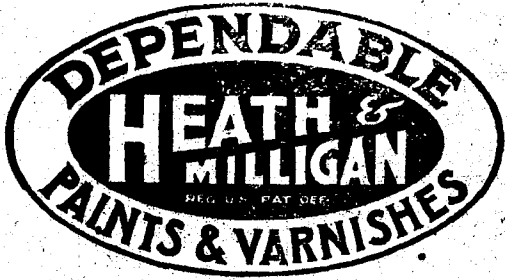


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We know you will agree with us that if your buildings need paint, they should be painted *now*. Delay saves nothing—it wastes. Save the surface and you save all.

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Louise Rice, world famous graphologist, can positively read your talents, virtues and faults in the drawings, words and what notes that you scribble when "lost in thought".
Send your "scribbles" or signature for analysis. Enclose the picture of the Mikado brand, not from a box of Mikado pencils, and ten cents. Address Louise Rice, care of EAGLE PENCIL CO., NEW YORK CITY

Plant That Coughs

Botanists have records of carborous plants which eat even mice; there are laughing and weeping flowers; and now, according to the Journal de la Sante, there is in the tropics a "coughing plant." Its fruit is like the common bear. It is easily aroused to anger, and what is more strange, has a horror of all kinds of dust. As soon as a few grains fall on the leaves the stomates or air cells, which are the breathing organs, fill with gas, puff out and throw off the dust with slight explosions like the cough of a child.

Wireless a Night Traveler

Wireless telegraphy is more effective and travels farther in the dark than in daylight. The light has a retarding influence on the waves.—Brooklyn Eagle

Incubating and Brooding Chicks

Farmers' Bulletin Outlines Best Procedure in Raising Chickens.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 100,000,000 pullets are needed yearly to take the place of the mature hens retired from the flocks and marketed because they have passed their prime as egg producers. It is estimated that there are more than 800,000,000 hens in the United States on farms and in poultry plants, or an allowance of nearly three hens working for each man, woman and child in the country.

To prepare for more efficient hatching and brooding of next year's crop of chicks the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1838-F, "Incubation and Brooding of Chickens," which brings up to date the best procedure and supersedes earlier bulletins Nos. 1963-F and 1870-F. It may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hatch Chicks Early.

In particular, farmers and poultry specialists are urged to hatch chicks early in order to bring pullets to the laying age in time to supply the autumn market when egg prices are highest, that is, between late August and January 1, after which the general run of pullets and hens are laying and prices drop to what is usually the low point of the year in April. The use of the incubator and brooder is recommended as the most economical and labor-saving way of reproducing the flock, and also the most certain means of insuring an early hatch. Another advantage of early hatching is that it allows the cockerels more time to build good bodies and cover them with meat. This is true whether they are sold on the generally high-priced July market as broilers, or are held for marketing as roasters for the Thanksgiving and Christmas season markets. "One of the great troubles with the marketing of poultry in the United States," the bulletin says, "is the excessive number of immature, scrawny chickens sent to market. Early hatching will do a great deal to counteract this condition, because the cockerels will have a longer season in which to build a proper frame, and then will have some time to put on a finish."

Careful Egg Selection.

For hatching, a careful selection of eggs is important from the standpoint of profit and for improvement of stock. The male breeders should be placed in the pens a month before eggs are to be saved. Eggs should be gathered frequently to prevent chilling. All eggs for hatching should be uniform in shape and size, sound in shell and of good size—no eggs weighing less than two ounces should be used. Eggs deteriorate rather rapidly if held longer than five days, and none should be saved for incubation more than ten days.

A new practice advised in this bulletin deals with cooling the eggs during incubation. It has usually been the custom to cool the eggs daily until close to hatching time. The previous bulletin on incubation advised this. "Recently," says the bulletin, "this practice has been discarded generally and seems to be necessary only when the temperature of the incubator has been a little high."

Another new feature is the greater attention paid to the use of electricity in heating incubators and brooders.

