



### Dad's One Home Job Lost Through Modern Invention

MODERN invention has taken away the only thing that made a man popular around the house during the housewife's busy working-hours, namely, the old-fashioned can-opener that "wouldn't work" when feminine fingers tried to manipulate it.

Can-opening has always, heretofore, been the bane of a woman's existence.

Ask Dad. He knows! No sooner would he settle down to his paper than he would hear that wail from the kitchen, and a frantic call for his assistance.

"I've cut my finger with that horrid old can-opener again!", would be his greeting upon entering the culinary department. "I never could do anything with it! You'll just have to open this can for me George."

"Let George do it!", was ever the cry, when a can was to be opened. And George always meekly did it. If he happened to be absent, Mother always had a tied-up finger to show him on his return.

But now Dad has lost his one domestic job, and hasn't the slightest excuse for hanging around his home and fireside during the daytime. For the mechanical genius which has distinguished this generation has not entirely neglected the lowly can-opener, and the result is that there are now on the market several improved types which do away with much of the labor and inconvenience that attended the use of the old-fashioned kind.

The simplest of these improved can-openers consists of two scissor-like pieces which govern two small, sharpened rollers. The rim of the

can is placed between these two rollers and they are operated by a small screw. The two metal handles which control the sharpened wheels are held with the left hand, and the screw is turned with the right hand. The opener is thus worked around the edge of the can. It cuts smoothly and evenly, entirely removing the lid and leaving no jagged edges.

Another, more elaborate type of opener is screwed to the edge of the table or to a shelf above the sink, much as a meat-grinder is attached. The can is held so that its rim is between the two cutting knives, and they are worked by a handle operated with a rotary motion. In using this type of opener, it is advisable to place a saucer under the can, as a small amount of the liquid it contains is liable to spill over.

Since these openers do not come in direct contact with the food, it is not necessary to wash them, and they can therefore be screwed to the table or shelf and remain as a permanent fixture.

It has already been pointed out that these improved openers leave a smooth, straight edge, which will not endanger the hands of the worker. There is an additional advantage in this, for the foods will not be jagged and broken when they are turned out of the cans.

In this rushing, complicated age, the housewife should take advantage of every device that will prevent the duties of the home from degenerating into drudgery. For there is no time nor place for drudgery, today, in the life of the woman who is taking an active part and interest in the world's work, as well as in her own.

### Kephart Writes of the Great Smoky Mountains

The forested and shrub-covered mountains in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee, which the federal government proposes to set aside as the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, has a charm that defies analysis, says Horace Kephart noted writer on these mountains, in a recent article in the Charlotte Observer.

"Many a year have I wandered back and forth over the Smokies," Mr. Kephart writes, "often going alone for days on end without seeing a human being. I have passed the same places scores and scores of times. But never in all these journeys have I come a second time to any glen or brook or summit without finding there something new. Never have I followed a trail through the tall forest without wondering what I should find at the next turn. Always there is something new growing on the old place or moving over it. 'Do you wonder, then, that we who live in the Smokies and who have worked so hard to protect and preserve their loveliness—we who are fighting the commercial interests that would, if let alone, destroy the virgin charm and adorable beauty of God's masterpiece—that we should now be elated by the almost certain prospect that the nation will soon adopt this region and preserve it forever as a national park?'"

"What is the secret of that charm that fascinates so lovingly in one's memory when he is away and lures him so irresistibly to return?" Mr. Kephart asks, and then, as if to answer himself, he says:

"I have often wondered over it, but I confess it defies analysis. In part, however, it is due to the superb and wonderfully varied forest primeval that covers the Smokies with living verdure to their very summits.

"Bare rocks may rise to awe-inspiring heights, they may be sculptured by nature into striking forms they may be toned by the elements and colored by atmospheric changes they may be robed in snow and jeweled with glittering ice, they may be majestic in calm or terrible when tempests rage or when avalanches thunder down the slopes; but bare rocks are never lovable. The stony bosom is cold.

