

PEANUT SHELLS MAY BE USED TO MAKE RAYON

Would Be Great Boon To Farmers of This Section If Successful

(Hertford County Herald)

If Hertford County farmers can't make money out of peanuts at a cent and a quarter a pound under present uses of the nuts for food and oil, maybe in the not-so-distant future industrial chemists will learn how to make stockings and cellophane wrappers for cigarette packages out of the peanut hulls so that which has heretofore been waste at the cleaning plants, the hulls, will make peanut growing profitable again. And the possibility of such a boom to Bertie peanut farmers isn't the speculation of idle fancy, but an immediate possibility, as a result of discoveries of the chemical engineering undergraduates of North Carolina State College, who have been experimenting with the possibilities of peanut shells as a supplementary source for rayon and cellophane.

The State College students have been experimenting on the extraction of cellulose from peanut hulls for two months and have found that the raw products from which many articles in industrial and household use today are made can be extracted from the shells in large quantities and at 60 per cent of the labor cost of the present methods of extraction from wood pulp.

And, if these experiments are to be put to commercial use for the benefit of Bertie County farmers, two Bertie County youths—Whitmore Smithwick, Windsor, and C. B. Griffin, Lewiston, chemical engineering students at State College who have taken part in the experiment, will be due much of the credit for putting the wizardry of science and education to work for direct benefit of the county that gave them their opportunity for pursuing knowledge.

Of the 70,000 tons of peanut shells discarded in the United States annually, approximately 35,000 tons come from the eastern part of the States. Wood, serving as the greatest medium for alpha cellulose, contributes 40 to 45 per cent of the material—peanut shells have a like yield with the advantages that it is extracted easier and at 60 per cent less labor costs.

Peanut shells to date, have served no material commercial purpose and according to the chemical engineering authorities of State College, the waste product may prove a supplementary income to Eastern North Carolina farmers. The paper manufacturing companies with the State ranking at the top in the United States, can extract cellulose without additional machinery—and even with less equipment than already used in the making of paper.

The economic importance of peanut shells gives rise to lacquers, gun cotton, celluloid artificial leathers, picture films, in addition to the widely demanded cellophane and rayon.

Peanut shells at present have little economic value. They make poor fertilizer because they contain little portion of the material demanded for plant food. Their heat of combustion is low, which discards them as possible fuel, but as peanut shells are valuable as the raw product for rayon and cellophane. North Carolina peanut farmers have enhancing possibilities for an increased price for their product and waste product.

Suffolk, Va., is regarded as the world's greatest peanut market—practically all of the peanuts raised come from this State and Virginia. The nearness of the market is an advantageous economic value to North Carolina, assuming that the state wood pulp mills do not desire to open their plants to this new raw product.

In the present-day industrial world industry must utilize every possible source of raw material in order to meet and survive competition and the discovery of peanut shells as a revenue to the farmer and a more highly efficient industrial system will be a welcome to those hundreds of farmers seeking additional monetary return to their products.

GARDEN WORK IN JUNE IMPORTANT

Will Determine Value of Area During Remainder Of Summer

Work done in the home garden in June will determine the value of the area during the remainder of the summer, suggests E. B. Morrow, Extension Horticulturist at State College.

It may be necessary to irrigate this year and those who do not have the water available under pressure might arrange to divert a nearby stream so that the water may be run between the furrows during dry weather. In this case, it is necessary to cultivate before a hard crust forms on the soil.

Fertilizing the asparagus beds and keeping up cultivation should be set for the late summer crop. Plants set in June should be put in deeply so that the roots may reach the lower and more moist soil layers.

A supply of sweet corn may be assured by making successive plantings each three weeks. Some of the early maturing varieties may be planted as late as ten to twelve weeks before the usual date of killing frost.

Go over the watermelon patch each two weeks and remove the misshapen melons while they are young. This will permit the strength of the vines to go into the production of good melons. The cantaloupe patch will benefit by a spray of Bordeaux Mixture to prevent leaf or foliage diseases.

