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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, J. B. Bullitt, H. W. Odum.

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COLLEGE CULTURE IN CAROLINA

NOT YET AT THE TOP

The students of college grade in all the institutions of liberal learning, church and state, in North Carolina in 1920-21 numbered 7,778. The University of California alone registered 12,500 students the same year or more by nearly five thousand students in this one institution than in all the colleges of North Carolina, public and private.

In North Carolina, in 1920-21, the institutions of college grade had a working income of \$3,375,285 all told. The same year the working income of the University of Wisconsin was \$5,043,435. This one institution spent nearly one million seven hundred thousand dollars on college culture more than the colleges of North Carolina all put together.

North Carolina is moving up rapidly in college support and college culture, and the church colleges are more than keeping pace with the state colleges.

Nevertheless we are a long way from the top. In 1921-22 thirty-five states made a better showing than North Carolina in this field of progress.

A GROWING UNIVERSITY

Dr. Chase's report leaves no doubt that the trustees of the University of North Carolina have made wise use of the money the General Assembly provided two years ago for enlargement of the University's usefulness. Four new dormitories have been erected, with capacity of 480 students, but the demand for matriculation privileges grows apace with the expansion of the institution—last fall there were enrolled 427 more than the year before.

To meet the needs of the young men and women who are asking for college education, the University proposes to spend about \$2,300,000 in the coming two years for a permanent water supply, three dormitories, chemistry building and equipment, geology building and equipment, a woman's building, and other necessary improvements.

Besides its purely academic instruction, the University is keeping steadily before it the ideal of service to the people through many agencies. The University News Letter and other publications are arousing interest on social and academic problems. Two hundred physicians are enrolled for post-graduate work under the University's new plan for such teaching. Last year 9,000 books and pamphlets were lent from the University's library; 200 students were enrolled in correspondence courses; the University is patron of inter-school debates and athletic contests. These and other activities show that, if the people will meet Dr. Chase and his associates half way by providing the money, the University will steadily go forward toward its goal of becoming every year a better agency for promoting knowledge and culture.—Asheville Citizen.

CAROLINA COLLEGES

The financial resources of the institutions of liberal learning in North Carolina now total \$20,947,074.13, according to figures presented by A. T. Allen embracing the results of studies for the North Carolina College Conference.

The combined capital invested in buildings, grounds, and equipment reaches a total of \$15,418,834, while the invested funds are \$5,528,240.13.

In the year 1920-21, according to Mr. Allen, the current expenditures amounted to \$3,375,285. During that year, 686 professors and instructors were employed and 7,778 students of college grade were in attendance.

The college students arrange themselves in this order: Freshmen class, 2,771; sophomore class, 1,663; junior class, 979; senior class, 720; graduate students, 183; special students, including professional students not listed above, 1,662.

Women outnumbered the men only in preparatory, freshmen, and special classes. For example, there were in the year 1920-21, 427 men in preparatory classes and 1,110 women; there were 1,344 men in freshmen classes and 1,427 women; there were 899 men in sophomore classes and 674 women; there were 598 men in junior classes

and 263 women; there were 166 men in graduate work and 17 women; there were 744 men in special classes and 1,285 women.

The combined libraries in all the institutions included in the report total only 335,357 books. There is only one library, that of the University of North Carolina, that has more than 100,000 volumes. There are three others which exceed 25,000, but there are only eight libraries that exceed 10,000 volumes. In addition, there are only eight scientific laboratories that exceed \$10,000 in cost of apparatus.—Asheville Citizen.

THE RICH IN CAROLINA

In the class of residents worth \$5,000 and more in cities, Georgia is first, Virginia second, and North Carolina third. Georgia also leads in people whose worth is between \$5,000 and \$50,000. In residents whose wealth is between \$50,000 and \$100,000, Georgia still leads. Always these figures apply only to residents of cities of 20,000 people and upwards. When we come to big investors worth over \$100,000 and \$250,000, Georgia also leads.

But when we read of wealthy residents worth not less than \$250,000 and not more than \$500,000, North Carolina takes the lead. Georgia is credited with 267 of such residents, Virginia with 396, and North Carolina with 553. In the class of those whose wealth amounts to more than \$500,000, Georgia has 215, Virginia 177, and North Carolina 231. The listing stops there.

In the small-town residents worth between \$5,000 and \$50,000, Georgia and North Carolina are about the same. The Asheville Citizen concludes that North Carolina wealth is not confined to the cities.

It would seem that Georgia and North Carolina are making the most progress of any South Atlantic States. Both have gone ahead of Virginia. North Carolina has some big investors around Asheville, the Vanderbilts and others, but in the well-to-do people, indicating a homogeneous distribution of wealth, our own state makes a more satisfactory showing.

North Carolina has an income tax law. The subject is being agitated in Georgia. It is very probable that such a law would mean more money in Georgia than it does in North Carolina, and yet it yields enough in the latter state to enable the authorities to do away with all state taxes.—Savannah Press.

