

Library

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEWS LETTER

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Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, J. G. deR. Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, L. A. Williams.

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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

THE NEW COUNTRY SCHOOL

All over the United States there are springing up rural schools which take farm life as their educational plant and get an education for every child out of that life.

Beginning in seed-analysis, seed-testing, milk-testing and the like, they are gradually transforming the old, dead rural school into a new kind of school in which every educational process is related to the life of the community.

These schools are becoming the laboratories, the counting rooms, the workshops, the economic and social centers of their communities.—Herbert Quick.

SCHOOL PROGRESS IN NORTH-AMPTON

The public schools of Northampton county under the leadership of Supt. P. J. Long have made wonderful progress during the last ten years.

Between 1904 and 1914, the value of school property has increased from \$13,000 to \$59,200, or 355 percent.

The pupils enrolled have increased 31 per cent and the average attendance, 112 per cent.

The negro school term has gone from 80 to 102 days; and the white school term from 86 to 136 days.

Rural school libraries have increased from 7 to 35; local tax districts from none to 20, and active Betterment Associations from none to 15.

The county school fund has risen from \$11,800 to \$31,598, and the amount raised by special school taxes from nothing to \$31,598. It is a splendid record.

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISORS

During the last year the school superintendents in eight counties of North Carolina have been assisted by field agents called school supervisors.

The counties with supervisors so far have been Sampson with Miss Cassidey, Johnston with Miss Elizabeth Kelly, Northampton with Miss Ethel Kelly, Granville with Miss Shotwell, Vance with Miss Gilbert, Alamance with Miss Jeffcoat, McDowell with Miss Barnard, and Avery with Miss Kilpatrick.

This corps of school supervisors has been the special pet and pride of the State Agent of Rural Schools, Mr. L. C. Brogden, under whose wise guidance they have accomplished wonderful results.

In our issue of August 25 we printed an inspiring brief review of their year's work.

Orange and Lenoir Move Forward

Two more counties have just elected Rural School Supervisors for the next year; Miss Lulu M. Cassidey in Orange, and Miss Hattie Parrott in Lenoir.

These counties are entering upon no doubtful experiment. Their new school supervisors are teachers of worth and value with state-wide reputations.

Four Counties With Assistant Superintendents

Four other counties in North Carolina have assistant School Superintendents—Wake, Miss Edith Royster, assisted by Misses Workman and Carraway; Mecklenburg, Miss Mary O. Graham; Edgecombe, Miss Havens Carroll; and Halifax, Miss Eunice Crews. Here, too, these faithful school workers have wrought wonders.

No amount of public school money however large ever yet made the public schools of any county efficient without a sufficiency of competent supervision.

The critically important thing everywhere is supervision—abundant, competent, constructive, and sympathetic.

GRANVILLE COUNTY READING CIRCLES

MISS MARY G. SHOTWELL,
School Supervisor.

The purpose of the Pupils' Reading Circle is to secure the careful reading of a number of good books at an age when the tastes and habits of the children are forming. Teachers and school officials should

co-operate to substitute good books for the trashy and vicious matter which too frequently falls into the hands of the boy and girl whose reading receives no direction. The only way to create a taste for good literature is to see to it that the right books are placed in the hands of the children.

Reading Circle Certificates

To this extent there will be given at the next County Commencement a certificate to every boy and girl who satisfies his teacher that he has read six books in this year's reading course. The teacher must give some form of oral test to each child so as to determine whether or not he has read the book intelligently.

If there is no library in your school, secure thru a well planned entertainment, an ice cream social or some other method, as much as \$10. The county and state will each give \$10 and in this way a \$30 library can be secured for your school.

Forty-six Certificates Issued

Forty-six diplomas or certificates were presented at the last County Commencement in Granville and most of them were given to pupils from the smaller schools.

Books to Be Read During 1914-1915

Robinson Crusoe.—Defoe. .40. American Book Co., N. Y.

Little Lame Prince.—Mulock. .30. D. C. Heath Co., N. Y.

Little Men.—Alcott. \$1.50. Little, Boston.

Little Women.—Alcott. \$1.50. Little, Boston.

Uncle Remus' Stories.—Harris. \$1.00. Houghton & Mifflin Co., N. Y.

With Lee in Virginia.—Henty. .75. Burt. N. Y.

Ways of Woodfolk.—Long. .50. Ginn & Co., N. Y.

Heroes and Martyrs of Invention. \$1.00. Lee., N. Y.

Anderson's Fairy Tales. .45. Rand, McNally Co., N. Y.

Grimm's Fairy Tales. .50. Macmillan Co. Atlanta.

Hans Brinker.—Dodge. \$1.50. Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

Life of Washington.—Scudder. .40. Houghton & Mifflin Co., N. Y.

Blue Fairy Book.—Lang. .50. Rand, McNally Co., N. Y.

Colonial Children.—Pratt. .40. Educational Publishing Co., N. Y.

Two Little Confederates.—Page. \$1.50. Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

With Wolf in Canada.—Henty. .75. Donohue, N. Y.

Green Mountain Boys.—Thompson. .60. Crowell & Co., N. Y.

