

The news in this publication is released for the press on the date indicated below.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

Published weekly by the University of North Carolina for its Bureau of Extension.

AUGUST 25, 1915

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. I, NO. 40

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Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

## NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

### A CALL FOR HELP

The edition of the University News Letter is now 7,000. The mails have brought us 1,500 names since the first of last May, and new requests come daily.

We must keep within our small budget allowance for printer's ink, paper, press work and postage. We are therefore under the necessity of revising our mailing list.

Just now we are concerned about knowing who on our list has time to read the News Letter. Please drop us a card about it.

### REFRESHING

A paper without a word in it from week to week about crime and criminals, Charles Becker, or Harry Thaw. Think on that, my lords and ladies!

Instead, every issue is full and running over with items about community opportunities, possibilities and enterprises, with pointers for the townspeople, and suggestions about crops and profits for the farmers in Wake.

It is The Wendell Times. Our bonnet goes off to Editor Evans.

Just now he is preaching the gospel of shade, beauty, and free bounty in fruit and nut-bearing trees along the streets, instead of elms, Carolina poplars and the like.

Pecans and English walnuts are in very fact as beautiful and as hardy as any shade trees we can plant.

Why not plant them in our yards and along our streets? The idea is well worth campaigning.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has just called together in Boston Aug. 24-7 the second National Conference on Universities and Public Service.

The subjects named for discussion are suggestive. For instance

1. University Training and Community Needs.
2. Law Schools and Social Justice.
3. Medical Schools and Public Health.
4. Engineering Courses and Public Works.
5. Liberal Arts and Civic Service.

Governor Walsh evidently has the notion that universities have, or ought to have, a direct, definite relation to the common weal; that academic culture as an isolated, insulated, dainty something is an out-of-date, musty, fusty something.

Ways and means of making universities directly serviceable to the public is the burden of discussion in these conferences.

### OUR FARM-HOME SURVEY

The survey of farm homes in Chapel Hill and Bingham townships is finished.

Mr. Eugene Sugg, a University student from Bingham township, representing the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in Washington City, is now moving over into Hillsboro and Cedar Grove townships.

The intelligence and uniform courtesy with which Mr. Sugg has been received in our farm homes speak volumes of praise for Orange county.

Not everybody has understood fully what these surveys mean and some few people have been suspicious; but all told the people of the county are seeing a new light and catching the spirit of this campaign for progress.

Nobody means anything whatsoever but good for Orange county—just that and nothing less.

### OUR SOIL SURVEY

The Federal Government has been generously interested in Orange county. Our Senators and Major Steadman, our representative, have lost no chance in Washington City to serve our people in all the survey work that is now going on in the county.

Dr. W. S. Rankin of the State Health Board, and Dr. J. Y. Joyner, our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, have been actively sympathetic and helpful. Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Raleigh, promises us a Soil Survey at the earliest possible moment—not later, we

hope, than the early fall.

Soil surveys are now being made in three North Carolina counties. Twenty-nine such surveys have been finished to date.

We are hoping that Major W. A. Graham, our Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dr. Kilgore will see fit to give us a soil survey in Orange, at some early date.

### OUR FARM PRACTICES SURVEY

A third survey in Orange county is being conducted for the Federal Department of Agriculture by Mr. Fred R. Yoder, a University graduate from Catawba county.

He is investigating farming as a business in Orange. In general he is trying to find answers to the questions: Does farming pay in Orange county? What kind of farming pays best and why? What kind of farming pays least and why?

His inquiries cover investment, equipment, cropping systems, livestock, livestock products, markets, credit, and so on.

It is a long, complicated study for each farm, and for this reason he cannot hope to interview more than 200 farmers all told.

Mr. Yoder reports that the farmers as a rule are keenly interested in this survey; more so possibly than in the other surveys.

### RUNNING WATER IN COUNTRY HOMES

So far in our survey of farm homes we have found only two country homes in Orange county equipped with water works, both in Bingham township; the homes of Mr. Milton Smith, Teer, Route 1, and Mr. Nerius Cates, Hillsboro, Route 2.

The U. S. Public Health Service Survey reports nine such country homes in the county. We should be glad to have the addresses of them all, with accounts of how they solved this important problem.

Carrying water from a spring or drawing water from a well is a back-breaking business, especially hard on the farm wives.

The Federal Department of Agriculture estimates that water for drinking, cooking, washing, house cleaning, and bathing in a country home averages 30 gallons a day for each person, from 10 to 13 gallons for each horse or mule, from 10 to 14 gallons for each cow and from 1 to 3 gallons for each hog.

### OUR HEALTH SURVEY IN ORANGE

The Orange county homes, town and country, visited by the doctors of the U. S. Public Health Service number nearly 3300.

