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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
**NEWS LETTER**

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## NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

### OUR 121st ANNIVERSARY

Tuesday, October 12th, is the 121st anniversary of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, will make the address. Subject, Patriotism—a New Interpretation.

On Monday night, October 11th, the visiting alumni will meet to rekindle their loyalty and enthusiasm, to inform themselves about the University's rapidly enlarging work, and to form constructive plans for co-operation afield in North Carolina.

Altogether the occasion will be a great event in the history of the University.

### FELLOWSHIP, FUN, AND PROFIT

Friday, October 29th, is the annual Rally Day in Chapel Hill—a day set apart for comradeship with our neighbors in Orange, Chatham, and Durham counties, under the auspices of the Chapel Hill Board of Trade, the Community Club Women, and the University.

It is the occasion conceived by Dean Noble and kept alive by him for the last three or four years.

The events will be: singing contests by the country Sunday Schools; a musical entertainment by the University students; potato races, three-legged races, and other athletic events; a domestic science exhibit; a better babies contest; brief addresses, and an old-fashioned picnic dinner on the campus.

The general committee arranging the event is Mayor W. S. Roberson, Messrs. Lucio Lloyd, M. C. Blackwood, R. L. Stroud, Paul C. Lloyd, A. E. Cole, W. B. Thompson, and Professor M. C. S. Noble.

### OUR WEALTH IN FOREST PRODUCTS

At the North Carolina Club session the other night Mr. J. H. Lassiter of Northampton county briefly detailed the forest wealth of the State as follows:

Nearly twenty million acres of woodland, containing 430 billion board feet of standing timber. In which particular North Carolina ranks among the first four states of the Union.

An annual timber cut of 4 billion board feet. Lumber and timber products worth \$34,000,000 a year, ranking next to cotton and tobacco manufacture as a source of annual wealth.

Our farm wood-lot products, mainly firewood, were worth \$11,000,000 in the census year; in which particular North Carolina outranked every other state in the Union.

The annual firewood cut is some 5,720,000 cords per year, equal to three billion board feet of lumber; which easily accounts for the fact that nobody was ever known to freeze to death in North Carolina.

We have 33,000 saw mills, 117 furniture and refrigerator factories, 138 carriage and wagon works, 12 car and general construction shops. If we count the lumber and timber industries, they employed 44,000 people and turned out products worth \$50,000,000 in the census year.

Our own wood-working establishments consume nearly a third of our lumber and timber products, or around \$11,000,000 worth of them annually.

### OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

Mr. J. H. Allred of Surry reported to the North Carolina Club at its first meeting as follows:

The wealth produced by our mines and quarries in North Carolina last year was nearly \$3,800,000.

It is not a large total, said he, when compared with the wealth produced by agriculture, which was \$190,000,000; or by cotton manufacture, which is around \$75,000,000 a year; or by tobacco manufacture, which is some \$40,000,000 annually. But it is nearly a three-fold increase since the census year.

Our mineral resources have a remarkable range and variety. Many of them are of great economic value, both quantity and quality considered. This is par-

ticularly true of our clays and granites.

The gold produced in the State last year amounted to the small total of \$130,000, or about half the value of the honey and wax produced in North Carolina each year. He quoted Professor Collier Cobb as saying, "I would rather have a good clay bank in Wayne county than all the gold mines in the State."

On the whole, the mineral resources of the State have been poorly developed so far. Here is a source of varied wealth far greater than our enterprise in this direction.

### EXTENSION LECTURES

The members of the faculty of the University, working through the Bureau of Extension, will this year continue to give lectures throughout the State whenever their services are asked. The lectures offered generally fall into three groups.

A.—Popular lectures of general interest.

B.—Specific and technical lectures for Women's Clubs, Study Clubs, Teachers' Institutes, Teachers' Meetings, Farmers' Meetings, Y. M. C. A. gatherings, and Chamber of Commerce meetings.

C.—Lectures or addresses for special meetings, such as commencements, patriotic and dedicatory occasions, Memorial Day exercises, and conventions.

The only charge incident to the giving of a lecture is for the traveling expenses of the speaker.

If you desire a lecture, or a series of lectures, by members of the University faculty in your community this fall, write to E. R. Rankin, Assistant Director, Bureau of Extension, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### THE PROFESSOR SAYS

A race horse needs a professional trainer yet, apparently, an untrained teacher is good enough for children.

Some teachers develop subject-matter. The best teachers develop children.

Average daily attendance should be not less than 90 per cent of enrollment.

### NEW WORK

The Bureau of Extension is preparing a new bulletin on the work of the Correspondence Division.

