

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

NEWS LETTER

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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, J. G. deR. Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, L. A. Williams, R. H. Thornton

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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

CALVES AND BABIES IN KANSAS

When last seen, Kansas legislators were hunting tall timber in a hurry.

The indictment charges them with being stingy in appropriating money to protect the lives of children and lavish with cash to protect calves and cattle.

Year by year, 1100 babies die before they are two years old in Kansas. The legislature appropriated \$3 apiece to save them.

But the money voted to save the 1400 calves and cattle sick with foot-and-mouth disease averaged \$221 apiece. That is to say, a sick calf is worth seventy times as much as a sick baby in Kansas!

The wives and mothers are burning the brush behind these Kansas legislators.

AGRICULTURE LEADS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Our sources of wealth in North Carolina, named in the order of their importance, are:

1. Fish and oysters, 1908 and 1911.....\$1,800,000
2. Mines and Quarries, 1914.....3,800,000
3. Values added by Manufactures, 1909.....94,000,000
4. Agriculture, crops and animal products, 1909.....175,000,000
5. Agriculture, crops alone, 1915.....218,000,000

The farmers in North Carolina outnumber the workers in all other occupations in the ratio of 5 to 3; and the wealth they create year by year is more than double that of all other industrial enterprises combined.

During the ten-year period from 1899 to 1909, the production of crop wealth increased \$74,000,000; but the increase was more than \$75,000,000 in the next six years.

But best of all, the increase during this last period is in food and feed crops. We have less cotton this year but more bread and meat.

WONDERFUL HAY RECORDS

The other day the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., in Winston-Salem, handed out \$250 in cash prizes to 18 hay producers.

Eight of these prizes went to farmers who raised more than 10,000 lbs. per acre. The first prize went to J. W. Hauser of Forsyth county for 13,491 lbs. raised on a single acre. The second prize went to C. R. Myers, Jr., of Rowan county, whose acre produced 12,548 lbs.

Rowan carried off five of the eight principal prizes, Wilkes two, and Forsyth one.

But think of 5 and 6 tons of hay to the acre! Think of the possibilities for North Carolina in records like these!

The ten-year hay average in the United States is 1.40 tons per acre. In Arizona the average on irrigated land is only 3.32 tons per acre. In North Carolina it is 1.38 tons per acre.

We outrank 27 states in the Union in per-acre hay-producing power when we don't half try.

See what North Carolina can do with a little attention to hay production.

This year we have produced hay enough to feed our work-stock for the first time since the war!

Surely we need never again import western hay into North Carolina.

OUR INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP

Mr. H. M. Smith of Henderson county reported to the North Carolina Club the other night some interesting items concerning industrial enterprise in the state, as follows:

Nearly 5,000 manufacturing establishments, turning out products worth \$216,000,000 in the census year; an increase of 155 per cent since 1900, and 2100 per cent since 1850.

Our Leading Enterprises

Eighty-five per cent of these values were produced by 6 leading forms of manufacture, named in the order of importance: 365 textile mills, 2812 lumber, timber, and wood-working concerns, 43

tobacco factories, 53 cotton seed oil mills, 249 flour and grist mills, and 34 fertilizer plants.

Fertilizers excepted, almost every dollar's worth of the raw materials used was produced in North Carolina. Our mills now consume all the cotton we raise in an average year.

Guilford, Davidson, and Gaston First

Furniture factories, 117; Guilford leading with 20, followed by Davidson with 12. Our carriage and wagon factories numbered 138 in the census year.

Gaston county leads in cotton mills; 48 factories with 507,000 producing spindles; in which particular it is outranked only by Spartanburg county in South Carolina.

Gains in Finer Fabrics

Seventeen million dollars worth of gingham, napped fabrics, fancy woven fabrics, drills, twills and sateens were manufactured in the census year. The ten year increases in these products range from 100 per cent in gingham to 1400 per cent in twills and sateens.

First in the United States

North Carolina leads the Union in the number of cotton mills and factories; in the amount of raw cotton consumed; and in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco.

She ranks below Massachusetts alone in the value of manufactured cotton products. In the number of producing spindles, the state is outranked by Massachusetts and South Carolina.

North Carolina ranks second in lumber, timber and wood-working establishments.

First in the South

North Carolina is the best developed industrial state in the South, in number of plants, in variety of manufactures, in the distribution of capital employed, and in the use of home-produced raw materials.

Our rank in the census year in the Old South, 13 states including Oklahoma, was 1st in the number of establishments, 1st in the number of persons engaged, 1st in primary horsepower employed, 1st in total electric power used, 1st in number of females over sixteen and children under sixteen engaged, 1st in the value of our cotton mill products, 1st in furniture making and in wood-working industries.

We are 2nd in total waterpower used, 2nd in total capital employed, 2nd in the value added by manufacture, 2nd in the number of producing spindles, and 5th in the total value of manufactured products.