The first round in our campaign for better health is finished. The second round of visitation has begun.

The doctors are now trying to get the people of Orange county to do the few simple things that are necessary to put an end to home-bred typhoid fever, and at the same time to free the county from the scourge of similar intestinal diseases, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum and the like.

Sanitary surface closets, a proper disposal of human body-waste, and screens for the homes are the main matters.

In our 3300 homes, the doctors found histories of more than a thousand cases of typhoid fever; and Orange in this particular shows no worse than other counties in the United States.

But surely a known state of affairs like this will nerve even the most careless father and mother to prompt action in behalf of the loved ones in the home.

The cost? Less than a twentieth of what it costs to put up a lightning rod. Lightning killed only 179 people in all this big country last year; but typhoid fever slew 30,000.

### DEVELOPING DAIRY INDUSTRIES

The total amount received from farm sales of dairy products in North

### THE FARMER'S BEST ASSET

A little, ill-equipped, one-teacher country school is much better than no school at all; but it remains today in many a rural community where it has no more business than an oxcart would have as a pleasure vehicle.

A string of little, old-fashioned one-teacher country schools, with a course of studies not at all related to country life, in a rural district where many farmers own automobiles is a scandalous fraud on country youth.

The consolidated country school, graded, well-housed, well-equipped, with adequately paid teachers and a course of study knit up with country life, is the farmer's best asset.—The Saturday Evening Post.

Carolina in 1910 was only \$1,787,000. It is a small total, barely more than half the farm sales of poultry and eggs; but it was nearly exactly two and a half times as much as similar sales ten years before.

In sixty-five counties the sums received from the sale of dairy products on the farm were more than doubled; in 26 of these counties, the cash receipts were more than trebled; in five of them, more than quadrupled.

In three of them there was a five-fold increase; in three others, a six-fold increase; in Alexander, a ten-fold increase.

In Pender the total farm sales amounted to only \$5,405; but it was more than a twenty-fold increase.

Mainly these 65 counties were middle and western North Carolina counties,—all but 24. Nine counties, all but three in eastern Carolina, suffered decreases, ranging from 7 per cent in Bertie to 99 per cent in Dare.

The tide-water counties outstripped the rest of the state during the last census period in swine increases; but middle and western North Carolina counties far outstripped the coastal plain counties in cattle increases.

Creamery routes, cream separators, butter and cheese factories, cattle breeding associations and beef cattle industries are multiplying rapidly in Western North Carolina, and a brand new chapter in agriculture is here being written for the state.

### PROGRESS IN COLLEGE EDUCATION

There were 216,493 students in the colleges, universities and technological schools of the United States in 1914, or 14,262 more than in 1913.

College students have more than trebled in number in the country-at-large since 1890.

In the University of North Carolina during this interval, the number of students has increased more than five fold.

### More Students and Fewer Colleges

The colleges, universities, and technological schools of the United States in 1914 numbered 569, or 29 fewer than in 1913.

Their receipts from all sources during the year reached a total of \$120,579,257, or an average of \$557 per student enrolled.

In the University of North Carolina in 1914-15, there were 1019 students and the total receipts from all sources averaged only \$178 per student enrolled; or less than a third the average for the United States.

### Twenty-Six Million Dollars in Benefactions

Private gifts to the colleges, universities, and technological schools of the country reached the enormous sum of \$26,670,017, or two million dollars more than in 1913.

The Emerson Stadium is the notable gift of the year to the University of North Carolina.

It is safe to say that America believes in education as an instrument of social safety and civic security.

### THE FAMILY DOLLAR

Federal Government experts have been studying the cost of living for 13,643 persons in 2,567 average homes in different parts of the United States.

The average yearly income for a family of five was found to be \$827.19; the av-

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 40

### OUR COUNTRY SCHOOLS

The report for 1914-15 of the State Agent for Rural Schools gives a most gratifying account of splendid and effective work

### Along Practical Lines

A summary of the work done by the seven rural school supervisors under the direction of the State Agent contains much that compels the reader's approval.

### The Work of the Rural Supervisors

In these seven counties, in each of which there is a lady school supervisor, there are

### 66 Demonstration Schools

to which the supervisors give special attention. From a summary of the State Agent's Report the following is interesting as showing just what work these supervisors are doing in these seven counties

### Along Industrial Lines

Total number in the Boys' Corn Clubs 416  
Total number of boys in the Pig

Clubs,	253
Total number of girls in cooking classes,	289
Total number of girls in sewing classes,	572
Total number of girls and women in canning clubs,	648

### Along Cultural and Recreational Lines

A great work has been done by these supervisors in the way of stirring up the children for culture and recreation.

