

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published weekly by the  
University of North Carolina  
for its Bureau of Extension.

The news in this publica-  
tion is released for the press on  
receipt.

NOVEMBER 19, 1919

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. VI, NO. 2

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Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

## OUR LANDLESS MULTITUDES

### HOME AND FARM OWNERSHIP

Reading references on Home and Farm Ownership for the North Carolina Club committee appointed to report to the Club a tentative State Reconstruction Program in this field on Jan. 12, and a matured program on May 31. All the books, bulletins, clippings, etc., are in the seminar room of the University rural social science department.

1. The Facts and their Significance. Our Landless, Homeless Multitudes, town and country, (1) in the United States in 1910.—University News Letter, Vol. III, No. 39; (2) in North Carolina by counties, in 1910.—Idem, Vol. III, No. 36; (3) in North Carolina Cities in 1910.—Idem, Vol. I, No. 46, and Vol. III, No. 30, by E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina.

Twin-Born Social Ills: Tenancy and Illiteracy, by E. C. Branson, in Mss.—University Rural Social Science files.

The Way Out, by E. C. Branson, extract from War Time Strikes.—University News Letter, Vol. V, No. 43.

Farm Tenure in the South, by John Lee Coulter.—A Census Bureau Press item, May 1912.

Stability of Farm Operators in 1910, by John Lee Coulter.—A Census Bureau bulletin.

Increase of Farm Tenancy since 1880, and its Significance, by W. J. Ghent, in Chapter IV, pp. 47-57 of Benevolent Feudalism.—Macmillan Co., N. Y.

Farm Tenancy in North Carolina, by E. C. Branson, in Community Service Week in North Carolina.—State Department of Education.

Our Twenty-two Million Wilderness Acres, Elbow Room for Home-Seekers in North Carolina, Room in North Carolina for New Farm Families.—North Carolina Club Year-Book, 1915-16, pp. 56, 66, and 69.

Our Wilderness Areas.—University News Letter, Vol. I, No. 37, and Vol. II, No. 14.

Home-Seekers Flock Southward.—University News Letter, Vol. II, No. 17.

Homes for the Homeless.—University News Letter, Vol. III, No. 12.

A Two-Sided Difficulty.—University News Letter, Vol. II, No. 23.

The Problem of Tenancy, by R. F. Beasley.—A press item, University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.131.

The Renter and Cotton, by Mrs. G. H. Mathis, in The Banker-Farmer.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.191.

The Agricultural Highwayman, by H. F. Kohr, in The Technical World Magazine, July 1911.

What the Tenant Farmer is Doing in the South, by Carl Crow.—Pearson's Magazine, June 1911.

The System Wrong, the Roanoke-Chowan Times.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.131.

2. Home Comforts and Conveniences.

Low-Cost Water Works, reprint from The Country Gentleman, July 11, 1914. President Joe Cook, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Water Supply, Plumbing, and Sewage Disposal for Country Homes.—U. S. Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 57.

Water Systems for Farm Homes, by George M. Warren.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 941, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm Sanitation Number, by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Health News, Albany, N. Y.

Sanitation in the South, Extension Leaflet, Vol. II, No. 9.—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Clean Water and How to Get it on the Farm, by Robert W. Trullinger.—Reprint from the 1914 Yearbook of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The Hickerson Steel Overshot Water Wheel and Pump for Rural Homes.—Prof. T. F. Hickerson, University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.

Hygiene of Rural Homes, Circular No. 100.—State Board of Health, Augusta, Maine.

The Healthful Farm House, by Helen Dodd. 69 pp.—Whitcomb Barrows, Boston.

Rural Methods of Waste Disposal, by Henry D. Evans.—Bulletin 11, 1-2, State Department of Health, Augusta, Maine.

Modern Conveniences for Rural Homes, by Elmina T. Wilson.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 270, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Sanitary Privy, N. C. State Public Health Bulletin, July 1919.—State Health Board, Raleigh, N. C.

Rural Sanitation, Public Health Bulletin No. 94.—U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Electric Light and Power from Small Streams, A. M. Daniels, Division Rural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads.—Yearbook of the U. S. Agricultural Department 1918.

