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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

MORE THAN 1000 STUDENTS

During the first week of the University year 1051 students were registered at the University of North Carolina. The number is 32 more than the entire registration last year.

The Freshman class numbered 325 or 40 more than in 1914-15.

It looks like 1250 University students this year.

This number taxes to the limit the dormitories and the mess hall, along with the boarding house facilities of the village. More dormitories are necessary.

A \$1000 CHECK

Mr. W. T. Shore of Charlotte, Treasurer of the Class of 1905, placed in the hands of President Graham the other day a certified check for \$1000: a unique gift from his class to their alma mater.

Its value to the University as an expression of loyalty far outweighs its value in coin of the realm.

A GIFT TO THE NEWS LETTER

Mr. ... of Durham, Class of 1889, has sent in his check for \$100 to forward the purposes of the University News Letter.

How to get the News Letter into the hands of the people who want it and write for it, has come to be a perplexing problem, in view of the slender sum at our disposal.

Mr. ...'s generous check and his letter of abounding good cheer are timely and helpful beyond measure.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University Library has been greatly enriched by a gift of books from the library of Dr. Eben Alexander; by bound volumes of The Greensboro News, The News and Observer; and The Charlotte Observer, presented by Mr. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh; and by the Bain Memorial Collection, given by twenty-five members of the faculty.

This collection consists of some 700 classic legends in Latin and Greek. At the same time Mrs. Bain presented the card index and annotations in his special investigations in Latin and Greek, and in his editorial work upon classical texts.

RAISING VALUES AND LOWERING TAX RATES

It is possible to raise tax values and to lower tax rates, doubting Thomases to the contrary notwithstanding.

Georgia did it last year under her new tax reform laws. Barring one year only, her state tax rate in 1914 was the lowest in 24 years.

Ohio's tax values rose to six billion two hundred million dollars in 1911 under her new tax laws; and her state tax rate decreased 62 per cent or more than three-fifths.

Larger tax revenues are sadly needed in North Carolina.

They can be secured without punishing honest taxpayers, if only tax dodgers can be brought to book in every township and if unfairnesses can be removed or lessened within and among the counties of the state.

Not only can larger tax revenues be secured in this way, but tax rates can be lessened.

No honest taxpayer has anything to fear in proper tax reforms.

A low tax rate attracts investment capital and promotes industrial development, as Georgia and Ohio are discovering.

ARBOR DAY PROGRAMS

The observance of arbor day in our schools is now required by law in North Carolina.

Teachers and Women's Clubs can secure excellent programs by writing to Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, at the University, Chapel Hill, for Press Bulletins, Nos. 49 and 148; or Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Raleigh, for Bulletin No. 22 issued by his office.

THE GREATNESS OF A COLLEGE

President E. K. Graham

The greatness of a college depends upon its ability to satisfy the supreme human need of the people and time it serves.

The life and health of a college are not mysterious. Colleges have a way of dying and going to seed; they have a way, as the years go by and take toll of their vitality, of losing their fruitful impulse, and becoming a set of more or less worthy and dignified by-laws.

The great college is the college that supplies the civilization that it serves with a program of guidance—a way out of the difficulties through which the people are trying to find their way, and equips its students to be representative men in the era in which they live.

Colleges have risen to greatness as they have done this, and they have fallen away as they have merely repeated in mechanical routine traditional exercises that are off the key of the master note of their own time.

they ought to send at once for the weekly News Letter, U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 8; or write to Mr. W. R. Camp, chief of Co-operative Market Bureau, West Raleigh.

As a rule, the nearby merchants prefer to handle Western corn because it comes graded in sack or bulk and in such quantities at any time as their local markets demand. They will take our home-raised corn, if it comes to them under similar market conditions; otherwise not.

PROFITS IN PASTURING LIVE-STOCK

It pays to pasture live-stock on farm crops. There are larger profits in the sale of live stock and animal products than in crop sales.

On a South Dakota farm they have recently been trying this proposition out with scales, bushel measures and arithmetic.

For 121 days they pastured hogs on alfalfa, at the rate of 1815 lbs. of live weight to the acre, and in addition they fed 2 lbs. of corn per 100 lbs. of live stock.

The hogs were sold at 7 cents a pound on the hoof, and the clear profits were \$41.44 per acre. Alfalfa hay worth \$4.50 a ton in the local market brought \$11.23 a ton when fed to hogs. The corn fed to hogs brought \$1.17 a bushel.

Pasturing hogs on sweet potatoes and peanuts and hardening them up with a little corn in the fall is a better proposition in the South than the alfalfa and corn proposition in the West—far better!

