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Editorial Board E. C. Branson, J. G. deR.
Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, Z. V. Judd, S. R.
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CAROLINA CLUB NOTES

ELBOW-ROOM FOR BELGIANS

We could put a million Belgian farmers into our wilderness spaces in North Carolina, on farms as large as they had in the home country, and still have left over a wilderness area bigger than Belgium.

Our land-owners could afford to give them ten acres apiece, pay their passage into the state, and start them off with buildings and workstock free of cost. These skilled, thrifty truck-growers, stock-breeders and dairy farmers would bring the remaining twelve million waste acres into the market within two years at five times their present value.

It would be a safe speculation, to say nothing of the humanity of the proposition.

We need more people in North Carolina; that is to say, more people like these Belgians. If we offer free or practically free homesteads to these landless people, they will come. Other states are moving in this matter.

WONDERFUL FARMERS

The Flenings took a sand heap in west Belgium and made a garden paradise of it; for Flanders was literally that before the Germans laid its waste the other day. These farmers took a barren peat bed around Malines in north Belgium and converted it into a prime dairy farm region.

What would they do, if they had a chance, in our Albemarle, Pamlico, and Cape Fear regions?

OATS PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Our 1914 crop of oats is 4,025,000 bu., or 460,000 bushels less than last year.

We raised this year only two pints per day per work-animal.

In total production our rank is 10th among the 13 Southern States. The ten year average considered, our rank is 12th.

In per acre oats production in 1914 the Southern States ranked as follows:

1. Oklahoma	28 bushels.
2. Louisiana	25 "
2. Texas	25 "
4. Arkansas	24.5 "
5. Mississippi	23 "
5. Tennessee	23 "
7. Alabama	22 "
8. Kentucky	21.5 "
9. Georgia	20.5 "
10. North Carolina	20 "
11. South Carolina	17.5 "
12. Florida	17 "
13. Virginia	15.5 "

NOT THE FARMER'S FAULT

Johnson City, East Tennessee, imports nine car loads of Michigan and California beans per year—some \$25,000 worth, says The Staff, of that city.

Here is a snug little fortune that ought to go into the pockets of Washington county farmers year by year.

The Tennessee papers are poking fun at them. But the chances are that Johnson City has no city market, or a poorly managed city market. The farmer does not like to peddle his wares from house to house. He shrinks from it, and so would you.

Here is a problem for the City Board of Trade. There are hundreds of similar problems for the business men in other Southern cities.

WELL-FILLED BREAD BASKETS

Long-range siege-guns will play a large part in the struggle of modern nations. But well-filled bread-baskets will come nearer determining the wavering chances of war.

Grim starvation sets lances at rest and silences guns when nothing else avails.

German farmers raise 94 per cent of all the food consumed by the German people. They have well-filled bread-baskets. An army crawls and fights upon its belly, said Napoleon.

The account with Germany will not be closed until hunger, on one side or the other, draws a national balance sheet.

PLAYS, GAMES AND FAIRY STORIES

The following list of books, was compiled by the University Librarian on November 23rd in answer to a letter from a North Carolina teacher who is interested in teaching her pupils plays, games and fairy stories. All the books are splendidly illustrated and can be secured, if bought through a general book supply house, at a slight discount from advertised price.

Baldwin, James—Story of the Golden Age. Scribner. \$1.50.

Baldwin, James—Story of Roland. Scribner. \$1.50.

Baldwin, James—Story of Siegfried. Scribner. \$1.50.

Baneroff, J. H.—Games for the Playground, Home, School, and Gymnasium. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Burchenal, Elizabeth—Folk-dances and Singing Games. Schirmer. \$1.50.

Pyle, Howard—Story of King Arthur and his Knights. Scribner. \$3.00.

Pyle, Howard—Merry Adventures of Robinhood. Scribner. \$2.50.

Harris, J. C.—Uncle Remus, his Songs and his Sayings. Appleton. \$2.00.

Grimm—Household Tales. Macmillan \$1.50.

Anderson, H. C.—Fairy Tales. Dodge. \$1.50.

Lang, Andrew—Blue Fairy Book, Illustrated by Ford. Longman. \$2.00.

Johnston, G. E.—What to Do at Recess. Ginn. 25 cents.

Johnston, G. E.—Education by Plays and Games. Ginn. \$1.10.

OUR WILDERNESS AREAS

Twenty-two million acres of wilderness and waste area in North Carolina. Nearly twice as much land as seven millions Belgians have had under the plow in their little pocket-handkerchief farms.

EXTENSION BULLETINS

Requests have been received from all parts of the country for copies of the Extension Bulletins issued by the University on Co-operative Institutions, among Catawba County Farmers, A Syllabus for Home-County Club Studies, and Public Discussions and Debate.

