burning Out Stumps.

"One advantage of burning stumps where they stand is that there is no unwieldly stump left to handle after the operation is completed. It also requires practically no cash outlay and can be done by comparatively unskilled labor. **Most of the land clearing is done by settlers and their families in their spare time, so the amount of time required to burn the stumps is not an important factor for them to consider.**

"It is always possible to burn all of the roots below plow depth if one is willing to take the necessary pains.

"The following methods have all been successfully used in various parts of the country:

"Two Hole Method—The following method is very effective for seasoned longleaf pine stumps of the South: Two holes are dug on opposite sides of the stump down the tap-root to a depth of 30 inches. Generally connection is made at the bottom of these holes by digging away the wall of eatrh between them. Any adhering earth is scraped from the tap-root. A fire is then started in one of these holes. In case the two holes are not connected fires are started in each of them. There is usually sufficient fuel on the ground to keep the fires going. Some usually can be split off the stump. After a stump is burning well it requires little attention until the taproot is burned off. Most stumps can be burned thus in one or two days. Usually the small lateral roots will aso be burned so that after the holes are filled the ground may be plowed without striking any roots. The burning should be done when the land is comparatively dry. Under favorable conditions, one man is able to burn by this method about 100 stumps a week.

"One Hole Method—Another method of burning that has been successfully used in the longleaf pine area of the South is to dig a hole on one side of the stump only. This should be dug a tleast 20 inches deep and the adhering earth on the tap-roots scraped off, so that the fire will come in contact with the stump. A 1½ inch or 2 inch auger hole is then bored diagonally through the stump into the hole from a few inches beneath the surface of the ground on the opposite side of the stump. A fire is then started in the excavation and the auger hole serves as a flue. After a fire is well started the stump usually requires little further attention.

"Dynamite Method—This method is used for burning the longleaf pine of the South. It is often successful where the two or one-hole methods are used. A trench about 8 inches deep is dug entirely around the stump. A 1½ inch hole is then bored, starting near the bottom of the trench and extending downward at an angle of about 45 degrees, slightly past the center of the tap-root of the stump. In this hole a small amount of dynamite is tamped and exploded. The dynamite is used simply to crack the stump. From one-half to a whole stick (one-quarter to one-half pound) is sufficient to crack a 20-inch stump so that after a fire has been started in the trench it will burn without further attention to slightly below the bottom of the trench. The hole in the taproot may be bored with a hand auger or by means of a hand boring machine."

Explosives.

"Explosives can be used to advantage in clearing most land. Either alone or in combination with burning methods or pullers, explosives, if used efficiently, will materially reduce the cost of stumping. Dynamite is a means of rapid clearing, and when it is used there is no capital tied up in idle machinery after the clearing is completed. If it is not possible to reduce the acre cost for stumping machinery to a reasonable figure, blasting is the most economical method, excepting perhaps the burning methods, to use in stumping small tracts.

"The best time to blast stumps is when the ground is saturated with water. The explosive works most efficiently then because the gases resulting from the explosion do not escape through the spaces between the soil particles, and the roots of the stump will slip through the earth easily. Dynamite with 40 per cent nitroglycerin is largely used in the South for blasting the longleaf pine.

However, there is the disadvantage with both dynamite and stump pullers on wet clay soil that the operation gets the land in bad condition known as "puddling," and also by bringing considerable clay subsoil to the surface, where it may make spots in the field for many years.

Stump Pullers.

For clearing small areas the economy of buying a stump puller is questionable. From one-fifth to one-half the explosive required to shoot a stump clear of the ground will break it up so that it may easily be pulled by the use of a stump puller.

Any one can easily get an abundance of information concerning dynamiting methods and the several types of stump pullers by communication with the manufacturers who advertise extensively in farm journals and newspapers.

Blocks and Line.

"Usually stumps can be pulled more rapidly with blocks and lines than with a stump puller, though, as indicated above, more dynamite is needed to shatter the larger stumps." "Blocks and tackle suitable for pulling stumps cost much less than stump pullers, and after the land is cleared they will be found handy for many other operations about the farm."

Co-operative Clearing.

When drainage is voted it would pay well to organize co-operative land clearing societies to purchase large and expensive machinery which would do the work so quickly as greatly to reducee the cost to any individual whose lands are to be cleared. The work might be contracted as a whole at a lower cost than any individual might do it by himself. Or the farmers could swap help with each other in using the co-operative owned machinery. Commercial clubs, wards, or parish officials interested in the development of cut-over lands could purchase such an outfit and rent it to those clearing land. Probably $2 a day rental, with the understanding that the party renting would be responsible for any damage and losses of choker or small parts, would be a fair charge." Some such co-operation should be worked out.

Disposal of Stump Reduces Cost.

Mr. W. S. Ayers, Industrial Commissioner of the N. O. G. N. R. R. Co. says: "The demand for wood pulp for paper by the great paper mills at Bogalusa, the demand for fuel in the factories and shops along our line, the demand for stumps and waste wood in the logging fields in the manufacture of pine oil, pitch, tar, turpentine, charcoal and other naval stores has created a market for the wood at $2 per cord for fuel and from $4 to $5.25 per cord for wood pulp and for naval stores. This in a great measure solves the cost of clearing." This was written September, 1920, since when of course conditions have changed somewaht.

As the government bulletin says: "When the price of turpentine goes below 40 cents a gallon and the price of rosin below $4 a barrel, the wood-distillation plants making these artcles alone are usually forced to close. As the acreage of longleaf pine timber available for turpentining decreases, it is likely that there will be an increase in this industry."

There is an unusually good market at the pine products plants right in this parish for these stumps, particularly if when clearing the stumps are worked out in shape to be conveniently handled at the factories. A co-operative plan may be worked out whereby the clearing of the land will be a stimulus to these home industries at the same time that from the sale of the stumps a sufficient income may be derived to go far toward covering the cost of clearing the land.

With drainage the stump will not be a serious obstacle. To a considerable extent farming operations can be carried on before the stumps are all out. The carpet grass pasture or Bermuda is a necessary part of a stock farm, and when the lands are fenced and a sufficient number of cattle are put in the pasture to graze the carpet grass down to its best quality and kill out the inferior grasses, this pasture land in itself will be a very baluable part of the farm. This portion of the farm need not be immediately stumped. And as suggested where stumps are not too thick, and where the lands are drained, crops can be grown which do not require so much cultivation. However, it will pay the farmer to get rid of the stumps on all his land as soon as convenient; and at least some of the land should be entirely cleared, especially corn, sweet potato and peanut land. But it is clear that getting out the stumps is not the main problem. The first essential, the all important thing is to drain the land. Drainage is an operation which pays for itself and besides pays large profits on the investment to the good farmer.

A TWO THOUSAND-DOLLAR SMOKE

Congressman R. C. Fitzgerald of Ohio is shown here puffing a $2,000 pipe, a meerschaum owned by the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. It is owned by L. O. Shank of Dayton, O. It is said to be the most remarkable specimen of meerschaum carving in the world.

Coffee that is known for its high Quality and Reputation

Cafe du Monde

(Either Ground or Roasted)

Can be had at all leading grocers in Covington

SOUTHERN COFFEE MILLS, Ltd.

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