INHERITANCE TAXES

Figures at hand for the estate of the late Edmund C. Converse, who was a legal resident of Connecticut, show that his estate has had to pay taxes to the federal government, to the state in which he lived, to ten other states, and to the Province of Quebec—\$7,487,963 in all to date. While not all the proceedings have yet been brought to a final conclusion, the following is a list of the approximate payments, which will give an idea of their magnitude: California \$8,000; Connecticut \$997,000; Maine \$112,000; Massachusetts \$250; Montana \$1,090; New Jersey \$31,000; New York \$356,874; Ohio \$53,494; Pennsylvania \$7,600; West Virginia \$10,000; Wisconsin \$353; federal government \$5,887,000; Province of Quebec \$22,402.—Boston News Bureau.

KNOW THE SOUTH

A new birth is needed in the south; a birth which will revive the knowledge of the south by the people of the south; which will quicken the energy of men and women in the south to understand their own section and to herald it abroad. It could almost be said of a large proportion of people in the south, when broadly considering that section, that they have no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. If they had pride of ancestry—a just pride which should be a very part of the life of the south—they would never go without full knowledge of the old south and its achievements in history, in science, in literature, in business, in great engineering work, in railroad building. They would never permit themselves to be without a full knowledge of these things and of

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA

The Home State

Know thyself is a wise injunction that applies to a commonwealth and its people with no less force than to an individual. What are the chief geographical features of the state in which we are to work? Whence came its people? What are their characteristics? Their needs? Their capabilities? Wherein are they strong? Wherein weak? In what virtues do they need to be strengthened? In what vices do they need to be curbed? How have they borne themselves in the great crises of the Republic's history? Bravely? Openly? Effectively? Or have they been cowardly in battle? Secretive in council? Sloven in work? What have they wrought that is worthy the admiration of mankind? Have they contributed aught to the science of human government? To the well-being of society? To the industrial development of the world? What are their ideals? Their aspirations? Their hopes and desires? Have they made any contribution to literature? To art? To knowledge? Finally, and above all, what spirit has animated them as they have gone about their tasks, faced their responsibilities, and done their work?—R. D. W. Connor, Race Elements in the White Population of North Carolina.

what the south has achieved since the civil war. They would thus have a greater appreciation of the men and women of antebellum days, and of the people who after the war brought into life the industries which made possible the saving of the south from the fearful poverty following the civil war. And with this knowledge they would then have a broader realization of that illimitable field of opportunity which awaits the people of the south as they concentrate their energies upon the development of the most richly endowed region on earth.—Manufacturers Record.

GUIDANCE IN READING

The Extension Division of the University of North Carolina has entered into cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education at Washington and now offers direct to North Carolina people home reading courses of vital interest to them according to a statement issued at Chapel Hill.

The courses, it was stated, were developed to meet the needs of old and young who have long desired some guide and inspiration in their reading. Guidance is given in the form of pamphlets describing each course and containing lists of books with their authors. Inspiration is provided in the awarding of a certificate signed by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, E. C. Brooks, North Carolina State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Chester D. Snell, Director of the State University Extension Division, to each person who offers satisfactory evidence of having read the required books in any course.

The following courses, it was stated, may now be secured by writing to the University Extension Division at Chapel Hill: The World's Great Literary Bibles, Great Literature—Ancient, Medieval, and Modern, Reading Courses for Parents, Miscellaneous Course for Boys, Miscellaneous Course for Girls, Thirty Books of Great Fiction, Thirty World Heroes, American Literature, Thirty American Heroes, American History, France and Her History, Heroes of American Democracy, The Call of Blue Waters—Seamanship and Marine Engineering, Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, Machine-Shop Work, Foreign Trade, Reading Course on Dante, Master Builders of Today, Teaching, Twenty Good Books for Parents, Agriculture and Country Life, How to Know Architecture.

HELPING THE SCHOOLS

Of interest to the many members of local parent-teacher associations in the state is the new hand-book called The Parent-Teacher Association, just issued in revised form by the Extension Division of the State University. The new edition is in the form of a bulletin written by Professor H. D. Meyer of the School of Public Welfare.

The hand-book might well be called How to Organize and Conduct a Parent-Teacher Association, for it contains chapters on Ideals and Purposes, Organizing an Association, Developing and Maintaining Interest, and How to Raise Funds for the Work of the Association.

Detailed programs for sixty meetings of an association are given in six groups on the following subjects: The School, Building and Grounds, Child Welfare, Educational Aims and School Laws, The Teacher and Some School Problems, Agencies Aiding Community and School, and Miscellaneous Subjects.

It was stated by officials of the University Extension Division that one copy of the hand-book would be sent free to each Parent-Teacher Association that applied for it in writing.