Sweet potatoes may be started in June from vine cuttings. Where these cuttings are made from disease-free plants there will be no disease in the potatoes produced.

Strawberry plants rooted in June and July will produce twice as many berries next season as those rooted in the fall. The largest and finest berries are produced from early runners planted about 12 inches apart in a single or double row, Mr. Morrow concludes.

Getting Up in the World

Byron C. Hawley, of New York City, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall, is the father of 3 boys—Byron, Jr., Lee, and Edwin—whose respective heights are 6 feet 8 inches, 6 feet 7 inches, and 6 feet 6 inches. Hawley's father was 6 feet 2 inches tall, and his mother 6 feet.

Report Activities On Curb Market Here Tomorrow

Sellers on the curb market here during the month of May took in \$103, bringing the total amount sold since the opening of the market to \$1,400. This figure could have been even larger.

CARD OF THANKS

It being almost impossible to see everyone, we take this opportunity of thanking those who were so kind to us and who expressed their sympathy for us so beautifully during the illness and death of our little daughter. MR and MRS. FRANK HITCH.

SHORTHAND AND TYPING INSTRUCTION

Beginning next Monday, June 6, Mrs. Louie P. Martin will offer instruction in shorthand and typing for a limited time. Any one interested in the course is asked to see Mrs. Martin immediately.—adv.

WANTS

FOR SALE: 60 NICE PIGS, JUST right for barbecuing. Price reasonable. Large supply Porto Rico potato plants. Small quantities, \$1 per 1,000; large quantities, cheaper. See John R. Peel, at J. G. Staton's office, Williamston, my31 2t

I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE A half dozen poor people who have a small plot of ground a thousand sweet potato sprouts to help in supplying food for their families. Joseph L. Holliday.

er had there been products on the market to supply the demands of many of the buyers. Many of the buyers demand eggs; fresh vegetables, and a faithful few sellers try to supply this demand. We appreciate the patronage during the last month and hope to have newcomers to the market this month. A partial list of our prices for this week follows: Eggs, 12 cents per dozen; beets, 3 cents per bunch; cabbage, 2 cents per pound; new potatoes, 3 cents pound; snap beans, 3 1-2 cents pound; strawberries, 7 1-3 cents quart; onions, 2 1-2 cents bunch; carrots, 6 cents bunch; sweet potatoes, 1 1-2 cents pound; garden peas, 3 cents pound; try our meal this week at 1 cent pound. We can not guarantee the sweetness of the cream sold on the market if the weather is hot. We are hoping our patrons will come to us for adjustment in the case of dissatisfaction with any product sold through our market.

Judge J. C. Smith Answers Newspaper Questionnaire

(Continued from front page)

ness property are valued and taxed? A. Yes; I favor a proposal to value and tax foreign stocks on the same basis as other property is or may be taxed; but I do not consider this a dependable source of revenue because of the unusual and abrupt fluctuations in the value of such property.

8. Do you favor the immediate revaluation of property for tax purposes? A. I do, and I thought we made a mistake in postponing revaluation in 1931.

9. Do you favor a balanced budget through legislative action, that is, the adoption of a revenue bill which will yield sufficient revenue to meet all appropriations, or would you follow the practice adopted in 1931 of relying upon Budget Bureau cuts to reduce the

deficit created by discrepancy in the legislative acts?

A. Yes; I favor a balanced budget through legislative action. I also favor the enactment of a revenue bill that

will be as equitable and fair as possible and then appropriate such revenue as it is possible to raise by just taxation and no more, to the end that we may not spend more than the rev-

enue as it is possible to raise by just we want in this age, but what we can get without destroying the foundation of our state government and its institutions.

To the Democratic Voters of Martin County

Having failed to see a considerable number of the voters of Martin County in the interest of my candidacy for the office of Solicitor of the Recorder's Court, and desiring as I do to place my candidacy with every Democratic voter, I attempt to do so in this manner. I am very grateful indeed for the support which I have thus far received and should the people again approve my candidacy I shall seek to evidence my appreciation by meeting and discharging the duties of the office fully and impartially.

