

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEWS LETTER

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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB NOTES

WHEAT ENOUGH AND TO SPARE

The 1915 crop of winter wheat in North Carolina is 10,800,000 bushels, according to the Federal Bureau of Crop estimates. It is three and a half million bushels more than the 1914 crop, and nearly twice our five year average since the census year.

The average yearly consumption of wheat in the South is around 4 bushels per person. Which means that this year we have wheat enough in North Carolina and some to spare.

ROUND-UP RALLIES

Some time after laying-by-time next

summer, along in late July or early August, says Superintendent S. P. Lockhart, we should have six or seven community rallies at so many country centers in the county. The speakers at these rallies will be the pick of the State and the United States.

It has been suggested that they can be all-day basket-picnic occasions and everybody can have a good time while thinking about the best interests of our county.

The school communities, the church authorities and the Farmers' Union Locals can begin right away to plan these occasions. Write Superintendent Lockhart or Prof. E. C. Branson at the University about the speakers wanted.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

PER CAPITA CORN PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Based on the 1910 Census.)

C. M. MOORE, University of North Carolina.

The per capita consumption of corn in the United States is around 31 bushels per year. This amount is needed each year to furnish food for man, feed for beasts, and to supply the various manufacturing requirements of the nation—corn starch, glucose, distillation of spirits and the like. When more than this per capita amount is produced we have corn to export, and when less, corn to import.

North Carolina in her earlier days made a much better record than at present. In 1850 she produced 34 bushels for each man, woman, and child in the State. Only one county produced a greater yield than this in 1909; Hyde with a record of 42 bushels per annum.

Hyde and Clay Lead

The Thirteenth Census further shows that there were only two counties in the State which raised a sufficient supply of corn: Hyde and Clay with records of 42 and 32 bushels respectively.

The highest record in total production in 1909 was made by Robeson which raised 1,042,060 bushels. Yet Robeson ranks twenty-second in per capita yield—producing only 20 bushels, and therefore needing 11 bushels more per inhabitant

than it produced.

Johnston came next with a total of 951,431 bushels, and with a record of 23 bushels ranked eleventh in per capita yield.

New Hanover Last

New Hanover ranked lowest of all the counties of the State, producing slightly more than one bushel per inhabitant.

Our production decreased from 34 bushels per inhabitant in 1850 to 20 bushels in 1880, and to 15 bushels in 1909; but in 1914 the yield rose to 24 bushels per inhabitant.

Decreasing Deficits

The corn deficit for the entire State in 1880 was 18,758,000 bushels, in 1909 it was 34,331,000 bushels, in 1914 it was 23,339,000 bushels.

From 1880 to the last census year our population increased 65 per cent, while the increase in corn production was only 36 per cent.

The table which follows shows the counties of North Carolina in the order of per capita corn production, with the total deficits; that is to say, the number of bushels that had to be imported to satisfy the demands of home production.

The State Per Capita Production 15 bushels, Total Deficit 34,331,000 bushels.

