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# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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## CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

### The Farmer's Friends

"Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer" is the title of a new Farmer's bulletin, number 630. Write your Congressman for it.

### High-Bred Corn

Nearly thirty thousand ears of pedigree corn were on exhibition at the Corn show in Missouri the other day. The best ear brought \$47.50 at auction.

### The Carolina Club Guest

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, is marked up to address the North Carolina Club at an early date.

Lake Robertson of Canada, Russell of Ireland, and Bailey of Cornell. Poe loses nothing by being a dreamer of dreams, such dreams as poets dream.

He has the like power of building for the children of his visions substantial habitations here on earth; and lo, the children of men dwell in them.

The Carolina Club will give him a great welcome.

### Profits in Ham and Bacon

Pork can be raised in Orange at 3 cents a pound dressed weight; cured, trimmed, and sacked, fly and skipper proof packer style, for four cents more.

Hams, bacon, and shoulders can be marketed anywhere in the second zone for 2 cents a pound by parcel post, at prices ranging all the way from 20 cents to 30 cents a pound.

Allowing a cent a pound for shrinkage, here is a profit ranging from a hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent.

### Saving Waste

Fifteen hundred Canning Club girls in 1914 in 30 counties of North Carolina put up 259,000 cans and jars of tomatoes, string beans, peaches, berries and the like; all told, \$35,361 worth.

The total cost of the canning club campaign last year was about \$15,000; but the net profit of the girls was nearly \$26,000.

The Alamance girls under the direction of Mrs. Ross headed the list, with 55,000 packages and a net profit of \$5,268.

We congratulate Mrs. McKimmon and her 78 county supervisors.

### The Farmer's Dollar

Throughout the year the Carolina Club meetings at the University have been devoted to fortnightly discussions of home-spin problems of life and business in the State.

On February 10th Mr. M. B. Fowler of the Durham County Club gave the results of his direct local studies of vegetable, tobacco, cotton, and cotton oil marketing. The consumer pays more than ever, but the farmer gets no more or little more, or less, than he did fifteen years ago. So ran his argument. He further treated the causes and remedies; and the newspapers of the state widely copied the reports of his discussion.

### The Crop Lien

The repeal of the Crop Lien Law was argued in the affirmative on February 24th by Mr. N. C. Shuford of the Buncombe County Club and Mr. R. E. Price of the Cleveland County Club. The negative side of the question will be presented on March 10th by Messrs. Joyner and Davis of the Warren County Club.

### Cross-Ties and Furniture

Orange county is said to be the largest source of hard-wood cross-ties in the United States, and Carrboro the largest shipping point.

The chances are that our abundant hard woods are too valuable to sell at cross-tie prices. Wood-working industries have been gold mines for High Point.

Why not for Carrboro and Hillsboro? Our local hard wood supply is now and has always been far greater than High Point has been able to command in the surrounding regions.

### Team-Work for Good Health

The town of Henderson and the county of Vance have combined to secure a whole-time county health officer.

Hillsboro, Chapel Hill, Carrboro, might easily join forces with the County Commissioners to have such an officer for Orange county.

Every physician in the county, not one excepted, has been busy helping the Orange County Club at the University secure an adequate health survey of the county.

And on Monday of last week the County Commissioners and the Board of Education unanimously moved toward a whole-time county health officer.

Last summer, a history of 1,489 cases of typhoid was found in 2,657 families in a Mississippi county, and it was just an average, typical country county.

Milk, meat, and water supplies, typhoid and tuberculosis conditions, need attention everywhere.

Will the town councils of Hillsboro, Carrboro, and Chapel Hill now say something to the County Commissioners about this movement.

### Unharnessed Church Members

The other Sunday afternoon the pastors of Gastonia with their committees made a religious census of the city and its adjoining mill villages. In two hours they took religious stock of some 13,000 people.

Sensible work, well and swiftly done! The churches of Gastonia now know definitely what work lies at hand to do over against every door step. Two things appear in the results.

1st. The fact that Gastonia is falling behind in church membership. In 1906 the Federal Census of Religious Bodies showed that 45 per cent of the people of Gaston county were enrolled on the church books. The local census the other day showed that church membership in Gastonia and its suburbs was only 42 per cent of the population; or 3 per cent less than that of the county as a whole eight years ago.

2nd. An astonishing number, 1,946, of unharnessed, unhitched church members. They are resident in Gastonia but have no membership in the churches there. Their church letters are in their pockets or trunks or desks, but they are unconcerned about local church affiliations. They are romping afield, or browsing contentedly in pagan meadows; prancing it may be, but pulling no part of the church load.

Here is nothing new. Every church survey shows the same kind of thing. The stray children of the house of faith as well as the lost sheep are a big church problem everywhere.

