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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

CAN ANY COUNTY BEAT IT?

Ten country churches in Mecklenburg own country church homes for their pastors, as follows: Sugar Creek, Hopewell, Providence, Sharon, Paw Creek, Steele Creek, Central Steele Creek, Mallard Creek, Mulberry, and Williams Memorial; Presbyterian churches all. We are indebted to Dr. W. E. McIlwain for this information.

There are also other country church homes in Mecklenburg owned by churches of other denominations. Mr. M. H. Randolph, a Mecklenburg student at the University, is this summer making a field study of country church homes in his home county.

We rather think that Mecklenburg leads the state and the south in this essential concern of country life.

RICH IN MOTOR CARS

At this writing the automobiles in North Carolina, registered in the office of the Secretary of State, number 24,407.

Our investment in motor cars is around eleven million dollars, or two million dollars more than our investment in public school property of all sorts in 1913-14.

In two and a half centuries we have been able to accumulate church property in North Carolina valued at fifteen million dollars; but we have created a wealth in automobiles amounting to eleven million dollars in less than ten years.

DISEASED DIRTY MEAT

The animals, condemned whole or in part by the Federal meat inspectors last year, were 945,000, or 1.6 per cent of all the animals inspected. More than half the cattle condemned had tuberculosis; nearly half of the hogs condemned were diseased with cholera, and nearly a third with tuberculosis.

In addition, the meat condemned upon re-inspection amounted to nearly 19 million pounds, because it had become sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, rancid or otherwise unwholesome in the course of marketing.

Local Slaughter Houses

Nearly half the beef, pork, and mutton consumed in the United States is locally butchered, and usually is sold without inspection of any sort. Some time ago we looked over a report upon local slaughter pens in a neighboring state by a state inspector. Result: a queasy stomach, and a resolve with Saint Paul to eat no more meat.

The report was not allowed to go to the public through the press.

What do you know about the meat your family eats? Did you ever visit the local slaughter house? Stroll over that way some Sunday afternoon.

WHY SO MANY LITTLE GRAVES

Three-fifths of the babes that die during the first month and a third of those that die during the first year die because of defective parentage. They die because of weakness inherited from unsound parents—usually the father.

The second commonest cause of infant deaths is disease of the breathing tract, due to the lingering belief that damp air or night air breeds disease, and to lack of abundant fresh air in bed rooms, summer and winter alike. The result is adenoids, enlarged or diseased tonsils, bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of the bones, which, according to the report of recent investigators, is more common among country than among city children.

A third cause of frequent trouble is due to poorly-balanced rations, improper cooking, irregular eating, and in older children to neglected teeth. The baby is started out on a taste of everything the mother eats to keep it from having the colic. It is given fats and poorly cooked starches; in fact, anything it wants at any and all hours. Its stomach is overworked, and there is no escape from the indigestion commonly reported by the mothers. The child falls into disaster through the misguided and over-zealous care of an untrained mother.—Dr. Frances Sage Bradley.

COUNTRY DEATH RATES

In 1914 there were 29,044 deaths in North Carolina reported to the State Health Board; and 8,311 were deaths of children under two years of age.

Which is to say, 28 per cent or nearly three of every ten mounds in our cemeteries cover little children who could not protect and defend themselves from disease and death. We counted six little mounds all in a row in one family lot in a country cemetery only the other day!

Why is there such a fearful death rate among babes? What are the causes? Are these deaths preventable by intelligence and care? Are the lives of little children in greater danger in the country than in cities? Is the death rate of country children higher than that of city children? If so, why? What particular causes in the country put the lives of children in greatest danger? What ought country mothers to know, and what can they do to save the lives of their children?

Studying North Carolina

These are some of the questions that Dr. Frances Sage Bradley and Miss Williamson, her field assistant, are now trying to answer in a house-to-house study of health conditions and death rates among children in a country township in Cumberland County.

They represent The Children's Bureau in Washington City. Mothers can have the bulletins of this Bureau free of charge. A post card request will bring a list of them from the Bureau Chief, Miss Julia C. Lathrop.

From time to time we shall be giving to our readers extracts from Dr. Bradley's address to the recent Country-Life Institute at the University.

CHILDREN'S PERILS

Arranged in the order of their importance, the causes of death of children under five years of age in North Carolina in 1914 were as follows:

Dysentery and diarrhea	2,079
Inherited weakness	1,364
Pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, etc.	1,135
Whooping cough	410
Diphtheria	286
Menigitis	180
Malformation at birth	162
Tuberculosis	157
Measles	94
Malaria	91
Typhoid	69

About a third of the children who died during the first year died because of conditions existing in the parents before their children were born—a thing for fathers to think about.

For the most part, the other diseases in the above list are preventable, or easily curable by prompt, intelligent care and attention.

"According to the report of our State Board of Health and the Federal Census, North Carolina," says Dr. Frances Sage Bradley, "has a higher death rate from tuberculosis, typhoid, infantile diarrhea and whooping cough than any other state in the Union."

