

Project Approved For Stokes County for the Construction of 1000 Privies, But to Date Only 390 Completed—Much Remains to Be Done.

The termination of CWA activities in Stokes county on March 29 brought to a close one of the most worth while public health programs ever undertaken on a county-wide basis for with the passage of the Civil Works Administration into history there was brought to a standstill the pit privy construction work that has been underway for the past several months.

The pit privy construction activity has done much to advance the cause of public health, not because of the actual number of privies constructed to date for many more of them are needed, but because the people have become conscious of a need for greater cleanliness of the premises of individual households and for improved community sanitation as well. In becoming conscious of a need for a better sanitary environment, the individual or the community is taking the first step in the great war against disease.

The diseases that develop as the direct result of an insanitary environment are the so-called filth diseases, chief of which are typhoid fever, colitis, dysentery, and hookworm disease. The germs of the first three and the eggs and organisms of the fourth are expelled in large quantities in the bowel discharges of an afflicted person and because of this fact, human excrement improperly disposed of is a menace to the health of the citizens of a household or community.

Hookworms gain entrance to the intestinal tract of man thru the skin and blood stream. Soil that has become contaminated with fecal matter from a person afflicted with hookworm is likely to contain myriads of these organisms and their eggs. In order for a person to become infested with such terrible creatures all that is necessary is that the infected soil be trod by bare feet. The hookworm usually enter the body through the skin of the feet, producing what is commonly called "ground itch." Once embedded in the skin the organisms gradually work their way into the blood stream and thence into the intestinal tract. Once established in the intestines of a person, hookworm prevents the proper assimilation of food and causes the victim to lose weight, vitality, and interest in practically everything. Hookworms sap the strength of a person, tear down body resistance and make the victim an easy prey for the microbes of other diseases. Persons afflicted with hookworm are usually spoken of by their fellowmen, who are ignorant of the cause of their lassitude, as being of no-account and good-for-nothing. The drain upon the resources of relatives and the governments, state, and local occasioned by hookworm amounts to an appreciable figure each year. Children, because of the almost universal custom of allowing them to go barefooted during the warm months of the year are especially susceptible to the disease.

Typhoid fever, dysentery, and the other bacterial or germ dis-

SECURITY

During the year of 1933 when the business curve fell lower than it has ever fallen before, the SECURITY LIFE & TRUST COMPANY paid to policyholders and beneficiaries the largest sum it has ever paid in any one year and as in former years, without borrowing money or selling any securities. Using the depression record as a measuring stick, the future value of a policy in the SECURITY LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY as an investment ranks very high.

GOOD WILL

Public good will is an almost priceless asset and the fact that the public was willing, during 1933, to make additional investments of millions in new life insurance, giving the SECURITY the largest increase in years, is abundant evidence of its good will and faith in such protection.

"A SURE WAY TO FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE."

SECURITY LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

W. M. FULP, General Agent, Walnut Cove, N. C.

cases of the intestinal tract are usually contracted as the result of a person eating or drinking the germs of these ailments. The transfer of germs from human excrement to the body of a well person is effectuated in a variety of ways. Flies have been found to be such an important factor in spreading disease that many public health workers refer to the insect as the "typhoid fly" rather than as the "house fly."

The house fly usually breeds in stable manure, but is not averse to depositing eggs in human excrement if that is available, and since many rural homes are provided with the old fashioned open back surface privy, or none at all, flies frequently have easy access to such filth. After breeding in or feeding upon such material, the fly seeks rest from its labor, or change of diet, and enters the kitchen or dining room of the nearest home. Once inside the fly wipes its dirty feet upon the meat, the bread, the milk bottle, the sugar bowl, and everything else in sight, so that the filth from the back house is thoroughly spread over the food of the household.

In many instances human excrement is deposited in such location with respect to the well or spring from which the family water supply is obtained that the transfer of fecal matter to the spring or well becomes a simple matter. It is often carried about on the feet of chickens or other animals and deposited directly into the spring or upon the well platform, where spilled water washes it down into the well. In

some instances the pollution of the water supply is brought about by rain water washing fecal matter into the well or spring.

In order to prevent the contamination of food and water with fecal matter containing the deadly germs of the filth diseases, it is necessary that the body wastes be disposed of effectively. This can be done, where public or private sewerage systems are not available, only by the use of a fly tight pit privy. The value of the pit privy in protecting the health of the household, or community, should be quite apparent. The State Board of Health has worked hard during the past four months to have as many privies as possible built in each county by CWA workers.

Since the inauguration of CWA activities in December, there have been built throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina something over 35,000 pit privies. Truly a remarkable achievement! However, only one-tenth of the job of sanitating rural homes has been done, since conservative estimates place the number of rural homes in the state at approximately 350,000. A tremendous task, therefore, lies ahead.

As gratifying as are the accomplishments of the privy builders during the past four months, the CWA privy program was not completed. Projects were approved providing for the employment of 13,081 men and the construction of 184,343 privies, but due to a slow start in some counties and in others to the almost complete exhaustion of the coun-

ty quota to other work, the maximum number of men employed on the program in any one week has amounted to only approximately 3700 men, which is roughly 28 per cent. of the number of workers provided by privy projects. The average number of workers for the period would probably be around 2300 or only 17 1-2 per cent. of the number authorized by the privy projects. With so few workers, 35,000 privies have been constructed.

In Stokes county a CWA project providing for the construction of 1000 privies was approved, but of that number only 390 were completed. Much, therefore, remains to be done.

