

The Librarian

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEWS LETTER

The news in this publication is released for the press on the date indicated below.

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

JUNE 9, 1915

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. I, NO. 29

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, J. G. deR. Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, Z. V. Judd, S. R. Winters, L. A. Williams. Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB NOTES

THE BIGGEST OF ALL

The High School Debating Union of North Carolina which for the past three years has been carried on with much success will be continued next year.

The Union is conducted under the auspices of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies and the Bureau of Extension of the University of North Carolina.

Letters have been sent by the committee to all the school superintendents and principals of the State, and suggestions for next year's query have been received.

It is the plan of the committee and the school men of the State to make the contest for 1916 the biggest contest of all.

THE LOCAL WHEAT PROBLEM

In the census year, Orange was one of the 15 counties in North Carolina that raised wheat sufficient for home consumption.

Indeed our farmers had a surplus of nearly 20,000 bushels to market outside the county. What is more, Orange grows a superior wheat for milling purposes.

And yet our farmers raise wheat surpluses in vain. They must be marketed beyond our borders, while the flour we need must be imported from abroad. And this, with wheat selling at \$1.60 a bushel and flour at \$8.00 a barrel.

It is a curious situation. But also it is a business opportunity for our wheat growers, business men, and bankers.

In order to see what sensibly can be done about it, a conference of these various interested parties was held in the directors' room of the Bank of Chapel Hill on Wednesday afternoon, May 27th at 3 o'clock.

Similar conferences are in order in the other fourteen wheat-surplus counties of the state.

A GREAT CITY

The greatness of a city does not depend on its size. Athens in the days of Pericles was not a big city, but it was a great city.

Chapel Hill is not likely ever to be a big city, but it can be great in understanding and vision. It can invest generously in community welfare and well-being—which is the heart of the matter.

Atlanta people, business men and even the ministers of the city, have been known to scarp like tiger cats over purely personal or denominational differences; but whenever the future of Atlanta as a community is at stake, Atlanta people bunch up and stick together closer than brothers.

This is what they call Atlanta spirit. It was Henry Grady's spirit and Atlanta caught it.

Chapel Hill needs it. And every other city big and little needs it—needs it sorely.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE At the University Summer School

Dr. William A. McKeever, of the University of Kansas, will deliver a series of ten lectures before the Rural Life Conference July 5-10. Dr. McKeever's subjects will be as follows:

1. A Philosophy of Education as Applied to Rural Life.
2. The Preparation for Rural Leadership.
3. Play and Recreation in the Country.
4. Inexpensive Home-made Playground Apparatus. (Models).
5. A Co-operative Social Union in the Country.
6. A New Democratic Plan for Boys' and Girls' Club Work.
7. Some Welfare Work for Country Women.
8. The District School as a Source of Rural-Mindedness.
9. A Better Race of Men and Women. (Evening Lecture.)

Among others who will address the Rural Life Conference and participate in the discussions may be mentioned President Graham; Hon. William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. H. Q. Alexander, President of the Farmers' Union; Mr. T. E. Browne, Director of the Boys' Corn Clubs; Professors E. C. Branson, Z. V. Judd, L. A. Williams, N. W. Walker and others.

NOT ALIENS AND STRANGERS

The U. S. Public Health officials who are going into the 2,000 homes of Orange County in the sanitation survey that is now in progress are Southern men, all of them.

Drs. F. E. Herrington and Quintard Taylor are Virginians; Dr. S. R. McKay is a North Carolinian; Dr. W. K. Sharp, Jr. is from South Carolina and Dr. C. C. Applewhite is a Mississippian.

They are greatly pleased with the Orange County people, and the Orange County people are greatly pleased with them.

A GOOD COUNTY MARKING TIME

In 1890 the population of Little River and Hillsboro townships in Orange County was 6,364; in 1910 the same area (now Little River, Eno, Hillsboro, and Cheek's townships) had a population of 6,597; a gain of only 233 in twenty years.

Hillsboro absorbed most of this increase, 150. Meantime Mebane which lies on the line between Orange and Alamance grew from 218 in 1900 to 693 in 1910; a more than three-fold increase in ten years.

Naturally the country population of these townships suffered corresponding decreases.

Cedar Grove township during these two decades lost in population, 45 in all; and Bingham 161. Which is to say, during the last quarter century every township in Orange decreased in country population, not excessively but gradually and certainly. All told, there were 116 fewer people in Orange in 1910 than in 1890.

The Penalties We Pay

Inevitable results follow: (1) fewer people need farms to live on and cultivate, (2) less farm land is cultivated—1,559 acres less in 1910 than in 1900, (3) until we now have 172,000 uncultivated acres—good land but no ready market for it at fair prices, and (4) Orange county farms go begging for purchasers at prices entirely too low, the prices elsewhere considered.

It is a static, not to say stagnant, condition that a good county like Orange can cure.

