

MEASE BRINGS DEER FOR REFUGE

District Game Warden C. N. Mease, of Black Mountain was here Tuesday night with three deer for the Wayah Bald Game refuge. These make a total of 12 deer that have been turned loose on the refuge. Mr. Mease stated that he will be back later in the week with three more. In connection with the refuges under his administration Mr. Mease stated that there has not been a single creature killed on either of the refuges since they were established. He further stated that the state has purchased 1,000 turkeys to be released on the game refuges. A number of these turkeys will be turned loose on Wayah. The state will also procure more Mexican quail for Macon and other counties. Mr. Mease stated that the state has also purchased twenty head of elk now on Hooper Bald in Graham county and that these animals will be distributed to the game refuges in this section of the state. It is expected that a few will be brought to Macon county, though there is no definite assurance to this effect. The men on Burningtown who recently rescued a deer from the dogs have received a letter of thanks and commendation from Mr. Mease. While here he took occasion to compliment the citizens of Macon county for the manner in which they are co-operating with the authorities in the protection of game.

Lighting the Farm Home

(By W. C. Brown and M. S. Meaker, Engineering Department, National Lamp Works of General Electric Company)

Five brief years ago America's millions of farms were truly in the dark. Today the power lines have been extended to nearly half a million farms, and have brought a source of light so superior to anything before available that it is raising the entire standard of living on the farm.

All this change has taken place in a very short time, and it is to be expected that many of the homes equipped with electric lighting are still left "in the dark" as to how to use the new type of illumination to their best advantage from the standpoint of economy and comfort. The

fullest possible benefit from electric lighting in the farm home. **The Home-Making Value of Good Lighting**

Given the proper attention, lighting can add immeasurably to the comfort, usefulness, and attractiveness of the home. From a dim, uninteresting room where the whole family must crowd around the lamp on the center table to read or work, electric lighting can make a real "living room" that will meet the needs of every member in the family. The hard work that a farmer's wife must do need no longer be dreary from the lack of proper light. Her long hours of work may be shortened considerably, and her evenings at home made more pleasant, by the little extra care that it takes to have the lighting "right."

But by far the most important function of lighting in the home is that of serving and protecting the eyes. We realize the true need for better home lighting only when we call to mind the alarming percentage of eye defects among children. It is said that ten per cent of the children entering school are near-sighted, while about 33 per cent are near-sighted at the end of their eighth year. At birth the tendency is toward farsightedness—a heritage of ages past through which the human eye was developed out of doors. But we are indoors now, and the child grows up with toys and books. It is our duty to see that he does not play in semi-darkness, or crouch over splotches of light—but rather that a table in unnatural positions to read our rooms are lighted for health and comfort.

The new source of light must be used intelligently to achieve desirable results—or even to be comfortable to the eyes. Only last week a resident of a small town was heard to remark, "Well, I'd rather have a good old kerosene lamp to read by than the electric lighting in our living room! I pay 15c a kilowatt hour for that, and I don't think I have much then." One look into his living room explained his outburst perfectly. The

house had been wired with only a ceiling outlet in each room. A 60-watt lamp hung from a drop-cord in the center of the room. Void of any sort of shade, it intruded its glaring, unsoftened rays of light into every corner of the room.

The home owner was right—it was not a light to read by. Dark shadows followed one's every move, and the bright light source in the line as to the cost, for he was not getting in a usable form the light he paid for.

Fortunately such lighting is comparatively rare. Most of us would smile at the thought of expecting comfort from such an arrangement; yet there are other mistakes subtracting from the comfort of many living rooms that at first glance we might say were well lighted.

Lamps Without Shades

Most of the old types of ceiling fixtures were designed without shades for the lamps, and too frequently we still see unshaded shower or candle fixtures in the living room. Unshaded light is always annoying and harmful to the eyes. The ceiling fixture is very useful when a number of people are gathered in a room, as for a party, and there are on the market beautiful fixtures with shades to direct the light and shield the lamps from the eyes.

The shower fixture is hung close to the ceiling and equipped with four to six lamps. For this fixture, shades of glass, parchment, or silk are available. Shades that are somewhat smaller across the bottom than at the top, are desirable because they shield the lamps most effectively. With a high ceiling, the candle fixture may be used with good results. For either of these fixtures, 40-watt or 50-watt inside-frosted lamps are recommended.

