

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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

DECEMBER 3, 1919

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. VI, NO. 4

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt.

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

PUBLIC WELFARE STUDIES

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Selected reading references on Public Welfare for the North Carolina Club committee appointed to report to the Club a tentative State Reconstruction program in this field on Feb. 9, Feb. 23, and March 8, and a matured program on May 31. All the books, bulletins, clippings, etc., are in the seminar room of the rural social science department in the University of North Carolina.

The Subject in General February 9, 1920

Poverty, by Robert Hunter. 328 pp.—Macmillan Co., New York.
Misery and Its Causes, by Edward T. Devine. 274 pp.—Macmillan Co., New York.
Social Problems, by Anna Stewart. 232 pp.—Allyn and Bacon, New York.
Social Problems, by Ezra T. Towne. 406 pp.—Macmillan Co., New York.
Poverty and Social Progress, by Maurice Parmelee. 477 pp.—Macmillan Co., New York.
Problems of Child Welfare, by George B. Mangold. 522 pp.—Macmillan Co., New York.
A Bibliography of Child Welfare, by Eva L. Bascomb and Dorothy R. Mendenhall.—American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Good Citizenship in Rural Communities, by John F. Smith. 262 pp.—John C. Winston Co., Chicago.

Child Welfare

Child Welfare in North Carolina, edited by W. H. Swift. 314 pp. \$1.00.—National Child Labor Committee, 105 E. 22nd St., New York.
Missouri Children's Code Commission, 1918. pp. 231.—Executive Offices, Jefferson City, Mo.
Missouri Children's Bills, The Survey, June 21, 1919.—119 E. 19th St., N. Y.
The State Orthopaedic Hospital.—University rural social science files, No. 362.8.
Children's Home Society of North Carolina.—Idem, No. 362.7.
Child-Placing in Families, by W. H. Slingerland. pp. 264.—Russell Sage Foundation, 112 E. 22d St., New York. 1919.
The Selection of Foster Homes for Children, by Mary S. Doran and Bertha C. Reynolds. pp. 74.—New York School of Social Work, 105 E. 22d St., New York. 1919, 35 cents.
Problems of Child Welfare, by George B. Mangold, pp. 522.—The Macmillan Co., New York.
Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Denmark, and New Zealand, pp. 102.—Bulletin of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Biennial Report of the N. C. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, 1919, pp. 59.—Bulletin of the Board, Vol. I, No. 4, Raleigh, N. C.
Public Welfare in North Carolina.—Vols. I and II of the Bulletins of the State Welfare Board, Raleigh.

Juvenile Delinquency

The Juvenile Court and the Community, by Thomas D. Eliot, pp. 234.—Macmillan Co., New York.
N. C. Juvenile Delinquent Law, Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, pp. 7-8, Vol. I, No. 1; Vol. II, No. 1; and Vol. II, No. 3.
Report of the Jackson Training School, 1916-1918. pp. 12.—Chas. E. Boger, Superintendent, Concord, N. C.
The Jackson Training School, by G. G. Dickson.—Press clipping, University rural social science files, No. 364.1.
Samaritan Manor, by Mrs. Chamberlain. Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 5-7.—Bulletin N. C. State Public Welfare Board, Raleigh.

Defectives

A Mind That Found Itself, by Clifford Whittingham Beers. pp. 363.—Longmans, Green and Co., New York.
Insane, Feeble-minded, Epileptics, and Inebriates in Institutions in the United States, January 1917, by H. M. Pollock and Edith M. Furbush. pp. 19.—National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 50 Union Square, New York.
Social Problems, by Ezra T. Towne.—Macmillan Co., N. Y. Chapters IX and X.
The Kallikaks of Kansas, Report of the Commission on Provision for the Feeble-minded, pp. 31.—Executive Chamber, Topeka, Kansas.
The Caswell Training School, Kinston, N. C.—Reports of Dr. O. Banks McNairy, Superintendent.

