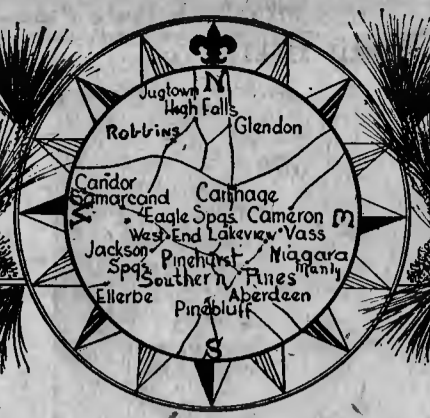


# THE PILOT



SECOND SECTION

Southern Pines, N. C. Friday, July 11, 1947.

SECOND SECTION

## There'll Be A Lot Of Peaches—And Now There's Sugar For Canning, Too!

Carolina peaches will be late but "there'll be a lot of them," agriculture experts are quoted in a press dispatch from Washington, D. C.

In fact, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials said "to say peaches will be plentiful is putting it mildly."

The national peach crop is expected to be the largest in history with 2,500,000 bushels more than last year—or a total crop of 89,183,000 bushels, they stated.

First big crop will be the Georgia shipments, anticipated for late July, then the peak for Carolina peaches will be early August. Midwestern crops will be late. August arrivals and the Rocky Mountain peaches won't make appearances until September.

The big peach crop is especially good news for the home canner—because peaches are one of the best fruits for home canning.

Besides, there's sugar like there hasn't been for several canning seasons.

To provide the perfect canned

peach, experts advise "look beyond the pink blush (if the peach has one) to see that the ground color is yellow or white—not an unripe greenish tint."

"It's cheaper," they said "to hot pack the peaches because this uses less jar space—about a serving more to a quart jar, than when peaches are packed without preheating."

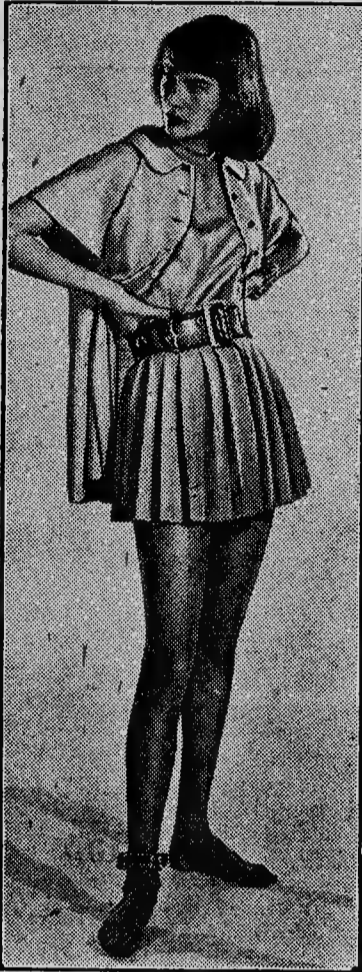
But, peaches packed raw hold shape better and look prettier—in the jar and on the table.

As for flavor, it seems to be a matter of personal taste, which method makes a peach better eating.

Whichever way you can peaches, the department experts say: "Wash peaches, dip in boiling water, then quickly into cold water, remove skins—halve and pit."

If you don't want 'em dark, drop peaches into water containing two tablespoons of salt and two of vinegar per gallon of water, drain just before heating or packing cold.

### RAYON BEACH TEAM



ONE of the best looking of this summer's new play fashions is this one-piece suit topped by a smock-type jacket. The suit is styled along Grecian lines with a graceful pleated skirt and handsome wide leather belt. The coat has a Peter-pan collar and loose, smart lines. The fabric is a butcher-linen weave in Avisco spun rayon which wears and wears.

## Aberdeen Mill's Knitting Machines Are More Complicated Than Russians

(Con: from Page 1 Sec. 1.) twenty stockings every forty-five minutes. On the left, and at the back of the great room, are thirty-two single head machines. These are newer and, are semi-automatic. They knit the finer gauge (54) stockings. The output, per day, in the mill is about 120 dozen pairs.

The knitting process starts when the two spools of nylon thread are placed in their glass-enclosed sockets, like typewriter ribbons, above and on either side of the main machine. The spools are pale colors, cream, white, pale green or pink, depending on the type of yarn, a water dye which is for identification purposes and easily boiled out.

The spools are at about shoulder height, two or three feet apart, and from them the two threads lead to the center and dip through a small tub of solution, a very important factor in the process. It is hard to get the solution just right, especially in Aberdeen where the water is very soft. The addition of a little lime is now being tried. This must be another way in which nylon is peculiar stuff. Who ever heard of water being too soft!

