

# A History Of The Tuberculosis Seal

In 1907, Mr. Jacob A. Riis, received a letter from Copenhagen bearing a peculiar seal in addition to its regular postage stamp. When he wrote to inquire about it and learned that a Danish postal clerk, Einar Holboell, had hit upon the device of selling such stamps and seals to raise money for combating tuberculosis, he was so interested that he wrote an article in the Outlook describing the idea. Miss Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington, Delaware, read the article and using a seal designed by Howard Pyle, she raised \$3000 for a tuberculosis shack of eight beds in which she was interested. Encouraged by this success, she persuaded the American Red Cross to apply the idea on a nation wide scale with the result that about \$135,000 was raised by this organization in 1908 and over \$200,000 in 1909. In 1910 Dr. Farrand suggested that the National Tuberculosis Association should cooperate in the seal sale, which was conducted as a joint Red Cross Seal Sale until 1919, when nearly \$4,000,000 was obtained. Since that date the Christmas Seals have been sold by the National Association alone under the emblem of its double-barred cross and have continued to prove the most consistently fruitful method of fund raising ever devised for any social purpose. Mr. Riis article in the Outlook formed one link in the chain which made this result possible.

Today, the 1943 Seals are on sale, they finance a program of prevention. This is a form of insurance in which each can participate for his own protection, while also satisfying his social conscience because the measure of protection is Community-County-State and Nationwide.

## The Chattanooga Medicine Company Receives The Army-Navy "E"

The Chattanooga Medicine Company—and its food division, Patten Food Products—was the recipient of the Army-Navy "E" award, the nation's highest production award, in an impressive ceremony held recently at the Lookout Junior High School, Chattanooga, Tennessee. High ranking officers from both the Army and the Navy were present with the management and employees of the company.

The "E" award is granted by the Army and Navy for "high achievement in producing materials needed for war." These materials from The Chattanooga Medicine Company are drugs and from the Patten Food Products, "K" rations.

Col. Royal K. Stacey, Commanding Officer of The St. Louis Medical Depot, represented the Army and delivered the "E" flag in a presentation address. Mr. Lupton Patten, president of The Chattanooga Medicine Company and Patten Food Products, spoke in behalf of the company and with Mrs. Margaret Jackson, representing the employees, accepted the "E" flag. Mrs. Jackson is a gold star mother of this war. In a brief ceremony the "E" flag was raised by a Color Guard consisting of men from Air Cadet Corps of the University of Chattanooga and from the United States Navy.

Lieut. Julius McMakin, resident inspector of Navy material in Chattanooga, gave the "E" pin presentation address to the employees. William H. Oldis, oldest employee in point of service (43 years), to accept the pins in be-

half of all the workers. At this point, Lieut. Frank Manuel, a soldier wounded in the North African campaign, pinned the "E" pins on the six employee representatives on the platform. Dr. Alexander Guerry, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South, acted as Master of Ceremonies.

## Mange Infections In Hogs On Rise

Extension specialists at State College say that reports show mange is not only of common occurrence in hogs arriving at public stockyards, but also that many cases are well advanced, indicating serious infection on farms where the hogs originated.

Hog mange damages the dressed carcasses and results in price losses. When the skin is injured by mange mites, the grade, together with the value of the carcass, is lowered. In advanced cases, valuable cuts are damaged and can be used only as trimmings.

The specialists point out that there are two kinds of hog mange. The common type does most of the damage. In this, the mites burrow into the skin, first around the head and neck and spread from there, causing inflammation and swelling of the skin tissues. The skin becomes thickened and develops wrinkles and folds. As the infection is contagious it spreads rapidly in a herd when hogs are closely confined.

This mange responds readily to treatment on the farm. Dipping in a medicated bath is the most thorough method of killing the mange mites. Treated animals should then be moved to clean quarters or the old enclosures should be thoroughly cleaned of all litter and disinfected.

The other form of hog mange is caused by different parasite. There is no known cure for it, but it spreads rapidly and its effect on animals is less severe than common mange. The best way to get rid of the infection is to dispose of the affected animals and disinfect the quarters.

## We, Too, Need Re-Education

By RUTH TAYLOR  
We have talked much of the importance of re-educating the people of Germany away from the ideas and ideologies of Nazism which have been so well drilled into them by their despotic overlords, and most people agree that this is the only way that problem will ever be completely solved.

But we too need re-education. Technical re-education alone is not meant - though we could do with a thorough overhauling job on that. What is needed most is a re-education of our way of thought. We need not merely enough education so as not to have to look up to anyone, but also enough not to look down on anyone.

We need re-education in responsibility. We must accept our full share of the work not merely of the world, but of our own government, national, state or local. We need more cooperators and fewer coasters on the work of others. (If you have ever tried to name working committees for even a small club, you know what I mean.)

We need re-education in justice. We cannot expect to build a world of the Four Freedoms until we have ingrained in all of our people the ideal of absolute justice for all - those with whom we do not agree as well as to those with whom we see eye to eye.