Another type of ceiling fixture directs most of the light toward the ceiling, from whence it is reflected downward as soft, comfortable general illumination. There are on the market a number of ceiling fixtures embodying this principle of "indirect" lighting.

As a reaction from the old types of ceiling fixtures, with unshaded lamps, home owners turned to the portable lamp. And many of the early portable lamps were equipped with heavy dark silk shades in the effort to provide "subdued" light. Dark shades, closed at the top, absorb and waste a good portion of the light from the lamp bulb within, and send the remainder downward to

encourage uncomfortable reading positions and eyestrain. And a shade that is too thin is almost as bad as no shade at all. Too often we see the wrong qualities combined in a portable lamp.

Choose the Living Room Portables Carefully

A portable lamp should be chosen with reference to where it will be used. A good floor lamp, equipped with two bulbs and an open-top shade, will do several lighting jobs at once. Through the open top of the shade, it will give a flood of light for its corner of the room, and the distribution of downward light may be such as to serve a chair on one side and the end of a davenport on the other side. Be sure that the shade is adjusted so that the lamps will not shine into the eyes of anyone sitting by the lamp to read. A good way to be sure on this point is to place a floor lamp at one side of the chair and slightly behind it.

A bridge lamp is very practical for use at the living room desk where father does his farm accounting; and the same lamp may be moved slightly to serve a comfortable chair or the sewing machine.

The distribution of light given by a table lamp is governed by its height, the location of the lamp bulbs inside, and the depth of the shade. The shade should be deep enough to conceal the light source from the view of one sitting in a chair beside the table, but the lamp bulbs should be so placed inside the shade as to give a good wide distribution of light for reading.

A group of portable lamps of good design. On the left is an "indirect" floor lamp. Hidden by a silk shade is a bowl which throws the light from a 100-watt or 150-watt lamp up the room. In one type of "indirect" ward to give general illumination in portable lamp this bowl is designed to send a certain amount of well-diffused light downward for reading. Another type has a mirrored glass bowl that sends all of the light upward, so it is equipped with two additional lamps beneath the bowl to

supply the desired downward light for reading.

Next in line in the illustration is an ordinary floor lamp; then a good bridge lamp, and a floor lamp of new design with an entirely downward distribution of light. The table lamp on the left is "indirect" as may be seen by the upward spread of light on the curtain in the background.

Ford's Fine Workmanship

A million axle shafts, each one exactly like the other 999,999 within one thousandth of an inch—four million pistons fitting four million cylinders with a degree of exactness that all but staggers the imagination—many more millions of drilled and threaded holes, all placed with an accuracy of location that is incomprehensible to any but the mechanically or mathematically minded—and all these factors, combined with other millions of parts manufactured in widely separated units of a gigantic plant, meeting on an assembly line to fashion a million automobiles! This is the miracle that is modern mass production, the miracle that was conjured up by Mr. Henry Ford when he started his first automobile assembly line.

The story of how it is possible to make a million—or ten million, or twenty million, for that matter—of any machine part, each one identical with all its fellows, is a story of measurements. Just as that story of measurements explains the ability of the Ford Motor company to produce fifteen million Model T automobiles, it also explains Mr. Ford's ability to produce the Model A in the same plants and by the same methods that made possible the pioneer Ford cars, yet at limits that are from 1-4 to 1-2 what they were on the Model T.

Today, in the Detroit plants, mechanics who have never looked through the eye-piece of a microscope are measuring within limits too fine for any unaided eye to see. Model A parts machined to within one ten-thousandth part of an inch accuracy are all in the day's work. Back of this precision are something like a million gages that must be kept in correct adjustment at all times, and many thousands of these gages are in constant use throughout the Ford plants. There is no time for hand-fitting of inaccurate parts on the assembly line. They must either fit the first time or they are valueless. Therefore, the parts must leave the

with every specified dimension correct. The result is that when put together, the car moves off the assembly line under its own power, a completed means of transportation requiring no special adjustments.

There are inspection and working gages to measure outside and inside diameters, lengths, widths, heights, angles, pitch diameter and lead of screw threads, which are in the hands of workmen throughout each day, testing and checking each part as it passes from machine to machine through the plant. But these gages will wear or get slightly out of adjustment under constant use, therefore, they must be constantly watched. So behind them must be master gages, of greater accuracy, for use as standards. These master gages, the product of the C. E. Johansson Division of the Ford Motor company are accurate within a millionth part of an inch.

