

Peach Growers Ship Many Cars Per Day

An Average of 70 Cars Daily Being Shipped from Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, August 1.—In spite of the sweltering heat and sizzling atmosphere, while the thermometer stood at 97 in the shade, the warehouses being used as temporary packhouses are doing a rushing business in peaches this week, working hundreds of men in bringing peaches from the orchards, grading, crating and loading them into iced refrigerator cars while negro boys cool off the tin roofs and the floors of the warehouses with use of the water hose at intervals.

An average of 70 cars for each day this week has been estimated for the Sandhill section, as shipped out from Aberdeen.

The fruit is the best that has been grown in years, both as to quality and flavor, and brings a price of from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per crate.

The Sandhill section has taken on a spirit of optimism and general rejoicing prevails as to prospective business outlook, and it looks now as if the high peak of depression is a thing of the past.

INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF COTTON

Official tests, and experiments made by manufacturers show that concentrated solutions of caustic soda have a peculiar effect upon cotton. The fibers swell up, become cylindrical and semi-transparent. This tends to overcome the ribbon-like and undesirable natural twist that "raw" cotton fibre, of whatever degree of excellence, have.

The story of how cotton is "processed" to give it added strength and beauty, a subtle luster not inherent to it, and a greater degree of porousness and absorbency is the subject of an article appearing in the Home Economics Teachers' Magazine for June. Amazing, natural and chemical actions are described regarding this processing or durenizing of cotton.

While the caustic soda is surrounding and acting upon the fibers, making them become cylindrical and semi-transparent, their interior canal practically disappears. This is because the cell walls swell up and fill the space allotted by nature. Following the soda immersion, there comes a bath which neutralizes the soda. Then the yarns rinsed several times in clear water and dried.

But even this simple-sounding washing with clear water has a scientific effect. It causes a chemical transformation into cellulose hydrate and is really an essential to durenizing cotton as is the action of the caustic soda which the cotton has a tendency to hold on to tenaciously.

After the final "baths," the "warps" are ready for dyeing or bleaching as desired.

During durenizing, cotton threads are held under great tension which helps effect increased strength and luster. This is one reason why duren cotton shows practically no tendency to shrink later on when it is knitted or woven; and why it has that subtle sheen.

The change from the original dull appearance of natural cotton to the soft, effective luster of duren cotton is particularly due to the fact that the fibers afterwards lie straight along the yarn, having lost the objectionable natural twist.

Other changes, not so easily observable, take place. By means of the duren processing of cotton its strength is increased about 20 per cent as is its absorbency. Affinity to dyestuffs is greatly increased, from 20 to 40 per cent less coloring matter being required than in the dyeing of ordinary cotton.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN AT FARM CONVENTION

With a proportion of about 70 farm women to 30 men, the 28th annual session of the State Farmers' Convention held at State College last week was attended by approximately 1200 persons registering and hundreds of others who attended only for some special session.

The Convention this year was a made in Carolina edition. There were few outside speakers or lecturers but the occasion was made notable by the deep thoughtfulness and constructive suggestions offered by the farm men and women present as well as by the speakers selected by the program committee. There was something of interest to every citizen. In addition there was music, recreation, sight-seeing trips, contests, demonstrations and other activities to break the continuous round of lectures and reports. The most enjoyable feature of the convention was the

ices held on the campus each afternoon. The 17th Field Artillery Band from Fort Bragg gave an hour's concert, followed by community singing and by short speaking exercises.

The joint session of men and women each morning at eleven o'clock in Pullen Hall were addressed by leaders in various lines of agricultural and governmental work in the State.

These events coupled with the course of instructional lectures given in the class rooms each morning from eight until eleven o'clock gave the Convention the well balanced program which causes it to attract hundreds of North Carolina farm leaders each successive summer.

Lateness of the tobacco crop this season and the heavy infestation of boll weevil in the cotton fields was given as the reason for fewer men attending this year than last.

GOOD DEMAND FOR AMERICAN FISH MEAL IN GERMANY

The growing use of fish meal in Germany as feed for livestock, especially hogs and poultry, would seem to justify and increase the attention which up to now has been paid by American producers and exporters to the German market, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Raymond H. Geist, American Consul in Berlin. The German production of fish meal is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand and approximately 90 per cent of it must be imported from abroad.

German importers and wholesalers state that American fish meal is better in quality than either that produced in Germany or imported from abroad. American meal in general closely approaches the standard required in Germany, as concerns protein, calcium phosphate, salt and fat content.

PAN AMERICAN IDEA

Over one hundred years ago the Pan American idea began to take shape when the first Congress was held at Panama in 1826. The First International Conference of American States convened in 1890.

