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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

A COMMUNITY RALLY AT THE UNIVERSITY

The guests were our friends and neighbors in Orange, Chatham, Durham and Alamance—some 500 or more.

The hosts were the people of Chapel Hill, the faculty and student body of the University—the Community Club, the city Board of Trade, the business people, the housekeepers, everybody in Chapel Hill.

The major-domo was Dean M. C. S. Noble who conceived this idea and has kept it alive from year to year until its social significance became clearly evident.

The events were an automobile parade, an entertainment by the University students, a brief address of welcome by President Graham, a wonderful exhibit in Memorial Hall of farm products, vegetables, fruits, and flowers; needlework new and old, some of it historic, rare, and precious; old furniture and household furnishings; school exhibits and so on and on; free moving pictures; a lantern lecture on poultry; a competitive singing by five county Sunday schools; athletic contests by the young people—potato races, three-legged races, rainy day races and the like; an old-fashioned picnic dinner in the University grove; and the awarding of some sixty small cash prizes.

An eventful happy day—a detail of the large University plan to promote a comfortable, folksy, home-folksy, helpful relationship with the people far and near to whom the University belongs, if only they could but realize it.

LEADS THE SOUTH IN POTENTIAL WATER POWERS

In the mountain regions of the state and on the long slope eastward to the fall line in North Carolina, and south-eastward along the streams flowing into South Carolina, our potential minimum water power is 578,000 horsepower, on a basis of 75 per cent efficiency; and our rank in this particular is first in the South, as recorded by the Federal Corporation Commission in 1912.

Herein lies the explanation of North Carolina's early start toward industrial development, and her present pre-eminence in manufacture in the South, said Mr. D. E. Eagle of Iredell county to the North Carolina Club at its last meeting.

Numerous Small Water Powers

And these figures do not count the small sites capable of developing less than 1000 horsepower. These small water powers are available for domestic and municipal uses; for running farm machinery, lighting farm homes, lighting small towns and cities, and furnishing power for the hundred uses of small businesses therein.

Lags Behind in Municipal Ownership

But in 1912 only two towns in North Carolina had developed their own small water powers and brought them into use for municipal purposes.

Water Powers in Manufacture

The water power developed and in use for manufacturing purposes in North Carolina, as reported in the 1910 census, was 41,926 horsepower; in which particular we ranked 2nd, in the South.

In addition we had 22,000 horsepower in use by 191 custom saw mills and 861 custom grist mills; making all told 64,000 horsepower developed by water and in use for manufacturing purposes in the state. That is to say, we are using for manufacture almost exactly one-ninth of the potential water power in North Carolina.

Corporation Ownership

In 1912, eighteen corporations owned and controlled 158,435 horsepower or 27 per cent of our total potential horsepower. Forty-five per cent of the commercial water power in North Carolina, developed and under construction in 1912 was controlled by a single concern, says Van Hise, in his volume on Concentration and Control; and two-thirds of it, by two light and power companies, says

Herbert Knox Smith, our Federal Corporation Commissioner at that time.

A Look Ahead

When our wasteful methods of lumbering, our steady destruction of present and prospective timber by forest fires, and our enormous yearly cut of firewood have brought us to our knees in North Carolina, we will begin to realize the immense value of our unconsidered small water powers.

In another generation or two we will turn to these small privately owned water powers, not only for light and warmth, power and traction, said Mr. Eagle, but for protection against over-charges for electricity furnished by the big commercial concerns.

OUR DIVERSITY OF FARM PRODUCTS

The remarkable diversity of soils and seasons in North Carolina naturally leads to diversity in crops, livestock farming and agricultural industries, said Mr. R. E. Price of Rutherford county to the North Carolina Club at the last meeting in October.

In the tide-water country we have, said he, the truck crops of the Great Winter Garden. In the coastal plain counties, we have nature's choicest area for cotton, tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pumpkins and pork production. The Piedmont country is a winter wheat area, offering every possible advantage in hay and forage production, livestock and dairy farming. The mountain country is a region of cattle, cabbages and kings, buckwheat, sugar maples and apple orchards.

We raise everything from the sub-tropical fig to the sub-arctic cereals and grasses.

North Carolina and Wisconsin Compared

The speaker exhibited an interesting chart of the farm products of the state in the census year, arranged in the form of a pyramid; fifty million dollars worth of cotton forming the base, and seventy-five hundred dollars worth of grasses and garden seeds, the apex.

Comparing it with Wisconsin's products he said, we raise everything that Wisconsin raises except flaxseed, emmer and spelt; and we raise corn, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, orchard fruits and nuts in greater abundance. Our farm woodlot products are worth nearly \$2,000,000 more. Our poultry stock is smaller, but we produce 5,000,000 fowls more per year. Cotton of course Wisconsin cannot grow at all.