Particular attention is paid to sanitation in both processes, and it is emphasized that it is well to place brooder coops on different land each year. After a season of use the coops should be removed and the ground cropped and cultivated for a year before it is used again for rearing young chickens.

Other sections give detailed advice as to the details of incubation, the proper location of incubators and brooders, the treatment preferred when hens are used for hatching and brooding, the day-old chick industry, and the care of chicks after the brooding season.

Sweet Clover Furnishes Early Pasture for Stock

Sweet clover furnishes pasture two weeks earlier than common grass and all classes of live stock soon learn to like it. It is especially well suited as a pasture crop for cattle and sheep. Horses do well on it and hogs may be pastured advantageously providing a small grain ration is given and there is sufficient amount of stock grazing such as sheep and cattle to keep it down. Sweet clover not only starts early in the spring but continues through the hot dry months when other pastures are likely to be short.

Measuring Capacity of Silo by Simple Means

A simple means of measuring silo capacity has been worked out at the Missouri College of Agriculture. They found this rule by measuring and weighing the silage in 32 silos over a five-year period. One cubic foot of silage at the surface, after settling, weighs 32 pounds. Ten feet below the surface the weight is 38 pounds. Twenty feet down it weighs 41 pounds and at 30 feet 43 pounds. This rule applies from the level of the silage after settling rather than from the top of the silo.

7 x 2 = 14 x 2 = 28 Billion
DOUBLED AND REDOUBLED
all WITHIN FIVE YEARS!!



That shows what good tobaccos can do!

CHESTERFIELD CIGARETTES

WE STATE it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield cigarettes are of finer quality and hence of better taste than in any other cigarette at the price.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

SHORT TALKS BY THOUGHTFUL MOTHERS

Says a Virginia Mother: "Use a cough medicine that contains 'dope'? Oh, never. To our children we give Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, as my own dear mother used to give it to me. It so quickly relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping coughs and those disturbing night coughs." Heartily endorsed by Mothers everywhere. No opiates, no chloroform,

contents plainly marked on package. Once tried, always used. Ask for it. Sold by Hite's Drug Store. adv.

A woman's idea of a good conversationalist is a man who can think of something to say when she pauses for a second to regain her breath.

The heiress may be homely, but if she waits for some young man to tell her so she will never find it out.

Some men give their friends sure-thing tips on the principle that—misery loves company.

Two Church Designations

The word "protestant" includes many churches; the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal among them. The word "protestant" came into use at the time of the Reformation both in England and on the continent. It stood for a protest against the Roman Catholic church. The name is not particularly significant at this time when all of the churches are drawing closer together.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Many a true word is spoken by mistake.

AUCTION SALE!

of CATTLE



The undersigned will sell at public auction at his farm located 6 miles south and west of East Jordan, 1/2 mile south and 1/2 mile west of Vance schoolhouse, on—

WEDNESDAY, April 18th

Commencing at 1:00 o'clock p. m., fast time, the following described property:—

- Holstein Cow, 8 yrs., to freshen in May
- Holstein Cow, 7 yrs., to freshen in April.
- Red Cow, 7 yrs., to freshen in April.
- Blue Cow, 7 yrs., to freshen in April.
- Roan Cow, 3 yrs., to freshen in April.
- Jersey Cow, 9 yrs., freshened in Feb'y
- Durham Cow, 4 yrs., freshened in March
- Holstein Cow, 2 yrs., freshened in April
- Holstein Cow, 6 yrs., freshened in March

- Guernsey Cow, 7 yrs., to freshen in July
- Durham Cow, 7 yrs., to freshen in April
- Black Cow, 8 yrs., freshened in March
- Jersey Heifer, 2 yrs., to freshen in July
- Five Yearling Bulls.
- Five Yearling Heifers.
- Five Spring Calves.
- Disc New Land Plow
- Five-tooth Cultivator.