The First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry, to be held in Washington in September will be a sort of centennial of the Congress of Panama.

This Conference will be the first Pan American assembly that has devoted itself exclusively to the study on a broad scale of the problems of agriculture as they exist in the Americas. Questions of cultivation, not only of crops in general but of individual crops in which each of the American nations is interested, will be thoroughly canvassed; also problems of farm management; transportation and marketing; agricultural economics; cooperative associations and credit system; plant and research work; and inter-American problems affecting present and future food supply. Study will be made of the latest and most scientific methods employed in agriculture, forestry and animal industry.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL

The middle, or original portion of the United States Capitol was built of sandstone. The two extensions for the Senate and House were started in 1851, and were built of marble. The total value of the building exceeds \$25,000,000.

Cotton growers are urged to continue examination of their fields to know what the boll weevil is doing. Fields which have not shown heavy infestation may be heavily damaged in August, says C. H. Brannon, College entomologist.

FLEA PRECAUTIONS

If your house is full of fleas, they are probably presents from your dog or cat, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. To destroy fleas on pet animals apply derris powder or wash them in a fairly weak solution of saponified creosote or kerosene-emulsion. Keep pet animals out of the house. Scatter about 5 pounds of flaked naphthalene over the floor of each infested room, keep the room closed for 12 hours, then sweep up the naphthalene remaining. Keep animals and poultry from beneath buildings (where fleas breed) and clean up trash, in such places. Infected areas should be sprayed with creosote oil and the ground where young fleas are growing should be covered with salt and wet down well.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS INCREASE

Exports of all types of tobacco leaf from the United States showed an increase of approximately 17 per cent in volume during the first six months of the current year as compared with the similar period of 1929, according to the Tobacco Division, Department of Commerce.

The total for the 1930 period is 260,268,347 pounds, an increase of 37,776,814 pounds over the total of 222,491,533 for last year's period. Including all manufactured products the total exports of tobacco from the United States during the first six months of 1930 amounted to \$62,116,441, as compared with \$63,193,978 for last year.

Exports of tobacco leaf alone showed an increase in value from \$51,800,668 in the first half of 1929 to \$55,123,830 in 1930.

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LAXITY OR IGNORANCE CAUSES ACCIDENTS

The campaign to reduce automobile accidents, started by President Hoover, and supported by the casualty insurance industry and other private and public organizations, can achieve its object only with the aid of two things—public interest and cooperation and modernization of our traffic laws.

So long as the inexperienced or incompetent are allowed to drive automobiles, accidents will continue to rise. So long as our traffic regulations are inadequate and unenforced, we will be powerless to cope with the problem. Too many drivers regard traffic laws as something to be evaded. Not enough of them are interested in having their officials change outmoded laws in favor of codes that are adequate to deal with our modern congested, high-speed traffic.

In the words of President Hoover, "There has been much effort to better traffic conditions but the accident rate, nevertheless, continues to rise because the increasing volume of traffic outruns our efforts." In the past ten years millions of new cars, capable of great speeds, have appeared on the highways, while our regulatory machinery has remained practically unchanged.

If the present trend continues, automobile accidents will soon cost us a billion dollars a year and will take 35,000 or more lives annually. That is a terrific price to pay for our laxity or ignorance in handling traffic. A united, active public consciousness is necessary to reduce the increasing toll of deaths and injuries.

The ninth annual farmer's field day and picnic will be held at the Tobacco Station near Oxford, Thursday, August 7.

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

North Carolina, Johnston County. IN SUPERIOR COURT The Federal Land Bank of Columbia Vs.

Ed Williams and wife, Lucy Williams, The Clayton Banking Co., The Raleigh Saving Bank & Trust Co., Trustee for Austin & Stephenson Co., Trustee for Austin & Stephenson Co., Bankrupt, John D. Capps, and the Capital National Farm Loan Association.

The defendant, John D. Capps, will take notice that on the 2nd day of June, 1930 the plaintiff above named commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County an action entitled as above, and that summons was issued for said defendant on said date returnable the 12th day of June, 1930, and return of said summons duly made by the Sheriff of Johnston County "that the defendant, after due diligence, can not be found in Johnston County or in the State;" and that said cause of action is to foreclose a certain mortgage deed described in the complaint therein upon which the defendant, John D. Capps, apparently has a judgment lien; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County at the Courthouse in said county within thirty days from the 31st day of July, 1930 and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in said complaint.

H. V. ROSE, C. S. C. of Johnston County. This 30th day of June, 1930. James D. Parker, attorney for the plaintiff.

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