A MANUAL OF N. C. TREES

The North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey is putting out an attractive little handbook of Common Forest Trees of North Carolina, which should be in the possession of every school child in the state. It has been prepared by the State Forester, J. S. Holmes, with the help and advice of the United States Forest Service and in collaboration with the state foresters of Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, each of whom is adapting it to use in his own state and publishing it simultaneously; and it is similar to manuals already in use in several other states. It thus represents a wide range of expert opinion in this field, as to what may serviceably be put into the hands of our children.

This little book of 77 pages contains accounts of our common forest trees expressed in simple language, but including the botanical or scientific names of the trees as well as their common names so as to avoid confusion likely to arise from the use of the common names alone. And it contains also seventy-one cuts exhibiting characteristic features of these common trees.

The Survey is sending copies of this manual free to school officials of the state, and is requesting them to bring it to the attention of their teachers. Teachers who use it in their classes can also obtain copies free. Members of the classes can purchase copies from the North Carolina Forestry Association in lots of five or more at the nominal price of ten cents each (stamps taken).

Others besides school children could also use this handbook with profit.

Write for copies to Mr. J. S. Holmes, State Forester and Secretary of the N. C. Forestry Association, North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, Chapel Hill, N. C.

COUNTRY CHURCH FIGURES

Mr. G. L. Morelock, speaking to the laymen at Raleigh, gave some figures well worth the consideration of all. The best estimate has it that ten per cent of our laymen are engaged in some active service in the church. Twenty-five per cent are contributing members; and forty per cent go to church. What a field for the enlistment of crusaders in a cause!

The Sunday school is the one exclusive laymen's organization in the church and it is in sore need of more and better workers. The start has been made and it remains for the laymen to carry the work to a happy conclusion.

The figures for the country church are still more arresting: Ninety per cent of the missionaries come from the country; eighty per cent of the preachers hail from the same source; seventy-five per cent of the Sunday-school workers started there; and eighty-five per cent of all business leaders started in the woods. Could we fully appreciate the significance of these statements, the entire church would be changed in its attitude towards the church of the open country.

The men in our town and city churches (most of whom were born and partially reared in the country) do not fully realize the debt due those left behind or else they would give more money and render better service in keeping the life fresh and hopeful out there in those discouraging situations. Our laymen ought to organize and be ready to go wherever they are needed to stimulate church and Sunday school. This is one field that is always open and promising.—The N. C. Christian Advocate.

THE CATAWBA CREAMERY

The Catawba Creamery Company, at Hickory, N. C., ships annually more than 350,000 pounds of butter, 320,000 pounds of poultry, more than 80,000 gallons of ice cream, half a million dozen eggs, and large quantities of cheese and other farm products, said J. A. Parham in last Sunday's Charlotte Observer.

This creamery was started about 1912 on the cooperative plan but grew to such proportions that it was deemed best to convert it into a stock company. The invested capital is placed at \$60,000 and the output of the plant last year was \$450,000. During the year it paid out to farmers of Catawba and adjoining counties for their produce more than \$400,000 in cash, which was turned into the channels of trade in Hickory and other towns of the county, most of it in Hickory. This concern buys not only the farmers' milk, but also turkeys, chickens, pork, berries, eggs, and even such articles as shelled walnut kernels, which are sold to ice cream manufacturers. It even buys the product of the small cheese plants in the mountain counties to the westward and distributes these products to the trade over a wide area.

Monroe has a creamery which perhaps is undergoing the ups and downs which doubtless was Hickory's experience until it found itself. There is no more necessary enterprise in Union county than our local creamery. It is needed now and will be needed more and more in the succeeding months. Local dairymen can readily supply Monroe's needs with milk and butter—the surplus should be manufactured and shipped away. It would be a real tragedy if the Monroe creamery should fail to function.—Monroe Enquirer.

A LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAM

A worth-while movement has been started by the Agricultural Extension Service of the State Department of Agriculture. The plan is to encourage the farmers of North Carolina to farm in a way that will enable them to live at home during the year 1923. The farmer who enlists in this program agrees to:

Raise enough corn and hay to carry me through 1924.

Raise enough meat to supply my family this year.

Have a 12-months-in-the-year garden.

Provide milk and butter for my family.

Keep an average of at least 30 hens on my farm the year through.

Improve my orchard this year by setting out some apple, peach, pear, cherry or pecan trees and to plant some small fruits and berries.

Work for richer lands by planting velvet beans, soy beans, or cow peas in at least one-half of my corn, and clover, rye, oats, or vetch, with or after half my other crops.

Add some home conveniences, such as running water, electric lights, washing machines, oil stove, kitchen cabinet, and other things that will lessen the burden of housekeeping.

Beautify my home by painting my house or making base-plantings of shrubs about the house to furnish a proper setting; and to plant flowering trees, such as Crepe Myrtle, Mimosa, Magnolia, Dogwood, Judas tree; or to plant lawn.

This is a splendid program and one that should be carried out by the farmers of the state. The farmer who cannot carry out the program in its entirety would do well to carry it out as fully as is possible.—Dunn Dispatch.