

The Library

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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

JUNE 16, 1915

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. I, NO. 30

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

TURNING WASTE INTO WEALTH

The Canning School at the State Normal School the first week in June was an event of large significance.

The program covered the canning of fruits and vegetables; preserving, jam and jelly-making; garden sprays; eggs and butter; market problems, and home conveniences.

Markets for surpluses at fair prices; saving surpluses that have no profitable markets at the time, and thereby preventing waste; a steady income for the farm wives, and more home comforts, conveniences, and luxuries are all directly related to rural progress and prosperity.

When 400 car loads of strawberries rot in eastern North Carolina for lack of markets, and when some four million bushels of apples, or half of our last year's crop, sell for a song or go to waste altogether, it is easy to see Mrs. McKinnon and her canning club girls are solving a very real problem in very direct, practical ways.

HELPING CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS

"Here is a letter that was sent out to the people of Nashville by the postmaster," said Major W. A. Graham our State Commissioner of Agriculture.

"Below you will find a list of producers who have agreed to furnish butter, eggs, chickens, farm products and the like, direct to the consumer in this city. All of those named below are close enough to Nashville so that perishable goods can be received from them with perfect safety.

In fact, none of them are beyond the second zone.

This list of names has been prepared with great care and at a cost of considerable labor and time at the hands of the postoffice department, and it is hoped that the people of Nashville will appreciate fully what it means to them.

It is believed that in the aggregate the parties named below can, and will, furnish enough butter, eggs, poultry, farm products, and the like, to materially reduce the high cost of living, which is the sole aim and purpose of the postoffice department in pushing the project.

The Nashville postoffice is prepared to render the best of service in the way of delivery of perishable goods, and in asking the co-operation of the public, I also invite any complaints regarding the improper handling of parcel post matter."—News and Observer.

A NEW OUTLOOK FOR TEACHERS

With just ten days for a comfortable, long breath, the University Faculty, or a large portion of it, starts to work again in the summer school with the teachers of North Carolina.

And they come flocking to Chapel Hill in multitudes from every nook and corner of the State.

The University News Letter extends a hearty greeting, and opens its columns to them for brief items about their work here for the folks at home.

The teachers are concerned about larger scholarship, and the ways, means and methods of teaching. The people back in the home-counties are concerned about larger measures of wealth, and the ways, means and methods of establishing and supporting better schools.

Leadership and Teachership

North Carolina has wrought miracles with meagre wealth hitherto. Her resources of soul have been wonderful. The crucial need now is for larger stores of accumulated wealth in every county in the State; for leadership as well as teachership in every community; for intimate, accurate knowledge of local conditions, possibilities, and opportunities; for training in life problems and business enterprises along with methods of teaching and managing schools.

This year the University offers courses in scholarship, and in the theory and practices of teaching; but also also in North Carolina economics and sociology, in our own home problems of life and business.

AMAZING FOOD DEFICITS

Mr. S. H. DeVault, student in the University of North Carolina, from Washington county, Tennessee, has run into surprises.

For instance, he finds in the 1910 Census that the food and feed consumed by man and beast in the big city counties of Tennessee are far above the amounts produced by the farmers of these counties.

The bill for imported pantry supplies and stock feed, for consumption by the populations and domestic animals in these counties, is as follows:

Washington, \$1,132,000; Knox, \$5,886,000; Hamilton, \$6,921,000; Davidson, \$9,960,000; and Shelby, \$14,918,000.

The total shortage of home-raised food and feed stuffs in these five counties is \$38,817,000. Here's a king's ransom; and it goes out of these counties to enrich the farmers of other states and sections year by year.

An Immense Market Problem

If the thirty-eight million dollars sent out of Washington, Knox, Hamilton, Davidson, and Shelby counties, Tennessee, for imported food and feed stuffs could be kept at home, the farm population in these counties, in a very few years, would be worth as much as Illinois or Iowa farmers; that is to say, from \$2,600 to \$3,600 apiece, counting men, women, and children.

Here is a tremendous market demand for farm products. Consumers in Johnson City, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis are bewildered by the increased cost of living.

Why do not farmers in the nearby country regions supply the demand, and get the benefit of high prices for pantry supplies and feed stuffs?

A Simple Solution

The answer is fairly simple. Producers alone never settled a market problem. Nor consumers alone.

They must get together, and the business men of a growing city must bring them together. It is the biggest problem that any Board of Trade has to consider; far bigger than any one or a dozen new industrial enterprises.

The acid test of success is this: Are the farmers getting more for their products? And at the same time, are the consumers getting more for their money?

If not, a city market or any market plan or scheme is a ghastly joke upon the city dwellers and the country dwellers alike.

