

The news in this publication is released for the press on receipt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWS LETTER

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

APRIL 9, 1919

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

VOL. V, NO. 20

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, J. G. de R. Hamilton, L. R. Wilson, D. D. Carroll, G. M. McKie

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

BREAD-AND-MEAT FARMING

MARVELOUS GAINS

We said last week that our gains in bread-and-meat farming in North Carolina since 1910 have been marvelous. Here in brief are the facts as figured out of the 1910 Census and the Federal Crop Reports of Dec. 1918 and Feb. 1919:

1. Since 1909 our grain crops of all sorts have risen from a total of 41 million to 79 million bushels, in round numbers. Which means that these crops were nearly doubled in nine years. The increase amounted to 16 bushels per inhabitant counting men, women, and children of both races.

We stood still in the production of sweet potatoes, and lost our primacy as the champion sweet potato state of the Union. Georgia beat us by three million bushels and Alabama by five million, but we nearly doubled our Irish potato total in nine years.

We also fell behind in peanut production. Georgia beat us by three million bushels and Alabama by ten million bushels but we nearly doubled our hay and forage crops. The gain was 85 percent.

Dynamite Logic

Georgia and Alabama are boll weevil states, and nothing breaks up farm systems like the dynamite logic of dire necessity. For instance, we had less labor on our Carolina farms last year than we have had in a half century, nevertheless we increased our cotton yield by 200,000 bales and our tobacco total by 143 million pounds. Indeed, we more than doubled this crop in nine years, the gain being 103 percent. It has paid our farmers handsomely to produce their own farm supplies and let other people do the buying. There is unlimited wealth in cotton and tobacco farming on a bread-and-meat basis.

As a result of this policy we have been able to lay away in bank account savings, liberty bonds, and war stamps 186 million dollars during the last eighteen months. The total is nearly eight times our bank account savings in 1915.

Livestock Gains

2. We also made gains in our flocks and herds—slight gains in number but very great gains on the whole in breeds. In detail these increases between 1910 and 1919 were as follows: milch cows 6,000 or 2 percent; horses 15,000 or 9 percent; mules 33,000 or 19 percent; and hogs 318,000 or 26 percent.

Our cattle, other than milch cows, were 13,000 or 3 percent fewer, while our sheep were 76,000 or 35 percent fewer.

More than a third of our sheep disappeared in nine years! Our state-wide dog law has surely come in the pinch of time.

The fact is we are not moving up in livestock farming as fast as we ought. Other southern states are moving up faster—Mississippi for instance. In that state, as in all the rest from Georgia westward, the boll weevil has been a blessing in disguise. The pity of it is that it should take a dispensation of Providence to ballywhack sense into us.

Will North Carolina wait upon the boll weevil scourge before moving up from crop-farming merely or mainly, to the next higher level of livestock farming based on feed and forage crops?

SOCIAL-WORK CONFERENCE

During the coming summer school session of the University of North Carolina a conference will be held for the devoted social workers of the state—the ministers and Sunday school teachers of all denominations, the teachers who desire to be leaders in solving community problems, Red Cross workers, community organizers, mill village welfare agents, country Y. M. C. A. secretaries, country health workers, county welfare superintendents, defenders of the home against social vice, and so on and on.

The sessions will begin on Sunday July 13 and last till Sunday night July 20. We shall be glad to have the thoughtful, big-hearted social servants of the state keep these dates in mind—July 13-20—and to be present in large numbers.

The subjects under discussion will be:

1. Our Southern Country Church and

Sunday School Problems.

2. Country Illiteracy and the Country Church.
3. The Church and our Landless Multitudes.
4. The Social Message of Jesus.
5. Country Y. M. C. A. Work in the South.
6. Child Welfare Work in North Carolina.
7. Mill Village Welfare Problems.
8. The War of Homes Against Social Vice.
9. Rural Health and Sanitation.
10. Red Cross Home Service.
11. Schooling for Citizenship.

The Leaders

The leaders in these discussions will be as follows: Rev. W. A. Lambeth, High Point; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Southern Field Secretary of the College Y. M. C. A.'s; Howard Hubbell, Field Secretary Country Y. M. C. A. Work in the South; Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, Director State Bureau of Infant Hygiene; Mr. J. McD. Gamewell, General Manager of the Erlanger Mills; Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, President N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. G. M. Cooper, Director of Bureau of Medical Inspection of Schools; Dr. Alexander Johnson, Director Home Service Work of the American Red Cross Work in the South; Dr. Henry E. Jackson, Special Agent in Community Organization for the Federal Education Bureau; and E. C. Branson, Rural Economics and Sociology in the University of North Carolina, who directs the Social-Work Conference in the summer school.

Community Organization

Dr. Jackson's addresses on the Practice of Citizenship are as follows: (1) The Discovery of the Schoolhouse, (2) The Schoolhouse as the Community Capitol, (3) The Schoolhouse as the Community Forum, (4) The Schoolhouse as a Neighborhood Club, (5) Community Banking and Buying, (6) How to Organize a Community Center.

Here are eight days of rich experience for the civic and social-minded people of North Carolina. Remember the dates July 13-20. Detailed programs will be mailed out on May 1 and thereafter.

DECENT SALARIES

We are giving below a table of salaries that are beginning to be fairly common in the public school systems of the North and West.

Think of it! \$18,000 a year for a city school superintendent; from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year for high school principals; from \$2,000 to \$3,950 for high school teachers; from \$2,100 to \$4,000 for elementary school principals; and from \$1,400 to \$1,920 for elementary teachers!