Among the new courses to be offered is one in beginner's French. This course is of the same nature as the one in beginner's German which was offered last year and will be continued this year.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the Bureau of Extension.

### A GOOD BEGINNING

Word comes to the University News Letter, through Superintendent I. C. Griffin of Marion, that McDowell county is to conduct a moonlight school in each of the fifty-four districts of the county. At the first meeting of the county teachers on September 25th, fifty-eight teachers volunteered to carry on this work. The work is beginning to grip and hold.

### RIGHT YOU ARE

How to "Check the Waste" is a phrase that needs to be seared into the consciousness of every individual capable of thinking.

So long as housekeepers are carelessly indifferent as to the cost or manner in which their pantries are supplied; and so long as mothers allow daughters to drift along supremely indifferent to such things as a working knowledge of foods and food values and comparative costs of supplies, just so long will there be reckless waste and needless expense connected with the food problem in each home.—Miss Elizabeth Kelly, Smithfield Herald.

### HELPS FOR STUDY

The professors in the School of Education are prepared to give assistance on the study of the books prescribed by the Reading Circle course of the State Department.

Study outlines, illustrations of principles involved, hints to the leaders upon the study of any of the books will be furnished for a nominal sum upon application.

## COUNTRY CHURCH HOMES

Rev. Archibald Johnson

For long and happy years Rev. C. W. Scarborough was the pastor of two strong country churches a few miles apart, and he lived halfway between them. That is one of the most delightful and attractive communities in North Carolina, and Mr. Scarborough was the moving spirit in all the advancement of his people.

For a great many years Spring Hill church in Scotland county has had its pastor settled in the midst of the congregation, and the Spring Hill pastor is the central figure in the leadership of that great people.

The newspapers can well afford to take up this question and urge its importance upon their readers for it means more to our material prosperity and to the happiness of our homes than all the industrial enterprises in the State, or all the other movements for the betterment of our social and financial conditions.

## KEEPING OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN WELL

No boy or girl likes to be sick. Neither do grown-ups, for that matter. There are some kinds of disease that we can do much to avoid; others, there is nothing much that we can do in the way of protection.

Among those diseases that boys and girls can do a great deal to avoid are diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles. All of these are highly contagious, "catching" as we often say, and for the most part are conveyed from one person to another by the matter that comes from the nose, throat or mouth.

Now, if the school children of North Carolina could all be taught about these three diseases alone, and then these few simple directions followed, they in large part would be able to avoid having diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles.

Here they are: Keep away from children who are suffering with severe colds, complain of sore throats, and who say they don't feel well. Without being rude or unkind, you need not play with them or exchange gum, candy, fruit or food of any kind.

Do not borrow or lend pencils at any time; and never put even your own pencil in your mouth.

Use your own drinking cup.

Do not visit playmates who are not well; they may be coming down with any one of the diseases that we are talking about, and, as a rule, the early stages are the most dangerous.

Do not go into any house where there is a warning sign posted on the outside. The only safe rule is not to expose yourself knowingly. Take no chances.—Adapted from the Chicago Department of Health, in the N. C. Health Bulletin.

## ENGLISH AND CIVICS HELP

Do the teachers of English or civics or history in the high schools wish help in the ways and means of using current periodicals for more efficient teaching of these subjects?

Write to The Independent, 119 W. 40 St., New York City, and ask for their three pamphlets dealing with this matter. They are free to teachers.

## ADVERTISING MARION

We have just received a little folder setting forth the merits of Marion in McDowell county. Health, prosperity and wealth are held up as possibilities for those who will come to Marion and engage in the lumber, pottery, textile, or agricultural industry. The local Board of Trade believes in Marion. So do we.

## STILL THEY COME

The University News Letter has received the initial copy of Durham county's school bulletin.

Economy and efficiency have led Supt. Massey and his co-workers to substitute this printed sheet for the mimeographed letter which the Durham county teachers have been receiving for several years past.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 46

### SCHOOL HEALTH CLUBS

The School Health Club is a new and special feature of health and educational work in North Carolina at the present time. As it is being tried out in Johnston county, it proves to be a most effective way to reach the country people and rural communities in the matter of health and sanitation. These clubs are organized in the different schools under the direction of the teachers with the school children as members and officers. In Johnston county forty-five clubs with two health officers and about twenty-five members in each club were organized last year.

### Scout Work

The school club officers act as "sanitary school club scouts" in their neighborhoods and report to the health officer any condition they find insanitary or not conducive to health. This cooperation on the part of the boys and girls throughout the county not only gives them a

practical working knowledge of health conditions as they are and as they should be, but has brought the county health officer into confidential relationship with the people whereby he may have their hearty co-operation.

