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THE STATE AND COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

Nearly ten thousand typical farm homes in the thirty-three states of the north and west have recently been surveyed by the federal department of agriculture in cooperation with the extension service of the agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture of these various states. See the Weekly News Letter, June 30, 1920, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. No reports have yet been given to the public in regard to the farm homes of the fifteen southern states.

As we consider the country home comforts and conveniences of the farmwives of the north and west, we find ourselves wondering how many counties North Carolina can make such a show-off.

The details are as follows for the 10,000 country homes surveyed:

Screened doors and windows...95 percent
Running water in barns...48 percent
Running water in homes...32 percent
Bathrooms and tubs...20 percent
Indoor toilets...10 percent
Washing machines...57 percent
Kitchen sinks and drains...60 percent
Household power-appliances...22 percent
Vacuum cleaners...24 percent
Carpet sweepers...47 percent
Sewing machines...95 percent
Lighting systems...21 percent
Gas or electric irons...26 percent
Telephones...72 percent
Automobiles...62 percent

The Case of Carolina

Presumably we shall have at some early date similar figures for country home comforts and conveniences in the fifteen southern states. Countryside Carolina is making tremendous gains in the last few years in the home and farm appliances of modern life. The Farm Extension Service of the state reports early 500 washing machines installed in country homes during the year ending June 30, 1919, nearly 700 water systems, nearly 2,500 lighting systems, more than 5,000 new country telephone systems, and nearly 7,000 country homes screened.

It is a great record for the 300 field agents of our Farm Extension Service.

But there are 300 thousand farm homes in North Carolina. Two-thirds of our white farmers and one-third of our negro farmers live in their own homes. These home-owning farmers number nearly 150 thousand, all told. And these are the farmers who might be equipping their homes with modern conveniences of power, light, and water.

But at the rate they are now moving it will take 22 years to screen these 50,000 farm homes, 30 years to equip them with telephones, 60 years to expel kerosene lamps and install lighting systems, 215 years to install water systems, and 300 years to equip them with washing machines. And in this count we leave out the homes of 150 thousand farm tenants, who offer a still more difficult problem of household betterment.

All of which means that we have hardly yet begun to solve the problem of country home comforts and conveniences in North Carolina, and that the campaign of education, stimulation, and expert engineering guidance, is a job big enough for the farm extension service, the state college of agriculture and engineering, the state highway commission, and the state university combined.

But the campaign calls for many thousands instead of the few thousand dollars the state is giving for this purpose to the Farm Extension Service and the State Highway Commission.

The Farmwife's Day

With all the comforts of these 10,000 farm homes, the lot of the farmwife in the north and west is hard. The details of the federal survey give us an intimate look into the farm woman's work-day in these areas of country prosperity.

Up at 5 o'clock in the morning...50 percent
Summer work-day, hours...13.12
Winter work-day, hours...10.2
Vacation days...111
Building fires...54 percent
Feeding poultry, average flock 90...81 percent

Milking an average of six cows...36 percent
Washing milk pails...88 percent
Washing cream separators...65 percent
Family wash done at home...96 percent
No washing machines...43 percent
Cleaning kerosene lamps...79 percent
Working vegetable and flower gardens...56 percent
Bedding and feeding stock...25 percent
Field work, average of 6 weeks...24 percent
Having poultry money...22 percent
Having egg money...16 percent
Having butter money...11 percent
Nearest high school, average miles...5.91
Nearest church, av. miles...2.95
Nearest doctor, av. miles...5.70
Nearest trained nurse, av. mi...11.95
Nearest hospital, av. miles...13.91

A long, hard work-day for the farm woman in the north and west! If we have fewer country home comforts and conveniences in the south, then the lot of the southern farmwife is hard enough in all conscience to wring the heart of the most unfeeling farmer in the cotton and tobacco belt.

Our farmers are not yet rich, but they are rich enough to equip their homes with labor-saving devices and stop an appalling waste of woman power in the countryside.

And they can have, free of charge, the engineering advice of the Bureau of Country Home Conveniences at the University, by writing to Prof. P. H. Daggett, director, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Already this unique university bureau has served 144 farm homes in some 70 counties of the state. But 300,000 farmers need such service, and a state appropriation of \$5,000 a year does not go far towards supporting state-wide assistance to eighteen hundred thousand country people.

STATE AND COUNTY COUNCIL

The second session of the State and County Council opens on Tuesday evening, August 17, at 8:30 o'clock in Gerard Hall on the State University Campus, Governor Thomas W. Bickett presiding, and closes on Thursday evening the 19th.

The speakers on the general Council program as so far outlined are Governor Thomas W. Bickett, Dr. E. C. Brooks, Hon. R. D. W. Connor, Hon. T. M. Pittman, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dr. Amos W. Butler, the state superintendent of public welfare of Indiana; and Hon. Bainbridge Colby, the present Secretary of State, Secretary D. F. Houston of the Treasury, and Senator Carter Glass. Invitations are in the mails for other distinguished speakers. The program in definite final detail will appear in the University News Letter, August 11.

