

## USING A STICKER ON PEACH CRATES

South Carolina Growers Are  
Stating Their Products  
Contain Iodine

The following editorial comment from the Charlotte Observer overlooks a very important fact. That is that the peaches and truck grown in this section of North Carolina have just about the same iodine content that the South Carolina fruit and vegetables have. The difference is that the North Carolina folks have been asleep on the job and have allowed their Palmetto friends to capitalize the situation. A copyrighted sticker is being used by many of the South Carolina growers on their shipments.

Significance of the iodine content lies in its preventive properties for goiter. Medical science has established that goiter is due to lack of sufficient iodine. With this in mind comparison of figures presented below shows the value of the Carolina produce over that of other sections. It might be well for the North Carolina growers to get together, even at this late date, and join with their South Carolina neighbors in properly advertising the iodine content of Carolina grown stuff.

This is the Observer's comment:

### The Iodine Diet.

Some months ago agricultural South Carolina was interested in exploitation of the "iodine content" of South Carolina-grown fruits and vegetables. The chemical scientists took a hand and the discovery was blazoned as an asset peculiar to South Carolina soil and climate. The iodine development was credited to a chemist back in 1922, but it was not until 1928 that the matter became of State-wide agitation. And the prospect seems to grow as the investigation has proceeded, for South Carolina is now claiming a practical monopoly over other states in iodine-impregnated product of field and orchard. The Columbia Record is to the front with figures going to show the superiority of the South Carolina product over other states. We are told that South Carolina spinach contains 390 parts per billion to California's 26. South Carolina string beans contain 429 while Oregon's string beans contain 29.

South Carolina carrots contain 154 compared to Oregon's 2.3. South Carolina's tomatoes contain 164 to California's 17.5. Peaches in South Carolina contain 285 while peaches in Oregon contain 11.01. "With these smaller figures in mind," says the Record, "it is interesting to note that: South Carolina lettuce contains 754, collards 483, cabbage 195, okra

438, (bring on that okra!) squash 667; turnips 365; Irish potatoes 322 and sweet potatoes 162." The final knock at California is that its lettuce with an iodine content of only 17, is inconsequential to the Palmetto's 754 impregnation. The Record stops a little short of claiming that the vegetables and fruits of its state can be told as the genuine article because they fairly exude the odor of iodine. But it has overlooked the biggest boost. The watermelon season is coming along, and if it might be discovered that the Palmetto melon is more highly tintured than either the Florida or the California product, the motor truck trade from that state might get a boost. To be serious, however, the iodine proposition developed in South Carolina establishes possibilities that are being canvassed by the medical people over the nation.

## Chain Grows in Tree; Dog Long Since Gone

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)

An important adjunct of the antebellum plantation was the old watchdog chained to a tree or left running loose in an enclosed yard to warn the family of approaching friends or marauders. Some of these old dogs developed a canny instinct for telling whether it was friend or foe approaching, and the tone of the bark passed on that information to the master of the house.

The following item, appearing in the Columbia State of last Thursday brings to mind this old custom. The John Lee Tillman referred to was the grandfather of Miss Rena Tillman of the Hamlet school faculty, who held a big estate along Catawba river near Van Wyck, S. C. The dispatch bears a Van Wyck date line:

A large white mulberry tree was blown down in a storm several years ago on Mrs. J. M. Yoder's home at Oak Dale farm. Small damage was done but spectators were interested when workmen who cut the tree up found a chain several feet long that had grown inside it. On investigation it was remembered that it was to this tree that the watch dog, "Old Brooks," was kept tied, by this owner, John Lee Tillman, father of Mrs. J. M. Yoder. This has been over 50 years ago and the chain had made the tree an easy victim of the storm. The old watch dog which spent the night baying at the moon has passed with the god old days of long ago.

White suits for pedestrians are said to be the best warning to the rushing fiver on a dark road. And they also suggest ascension robes in the cases in which the fiver does not heed the warning.—The Boston Transcript.

The average cost of a funeral in New York City is said to be \$772.

Women are gaining as inventors, patent records show.

## FAULTS OF THE SCHOOL

(Newton Enterprise)

The Ohio State Journal under the title "Editorial of the Day," reprinted the editorial of the Boston Post on Dr. Lowell's address as follows:

In his address before the 7,000 educators in assemblage at Mechanics Hall, yesterday, President Lowell, of Harvard University, certainly gave his auditors something to think about, something to carry back with them to their various home towns. It was an indictment of the secondary schools of the country unusually vigorous even for this clear-thinking, plain-speaking college president. And, we venture to assert, it was just what was needed.

Dr. Lowell told these school men and women frankly that the schools were losing their old-time power by trying to do too much; by getting too many "extras" into their curriculums and not seeing them through in adequate style; by making things too easy and allowing too many "electives"; by including subjects that the pupil is too immature to study thoroughly and which "sometimes the teacher does not know profoundly enough to use in training the mind." We have no doubt that the speaker had some fads and fancies in mind, even if he did not name them.

In the matter of mounting costs for the secondary schools, Dr. Lowell rapped home some facts that the educators can hardly help chewing upon—and right there he hit the gravest fault of these schools, extravagance and mounting expenditures. He showed that cost of instruction at Harvard on a per pupil basis, has increased 67 per cent in 15 years. In the public schools, for the same period and on the same basis, it has increased 167 per cent.

No wonder the best friends of our secondary schools grow apprehensive as they think of these terrific increases. No wonder the people are beginning to regard our schools with growing mistrust. "The public may well ask why so rapid an increase and where unto it will grow," was the pregnant thought Dr. Lowell left in the minds of his hearers. It is not too much to say that it is asking itself just that.