A GREAT TRUCKING AND LIVE STOCK REGION

With a record of \$31.12 per acre, Pamlico outranked 95 counties of North Carolina in per-acre crop producing power in the census year.

More than that, in this particular it outranked seven of the eight banner agricultural counties of the United States. The per-acre yield of crop values in Pamlico is more than twice that of the rich prairie states of the Middle West.

The corn, cabbage, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, snap beans and other crops are just now a feast to the eye in Pamlico.

A Very High Rank

Pamlico county outranked 91 counties of the State in its 1910 Irish potato crop; 80 counties in its sweet potato crop; 91 counties in per capita corn production; 76 counties in the per capita production of pork; 65 counties in pigs per 1,000 acres; and 94 counties in the increase of pigs during the census period.

The daintiest sea foods are abundant the whole year round. The climate is ideal. Artesian water can be easily obtained everywhere. The soil is fertile and living is unbelievably cheap; and yet the per capita wealth of the people is only \$263!

With fewer natural advantages, the farm people of Iowa are worth \$3,600 apiece, or thirteen times as much, man for man!

A Sparse Population

Pamlico, a little more than most counties in the State, needs more people to the square mile. There is in the county abundant elbow-room for 2,000 Middle

AGRICULTURE AND THE UNIVERSITY

President E. K. Graham

One of the belated visions of Southern business and educational statesmanship is that we can have here no full prosperity or civilization unless agriculture is made truly productive.

In our individualistic, political, and economic life we have flattered it, ignored it, or exploited it. We have lately awakened to the fact that it is an almost dead center at the heart of Southern progress, and we have had the vision that it is our function to cooperate with it fully and wholly.

It is inevitable that society's need will make farming efficient as a business.

In bringing this about one of two processes is possible: that it be developed as other great businesses are, with routine skilled labor under captains of industry; or that it be made a liberal human vocation, each farm home the center of a whole and wholesome life, and perfecting the development of a definite civilization.

What will make it realize its higher destiny will not be a limited view of it as a manual vocation. It is a manual vocation, and as such should be trained to the highest human efficiency as a producer of wealth.

It must be more deeply interpreted, however, if it is to attract and hold men of energy and initiative.

In its relation to nature, to the applied sciences, agriculture has relations that put it on the full current of the forces that make for human culture through right relations to work, by evoking not only prosperity from the soil, but the higher faculties of the man himself,—making of the cropper, the farmer, and of the farmer, the man-on-the-farm.

Western farm families. They could be settled on 75 acres apiece, and 50,000 acres of the present wilderness would still be left to its ancient solitude.

Brisk little shipping, and trading centers, more business, and a larger volume of circulating cash are in order in Pamlico. It needs what every county needs—a capable leader with a big brain to spell out the big problems of community life and business. Community builders who are genuinely and generously interested in community wealth and welfare! Everywhere there are politicians enough and to spare.

A Brave People

In spite of the meagre per capita wealth of Pamlico, the money spent upon public education amounts to \$11.39 per thousand dollars worth of property. Only ten counties of the State make a better showing. It is 50 per cent more than Wake and nearly 100 per cent more than New Hanover is spending for this purpose.

The new school building in Oriental, a town of 650 people, is handsomer than that of most towns three times its size.

The lumber business is dwindling; but the fishing industry and agriculture offer still greater opportunities.

The business way out lies in a larger population, in trucking, beef cattle, and pork production.

OUR CROP YIELDING RECORD

In 1914 the average crop yield in North Carolina, the 12 leading crops considered, was \$20.18 per acre. The average for the country-at-large was \$16.34.

In this particular, North Carolina leads the South, Kentucky alone excepted.

Not only this, North Carolina's average per-acre crop producing power was greater than that of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Minnesota; nearly twice as great as that of North or South Dakota.

And this leadership is no exceptional thing. It has been held almost without variation during the last five years.

And yet the per capita wealth of the country people in these states ranges from 5 to 10 times that of the country people in North Carolina. \$322 in North Carolina against \$3,386 in Iowa, say! Acre for acre we produce far greater crop values year by year. We produce great farm wealth; they retain it.

They are well developed food-crop, live-stock states—that's why.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 32

HOMES FOR THE RURAL TEACHERS

A permanent home, provided by the school community for rural school teachers, is giving great satisfaction where it is in vogue, according to Harold W. Focht in a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Community Centers

While out of 3,000 teachers replying to Mr. Focht's inquiries only 73 live in homes provided by the community, the bulletin shows that teachers who have such homes find it possible to become permanent community leaders.

In the few homes reporting permanent homes, declares the bulletin, the teachers are usually able to project the school into the home and draw the home close to the school. Where teachers' cottages are provided, these, aside from making the teachers' own lives more attractive, naturally become rallying centers for all community activities.