Colony Care for the Feeble-minded, pp. 19.—Commission on Provision for the Feeble-minded, 702 Empire Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proceedings, National Social Work Conference, 1917.—315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES February 23, 1920

1. County Jails. The Abolition of the County Jail, by Dr. Frederick H. Wines, pp. 12.
County Jails, two Survey clippings.—University rural social science files, No. 352.621.
Fees and the County Jail, by John E. Orchard.—Central Bureau, Yearly Meeting of Friends, 150 N. 15th St., Philadelphia.
N. C. Prison Conditions and Practices. Press clippings, University rural social science files, No. 365.02.
Jail Scores in North Carolina.—Ibid.
The Treatment, Handling, and Work of Prisoners, Public Laws of North Carolina, Session 1917, p. 8.—Ibid.
County Jails, by Hastings H. Hart, pp. 14. Prison Leaflets, No. 40.—National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, Broadway and 116th St., N. Y.
The County Jail in Alabama, by Dr. W. H. Oates. pp. 4.—University rural social science file, No. 352.621.
The County Jail in Virginia, Commission report, pp. 9.—Ibid.

2. Reform of Misdemeanants. State Farms for Misdemeanants, bulletin of the Indiana State Board of Charities, Indianapolis.

Treatment of the Misdemeanant, by Amos W. Butler, Secretary Indiana State Board of Charities, pp. 8.—Indianapolis.

3. Penitentiary Problems. The State's Prison, Reports of the Superintendent, Warden, and other Officials, Raleigh, N. C.

A Social Welfare Program for the State of Florida, by Hastings H. Hart and Clarence L. Stonaker. pp. 14 and 60-66.—Russell Sage Foundation, 112 E. 22d St., N. Y.

Report on Experimental Convict Road Camp, Fulton County, Ga., by H. S. Fairbank, R. H. Eastham, and W. F. Draper. pp. 64, charts and maps.—Bulletin No. 583, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Punishment and Reformation: A Study of the Penitentiary System, by Frederick H. Wines.

MILL VILLAGE PROBLEMS March 8, 1920

1. a. The Turnover of Factory Labor, by Sumner H. Schlichter. 460 pp.—Appleton and Co., New York.

b. Home Ownership. Home Owning Mill Hands.—University News Letter, Vol. II, No. 30.

—See also Farm and Home Ownership references, University News Letter, Vol. VI, No. 2.

c. Housing and Ill Health, Monthly Labor Review, July 1919, 243-8 pp.—Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Cooperative Housing Law of Wisconsin, p. 351. Idem, Sept. 1919.

Income and Infant Mortality, by Julia C. Lathrop.—Reprint from American Journal of Public Health, Apr. 1919.

—Clipping, Literary Digest.—University rural social science files, No. 347.16.

d. Safety Devices, Industrial Accidents, etc., Parmelee's Poverty and Social Progress, pp. 331-49.—Macmillan Co., N. Y.

Bulletins of the National Safety Council, 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Industrial Accidents, Monthly Labor Review, 1919 issues. See table of contents.—Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Social Insurance.—Ibid.

Workmen's Compensation, by Aloy S. Phillips.—Missouri Workingmen's Compensation Conference, 1605 Pierce Building, St. Louis.

Report of Committee on Social Insurance.—National Civic Federation, Metropolitan Tower, New York.

Parmelee's Poverty and Social Progress, Chap. XXII.

Social Problems, by Anna Stewart, Chap. IX.—Allyn and Bacon, N. Y.

Mill Village Welfare Work in N. C. See University rural social science files, No. 375.92.

Mangold's Problems of Child Welfare, pp. 177, 189, 470, et seq.

THE SUPERIOR MAN

1. He is spiritual—meaning that his joys are more of the mind than of the body.

2. He likes simplicity. He uses simple words, has simple habits, eats simple food, finds simple pleasure in simple forms of play.

3. He likes to serve.

4. He is above his pleasures. He has pleasures, but none of them are bigger than he is. He can put by any or all of them for principle.

5. He is clean. He may have to get dirty in the course of work or service, but at the first opportunity he cleans up. His thoughts and actions are clean and wholesome.

6. He is never bitter. Pessimism is the philosophy of vulgarity. Rising above disaster marks the hero.

7. He does not like to show off.

8. He is gentle. All noise is waste. God is in the still small voice.

9. He is humble-minded. Pride learns nothing. Humility is royal, walking free of fear and favor.

10. The superior man is one with whom familiarity does not breed contempt. He wears well. Friends do not tire of him. He has the lasting quality.—Dr. Frank Crane, in the American Magazine.