Rank	Per Cap. Pro.	Total Def.	Rank	Per Cap. Pro.	Total Def.		
1	Camden	30 bushels	7,045	50	Catawba	16 bushels	416,603
2	Harnett	27 bushels	83,976	50	Gates	16 bushels	154,649
3	Sampson	26 bushels	132,102	50	Granville	16 bushels	371,041
4	Yadkin	25 bushels	109,345	50	Henderson	16 bushels	239,917
5	Chatham	25 bushels	145,461	50	Jackson	16 bushels	179,672
6	Allegany	24 bushels	50,429	50	Onslow	16 bushels	216,066
7	Jones	24 bushels	62,229	50	Swain	16 bushels	153,428
8	Pamlico	24 bushels	69,454	50	Union	16 bushels	509,704
9	Alexander	23 bushels	89,987	50	Watauga	16 bushels	202,225
10	Currituck	23 bushels	62,306	50	Wilson	16 bushels	142,764
11	Greene	23 bushels	106,661	61	Pasquotank	15 bushels	263,880
11	Johnston	23 bushels	331,990	61	Rowan	15 bushels	609,660
11	Madison	23 bushels	161,696	61	Warren	15 bushels	324,545
11	Orange	23 bushels	127,915	64	Cabarrus	14 bushels	457,790
11	Yancey	23 bushels	93,408	64	Columbus	14 bushels	489,749
18	Ashe	21 bushels	192,878	64	Cumberland	14 bushels	585,102
18	Randolph	21 bushels	292,417	64	Lee	14 bushels	191,211
18	Duplin	21 bushels	260,866	64	Nash	14 bushels	577,507
18	Polk	21 bushels	76,532	64	Mitchell	14 bushels	288,567
22	Graham	20 bushels	53,273	70	Bertie	13 bushels	425,839
22	Transylvania	20 bushels	81,734	70	Buncombe	13 bushels	918,364
22	Wayne	20 bushels	330,076	70	Guilford	13 bushels	1,251,380
22	Robeson	20 bushels	568,235	70	Martin	13 bushels	316,522
26	Burke	19 bushels	269,553	70	Montgomery	13 bushels	256,475
26	Cleveland	19 bushels	449,865	70	Moore	13 bushels	297,718
26	Davie	19 bushels	158,644	70	Northampton	13 bushels	299,488
26	Haywood	19 bushels	254,585	70	Pender	13 bushels	281,678
26	Scotland	19 bushels	186,842	70	Perquimans	13 bushels	196,334
31	Cherokee	18 bushels	185,094	79	Anson	12 bushels	467,256
31	Iredell	18 bushels	463,332	70	Rockingham	12 bushels	685,479
31	Lenoir	18 bushels	303,314	70	Washington	12 bushels	209,420
31	Lincoln	18 bushels	225,692	82	Edgecombe	11 bushels	536,456
31	Macon	18 bushels	148,713	82	Gaston	11 bushels	738,895
31	Person	18 bushels	227,517	82	Halifax	11 bushels	740,261
31	Pitt	18 bushels	496,608	82	Hertford	11 bushels	303,572
31	Tyrrell	18 bushels	66,971	82	Richmond	11 bushels	400,312
31	Wayne	18 bushels	461,044	82	Vance	11 bushels	395,035
40	Beaufort	17 bushels	126,214	82	Wake	11 bushels	1,273,108
40	Bladen	17 bushels	247,531	89	Chowan	10 bushels	243,516
40	Caldwell	17 bushels	282,811	89	Craven	10 bushels	534,785
40	Caswell	17 bushels	200,131	89	Franklin	10 bushels	431,790
40	Davidson	17 bushels	404,147	92	Forsyth	8 bushels	1,071,990
40	McDowell	17 bushels	186,939	83	Mecklenburg	7 bushels	1,600,076
40	Rutherford	17 bushels	296,780	93	Brunswick	7 bushels	323,559
40	Stanly	17 bushels	281,017	95	Carteret	6 bushels	349,952
40	Stokes	17 bushels	271,540	95	Durham	6 bushels	892,255
40	Surry	17 bushels	422,795	97	Dare	3 bushels	137,783
50	Alamance	16 bushels	431,333	98	New Hanover	1 bushel	856,894

LIVING A WHOLE LIFE
President E. K. Graham

It is not the function of the University to make a man merely clever in his profession. That is a comparatively easy and negligible university task. It is also to make vivid to him through his profession his deeper relations—not merely proficiency in making a good living, but productivity in living a whole life.

The professions of law, medicine, the ministry, journalism, commerce, and the rest are essential to the up-building of a democratic commonwealth; but they must be interpreted, not as adventures in selfish advancement; but as public enterprises in constructive statesmanship, liberating both the state and the man.

It is the function of the university not only to train men in the technique of law, but to lift them to a higher level of achievement by making them living epistles of social justice; not only to make men clever practitioners of medicine, but to lift them into conservators of the public health; not merely to train teachers in the facts and the methods of education, but to inspire them with the conviction that they are the productive creators of a new civilization.

PIG CLUB BOYS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Seven hundred and fifty boys are enrolled in the Pig Clubs of the state for 1915.

Sampson county leads with 119, followed by Johnston with 106. Note that both counties have school supervisors.

The full list follows: Alamance 15; Anson 21; Beaufort 6; Bladen 8; Brunswick 13; Burke 1; Cabarrus 2; Caldwell 1; Chowan 1; Chatham 4; Cleveland 1; Craven 27; Cumberland 29; Currituck 1; Davidson 7; Duplin 2; Durham 38; Edgecombe 4; Forsyth 16; Franklin 1; Gates 7; Granville 15; Guilford 22; Harnett 2; Hoke 4; Iredell 3; Johnston 106; Macon 1; Mecklenburg 64; Nash 4; Northampton 3; Person 1; Pitt 15; Randolph 14; Richmond 2; Robeson 14; Rowan 24; Rutherford 1; Sampson 119; Stanley 10; Union 5; Vance 1; Wake 74; Warren 10; Wilkes 32; Wilson 5.

SANITATION SUNDAY

Some Sunday in August all the churches in Orange county might have a program devoted to Public Health and Sanitation. Why not?

When nearly one-third of the deaths in North Carolina year by year are of little children less than five years old, and when more than two-thirds of the children who die are less than a year old, public health may well become a religious concern.