Jos. W. Bailey

ELI HOYT ANGE

For Member Board of Education

To the Democratic Voters of Martin County:

We, the undersigned citizen of Jamesville, wish to most heartily endorse Eli Hoyt Ange for membership on the Martin County Board of Education.

That position which he now holds by appointment by the County Democratic Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late John A. Getsinger.

We have known Mr. Ange from his boyhood. He attended the little country school of his neighborhood, then had two years in the Jamesville High School before going to Professor Lineberry's School at Winterville, which he attended for two years. He later graduated from Massey's Business College at Richmond, Virginia.

He has had a close, personal touch with the people and knows their needs and desires. At the same time he has a fair knowledge of the duties of the important office he now holds and to which he now aspires, which will naturally make him a useful servant of the people.

He is a man of honor and integrity and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends, with whom he has lived and worked all his life. And he is known to be a friend to all classes and kinds of people. We earnestly ask that you support him in the Primary on June 4th because we feel safe in assuring you that if elected, he will serve you faithfully.

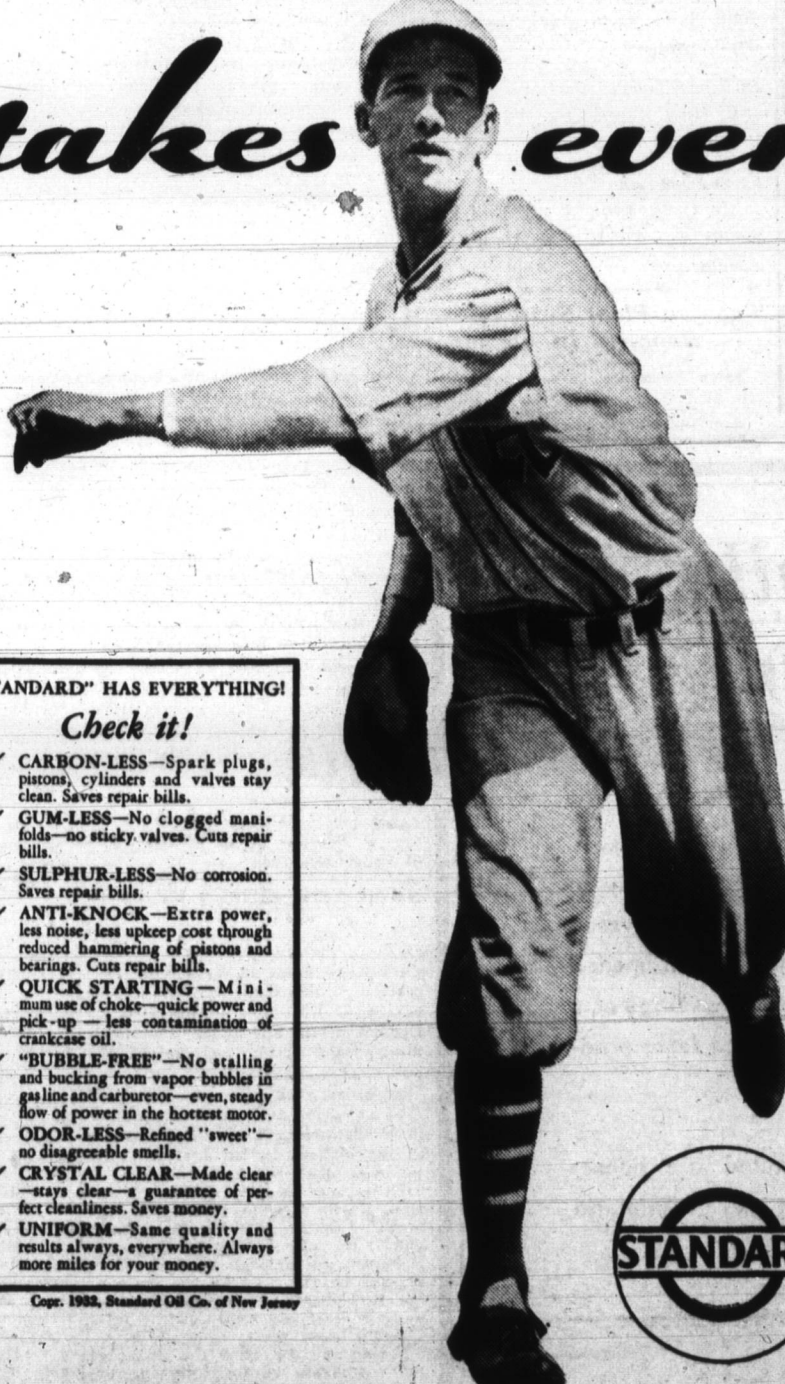
Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Fleming
T. V. Davis
S. E. Getsinger
S. A. Davis
L. P. Holliday
J. H. Davenport
Sadie Waters
J. F. Jordan
W. S. Swinson
Levi H. Davis
Mattie N. Davis
L. F. Waters
Fannie V. Waters
H. M. Holliday
Kathleen Wallace Lilley