The complete list of bulletins, any of which will be sent upon request, follows:

1. A Professional Library for Teachers in Secondary Schools.
2. Addresses on Education for Use in Declaiming, Essay Writing, and Reading.
3. Extension Lectures for North Carolina communities.
4. Correspondence Courses.
5. The Initiative and Referendum.
6. Public Discussion and Debate.
7. University Extension.
8. Co-operative Institutions Among the Farmers of Catawba County.
9. Syllabus of Home-County Club Studies.
10. Part I—Extension Lectures for North Carolina Communities; Part II—Correspondence Courses.
11. Ship Subsidies.

Where North Carolina Stands in Per Acre Yield of Cotton—1913 Crop

In total production, North Carolina ranked 8th among the 14 cotton growing states.

In per-acre yielding power she ranked 4th. But upon a ten-year average, her rank is 2nd.

In per-acre cotton production in 1914 the states ranked as follows:

1. California	500 pounds
2. Missouri	286 "
3. Virginia	240 "
4. North Carolina	239 "
5. South Carolina	235 "
6. Tennessee	210 "
7. Georgia	208 "
8. Arkansas	205 "
9. Mississippi	204 "
10. Alabama	190 "
11. Louisiana	170 "
12. Florida	150 "
12. Texas	150 "
14. Oklahoma	132 "

The three states outranking North Carolina raised barely more than a hundred thousand bales all told.

Twenty-nine counties of the state raise nearly four-fifths of our cotton crop. Thirty-three counties raise practically none at all, or less than 8,000 bales all told.

A CAROLINA CLUB SENTIMENT

President of the University of North Carolina

Our great lesson, bitterly hard to learn but holding the infinite secret of individual and national freedom, that we seek, and the great lesson that we will learn, is that these streets, and stores, and churches and all the rest, are but "folds across the face of God" and the "Thy will" for which we daily pray will be done here and now or nowhere; and that banking, agriculture, education, freedom and life itself are but instruments for finding the common God in the common good and making through our daily task His will prevail.—E. K. Graham

THE ANNUAL FEED OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Upon an average, the feed consumed by a horse or mule in the run of a year is 29.2 bu. of corn, 21 bu. of oats, 1.1 bu. of barley, and 1.19 tons of hay; or around 50 bu. of grain, and one and a fifth tons of hay. Cost per year, \$39.39.

The feed of a milk cow per year is 11.1 bu. of corn, 2.7 bu. of oats, .4 bu. of barley, .92 tons of hay. Cost per year, \$18.55.

The per capita feed of other cattle per year is around \$8.09; swine \$6.69; sheep \$1.79.

These figures are based on the averages of the last five years.—Federal Farmers' Bulletin, Oct. 16, 1914.

The average annual cost of food per person in the South Atlantic States is around \$84.

A SPEND-THRIFT SYSTEM

On the basis of these averages, the food and feed consumed by man and beast in North Carolina in the census year was \$218,500,000.

The home-raised food and feed, counting both crops and animal products, reported for the State in the 1910 census, was around \$99,000,000.

This is to say, North Carolina bought that year, from the food-farmers of the middle West, \$119,000,000 worth of bread and meat!

Our cotton and tobacco crops failed to pay this bill by \$42,000,000!

Is it any wonder that the food-farmers of Iowa are worth \$3,386 apiece, counting men, women, and children!

The per capita wealth of our country populations ranges from \$47 in Dare County to \$560 in Alleghany!

No Merry May-Pole Dance For Them

The 1910 census volume on Occupations is full of surprises. For instance, we used to think that the child labor problem concerned mill workers mainly.

Now look at the figures for boys from 10 to 13 years of age in North Carolina:

Total engaged in gainful occupations	53,457
Engaged in agriculture	47,884
Hired out for farm and dairy farm work	7,560
In the cotton mills, as bobbin boys, doffers, carriers, and spinners	2,304

The figures for little girls of these ages in North Carolina are even more startling. They are worth studying thoughtfully:

Total engaged in gainful occupations	30,822
Engaged in agriculture	26,196
Hired out for farm and dairy farm work	3,643
In cotton mills, as spinners, winders, spoolers, weavers, and knitting mill operatives	2,319

The children of tender age engaged in some kind of farm work outnumber the children in the mills more than sixteen to one.

These figures throw light on rural illiteracy. Only 7,440 native white illiterates in North Carolina live in towns and cities; in the country regions they number 124,552.

The little hired-out farm boys, 10 to 13 years old, outnumber the boys in the mills more than three to one; and the hired-out farm girls outnumber the little mill girls more than three to two.

Here is no merry may-pole dance. For many or most of these children, life is a march through burning, desert sands.

WHERE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS COME FROM

Of the 980 students enrolled this year at the University of North Carolina, all except 54, that is 94.5 per cent, are from North Carolina. From outside the State come students as follows: South Carolina 21, Florida 9, Virginia 5, Tennessee 4, Georgia 2, Texas 2, District of Columbia 2, Persia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 1, Maryland 1, Illinois 1, New Mexico 1, Cuba 1, and Japan 1.