We have mother-love in lavish abundance in our homes. We need mother-wisdom, if we are to save the lives of our children. Mother love should be a thinking love, said John Henry Pestalozzi.

ENORMOUS FOOD EXPORTS

During the year ending with last June, the United States supplied the markets of the world with more than a billion dollars worth of food stuffs, meat animals, horses and mules. These are recent figures of the Federal Department of Commerce.

Some of the details of this enormous export trade are as follows:

Horses and mules	\$95,477,000
Meat animals, meat and dairy products	257,583,000
Breadstuffs, all told	415,989,000
Wheat and flour	300,408,000
Pork and pork products	188,307,000

The cost of Living

Consumers and producers face the following facts: (1) population in the United States increases faster than the domestic supply of meat animals; which is to say, there is a per capita decrease in the home-production of meat, (2) a billion dollar demand for our meat and

WHAT SOCIAL SERVICE IS

There is a tendency to take too narrow a view of social service, just as there was formerly a tendency to take too narrow a view of spirituality. The result is that as much cant is being preached in the name of social service as ever was preached in the name of spirituality.

This is to be expected of those who do not realize that all productive work, such as growing corn, wheat, or cattle to feed the world, or growing wool or cotton to clothe the world, is social service; and that the best social service which the average man can perform is to do his regular work well—to grow good crops if he is a farmer, and to bring up his family in habits of industry, sobriety, thrift, reliability, and mutual helpfulness; that anything, in short, is social service which builds up the country and makes it strong, powerful, progressive, and prosperous.

The church which preaches and teaches social service in this broad and constructive sense will become a powerful factor in the progress and prosperity of the country, and is not likely to lack for adequate support.—Dr. Thomas N. Carver.

bread products in the markets of the world, (3) a consequent increase in the retail prices that consumers must pay for pantry supplies in this country, (4) but not a corresponding increase in the farm prices paid for food crops, meat animals, and dairy products.

The livestock farmers are demanding to know why, under these circumstances, their margin of profits is so narrow.

The Interest of Mill Owners

And industrial centers must everywhere consider the enormous increase in the cost of living. Nearly a century and a half ago Adam Smith saw the compelling relationship between the cost of living and the daily wage. As the cost of living rises wages must rise, and the labor cost of production must increase.

If the labor wage does not rise, the standard of living among wage earners must be lowered; in which event unrest, chronic discontent, trade unions and strike conditions develop.

Hence the self-defensive interest of industrial centers in local markets for home-raised food and feed supplies in the nearby farm regions; in direct dealings between farm producers and city consumers with mutual advantage; in decreasing the market cost of pantry supplies and keeping the cost of living at a minimum.

In brief, a growing city must now be the center of a well-developed food-producing area. It is a problem appealing to the self-interest of the captain of industry in every manufacturing center.

The local market problem must be solved or they must raise wages. These are the horns of the dilemma.

The problem can never be solved until the farmers in the surrounding territory easily market their food products for ready cash at a fair price and profit.

Collusion not Collision

The farmers can not solve their market problems alone, nor city consumers alone. If bankers, manufacturers, traders, consumers and producers can not work out the necessary practical details in organized harmony, the situation is hopeless. The solution of the problem of local markets for home-raised food supplies lies in cooperation not in competition; in collusion not in collision.

CAROLINA STUDIES AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL

During the six weeks of the Summer School at the University of North Carolina this year, the teachers registered in the courses offered by the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology threshed out fifty-one problems of local significance.

These teachers are preparing for leadership as well as teachership in the communities they serve.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LETTER SERIES NO. 91

FEW IF ANY RIGHTS

It sometimes looks as if some people thought our teachers have few if any rights. And it is interesting to take even a mere glance at the present status of the teacher's profession. In fact, it might be asked if there is really such a thing as the profession of teaching.

The Profession of Law

There is such a thing as the legal profession in North Carolina. There is a prescribed course of study and a legal age for the applicant, who must be examined by the Supreme Court of the State, which gives a license to practice law to anyone, male or female, white or black, who satisfactorily passes the examination. One who receives such a license is a lawyer as long as he lives so far as the examination is concerned.

The Medical Profession

There is such a thing as the medical profession in this state. He who would become a member of this profession must have certain prescribed academic training, must have certain medical training, and must satisfactorily pass an examination before the State Board of Examiners, composed of well-trained doctors. Anyone white or black, male or female, who satisfactorily passes this examination is given a life license to practice medicine in North Carolina.

The Dentist

The dentist also, as well as the lawyers and the doctors, can claim that he is a member of a recognized profession. He must have certain academic training, he

must be a graduate of a dental college, and must satisfactorily pass an examination before the State Board of examiners, each of whom is a dentist of training and reputation.

The Druggist

The druggist is no longer a mere clerk in a drug store under the direction of some local physician, but he is a member of a profession. To become a registered pharmacist he must take a certain course of academic and professional training, and must finally go before the state board of druggists and stand an examination. If his examination is satisfactory he receives a life license as a pharmacist.

