

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.

AUGUST 11, 1915

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. I, NO. 38

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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 STUDIES

A SUCCESSFUL SUMMER SCHOOL

Seven hundred and thirty-one students from ninety counties of the state and fourteen states of the Union were registered in ninety-four courses offered by forty-three instructors in the University Summer School just closed.

The registration was one hundred and thirty-five more than last year. The authorities are arranging for a thousand students next year.

One hundred and thirty-eight of the teachers were working for college or University credit, but mainly the students were teaching or preparing to teach in the public schools of the state.

VOLUNTEERS NOT CONSCRIPTS

One hundred and thirty-two of the teachers attending the University Summer School volunteered for service in the war against adult illiteracy in North Carolina.

It was an inspiring response to the patriotic appeal of Hon. J. Y. Joyner, our State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

North Carolina wakes up slowly but lasts longer and goes farther than most states, said Mrs. Cora Stewart Wilson in Raleigh last spring. Kentucky, she added, must look to her laurels when North Carolina begins to move in her moonlight school campaign against adult illiteracy.

North Carolina has begun to move, and she has patriotic courage, patience, and endurance enough to keep up the fight until there is no smudge of illiteracy left anywhere on her map.

CORN IS KING THIS YEAR

The corn crop of the South this year, not counting South Carolina and Florida, is 778,500,000 bushels, says the Federal Department of Agriculture. Cotton has at last dropped into second rank in the South.

It is 176,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, and nearly 250,000,000 bushels more than our five-year average since the census year.

Unfortunately our crop in North Carolina is some three and a half million bushels less than that of last year.

It will be better to feed our surplus corn to pigs than weevils; better to turn it into hams, shoulders and bacon—battered, trimmed, cured and sacked, fly and skipper proof, packer style—than to sell it without profit as raw pork in the winter time; better to market it gradually in finished form in the parcels post than to sell it for a song as corn.

There is small profit in any raw farm product. The margin is larger when it is converted into finished products,—cream, butter, cheese, ham, bacon, and shoulders and the like.

We need these farm industries in the South. And now is the time to hasten their development.

GREENSBORO'S PLIGHT

The body-waste of a typhoid patient or a typhoid carrier gets into a well—a well safe perhaps for long years until thus contaminated.

A milk man washes his hands and cans in the water of this well. Result, 44 cases of typhoid fever, 44 fever-stricken, anxious homes, heavy expense, and the tolling of funeral bells in a half dozen instances or so.

Greensboro is now cleaning up in deadly earnest. But is in not better for a community to take time by the forelock than the fetlock?

BLUE MONDAY RELIEF

Our farm-home survey shows a widespread need for simple, durable, easily operated, inexpensive laundry machines for home use; labor-saving devices that really lessen the back-breaking hardships of wash-day in the country homes.

We know a thousand cheap machines that for one reason or another are not worth spending money for. We want to know about the machines that are really worth buying and using.

Send us on a post-card (1) the name of the machine, (2) the address of the mak-

er, and (3) tell us your experience with it.

Blue Monday is a dreadful day in the average country home. Can not its burden be lessened some whit?

LAND TITLE CONDITIONS

Anyone who borrows or lends money on land knows how lost in mist and doubt land titles are, and how difficult and expensive is the abstracting of titles,—the bill for which the poor borrower pays of course.

But few of us know how widespread the confusion is. It is confusion worse confounded, to use a phrase of Milton's; which, being translated, means confounded confusion!

Mr. T. J. Holleman of Atlanta, in the Tri-Weekly Constitution, July 31, tells in detail just what the situation is in Georgia,—a most amazing exhibit by a competent authority.

The situation is just as bad in North Carolina in spite of our Torrens Law; which somebody somehow turned into a Tarheel joke.

The Georgia Legislature is now considering a law making the Attorney-General of the State the inspector of county officials and county records. It will be his duty to render adequate, simple, uniform and clear throughout the state the court house records touching deeds and titles.