There is a great future for Eastern Carolina in pork production.

GETTING RICH FARMING

In every community there is a farmer or two who prospers, accumulates wealth and lives comfortably, with a snug balance in the bank; while his neighbors live from hand to mouth, at a poor, lisp-ing, dying rate, as the hymn says.

They oftentimes work as hard as the other man or harder maybe; but they have 'pore jedge-ment' as Senator Joe Brown used to say with fine scorn.

We shall probably always have such farmers with us everywhere, but the farm practice surveys of the Federal Government are spelling out the reasons why.

For instance, in one farm community a farmer was found who paid from \$45 to \$100 an acre for his 263 acres, before the land was cleared, ditched, and otherwise improved. To-day his farm is worth \$54,000.

In 1913 his clear profits were five and a half times the average profits of his 64 neighbors.

How He Does It

Why does he prosper more than the rest? Among other reasons, mainly because he is a livestock farmer. To be sure, 200 acres of his land were sown to crops, but his crops were fed to his own livestock. His crop sales amounted to only \$552; but his receipts from livestock sales amounted to nearly \$7,000. More than four-fifths of his income was from this source alone.

With 50 acres or so in permanent pas-

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 44

TELLING THE FOLKS ABOUT THE SCHOOLS

The county newspaper occupies one of the most strategic points in the firing line against illiteracy and ignorance, and it goes straight from the press

Into the Country Homes

that too often are never entered by the larger papers.

The recent educational editions of "The Wilkes Patriot" and "North-Wilkesboro Hustler" came from the press some weeks ago with suggestive and stimulating accounts of the work of the public schools during the past year. It was

A Fine Service

to bring out this edition in the mid-summer when people are too apt to forget their schools, and to remind them of what has been done for the education of their children.

Some Things Done in Wilkes Teachers Meetings held regularly. Practically every teacher enrolled in

State Teachers' Reading Circle.

Many supplementary libraries placed. Many new buildings and much additional equipment provided.

Three local tax elections carried.

General improvement as shown at the County Commencement—by the fact that 143 pupils in the county had not mis-spelled a word during the year.

Six hundred and forty-seven had perfect in their attendance record.

Wilkes county pupils won seven of twelve prizes at State Fair.

Hundreds of debates, spelling matches, and entertainments were held during the year, and these were well attended by parents and the public generally.

Letters From Teachers

A special feature of these educational editions was a large number of letters from the teachers telling about their schools, about what had been done, what they hoped to do next year, how the buildings and grounds might be improved and beautified, all written in good spirit and with splendid enthusiasm.

FOUR MORE ALERT COUNTIES

Sixteen miles of improved roadway are being constructed in McDowell county by the Federal highway engineers; and 48 miles of sand-clay and top-soil road in Forsyth, Davie, and Iredell counties.

The Federal Government supplies one-third of the construction fund and the counties two-thirds.

In 1912 Congress gave the Post Office department a half-million dollars to test the value of improved rural carrier routes; and \$1,500,000 is now being spent for this purpose.

Four wide-awake counties in North Carolina jumped at the proposition and 24 counties in other states.

FORWARD MOVING CITIES

The city authorities of New Bern employ a trained nurse whose special duty it is to visit, instruct, and assist in the care and treatment of tuberculosis cases.

Goldsboro and Statesville also have visiting community nurses.

Why leave a beneficence of this sort to civic authorities or secular organizations?

What lovelier thing could the churches of all denominations in any city do than to unite in supporting a trained nurse or two for the free use of families who cannot afford \$25 a week for a private nurse?

Our churches may differ upon doctrines, but they can be one foundation in deeds of social service. Why not?

MAKING GOOD

In less than a year more than 40 students have registered for correspondence courses at the State University. This work will begin again in October. So far the students have all done excellent work. Beginning in October further lessons will be sent in fulfillment of the plan.

The current year ought to see not less than a hundred students taking advantage of the college credits offered by these courses.

The Bureau of Extension, Chapel Hill, N. C., will send full information about these courses, upon receipt of a post card request.

A PRESSING NEED

A bill has recently been introduced into the New York Legislature providing that the state constitution shall be so changed as to require all voters to read and write the English language.

Great opposition has developed as was expected, but indications point to a favorable outcome. The most ardent opponents appear to be hyphenated Americans.

The illiterate and the foreign-tongued voters are doomed. If we are to have sane, intelligent, efficient laws and constitutions the makers must be able to read and write the English tongue intelligently.

A chance to learn reading and writing must be given every citizen of our commonwealths. That chance must be provided and supported through public taxes.