Child Labor

The N. C. Child Labor Law; the Federal Law, and Judge Boyd's Decision.—University rural social science files, No. 331.301.

Child Labor in N. C., by Theresa Wolfson, pp. 209-37 of Child Welfare in N. C. National Child Labor Committee, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y.

The States and Child Labor; Restrictions as to wages and hours. Bulletin of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Mangold's Problems of Child Welfare, pp. 271-338.

Compulsory Education

The N. C. Law, with interpretations, N. C. Department of Education.—University rural social science files, No. 375.21.

Compulsory school attendance, press clippings.—Ibid.

A Half-Time Mill School, by H. W. Foght. pp. 23.—Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Mill Village Schools, by E. C. Branson. University News Letter, Vol. V, No. 38. See also rural social science files, No. 375.92.

BETTER COUNTRY HOMES

The University News Letter has no faith in efforts to persuade those who have fled from the country to return. Says the News Letter: "Back-to-the-farm is pure nonsense. The cityward drift of modern times is like the tides of the sea. The moving of country people into industrial and commercial centers cannot be stopped, and when they move out they rarely ever come back."

But the News Letter, spokesman of the University Extension Bureau, believes that it is possible to improve the conditions of rural life that people who by nature love the country will remain on the land, and that the few who do return will not find cause to regret that they ever hungered for the scenes of their childhood.

And with this conviction the News Letter is preaching the gospel of more conveniences and comforts in the country regions, such as electric lights and power, sewage disposal, labor-saving machinery, books, music,—everything that will make rural life more attractive.

Lacking these things, says the News Letter, preachers, doctors, teachers, and farmers are fleeing from the isolation that broods over vast stretches of America. In 400 square miles of Orange county, says the News Letter, there are only two ministers living in the country with their flocks, and not a doctor lives in the country districts of the county.

Here, says the News Letter, is a problem that is foundational. Land grants to soldiers and sailors, long-term notes

to enable any citizen who longs to to return to the soil, no such remedy strikes at the heart of the problem. Not until the country is built up with wide-awake school teachers and the homes and farms are equipped with the conveniences of modern life will any considerable body of the people be content to endure the hardships and loneliness of the rural sections. The call of the News Letter to students, educators, and legislators to work together for the creation of a new environment in the country must be heard and must result in thoughtful action if what has been known as country life is to be rescued from practical extinction.—Asheville Citizen.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH

"It's an ill bird that fouls its own nest." A mistaken sense of loyalty forbids the average man to admit any lack of perfection in the sacred home spring or the hallowed town well. None the less an ill man may often foul his own or his neighbor's water supply.

An instructive instance occurred last year in a small western town. The community had been free from typhoid for more than a year. Eight cases developed between August 9th and 17th, all being in a section of the town supplied with water from a well in the outskirts of the settlement. Various citizens including the local physician and a resident sanitary engineer assured the investigating epidemiologist that the water supply was above reproach. Examination showed a well about 25 feet deep located at the lower end of a small gully that drained an area much frequented by tramps. Human excrement was found in the gully and even at the very edge of the well. The top was enclosed but the casing was of timber and easily pervious. A drought of many weeks had been broken by a storm at the end of July. Some wandering carrier had deposited a supply of typhoid bacilli during the dry weather. The rain had done the rest. With the abolition of this water supply the epidemic ceased.

No Frenchman likes to admit drinking water, but occasionally he does surreptitiously indulge in the unpopular beverage. In August 1918 a violent outbreak of dysentery, with a mortality of 30 per cent attacked the people of Bertrichamp in eastern France. The town was supplied by four springs whose water of established purity was piped to various flowing fountains. No illness occurred among those using water from three of the ten fountains supplied by the fourth spring. But cases were traced to each of the other nine fountains. Moreover bacteriological examination showed these nine to be grossly contaminated and the other to be pure. Further investigation discovered a leak in the pipe from the fourth spring, between the first and the second fountains supplied by it. This break was located fifteen feet from a roadside latrine extensively used by passing soldiers. An inherently good water supply had become dangerous through an accident to its distributing mains. Repair of the pipe terminated the epidemic.