The problem that the Council has this year set itself to work at is: The Federation of the Public Welfare Forces of the Commonwealth, State and County. Council discussions are therefore focused upon the three phases of this subject:

1. A State Plan of Federated Service, Wednesday 10 a. m. Opening address by Governor T. W. Bickett, followed by 15-minute speeches by the heads of state departments, commissions, and bureaus on What can each contribute to a program of mutual helpfulness and increased effectiveness in serving the people of North Carolina.

2. A County Plan of Federated Service, Wednesday 4 p. m. Opening address by Dr. Howard W. Odum, formerly dean of the college of liberal arts, Emory University, Atlanta, who now heads the department of Social Science at the University of North Carolina; followed by county officials busy with public finance, public schools, public welfare, public health, public highways, and public safety, community organization and recreation, farming and farm homes, in 10-minute speeches on a Joint Program of County Service.

3. The Coordination of State and County Forces in Serving the Public, Thursday 10 a. m.: (1) The North Carolina County in History, by Hon. R. D. W. Connor, (2) The North Carolina County in Law and Practice, by Hon. T. M. Pittman, and (3) An Open Forum on Present Day

MEN TO MAKE A STATE

George Washington Doane

The men, to make a state, must be brave men.

I mean men that walk with open face and unprotected breast. I mean the men that do, but do not talk. I mean the men that dare to stand alone. I mean the men that are today where they were yesterday, and will be there tomorrow. I mean the men that can stand still and take the storm. I mean the men that are afraid to kill, but not afraid to die.

The man that calls hard names and uses threats; the man that stabs in secret, with his tongue or with his pen; the man that moves a mob to deeds of violence and self-destruction; the man that freely offers his last drop of blood, but never sheds the first—these are not the men to make a state.—Masseling's Ideals of Heroism and Patriotism.

Needs in State and County Relationships and How These can be Met, by various students of the subject in public life in North Carolina—Honorable H. A. Page, D. G. Brummitt, W. C. Jones, Victor S. Bryant, J. H. Matthews, J. H. Pratt, Walter Murphy, George A. Holderness, R. S. McCain, and others.

Reports of Committees on Resolutions and Proposed Program of Federation: discussion and adoption, Thursday 4 p. m.

Abundant music, recreation, and motion pictures have been provided for the day and night sessions and the intervals between.

Community songs, story-telling, plays and games, under the Davie poplar each evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Tennis courts, swimming pool, shower baths, and athletic grounds freely open to guests.

Exhibit of Country Home Conveniences, 3:00 to 4:00 p. m. each day, in the University Power House, by the University Extension Bureau, Prof. P. H. Daggett, Division director.

Room for only 400 guests in the University dormitories and mess hall. Rates \$2.00 a day. Apply to C. T. Woollen, business manager, Chapel Hill, N. C.

A STATE-WIDE LAW NEEDED

North Carolina, especially the eastern section of our state, is laboring under some very serious handicaps. Hookworm, malaria, and the cattle tick are retarding the progress and development of this great state and these evils should be banished without quibbling and further delay. This great state should be made clean. A state-wide law is the only cure for the cattle tick menace and such constructive legislation should be put into effect at once, as in South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and other infested southern states. A state-wide law completely banished this abominable pest, the cattle tick, from our sister states. The result is, that those states have developed rapidly in the livestock industry and are no longer dependent on western states for their meat supply, lard, butter, cheese, milk, and cream. The issue is clearly drawn between scrubby cattle with the cattle tick and pure-bred livestock with no cattle tick.

The hour is at hand when North Carolina must take cognizance of existing evils and banish them from our midst. As statesman and member of the General Assembly, we respectfully invite your attention and your support in the movement for state-wide tick eradication, which will mean more and better livestock, more butter, cheese, lard, milk, and cream for our babies and our grown-ups.—N. C. Landowners Association.

COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHOOL

Ten days of class instruction and demonstrations at the University of North Carolina, August 10-20, under the direction of W. C. Crosby, director of the Community Service Bureau, State Department of Education.

1. Mass Education through Visual Instruction—Dr. W. H. Dudley, Uni-

COUNTRY HOME CONVENIENCES

LETTER SERIES No. 21

HOW ONE FARMER MADE ENDS MEET

A certain farmer in Ohio found himself unable to make ends meet. He had fertile soil, good drainage and favorable climate but his trouble was lack of labor. In order to run his farm properly he needed two good hired men at work all the time. It was never an easy matter to get them and keep them continually on the job. In fact as the demand for men increased this became impossible and he had to be content with second-rate men and often had to get along as best he could alone.

Naturally his work suffered and his income fell off. His cattle were neglected and he had less produce to sell on the market. Meanwhile his expenses increased.

At this juncture help arrived in the shape of a representative of the Electric Light Company of the neighboring town, who pointed out that electricity could be used in place of human labor.

"Let me look around a little," said the electrical man when the farmer had finished his story. "Labor shortage won't worry you if we can make electricity your hired man."

