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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

MOVING TO TOWN

When a tenant farmer in Gaston county moves a family of five into town, he loses upon an average \$429 worth of shelter, food and fuel that were his on the farm without the expenditure of so much as a single cent.

In towns, these primary necessities call for money, in even larger totals.

Sheer existence wants in the country called for an average of only \$76 in cash for the whole year. In town, the family handles more money, but as a rule saves less and owns less at the end of the year than in the country.—Figures from the Federal Farmers Bulletin, No. 635.

RETARDED PROGRESS

In Durham county, North Carolina, the farm wealth accumulated up to 1910 amounted to a little more than \$3,500,000. In this same year the county imported food and feed supplies, to be consumed within its own borders, amounting to over \$2,500,000.

What does this mean? Simply, that the citizens of Durham county are paying out each year for food and feed supplies almost as much wealth, in cold cash, as the farmers have been able to accumulate in the whole history of the county.

In other words, it means that if the farmers of Durham county would supply their home markets with the food and feed needed by Durham county people, the accumulated farm wealth of the county would be doubled in less than two years.

SWAPPING AMID STREAM

Gaston county in 1880 had 48 distilleries, and led the state in the business of whiskey production.

In 1914, the distilleries had been displaced by 65 cotton mills with 608,000 spindles consuming one-fifth of all the raw cotton used in the mills of the state.

The county now has \$14,400,000 worth of property on the tax books; spends \$120,000 a year upon public schools, and has banking resources amounting to a half million dollars, says the Gastonia Gazette.

Swapping horses amid stream is sometimes a good policy, the old adage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS

North Carolina leads the Union in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco, with a record of 104,329,283 lbs. for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Nearly 74 million lbs. of the total were manufactured in the 5th district. The total internal revenue taxes collected in this district amounted to nearly six and one half million dollars. For the whole state the amount was nearly twelve million dollars.

MOORE'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

In 1907 her total school property was worth \$22,720.

In 1915 it is worth \$100,000.

In 1907 her total expenditures for all purposes was \$20,365.

In 1915 her total expenditures for all purposes was nearly \$50,000.

In 1907 she had 108 one-room school houses, and many of these were of logs. Today she has but 65 one-room buildings and not a single one of logs. In 1907 the average length of school term was 80 days while last year it was 119 days. In 1908 she had but 10 local tax districts including her villages, while she now has 34 in which the average length of school term is a little more than 150 days. In 1907-1908 the average salary paid white teachers was \$29.36, in 1914-1915 it is \$41.11 from the general county fund, exclusive of local taxes which supplemented all the way up to \$75 per month in the rural schools and above that in the villages. Two towns paid \$1,200 each.

In 1908 she had but 12 public school libraries, now every white school except five has a library, and about one dozen colored schools. A number of these libraries have been supplemented several times, and now contain a fine selection of juvenile books.—Supt. J. A. McLeod, Moore County News.

CO-OPERATION IN ORANGE

Co-operative telephones and mutual fire insurance are well developed features of country life in Orange county, North Carolina.

But the other day in our farm-home survey we found another co-operative enterprise of interesting sort—a saw mill, feed mill and cotton gin plant run by a twenty-two horse-power gasoline engine.

It is owned by eight men who put in \$150 apiece. It is operated by two of the men and the profits are divided annually. Three of these same farmers own and use co-operatively an eight horse-power gasoline engine for running machinery on their farms.

A half dozen clover hullers owned and operated in this way would double the clover acreage in Orange in a single year, and send the county a long way forward in live stock development.—Dr. Lillian W. Johnson.

LEADS THE SOUTH

Under the direction of the field agents of the Federal Farm Demonstration office in Raleigh, the 7,386 acres of corn in North Carolina in 1914 yielded an average of 45.9 bushels per acre.

It is the best showing made in the South. It is nearly two and one-half times the average yield of the state-at-large.

The averages in Caldwell, Henderson, Buncombe, and Surry ranged from 60.4 bushels to 65.4 bushels.

Our long growing season gives the South an immense advantage in corn production. Better methods would easily double our corn crop, and put an end to our need of imported corn.

Our need in every crop is not a larger acreage, but a larger yield per acre at a smaller cost.

WHERE DOES RANDOLPH STAND?

Randolph county is composed almost entirely of rural communities, and the backbone of her civilization is her farming capacity. There are no large cities in the county and but few manufacturing industries of note.

And the fact that the county is one hundred and thirty-one years old is significant. Why? First, because the farm wealth accumulated in the county during these years amounts to \$7,800,000; and second, because the food and feed imported, for consumption within the county, in 1910 was \$1,150,000.

This means, of course, that every seven years, the people of Randolph send out of the county for supplies that could easily be raised at home, more wealth in actual cash than the farmers of the county have been able to accumulate in 131 years.

Of course, this is a little better showing than some of the other counties in the state are making, yet it is not a very good showing, and the farmers of the county ought to wake up and get busy.—G. W. Bradshaw.