The price of health is persistent vigilance in sanitation.—J. B. B.

REAL TEACHING

The question is frequently heard: Is there anything which will make school teaching thorough, formative, and vital, instead of mechanical and sterile, and protect and save children from the injury which often results from soulless school exercises? Is there any way to put the mind of youth into a happier and more hopeful attitude for acquiring further useful information and knowledge and to furnish experience which will enable the boys and girls of today to view with enthusiasm and interest tomorrow the so-called culture material of the race? Is the chief business of the teacher the impartation of knowledge or the stimulation of an appetite for knowledge? Does the intelligent teacher know how to emancipate himself or herself from routine so as to discriminate between the mere mechanics of teaching and the means of stimulating thought and power, resourcefulness, and of cultivating tastes and character and a sincere eagerness for a knowledge of the best that has been thought and done in the world?

If such a one is emancipated and does so discriminate, he or she is a teacher rather than a mere mechanic, or a slave to details.

Arnold of Rugby

The minds of the students at Rugby immediately became fertilized with the enthusiasm, the freshness and the meaning of the life which the great teacher, Thomas Arnold, put into his work, and into every subject which he taught. His genius was contagious; his teaching had a distinct moral and intellectual tone. His favorite books became favorites with his students; his heroes were their heroes. He made subject matter real and vital by connecting it with life. He enriched it through that variety of interests which awaken the intellect and stir the emotions to activity.

With Arnold, as with all really great teachers, the proper significance of the teacher's life and the correct estimate of its value could be understood and felt through tastes and activities outside professional routine. For Arnold there was no other conscious educational creed. He sought to push back the intellectual horizon, to broaden human sympathy, and to lead men to the complete life.—E. W. K.

THE OLD-WORLD VIEW

This much I do know about your country, as seen from Europe: That you are the hope of years to be; that without you all Europe is like an old man, grey and shaken with weakness. You are the youth of the world; in you is concentrated all the fresh romance which across seas they seem to have lost. Do you realize what it means for you to have gone to war for an ideal? You may have been daunted for your commercial aspirations in the past, but now you can never again be so described—as the country of the dollar.

In the history of humanity the United States occupies a unique position, due to this war. The French Revolution was a war for self-defense; its influence was widespread. Your Revolution was also in self-defense. But when you sent your army across seas you sent an army of idealists. It was not necessary, from the standpoint of the selfishness of nations, for you to go. From ocean to ocean your country is sufficient unto itself; you could get on very well without the rest of the world. But here is the significant thing: the world cannot get on without you.

Let me tell you that the man who goes to the White House weighs more than all the Kings assembled together.—Vicente Blasco Ibanez.

TEACHERAGES

In addition to the problem of getting enough teachers to supply the schools of the county another has presented itself in the form of places for the teachers to live while they are at work. This problem is confronted in both town and country schools. Superintendent Sigmon tells us that he has encountered much difficulty in arranging places for the country teachers to stay. This should not be the case. The people of a community should appreciate the services of their teacher or teachers enough to see that they need not have so much trouble on this score.

For a one-teacher school the idea may not be practical but the time is rapidly approaching when the school districts must build homes for their teachers the same as churches build for their pastors. The plan has been used most successfully in many places. Every school in Burke county that has two or more teachers should take it under advisement. Our teachers must be provided for and this is a sensible, practical way.—Morganton News-Herald.

A SMALL WATER PLANT

The Knightly Milling Company near Fort Defiance, Virginia, has a small flour mill located on Middle River, a small stream not unlike many of our North Carolina streams. There is a natural fall at this point of about five feet. A dam was thrown across the river at a cost of \$4800, giving a total fall of a trifle over ten feet. The water power thus created was used for many years for the sole purpose of running the machinery at the mill.

A few years ago the public-spirited owners of this mill bought an extra water wheel, a 50 kilowatt generator, and built a neat pole line to all the neighboring farms. Today they have altogether about ten miles of line and more than a score of families tap this line for electric light and electric power. The total cost of this installation was approximately \$5500.—P. H. D.