Throughout the Ford plants inspectors are moving constantly, each with special hardened, ground and lapped rectangular steel blocks—Johansson gages. These gage blocks are in special sizes to meet requirements of the workman's scrutiny; making it unnecessary for inspectors to make up combinations to measure different dimensions of length. A set of 81 gage blocks, such as is used in the tool rooms, can be combined to measure 120,000 different size lengths, from three-sixteenths inch to over twelve inches, and each of the 120,000 combination gages represent a variation of one ten-thousandth part of an inch.

On some operations where the limits are close, the gages are changed every two to four hours to correct a wear of one ten-thousandth part of an inch which occurs in that time. Others are adjusted or changed at less frequent intervals, as frequency of use and amount of wear dictates.

In addition to their use in the production of Ford cars, trucks, airplanes and Lincoln automobiles, the Johansson gage blocks are the standard of the world for industrial precision measurement of length.

CHEVROLET BREAKS MORE RECORDS

Detroit, Mich., Jan.—With thousands of the new Chevrolet sixes daily being placed in the hands of owners, Chevrolet Motor company announced officially here yesterday that production for the first ten and a half months of 1928 equalled 1,200,000 units. This figure, it was said, represented an increase of 180,000 units over 1927, the best previous year.

Month after month of last year found Chevrolet shattering all former production marks. Its all time record for monthly output occurred in May, when 140,775 units were produced. May stood out in the Chevrolet calendar also because it included the greatest single day's output in the company's 16 years of history. Seven thousand and seventy-five cars and trucks, completely finished, rolled off Chevrolet assembly lines May 28.

Coincident with the announcement of 1928 production figures, Chevrolet officials at the New York Automobile Show last week, were viewing with interest the continued enthusiasm that the crowds bestowed on the new sixes. Several ranking officials reiterated the statement made a few weeks ago by W. S. Knudsen, president, that 1929 production would equal at least 1,250,000 units. One of the salient tributes paid Chevrolet by visiting automobile men at the show involved the company's remarkable evolution from four cylinder to six cylinder production in the short space of a few weeks. Today all nine of Chevrolet's assembly plants are rapidly adjusting themselves to take care of peak schedules.

For the fourth time in as many years the sales department of Chevrolet at this time is sponsoring its annual series of nationwide sales meetings. The first of the series, which will be extended to include 35 cities, opened yesterday in New York. Three crews, each composed of five men, all factory executives, will conduct the meetings. It is the purpose of the meetings to enable the Chevrolet dealer organization, numbering over 10,000 dealers, to hear from the lips of the company's sales heads the complete 1929 sales program.

Governor's Farm Committee Suggests Needed Aids

Raleigh, N. C., Jan.—More funds for research with cotton, a county agent in each county with a supporting board of agriculture, better seeds, more livestock, and a definite five-year program of agricultural advancement are some of the pertinent suggestions that the executive committee will recommend to the full agricultural advisory board when it meets at the call of Governor Gardner after his inauguration.

This executive committee of the board met in the offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture on January first at the call of the chairman, Dr. E. C. Brooks. Those present in addition to the commissioner and Dr. Brooks, were D. W. Bagley of Moyock, Dr. E. C. Branson of Chapel Hill, C. F. Cates of Mebane, Thurman Chatham of Winston-Salem, and Dr. Clarence Poe of the Progressive Farmer. Dr. Carl C. Taylor also attended as an invited guest.

At the governor's suggestion, the advisability of using the surplus warehouse fund amounting to about \$500,000 for research work with cotton was discussed and a ruling was requested from the attorney general. Better farm seeds and the need to bring more attention to livestock so that this branch of farming would compare

more favorably with crop farming were determined as two imperative needs. County organizations of farmers which would follow the definite five-year program of development was also decided upon. Dean I. C. Schaub of the school of agriculture was requested to prepare such a program for the action of the commission.

In this program, the committee wishes to have more co-operation from the State Bankers' association, more information about farm management and farm budgeting and facts about economic production. The committee expects to make a full report along these lines to the advisory board when it meets at the call of the governor. The committee also recommended that a tobacco farmer be added to the board.

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LEAVE	ARRIVE
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Franklin 2:00 P. M.	Asheville 5:15 P. M.
Fare to Atlanta \$5.00	To Asheville \$3.00

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