NORTH CAROLINA IN 1860 AND IN 1914

Food Production in 1860			
	in 1860	in 1914	
Corn, per person	33.0 bu.	24.6 bu.	
Wheat, per person	4.8 bu.	3.1 bu.	
Potatoes, sweet and			
Irish, per person	14.5 bu.	3.6 bu.	
Oats, per work-animal	13.7 bu.	12.3 bu.	
Cattle, per person	.65	.29	
Sheep, per person	.55	.07	
Hogs, per person	1.9	.58	
Milk cows 1 to every	4.4 persons	7.5 persons	

Our production of corn, wheat and oats nearly doubled during this interval; but our population increased nearly exactly two and a half times over.

Less Bread and Meat

Peanuts, hay, and forage excepted, the per capita production of food and feed stuffs was less in 1914 than in 1860; corn a fourth less, wheat nearly a third less, potatoes three-fourths less, beef more than a half less, pork nearly two-thirds less and mutton nearly seven-eighths less.

And Why?

In the main, the explanation lies in

THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE

The South of the future is going to be a land of flocks and herds, of corn fields and silos, of big barns and heavy machinery, of meadows and pastures, and all the things which go with livestock farming.

This change is not going to come all at once, of course, but very gradually. And it is not going to come at all until farmers realize another big fact: that feeds must come before livestock, and that the grass will not be sowed nor the legumes planted to supply the horses and cattle and hogs and sheep, but that these animals will be grown an feed because of the abundance of feeds and the profits to be had by utilizing them.

A system of livestock farming and the profits that come from livestock farming are alike impossible without abundance of feeds. At the very foundation of stock husbandry are grass-clad fields and well-filled hay-mows; and until these are had, any large development of the livestock industry will be profitless, if not impossible.—E. E. Miller in the Banker-Farmer.

our increasing attention to cotton and tobacco, and our crop-lien, farm-tenancy system of raising these crops.

In 1914 our tobacco was 14 times, and our cotton crop 24 times these crops in 1850. Farm tenancy under the crop-lien system is a negation of diversification and sufficient food production.

TAX RETURNS IN THE UNITED STATES

Real property and improvements thereon are listed for taxation at rates varying from 11.7 per cent of their true value in Iowa to 100 per cent, or at their full value, in New Hampshire and Wyoming.

In North Carolina, such properties must be listed for taxation at their true and actual value in money when sold for cash in the usual manner of selling.

However, these properties appeared on our tax books in 1912 at an average of 60 cents in the dollar of their true value, says a recent report of the Census Bureau.

We are next to the bottom in per capita wealth, but near the top in tax assessments. Only fifteen states made returns at a higher and thirty at a lower per cent of actual valuation.

The rates at which real property and improvements thereon were taxed in the various states in 1912 was as follows:

Rank	State	Per Cent
1	Wyoming	100
1	New Hampshire	100
3	Massachusetts	90.6
4	Ohio	90
5	Idaho	85
6	Rhode Island	75.2
7	Wisconsin	75
8	Maine	73.8
9	Kansas	72.4
10	Vermont	70
11	Connecticut	66.7
11	New York	66.7
13	Maryland	65.8
14	Oregon	63.5
15	Kentucky	62.2
16	Tennessee	60
16	North Carolina	60
18	Michigan	58.7
20	Pennsylvania	58.6
20	Delaware	56.7
21	Mississippi	54.8
22	New Jersey	54.1
23	Georgia	52.5
24	Virginia	50.8
25	Arizona	50
25	Texas	50
27	West Virginia	49.7
28	South Dakota	46.2
29	California	45.1
30	Indiana	45
31	Montana	43.5
32	Washington	42.3
33	Alabama	40
33	Missouri	40
33	Louisiana	40
36	Minnesota	37.1
37	Florida	35.5
38	Utah	33.3
38	South Carolina	33.3
40	Nevada	30
41	Arkansas	28
42	New Mexico	25.7

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 37

TEACHER FOR NEXT YEAR

Children ought to have the very best teachers and committeemen ought to try to get the very best that can be had for the money apportioned to their district.

How Teachers Are Elected

The school committee that is on the job always has a special meeting for the purpose of carefully looking into the qualifications of applicants; and, if possible, the committee will have a personal interview with the applicant before election.

Why Change Teachers?

One great draw-back to progress and efficiency in our schools is the constant changing of teachers. A teacher who was in the school last year is allowed to drop out and an untried teacher is brought to take her place. Next session she gives way to another stranger and year by year this changing goes on, and the children at the opening of each session begin their work under a teacher who knows nothing of their personal traits, peculiarities, or natural ability, and hence they cannot move off from the first as easily and smoothly as they would were their former teacher back at her post.