DURHAM COUNTY FEED AND FOOD DEFICITS

Based on the 1910 Census

The food and feed consumed by man and beast in Durham county in the census year 1910 was \$2,559,000 more than the farms of the county produced.

Some details of this deficit are as follows:

Corn, 1,292,000 bu.; wheat, 119,000 bu.; hay and forage, 1,700 tons; meat, 3,595,000 lbs.; poultry, 303,000; eggs, 445,000 doz.; and butter, 1,403,000 lbs.

Here's the local market demand for supplies needed by people living within the county, in excess of what the farms of the county produced in the census year.

Here's the local market problem reduced to a minimum; because it does not include the sale of supplies to people living beyond the county limits.

The Local Market Problem

Here's the chance offered to Durham county farmers—a two and a half million dollar chance. They are not likely to take it, because the business people of Durham city have not made it possible for the farmers to turn feed and food stuffs into ready instant cash, as they do the tobacco and cotton that come into town.

As a result two and a half million dollars worth of bread and meat, grain and forage, must be shipped in from long distances, and consumers must pay the immense overhead charges.

Living will be cheaper in every city when the Boards of Trade help the farmers of their trade territory solve the local market problem. When it is solved the farmers get more for their produce and the consumers get more for their money.

This is the acid test of success everywhere.

BIGNESS AND GREATNESS

President E. K. Graham

All industry that is worthy of absorbing a man's life is in the grasp of world relations and under the grim test of world standards. Any work that evokes a man's full faculties in mastering its relations is worthy work.

So it is the function of the University, not merely to bring its resources to bear in solving the problems of industry and discovering through its inner relations the field of Southern industry as a field of statesmanship, but in discovering thereby the further truth that in perfecting its relations it becomes a liberal vocation in saving the man and all of his higher faculties, not from business, but through business. Salvation will come there or nowhere.

The question for Southern industry is whether in the world opportunity that opens ahead, it will attempt the futile experiment of becoming big through superficial and selfish efficiency, or whether through a mastery of all of its relations, while becoming big it will also become great.

SCHOOL NEWS

WORTH WHILE PLANS

A thousand dollar prize is offered through the American Social Hygiene Association of New York City for the best original pamphlet for boys and girls between 12 and 16 years of age on the problem of social hygiene.

Schooling in Thrift

The school savings bank of Public School No. 77 of Borough of Queens, New York City, has had \$4,300 deposited in it in the three years of its existence. More than half of this amount is still on deposit either with the school bank or with a State Savings Bank.

Parent-Teacher Associations

In every one of the 54 grammar schools of Portland, Oregon, there is a Parent-Teachers Association. Men as well as women are members of these associations, and three have business men as presidents. School excursions form an important feature of the work. Brick yards, lumber yards, and chair factories are visited by the pupils. A committee of 16 men have special charge of this work, one of whom accompanies the children on every trip.—U. S. Bureau of Education News Letter.

The Prize Cup Award

The Prize Cup in Orange county will be awarded to the country school that makes the greatest improvement next year in the following particulars:

Sanitary condition of building, grounds and out-houses.....	20
Interior ornamentation and decoration.....	15
Beautification of grounds; lawns, flowers, tree, shrubbery.....	20
Equipment, school library, etc....	15
School club displays, corn, garden, canning, cooking, pig, poultry clubs, etc.....	20
General artistic appearance of grounds and buildings.....	10
Total	100

FINE RECORD FOR WILKES

Probably no county in North Carolina has a greater record for progress during the last fourteen years than Wilkes county. The big factor in this progress has been Supt. C. C. Wright. Supt. Wright is constantly going before his teachers and committeemen with clear-cut propositions.

Following are some of the subjects of special letters to his teachers: school libraries, teachers' reading circles, improvement of houses, grounds, equipment, local taxation, teachers' honor roll, and so on.

It seems that Mr. Wright is the only Superintendent in North Carolina who has a teachers' honor roll. Those interested in this activity should write to Supt. C. C. Wright, Hunting Creek, N. C. for his score card.

Leading educational journals throughout the country have made favorable comment on this work of Supt. Wright.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LETTER SERIES NO. 31

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN OUR SCHOOL LAWS

The Educational Omnibus Bill of 1915 contains several important changes relative to school administration in the State.

The School Census

Sub-section (f) of section 1 amends the present law relating to the school census. The essential changes it provides for are as follows: The school committee of each township or district is required to take the school census, or cause it to be taken, annually and to furnish the same to the county superintendent and the teacher by the opening day of the school term. Heretofore the census has been taken annually by the attendance officer appointed under the compulsory attendance act. This section requires also that a report shall be made by the committee or other person taking the school census, giving the names of all persons between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years who cannot read and write, and of all illiterates over twenty-one years of age.