### Community Effects

The county health officer prepares his scouts for good service by instructing them in matters of health and sanitation and how to meet those conditions to which the duties of their offices are likely to lead them. He sees that the clubs have health literature to read and use, and gives personal attention to the club's monthly reports. No greater compliment can be paid this work than this remark of a visitor who recently drove through the county. He said: "It seemed to me I could notice improved health conditions about almost every home I passed. There were screened doors and windows, improved wells and closets and an air of cleanliness and order about the yard."—N. C. Health Bulletin.

The bulletin contains helpful hints, suggested outlines, instructions to teachers, reports from schools, etc.

In this case the idea is old, the form is new. We welcome the improved form, we hail the idea as a success.

### MORE LIGHT FOR WAKE

The Sunrise school in Wake county needs more light and so has organized the first Moonlight school of the county. Knightdale is also laying plans to begin this work for the banishment of adult illiteracy.

Superintendent Giles is calling also for the names of all adult illiterates in the various school districts of the county as a part of the regular school census work. By this means he hopes to keep in immediate touch with the need for more moonlight schools.

In 1910 Wake had 28,102 native white illiterates over ten years of age. This means practically one white person in every ten, a record better than the state average by 3 per cent but surely bad enough for the county with the State capital.

### DYING ILLITERACY

The United States Bureau of Education in a table of statistics compiled for use at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition is sponsor for the following facts:

In 1900, of every 1000 children in the United States between the ages of 10 and 14 there were 42 who could neither read nor write.

### Progress

In 1910, of every 1000 children in the United States between the ages of 10 and 14 there were only 22 who could neither read nor write.

Providing the reduction in illiteracy since 1910 has proceeded at the same rate the number of illiterate children between 10 and 14 years of age cannot now be more than 1 in every 1000.

Child illiteracy is on its death bed with no one to mourn its demise.

### MISTAKEN IDEAS

No public school system can succeed or ever has succeeded that depends solely upon state appropriations for its maintenance. Our legislators might as well understand this now and for all time.

The only successful public education that we can acquire comes and must always come through local option.

Our people might as well learn this now before they waste more time trying to build up an educational system at the expense of the state at large. Also, there can be no marked decrease in our illiteracy until we get the children in school. So long as there is a large percentage of our boys and girls straggling about the state without ever entering the classroom so long will our illiteracy remain as it is.—The Educational Monthly, Georgia.

### DOG TAXATION

In some of the northern states the income from the dog tax is turned over to

the school fund. Superintendent Brittain of Georgia advocates a license tax on dogs to be used for the purchase of school books for primary children.

A recent school exhibit up in McDowell county gives as a reason sheep are not raised in the county the fact that so many dogs run loose over the farms there. What is true in McDowell is true elsewhere in the state.

### Benefits

A nominal tax on dogs with the penalty of death for untaxed dogs would produce a neat sum for our school fund, and in addition would serve as a stimulus to sheep raising. Distinct benefit would accrue to the farmers, the children, the schools and to worth-while dogs, under such legislation.

### IMMUNITY FOR JOHNSTON

The anti-typhoid campaign just closed in Johnston county was in some ways the most satisfactory one ever conducted. Over 95 per cent of those beginning the treatment in July have received the full immunizing treatment of three doses. More enthusiasm has been manifested and more faith and confidence in the treatment have been expressed than ever before. More co-operation on the part of the medical profession has been received than ever before. The aid received from public officials and from the Press of the county has been greater than ever before.

The number of cases of typhoid fever is over 50 per cent less than in any year previous to this year in a long time. About one-eighth of the entire population of the entire county is now rendered immune to typhoid for the next four years.

Four thousand were given the vaccine last year and 2,023 have received the treatment this year without any cost except to the one giving the treatment.—Dr. H. H. Utley.

### INFANT MORTALITY

Statistics carefully collected by the United States government show us that, of every 1,000 babies born each year, 127 die before the next year comes; and, of these 127 annual deaths per thousand, it is freely admitted that a large percentage are easily preventable.

### Babies vs Calves

If, out of every 1,000 calves, 127 should die the first year, and statistics should show such a loss as that year after year throughout the country, a storm of indignation would rise at the lax methods of inspection that would permit so costly a mortality; but considered purely from the value in dollars and cents, the waste of child-life is a question that demands the attention of every man who loves his kind and wants to see this country greater and more prosperous. To measure human life in dollars may be a brutal way of putting the question of health-preservation; it may be startling; but it enables us to contrast the care we give to our domestic animals with that which we fail to give our own children.—Postal Life Insurance Bulletin.—North Carolina Health Bulletin.