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## HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE U. S.

### PITT COUNTY BULLETIN

Pitt County: Economic and Social, is the title of a bulletin that has just gone to the job office of the Greenville Daily News.

It is the work of the Pitt county students at the University of North Carolina. Its publication has been made possible by the advertising of the enterprising business men of the county. The edition is 3000 copies. It is free to the people in Pitt. Apply at once any advertiser in the bulletin. The readers, thinkers and leaders in Pitt are to be made sure of their copies in advance of publication. It ought to be a text book for all the teachers of the county and for the high school seniors. The chapters are as follows.

1. Historical Background, by S. J. Asketh, Bethel, N. C.
2. Natural Resources, by S. J. Husketh.
3. Industries and Opportunities, by S. Husketh.
4. Facts about the Folks, by S. O. Worthington, Ayden, N. C.
5. Wealth and Taxation, by J. V. Perkins, Stokes, N. C.
6. Greenville, Farmville, and Ayden, by S. O. Worthington.
7. Progress in Pitt County Schools, by J. S. Moore, Bethel, N. C.
8. Farm Conditions and Practices, by M. B. Prescott, Ayden, N. C.
9. Home-Raised Food and the Local Market Problem, by I. M. Little, Robertsonville, N. C.
10. Things to be Proud of in Pitt, by M. B. Prescott.
11. Our Problems and Their Solution, by S. O. Worthington.

### OUR HOSPITAL FACILITIES

These are flush times in Carolina. Already we have an average of \$50 a piece invested in motor cars—counting men, women and children of both sexes, and we are buying automobiles faster than any other state in the Union—some 140 thousand dollars' worth a day including Sundays! But in hospital facilities we stand at the bottom of the column. Even South Carolina stands three places ahead of us! See the table elsewhere in this issue. A recent survey by the editors of the American Hospital discloses 143 hospitals in North Carolina with only 777 beds, for two and a half million people.

And this count includes hospitals of every sort, private, public, semi-public, and institutional.

As for free public hospitals, there are only a bare half-dozen in the entire state, counting the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, two county hospitals and three municipal hospitals—three of these on a tax foundation, and three established and maintained for the most part by noble private philanthropy. Not a free public hospital in the state for negroes, and only four private hospitals with fewer than 250 beds for our 90 thousand colored people! Only one hospital bed anywhere for every 3,000 negroes in North Carolina.

Is it not time for Carolina to consider the establishment of at least ten regional clinics and dispensaries? and county group hospitals as in other states of the Union—in three of these states on a mandatory basis?

How else can we care for our 25,000 cases of open, pronounced tuberculosis? How on earth can these stricken sufferers be cared for in a state institution with fewer than 300 beds?

Disease-prevention and health-promotion is essentially a local responsibility, and our cities and counties must assume it. And with our abounding wealth, we will be heartless beyond words if we cannot hurry to this task. Forsyth and New Hanover are nobly leading the way.

Wake is struggling forward against odds strange to say. With 700 cases of tuberculosis in Wake—or enough to fill the state sanatorium twice over in this county alone—how can Wake hesitate?

Or how can any other county in the state hesitate in this matter of hospital facilities, abundant, and freely open to the public?

We are today sending away into

another state a well-nigh friendless boy, to be examined and treated for bronchial tuberculosis. And in this one little village there are seven other piteous cases of this dread disease.

And no place in North Carolina for them! Or so only after perilous delay! Have a heart, Carolina, have a heart! Surely with all our wealth our hearts are not fat, our ears heavy, and our eyes shut, as were those of Israel in Isaiah's day!

If so, Israel's curse may well be laid upon Carolina.

### THE WOMEN DID IT

When I hear people say that America won the war, said Sir George Paish and paused, I assent. I go farther. I say that the war was won by the women of America. In the years of food shortage it was the American women who made it possible for us to have enough food to go round. American women ate maize that we might eat wheat.

Sir George's argument was that after America has behaved like this, European people and European governments ought to be more considerate of America. He spoke authoritatively of the legitimate demands of the American people. Unless these are satisfied, said he, it is useless to expect America to come back into the family circle.—Atlanta Constitution.

### FACTORY GRABBING

There is a city in Michigan whose citizens once raised a fund of \$50,000 to be spent in what someone has described as the business of factory grabbing. The money was so spent, in three years. It did not bring a single new industry to the town. When the fund was about exhausted the organization met to wind up its affairs. The motion had been made and seconded when a leading citizen arose.

We have spent our money, he said, and haven't a thing to show for it. This has set me to wondering if we were not on the wrong track. While we have been trying to bring factories here, we have overlooked our own city. The streets are out of repair. We have no parks. Our schools, fire and police departments are a joke. This city hasn't enough civic spirit to light a bonfire. Now, instead of going out of business, suppose we all chip in to another fund and spend that money trying to improve our home city. Let's try it for a year anyway.

