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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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PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The table which appears elsewhere shows how the counties of North Carolina rank in white public high school graduates per ten thousand white population. The data are for the year 1926. It will be seen from the table that Pamlico ranks first with a rate of just above one hundred and seventeen white high school graduates per ten thousand white population. Her graduates for the school year closing in 1926 numbered sixty-eight. Caswell ranks last with only twelve graduates, and her rate is thirteen graduates per ten thousand white population.

The state total of white public high school graduates last year was 9,166, giving a state average rate of forty-seven graduates per ten thousand white inhabitants.

Boys versus Girls

A fact worthy of note is that girls graduating from high school outnumbered boys two to one. Of the total graduates 3,381 were boys and 5,785 were girls. The girls graduating from high school outnumbered the boys in every county in the state except two. In both exceptions the total number of graduates was small. In many cases the girls outnumbered the boys more than three to one. In only a small number of counties did the number of male graduates practically equal the number of female graduates. From choice or necessity the boys in great numbers drop out of high school to work. There does not seem to be any distinction that can be drawn in this tendency between urban and rural counties.

East versus West

The geographic distribution of white high school graduates is rather interesting. If the table be divided into four approximately equal groups, two above and two below the state average, the following are some of the results that will be apparent.

First, that almost all of the counties falling in the first group are in the Coastal Plains region. There are two groups of these high-ranking counties, namely, the northeast Tidewater group and another centering around the Sand Hills. Perhaps the main explanation is the presence of Chowan College in the first group, and Flora McDonald in the second. Only four counties of the first group lie in the western half of the state, or Piedmont area.

The counties falling in the second group lie mainly in the southern half of the Piedmont country, and around the edge of the combination cotton and tobacco belt.

Below State Average

The counties falling below the state average of forty-seven white high school graduates per ten thousand white population lie in two distinct areas, namely, the combination cotton and tobacco belt centering around Wilson, and the tier of counties along the Virginia and Tennessee border stretching all the way from Person to Cherokee. In other words, this group includes all of the northern Piedmont counties except three, Guilford, Alamance, and Orange, and all of the counties west of the Blue Ridge except Buncombe.

The explanation for the rank of this last chain of counties stretching from Person to Cherokee is not hard to find. They are all excessively rural and possess relatively little wealth. Furthermore, they have only recently caught the education fever.

But the low rank of the combination cotton and tobacco group of counties is harder to understand. Only one county in this group, Wayne, has a high rank. This group of counties leads the United States in the production of crop wealth annually. But it ranks low in white high school graduates. Lying around its outer fringe we find this area completely circled by counties that produce far less wealth but comprise practically all of the counties that fall in the first division in high school graduates. Perhaps the main answer for the low rank of the combination cotton-tobacco counties lies in the astonishingly high ratios of farm tenancy in this great cash-crop belt.

BOOKLAND TRAILS

Books are like trails, cut by adventurous spirits into all the strange and unexplored parts of this expanding world of human interests. In the pages of a book you may travel anywhere. You may go to all the lands of the earth and be young three thousand years ago on the history trail. You may change identities with fair women and brave men on the highroads of romance in fiction and poetry. In the nature meadows you may find trees and flowers and stars growing familiar and friendly. You may go treasure hunting with practical business books. You may travel the biography path, and meet the Great Ones walking there. And you may turn giant and Lilliputian with the scientist and see the whole world both inside and out.—Selected.

It is no longer necessary for the boys and girls to live in isolation, removed from cultured associations—schools, churches, library, lectures, theater, and other features so essential to contentment and civilization: all of these things are within a five-minute drive from the remotest farm in Venice.

We do not know how exaggerated this account may be, but it describes a development that ought to be in progress, not only in Florida but in North Carolina and in every other Southern state. It should be undertaken not primarily as a commercial undertaking, but as a demonstration of an improved agricultural community. We do not know what is the motive back of the Venice development, but if it is true that "the whole program is permeated with the idea and conviction that a Christian Order of Industry is possible," and that "cooperative assistance is practiced with all investors, farmers and home builders," we wish it success. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has never yet failed in its undertakings, and we shall watch with interest this project in community building.