Grasshopper Teachers

The investigations of Mr. Focht reveal that in rural United States the average time for each public-school teacher to

remain in any one school is less than two school years of 140 days each. This average, says the bulletin, is very much less for a majority of the teachers, the few permanent, professional teachers alone bringing it up close to the two-year level.

Unprofessional Teaching

As the average age when teaching is begun is 19 years, and the average number taught is only 6 1-2, the bulletin's statistics show that the rural public schools of the country are taught largely by young unmarried people who have no idea of following teaching as a profession.

Conclusions

The conclusions of Mr. Focht are: So long as teachers continue to be peripatetics, the best results in community leadership can not be expected. A change from amateur to professional teaching in the rural schools would be hastened by giving the teacher a salary that would enable him to provide comfortably for his family, and by compelling the community, through legal enactment to erect a teacher's cottage in close proximity to every school plant.—U. S. Bureau of Education News Letter.

GREETINGS

To the teachers and school men now entering the work of the summer School after a year of nerve-racking and self-sacrificing labor the University School of Education extends a cordial welcome.

It shall be its purpose during the coming six weeks to place all its resources at your service, to help in solving your particular problems, to point out for you broader paths of learning, to open for you the door to a larger vision of the teaching profession.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS AGAIN

Per-acre Production of the 12 principal Crops, 1914.

North Carolina	\$20.18
Oregon	19.87
Ohio	19.79
Colorado	18.97
Michigan	18.96
Wyoming	18.54
Wisconsin	18.53
California	18.40
Montana	18.23
Virginia	18.12
Iowa	17.92
South Carolina	17.88
Florida	17.39
Indiana	17.27
Tennessee	16.75
Illinois	16.25
Kansas	15.66
Louisiana	15.40
Georgia	14.69
Nebraska	14.19
Alabama	14.16
Arkansas	14.01
Missouri	13.96
Mississippi	13.68
Texas	13.48
Minnesota	13.19
Oklahoma	12.21
North Dakota	11.10
South Dakota	10.79

Re-arranged by the Carolina Club from the Federal Farmers' Bulletin, No. 665.

TOO LITTLE COUNTRYSIDE WEALTH

In 1860, real estate and personalty in North Carolina appeared on our tax books with a valuation of \$125,155,000. Our 3,311,000 slaves were valued at \$92,000,000. Our white population numbered 630,000 and their per capita wealth was \$344.

In 1914 on the basis of assessed property values in North Carolina, the per capita wealth of our white population was only \$313. On the same basis, the per capita wealth of the people of Iowa last year was \$1,778.

Census values are greater than tax values; and on this basis the per capita wealth of our white population in the country regions in the census year was only \$395. In Illinois it was \$2,665, and in Iowa it was \$3,386.

The per capita taxable wealth of the whites in North Carolina is \$31 less than it was in 1860! It is less than a fifth of the per capita taxable wealth of the Iowa people.

The per capita wealth of our white country population is less than one-ninth that of the Illinois country people; and less than one-tenth that of the Iowa country dwellers!

THE BOYS' CORN CLUBS

From the report of Messrs. T. E. Browne and A. K. Robertson, in charge of the Boys' Corn Club work in North Carolina, the following interesting facts are selected:

Total number enrolled	4,540
Total number reporting	966
Total number of bushels	56,221.2
Total cost for State	\$23,216.85
Total average yield for State	58.2 bu.
Total average cost for State	41.3 c bu.
Total profit for State	\$33,004.35

According to this report Wake county led the State with an enrollment of 352 members. The enrollment for the entire State was double that of the previous year.

Value of the Work

The Corn Club work has several great values:

(1) ECONOMIC.

The boys of North Carolina are showing their fathers how to farm. The clear profit of \$33,000 is a handsome sum for the boys.

(2) SOCIAL.

The boy who enters the Corn Club contest, carries on a correspondence with the director of the work, competes with the county boys for prizes, and goes up to the county town for a great demonstration by the Corn Clubs, will not in his day be called a hayseeder.

(3) EDUCATIONAL.

The Corn Club boys are reading bulletins and instructions and are applying those instructions in their daily work. This is indeed the way of education. The corn and canning club projects are good illustrations of the vitalization of the course of study.

A New Scholarship Plan

Honor graduates of accredited high schools and academies in Vermont will be awarded free scholarships at the University of Vermont, according to a plan announced by President Guy Potter Benton. The scholarships, amounting to \$100 each, will be given to the high-rank boy and girl in each school.

"It is hoped," said President Benton, "that this step will ultimately lead to the enactment of a law guaranteeing such free scholarships to every worthy young person in Vermont. The University management believes that every young man and young woman ready for college should be given free tuition in the State University."