

Now is the time to fix up your MODEL T FORD

RIGHT now, after winter lay-ups and winter driving, is the time to go over your Model T and find out just what it needs in the way of replacement parts and adjustments. For a very small cost, you may be able to protect and maintain your investment in the car and get thousands of miles of additional service.

To help you get the fullest use from your car, the Ford Motor Company is still devoting a considerable section of its plants to the manufacture of Model T parts and will continue to do so as long as they are needed by Ford owners.

These parts are quickly available through Ford dealers in every section of the country. Note the low prices in the partial list given below:

Piston and pin	\$1.40
Connecting rod	1.60
Crankshaft	10.00
Cylinder head	6.00
Cylinder	20.00
Time gear	.75
Time gear cover	1.00
Crankcase	12.00
Magneto coil assembly	5.00
Fly wheel	13.00
Transmission gear shaft	1.65
Transmission cover	6.00
Clutch pedal	.65
Steering gear assembly (less wheel and bracket)	8.50
Rear axle shaft	4.25
Generator	12.50
Battery	3.50
Carburetor	3.00
Vaporizer assembly (with fittings)	9.00
Differential drive gear	1.75
Universal joint assembly	3.00
Drive shaft pinion	2.50
Front axle	9.00
Spindles connecting rod	1.75
Rear radius rod	1.80
Rear spring	6.00
Radiator—less shell (1917-23)	15.00
Radiator—less shell (1923-27)	14.00
Hood (1917-1925)	6.50
Hood (1926-27) black	7.00
Gasoline tank	6.00
Front fenders (1917-1925) each	4.00
Front fenders (1926-1927) each	5.00
Rear fenders (1922-1925) each	3.75
Rear fenders (1926-1927) each	4.00
Running board	1.25
Horn (battery type)	1.50
Headlamp assembly (1915-26) pair	5.50
Touring car top (1915-25) complete	27.00
Touring car top (1926-27) complete, includes curtains and curtain rods	35.00

These prices are for parts only, but the charge for labor is equally low. It is billed at a flat rate so you may know in advance what the job will cost.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



U. S. Department of Agriculture

VERY USEFUL INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY RURAL RESIDENT

Don't plant old celery without first testing its germination. After the third or fourth year celery seed rapidly loses its vitality.

Minks are so bold and courageous that they attack and kill for food animals heavier than themselves, such as the muskrat and the varying hare.

The presence of a considerable percentage of spindle shaped tubers in a lot of seed potatoes is a sign that the whole lot is undesirable for seed purposes. Late-season infection with spindle-tuber of healing plants in the field often gives the disease to well-shaped tubers, which if used for seed produce diseased plants. Spindle-tuber may reduce the marketable crop from 25 to 50 per cent.

Plant sweet potatoes in new soil, or at least in soil that has not been planted to this crop for 3 or 4 years. Healthy plants may be grown by careful seed selection and care in preparing the hotbed, but this effort will be largely wasted if the plants are set in infested soil. The repeated use of the same soil in the hotbed year after year is one of the chief causes of spreading many sweet-potato diseases, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grain sorghums like a warm soil, and seeding of this crop should not be done too early in the spring. Ten days or two weeks after corn-planting time is the best date. If sowing is done too late, however, early frosts may catch the crop before it matures. Thick stands yield better in favorable seasons, but in dry seasons thin stands are best. Cultivation should be begun early and repeated often enough to destroy all weeds.

In testing individual ears of seed corn for germination it is advisable to take not less than six kernels; 2 from near the butt, 2 from near the tip, and 2 from the middle. Each pair of kernels should be taken from opposite rows, the rows being about one-third of the circumference of the ear apart. This method gives a good test of any individual ear. If any of the kernels fail to germinate, or if the germination is weak, produces inferior sprouts, or is very slow, the ear should be discarded.

Clean-up campaigns against the European corn borer should be completed before the borer develops into the moth stage in late spring or early summer. All cornstalks, cobs, and refuse should be destroyed during the year, by plowing under completely, by burning cleanly, or by feeding to livestock directly from the field in the form of finely cut or shredded material or as silage. The disking in of small grains on cornstalk land or on high-cut corn stubble is a dangerous practice where the corn borer is present, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Brooms have been used for years to put out dirt. Recently Forest Service officers proved them useful in putting out fire. On a bunch grass fire, rakes are a poor fire tool because they catch on the clumps and allow ashes to run through the teeth. On a recent bunch grass fire on the Carson National Forest in New Mexico, one man with a broom was said to be worth three with other tools. A fire fighter with a wet broom could knock the fire down and sweep back the necessary ashes almost as fast as he could walk.