Last Days of Pompeii.—Lytton. .50. Ginn & Co., N. Y.

Four American Naval Heroes.—Beebe. .50. Werner, N. Y.

Scottish Chiefs.—Porter. .75. Macmillan Co. Atlanta.

Tale of Two Cities.—Dickens. .50. Houghton & Mifflin Co. N. Y.

Last of the Mohicans.—Cooper. .45. Ginn & Co., N. Y.

Bonnie Prince Charlie.—Henty. .75. Donohue, N. Y.

Last of the Barons.—Lytton. .50. Ginn & Co. N. Y.

All of the books can be purchased from Alfred Williams Company, Raleigh, N. C.

A COUNTRY-MINDED MINISTER

Rev. W. W. Diehl was reared on a farm, just like five-sixths of the ministers of all denominations in the United States. He is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College; was a country teacher, and is now in charge of a Methodist Church in a country village in north Illinois. So by choice, because, says he, I think it is the best place on the footstool of God to invest a life.

He Lives With His People

He lives alongside his church, in the midst of his people, where he can share their fortunes or misfortunes and become keenly and sympathetically aware of com-

THE SOUL THE FINEST PRODUCT OF THE SOIL

The leader of the people is the preacher. The fact is the finest product of the soil is the human soul. The church is here to share in its production, and the church will stay.

They lament the fact that 1,700 churches in Illinois that used to be occupied are now empty. Why, it would be a blessing if 1,700 more of them were empty.

We must build churches so strong that they can command able preachers, who can make their churches centers that will lead people of capacity and power to stay on the farm, and in rural sections, and build the spirit of co-operation.

When we have a little preacher struggling over here, and another one over there, one in a little church here, and another one there, they divide the community and instead of building the spirit of co-operation they make it impossible.

Eliminate the small struggling churches, and consequently the divisions that arise out of little differences that don't amount to the snap of a finger, and build strong, clean, social, intellectual and spiritual church centers commanded by able ministers who love the people, who love the country, and who can talk in terms of agriculture, and are not ashamed to do so.—Rev. W. W. Diehl in the Banker-Farmer.

Community conditions and needs.

He can shepherd his flock daily and be a minister to them in sickness and health. He can marry the young, comfort the old, bury the dead, and bring hope into the house of mourning.

He Ministers as Well as Preaches

He can nurse his Sunday school, have an active interest in the children in the day school, and develop a wholesome recreational life in his neighborhood.

He can organize the farmers of the community for better farming, better business and better living. He can lead them into the material and spiritual significance of co-operative enterprise.

He can establish them in organic democracy; which is something different from our imported civic democracy. It is St. Paul's kind of democracy, the democracy of membership-in-one-body; not the democracy of freedom and equality, but the democracy of subordination, team-work, and service to one another.

Mr. Diehl not only can do these things in his country church home, but he does them.

Absentee Ministers

How can an absentee-preacher who lives apart and away from his charge, who preaches where he does not live and lives where he does not preach, hope to make his church a center for the occupational, recreational, and spiritual life of the community? He can be a preacher but can he be a pastor? He can plant but can he water? He can point to Heaven but can he lead the way?

Country Church-Homes Are Necessary

Country congregations must make it possible for country-minded ministers to live in the country. They must provide country church-homes for them.

And many country churches in prosperous communities are able to build homes for their ministers. They used to be fairly abundant in the South. But they are fewer and fewer with every passing year. How many are left in North Carolina?

The Georgia Club was never able to find but nine in Georgia. How many are there in North Carolina? We should be glad to know and to celebrate such communities in the University News Letter.

The Core of the Matter

The point we make is this: the country church problem will be solved only by ministers whose souls are saturated with country-mindedness; and country-minded ministers cannot live in the country alongside their churches unless

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 43

THE SPIRIT OF EDUCATION

When a town or community once commits itself to the education of all its children it has started work that will never stop.

The Case of Lumberton

Up to 1907 there had been no big public school in the town of Lumberton that all the people, as a unit, believed in and sent their children to; but in this good year 1907, the people took a look into the future from another angle and voted

\$25,000 in Bonds

for the erection of a school house, and a 10 cents tax for the support of the school. The next fall the school began work in a splendid new brick building, with a corps of seven teachers and two hundred and sixty pupils.

The Good Work

of education had started in the right spirit, never to take a backward step, and the next year brought another popular verdict at the polls in the shape of an

Additional \$5,000 Bond Issue

and 10 cents additional tax for the support of the school. And on the last Wednesday of July this year, came further proof of how the spirit of education will fasten its grip on the thought of a community if it once has a chance, for on that day the good people of that

Forward Moving Town

again went to the polls and showed their love for and faith in their children by enthusiastically voting for still another bond issue, and this the third bond issue in eight years was for the purpose of providing

\$20,000 For Another Building

The town commissioners will appropriate \$2,000 annually to supplement the fund for maintenance and thus the good work goes on.

Last term the enrollment was more than 500 which is just about double the enrollment of eight years ago.

Good for Lumberton!

country church-homes be provided.

In town and country life, protestant communities need shepherding far more than they need preaching. There is a chance for it in the towns and cities, but almost no chance for it in the country. And the country church is suffering for lack of it.

