

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

NEWS LETTER

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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

OUR BILLS FOR IMPORTED FEED AND FOOD STUFFS

In the table that follows, Mr. George W. Bradshaw of the Randolph County Club at the University, shows the food and feed consumed by man and beast in each county more than the farms of the county produced in the census year.

The figures are based upon food crops and animal products as exhibited in the 13th census report, and upon the averages of per capita annual consumption announced from time to time by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Neither the figures of the census nor Mr. Bradshaw's use of them can be understood as complete and final totals of food production; so, for manifest reasons. But in both alike the counties of the state and the states of the Union are figured upon the same basis and in this way they stand upon a level for comparison.

Food-Production and Wealth-Retention

The food-producing and wealth-retaining power of farm communities are curiously related. For instance, in the South in 1910, Alabama had the smallest food-producing power, \$34 per inhabitant and ranked last in per capita country wealth. Oklahoma ranked first in food production, \$100 per inhabitant; and first in per capita country wealth, \$829.

North Carolina ranked 8th in the South in food-producing power, \$45 per inhabitant and tenth in per capita country wealth, \$322. Alleghany County ranked 1st in food producing power, \$106 per inhabitant, and last in per acre crop production; but 1st in per capita country wealth, \$560. And Alleghany, mark you, grows no cotton and tobacco to speak of; it is a live stock county.

Food Deficits in North Carolina

Our deficits in home-raised food and feed stuffs in the census year, ranged from \$19,000 in Alleghany to \$4,663,000 in Mecklenburg. The total deficit for the State was around \$119,000,000. Our cotton and tobacco crops in 1910 failed to pay our bills for imported food and feed supplies by more than \$40,000,000.

PENDER'S FIRST

Pender County had its first County Commencement on March 26th. It will not be its last, that is certain. The weather man was on his very best behavior, and so were the 968 school children who were in the line of march. The school exhibits were of the first rank and admirably arranged. The farm products were excellent and of many sorts. The contests well demonstrated the thorough work of faithful teachers.

The two outstanding features were, the fact that the whole affair was well planned out in detail beforehand, and the very remarkable fact that the several events were conducted on schedule time. Congratulations to T. T. Murphy and his co-workers.

If Pender can do such a first-class piece of work with a part-time Superintendent what a powerful educational factor she might become if she would pay her Superintendent for full time.

THE HONOR ROLL

Thanks to the State Department at Raleigh and to the kindness of various county Superintendents the University News Letter is able to present herewith a fairly complete list of the number of Moonlight schools so far established in the various counties.

Counties with one moonlight school: Alamance, Anson, Ashe, Caldwell, Camden, (negro), Cherokee, Cleveland, Lee, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Transylvania, Watauga.

Counties with 2 moonlight schools: Durham, Forsyth, Greene, Sampson.

Cabarrus, Gaston and Person are counties with 3 each; Orange has 4; Edgecombe 5; Beaufort, Harnett and Johnston 10 each.

Columbus heads the list with 13, a grand total of 80.

Where Food Production Was Least

In general the largest total and per capita deficits in food production were in our cotton and tobacco counties. In these counties is the one-crop, farm-tenancy, crop-lien system of farming—a system fatal to diversified crops and adequate food and feed production. It is also a fundamental hindrance to the accumulation of wealth in the countryside.

In per capita country wealth, our cotton and tobacco counties on the whole rank low; our grain and forage counties rank higher; while our grain, hay, and live-stock counties rank highest of all, Alleghany heading the list.

Making Headway

North Carolina has made great gains in food production since the census year. She has moved up beyond five states in the last five years in the production of total crop values; from the 22nd to the 17th place. Better than any other state in the cotton belt, she has learned the lessons taught by the calamity prices of cotton. We are rapidly decreasing our food and feed deficit year by year. The next census will undoubtedly tell another story.

Our Local Market Problems

The following table indicates the local market problems in North Carolina. Deficits mean purchasing markets by consumers—at present, at high prices because these deficits are supplied by distant markets, and consumers of course pay the enormous overhead charges of multiplied middle men.

But also deficits indicate possible selling markets for local producers. Our farmers will raise supplies abundantly when they can turn them into ready cash in the nearby town or city—and not otherwise.

Organization among farmers alone, or consumers alone, can never solve the market problem. Together they can solve it; and when it is solved, the farmers will get more and the consumers will pay less for food and feed supplies.

If both these sadly needed results do not follow, the attempt at solving the local market problem has been a failure; no matter how elaborate the plans or how expensive the public markets and warehouses.

It is not possible to state the number of students enrolled, but on the basis of figures available, it is conservatively estimated that 2,000 adults in twenty-six counties are now embracing this new opportunity to enter the door of a larger world.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS GAINS

In 1912 the Russell Sage Foundation published a study of school conditions in all the states of the Union in the census year. At that time North Carolina ranked low in every particular. And more—besides being low relatively she was low absolutely.