Practical Talks on Farm Engineering, R. P. Clarkson, \$1.20 net.—Doubleday, Page and Co., N. Y.

Farm houses, barns, and other farm structures; plans, bills of material, etc. for free distribution.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.191.

3. Remedies, the Progressive Land Tax, etc.

Reducing Tenancy, Atlanta Constitution, Jan. 1912.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.131.

Tenants Becoming Landowners in Johnston County, Smithfield Herald.—Idem, No. 630.131.

Lloyd George's War on the English Land System, a press item.—Idem, No. 630.131.

A Home-Owning Drive, the Hickory Record.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.191.

Helping the Helpless, Winston-Salem Journal.—Idem, No. 630.131.

Methods of Renting Farms in Wisconsin, by H. C. Taylor, bulletin 198, July 1910.—Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Progressive Farmer, Renters' and Landlords' Special annual numbers.

The Illinois Farm Tenancy Commission, The Banker-Farmer.—University Rural Social Science files, No. 630.131.

The Plan of Moses, H. J. Walters in the Kansas Industrialist.—Idem, No. 630.131.

Land and the Leasing System, by Henry Wallace.—The Banker-Farmer, Champaign, Ill., May 1919.

My Neighbor's Landmark, by Frederick Verinder. 142 pp.—Andrew Melrose, London.

The ABC of the Land Question, by J. Dundas White. 42 pp.—Publicity Bureau Joseph Fels Fund, Cincinnati.

Privilege and Democracy in America, by Frederick C. Howe. 315 pp.—Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

Taxation of Land Values, by Yetta Scheffel. 489 pp.—Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

The Land System of New Zealand—Official Year Book, Advance Sheets, Part III, Wellington, N. Z.

Newest England (New Zealand), by Henry Demorest Lloyd. 387 pp.—Doubleday, Page and Co., N. Y.

### AN ATTACK ON ILLITERACY

The plan for conducting community schools for adults, outlined by Miss Elizabeth Kelly, State Director of that work, is given in a little pamphlet called "How to Organize and Conduct Community Schools for Adults." It is a very suggestive and interesting explanation of the reason for this creditable undertaking and the method of attacking the question of adult illiteracy which has been before the people of this and other sections of the country with increasing emphasis for several years.

The primary purpose of a community school is to provide elementary instruction for those more than fourteen years of age who for various reasons are unable to read, write, and use figures intelligently and safely. Another purpose is to provide instruction for any people in the community above fourteen years of age who have for any reason been unable to complete the subjects usually taught in the primary and elementary grades. The first group mentioned above is defined as illiterate and state funds for teaching adult illiterates are available under certain prescribed rules for teaching anyone who comes within this group. The second group mentioned is not considered illiterate and no funds for teaching adult illiterates are available for use in teaching those who come within this class. It has been considered desirable, however, to reach through the community school those who come within the second class both for the purpose of helping them and for the purpose of reaching more easily any adult illiterates in the community.

The plan which Miss Kelly has worked out should enlist the sympathy and cooperation of all good people in the state. If the plan which has been suggested is followed adult illiteracy in North Carolina should within a reasonable time be entirely eliminated.

The state pays one-half of the expense incurred in the employment of a whole-

### A DAY IN THY COURTS

The Publicity Committee of the North Carolina Orphans' Association is asking that on Thanksgiving Day (1) the prince of business give to the orphans out of his abundance the actual or estimated income of a day, (2) the landlord and money-lender, one day's rent on his houses and lands, or one day's interest on his money, (3) the professional man, one day's earnings, specifying the day, or taking the average day, (4) the salaried worker, his or her salary for a day, (5) the laborers, with only pick-up jobs, some special day's wage, (6) the good housewife, with her ingenuity and devotion, the household expenses of a day, (7) the boys and girls, with no regular income, the product of a day's work after school hours or on some Saturday, and that (8) everybody, old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, join heartily in this holy movement to visit the fatherless in their affliction.