The following North Carolina counties have five or more students: Orange 47, Wake 45, Mecklenburg 42, Buncombe 35, Guilford 34, Forsyth 29, Wayne 26, Alamance 22, Durham 20, Rowan 20, Beaufort 17, Gaston 17, Granville 17, Johnston 17, Surry 15, Wilson 15, Cleveland 14, New Hanover 13, Union 13, Sampson 12, Burke 11, Davidson 11, Henderson 11, Caldwell 10, Craven 10, Cumberland 10, Edgecombe 10, Halifax 10, Rockingham 10, Catawba 9, Franklin 9, Iredell 9, Robeson 9, Wilkes 9, Haywood 7, Pitt 7, Bertie 7, Alexander 6, Chatham 6, Lee 6, Macon 6, Montgomery 6, Nash 6, Pamlico 6, Vance 6, Yadkin 6, Carteret 5, Harnett 5, Madison 5, and Randolph 5.

The following have less than five: Ashe, Alleghany, Anson, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Caswell, Cherokee, Chowan, Columbus, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Martin, Moore, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Richmond, Rutherford, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, and Yancey.

The following counties are unrepresented: Bladen, Camden, Clay, Currituck, Dare, Graham, Mitchell, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania.

A GREAT TOBACCO GROWING STATE

Kentucky alone excepted, North Carolina leads the United States in the production of tobacco.

Our 1913 crop was 167,400,000 lbs.

Nine counties raise about one-half of the crop.

SWINE IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1910 CENSUS PER THOUSAND ACRES

J. M. DANIEL, Jr., Davidson County Club.

Rank	Number	Rank	Number
1. Johnston	121	48. Granville	31
2. Greene	112	48. Person	31
3. Chowan	107	52. Alleghany	30
4. Bertie	98	52. Ashe	30
5. Hertford	93	52. Bladen	30
6. Wayne	87	52. Chatham	30
7. Lenoir	84	52. Guilford	30
8. Wilson	83	52. Lee	30
9. Perquimans	82	52. New Hanover	30
10. Sampson	80	52. Yadkin	30
11. Northampton	78	60. Jackson	29
11. Martin	78	61. Cherokee	28
13. Pasquotank	74	61. Durham	28
14. Bertie	71	61. Lincoln	28
14. Duplin	71	61. Mitchell	28
16. Edgecombe	68	65. Hyde	27
17. Columbus	65	65. Macon	27
18. Gates	63	65. Mecklenburg	27
19. Harnett	59	69. Scotland	27
20. Onslow	56	69. Randolph	26
21. Currituck	55	69. Stanley	26
21. Nash	55	71. Cabarrus	25
23. Robeson	53	71. Union	25
24. Washington	51	73. Buncombe	24
25. Brunswick	49	73. Carteret	24
25. Jones	49	73. Graham	24
27. Halifax	47	73. Haywood	24
28. Beaufort	46	73. Rockingham	24
28. Camden	46	73. Caswell	23
30. Pender	44	78. Cleveland	23
31. Cumberland	43	80. Alexander	22
32. Forsyth	41	80. Orange	22
33. Pamlico	40	80. Watauga	22
34. Craven	39	80. Wilkes	22
35. Davie	36	84. Anson	21
35. Franklin	36	84. Surry	21
35. Vance	36	84. Moore	21
38. Yancey	35	87. Rutherford	20
38. Rowan	35	87. Stokes	20
38. Davidson	35	89. Burke	19
41. Gaston	34	89. Henderson	19
41. Iredell	34	91. Caldwell	17
41. Warren	34	92. Richmond	16
44. Madison	33	92. Transylvania	16
44. Wake	33	94. McDowell	15
46. Clay	32	95. Swain	14
46. Tyrrell	32	96. Montgomery	13
48. Alamance	31	97. Polk	12
48. Catawba	31	98. Dare	8

LETTER NO. 5, UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

A Helpful Plan.

A little school in the north-eastern part of this state wished to arouse school spirit and awaken the patrons to a realizing sense of the value of a school in any community. The superintendent therefore worked up what he called a "Field Day." The program follows:

- Formation of school.
- Presentation of colors. Awarded to the grade with the best marching record.
- Review.
- Hundred yard dash.
- Sack race.
- Shoe tying contest.
- Running high jump.
- Three-legged race.
- Human hoop race.
- Running high jump.
- Barrel boxing.
- One mile relay race.
- Tug of war.

The committee in charge were boys from the school. Was it a success? Well try it in your school and see. Write and tell us all about it.

Another Helpful Plan

A county superintendent in the western part of the state has another valuable plan. He says: "The one thing which I think has stimulated public interest in the schools of the county more than anything else is the annual school exhibit given at the county seat near the close of the school term. This exhibit consisted of essays, notebooks, drawing, penmanship, wood carving, sewing, and basketry."

"I saw the result of this interest this year when making application to the county board of commissioners for a special tax in order that we might have a six months' school in every district in the county. The commissioners not only gave the extra tax I asked, but after going over my estimates made the tax larger than I had thought of asking. The most gratifying aspect of that is that, so far as I know, the increased levy meets the approval of all the principal taxpayers of the county." (From Federal Education Bureau Bulletin 1914, No. 25.)

Why not begin to plan now for such an exhibit in every county of the state.