OUR ADVANTAGES IN SOILS AND SEASONS

Wisconsin on 8,555,000 acres produces crops worth \$135,000,000, but North Carolina on 5,737,000 acres produces crops worth \$128,000,000; which is to say, on an acreage one-third smaller, we produce crop values nearly as great.

So reads the 1910 census, said Mr. M. H. Randolph, of Mecklenburg county, to the North Carolina Club at its last meeting.

Our corn crop was worth \$5,560,000 more than Wisconsin's crop. The corn growing records of our corn club boys and demonstration farmers cannot be equalled in Wisconsin with any kind of high-bred seed or any kind of cultivation.

Wisconsin's leading crop is hay, and her ten-year average is 1.49 tons per acre; but North Carolina's ten-year average is 1.38 tons per acre, even with the trifling attention we give to this crop.

When we really try out the hay possibilities of our soils and seasons, we raise from five to six tons per acre, as eight farmers have done this year in Forsyth, Rowan, and Wilkes.

Wisconsin in 1910 had 4 million fowls on her farms more than we had in North Carolina; but in North Carolina we raised from our poultry stock nearly 5 million fowls more than Wisconsin raised, and sold nearly a million more.

Why We Lead

The explanation lies in the variety and adaptability of our soils and seasons, said Mr. Randolph.

UNIVERSITY CENTERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

President E. K. Graham

We want the alumni association in every county in the State to be a sub-station for radiating the public service activities of the University into every home of the county. This is the message to the alumni associations that we would mainly emphasize.

No reason exists for the University's devoting itself to intelligent public service that is not an equally good reason for a similar activity on the part of every University alumnus and alumni association. An immediate and important service that your association can perform is to make the moonlight school campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy in your county a success.

We want each University Day meeting to devise a practical organization to cover fully and efficiently its local territory throughout the year, and make the word "University" synonymous with intelligent and sympathetic helpfulness in every community activity in every nook and corner of the State.

How genuinely great, and how widely and deeply serviceable does state policy consider it actually desirable for the University of North Carolina to become? To what extent may success in the things for which it stands be profitably financed? Is it a petitioner on the bounty of the state, or is it a developmental enterprise for whose future progress we may confidently lay large and liberal plans, and aggressive constructive policies? We refer this question to your careful consideration.

But we are not thinking primarily now of the needs of the University. We are thinking of its great opportunities, and of the splendid encouragement that has come to it from every quarter. This has put into the faculty, who are guiding its destiny, and into the whole University community, a spirit of confidence and optimism that has no thought of being permanently blocked from its purpose by any temporary needs.

We recognize the opportunity to evolve here a State institution, not merely worthy and tolerably adequate to local demands, but genuinely great through answering local demands in national and universal terms. We accept the supreme obligations that such an opportunity imposes, and we set as a standard of our success, not the least, but the best of our kind. The alumni are not incidental to this program; they are an organic part of it, and the University looks to them with absolute faith in their constant and enthusiastic support.

Our growing season is long, ranging from 149 days in western North Carolina to 267 in the east; in Wisconsin it ranges from 80 to 170 days. In certain portions of Wisconsin a killing frost is liable to fall any summer night.

Our summer temperatures are moderate. Sunstrokes are rare in North Carolina; they are common in the long hot summer days of the upper Mississippi valley.

Our winters are short and mild; in Wisconsin they are long and severe. We have no need for the steam-heated barns you find in the states along the Canadian border.

Our rainfall is around fifty inches a year, and it is well distributed throughout the growing season, ranging from 3 1-2 to 6 inches per month year in and year out. We know almost nothing of the frequent, prolonged droughts of the middle and lower Mississippi valley.

Everywhere in the State there is abundant water for live stock farming. Poultry and eggs are almost an unconsidered by-product on Carolina farms; and yet in poultry production we outrank Wisconsin and 33 other states of the Union.

What Would Wisconsin Do With Our Advantages?

From the peaty black loams of Hyde in the coastal region to the clay loams of Watanga in the mountains, there is every possible variety of soil in North Carolina. We have 22,000,000 acres of idle farm and forest lands that can be had

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LETTER SERIES NO. 48

PROMOTION AGAIN

Is a teacher promoted when she is given an increase in wages (salary)? If a teacher does her work because of the money she receives, then she must consider an increased income as promotion. Are we as a professional body to use the dollar sign as the symbol of our profession?

Which is It?

If teaching is a business then the collection of riches determines our progress, and our work becomes a job at so much per week, month or year, we have no right to measure our advance by the size of our bank balance.

The Distinction

But we must live! Certainly we must, —and we shall. Lawyers, ministers, even many physicians, live on annual incomes no greater, often less, than ours. If we are laboring only for the dollar end of our work, no matter how small our income, we are overpaid. If we measure our going forward by the weight of our purse we deserve to go bankrupt. The

crime is not in being increasingly worth an increasing salary to a community but in measuring our professional advancement by the increase in wages and forgetting the debt to the boys and girls in our school.