TERMS OF SALE:—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; over \$10.00 eight months time will be given on approved bankable notes, bearing seven per cent interest, payable at the Peoples State Savings Bank, of East Jordan, Michigan. Five per cent discount for cash on sums over \$10.00. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

W. R. BATTERBEE, Prop'r

BYERS & BOSS, Auctioneers.

W. G. CORNEIL, Clerk.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Long Distance Rates Are Surprisingly Low For Instance:

for \$1.25

or less, between 4:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

You can call the following points and talk for THREE MINUTES for the rates shown. Rates to other points are proportionately low.

| FROM EAST JORDAN TO:— | Day Station-to-Station Rate |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| BAY CITY | \$.85 |
| FLINT | 1.05 |
| GRAND RAPIDS | 1.00 |
| KALAMAZOO | 1.20 |
| LANSING | \$.10 |
| LUDINGTON | .75 |
| MARQUETTE | .95 |
| MUSKEGON | .95 |
| SAGINAW | .90 |

The rates stated above are Station-to-Station Day rates, effective from 4:30 a. m. to 7:00 p. m.
Evening Station-to-Station rates are effective from 7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., and Night Station-to-Station rates, 8:30 p. m. to 4:30 a. m.
A Station-to-Station call is one that is made to a certain telephone rather than to some person in particular.
If you do not know the number of the distant telephone, give the operator the name and address and specify that you will talk with "anyone" who answers at the called telephone.
A Person-to-Person call, because more work is involved, costs more than a Station-to-Station call. The rate on a Person-to-Person call is the same as all hours.

Additional rate information can be secured by calling the Long Distance operator



THE LECTURE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IT'S hard for kids like us to find a place to see at baseball games. Or anything of any kind. "You mustn't hide your father, James," Or, "Jackie, sit where Ma can see," Or "Where's that boy?" That boy, that's me.

At parties older folks take all the chairs, and nearly all the floor. And we must stay out in the hall, Or else just hang around the door. The seat in front, for all the fun, is always for some older one.

They crowd us back, and nearly out, And, if we dare to say a word, They turn around and fairly shout That children should be seen, not heard.

But how can any child be seen? Behind a davenport, I mean.

But I can sit in one front row And not be told to hold my horse, And that's when Ma makes Father go And listen to some lecture course. Then ev'ryone sits way, way back, Excepting Jimmy, me and Jack.

At lectures people always stay Way, way, way back, right near the door, Where they can't hear what speakers say, And speakers can't hear people snore; And parents don't object a bit When we go down in front to sit.

So just remember, lecture man, That we don't do like old folks do. But get as near you as we can, And that's a compliment to you. But other folks, like Ma and Dad, I guess must think you're pretty bad (©. 1928, Douglas Malloch.)

THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

TO CURE ASTHMA

IF YOU have asthma, save all the parings of four finger nails and toenails for a year. At the end of that time find an ash tree of the same age as yourself, bore a hole in it, put in the parings and plug up the hole. Recovery follows. That is the way they do it in one part of the country. The recipe is somewhat different in other sections. For instance in one section it is as follows: Stand the patient with his back to a sugar maple tree, bore a hole in the trunk, insert a lock of the patient's hair, fasten it in with a plug and then cut off the hair. This cure is similar in principle to many which are found in folk-lore medicine in this country—and, in fact, all over the world—which are compounded of tree-worship and the magic of disease transference. The extent to which folk-medicine is practiced in this country is shown by the fact that a publication of the American Folk Lore society mentions nearly three hundred different magical cures for various diseases which are in use here—and these are only a few of the many—a few which have come under the notice of its investigator. And yet there is a high school in every town and a doctor or two in every country village.