Twenty-three schools have music clubs; 615 boys and girls belong to the music clubs.

Thirty-seven schools have literary clubs; 1089 boys and girls, men and women are members of the literary clubs, and better still these various clubs have held 502 meetings during the year.

### A Splendid Showing

is made in the facts and figures of this report and our schools are sure to grow in popular favor the more they reach out toward the delightful and the practical in education.

erage expenditures \$768.54; and the average surplus \$58.65.

### It is a Dwindling Dollar

Among other interesting details it appears that a dollar in 1915 will buy no more food than 80 cents would buy in 1907. That is to say, fifteen leading articles of food have increased in price an average of 25 per cent in eight years. Pantry supplies considered, a thousand dollar salary today is just what an \$800 salary was in 1907.

### What the Family Dollar Pays for

In the homes under investigation, average typical American homes, the family dollar was spent as follows:

Food.....	35.5 cents
Rent and payment on homes.....	14.2 cents
Clothing.....	13.0 cents
Miscellaneous.....	5.4 cents
Fuel and light.....	4.8 cents
Furniture and utensils.....	3.1 cents
Liquor and tobacco.....	2.8 cents
Insurance.....	2.5 cents
Sickness and death.....	2.4 cents
Church, lodge, etc.....	2.3 cents
Amusements.....	1.5 cents
Newspapers, magazines, etc.....	1.0 cents
Surplus.....	7.0 cents

It is interesting to note that in 2,567 average American homes more money went for amusements, newspapers and magazines than went to support both the church and the lodge. Liquor and tobacco were also a larger detail.

Also that this little margin of 7 surplus cents in the dollar explains the seven billion dollars on savings account in banks of all sorts in the United States.

### GETTING CLOSER TO THE PEOPLE

The students in the colleges and universities of America are a little more than two to every 1000 of population. In North Carolina, they are less than 5000 all told.

At the University they numbered last year 1019; but in various forms of Extension Service we were able to reach something like 200,000 people. We are trying to put the men and the resources of the University freely at the service of the State; trying to make our campus reach to the borders of North Carolina in every direction.

Whatever benefit the University may have conferred in these efforts, the benefit it has received is unmistakable. It is far more important for the University to know about the people of North Carolina, their puzzles and problems, than for the people of North Carolina to know about the University. We have learned that the University is called to minister and not to be ministered unto.

### Forms of Extension Service

1. The Information Bureau has answered more than 2,000 inquiries about every conceivable subject.
2. The Loan Library has sent out 1600 books and pamphlets.
3. The High School Debating Union of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies

here involved 250 high schools all over the state, 1000 debaters, and audiences numbering all told between 50,000 and 75,000 people. Twenty-five hundred copies of the Debate Bulletin were sent out along with 1500 pamphlets and documents on debate subjects.

4. The Summer School, the Good Roads Institute, the Rural Life and the High School Conferences reached 1000 teachers, county officials, ministers and school officers.

5. The Correspondence Courses and Summer studies for college credits served 240 aspiring students.

6. The new department of Rural Economics and Sociology is subjecting the state to close scrutiny and analysis, county by county. During the year just closed, 117 important economic and social subjects have been threshed out and the information is in the files of the North Carolina Club at the University ready for the press and the people of the state.

These studies were listed in The University News Letter May 26 and August 11. They follow the lines of thought indicated in the Syllabus of Home-County Club Studies and the Community Service Week Bulletin, both of which were edited and compiled by members of the University Extension Bureau.

7. The University News Letter goes weekly to 7,000 readers; to people in every county and almost every community in North Carolina. It goes without charge to anybody that writes for it. This little sheet is not yet a year old, but already it evidences the fact that the University is thinking not first and most about itself, but first and most about North Carolina.

8. The Extension Lecture Bureau has reached 40,000 people with 140 lectures and addresses by various members of the faculty during the year.

From every window on the campus of the University hangs out a kindly lamp of learning for the millions in North Carolina who cannot enter college walls.

### THE STATE PRESS

One hundred ninety-six North Carolina dailies, weeklies and semi-weeklies come regularly into the office of the University News Letter.

And they are read, every one of them, in our hunt for signs of progress, for stories of initiative, achievement, and development in the state.

In no state of the Union do the papers of all sorts give more space to Education, Agriculture, and Public Health.

Once upon a time Education was a subject left to the school journals, Agriculture to the farm weeklies, and Public Health to a little corner in the medical magazines.

Now our North Carolina papers are filled with these subjects in every issue. The editors of the general public press give liberal time, attention and space to schools, farming and sanitation.

The part our editors are playing in state development along these lines is the best comment possible upon the ability and generous citizenship of the newspaper fraternity in North Carolina.