It is said that the Indians, who grew tobacco in this country long before the arrival of Europeans, felled trees and burned them to obtain ashes for their tobacco patches. The value of this practice has been confirmed. Modern knowledge shows that tobacco needs plenty of potash in the fertilizer and that without it the leaves develop potash "burner" like grass normal green color, and deteriorate in quality. More potash than is now generally used would give more profitable returns, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The quantity depends, of course, on the soil, system of cropping, and other factors, but a minimum of 40 to 60 pounds an acre should be used on most light tobacco lands.

Combining a grain crop and a forage crop is generally more profitable and always controls the weeds better, than growing either crop alone. Forage crops are more valuable than the grain used to be and stand are more difficult to get, so it pays to give attention to the grain or "nurse" crop. The nurse crop should be used only where the annual rainfall is 20 inches or more. In regions subject to dry summers, however, it is well not to use more than two-thirds as much seed when planting the nurse crop, as a thick nurse crop may destroy the young forage plants. If the weather becomes very dry in early summer and the forage crop is particularly valuable, the nurse crop should be clipped high when the grain is in the dough stage and raked up for hay. But if the early season is wet, and especially on wet soils, it is better to delay sowing the forage crop until the nurse crop is 4 or 5 inches high; otherwise the forage may grow too rank.

OWL-LAFFS



We have a fellow in our community who is in a peculiar predicament. He has two girls and each one has filed a break of promise suit against him. I said to him, "Now you're fixed George, you have two suits."

He said, "Not on your life. I've only got a pair of breeches."

Constable Zerpey says that the only real safe place for a man to draw a pistol is at a raffle.

Now I know what is wrong with our community. There are too many men in it who only use their heads to carry their hats on.

"Robin" Fenstermacher tells us of all the traveling he did by rail, he was only ever in one railroad disaster and that was when he kissed the wrong girl while going thru a tunnel.

A boy from school came to the office and asked for some note-book paper. Our clerk asked him what size and he said, "Oh, I don't care. Just so it fits."

A lady from town went to Woolworth's Department Store at Lancaster to do a little shopping. She selected an article marked 15 cents but only wanted to pay 10 cents for it. When the clerk objected the lady said, "Isn't this a 5 and 10?"

The clerk replied, "Yes, but you can count it up yourself. How much is 5 and 10 cents?"

One of our Mount Joy street flappers pulled a good one on some fellows in front of the post office Sunday night. During the course of a conversation she told them she was a musician. One of the boys inquired, "What do you play?" She said, "I play guys like you for suckers."

Grant Gerberich sprung a good one to the fellows. He said that recently he attended a swell affair and so many of the women were so scantily dressed. He said there was one lady in particular that if it wouldn't have been for her operation she would not have had a stitch on her back.

Then to think that a lot of us fellows missed all that.

That reminds me of the remark that Ray Keller made when he came home from that trip to Matamoras, Mexico. He said the ladies in that town only wore three things—two of them were shoes.

Saturday night a chap from town went to the country to call on his lady friend and just as he arrived at the farm he met her on her way to the cow stable and carrying a milk bucket. He said, "Are you going to milk in that pretty dress?"

She said, "Heavens no, in this bucket."

I've just been told that a certain chap up at Florin traded five blankets and four Kewpie dolls won at fairs last winter at a total cost of \$47 to another fellow for a single barrel shot gun that cost him \$3.98 three years ago from a mail order house.

One of our old maids looks every night to see if there ain't a man under her bed. Last week she went to Roy Sheetz and bought twin beds so as to double her chances.

A young lady near town who goes horseback riding occasionally, had a mishap last week when she fell off the steed. She sprained her wrist, bruised her side and scratched her considerable.

At last the bootleggers have competition. Sauer-kraut juice is now offered in bottles at soda fountains.

An exchange says, "One baby is born in New York every three minutes." That must be blamed tiresome for that baby.

A local gentleman of color says that he does not hit his wife any more since he got fined in police court.

"No, sah, from now on, when dat wife zassparates me, I'se gwine kick 'er good—den she can't show it to de Judge."

Health Talk

WRITTEN BY DR. THEODORE B. APPEL, SECRETARY OF HEALTH

"The regulations of the State Health Department call for certain fundamental sanitary rules in connection with automobile tourists camps. And while regular inspections on the part of official personnel materially assist in the proper observance of the regulations, the tourist himself really holds the key to the situation," said Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health.

"Camps in Pennsylvania to comply with the rules must afford a safe water supply at all times. The display of the Department's safe drinking water sign is the best indication that this regulation is being observed.