Wearing our veneer of civilization we practice folk-medicine as assiduously as the Australian aborigine does, or as did our forefathers of the Stone age. As to the asthma cure the hair and the nails in primitive belief—as well as in that of classic times—partake of the very "essence" of the man himself—are a part of his spiritual and physical "ego." To place them in a tree places a man's disease there also and gives a facility for its transference to the said tree. Again the hair and the nails were always considered as acceptable offerings to the gods—a substitute for the man himself—and so the ritual of the asthma cure is an offering to the tree-god, a sacrifice for his beneficent intervention. The New England ritual is apparently the more orthodox of the two given for in it the ash tree is specified and the ash was the mystic tree of the Norse mythology—the sacred Iadragl from which the human race is descended.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

GIRLIGAG



"There are exceptions to rules, even the rule of perspective," says Soliloquizing Lil. "The closer you get to some people the smaller they look." (Copyright.)

Demonstrations of Big-Hitch Interest

Use of Larger Power Units Becoming Quite Popular.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Several of our better farmers are working 8, 9, 10, and 12-horse teams, driving them with one pair of lines and actually doing more work than two, and in some cases three, men were doing before."

This comment, received by the United States Department of Agriculture from W. R. Hauser, live stock specialist in South Dakota, is typical of numerous reports pointing out the practical value of big-team hitches. Demonstrations on the use of these large power units for keeping down the cost of crop production have become an unusually popular live stock extension project. Twenty-four big-team hitch demonstrations in South Dakota last fall were witnessed by a total attendance of approximately 4,000 farmers.

In Minnesota 58 similar demonstrations were held late last summer in 28 counties, the total attendance being more than 5,200. F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension in Minnesota, says that several hundred observers already have obtained the necessary equipment and implements for using big-team hitches on their farms.

The successful use of big-team hitches involves the arrangement of horses partly in tandem for the purpose of avoiding side draft and for simplicity in driving. Experience is demonstrating that the big teams which have been used principally, in the past, for operating large harvesting equipment in the Northwest can be adapted to conditions in the corn belt and other regions having extensive fields. Big teams are especially adapted for plowing, disking, harrowing, and harvesting.

Machine Farming Lowers Demand for Hired Hands

Continued expansion of machine farming, especially the use of the combine harvester in the Great Plains winter wheat area, is having a marked effect in reducing the demand for farm hands, according to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. In a recent report on farm labor and wages.

The bureau's index of farm wages is placed at 170 for the year, which is a decline of 4.3 points from the annual 1926 index, the 1910-14 five-year average being used as a base of 100.

"Last year," says the bureau, "was the first time since 1922 that the wage average for the year has shown a decline from the year previous. This decline in the 1927 index of farm wages may be accounted for, in part at least, by the larger supply of labor available as a result of the smaller volume of industrial employment and the decreased demand both in the South, where there was a smaller acreage of cotton, and in the Great Plains winter wheat area; where the combine harvester is continuing to displace labor at harvest time."

Barnyard Underworld Is Seen on New U. S. Film

The pests and parasites which menace live stock and threaten the welfare of farm families are exposed in their sinister roles in the new United States Department of Agriculture educational motion picture, "The Barnyard Underworld."

The new film, one reel in length, tells the story of a siphosid farmer and his insatiable barnyard. His live stock fall victim to the attacks of disease-breeding worms, mites and lice which infest the sanctuary his carelessness has provided for them. A veterinarian orders a thorough raid upon the haunts of these creatures of the "barnyard underworld" which threaten disaster to the farmer. A general clean-up, disinfecting and rebuilding campaign follows and in the end the farmer reaps the rewards of his vigilance. There is also a thread of romance in the story.

Copies of United States Department of Agriculture films are available for loan without charge other than the cost of transportation, which must be assumed by the borrower. Prospective users of the film should apply for bookings to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Agricultural Notes

German millet can be seeded successfully any time up to the Fourth of July.

A legume in the rotation increases yield and protein content. The extra margin is profit.

Rust is the enemy of garden tools. It not only wears out the tools but interferes with efficient work.

Potato growers have adopted tractor and gas engine driven potato diggers rapidly during the past season.