His enthusiasm prevailed. At the end of the year the results were such that the organization financed itself for another year, and then a third.

When the third year had run its course the same leading citizen made another little speech:

We spent \$50,000 to get new factories, and didn't get one. We have spent about the same amount trying to see how good a town we could make of this, and now look at the inventory: More than a dozen new industries have quietly come in and made their homes here. We have gained 40 per cent in population. We have good streets, good schools, several parks, efficient fire and police protection, and we are all loudly and proudly telling the rest of the country that this is the best city on this continent. We not only believe it, but we know it, and if called on, we can prove it.—New York Municipal Reference Library Notes.

### CAROLINA CHEESE MAKING

Five years ago an extension man of the Dairy Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, found only three cheese factories in the southern mountains, and all of these were in one state—North Carolina. Impressed with the possibilities that the country offered for cheese making, the Dairy Division aided in developing the industry, and recent reports show that there are now 52 factories in operation.

These mountain regions were found to be especially well adapted to the making of cheese. The cool nights and the mountain springs, furnishing an abundant supply of cold water, make it possible to keep the milk sweet and in proper condition for cheese making.

### A CREED FOR FARMERS

I believe that the soil which God made is our greatest natural resource; that the proper conservation of its fertility and the maintenance of a good home upon it are my most important social services as a farmer.

I believe that work upon the soil is co-operation with the Creator in a complete yet ever continued creation; that it is the oldest, most useful, honorable and enjoyable employment of man; and that when undertaken in the right spirit it calls forth the best that is in him.

I believe that better farming should mean better living; that its most valuable product is the character it develops in the farmer; and that its greatest rewards are the satisfaction it gives.

I believe in a better selection of both plants and animals; in a more perfect adaptation of crops to the soil; in a more rational rotation and diversification of such; and in more effective cultivation and fertilization. —Edward J. Ruliffson.

### Government Help

To develop the industry it was first necessary to organize the communities and assist in the construction of factories. The training of cheese makers presented another difficulty. In most cases local men were trained by dairy specialists who instructed each man personally. At first some difficulty was encountered in obtaining from the farmers a sufficiently high grade of milk for cheese making, and dairy specialists made frequent visits to the factories to see that the milk used was of good quality and properly cared for, and that the cheese was kept up to standard. The fact that a uniform cheese of standard quality is produced in all the factories has made it possible to sell these products in large quantities, and this factor has undoubtedly contributed much to the success of the industry.

American Cheddar is the variety made in all the factories, and samples exhibited at the National Dairy Show attracted considerable attention. The scores received indicate that the cheese was of good quality.

### Brings In Ready Cash

Probably in no instance has dairying proved more beneficial. Formerly little was produced in these mountain districts that could be marketed for cash. The cheese industry, however, is bringing money into the country. Many dairy cows also have been brought into these regions as a result of the market created for milk, and the coming of good cows has greatly stimulated the use of dairy products in these communities.—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### MILLIONS FOR ROCHESTER

George Eastman and the General Education Board have given the University of Rochester, New York, a \$9,000,000 School of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry. Of this sum the General Education Board gives \$5,000,000 and Mr. Eastman \$4,000,000. This is in addition to the Rochester Dental Dispensary which Mr. Eastman recently built and endowed with \$1,500,000.

The new school will contain the most modern laboratories for the study of anatomy, physiology and pathology and a teaching hospital containing 250 beds. This hospital will be to the medical school what the dispensary will be to the dental school.

Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester; Dr. Abraham Flexner, Secretary of the General Education Board, which was founded and endowed by John D. Rockefeller, and Mr. Eastman made public the details of the beneficent plan. Said Dr. Rhees:

"In all the development of this project, the greatest possible assistance has been derived from the counsel cordially and generously given by Dr. Flex-

## COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 17

### Lightning and the Electrically Lighted Home

We have been told that many farmers hesitate to put in electric plants because of a fear that they will attract lightning. Groundless as this fear may be, nevertheless it sometimes constitutes the deciding point that causes the farmer to give up the durable satisfactions that go with homes equipped with all the comforts and conveniences that modern electrical science affords.

Instead of buying a farm lighting plant he puts the same amount of money, and then some, into a Cantaford automobile, and proceeds to burn up in a week enough gasoline to light his home for a month to say nothing of doing all the washing, ironing, churning, and sweeping for his wife during that time.

Perhaps some fine summer day he may start out in the car only to be overtaken by a thunder shower. Perhaps he may take refuge under a nice tall tree, as foolish people usually do on such occasions. Perhaps the tree may be struck by lightning. Perhaps he may live to tell the tale. Perhaps he may not. The chances are very much in favor of the latter. And that being the case there might be a moral to the tale, but let's get back to the point.