The subject demands attention in North Carolina also.

THE A B C'S OF IT

The body of a typhoid patient may swarm with germs long after the fever is gone and the patient is pronounced well.

Typhoid germs may swarm in the bodies of people who never develop fever or count themselves sick.

In both cases they are typhoid carriers, and typhoid carriers are far commoner than people suppose.

These are some of the things we have learned at last about typhoid and other intestinal diseases.

It is now known that surface-closets may be contaminated with disease germs by the body-waste of well people and convalescents as well as sick people.

The upshot of the matter is to keep people from eating or drinking the body-waste of humans—to phrase a nauseous fact in terms polite enough to print.

Moses Centuries Ahead

Moses knew the deadly character of body-waste. He was centuries ahead of modern science. Verses thirteen and fourteen of Deuteronomy twenty-three are interesting proof of it.

The point of safety is to consider all human body-waste dangerous, because it may be reeking with typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera infantum, and other deadly intestinal germs.

What Common-Sense Demands

The body-waste of surface closets needs to be caught in fly-proof, water-tight receptacles, and kept away from flies and domestic animals. Night-soil needs to be buried somewhere in the earth a foot or so deep and properly covered. Stable manure needs to be removed and broadcasted once a week; otherwise it must be soaked with hellbore solution or boric acid. The dwelling must be wholly screened against flies and mosquitoes. Dirty dairies must be inspected and exposed.

There are other things that an intelligent community will be doing; but these are the abc's of the matter.

THREE STEPS FORWARD

1. CROP-FARMING; crops marketed on four-wheels; margin of clear profits narrow and accumulated farm wealth small, no matter how valuable the crops, how large the yield per acre, or how high the market prices. Per capita country wealth in North Carolina \$322; in the country-at-large, \$994; in our tobacco counties, from \$191 in the poorest to \$388 in the richest of them!

2. LIVESTOCK FARMING; crops marketed on four legs; margin of profits wider, and accumulated farm wealth greater; Alleghany a livestock county in North Carolina, per capita country wealth \$560, the richest county in per capita coun-

GOD'S COUNTRY

When all of our roads are good roads; when country schools are good schools; when farms produce larger yields at greater profits; when farmers unite to upbuild rural life—

Then the children of the farm will scorn to desert this fairest of places for crowded cities; population will be more evenly divided because many who struggle for a crust in the city will find plenty in the country. Wealth will be more evenly divided; there will be less of the doctrine of hate and more of the gospel of love.

This is the future of God's Country if you and I lend our aid. It means a wonderful future—not in dollars alone—but in a contented, successful people, constituting an industrial and agricultural republic, peaceful and prosperous beyond compare.

What an incentive—what an opportunity for the banker! Isn't it worth fighting for?—The Banker-Farmer.

try wealth in the state; ditto Williamson county Tenn., per capita farm wealth \$704; ditto, Highland county, Va., per capita country wealth, \$990; ditto Fayette county, Ky., per capita country wealth \$2,150; ditto, Illinois, a well developed livestock state, per capita country wealth \$2,655.

3. AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES—creameries, condenseries, cheese factories; the production of bacon, hams, shoulders and the like; margin of profits still wider and accumulated farm wealth still greater; instance, Iowa, all told the best developed state in livestock and animal industries; per capita country wealth \$3,386.

BEYOND ARGUMENT

Man for man, the country people of Iowa are worth more than ten times as much as the country dwellers in North Carolina; on an average \$3386 apiece against \$322 apiece.

In the main, they are livestock farmers, while we are crop farmers, for the most part—that's why!

And yet our crop-producing power per acre is greater than that of Iowa. In 1914, our average crop yield was \$20.18 per acre; theirs, \$17.92; mainly because our leading crops, cotton and tobacco, are more valuable than their grains, hay and forage.

Our farm wealth is accumulated for the most part out of profits on crops; theirs, out of crops turned into animal products—hams, bacon, shoulders, milk and cream, butter and cheese, poultry and eggs, live stock sales and the like.