Pestland barley is a rough awned six-rowed variety that is particularly free from disease and well adapted to growing on pest lands.

Don't fail to clean up and white wash the barn. The white walls make the barn seem lighter and larger, and the work is easier in a clean well lighted barn.



Bring this complete automobile show into your own home

THE national automobile shows in New York and Chicago were too far away for most Americans to attend. But by clipping the coupon below, you can bring a representative automobile show into your home.

At the shows General Motors exhibited a complete line of automobiles — "a car for every purse and purpose."

They are the quality cars of their respective price classes. They range in price-at-the-factory from \$495 to \$5,500. They include 89 models of every type and kind. They embody improvements tested and proved at General Motors' Proving Ground, which, together with the Research Laboratories, is maintained to assure continuous progress.

"A car for every purse and purpose"

The General Motors cars are briefly described below. The new models offer more performance, more comfort, more beauty than ever before in automobile history. All have 4-wheel brakes. All closed bodies are by Fisher. All have Duco finish. All are built of quality materials. And for their convenient purchase, General Motors has provided the standard low-cost GMAC Plan.

CHEVROLET. 7 models, \$495 to \$715. Bigger and better than ever before. 4-wheel brakes. Longer wheel base. Still more powerful engine. Luxurious Fisher Bodies. Shock absorber springs. New hood. New Duco colors. New instrument panel and other improvements. ALSO truck chassis: ½-ton, \$395. 1-ton, \$495.

PONTIAC. 8 models, \$745 to \$875. The lowest-priced quality "six." Improved from radiator to tail-light. For example: 4-wheel brakes, new GMR cylinder head, increased power, locking device, more luxurious Fisher Bodies. Finished in Duco in new colors.

OLDSMOBILE. 7 models, \$925 to \$1065. Entirely redesigned by General Motors, the new Oldsmobile has earned the title of "The Fine Car at Low Cost." Longer, roomier, more powerful—and the last word in styling. Fisher Bodies. 4-wheel brakes.

OAKLAND. 9 models, \$1045 to \$1375. The All-American Six. Advanced engineering and precision construction. Longer, lower and more beautiful. Bodies by Fisher. Every convenience. 4-wheel brakes. New Duco colors. Harmonic balancer.

BUICK. 16 models, \$1195 to \$1995. The largest value in Buick's famous history. Beautiful low bodies by Fisher. Getaway like an arrow from a bow. Vibrationless beyond belief. Famous 6-cylinder "Valve-in-head" engine. Sealed-in chassis.

LASALLE. 16 models, \$2350 to \$2975. This beautiful car was designed as companion car to Cadillac. Has V-type 90 degree 8-cylinder engine which has made Cadillac the standard fine car of the world. Built in Cadillac factory. Continental in appearance.

(All prices F. O. B. at the factories)

CADILLAC. 26 models, \$3295 to \$5500. "What," General Motors asked last year, "can possibly be done to improve Cadillac?" The result is embodied in the new models now on display, representing the high-water mark of Cadillac's long history. Sumptuous bodies by Fisher and Fleetwood. 500 color combinations to choose from.

FRIGIDAIRE—The Electric Refrigerator. General Motors has applied the processes which have made the automobile available to every family, to the production of electric refrigerators. Frigidaire is the refrigerator made by General Motors and it is now the world's largest selling product in its field.

DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants. Provide the conveniences and labor-saving devices of the city for the farm. Electric light and power plants, water pumps, etc. Used in more than a quarter-million homes.

CLIP THE COUPON

Mark on the coupon below the General Motors product or products that you would like to see. Check all of them, if you wish, for the illustrated catalogues are so detailed as to form a show in themselves. In your own home you may examine the whole General Motors line, point by point, at your leisure. With the catalogues will be sent free a little book entitled "Principles & Policies." You will find it unusual reading, for it takes you behind the scenes and shows just what General Motors is and what it is doing to continue to merit public goodwill.

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