"The grounds must be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times and proper disposition of garbage must be made. This regulation is easily enforced and will not be disregarded by camp operators if tourists refuse to patronize establishments that plainly violate this requirement. And the same may be said for the public toilet facilities which, under the regulations, must be kept clean and free from fly breeding possibilities.

"Other factors such as throwing garbage into a stream or otherwise polluting it is for the most part a matter within the province of the tourist himself, as is also the extinguishing of fires used for cooking purposes.

"Outdoor life in the summer season is one of humanity's greatest boons. Tourist and picnicing camps add much to such possibilities. However, to attain the maximum benefit from such camps both proprietor and patron must use care. Sanitary or unsafe camps can readily backfire in terms of disease and death.

"Therefore, to the camp owner—keep it clean and sanitary scrupulously adhere to all the rules and regulations. To the camp user—patronize only those camps that can show a clean bill of health and by your own care keep them that way.

"And incidentally, but quite as important, do not throw picnic offal by the side of the road. Millions of dollars have been expended to afford the finest type of highways in Pennsylvania, thousands have been spent to make them safe, but individual interest and care alone will keep them clean. Cooperate!"

LAMPBLACK ON BELTS HELPS AVOID DANGERS FROM STATIC

Static electricity, as most boys know and as many adults will remember, may be generated by rubbing a glass rod with a silk handkerchief, or by a piece of hard rubber rubbed with cat's fur.

This makes a good parlor trick for winter evenings, and is both interesting and scientific. But static electricity created by somewhat similar means in a factory or near a threshing machine may prove destructive and dangerous. The belt rubbing on a pulley that drives a machine may become highly charged with electricity and may give off sparks under certain conditions, particularly if the air is dry. If the air is dry the dust in and around the threshing machine or in a factory is also likely to be dry and explosive. A spark from a belt may cause an explosion and wreck the machine it is driving.

Because of this, engineers in the United States Department of Agriculture have tried to devise methods for taking the static out of the belt, or to conduct the electricity harmlessly to the ground before it has opportunity to reach a dangerous voltage. If it were possible to use a metal belt that would solve the problem, but the leather and rubber belts in common use are practically nonconductors of electricity. One successful result of the search was the discovery that lamp-black mixed with suitable vehicles and applied in a thin coating to a belt would provide a surface that prevented the formation of static electricity. The chemical engineers experimented with various materials which would keep the lamp-black on the belt, would not reduce the friction so that the belt would slip, and which would also wear well and not cause the belt to stretch. In the case of rubber belts they found that a mixture of lampblack and spar varnish, containing a noninflammable thinner, served satisfactorily.

For leather belts a mixture of lampblack, liquid fish glue, glycerine, sulphated castor oil, and water served to conduct the static, and was easily applied while the belt was running, but it was found that unless the belt had been well cared for previously, the mixture would cause it to stretch, and that tightenings of the belt would be required. Adding lampblack to the usual belt dressings on the market did not prove effective, because these dressings would not then stay on the belt, and the electricity would again accumulate.

More than 1,000,000 young trees will be planted on State forest land during the spring months. This will be the largest planting since 1919.

Growing chicks need calcium phosphate in addition to the grain ration. This can be supplied by adding to the ration small quantities of ground bleached bone meal and ground limestone.

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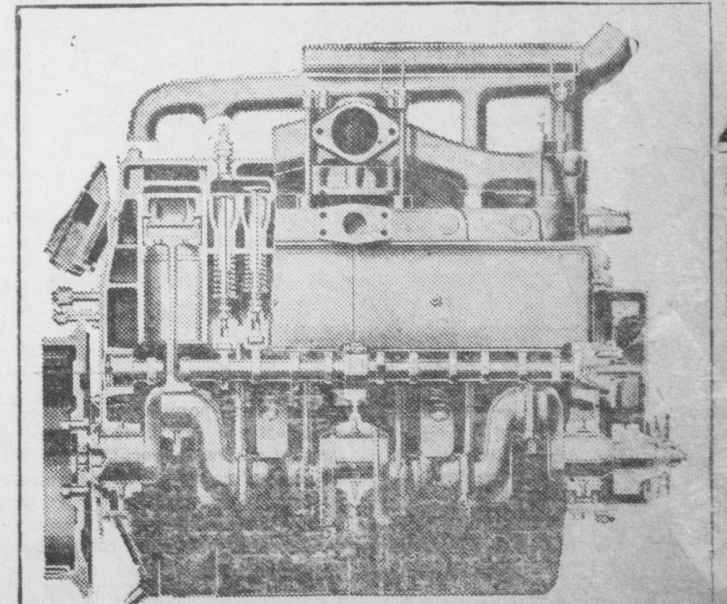
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