SPEAK TO THE LIVING PRESENT

We should endeavor to throw ourselves into the actual breathing world around us, and speak to the living present rather than to the dead past.

We should endeavor to know the needs of our country, the tendencies, dangers, and exigencies of our times.—Bishop Lawrence, to the General Convention of 1880.

A LOW RANK IN PATENTS ISSUED

In 1914, the patents issued to the inhabitants of our states and territories numbered 33,596. The Philippines and Porto Rico omitted, Connecticut led with one patent to every 947 inhabitants, and South Carolina brought up the rear with one to every 16,406 inhabitants.

In North Carolina one patent was issued to every 11,573 inhabitants. Our rank was 47th. That is to say, 46 states and territories made a better showing; only Arkansas, Alaska, Mississippi and South Carolina made a poorer showing.

Counting out the illiterate negroes of the South and the illiterate foreign element in the North and West, the rank of the states and territories remains almost exactly the same.

Big Scale Thinking

Various causes contribute to stimulate inventive genius: density of population, the general diffusion of intelligence, the development of industrial enterprises, the increase of city populations, the de-

mand for greater comforts, conveniences and luxuries, the dazzling lure of wealth, and so on and on.

A sparsely settled rural people is not apt to invent or even to use labor saving devices. A people whose daily toil is spent upon producing crude wealth easily surrenders to wont and custom.

Farming in most sections, said Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, consists merely of a series of motions inherited from Adam.

People who live upon wages or primary products are not so alert in general as people who invest capital and live upon profits.

The world of commerce, markets and credits is the world of profits. Greed for gain thinks in big terms, goes in for big scale production, and looks about for large returns and low production costs.

Lines of Progress

North Carolina needs 250,000 landowning farmers upon her twenty-two million idle acres. We need to reduce illiteracy to zero. We need to organize, co-operate, and concentrate upon profits as well as products in our farm regions. We need the stimulus of better farming, better business and better living on the farm.

We need diffused intelligence among our cotton mill operatives,—the taste, invention, and skill that will allow us to move more rapidly from the spinning of low count yarns and the weaving of coarse cotton goods into the making of high grade batistes, organdies, ginghams, laces, edgings, insertions, and the like.

When the margin of profit widens and the wealth of a community increases, the inventive impulse makes a prompt response.

Surely our children's brains and fingers are as nimble as those of Yankee children. Give them a chance and they will prove it.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1914

States and Territories	Inhabitants	Rank	States and Territories	Inhabitants	Rank
1 Connecticut, 1 to every.....	947	27	New Hampshire, 1 to every....	3,472	46
2 District of C., 1 to every.....	973	28	Nebraska, 1 to every.....	3,555	47
3 California, 1 to every.....	1,271	29	North Dakota, 1 to every.....	3,562	48
4 New Jersey, 1 to every.....	1,344	30	Idaho, 1 to every.....	3,876	49
5 Massachusetts, 1 to every.....	1,381	31	South Dakota, 1 to every.....	3,918	50
6 Illinois, 1 to every.....	1,426	32	Kansas, 1 to every.....	3,932	51
7 New York, 1 to every.....	1,526	33	Vermont, 1 to every.....	4,449	52
8 Rhode Island, 1 to every.....	1,554	34	Maine, 1 to every.....	4,949	53
9 Colorado, 1 to every.....	1,795	35	West Virginia, 1 to every.....	5,130	54
10 Ohio, 1 to every.....	1,803	36	Florida, 1 to every.....	5,263	55
11 Michigan, 1 to every.....	1,974	37	Oklahoma, 1 to every.....	5,675	56
12 Oregon, 1 to every.....	1,996	38	Texas, 1 to every.....	6,294	57
13 Washington, 1 to every.....	2,028	39	Hawaii, 1 to every.....	6,396	58
14 Pennsylvania, 1 to every.....	2,209	40	Virginia, 1 to every.....	6,895	59
15 Montana, 1 to every.....	2,523	41	New Mexico, 1 to every.....	7,237	60
16 Nevada, 1 to every.....	2,558	42	Louisiana, 1 to every.....	8,365	61
17 Arizona, 1 to every.....	2,724	43	Tennessee, 1 to every.....	8,601	62
18 Utah, 1 to every.....	2,850	44	Kentucky, 1 to every.....	9,423	63
19 Missouri, 1 to every.....	2,853	45	Alabama, 1 to every.....	10,382	64
20 Iowa, 1 to every.....	2,918	46	Georgia, 1 to every.....	10,826	65
21 Minnesota, 1 to every.....	3,126	47	North Carolina, 1 to every....	11,673	66
22 Delaware, 1 to every.....	3,211	48	Arkansas, 1 to every.....	11,749	67
23 Wyoming, 1 to every.....	3,243	49	Alaska, 1 to every.....	12,871	68
24 Maryland, 1 to every.....	3,345	50	Mississippi, 1 to every.....	15,627	69
25 Indiana, 1 to every.....	3,393	51	South Carolina.....	16,406	70
26 Wisconsin, 1 to every.....	3,414				