How They Turned the Trick

They are food farmers mainly. They live at home and have food surpluses to market at steadily increasing prices.

No farm community can accumulate any great wealth buying farm supplies with cotton and tobacco money. But middle western farmers get rich in taking our cotton and tobacco money for food and feed products.

These are the hard facts, argue about them as we may. Thirty-three hundred and eighty six dollars per person in Iowa speaks ten times louder than \$322 in North Carolina.

In 1910, Iowa produced, \$127 worth of animal products, 57 lbs. of butter and 44 dozen eggs per person; we produced only \$18 worth of animal products, 12 lbs. of butter and 10 dozen eggs per person.

The difference between crop farming and livestock farming is the difference between thin and thick pocket-books.

TEACHER-LEADERS

Make the teacher, the principal, the superintendent, the secretary of the board of trade in the home community or county, says Robert E. Ranson, Superintendent of the Southport Graded Schools, in the Raleigh News and Observer.

Why So?

Because in his school enterprises he is a perpetual pensioner upon the good will of the people, and their good will is limited by their wealth-accumulating power.

Because more than any other man in the community, he ought to know about community resources, possibilities, and

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OUR TEN-YEAR STRIDE IN EDUCATION

The recent educational edition of the News and Observer contained nothing that was more gratifying to the friends of education than a most readable exhibit of

The Results of Public School Work

in North Carolina during the decade ending June 30, 1914. We are giving some of the most striking facts omitting details.

The Value of Public School Property

has increased from three million to nine million dollars, the number of original libraries is three times as great and the number of supplemental libraries is five

times as great as ten years ago. We have built

3842 New Schoolhouses

in the decade, that is, 384 each year,—or more than one every day in the year even counting Sundays.

School Terms Lengthened

The school term has been lengthened, six weeks, one-fourth more children are enrolled, and the average daily attendance has improved 50 per cent in the last ten years.

The Voluntary Local Tax

In the matter of a voluntary local tax, the only sure way of providing for public schools, there has been a splendid change of heart as is shown by the fact that we are now raising from that source annually \$1,367,948, or just four times as much as was raised in this way ten years ago.

opportunities, about community conditions and necessities, about the problems and puzzles of community life and enterprise, about the ways and means of community recovery or of community progress and prosperity, about the foundations of business and the sources of tax revenue—

Unless it be the minister, who has exactly the same relation to the problems of community wealth and welfare. Both are social servants whose business is the conversion of wealth into commonwealth.

The man who empties contribution boxes ought to know how the community purse is filled and how to swell bank accounts.

A Worth-While Teacher Leads

Because the best way for a school principal or superintendent to spend a vacation is to explore and exploit the community in which he lives. The better he knows his home community the better he will be able to serve it, both as teacher and as leader.

He is a poor teacher who is not also a leader of commanding, constructive influence in the community. Superintendent Ranson's suggestion is capital. It is worth trying out. If the teacher is not fit to be secretary of the board of trade, or cannot become fit, if, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, he is not fit to fit in, the community needs another school principal perhaps.

NORTH CAROLINA FIRST

The following list exhibits the home-state and the home-county studies undertaken by students in the University Summer School during the session just closed.

In each subject the (1) counties are ranked, (2) the results are mapped, and (3) the significance briefly noted and interpreted.

