

High School Students Study Many Subjects During Career

What subjects do North Carolina boys and girls take when they go to high school?

In order to graduate they are required to take some subjects—English, mathematics, health and physical education the first year; English and biology in the second year; English and American history in the third year; and English in the fourth year. Other subjects are elected by the student to complete the requirements for graduation from those offered by the particular school which he is attending. Offerings vary as to size of school from the limited college preparatory requirements to a broad curriculum provided in the large schools.

The enrollment figures show clearly what is taking place in the high schools—20,000 more white students and 9,000 more Negro students in 1955-56 than in 1951-52, spread throughout all grades. The number of schools are fewer because of reorganization and consolidation.

It will be noted that enrollments by years (grades) do not correspond to enrollments by required subjects. This is because of combination grades for teaching expediency, or because of combinations for other reasons.

English
English I, for example, was offered in 896 of the 911 high schools and taken by 75,549 students, whereas the first year enrollment was 73,533. In English I, II and III for 1913-56, it is observed, there were a greater number of students than the corresponding year (grade) enrollment. Very few students took English correlatives—dramatics, speech, journalism, etc.

Mathematics
General Mathematics, Algebra and Plane Geometry are being taken by increasing numbers of students; whereas Solid Geometry, Trigonometry and Advanced Algebra are taken by less than 2,000 students.

Social Studies
Citizenship, World History, American History and to a lesser extent, Economics and Sociology are preferred by increasingly larger numbers. Nearly 8,000 took Geography in 1955-56. Other related subjects were chosen by very few students, however.

Science
General Science follows Biology as the preferred science course. Chemistry was elected by 18,351 students, followed by Physics as the choice of 8,838 boys and girls. Other related subjects were elected by fewer than 1,000 students.

Health, Safety and Physical Ed.
The required subjects in this group were taken by large numbers. Diver Education, stressed in many schools, was actually taken by 10,211, a figure much higher than for other years.

Arts and Music
Only 2,919 high school students elected to take Art in 1955-56. Music, largely vocal, was taken by 17,279 boys and girls from 289 schools whereas band was provided in 262 schools to 10,846 participants.

Vocational and Prevocational
A large variety of offerings were available in this area. A majority however, take home economics, agriculture and industrial arts. The number taking agriculture appears to be decreasing, whereas home economics holds its popularity as a course desired by increasing numbers. The number taking industrial arts also increased greatly, from 6,192 in 1953-54 to 10,277 in 1955-56.

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1955-56. Various trade courses are offered in a few schools to relatively small numbers of students.

Business Education
Typing is the most popular subject in the field of business education. A fair sized number of students also take general business, bookkeeping and shorthand. A scattering of other business subjects are favored by a few students.

Foreign Languages
French continues to be the foreign language favored by most high school students. Latin I was taken by 5,182 and Latin II by 4,158 students in 1955-56, approximately 1,000 more in each instance than the year 1953-54. Spanish was selected by over 4,000 as their foreign language, whereas German was the choice of less than 100.

Other Subjects
Among the unclassified subjects, Bible I was selected by 2,724 students and Bible II and III by 799. In 16 schools Psychology was offered and taken by 810 students.

Tax Burden Now \$1,900 Per Family

Tax Receipts in Nation Now Stand at 100 Million Mark

Total government tax receipts in the U. S. are, for the first time in the country's history, reaching the \$100 billion mark. This sum equals \$1,900 for each American family.

Preliminary estimates by the Tax Foundation indicate a record-breaking collection of \$99.8 billion. The \$100 billion mark may be passed when all final figures are tabulated.