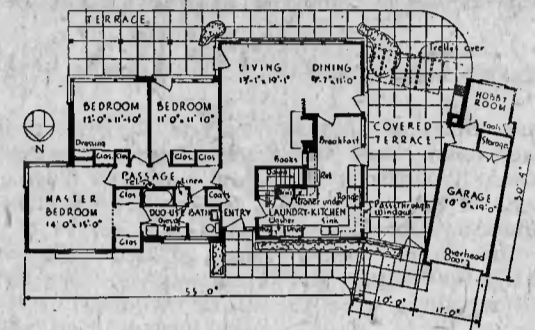
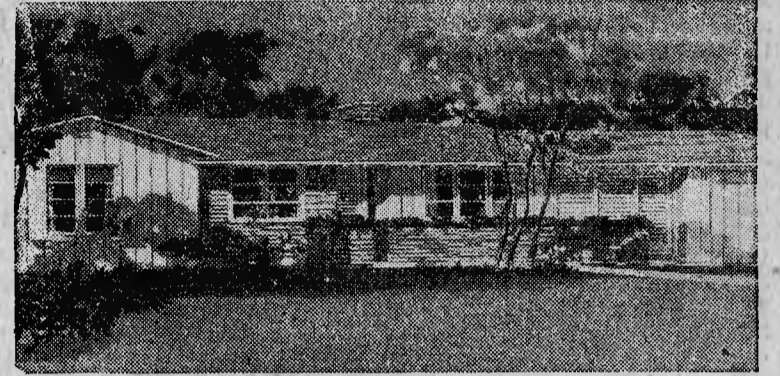
The Knitting Machines From the bath the threads pass to the heart of the machine where the two winking shuttles like silver combs, shift and click their tiny teeth with lightning

speed as the stocking unwinds steadily from their spider's maw. Slowly it creeps out toward you. There is a click; the upper jaw hesitates a fraction of a second and you notice that the edges of the stocking have moved in; the leg is beginning to take form. Click, again: the shapely calf starts to taper delicately. You look down the line, for this machine is the first division of the twenty which operate together. There, as you watch, nineteen other pale calves are sliding seductively forward. It's as good as the Rockettes.

Along the foot of the row travels the long chain belt that controls this amazing process. Spaced along it at intervals are moveable steel "buttons". The spaces between them produce the pattern of the stockings: the shape, the different sizes, the back of the heel and the sides of the toe.

The stocking starts to be made at the picot edge around the bottom of the welt: what we call "top". In the older machines the "welt-turning" has to be done by hand. As soon as the welt is long enough, the worker takes the upper shuttle, with the stocking on it off, stretches it and passes it over a ruler, then turns it back over itself and hooks the little teeth back on. They pick up almost without a pause and go to chewing away again and the sheer stocking with its doubt-

### Breezy Ranch House



Breezy ranch-type house, shown above as pictured in the July issue of Good Housekeeping, may prove one of the solutions to today's building needs. Long and low, it has a breezeway, covered terrace, three bedrooms and everything in a house that makes for cool, gracious living.

led top, comes creeping steadily out toward you.

Finishing-Up When the stockings are knitted they are taken in bundles to the four loopers where the toes are sewed up. From there they pass on to the seven sewing machines where girls, starting at the toe, feed the stockings through something that seems to work like a

zipper and runs up the seams in a jiffy. Women run these machines, and help at the knitting machines. Each two machines has one knitter and one helper.

On goes our bunch of stockings to the inspection tables. Here they are stretched onto flat aluminum legs and examined for (Continued on Page 4)

### BACK AGAIN ROBERT WALKER

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A RADIO FOR EVERYONE



### Loved Pinebluff Resident Dies

The little village of Pinebluff went into mourning last week when the news spread of the death of Miss Hannah Pauline Little at the Moore County Hospital Saturday night. Miss Little had been ill for a year, and seriously so since January. Nursing her during her illness was her devoted friend, Miss Marie Rose, who was with her at the time of her death.

Miss Little, who was born in Philadelphia, April 22nd, 1877 came of a medical family and followed the same profession. She took nurse's training and graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1903. She was there during the "great period," when such physicians as Osler and Halstead were at their heights, and enjoyed the companionship of many eminent in the medical world. She did special nursing for several years and, later, traveled extensively.

In World War I, she was one of a specially selected group to take training for personnel work in war industries and was in charge of this service in one of Pennsylvania's largest war plants. She later became head of the Maternity Center Association in Brooklyn, a work which she particularly enjoyed, having always had the greatest interest in that phase of nursing.

The Little family came to Pinebluff in 1905, attracted by a leaflet describing "the salubrious climate," and Miss Little eventually built two houses. Although she did no nursing in this area, she was always active in various enterprises and any Pinebluff community interest was sure of her support.

Athletic and fond of sport, interested in people and deeply sympathetic Pauline Little's was a colorful personality, full of magnetism and vitality, one to whom everyone turned for help or encouragement. She leaves a devoted group of friends who will cherish her memory.

At her wish, Miss Little's body was cremated and her ashes were buried in Media, Pa., where the final rites were held at a private graveside service Wednesday. Surviving are three sisters, Mrs. M. H. Holt-Smith, Mrs. Anna M. Graham, and Mrs. Florence E. Sproul, and two nieces, Miss Pauline Sproul, executrix of the estate, and Mrs. Cadwalader Benedict, beneficiary.

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REMEMBER THE DATE—JULY 12th, 1947