The Teaching Profession

The teacher has no such thing as equal rights with the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist, the druggist, the trained nurse, or the plumber, and many others who are licensed to follow their chosen calling. He may graduate from our best academic institutions, and he may have the best professional training that the state or private interests can provide, but every two years he must take an examination on the same subjects and be graded and sized up as tho he had never been examined before. Even tho he always passes and always receives a first grade certificate, this makes no difference, for two years hence he must be examined again.

Is this the way to make teaching a profession? The plan is not followed in law, medicine, dentistry, and other professions. Who stands in the way of equal rights to teachers?

Most of these studies were finished within the term, as planned. Some others can be finished this fall only by field work at home. The subjects explored were as follows:

Economic and Social Problems

1. The Taxpayer's Dollar in Charlotte.—J. C. Harper, Jr., Mecklenburg County.
2. Church and Sunday School Conditions in Mark's Creek Township, Wake County: A Field Study.—J. C. Crumpler, Wayne County.
3. Country Churches and Sunday Schools in North Carolina.—H. C. Griffin, Northampton County.
4. Social Survey Schedules for Swain and Watauga.—E. L. Sugg, Orange County.
5. Crop-Wealth Produced per Farm Worker in North Carolina.—G. W. Bradshaw, Randolph County.
6. Cultivated Acres Per Farm Worker in North Carolina.—J. H. Lassiter, Northampton County.
7. Farm Tenancy: Thirty-Year Increases and Decreases in North Carolina.—G. W. Mann, Macon County.
8. Cotton Production in North Carolina: Increases and Decreases since 1909.—G. W. Mann, Macon County. University News Letter, Sept. 13, 1916.

General School Studies

9. Consolidation of Rural White Schools in North Carolina, 1913-14.—S. B. Smithey, Wilkes County. University News Letter, July 26, 1916.
10. Annual Average Salaries of Rural White Teachers in North Carolina.—R. B. Spencer, Pamlico County.
11. Rural Buildings and Supplies in North Carolina, 1913-14.—R. B. Spencer, Pamlico County.
12. Rural School Property, (Both Races) in North Carolina, 1913-14.—R. B. Spencer, Pamlico County.
13. Alamance.—J. C. Peel, Elon College.
14. Buncombe.—J. M. Coleman, Asheville, and R. H. Hutchison, Candler.
15. Caldwell.—Lawton Blanton, Shelby.
16. Duplin.—Leo Carr, Durham.
17. Durham City Schools Compared with Winston-Salem.—W. M. Upchurch, Durham.
18. Halifax.—F. A. McNeer, Gloucester.
19. Martin.—J. L. Smith, Chapel Hill.
20. Montgomery.—F. W. Shamburger, Biscoe.
21. Perquimans.—L. R. Crawford, Hertford.
22. Sampson.—S. H. Hobbs, Jr.,

Clinton.

23. Transylvania.—T. C. Henderson, Quebec.
24. Union.—Miss Ruth Green, Monroe.
25. Watauga.—T. E. Story, Blowing Rock.
26. Wilkes.—S. B. Smithey, Wilkesboro.

Industries in 1915

27. Union.—B. C. Harrell, Marshville.
28. Wayne.—G. C. Royall, Goldsboro.
29. Wake.—L. M. Upchurch, New Hill, and F. B. Shipp, Raleigh.

Historical Background

30. Buncombe.—R. H. Hutchison, Candler.
31. Duplin.—J. B. Hill, Warsaw.
32. Forsyth.—D. H. Carlton, Winston-Salem.
33. Granville.—Miss Kate Ferguson, Neuse.
34. Union.—Miss Sarah Redwine, Monroe.
35. Wake.—L. M. Upchurch, New Hill.
36. Warren.—S. M. Gardner, Macon.

Local Market Problems

37. Alleghany.—A. O. Joines, Stratford.
38. Buncombe.—H. S. Clark, Leicester.
39. Duplin.—H. L. Stephens, Warsaw.
40. Forsyth.—W. B. Dalton, Winston-Salem.
41. Rockingham.—T. D. Stokes, Ruffin.
42. Sampson.—S. H. Hobbs, Jr., Clinton.
43. Warren.—S. M. Gardner, Macon.

County Booklets: Economic and Social

44. Brunswick.—R. E. Ranson, Southport.
45. Durham.—W. M. Upchurch, Durham.
46. Surry.—C. F. Crissman, Siloam.
47. Swain.—H. F. Latshaw, Almond.
48. Yadkin.—P. B. Eaton, Yadkinville.
49. Yancey.—Ed. Warrick, Sioux.

MAGNIFICENCE AND MISERY

"Magnificence and misery side by side" is a phrase coined by Charles Dickens long ago.

"Monstrous opulence and monstrous poverty" is a phrase coined by Victor Hugo who said, England produces wealth wonderfully and distributes it infamously.

Increasing progress along with increasing poverty among men is a shameful denial of the mind and message of the Master.