### The Church Survey in Orange

The ministers of all denominations in Orange have been actively aiding the Orange County Club in the University to compile an accurate directory of the location and denomination of the churches of the county, the pastors and their post offices.

So far, the returns, show 51 white churches serving a resident white population of 10,138; and a non-resident student population of 1,020.

During the last two census decades, Orange has lost 116 in population. The country regions of every township have fewer people in them than in 1890. Chapel Hill gained 132 in population; Hillsboro, 150; while Mebane on the line more than tripled its population.

### More Churches for Fewer People

Meanwhile, with fewer people, 10 new churches have been established, and 5 have gone out of existence.

The 51 churches at present are in charge of thirty preachers. Fifteen of these preachers live in Orange and they serve 26 churches. Ninety-five per cent of the church members live in the county, but only 3 per cent of the preachers are country dwellers. Fifteen live outside the county, in Durham, Chatham, and Alamance counties, and they serve 25 churches, with once-a-month sermons mainly.

### Five Thousand Outside the Churches

In 1906, the Federal Census of Religious Bodies showed a church membership in Orange of 40 per cent of the population. Sixty-one counties of the State made a better showing.

On this basis there are at present in Orange a few more than 5,000 people, 10 years of age and older, who are not on the rolls of any church whatsoever.

The ministers are moving to explore the Church and Sunday School situation in Orange. What will their coming Church survey show?

We have been multiplying church organizations and agencies. Have we been gaining in spiritual power and influence?

## THE NEED EVERYWHERE

To anchor the farmer to his land and the villager to his home; to enable him to till the land under equal conditions and to hold that home in independence; to save with his hands the just proportion to his labor, that he may sow in content and reap in justice.—this is what we need.—Henry W. Grady.

## SCHOOL NEWS

### Libraries in Nash

Superintendent Oscar Creech is doing fine work in placing libraries in his schools. This year 5 original and 8 supplementary libraries have been established.

### Illiterate Children

The states having the largest proportion of illiterate children per 1000 are:

Louisiana	115
South Carolina	83
Alabama	77
New Mexico	69
North Carolina	68
Kentucky	59
Georgia	57
Virginia	57
Tennessee	54
Florida	50
Arkansas	47

These figures are from the census of 1910.

### Children and Pennies

A recent bulletin of the Federal Bureau of Education reports 217,000 public school pupils with a million and a quarter dollars deposited in school savings banks in the United States.

Since the introduction of the system in Pittsburgh more than \$600,000 has been deposited there. Since 1911, in Toledo, O., over \$252,000 has been deposited, with \$70,000 still on deposit.

Our children ought to be taught to take care of the pennies. The dollars take care of themselves, said Poor Richard.

### Mecklenburg County Commencement

Mecklenburg County will this year celebrate its first county commencement. Superintendent McCluskey and Miss Graham have issued to the teachers a folder announcing the various features of commencement day with definite instructions in preparation for it and for holding the Seventh Grade examinations, and for participation in the exercises of commencement day. Such careful planning is to be commended and results will surely follow.

### Peace and Plenty

At a recent meeting of the Teachers' Association of Lenoir county the teachers of Kingston took it upon themselves to serve as hostesses at a luncheon to the rural teachers. Since then, the papers say, the seeds of discord cannot be made to germinate in Lenoir county. Here is a revival of old-time Southern hospitality.

### Yes, If Possible

One of the County Supervisors has just requested that we furnish her weekly 100 copies of the University News Letter for use in the moonlight schools, and as the basis for Community Life Club work. Thank you.

The University News Letter could have 50,000 readers if only we had the money to pay for printer's ink and paper.

### A Teachers' Bureau

The University authorities often have requests for experienced teachers. Such requests are sometimes difficult to answer for the reason that, aside from the list of men teaching in the State High Schools compiled by Prof. Walker, there is no adequate list of teaching alumni.

The University requests that all of its Alumni who are teaching write to Mr. E. R. Rankin, Assistant Director of the Extension Bureau, giving information as to teaching experience, salary received, and references who may be communicated with. The information thus received will be placed on file and used in answering inquiries for teachers of experience.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 18

### Professional Training

The teachers of North Carolina as a body are recognizing the value and the necessity of professional training. A bill providing for uniform examinations and certification of teachers has recently gone down to defeat in the House. But this bill will not have failed entirely in its purpose if it helps to bring clearly to the consciousness of the teachers of the State the realization that in the minds of those who shape educational thought everywhere teaching is coming more and more to be regarded as a profession, and not as a temporary makeshift.

That the teacher is being increasingly measured by professional standards is evident in many ways. School authorities are looking for teachers whose heart is in their work, who are filled with the desire for service. But in no way is this movement more evident than in the growing demand for teachers who are trained for the work it will fall to them to do.