High School Support

Sub-section (c) of Section 4 changes the minimum and maximum amounts that may be apportioned under law, reducing the minimum from \$250 to \$200, and increasing the maximum from \$500 to \$600.

VANCE COUNTY SCHOOLS

A long time ago the University News Letter received a copy of the Biennial Report of the public schools of Vance County. Pressure of duties has made comment impossible until now.

Considering the white schools alone for the year 1913-14 it appears that while there are 1640 children 6 to 21 in the rural districts of the county, only 1453 of them were enrolled and only 1055 were in daily attendance. The average daily attendance was 72 per cent of the enrollment. This is a little above the state average.

Henderson Compared

In the city of Henderson it appears that there were 1497 white children 6 to 21 years of age. Of these 978 were enrolled in the schools and 666 were in daily attendance. For the city the average daily attendance was 68 per cent of the enrollment; 4 per cent lower than that for the rural districts.

The rural schools of Vance County have done well. They will continue to do well under able leadership.

ADVANCING BACKWARDS

According to Mr. J. Tucker Day of Forsyth county the public state-aided high schools in his county are not holding their own. In fact they are not keeping pace with high school growth in the State. Is Forsyth advancing backwards?

The Facts

The facts as found by Mr. Day are: At the end of the first five year's trial (1911-12) of the public state-aided high schools in Forsyth county there were 39 fewer pupils, or 31 per cent fewer, in the first year class than in 1907-08. During these same years the State had gained in this particular 52 per cent.

Again, while in 1913-14 the State as a whole gained nearly 5 per cent in the total number of students enrolled in these schools, Forsyth county lost nearly 13 per cent.

What is becoming of the seventh grade pupils in the rural schools of Forsyth?

PROGRESS IN DURHAM COUNTY

At a recent meeting of the Durham county teachers Dr. E. C. Brooks discussed the work being done in the various literary clubs of the teachers and showed how very beneficial the work done in them has been. The reports of the secretaries showed a truly healthful increase in membership and interest manifested in this work.

Supt. Massey discussed the work of the various clubs among the boys and girls in the schools, and pointed out the progress

This provision is necessary in order to provide for this developing system of schools.

How Apportioned

Sub-section (c) of Section 5 provides that high schools receiving State aid under the high school act shall maintain an average daily attendance of at least twenty students, and it provides for the distribution of the high school fund on a triple basis; namely, attendance, number of teachers, and grade of work done.

Certification

In Section 7, Sub-section (a) authorizes the present State Board of Examiners to issue certificates to applicants for the five-year State certificate who make on examination an average of 75 per cent instead of 90 per cent, as is now required.

Sub-sections (b), (c), and (d) authorize the present board of examiners to allow applicants for State certificates certain credits for academic and professional work done in approved institutions, and also to allow certain credits for successful experience. It also authorizes the renewal of such certificates as the board now issues, and further provides that on their second renewal—that is, after six years or ten years of successful experience—these certificates may be converted into life certificates in the discretion of the board.

made as well as the benefits derived from this work. According to the reports of the teachers the introduction of the pig and poultry clubs has done much to re-awaken interest in the club work and the promise is for the most successful year this work has ever had.

Towards the Van

It is interesting to note, by the way, that Durham county has been steadily moving toward the van in educational progress during the last ten years. The value of school buildings has increased from \$22,000 to over \$125,000; the number of teachers has nearly doubled; the average salary paid has increased about 33 1-3 per cent; the number of volumes in the libraries has nearly doubled; the number of high school pupils has increased from 0 to 484; the number of white illiterates in the county has been reduced from 132 to 25.

School Market

The county can be depended upon to push progressive ideas in education. The Farm Life School movement has a strong hold in the schools and there is now contemplated a new idea in connection with this work. According to a recent announcement it is proposed to establish a co-operative system of marketing farm and dairy products from the Lowe's Grove school. The proposal is to have the students bring to school each day such farm products as the farmers wish to be marketed, but which in small quantities would not pay for the expense of transportation to market, and by combining the products get enough of a supply to pay for their being carried to town.

Such products as eggs, chickens etc., will be brought direct from the farm. The milk is to be brought to the school and under the direction of the teachers it can be cared for, the butter made and prepared for market, thereby insuring a uniform product in a uniform style and package. So would the farmer, the school, the community, the town market, all be benefited.

The Need for It

That there is a need for some such form of enterprise in Durham county is evidenced by the facts of its yearly food deficit. The 1910 census shows that for one year Durham county had to buy from outside its borders 303,000 fowls 445,000 dozens of eggs; 1,403,000 lbs. of butter. Here is a serious market problem which it is the plan of the teachers at Lowe's Grove school shall be solved by co-operative marketing. If a Farm Life School cannot help to solve such pressing problems of the communities it is failing in its purpose. Thus are the forces of education, commerce, and business lining up to meet the onset of the high cost of living.