In Wisconsin the farmer struggles with Nature to produce crops and animal products; in North Carolina Nature struggles with the farmer for a full expression of food and fiber gifts and favors.

He called attention to the fact that Wisconsin's agriculture is based on hay and forage, her greatest crop; ours, on cotton and tobacco—or so in the census year.

We are crop farmers mainly; they are livestock farmers mainly. While we produce \$33,000,000 worth of livestock products, they produce nearly \$120,000,000 worth, not counting another \$100,000,000 in butter, cheese and condensed milk turned out by their 3,000 small factories. They are food farmers and live at home with surpluses to sell; we raise cotton and tobacco to sell, with deficits of food and feed to buy—or so for a long term of years.

As a result our per capita country wealth is less than a third of the average in the United States; Wisconsin's is a fourth above. Our average is \$322 and theirs \$1,123.

Our New Farm Basis

However, said Mr. Price, we are rapidly remedying this economic error. Our crop values have increased \$151,000,000 in 15 years, an average gain of some \$10,000,000 a year. And the gain is in bread and meat, hay and forage crops. We have less cotton this year, but more corn, wheat, oats, hay and forage, pigs and cattle.

The base of our 1915 pyramid is corn, \$55,000,000 worth. Cotton retires to the second place for the first time in forty years.

TWO HEADLIGHTS

Two headlights for North Carolina: The daylight school for every child in the State and the moonlight school in operation till there are no illiterates in North Carolina.—The News and Observer.

A WONDERFUL SANITARY SURVEY

During the last six months, six field officers of the Federal Health Service have been visiting and re-visiting the 3250 homes of Orange county.

They have been investigating the conditions affecting disease, sickness and death in these homes—the water supply, the toilet facilities, the disposal of human body waste, the breeding places of disease-carrying insects, the screening against flies and mosquitoes and so on.

They have scattered bulletins far and wide about the origin and nature of typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases—dysentery, diarrhoea, hookworm, cholera infantum and the like. They have pointed out the simple effective things to do in order to abolish typhoid, and to save the 65 children who die in Orange year by year before they are five years old, most of them from preventable diseases.

They have held 80 public meetings, and given illustrated lectures to 6,000 people in schools and churches all over the county. No more searching, stimulating health campaign has ever been conducted anywhere in the United States.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

The civilization of Orange county is 162 years old, and there are no better people on earth. The disclosures of this survey simply show how sensible, good people can habitually neglect the commonest safeguards of health and life—the health and life of loved ones in their own home circles.

In the 2,085 country homes, the surveyors found not a single family that tried to prevent the breeding of flies in manure piles. They found only two sanitary outhouses. They found 1,605 dwellings totally unscrubbed, and 1,292 homes or more than three-fifths of them all with no surface closets or other toilet facilities.

In the 773 town homes, they found 645 dwellings with unsanitary surface closets; 653 families depending on wells and springs, and 358 with totally unscrubbed homes.

In these 773 town homes they found histories of 301 typhoid fever cases, and altogether 1,188 cases of typhoid fever in the homes of the county during the last 25 years.

The same kind of searching examination would show similar or worse conditions in any other county in this and every other state. Orange is not worse than other counties, but Orange now knows better than 3,000 other counties of the United States the necessity of safeguarding the home circle against preventable diseases, and the ways in which to do it simply and inexpensively.

THE RESULTS TO DATE

When the people of Orange were brought face to face with these amazing conditions, they began to act promptly.

The towns have all passed ordinances requiring sanitary surface closets, and the weekly disposal of human body waste in sanitary ways under the direction and inspection of health officers.

On the second round of visitation, the surveyors found 35 per cent of the country homes with sanitary surface closets already built, and almost all the rest arranging to provide them.

The school board appropriated money to help in building sanitary outhouses for the schools, and the superintendent, the district trustees, and the teachers are alive to the necessity for fly-proof closets with water-tight receptacles, and the weekly disposal of contents.

The Federal Health Service is wise enough to know that, simple as these things are, no community scores a hundred in sanitary matters in a jiffy; and that time is required for the full measure of results.

And the people of Orange are wise enough to go on to the very end now that they have started to clean up thoroughly.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 50

One question which should be constantly in the mind of the teacher in presenting any subject or any portion of a subject is this: What is the aim of this work which is being done? What result am I aiming at in this lesson or this series of lessons? For the result at which one is aiming will naturally determine the methods of teaching which are followed.

Different Groups of Subjects

If, with this question of aim in mind, we examine the different subjects of the course of study, we find that they fall into different groups.