The president of Harvard has opened up the most significant topic for discussion the National Association can possibly find during this convention. It transcends all the eloquent theories that can be advanced, for it is practical and affects every school in the land. For that great service Dr. Lowell deserves the thanks of every taxpayer and every parent in the land.

### OUCH!

A Teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity.

"Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey, and stopped him from it what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly)—"Brotherly love."

## ADVERTISING

The average farmer today will tell you that "advertised goods cost more than others." So writes a subscriber to us this past week.

We do not know how common this impression is but an examination of the facts will reveal that in a large majority of cases the reverse is true. First let us examine the quality of advertised goods. Everone will concede that an advertised product is dependable and gives better service than a product by an unknown manufacturer. Think over the things you buy for your personal use. Don't you always feel better satisfied with some product if the manufacture is not ashamed to put his name on it and tell the world about it.

Then there's the matter of service. You can generally secure an advertised article anywhere. If something goes wrong with it the manufacturer is bound to make it right or he will lose out in the fight for business.

This widespread distribution makes for volume and volume makes for economy in manufacture. A classic example of American advertising is a certain soup. This product, known in every household, is sold at ridiculously low prices because of the economies brought about by large volume, secured through effective advertising. This advertising expense is but a small fraction of a cent per can of soup, yet millions are spent by the company in advertising.—Monroe Enquirer.

If a drop of water was magnified to the size of the earth, the atoms which it contained would appear only as large as footballs.

## TAR AND FEATHER

Tarring and feathering is a cruel form of punishment still occasionally administered by mobs in the United States. According to the most usual method, after the victim is stripped naked his body is smeared with tar and then plastered with feathers from a pillow or feather bed.

"The phrase 'tar and feather' became popular a few years before the Revolution. Richard Thornton lists a notice from the 'Committee on Tarring and Feathering,' which was printed in the Newport 'Mercury' Dec. 20, 1773. In 1774 John Malcomb, customs officer at Boston, was tarred and feathered by a mob. On Jan. 30 of that year the following handbill was posted in the city: 'Brethren, and Fellow Citizens: This is to certify, that the modern punishment lately inflicted on the ignoble John Malcomb was not done by our order.—We reserve that Method for bringing villains of greater Consequence to a Sense of Guilt and Infamy.' This handbill was signed 'Joyce, junr., Chairman of the Committee on Tarring and Feathering.'

Later the British demonstrated that the Bostonians had no monopoly on the popular punishment. Twelve regulars tarred and feathered a minute man. During 1774 Thomas Hutchinson, royal governor of Massachusetts, had an audience with George III. "I see they threatened to pitch and feather you," said the king. "Tar and feather, may it please your majesty," replied the colonial governor.

Although the phrase "tar and a

feather" apparently originated during this period, it should not be supposed that the practice itself originated so recently. Such punishment is provided in the laws and regulations drawn up for the British navy by Richard the Lion-hearted in 1189. James Rymer printed the original statute in "Foedera." The following translation of the Latin is from Hakluyt's "Voyages": "A thief or felon that hath stolen, being lawfully convicted, shall have his head shorn, and boiling pitch powred upon his head, and feathers or done strawed upon the same, where by he may be known, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp."—The Pathfinder.

## WHAT IS MEANT BY THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS

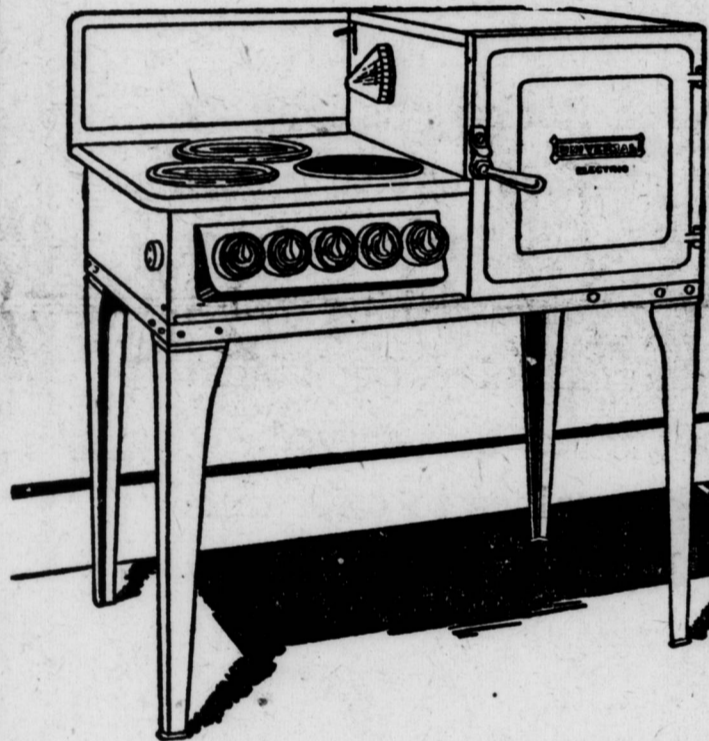
Persia and Media were united under the same ruler after the conquest of the sixth century B.C. The laws of the Medes and Persians are often referred to as a type of the unalterable and irrevocable. This usage was suggested by several passages in the Bible. Daniel 6:8 says: "Now, O king, establish the decree, and sign the writing, that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which alter not." Again in the same chapter: "Then these men assembled unto the king, and said unto the king, Know, O king, that the law of the Medes and Persians is, That no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed."—The Pathfinder.

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