SAFE FARMING

The young men and boys who stay on the farms will, before many years have passed, find themselves in charge of the business. Will they be able to manage it successfully? The extent to which young farmers will succeed will depend on their ability to formulate long-time programs of farm management and soil improvement, and to carry them through in spite of occasional depressions that are sure to come, says Professor F. E. Bear, of Ohio State University. He forecasts that the next two-score years will bring a considerable increase in America's population, increase in value of farm products and of farm lands, recurring cycles of high prices sufficiently above the average cost of production to make high yields profitable, and better stabilization of prices in periods of excessive production because of cooperative marketing development. "If these predictions are accepted as more than mere possibilities, it would seem logical to make definite preparations to realize on them."

The successful program calls for five essential principles, which he gives as follows:

1. A farmer must specialize in some one phase of his work—potatoes, fruit, hogs, or dairying—in addition, to his general crops and livestock.
2. He must make the best use of Nature's methods to gradually and continually improve the soil. Legumes, inoculations to insure stands of legumes, and winter cover crops are a few of the keys to Nature's storehouse.
3. He must invest time, labor and money in improvements that nature cannot perform. He can profitably drain wet land, lime acid soil, use commercial fertilizer on soils lacking organic matter and fertility, use varieties and strains of crops that resist the attack of diseases and insects, terrace the washing land and build a manure pit or covered barnlot to prevent leaching of the manure's best fertility.
4. He must use every acre of his farm for crops, pasture or forest.

5. He must keep a constant ear to the ground, listening for newly discovered facts that will open the door to greater efficiency on his farm.

'If agriculture is to continue on a competitive basis,' concludes Professor Bear, 'only two classes of farmers will be able to survive: those with low standards of living, who have a prodigious capacity for hard manual labor; and those who keep pace with the advance of scientific agriculture, organize their farming on a long-time basis, and use modern business methods.—Southern Cultivator and Farming, quoted by Guy A. Cardwell, A. C. L. Industrial Agent.

HOME FOR TB. CHILDREN

On January 1st the new Children's Building at Sanatorium was ready to receive its first little folks to cure and to build up their resistance against tuberculosis. This is the first building provided by the state to care for tuberculous children.

It is a three-story building and of the most modern fireproof construction throughout. It has wards for both boys and girls to accommodate fifty little patients. Specially constructed porches will enable the children to take heliotherapy or sun treatment. A school-room with an experienced teacher in charge will give those able to attend school an opportunity to keep up with their grades while they are curing their

disease and building up their resistance. The entire third floor is given over to isolation rooms where children suffering from contagious diseases will be treated.

The building is wired for radio head phones for each bed. Everything to facilitate the comfort of the children and to make them satisfied and happy in their surroundings has been provided.

To find the little folks who need to take treatment at the new building the Extension Department of the Sanatorium has put on a series of clinics in cooperation with local school and health authorities. Because of limited clinic facilities only three groups of children who are most likely to be infected with the tubercle bacilli are examined.

These three groups are:

1. Children 10 percent or more underweight.
2. Children who have symptoms of tuberculosis.
3. Children who have been exposed to persons with the disease.

If for any reason you are afraid your children have tuberculosis by all means see that they are examined by their family physician, in one of these clinics, or sent down to the Sanatorium for examination, and if they have tuberculosis trouble have them treated in the new Children's Building there.—Concord Times.

WHITE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

In North Carolina per 10,000 White Population in 1926

In the following table, based on information supplied by the State Department of Education, and adjusted population figures, the counties are ranked according to the number of white children graduating from public high schools in 1926 per 10,000 white population. The parallel column shows the number of white children graduating from public high schools last year.