### A Necessity

The problems of education get more complex year by year. The teacher who is in demand is the teacher who has a sense of these problems and who can work intelligently at their solution in his own school and community. One whose knowledge is limited to the pages of the books one teaches can neither render adequate service to the community nor hope for personal success.

The greatest agency in the upbuilding of the South today is the school. But the school can never render its full service until it is manned by teachers who are well trained and who, as a result of their professional training, are bound together by a common code of ethics, a common sense of service. Increased

financial rewards will come, increased influence in community councils will come, as professional standards rise.

No body of people can ever call themselves professional so long as individualism prevails among them. Whether you, as a teacher, are making an effort to improve yourself in your profession, is a matter which concerns, not you alone, but the teachers of North Carolina as a whole. Every teacher who is content to perform year after year the same routine tasks in the same mechanical way is helping to delay the dawn of better things for all. Teachers need to develop the same feeling of responsibility for the welfare of the whole teaching body that characterizes the attitude of the physician or the lawyer towards his profession. It is only as professional standards are raised by increased requirements for training that such a professional spirit can come.

### Ways and Means

The State makes ample provision for the better professional training of its teachers who are already in service. Winter reading circles and professional meetings are followed by institutes and summer schools. The University does its part with a six weeks summer session, from June 15th to July 30th.

Summer schools are yearly becoming more important agencies in the training of teachers. The rapidity with which they have sprung up in the last few years all over the country is the best testimony to their efficiency. The teacher who invests in a summer school course of study will find the investment many times repaid in increased professional spirit and deepened opportunity for service.

## A DEBATE OUTLINE

those states that did not have prohibition

### Negative Arguments

I. National prohibition is not necessary, for

A. State prohibition prohibits the liquor traffic in those localities where the people want it prohibited.

B. The argument that shipment from non-prohibition states make prohibition in other states ineffective is not valid, for

I. The Webb-Kenyon act forbids the shipment of liquor into any state in violation of the laws of that state.

II. State prohibition is more effective than national prohibition, for

A. When the people themselves adopt a law they obey it, but

B. Even a provision of the Constitution is violated in localities where the people are not in sympathy with it.

III. The proposed amendment is not in harmony with the make-up and general lines of policy of our national government, for

A. Our government is a decentralized government, each part having its own functions.

B. Prohibition is not a function of the Federal government, for

1. It is an exercise of police power, and police power belongs to the states.

IV. Prohibition by constitutional amendment is undemocratic, for

A. No number of states has a right to force either liquor or prohibition upon the rest of the states.

V. The negative argues for a continuation of the present balance of functions which makes the control of the liquor traffic a state matter.

### A Pure Food Exhibit

Food analysis has just been introduced by Dr. A. S. Wheeler into his course in analytical organic chemistry at the University of North Carolina. The amount of the constituents of food products, including any adulteration, will be accurately determined.

A Pure Food Exhibit will be developed in the Chemical Laboratory. It will be made up of foods in their original packages, to which will be attached the full analyses. If any adulteration is found, a sample extracted from the food will be shown, or where this is impossible the chemical test for the adulterant will be displayed.

An important permanent exhibit will in time be built up. Tea, cocoa, and coffee, real and cereal, are now under investigation.

Recently the whole country was interested in the effort to so amend the Constitution as to provide for national prohibition of the liquor traffic. The evils of the use of liquor are of course well known and admitted; the question is how to control the traffic so as to make the evils as limited in their extent as possible. Since the necessity of control is admitted and the proposition in Congress was to put the Federal Government in control, the question, therefore, swings on the issue of State control or Federal control.

The following points on the question, **Resolved, That an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be adopted prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic beverages within the United States**, were furnished by the class in Public Speaking 3, in the University of North Carolina.

### Affirmative Arguments

I. The question is one of State or Federal control of liquor traffic.

II. Prohibition is a national matter, for

A. The Constitution provides for the "promotion of general welfare."

B. The harm is nation-wide.

C. National prohibition is a provision for national defense, for the use of liquor weakens the manhood of the nation.

III. National prohibition is the only real prohibition, for

A. Under state prohibition, liquor is brought into a state from other states.

IV. National prohibition is better for the States that want prohibition, for

A. Under the system of state prohibition much money goes out of the prohibition states into the non-prohibition states.

B. State prohibition is not and cannot be successful unless all the states adopt it, for liquor can always be shipped in from non-prohibition states.

C. Progressive states are handicapped by neighboring unprogressive states, for by the latter the former are kept from realizing real prohibition.

V. State prohibition is undemocratic, for

A. Under that system, even if a large majority of the states wanted prohibition, they could not have it, for those who wanted liquor would get it from