A day in Thy courts is better than a thousand.  
But it cannot be a day of mere lip-service.

time worker for the county, the county pays the other half of the expense. The worker organizes and directs the community schools in cooperation with the county school authorities and the teachers in the county whose interest in the work is enlisted.

The plan calls for a survey of the community and for the establishment of schools according to community needs.

The rules of the State Board of Education relative to paying for the work are included in the pamphlet, which may be had by addressing Miss Elizabeth Kelly, State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C.—E. W. K.

### DO YOU WISH TO STUDY?

The Bureau of Extension announces that it has entirely revised its plan of Correspondence Study Courses and is now developing a division to be known as the Home Study Division. Through its courses of elementary school, high school, and college grade are offered, thus making it possible for any resident of the state to receive instruction in the 3 R's as well as in the classics, higher mathematics, and the subjects in between.

### Spirit of the Work

All the resources of the University and particularly of the School of Education and Bureau of Extension are thus placed at the disposal of the folks in the state. The limit of the assistance rendered in this way will be set by the requests and demands made by the people and by the physical ability of the University authorities to furnish such assistance. The limits of the work are the limits of physical endurance and supply rather than the limits of the spirit.

### A Big Chance

Through this work the young people of the state who have felt the urge of the business world and have left school before being prepared to take up the problems of commercial life have a chance now to use their spare time under direction and to increase their ability and their earning power.

Teachers and school men are offered a big chance to do the very best kind of professional study by relating their study in theory to the every day problems of the schoolroom while the schools are in session.

The studious minded all over the state are here offered a chance to have the University brought to their very doors. A postal card addressed to L. A. Williams, Director, Home Study Division, Chapel Hill, N. C., will put you in touch with the work.

### RALLY DAY ON THE HILL

The clerk of the weather handed Chapel Hill an ideal day last Friday and hundreds of our people for miles around came to enjoy our annual meeting on the University campus.

Memorial Hall again showed that it

was just the building for such a gathering in any sort of weather and friends met friends in the great hall and enjoyed renewing old acquaintances, while the music, athletic stunts, and other attractions added to the pleasure of the occasion.

The exhibits of farm, garden, kitchen, dairy, flowers, and orchard products together with the domestic science and home economics, Red Cross exhibits and the poultry show all showed what splendid results may be obtained when we try. The war relics were many in number and exceedingly interesting to the crowds that were ever looking at them. Mr. McWhorter's bees were the objects of great interest and a revelation of unthought of possibilities for bee culture in this section. We are sure that this exhibit will cause many of our people to venture into the bee industry. An interesting exhibit of old time carpenter's tools attracted the attention of many visitors who read with surprise a statement on a card tied to a saw to the effect: "This saw has been used steadily for thirty-five years by John R. Temple, the University carpenter."

Free moving pictures from the State Department of Education were shown during the day at the Pickwick theater and visited by old and young.

The Sunday Schools failed to compete this year but will be on hand next year. Mann's Chapel was represented by a choir that treated the crowd to some fine singing. Rally Day for this year has been one of greatest pleasure and all had a good time.—Chapel Hill News.

### THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

The School of Commerce is an expression of the University's desire to serve the business life of the state. Business is becoming a profession. The forces and influences operating in this field are far-reaching and baffling in their complexity. To master them requires both broad and intensive training. Definite preparation to function successfully in the organization and administration of business enterprise is the purpose of the School, which is coordinate in standing and equipment with the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Applied Science.

The course of study covers four years and is designed to give a general grounding in the fundamentals of business and, at the same time, supply a definite and practical training to those who intend to engage in any of the great lines of industrial and commercial activity.

### Admission Requirements

Unconditional entrance to the School of Commerce is the same as for the College of Liberal Arts, which requires fifteen units. (See abridged catalogue May 1919, page 61.) Students twenty-one years of age and over who cannot fulfill the entrance requirements may be admitted as special students, but not as candidates for a degree.

### Degree

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce will be conferred upon those who satisfy the entrance requirements and complete the four-year course as outlined. It is the purpose to make this degree stand for breadth and refinement as well as training in the fundamental principles and practices of modern industry and commerce.