Typhoid fever, dysentery, "summer complaint," and other intestinal diseases could be largely eliminated by safely and adequately disposing of human excrement, which is the source of these diseases. Stokes county should see to it that the privy construction work is continued until every home in the county is provided with a safe means of human excreta disposal.

The construction of sanitary pit privies as a function of the CWA has been under the direct supervision of the North Carolina State Board of Health. To this state agency was entrusted the task of organizing and training crews of workers in the many counties, and the fact that 35,000 privies have been completed is splendid testimony as to the efficiency of this state department.

The work in Stokes county has been under the direct supervision of Mr. R. A. Sisk. M. F. TRICE, Assistant State Director.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR TAXES

Tax listing for the county of Stokes will start Monday, April 9, 1934, and continue to May 7, 1934. All taxpayers should list their property early and evade the penalty. Failure to list or attempt to evade just taxation will subject the taxpayer to a specific penalty of 25 per cent. of total tax and, all persons who are liable for a poll tax, and fail to give themselves in, and all who own property and fail to list it, will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, fined or imprisoned. Dogs must be listed. List-Takers for the townships in Stokes county will sit at the places named and at all other times from April 9 to May 7 at their homes:

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP

- L. L. Lowe's Store, April 9, 1934.
 - E. D. Slate's Old Store, April 12, 1934.
 - Union Mill, April 17, 1934.
 - Moir Store, April 14, 1934.
 - John Hundley's Store, April 19, 1934.
 - R. G. Smith's Service Station, April 21, 1934.
 - Alec Jefferson's Store April 23, 1934.
 - Merton Jessup's Store, April 25, 1934.
 - E. Beasley's Store, April 28, 2 to 5 o'clock.
 - Beasley's Home, April 28, 8 to 12 M.
- W. E. COLLINS, List-Taker.

DANBURY TOWNSHIP.

- Court House in Danbury, April 9, 1934.
 - Piedmont Springs, April 10, 8 to 12 M.
 - County Home, April 10, 1 to 4 P. M.
 - Mabe's Store, April 11, 1934.
 - Priddy's Store, April 12, 1934.
 - Danbury Courthouse, April 14, 1934.
- H. G. ALLEY, List-Taker.

QUAKER GAP TOWNSHIP

- Vade Mecum, April 6, 1934.
 - Sam Mickey's Filling Station, April 7, 1934.
 - Vaden School House, April 9, 1934.
 - Sam Simmons' Filling Station, April 10, 1934.
 - Elmer Stuart's Store, April 11, 1934.
 - Elmy Knoll School House, April 12, 1934.
 - Roy Wilson Filling Station, April 13, 1934.
 - J. C. Hall's Store, April 14, 1934.
- T. M. SMITH, List-Taker.

BEAVER ISLAND TOWNSHIP

- Wall School House, April 9, 1934.
 - A. L. Martin's April 10, 1934.
 - C. A. Wall's Store, April 11, 1934.
 - Pine Hall Pipe Plant, April 12, 8 to 12 M.
 - Pine Hall Brick Plant, April 12, 1 to 4 P. M.
 - Dillard, April 13, 1934.
 - Pine Hall, April 14, 1934.
- WHIT McCOLLUM, List-Taker.

SNOW CREEK TOWNSHIP

- J. Moir Hawkin's Store, April 6, 1934.
 - J. D. Nance Store, April 7, 1934.
 - Buffalo Joyce's Store, April 11, 1934.
 - A. M. Shelton, April 12, 1934.
 - Beasley School House, April 13, 1934.
 - Willis Moore's Store April 14, 1934.
 - J. A. Wall's Old Store, April 27, 1934.
 - R. L. Ziglar's Store, April 28, 1934.
- GLADYS JOYCE, List-Taker.

MEADOWS TOWNSHIP

- Meadows, April 10, 1934.
 - Friendship, April 11, 1934.
 - Wilson's Store, April 12, 1934.
 - John M. Redding's, April 13, 1934.
 - S. L. Holland, April 18, 1934.
 - Germanton, April 19 and 20, 1934.
- W. C. JONES, List-Taker.

YADKIN TOWNSHIP

- King, April 6, 7, 17, 18, 27, 1934.
 - Pinnacle, April 13, 14, 19, 20, 1934.
 - Sisk & Holder Store, April 10, 1934.
 - Dalton, April 21, 1934.
 - Capella, April 23, 1934.
 - Mt. View, April 25, 1934.
 - Dr. Tuttle's Store, April 16, 1934.
 - Perch, April 28, 1 to 5 P. M.
- WILBER LANE, List-Taker.

SAURATOWN TOWNSHIP

- Walnut Cove, April 6 and 7, 1934.
 - Walnut Cove, April 12, and 13, 1934.
 - Stuart School House, April 17, 1934.
 - Freeman's, April 18, 1934.
 - Walnut Cove, April 27 and 28, 1934.
- MRS. R. W. SANDS, List-Taker.

PETER'S CREEK TOWNSHIP

- Frank Wright's Store, April 9, 1 to 5 P. M.
 - W. S. Hart's Store, April 10, 1934.
 - McHone Garage, April 11, 1934.
 - R. M. Smith, April 12, 1934.
 - M. J. Fagg, April 13, 1934.
 - Walter Bennett's Home, April 14, 8 to 12 A. M., 1934.
 - W. W. Rhode's Store, April 14, 1 to 4 P. M.
 - Lawsonville, April 21, 1934.
 - Lawsonville, April 28, 1934.
- F. T. TILLEY, List-Taker.

B. P. Bailey,

Accountant and Tax Supervisor of Stokes County.