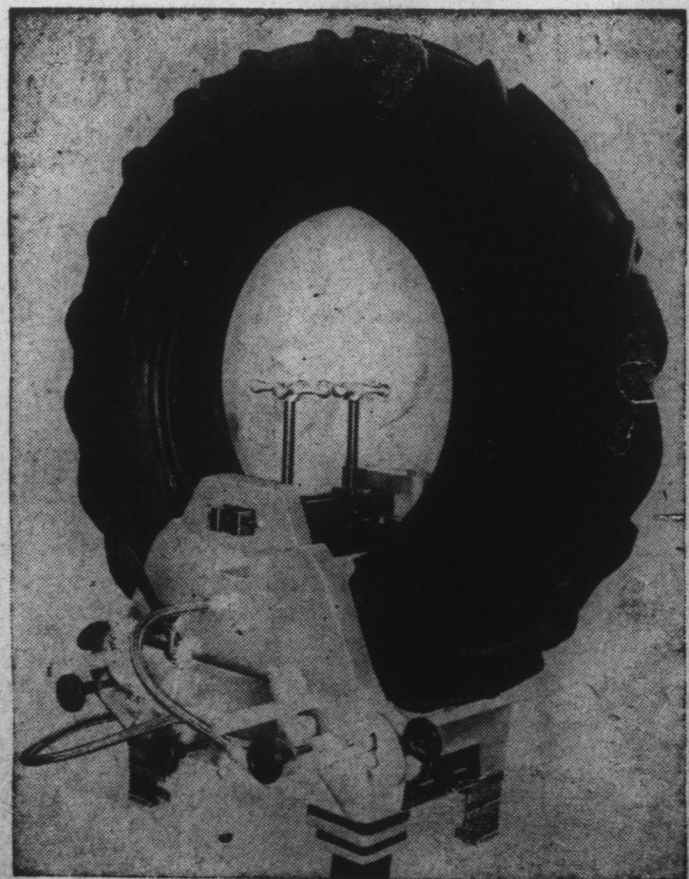
The early estimates calculated that the Federal government would collect \$72 billion, the state governments nearly \$15 billion, and local governments, \$13 billion. The total was almost ten times as much as was collected by all levels of government only 20 years ago. At that time, the per family tax burden was an estimated \$330.

Tax receipts were higher at all levels of government in fiscal 1956 than in the preceding year. At the Federal level they went up about \$9 billion; at the state, about \$2 billion, and only slightly less at the local level.

Evidences of the increased "take" at the Federal level are given in the figures: In 1946, Federal tax

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SCIENCE IN YOUR LIFE

Crossfire
In ten years the U. S. death rate from tuberculosis has tumbled 75 per cent.

Medical authorities attribute this startling drop to powerful new drugs, along with better methods of detecting the disease in early stages, better living and working conditions, and improved surgical techniques.

Tuberculosis is not entirely beaten, but public health authorities now have the disease so well in hand that many once-crowded tuberculosis hospitals have closed down for lack of patients. But the battle has had its setbacks, too.

Patients treated with streptomycin at first showed spectacular improvement. Later, the antibiotic seemed to lose its punch. Patients relapsed. The disease flared up again. Staggered by streptomycin, the TB germ retreated, then developed strong defenses against the drug.

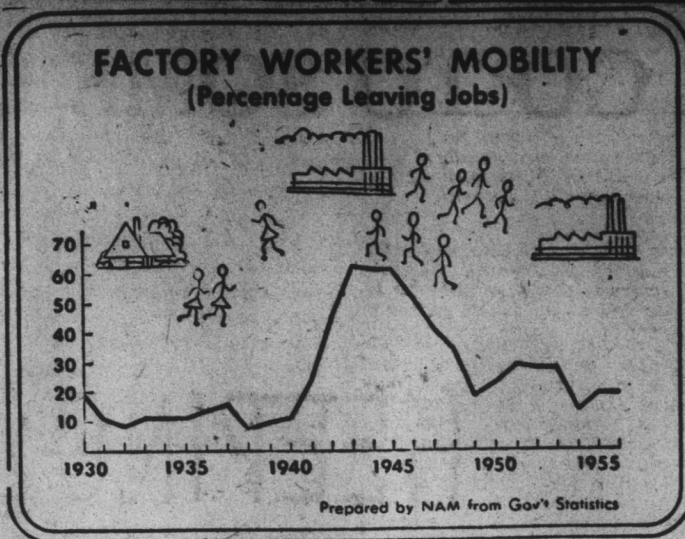
Medical scientists countered with combinations of drugs that caught the TB germs in a deadly cross-fire and once again put the disease to rout. Today, almost every active tuberculosis case is treated with such combinations. Recently, this same mode of attack has been used against other die-hard microbes. In combating stubborn infections, science now pins much hope on antibiotic combinations such as Sigmamycin, which not only clears up a wide range of common infections, but also strikes germs which have learned to resist even the most powerful of the older drugs.

receipts were \$38 billion; by 1956, they had climbed to over \$72 billion.