We need re-education in kindness. We need to teach those who will follow after us, that prejudice is ignorance, that bias and group hatreds are ignoble, that the spirit of brotherhood is not just some thing we learn on Sunday and put away with our best gloves for another week. We have to relearn that the Golden Rule is still the most practical law of life.

We need re-education in speech. We need to learn how not to talk as well as how to talk. We need to make careless rumor mongering, unkind generalization and earping criticism of our neighbors' motives or religious beliefs a social solecism equal to eating peas with a knife.

We need re-education in citizenship. We need to express in our lives, the idealism that is the American way of life. We need a re-dedication to the principles that made and preserved us a nation. And we must remember that self government of a people collectively depends upon self government of the people individually.

Re-education is the only way left open to the world for which we have sacrificed the best of our youth. It is the only way we can be sure that this senseless sacrifice may not be made in each generation to come. Re-education is the only solution to the problem of the world today.

At Macedonia, Stanhope, Ferris, Middlesex, Bailey, Mt. Pleasant, Moneyer, and Nashville schools in Nash County, 4-H clubs have established fire fighting units-

## STATE COLLEGE ANS. TIMELY FARM QUES.

QUESTION-Is the classing of cotton under the Smith-Doxey Act of any practical value to the farmer?

ANSWER-A loud "Yes" comes from Dan F. Haller, cotton marketing specialist at State College. He tells of a farmer at Zebulon who sold four bales of cotton with out waiting for his Form 1 card to come back telling him about the grades of his cotton and the loan value. He sold his cotton for 21 cents a pound. When the classing cards came back, he found that the average loan value of his cotton was 26.8 cents per pound. The loss was \$29 a bale.

QUESTION-Why are all these "Food for Freedom" meetings being held?

ANSWER-It is one of the best ways for farmers to find out what foods are most needed in the war effort and what foods can be grown to best advantage in their sections, say State College Extension officials. Extra food will shorten the war, help save American lives and help write the peace. Food is perhaps the greatest single weapon of war in our fight against the Axis. Produce, save and conserve all the extra food possible in 1944.

QUESTION-How much food does a soldier eat in a year?

ANSWER-In terms of meat, it is 400 pounds of hogs (live weight) or 500 pounds of broilers or fryers, or 550 pounds of beef cattle. He needs a case of eggs, or about 30 dozen; 45 gallons of milk or a pint a day; and 52 pounds of butter. As to potatoes, it is 1-1 1/2 bushels of Irish potatoes or 5 bushels of sweet potatoes. Give him 250 pounds of fresh and canned vegetables, 230 pounds of tomatoes or citrus fruits, and 100 pounds of other fruits. Grow about 3 1/2 bushels of wheat for him because it takes this amount to furnish him with 234 pounds of bread.

### BROOD SOWS

Farmers with an adequate supply of feed should not market all of their brood sows under present conditions, says Ellis Vestal, Extension swine specialist at North Carolina State College.

## A Farmer Fights With Extra Food

As with farm families all over North Carolina, the Walter Penningtons of the Nations Creek community in Ashe County didn't stop farming when their three sons went to war but buckled down to do a better job of production in the "Food for Freedom" fight, reports County Agent R. H. Crouse to the North Carolina State College Extension Service.

Left alone on the farm, they marketed 3,377 gallons of milk, 14 veal calves weighing 2,065 pounds, 16 head of beef cattle

weighing 12,800 pounds, 270 dozen eggs, 1,065 pounds of poultry, 80 bushels of snap beans, and 25 bushels of Irish potatoes.

Putting it in another way, they furnished milk for 75 soldiers, beef for 27 soldiers, eggs for 9 soldiers, poultry meat for 2 soldiers, Irish potatoes for 6 soldiers and beans for 9 soldiers for an entire year.

"Not only are Mr. and Mrs. Pennington doing everything possible to produce more food in helping to shorten the war, save American lives, and write the peace but they are also helping their neighbors do a better job of farming," says County Agent

Crouse. "Both are neighborhood leaders, and Mrs. Pennington is also a member of the Home Demonstration Club. They are very hard workers and produced an exceptional amount of extra food for the war effort with only a few days of hired labor."

## Parish Supper

There will be a Parish Supper Thursday evening December 9th at 7 o'clock at the Weldon Community Center and all Episcopalians are urged to attend.

Several matters of church business will also be discussed at this time.

### THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Never knew that before, Judge... I would have sworn it was just the other way 'round."

"No, Arthur, the grain used in distilling war-alcohol is not wasted. In an efficient distillery up to 29% of it is reprocessed and is returned to farms like yours in the form of premium-quality livestock feed.

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"By developing new products from this processed grain, the modern distilling industry has taken a leading part in solving the vital shortage of cattle and poultry feed ingredients which are rich in vitamins B-1 and B-2, so essential to satisfactory growth and production.

"And what I have told you about the absence of grain waste in making war-alcohol, Arthur, also applies in the making of whiskey, although not a drop has been made in this country for over a year."

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