Young Blood in Teaching

The principal of a prosperous high school used to say that he preferred to employ as teachers young men just from college—young men of scholarship, vim, and energy, young men who wished to teach for a few years only and then go

into some other profession for their life work. He said that in this way he got young blood, energy, and enthusiasm in his corps of teachers. This is true, may be; but it is certainly true that he did have in his school young teachers who had no permanent interest in teaching, no professional pride in their work, and no enthusiastic desire to become leaders in education. The young blood which we need in our schools is that which comes to stay and to build for the future.

Keep Last Year's Teacher

Last year's teacher knows more about the boys and girls in the school, knows more about the relation of the school to the community, than any new teacher can know, and is far better prepared to push forward the school interest of the neighborhood than any new teacher possibly can.

A Great Loss

This constant change of teachers is a great loss in efficiency in schoolroom work and the children are the losers. The time is coming when the public will demand and require that there be as few changes in the teaching force of the school as possible, that the teachers be well paid, that they be kept from year to year, and made to feel that they are to be not only the teachers of the children but promoters of the best interest of the community in which they teach.

And by the way, how many new teachers will you have in your school next year?

43	Colorado	25
43	Oklahoma	25
45	Illinois	18
46	North Dakota	17.2
47	Nebraska	15
48	Iowa	11.7

HOW MUCH WE EAT

Few people have any exact notion of the quantities of the various articles of food consumed per family or per person per year, or what the annual food bill amounts to; how much coffee, tea, flour, sugar, beef, pork, poultry, butter, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables are consumed per person in the run of a year, or the cost of the same.

Quantities and costs will vary, of course, with the income, the standards of living, the fluctuating prices, and the methods of purchase.

The Biggest Item in a Small Income

In general, \$405 of a thousand dollar income goes for food alone. In the South Atlantic States in 1913, the average cost of the food consumed per person in the run of a year was around \$84. In Gaston county, in 55 farm homes, it was \$89. This total varies from year to year with the rise or fall of market prices. Food and shelter are the biggest totals charged against a small income.

The telephone and delivery wagon add nearly 40 per cent to the cost of pantry supplies; that is to say, public markets and the market habit on part of housewives reduce the cost of pantry bills to this extent; or so it was found by a group of people in Washington City a little while ago.

The country over, the average annual consumption per person is 48 lbs. of butter, 13 poultry, 17 1-2 dozen eggs, 152 lbs. of meat all told, 6 bushels of grain; in the Southern States, 4 bushels of wheat.

Meat Diet Below the Average

In 55 farm families in Gaston county in 1913, these averages were 6.8 lbs. of coffee per person per year; poultry 11.5 fowls; milk and buttermilk, 119.2 gal.; sugar 62 lbs.; flour 313 lbs.; pork 122 lbs.; beef 2 lbs.; butter 41 lbs.; eggs 27 doz.; apples 3.5 bu.; and potatoes 5.6 bu.

Compared with 51 farm homes in Iowa, the Gaston county farmer consumed more flour, butter, milk, vegetables and fruit; but less coffee, sugar, pork and beef, eggs, apples and potatoes.

Food Consumed in Work-Gangs

Food supplies are bought for logging camps and road building gangs upon the following basis of consumption per laborer per year:

Beans 52 lbs.; fresh meat 547 lbs.; coffee 30 lbs.; dried fruit 30 lbs.; canned fruit 91 gals; sugar 1-2 lbs.; corn meal 55 lbs.; flour 365 lbs.; potatoes 486 lbs.; other vegetables 219 lbs.; tripe 20 lbs. Not all these things are served every day of course. The totals indicate the daily ratios per man.

Keep Tab on the Home Pantry

Housewives interested in pantry supply totals and averages will be furnished upon application with record blanks by the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology at the University.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

WHEREAS, The Summer School teachers of the University of North Carolina recognize the great need of a higher professional standard for public school teachers, and

WHEREAS, We believe that this standard should be uniform throughout the state; therefore, be it

RESOLVED. 1. That we hereby endorse the Bill presented to the last Legislature known as the Teachers' Uniform Examination and Certification Bill.

2. That we request Prof. E. E. Sams, State Supervisor of Teacher Training, to have similar resolutions read before all the teachers attending the institutes in the state with a request for endorsement.

3. That we request all teachers attending the several summer schools throughout the state to endorse this Bill.

4. That all such resolutions be properly presented to the Committee on Education in the next General Assembly.

4. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the state press.

Committee: I. C. Griffin, Mrs. J. A. Beam, Miss Mary Kilpatrick, L. R. Crawford, J. H. Gentry

VERY FEW RICH PEOPLE

The Federal Government collected income taxes from individuals in North Carolina amounting to \$46,566 for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Eight Southern states paid more and only three paid less—Arkansas, South Carolina and Mississippi. Only 1991 individuals in North Carolina had incomes of \$2,500 and over; 237 enjoyed incomes of 10,000 and over; 28 had incomes of \$20,000 and over; one had an income between \$250,000 and \$300,000; and one, an income between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

In 1913, North Carolina collected income taxes amounting to \$52,710. In 33 counties not a single individual had an income of more than \$1,250.