### Course of Study

The Freshman year will include thorough grounding in English, Mathematics, History, Modern Language and the physical basis of industry and commerce (Commercial Geography). In the Sophomore year, the student will complete the general principles of economics, and a course in the organization and operation of government and its relation to industry. Combined with these will be courses in Industrial History, Modern Languages, and English and American Literature.

Specialization in applied economics will begin in the junior year with a study of Accounting, Business Organization, Money and Banking. At this point every student will be required to broaden his interest and increase the accuracy of his observation by pursuing a course in one of the physical sciences. The remaining time will be devoted to elective subjects chosen from a number of special courses in economics, commercial language, and related subjects.

In the Senior year, the student, in consultation with the Dean of the School, will build around his Commercial Law, Theories of Economic Reform, and Psychology, a group of special courses de-

signed to equip him with practical preparation in the field of his special interest.

### Lectures

A part of the training will consist of attendance upon lectures given by representative business men of the state and the South. These will be supplemented by government officials who are dealing with industrial problems. For this year, representatives of the Tariff Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Census Bureau, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have consented to come. These lectures will acquaint the students with the practical problems of current business, and enable the business men to come in touch with young people in training who may be utilized later in making their organizations more efficient.

### Apprenticeships

During the summer between the Junior and Senior years, each student will be expected to spend his time working in an establishment in the line of business for which he is preparing. This may begin in the summer following the Sophomore year, as is the case now with the students who go to the National City Bank of New York. The University itself, in its business aspects, will be used as a working laboratory, particularly the offices of the Treasurer and Business Manager. Wherever possible, each student before graduation will be required to make a careful analysis of a going-concern in the field of his practical interest.

### Opening

The courses of the School of Commerce began with the opening of the Fall Quarter on October 1st, 1919. For further particulars respecting the work of the School, address the Dean of the School of Commerce, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### CONQUERING MALARIA

A certain man went into his field and dug him a ditch. And the rains came and flooded not his fields. His land yielded forth a hundredfold increase and it was well with him and his house. And a certain other man heeded not the wisdom of his neighbor, neither drained he his fields. And the rains came and the corn rotted in the fields and swarms of stinging gnats rose from the standing pools, bringing chills and a burning fever.

Malaria from lack of drainage depopulated the once rich and populous Campagna, and for many centuries it was a death-dealing waste. During the last decade the Italian government has reclaimed much of the land and made it again fertile and habitable. Anti-mosquito measures were begun in the Island of Cyprus in 1913, and as a result malaria cases have fallen from 10,035 cases in 1912 to 2,414 cases in 1918.

Although malaria has an extremely low death rate it probably causes more disability and more direct financial loss in our southern states than any one disease. We have well over a million cases each year with an average loss of more than two weeks from work. At mere day-wages this means an economic drain of nearly \$20,000,000. To this must be added the cost of medicine, nursing, and doctors' bills. At \$2.00 per visit, and with the conservative estimate of three visits per case, the physicians' fees alone amount to more than \$6,000,000.

Yet few diseases can be more effectually or more economically prevented. Six years ago about 70 per cent of the factory hands in Roanoke Rapids, N. C., suffered from chills. In 1914 the mill owners undertook anti-malarial measures. At an expense of 80 cents per capita for the population of 4000 the malarial rate was cut 50 per cent in the first year. In succeeding years the cost of maintaining this control has been less than one-third of the original outlay while the increase in factory efficiency during the summer months is stated by the factory owners to approach 90 per cent. One manager writes: "This is the best investment I have ever made. It has yielded my mill not less than 600 per cent, even if we do not count the benefit of contentment among the employees."

An equally brilliant example of financial returns from sanitation is shown in the Rockefeller Board's mosquito control-work in Arkansas. In one town of 2000 population the physicians' calls on malarial cases were reduced in two years from 2500 to 200—a saving of \$5,000 in this item alone—and all this on an outlay of \$2,000. Four other neighboring towns gave similar results.

The field is open for other investors in this field of frenzied finance!—J. B. B.