There is, for example, one group, including much of English literature, music, picture study, and the like, in which the aim sought for is that the pupil should develop an application of the material with which he is presented. Another group of subjects attempts to give the pupil a definite stock of ideas and information about things important for him to know. Here belong geography, history to an extent, parts of science and nature study, physiology and hygiene. And so we might go on, finding that the subjects taught fall naturally into such groups, characterized by different aims and so requiring different methods. Different parts of the same subject may of course belong in different groups, as, for example, the fundamental operations in arithmetic and problems involving reasoning aim at different results.

The Habit Group

One of the most important of these groups is that made up of the so-called "habit subjects". These subjects, or parts of subjects, aim not at developing

appreciation, or at the acquisition of a stock of useful information or general mental discipline, but at a result which is simple, definite, and easily tested. This is the power to do certain very definite things, easily, accurately, mechanically, and without hesitation.

One Habit Subject

Let us take for illustration the teaching of the four fundamental operations in arithmetic. The aim here is the formation of a series of habits of dealing with number combinations. The aim is fulfilled only when the pupil can deal with those combinations with absolute accuracy, with ease and rapidity, and so mechanically that no thought is required. When does a pupil know how to multiply? Not until he can handle any combination in the table with one hundred per cent accuracy and in a fashion which is absolutely mechanical. Only then has he formed the series of habits in question. The ability to multiply eight by seven is a habit. The ability to multiply seven by eight is a different one, as a teacher sometimes finds to her surprise. Each habit must be formed separately, and drill on, each one must be continued until perfection is reached. A habit half learned is soon forgotten. Our schools are suffering today because pupils are not drilled in fundamental habits with sufficient thoroughness. A child who can give the right answer to a number combination, but who can give it only after stopping to think, should never be considered by the teacher as having mastered the fundamentals of arithmetic. Neglect of this simple truth means a tremendous amount of trouble later.

It is encouraging to know that the 160 typhoid cases in 1914 dwindled to 19 this year; and the death rate from eight to two.

The county is getting ready to have a whole-time health officer; and to lead the whole United States in freedom from preventable, postponable diseases and deaths.

A PRACTICE HOUSE

From the Clarion, the official publication of the Belmont High School (Gaston county) we learn that Belmont is to have a practice house as a means of teaching the girls how to run a house with skill and economy.

The next step we suppose will have to be a practice shop or office or farm to teach the boys how to provide the necessary wherewithal for the support of the home.

We are glad to welcome the Clarion once more as it starts on its second year. May it continue to grow better with each issue.

RANDOLPH PROSPERS

We have just had an opportunity to take a look into Randolph county. It has wonderful possibilities. Rich soil, beautiful in situation and in most cases well cultivated. There is much of it still lying waste, however, and some of it is poorly tended. They say hay grows well in the county. If that is so why is there so much baled hay wire visible?

Asheboro

Asheboro is the busy center and a fast growing town. There is an alertness among the people there worth watching. Their school building, built new only a short time ago, while too large when built is now altogether too small. The teachers are wide awake and eager to do their level best. We are looking for much good news all through the county radiating from Asheboro.

CHILDREN FIRST

Whoever in the world was it started the superstition, myth, legend, fairy story or just plain lie, that the best time to have contagious and infectious diseases is during childhood?

Vital statistics can be quoted to show that a vastly greater proportion of deaths occur among children having whooping-cough, measles, or scarlet fever than among adolescents or adults.

Children must be protected from "catching these diseases. Not only must there be quarantine but it must be rigidly enforced. Every good citizen will see to it that children are given the right to their physical heritage,—good health.

SCHOOL HEALTH INSPECTION

The whole-time health officers of Sampson, Nash and Pitt counties have adopted the plan of medical school inspection for their schools this year that the State Board of Health has recently developed. The health officers of these counties will cooperate with the Board in like manner as the school specialists of Alamance, Northampton and Edgecombe counties.

The Board will keep a record of all school children whose examination showed some physical defect and, in order to see that the child receives treatment, will adopt the same follow-up method in Sampson, Nash and Pitt counties as in the other counties where the medical inspection campaigns will be conducted by the Board. The whole-time health officers, however, will be able to give only two or three days in the week to this work while in the other counties the specialist will give his entire time.

With these counties adopting medical inspection for their schools it is expected that by the end of the year ten counties, at least, will have been given the benefits of this combined educational-health work.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The newspapers of the state are taking notice of the professional training of teachers. The Greensboro Daily News has called attention twice, editorially, to the necessity for a teaching profession based on specialized training. The Fayetteville Observer has also caught the idea and is clearly setting forth the issue.

Keep At It,

We know what a decisive part our state papers play in forming public opinion and we sincerely hope this whole question will be persistently followed up until our citizens come to see the worth and the necessity of a professionally trained body of teachers for our schools.

The New England states are protesting against putting a thousand dollar education on ten-cent boys. We protest against ten-cent education for our thousand-dollar boys.