"But when the mountain frame work is covered with trees and shrubbery and flowers, grasses and ferns and moss, which harbor an infinite variety of animal life, then every peak becomes a personality itself endowed with the graces and warmth of life. Then nature is our mother, and we love her."

Mr. Kephart described his conversation with Robert Sterling Yard, widely known authority on national parks and the secretary of the National Parks association, on the subject of the proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He met Mr. Yard, he said, at Asheville and was told by Mr. Yard that the National Parks association had directed him to visit the proposed park area and determine whether it came up to the national park standard, or whether it had merely been overrated by local pride. Mr. Yard declared that he had been skeptical, that even the fulsome recommendation of the members of the Southern Appalachian National Park commission that the Great Smokies be included in the national park group had not convinced him fully that these mountains were on a footing with the Yellowstone, the Yosemite or Grand Canyon parks of the West. He visited the proposed park area, and Mr. Kephart said to him:

"Well, you have just returned from the Smokies. You have seen them. Are you skeptical?"

"No," he replied with some emphasis, according to Mr. Kephart's account of the conversation. "Kephart, I have found something in the Smokies that is unique, something that no other park possesses. I do not mean just scenery, though in that respect the Smokies have all that the commission claims for them. I mean something that not only delights the eye, but that wins the heart. There is a charm in the Smokies that defies analysis.

"How does it affect you?" Mr. Kephart asked Secretary Yard.

"In this way," Mr. Yard replied: "Some other regions may have more extraordinary, more awe-inspiring features. But when you have seen one of those wonders of nature, such as a geyser, a glacier, a lofty pinnacle or a profound gulf, why—you have seen it. You don't care to go back again to see the same show over, any more than you would pay admission to see a theatrical show the second time. But the Smokies lure you back. You want to return and linger there. You love them. My wife and daughter and I were so overcome with affection for the Great Smoky Mountains that we are going to come back and build our summer home here."

Everyone, Mr. Kephart declares who has once climbed up into the high Smokies, away back from the highways and railroads into the wild Eden that remains there in all its primitive majesty experiences the same feeling, the feeling which Major W. A. Welch of the Federal Park commission expressed when he said of these mountains: "Nowhere else in all the world is nature so much my mother as in the Great Smokies. There I rest in her bosom and am satisfied."

### Romanoffs' House is Converted into Museum

Sverdlovsk (formerly Ekaterinburg), Siberia, Feb. 7.—The Bolshevik government has converted the house in which the Emperor and Empress of Russia and their family were murdered, into an historical museum. Part of the building now is a small communist "university." The former dining room of the imperial family has become a reading room, where scores of proletarian students pore over newspapers and scientific books. In the basement is the blood-stained, bullet-pierced room in which the royal family were killed. It has been preserved as an "historical reminder of the just fate that befell the autocrat of all the Russians."

A section of the floor is torn up, Kolchak troops, having, it is said, attempted to remove traces of the crime. Visitors are told that after the Kolchak officers discovered the

murder, white soldiers washed the floor and distributed the suds to the clergy, "priests having waited for hours in long lines for their share of the water containing their former imperial master's blood."

Visitors must have special permission. Some Americans recently were refused entrance on the ground that foreign visitors had written matter hostile to the Bolshevik regime. Outside the house, which overlooks the "square of national vengeance," is a marble pedestal on which stands a headless statue of Karl Marx. The statue was "beheaded" by Kolchak soldiers in 1918.

#### Notice

I wish to say to the Democrat voters of the Twentieth Judicial District that I am a candidate for the nomination for judge of this district and will appreciate any help my friends will give me.

J. D. MALLONEE.

## Atwater Kent Radios

Huyler's CANDIES Hollingsworth's Pens SCHEAFFER Pencils

Anti-skipper compound for that fresh pork. It's fine and guaranteed. A \$1.00 can will preserve from 600 to 700 pounds of meat.

Your favorite magazines can be had here.

Our prescription department is growing daily. Try us. This department is in charge of an experienced registered druggist of wide experience.

### THE FRANKLIN PHARMACY

"We are in Business for Your Health."