Mrs. Clair Fleming
Mrs. S. L. Wallace
J. A. Gardner
Eva V. Gardner
J. E. Gardner
Dare Brown
Mrs. J. W. Roberson
W. F. Holliday
J. F. Holliday
Herchel Daniel
P. M. Holliday
J. H. Davis
Annie C. Glasgow
J. R. Knowles
O. G. Carson

L. M. Brown
Joe G. Modlin
F. C. Stallings
T. H. Brown
Jno. T. Hooten
S. S. Davis
H. H. Holliday
L. L. Ange
G. H. Mizelle, Jr.
Lewis Modlin
O. E. Hardison
Jos. H. Holliday
J. L. Waters
A. D. Gardner
Mrs. C. A. Askew

it takes everything



"The STRIKE-OUT is only 5% of pitching"

Robert W. Snow

"You must know and work on the weakness of every batter," says the major league strike-out king of the Athletics. "Fanning a cluster in a pinch makes the crowd roar, but it is not everything in pitching. You must have good control and never lose poise or confidence. You must be at your best with men on bases. And you must keep on pitching until the end of the game. Pitching is no game for anybody unless he has power and nerve. It takes everything."

- "STANDARD" HAS EVERYTHING!
Check it!
- ✓ CARBON-LESS—Spark plugs, pistons, cylinders and valves stay clean. Saves repair bills.
 - ✓ GUM-LESS—No clogged manifolds—no sticky valves. Cuts repair bills.
 - ✓ SULPHUR-LESS—No corrosion. Saves repair bills.
 - ✓ ANTI-KNOCK—Extra power, less noise, less upkeep cost through reduced hammering of pistons and bearings. Cuts repair bills.
 - ✓ QUICK STARTING—Minimum use of choke—quick power and pick-up—less contamination of crankcase oil.
 - ✓ "BUBBLE-FREE"—No stalling and bucking from vapor bubbles in gas line and carburetor—even, steady flow of power in the hottest motor.
 - ✓ ODOR-LESS—Refined "sweet"—no disagreeable smells.
 - ✓ CRYSTAL CLEAR—Made clear—stays clear—a guarantee of perfect cleanliness. Saves money.
 - ✓ UNIFORM—Same quality and results always, everywhere. Always more miles for your money.
- Copyright 1932, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey



JUST to be quick starting is not enough. JUST to be anti-knock is not enough. A gasoline to be great must have everything! Gasoline may contain gum which you cannot see but will cost you money later. No gasoline gives you your money's worth if you pay for it twice. Once at the pump and again in needless repair bills. What you want is trouble-free, low-cost transportation. Power that gets you there without ruining an expensive engine. Power that can be counted on when you need it. Power that starts like a flash—and is still with you at the end of the run. A gasoline to give you this must have everything. "Standard" 1932 gasoline has everything. Read the list at the left. Check it. And next time you buy gasoline—buy "Standard." "Standard" has everything a real gasoline should have.

NOTICE!

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of

County Commissioner

to succeed myself, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held on June 4, 1932.

I will appreciate the votes of all the people.

H. S. Everett

"STANDARD" 1932 GASOLINE has everything!