Worth Not Wealth

Shall we refuse an increase in our tangible rewards for teaching? Certainly not,—unless we know, within ourselves, that we are not worth one whit more to a community at the end of a year than we were when the year's work began. If we have not grown within ourselves, if we have not lifted the community burden just a little during the year, we have no right to the increased income. In any case we have no right to measure our professional status by the community's ability or willingness to enlarge our share of the world's wealth.

To measure professional growth by the increase in salary is to measure the services of a physician in terms of his bill.

It has been well said that teaching is the noblest of professions, but the sorriest of trades.

for far less money than lands of similar value anywhere else on the continent. And North Carolina holds out beckoning hands to home-seekers.

We have valuable trucking regions in the east, in what the Federal Soils Bureau calls The Great Winter Garden. In our mountain counties, we have a natural apple-growing region—far better than the Ozark mountains or the apple areas of Colorado, Washington, and Oregon.

The mountain and piedmont regions of our State were designed by nature for grass growing, cattle raising, dairy farming, cheese and butter making.

Here is a wheat area that produces \$4,420,000 worth of winter wheat the same year that Wisconsin produces \$2,500,000 worth of spring wheat; and here is where livestock industries are rapidly developing in North Carolina.

Rich Livestock Farmers

But in Wisconsin the country population is worth \$1,123 apiece upon an average. In North Carolina they are worth only \$322 apiece. In one-fourth the time in history they have accumulated nearly four times the amount of wealth.

The reason? They are livestock farmers mainly; while we are crop farmer's mainly. That's why.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY IN SAMPSON

Down in Sampson county, North Carolina, they have organized a rural community, and they made application in the last legislature to incorporate on the very same basis upon which any 500 people can get together in what we call a town—a basis upon which no county has been yet organized in the South.

The bill didn't get through on account of being introduced late, but it will be introduced when the legislature meets next.

Remember this idea of Jefferson's, but also remember that without the incorporation a great deal can be done. They have accomplished a great deal there. They have laid off their definite community of everybody who wants to come in about six miles square, about like Jefferson's idea was. They have their community league, their farmer's club, which is very strong, and their farm women's club.

In that one county they have sixteen farm women's clubs. They are doing more to wake them up than anything else. Because the farmer's club can only take in farmers, they have a community league in which bankers, merchants, preachers and physicians may join.

The league is just like a New England township meeting. They come together once a month and once a quarter they discuss everything that looks to the up-building of the community.

They have committees on social life, to encourage good roads, on educational work, on farm products, on moral conditions and improvement. If there is a blind tiger in the community it is the duty of this committee to prosecute it and run it out.

They have a committee on health conditions and improvements, and they had a health survey made of the whole community. That committee, just as the doctor's first duty is to make a diagnosis of his case, made a survey of the community and sent about fifty questions to every family, and found out the conditions, agricultural and health and social and everything else. They have another committee on woman's work.—Clarence Poe to the Banker-Farmer Convention.

A YEAR IN ANSON

The school year just passed has meant much to Anson county, according to the excellent report of Superintendent Kiker. The educational advance over a ten year period is even more remarkable. Space forbids mention of anything but the one year's advance. This is the story.

Material Increase

Five new houses have been built, four rooms have been added to other houses, and a number have been painted. Four more schools have added high school subjects to the course of study. Seven new libraries and eight supplementary libraries have been established. Four special tax districts have been enlarged.

This year they had six teachers with normal training and eight more with college diplomas than they had last year. The enrollment and attendance was slightly less than last year, but the percentage of illiteracy has been decreased. One Moonlight School was established and sentiment is ripe for the establishment of more in the near future.

Wider Activities

In addition to the school room work, the schools have made themselves felt as active agencies for all that helps to make good communities. As a result Anson has taken a high stand in agriculture.

The schools have helped to make her one of the foremost counties in the State in developing the boys and girls for the life they are to lead. Corn Clubs, Tomato Clubs, Pig Clubs, and Poultry Clubs have all been established and a large number enrolled in each.

THE SLOW CHILD

Every school has its slow child. Some teachers simply look upon such a pupil as one of earth's unfortunates, while some few go so far as to call the pupil a dunce and lay the blame on Providence.

Such children are unfortunate—to have untrained and unsympathetic teachers. They are likewise unfortunate in another sense, but not as the ignorant teacher thinks. Recent studies of backward children demonstrate the fact that such unfortunates have some physical defect as their misfortune.

The Causes

Bad eyesight, adenoids, diseased tonsils, bad teeth, enlarged glands, anaemia, malnutrition, one or more, may be the cause of the dullness.

Fortunately all such defects can be eliminated if properly treated. Providence is not responsible—parents and teachers are.