Weekly Devotional Column

By JAMES MacKENZIE

There are some of you who read this column who do not enjoy the Lord's day; it is a tedious thing to you. You attend church, but merely because of a sense of duty. You would rather be somewhere else. I can sympathize with you. When I was a boy I sat through many a long sermon with my mind a thousand miles away, or at least as far away as the nearest fishing hole. The minister would wind on and on and on and on, and I would sit there asking myself "when is he going to get through?" Finally I got so I could pace him. When my father pulled out his pocket watch and looked at it, there were about twenty minutes left. When the preacher would lambaste the liquor interests, or the other churches (he preached against them on alternate



While unemployment figures of ten are cited for an adverse political effect, conversely those showing the great number of employees who leave their jobs, mostly to take advantage of better opportunities in a free and expanding economy, are overlooked.

For instance, last year on the average of 1 out of 5 employees in manufacturing—or some 3,300,000 out of nearly 17,000,000—quit their jobs voluntarily. Some retired, others were women getting married

Sundays, there were about ten minutes left. When he started telling us to be good he was coming down the home stretch; and when he got to the poem, he was nearly finished, and I would leave an audible sigh of relief.

The reason we do not enjoy the church service is because we attend as spectators rather than participants; we come to look rather than to enter in. This is like sitting down hungry to a well prepared table, and watching someone else eat; of course we do not enjoy it. The morning worship service is not a variety show for our entertainment (and God have mercy upon us when we allow it to become this) but group worship of God. If we are met on Sunday morning to be entertained, we are met in vain,

or returning to their homes. But the majority were going to new and better jobs.

A high degree of mobility of workers is a necessary factor in times of rapid industrial expansion and decentralization. But this can be costly to employers during times of employee shortages.

Voluntary "quits" invariably are higher when labor markets are tight, as shown by the chart's peak rate of the war years.

we are better off in bed. The value of the morning worship service does not depend on how smoothly it runs, how many people are there, or how interesting the sermon may or may not be, but upon the extent to which you and I as individuals enter in to it.

The word "worship" comes from two Old-English words: "worth-ship," and it means to "declare the worth" of someone or something. Christian worship is a two-way conversation between us and God; we pour out our hearts to Him, and we listen to hear His voice in His Word as it is read and proclaimed.

If you would enjoy worship, enter into it. Follow the prayers with your own prayers; pray along with the preacher. Sing the hymns, and

pay close attention to the words of the hymns. Most of the grand old hymns we sing, and a few of the new ones, contain far greater sermons than your pastor could ever hope to preach.

Join in the responsive reading if you have one; when the offering is received give your tithes, for where your treasure is there will your heart be also. "Listen to the sermon; the man who is preaching it is a man of God who has spent time in prayer and study to bring the Word of God to you. If your heart is right, somewhere in that sermon is just the right word for you, and you need it. Apply the truths of the message to your life, and when you leave the house of worship do not say, "That was a good sermon," or "I enjoyed that sermon," but "I will do something about that."

The Christian Sabbath is a foreshadow of heaven:
Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest.
The Christian Sabbath is a re-

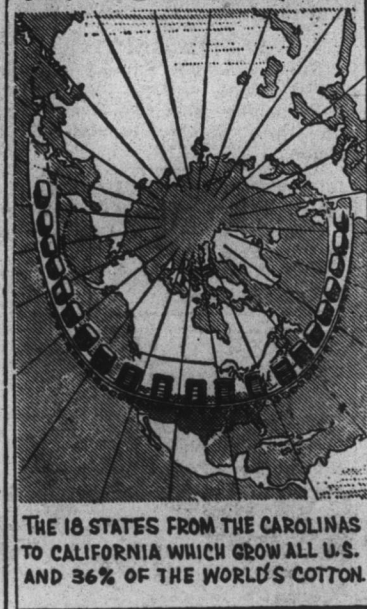
mind of that day yet to come when we who are redeemed shall gather around the Throne of God and sing His praises for ever and ever. Sunday is the nearest thing to heaven we have here on earth. If we cannot enjoy Sunday, how shall we enjoy heaven?
(continued next week)

Never grieve for that you cannot help.
—John Clarke.

O blest retirement! friend to life's decline.
Retreat from care, that never must be mine.
How blest is she who crowns in shades like these,
A youth of labor with an age of ease;
Who quits a world where strong temptations try.
And since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly.
—Goldsmith.

Cotton Quiz

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