There are too many little graves in our church yards; too many deaths of helpless babes and children from diseases that can be prevented by intelligent care and attention! What better subjects can our churches consider just now when fly and dust borne diseases are breaking hearts in hundreds of homes?

A LIVE BOARD OF TRADE

The Reidsville Commercial and Agricultural Association is saying wise things to the business men, the farmers, and the folks in Rockingham, in the Reidsville Review week by week.

An alert board of trade knows that cities cannot safely grow fat in a lean countryside; that permanent farm prosperity and business opportunity are causally related; that enriching the surrounding trade territory is more important than any one or a dozen new industrial plants.

Most city boards of trade are busy boosting the town, attracting investors, increasing the population, swelling the volume of trade, running up the price of vacant lots, and rejoicing the hearts of the real estate dealers. And most boards of trade are dead—dead as Dickens said Mr. Marley was—dead as a door nail!

Here is a modern Chamber of Commerce; modern because it is interested in agriculture and the surrounding countryside. Watch it!

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LETTER SERIES NO. 33

Minimum Equipment for Biology

Basis, six pupils. Cost, about \$25.
6 sets of dissecting instruments.
6 dissecting pans.
6 dissecting hand lenses.
6 large battery jars.
Drawing paper and note books.
Reagents, alcohol 95% and 85%, formalin 4%, glycerin, Canada balsam for mounting specimens, if school has
1 compound microscope
1 box glass of slides for same,
Cover glasses.

Minimum Equipment for Physical Geography

Basis, six pupils. Cost, about \$18.
Mercury barometer.
Aneroid barometer.
Maximum and minimum thermometer.
Rain gauge.
Wind vane.
Small globe for each pupil.
Sun path dial.
Modelling tables.
Clay, pulp or plaster of Paris.
Hydrometer, wet and dry bulb.

In addition, it is desirable to have one or more of the following: Goode's Sun Board, \$12.; the Solar Calculator or Morse's Heliodon, \$15.; Keeler's relief models of Niagara, Mount Shasta, Crater Lake, Grand Canyon and the Teacher's Model, costing from \$10 to \$20 each.

Recommended by the State Department of Education of N. C.

Equipment for Physics and Chemistry

The equipment for Physics and Chemistry depends so much upon the character of the course and the list of experiments which it is intended shall be performed that it is impossible to set down a list of needed apparatus without also prescribing what the experiments are to be. There is a standard set of experiments which is prescribed by the University of North Carolina. This list of experiments and of the apparatus necessary for performing them can be secured from the University School of Education or from the L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass.

Surely no one should attempt to teach either one of these two subjects without a laboratory and a fixed list of experiments to perform. Such subjects as these cannot be properly taught and the value of the subject matter properly used in the development of pupils without a wise choice of experiments and a wise use of them. To teach such subjects from a text-book alone utterly nullifies the reason for their being in the curriculum. Better not teach them at all than to teach or try to teach them with no apparatus. Much of the apparatus can be made by the pupils and where such is the case there is an added value to the work.

SCHOOL NEWS

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

In planning your work for the summer and its continuance this coming winter be sure to consider the possibility of doing some studying by correspondence. Full information may be secured from Professor Williams, Room 16, Peabody Building.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Have you thought about what you can do in your school this next winter for the 49,000 illiterate white male voters in North Carolina?

Have you planned how you will help reduce the 132,000 white illiterates ten years of age and over in our State?

Does it concern you that North Carolina has six per cent more illiterates ten to fourteen years of age than the average for the United States as a whole?

What can you do about it?

RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE

The North Carolina Bill of rights declares: the people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

In the year 1913-14, the total school population of North Carolina was 778,283. Of this number 599,647 were enrolled in the schools and 408,464 were in daily attendance. That means that nearly one-half the people entitled to the rights of education in this State did not receive them. Whose fault is it?

SOUND ADVICE

In a recent issue of one of the educational magazines Dr. David Snedden sounds the following trumpet blast for more sensible work in manual training:

We do not yet know what will be the ultimate status of manual training for boys 12 to 16 years of age; but we can guess pretty certainly that the programs and theories which claimed chief attention ten or fifteen years ago are already largely discarded in communities that are educationally progressive.

Stout, Gary, Hitchburg, these are but a few of the sources to which a city superintendent with a clean slate as regards manual training should turn for suggestions. We need to make more of our manual training for older boys. We must make it masculine, man-size, productive, practical, genuine.

We need to forget the days of little finished models, coat hangers, feminine fussiness, toe-the-line exercises, in honor of the crude and practical in manual training.

The Library