He spent several hours making a study of the farm and then returned to report.

"Your biggest job," he said, "is milking the cows. You need more men for that than for any other work, so it is here that electricity can help you most. I also saw several hand-operated dairy machines which you use every day. Elec-

tricity will take care of them too."

"We will run wires from our lines to your farm so that you can get electric light and power. Then we will install a milking machine operated by an electric motor. This will enable one man to do the milking in less time than it now takes three persons to do it by hand. Your cream separator, churn, and other machines will be belted to a line shaft and all of them driven by a second motor. A young woman can handle that part of the work."

"But how much will all this cost?" asked the farmer.

"Less than your first year's savings in wages," said the electric man.

The farmer consented and electricity was put to work. Things went better at once and it was not long until his troubles were at an end. Motors were more consistent than men and they attracted a better class of hired help. Soon every farmhand in his neighborhood wanted to work for him and he had no trouble in keeping one good man, which was all he needed.

Best of all, the cost of operating the motors was small—never over ten dollars a month.

This story of the wise Ohio farmer is told in a bulletin of one of the large electrical manufacturing companies. It is typical of what happens when the sleepless, eatless, strikeless laborer—electricity, is given a chance.

versity of Wisconsin. Class instruction daily; 5 illustrated evening lectures.

2. Community Sings—Prof. Paul John Weaver, director of music, University of North Carolina.

3. Story-telling, Plays and Games—Miss Henriette Masseling, story specialist, Atlanta city schools.

4. Educational Uses of the Phonograph.

5. Country Home Comforts and Conveniences—Prof. P. H. Daggett, University of North Carolina, and Mr. R. K. White, Delco Light Sales School, Dayton, Ohio.

6. Community Organization—Prof. A. H. Burnett, School of Public Welfare, University of North Carolina, and Dr. H. W. Odum, Kenan professor of sociology, University of North Carolina.

7. Country Community Problems—Prof. W. C. Crosby, director State Community Service Bureau, and E. C. Branson, Kenan professor of rural social science, University of North Carolina.

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Exhibit of Country Home Conveniences, 3:00 to 4:00 p. m. each day, in the University Power House, by the University Extension Bureau, Prof. P. H. Daggett, Division director.

The field agents of the State Community Service Bureau will all be present, some 40 all told.

There are many people in North Carolina who are interested in Community Problems. They are cordially invited to be present.

Rates in the University dormitories and mess hall, \$2.00 a day. Apply to C. T. Woollen, business manager, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

When the summer school at the University of North Carolina closes next week, out-going trains from Chapel Hill will carry at least one of the 1,192 students to every county in the state except five which are hidden behind the Blue Ridge—the counties of Ashe, Graham, Mitchell, Swain, and Watauga. The announcement comes from the office of Dr. T. J. Wilson, Jr., registrar.

Every other one of the remaining 95 counties is represented, with Orange, whose own summer school is a part of the University summer school, away in

the lead with 110 students. Other leaders are Guilford, which sent 32 students, Mecklenburg 30, Sampson 30, Rowan 29, Alamance 28, Wake 24, Forsyth 23, Carteret 23, Durham 22, Wayne 21, Pitt, Gaston, Beaufort, and Catawba, 20 each, Iredell, Johnston, and Stanly, 18 each.

Forty-five students are studying law and 1,147 are in the summer school proper making the largest number of students that has ever been in Chapel Hill in the summer. Women are far in the lead over men, with 828 to a mere 319. Seven hundred fifty-six have taught before and 151 are preparing to teach. Four hundred thirty-six are taking college credit work.

The Methodists and Baptists as usual are far in the lead of the other religious groups, the Methodists leading with 415, the Baptists second with 328, the Presbyterians third with 176, the Episcopalians fourth with 67. The remainder are scattered among a dozen denominations, including Christians, Lutherans, Friends, Disciples, Reformed, Jews, Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Universalists, Moravians, Adventists, and Christian Scientists.

Students of the University make up the largest single group from any institution, 218 strong (mostly men taking college work in an effort to make up lost time or to finish their college course quickly). North Carolina College for Women sent the biggest delegation of any woman's institution, 125, followed by the East Carolina Teachers' Training School with 40, Meredith, Greensboro College for Women, and Guilford with 28 each, Flora MacDonald with 27, Trinity with 26, Elon with 22, and Wake Forest with 15. Some fifty-odd institutions are represented in all.

Last year the attendance at the summer school was 922, but the largest previous attendance was in 1916, a pre-war year, when 1,052 were on the Hill. The present attendance breaks the summer record. The winter record has already been broken by the 1406 students who were here in 1919-1920. Combining all students, winter and summer, since September 1919, less than a year ago, the total is 2,598, with probably several hundred duplications, which would reduce the net total to something like 2,300.

Director N. W. Walker of the summer school is authority for the statement that more than 300 students were refused admittance to the summer school because no room could be found for them, either in college dormitories or in town.—Lenoir Chambers.