### The Untamed Thunderbolt

Ever since the days of Benjamin Franklin and the kite that made Philadelphia famous it has been known that lightning and electricity are one and

the same thing. Franklin positively identified the untamed thunderbolt as the laboratory curiosity—electricity. Since that time this laboratory curiosity has become the master servant of mankind, thoroughly subdued and harnessed, while the thunderbolt still remains unharnessed and untamed.

### It Does Not Attract

For all that, however, we know enough about the behavior of lightning to say positively that a farm lighting plant in itself does not attract lightning any more than any other object in the house does. If a house is going to be struck by lightning it is going to be struck, but it will not be because the electric lighting plant, or the kitchen stove or the feather bed or grandma's knitting needles attract the lightning to the house.

If you already have a farm lighting plant don't turn out the lights during a thunder storm thinking you will be safer. It makes absolutely no difference. If your electricity is obtained from a central station by means of a long line see that the line is equipped with lightning arresters so that static discharges caused by lightning strokes in the vicinity will not damage the lamps. But remember that your electrical equipment does not add one iota to the chances that your house will be struck by lightning.—P. H. D.

ner, who is recognized both here and abroad as one of the best informed men on the present condition and needs of medical education throughout the world."

Mr. Eastman's other gifts to the University of Rochester include a \$4,500,000 school of music, the only one of its kind in the world; the Eastman scientific laboratories, \$500,000 to the endowment raised in 1913 and \$100,000 to the Victory fund.—New York World.

### MANUFACTURERS ASK WHY

Manufacturers are beginning to ask why the schools keep themselves so much apart from the other educative forces of the community; why they do not cooperate with the parents, the industries, the civic life in general, using them as aids, as laboratories, as co-teachers, in the upbringing of boys and girls.

There are several ways in which the school and industry can get together for mutual and immeasurably important help. The school can use the factory, the farm, the office or the store as a laboratory in which, under proper supervision and safeguards, the boys and girls may get that acquaintance with real things which it is impossible to give in the schools. Impossible just because the air of reality is lacking in the school, and secondly, because no community can

afford to fit up in its school buildings those complete industrial and commercial plants or to surround the school buildings with extent and variety of agriculture which, in most communities, are to be found, within a reasonable distance of the school buildings, in the factories, stores and farms which are themselves the economic heart of the community.

Another way in which the school and industry can cooperate is by using the former as an adjunct to the factory, the store and the farm, opening its facilities by day and night to those boys and girls, men and women, who have had to go to work at an early age, or for one reason or another have been denied proper schooling; or who, having their ambition aroused as they get into the thick of earning a living, desire systematic training for higher economic service.

A third way in which the school and industry can cooperate is by definitely dividing the work of educating the boy or girl during certain adolescent years, the pupil spending half his time in school and half his time in remunerative industry, the so-called practical work in the shop, store or farm being illuminated by the theory taught in the school, and the theoretical studies of the school being given life and meaning by the practical work of industry.—J. P. Munroe, in The University of Virginia News Letter.

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE U. S.

Based on figures in The Modern Hospital, October 1919. The states ranked according to the number of inhabitants per hospital bed.

Department of Rural Social Science  
University of North Carolina

Rank.	State	Pop. per bed	Rank.	State	Pop. per bed
1.	Massachusetts.....	84	25.	Nebraska.....	174
2.	California.....	97	26.	Missouri.....	175
3.	Arizona.....	101	27.	Maine.....	182
3.	New York.....	101	28.	South Dakota.....	193
5.	Maryland.....	104	29.	Delaware.....	194
6.	Montana.....	105	30.	Kansas.....	195
7.	Nevada.....	112	31.	Utah.....	208
7.	New Mexico.....	112	32.	Virginia.....	213
9.	Connecticut.....	119	33.	Idaho.....	224
10.	Illinois.....	129	34.	North Dakota.....	234
11.	Colorado.....	131	35.	West Virginia.....	248
11.	Minnesota.....	131	36.	Kentucky.....	250
13.	Wisconsin.....	132	37.	Louisiana.....	272
14.	New Hampshire.....	134	38.	Tennessee.....	278
15.	Iowa.....	135	39.	Florida.....	279
15.	Oregon.....	135	40.	Texas.....	290
17.	Rhode Island.....	145	41.	Indiana.....	321
18.	New Jersey.....	147	42.	Arkansas.....	337
19.	Ohio.....	148	43.	Georgia.....	363
19.	Vermont.....	148	43.	Mississippi.....	363
21.	Washington.....	150	45.	South Carolina.....	400
22.	Pennsylvania.....	151	46.	Alabama.....	418
23.	Wyoming.....	159	47.	Oklahoma.....	472
24.	Michigan.....	162	48.	North Carolina.....	516