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO HAVE YOUR

## Car Overhauled

It is so much better to bring your car to us NOW, before real Spring weather arrives, because we know you will not want us to give you an answer like this—

### "FULL UP--NO TIME FOR WEEKS"

But that will probably be the answer if you put it off too long. Phone or call on us TODAY for a reservation and let us give your car a genuine overhauling before fine driving weather arrives.

## City Garage

### SPEAKING OF PUDDING

In advertising merchandise the word "Bargains" has perhaps been overworked. Yet we know of no other expression that exactly fits conditions at our store. It has often been said that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." Likewise, the proof of Gordon's bargains is in the buying, as hundreds in Macon County can testify.

Each week we are receiving large shipments of new merchandise. These goods are being sold at uniformly low prices.

A trial will convince you that our prices are RIGHT.

### GORDON BROTHERS

"HAVE THE BARGAINS FOR YOU"

### Modern Chick Must be Hatched Early to Ring the Cash Register

The early bird gets the worm, and the farmer who hatches his chicks early is laying the foundation for profitable egg production next winter, according to the Larrowe Institute of Animal Economics. November now brings highest prices for eggs instead of January as in former years, and progressive farmers are finding that it pays to advance hatching formerly done in May and June to February and March.

While winter is normally the season of dormant reproduction in poultry, the farmer who applies the few basic principles of poultry culture will find that he is able to get satisfactory production from his flock during the cold months, the Institute states. The use of good blood is the first prerequisite; early hatching is important; third, there must be constant growth from the time the pullet pops out of the egg until she lays one, and plentiful feeding of egg-making food during the laying. Especially important is the matter of proper feeding, for without the right kind and quantities of feed the other factors will be of little avail.

The advantages of early hatching are enumerated by the Institute as follows: Early hatched chicks are less susceptible to the common poultry diseases, make a good normal growth during spring and summer and come into laying condition when eggs are in excellent demand at a satisfactory price. Under average brooding and rearing conditions, chicks with an early start make a much better growth and attain a larger size and development than do late hatched chicks. Another advantage of early hatching chicks is that the surplus cockerels can be marketed as broilers when eight to ten weeks old on very satisfactory terms, but if this is not desired, they can be put on good green pasture and grown to roaster age, when they can be marketed advantageously in October or November. Then, too, early hatched pullets, if allowed to neck-molt in November and December will slow up production and, if allowed to come into production again, make ideal breeders.

### Cheap Feed Produced By Good Pasture

Raleigh, N. C., March—A good pasture produces the best feed for all kinds of livestock and the feed is secured more cheaply than in any other way. Even the man who keeps but one cow, a few hogs and some work stock will find a permanent pasture to pay well.

"Demonstrations have shown that the loamy soils of North Carolina will produce good pastures that will furnish succulent food for livestock from March until late November," says S. J. Kirby, extension pasture specialist for the State College of Agriculture. "In almost every county east of the piedmont section, there are permanent pastures which have produced heavy grazing for periods varying from one to 21 years. Almost any type of soil will produce these pastures and some soils will produce better pastures than any other kind of crops. The best pasture land is rather fertile soil ranging from a sandy loam to a clayey loam of low to medium upland."

Woods, cut-over land and cleared land will produce good pastures and are easily prepared for seed, states Mr. Kirby. The woods land may be prepared by cutting out the underbrush, thinning out the taller trees and removing those trees which are valuable for timber. It is necessary to break and disk old broom-sedge land before seeding. The cultivated land may be prepared simply by disking the soil. A better growth is secured if the land has been plowed the fall before, but cultivated land should not be plowed for planting to pasture just before the seeds are sown.

Mr. Kirby states that the land should be well fertilized with stable manure, 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and from 200 to 300 pounds of some organic nitrogen material like cottonseed meal or tankage. Seed mixtures to use can be secured on application to the county agent or to the pasture specialist and seeding should be done between February 15 and April 1.

#### REWARD NOTICE

A reward of \$25.00 will be paid for the name of any person starting a forest fire on the Onteora Estates.