1. Average Annual Salaries Paid Rural White and Negro Teachers.—Robert E. Ranson, Brunswick Co.
2. Native-Born White Illiterate Voters.—Dean Thompson, Randolph Co.
3. Farm Wealth: Ten-Year Increases. K. T. Futrell, Guilford Co., and Ralph A. Reed, Winston-Salem.
4. Domestic Animals: Ten-Year Increases.—Weaver G. Mann, Macon Co., and Robert E. Ranson, Brunswick Co.
5. Total Taxable Wealth: Ten-Year Increases, 1903-13.—H. C. Miller, Catawba Co.
6. Our Uncultivated Areas.—O. L. Goforth, Durham Co.
7. Our Cultivated Areas: Ten-Year Increases or Decreases.—B. C. Brock, Davie Co.
8. Elbow-Room for Home-seekers in North Carolina.—L. L. Lohr, Lincoln Co.
9. Homes for the Homeless in North Carolina.—W. R. Tingle, Pamlico Co.
10. Non-Food Crops: Cotton and Tobacco.—Miss Elizabeth G. McPherson, Camden Co.
11. Crop Wealth: Per Capita Production.—B. E. Weathers, Cleveland Co., and V. A. Perrett, Guilford Co.
12. Live-Stock Products: Per Capita Production.—Miss Ethel Bailey, Washington Co.
13. Total Farm Wealth Produced: Per Capita Production.—J. P. Shrago, Wayne Co.
14. Poultry: Ten-Year Increases or Decreases.—J. P. Shrago, Wayne Co.

15. Poultry Production and Deficits.—J. P. Shrago, Wayne Co.
16. Egg Production and Deficits.—L. L. Hargrave, McDowell Co., and Miss N. H. Tuck, Durham Co.
17. Farm Sale of Dairy Products: Ten-Year Increases.—S. G. Lindsey, Montgomery Co.
18. Farms Buying Stock Feed.—Miss H. L. Sprout, Georgia.
19. Imported Food and Feed Stuff in South Carolina.—H. L. Seay, Lexington Co.
20. Food-Production and Wealth-Retention.—G. W. Bradshaw, Randolph Co.
21. Farm Wealth in Virginia: Ten-Year Increases.—H. H. Huff, Mecklenburg Co.
22. A Graduated Land Tax for Virginia.—H. H. Huff, Mecklenburg Co.
23. Tenants and Renters: (1) Covering all homes in the United States. (2) Farm Homes in the United States. (3) Homes in Important Cities of the United States. (4) Farm Homes in North Carolina. (5) Homes in Leading North Carolina Cities.—G. H. Cooper, Rowan Co.
24. Natural Resources of:
 1. Orange County.—Miss Sudie G. McCantley, Chapel Hill.
 2. Sampson County.—V. Baggett, Salemburg.
 3. Durham County.—C. O. Carpenter, High Shoals, Gaston Co.
25. Local Market Problems;
 1. Wayne County.—J. P. Shrago, Goldsboro.
 2. Bertie County.—W. J. Capehart, Roxobel.
 3. Lincoln County.—L. L. Lohr, Lincoln.
 4. Rutherford County.—S. C. Gettys, Hollis.
 5. Granville County.—Messrs. J. R. Weaver, B. S. Royster, and H. B. Hester.
 6. Randolph County.—Bruce H. Lewis.
 7. Shelby County, Tenn.—Dr. Lilian W. Johnson, Memphis.
 8. Northampton County.—J. H. Lassiter, Rich Square.
26. Vance and Alleghany in Contrast. James F. Homes, Graham, N. C.
27. How the Home-County Ranked in the Census Year:
 1. Pamlico County.—R. B. Spencer, Hobucken.
 2. Union County.—Mrs. J. T. Yeargin, Unionville.
 3. Rockingham County.—Miss Nannie E. Pigg, Madison.
 4. Gates County.—Mrs. T. W. Costen, Gatesville.
 5. Chatham County.—Dr. Lilian W. Johnson, Tenn.
28. Orange County Farm-Home Survey.—V. W. McGhee, Buncombe.
29. Manufactures in Catawba.—E. O. Bacon, Newton.
30. Life Insurance in North Carolina.—R. L. Isaacs, Durham Co.
31. Rural Credit in North Carolina.—C. M. Farmer, A. C. College, Lynchburg, Va., and Ralph A. Reed, Forsyth Co.
32. Farm Organization and Co-Operation in North Carolina.—Ralph A. Reed, Forsyth Co.
33. Farm Tenancy in South Carolina: Economic and Social Consequences.—H. L. Seay, Lexington Co.