Without making nation-wide comparison the following facts will show how we have advanced from 1909-10 to 1913-14 in certain essentials.

In per capita amount raised by taxation for each child, from \$3.58 to \$5.15; an increase of \$1.57.

In available fund for each child, from \$4.82 to \$5.15; an increase of 33 cents.

In amount spent for buildings and supplies, from \$667,696 to \$1,412,712; an increase of \$745,016. That is, the amount has more than doubled during the period.

In percentage of school population enrolled, from 70.8 per cent to 77.2 per cent; an increase of 6.4 per cent.

In average length of term, from 102 days to 122 days; an increase of 20 days, or one full school month.

In average yearly salary paid all teachers, from \$174.80 to \$242.69; an increase \$67.89.

In average monthly salary paid all teachers, from \$34.30 to \$39.81; an increase of \$5.51.

These figures include all schools, rural and city, white and colored. It is interesting to note that on the whole the greatest increases have been made in the rural, not in the city schools. Such has been the success of our schools under Dr. Joyner's administration.

THE TEMPLE OF CHILDHOOD

The schoolhouse is the temple which we erect to the God of childhood. The schoolroom is the home of the child during the most important hours of the most important years of its life. The schoolroom, the schoolhouse, and the school grounds constitute the best index to the degree of civilization and to the ideals of the community.

As are the school and the schoolhouse, so will be the home, the city, the State and the Nation. For every community the motto should be: For our Schools—Health, Comfort, and Beauty.—P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

CAROLINA CLUB NOTES

Iredell Moves Forward

The Commissioners of Iredell County have appropriated \$500 and have secured a like amount from the Federal Government for the purpose of securing a supervisor for the rural schools. This supervisor will give her entire time to the rural schools.—F. H. Deaton, Iredell County Club.

Ten counties now have school supervisors, among them Alamance and Vance our nearby neighbors. Why not have a school supervisor in Orange?

Vance and Orange

The Citizens Bank of Henderson, not Warrenton as stated in our issue of March 17th, is helping the farmers. The monthly folders of instruction, counsel and advice indicate a generous interest in the prosperity of the countryside.

Good! But the Merchants and Farmers' Bank at Hillsboro is doing the same thing in the same way.

Old Orange can keep pace with any county in North Carolina.

Bait For Gudgeons

The mail order swindlers have taken three hundred and fifty-one million dollars from the fools of the county during the last five years, as shown by a recent report of our Postmaster General.

The dead-sure-cure and the get-rich-quick schemes of the circulars that flood our mails catch the greedy and the gummy in droves.

The biggest haul was with patent medicines and fake cures by quack doctors. The pity of it is that the consumption and cancer victims have surrendered their lives with their money.

Harpies

The deaths from tuberculosis, in cities having 5,000 or more inhabitants, in the registration area of the United States, in 1913 numbered 80,654. In North Carolina, the number was 908.

Cities of this size contain about an eighth of our total population. Which means that our death roll of consumptives in North Carolina is some 7,250 a year; and the stricken are many thousands more.

It wrings the heart, but the harpies who prey upon the fears of the ailing and ignorant arouse righteous indignation. They take the money and lives of their victims.

The Federal Department of Agriculture reports that it has not yet found any advertised consumption cures that can be regarded as cures in any sense. Nevertheless mail order concerns doing business of this kind have been found, it says, to receive as many as 4,000 letters daily.

Dr. W. S. Rankin of the State Health Board is dealing wisely with this problem. Read his Bulletins, and help him put an end to the Patent Medicine Consumption Cure Vultures.

Wake County Day

April 14th is Wake County Day in the Carolina Club Calendar at the University. The Wake County Club proposes at that time to thresh out the Local Market Problem to the very best of its ability.

At all events they have discovered some amazing facts that the Raleigh board of trade and the consumers of farm products in Wake can well afford to consider, just as the Greater Charlotte Club is

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LETTER SERIES NO. 23

School Buildings

At this season of the year particularly, school officials are beginning to interest themselves in the construction of new school buildings. Often in their eagerness to get the structure under way they neglect the very essential matter of proper construction.

By such a term we mean a building constructed more nearly according to the principles of school hygiene than according to highly scientific architectural principles. The average architect or contractor, very properly, knows much more about the construction of dwelling houses, stores, or tobacco barn, than he does about the putting up of a schoolhouse suitable for teaching purposes.

Desirable Help

School officers should not depend upon local architects or contractors to plan their school buildings. Before a single timber is placed, before even the location is determined upon, proper and specific information should be sought. This can be secured either at the State Department of Education at Raleigh, or from the School of Education at the University.

At any rate send to either place for the 1914 bulletin, "Plans for Public Schoolhouses, and study it. It will be sent free of cost.