Pamlico, with 68 graduates, leads with a rate of 117.2 white high school graduates per 10,000 white population. Caswell, with 12 graduates, comes last with a rate of only 13 high school graduates per 10,000 white population.

State total white public high school graduates in 1926 was 9,166, or an average of 47 per 10,000 white population. Of these 3,381 were boys and 5,785 were girls, or nearly two girls per one boy.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr.

Department of Rural Social-Economics, University of North Carolina.

Rank	County	Number white high school graduates	Rate per 10,000 white pop.	Rank	County	Number white high school graduates	Rate per 10,000 white pop.
1	Pamlico	68	117.2	51	Henderson	84	48.3
2	Washington	62	105.0	52	Edgecombe	82	48.0
3	Moore	158	103.2	53	Lincoln	77	47.6
4	Warren	77	96.2	54	Wake	236	47.5
5	Northampton	66	91.5	55	Wilson	103	46.8
6	Jones	47	81.0	56	Lenoir	83	46.1
7	Gates	44	80.0	57	Person	51	45.6
8	Iredell	236	74.0	58	Camden	15	45.4
9	Craven	107	73.3	59	Columbus	94	44.7
10	Alamance	198	73.2	60	Rockingham	162	44.0
11	Montgomery	83	72.8	61	Yadkin	68	43.0
12	Robeson	183	70.4	62	Sampson	109	42.7
13	Bertie	76	70.2	63	Halifax	81	41.6
14	Pender	51	69.0	64	Vance	58	41.5
15	Perquimans	38	66.8	65	Watauga	66	41.4
16	Hertford	42	66.6	66	Forsyth	246	41.0
17	Granville	97	65.8	67	Durham	129	40.3
18	Cumberland	140	65.7	68	Avery	44	40.0
19	Catawba	217	65.4	69	Onslow	42	39.6
20	Richmond	110	64.8	70	Alexander	46	39.3
21	Scotland	38	63.4	71	Transylvania	34	39.1
22	Guilford	434	62.2	72	Davie	46	39.0
23	Wayne	165	61.7	73	Randolph	108	38.7
24	Chowan	33	61.1	74	Martin	46	38.3
25	Currituck	28	59.5	75	Haywood	90	37.5
26	Nash	148	58.6	76	Clay	18	36.8
27	Polk	45	58.5	77	Harnett	83	36.6
28	Carteret	80	58.4	78	Johnston	146	36.5
29	Anson	83	58.2	79	Rutherford	98	34.5
30	Bladen	72	56.6	80	Macon	41	32.0
31	Beaufort	109	56.5	81	Caldwell	58	31.3
32	Cleveland	158	56.0	82	Alleghany	22	31.1
33	Buncombe	327	54.4	83	Greene	27	31.0
34	Orange	72	54.2	84	New Hanover	77	29.6
35	McDowell	86	53.4	85	Dare	14	28.6
36	Union	163	53.2	86	Surry	87	27.7
37	Mecklenburg	318	53.0	87	Yancey	43	26.5
38	Pasquotank	54	51.9	88	Mitchell	30	26.1
39	Franklin	80	51.6	89	Swain	34	25.3
40	Davidson	175	51.5	90	Cabarrus	73	23.7
41	Burke	108	51.2	91	Tyrrell	8	23.5
42	Hyde	26	51.0	92	Cherokee	34	22.1
43	Chatham	84	50.8	93	Wilkes	67	21.2
44	Duplin	104	50.7	94	Jackson	26	20.9
45	Rowan	190	50.6	95	Madison	40	20.2
46	Lee	56	50.0	96	Ashe	38	17.7
47	Pitt	121	49.8	97	Stokes	30	16.2
48	Hoke	25	49.3	98	Brunswick	15	15.5
49	Gaston	227	48.5	99	Graham	7	14.6
50	Stanly	126	48.4	100	Caswell	12	13.0