This is a vital matter. Much depends upon proper location; correct lighting; sufficient floor space; convenient location of rooms, hallways, library and cloak rooms. The placing of blackboards at a proper height from the floor seems a little thing, but teachers appreciate having it done as experience has taught is right. Dollars can be saved many times by having the plans carefully gone over by somebody who has had experience in schoolhouse construction.

A Community Index

The schoolhouse in any community should exemplify the spirit of that city, town or district. A poorly built, improperly planned, unwisely located schoolhouse speaks volumes to visitors, prospective inhabitants, or casual observers. A schoolhouse can be made beautiful, ample, convenient, as easily as ugly, insufficient, awkward,—and at no greater, sometimes at a less expense. The one necessary thing is correct planning. It is the ounce of prevention, worth the pound of cure.

IMPORTED FOOD AND FEED IN NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE W. BRADSHAW, Randolph County Club.

Figures based on 1910 Census.

Rank	County	Deficit	Rank	County	Deficit
1	Alleghany	\$ 19,000	50	Chatham	1,013,000
2	Clay	148,000	51	Bertie	1,047,000
3	Tyrrell	237,000	52	Bladen	1,075,000
4	Camden	239,000	53	Davidson	1,107,000
5	Graham	256,000	54	Stanly	1,111,000
6	Orange	301,000	55	Warren	1,131,000
7	Currituck	309,000	56	Burke	1,138,000
8	Transylvania	338,000	57	Randolph	1,145,000
9	Polk	372,000	58	Sampson	1,167,000
10	Yancey	396,000	59	Pasquotank	1,176,000
11	Gates	407,000	60	Harnett	1,258,000
12	Dare	412,000	91	Richmond	1,283,000
13	Martin	470,000	62	Duplin	1,317,000
14	Alexander	476,000	63	Lenoir	1,354,000
15	Ashe	476,500	64	Wilkes	1,370,000
16	Pamlico	505,000	65	Alamance	1,373,000
17	Hertford	518,000	66	Catawba	1,411,000
18	Macon	524,000	67	Granville	1,463,000
19	Jackson	544,900	68	Columbus	1,470,000
20	Yadkin	545,000	69	Cabarrus	1,503,000
21	Lee	572,000	70	Vance	1,526,000
22	Swain	576,000	71	Surry	1,552,000
23	Hyde	594,000	72	Tredwell	1,558,000
24	Jones	603,000	73	Franklin	1,572,000
25	Washington	632,000	74	Rutherford	1,639,000
26	Chowan	638,000	75	Anson	1,687,000
27	Watauga	674,000	76	Wilson	1,759,000
28	Onslow	704,000	77	Edgecombe	1,791,000
29	Greene	721,000	78	Wayne	1,845,000
30	Pender	728,000	79	Nash	1,850,000
31	Perquimans	732,000	80	Rowan	1,902,000
32	Caswell	734,000	81	Beaufort	1,910,000
33	McDowell	742,000	82	Madison	1,947,000
34	Davie	763,000	83	Johnston	1,960,000
35	Cherokee	785,000	84	Halifax	1,968,000
36	Mitchell	804,000	85	Union	2,004,000
37	Stokes	817,000	86	Rockingham	2,089,000
38	Scotland	827,000	87	Cumberland	2,300,000
39	Montgomery	835,000	88	Pitt	2,305,000
40	Lincoln	870,000	89	Craven	2,312,000
41	Moore	881,000	90	Gaston	2,378,000
42	Haywood	895,000	91	New Hanover	2,464,000
43	Brunswick	906,100	92	Durham	2,559,000
44	Person	920,000	93	Forsyth	2,734,000
45	Northampton	944,000	94	Buncombe	2,853,000
46	Henderson	968,000	95	Robeson	2,933,000
47	Caldwell	996,000	96	Guilford	3,681,000
48	Carteret	998,000	97	Wake	3,987,000
49	Cleveland	1,001,000	98	Mecklenburg	4,663,000

doing in Mecklenburg.

The food and feed consumed by man and beast in Wake in the census year amounted to \$3,987,000 more than the farms of the county produced.

Mr. A. B. Harper will present the Local Market Problem in detail and exhibit its significance.

Mr. H. E. Wood will present the City End of the Problem.

Mr. A. V. Anderson will treat the Farmer's End of the Problem.

And Mr. J. K. Holliday will consider the Ways and Means of solving the Market Problem in Wake.

The future growth of a city now depends upon its being the center of a well developed food-producing region. At

present, Raleigh is not such a center.

The Wake County Club is considering a statesman-like problem.

Lee County Booster Clubs

One hundred and thirty-one thousand acres in Lee county are lying waste and idle. Four-fifths of the entire county is neglected area, and the population is only 44 to the square mile.

Lee county needs more inhabitants—more, for a score of reasons; and so the bankers, merchants, farmers, and teachers are organizing Lee County Booster clubs, says Bion H. Butler in the Sunday News and Observer.

Here is a good county and an enterprising people. They have started something