And they are not all big cities either. Highland Park, Mich., has fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, while Boulder, Colo., and Ridgeway, N. J., have fewer than 10,000 inhabitants each.

Only one southern city is in the list—Lake Charles, La., with 12,000 inhabitants or so.

As for the salaries of university presidents, look at this list:

California,	\$12,000 and residence
Illinois,	12,000 and residence
Minnesota,	10,000 and residence
Cornell,	10,000 and residence
Ohio State,	10,000 and residence
Washington,	10,000 and residence
Michigan,	10,000 and no residence

Verily, these blarsted, blooming Yankees east and west believe in education, and they are willing to pay for it without stint!

Public School Superintendent; Salary Chicago, Ill. \$18,000 High School Principals; Maximum salaries

Jersey City, N. J.	\$6,000
New York City	5,000
Boston, Mass.	4,212
Bayonne, N. J.	4,000
Erie, Pa.	4,000
Highland Park, Mich.	4,000
Hoboken, N. J.	4,000
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	4,000
Rockford, Ill.	4,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.	4,000
Trenton, N. J.	4,000

UP TO UNCLE SAM

Former President Taft says it is the duty of the United States to become a member of the league of nations. If Europe has the power to force us into war willy-nilly, then Uncle Sam must get a little power to keep Europe out of war willy-nilly.—Houston Post.

High School Teachers; Maximum salaries	
Chicago, Ill.	\$3,950
Boston, Mass.	3,348
Newark, N. J.	3,300
Highland Park, Mich.	2,940
Newton, Mass.	2,850
Paterson, N. J.	2,800
Holyoke, Mass.	2,300
Youngstown, Ohio.	2,300
Ridgewood, N. J.	2,000

Elementary Principals; Maximum salaries	
Hartford, Conn.	\$4,000
Jersey City	3,700
Boston, Mass.	3,540
Highland Park, Mich.	3,500
New York City	3,500
Paterson, N. J.	3,200
Newton, Mass.	2,850
Lake Charles, La.	2,200
Ridgewood, N. J.	2,100

Elementary Teachers; Maximum salaries	
New York City	\$1,920
Bayonne, N. J.	1,900
New Britain, Conn.	1,700
Boston, Mass.	1,692
Highland Park, Mich.	1,560
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,550
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,450
Boulder, Col.	1,400
Great Falls, Mont.	1,400

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

A visiting nurse in every community is a slogan of Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service, in his far-reaching educational health campaign among the civilian population. This campaign, which will continue during the whole summer, began on Health Sunday, February 23, when the appeal of the surgeon-general was read in 115,000 churches throughout the country. An effort will be made to place in every community, urban and rural, large and small, a nurse whose work is to be similar to that of nurses in cantonments, "to combat disease in general and social disease in particular."

Dr. Blue hopes to get the sympathetic understanding and support of all the women of the country behind the public-health nurse, as "one of the most vital agents in the struggle against the diseases which threaten the health and prosperity of all of us and the very life of our children, which is the life of the nation."

Ella Phillips Crandall, executive secretary of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, announces an effort to enlist as public health nurses from 1,000 to 3,000 of the 20,000 nurses now serving in hospitals overseas. Of the 7,000 public health nurses now at work here only a few hundred specialize in that important part of public health service, the fight against venereal disease.

There is great need of more scholarships to enable intelligent women to train themselves for the profession of public health nurses. Such training embraces a wider scope than that of ordinary nursing.—The Survey.

AFTER-THE-WAR FARMING

Now that farming is to be restored to a peace-time basis, the United States department of agriculture believes that many lands formerly devoted to pasture or meadow but recently used for emergency grain production should be reseeded to grass.

The signing of the armistice found the United States with relatively large supplies of foods and relatively small supplies of feeds, with much land somewhat impoverished by having been planted to grain year after year, and with a still urgent demand for meat and fats.

Numbers of all classes of livestock have been maintained. Those of swine and sheep have been increased, the former largely, the latter slightly. But the quantities of forage and pasturage for livestock

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 163

OUR QUESTION

What are we really trying to do in our high schools? Are we trying to give the students there a collection of facts about certain traditional subjects? Are we trying to prepare a few to go on to a further study of traditional subjects? Are we saying to ourselves that it is perfectly all right if only one in twenty of those who enter ever remains to graduate? Are we trying to make intellectual cold-storage plants out of a few of our youth and let the rest perish?

If we are doing this sort of work, we are misappropriating and misusing the funds given us for high schools. We are failing to make the high school function as an instrument of democracy.

Changed Conditions

The twentieth century has brought us to a new civilization and we must modify our educational theory to meet the changed conditions. In our high schools of today we have all sorts of pupils with

have been diminished.

Sound agricultural practice demands, the department thinks, the reestablishment of regular and satisfactory rotations so that fertility may be restored and the livestock carrying capacity of the land increased.

Livestock, since it helps to retain fertility on the land, provides a profitable use for a large amount of roughage, and gives employment to labor throughout the year, should find a place on a large number of farms.

Diversified farming should become more general, to the end that each farm shall produce the necessary food for its family and the necessary feed for its livestock.

Loss from preventable plant diseases should be guarded against by seed treatment and spraying.

Harvesting of fruits and vegetables before exposure to frost, and greater care during harvesting, packing, storing, and marketing, are urged, together with continued organized efforts for the prevention and control of diseases of animals.—Federal Department of Agriculture.

CULTURE FOR CITIZENSHIP

A student of politics who is not also a student of economics is untutored in the essential relations of his subject. The great dictum of Harrington that power follows the distribution of property is a fact which finds little or no application in our teaching. Yet Acton could emphasize the impossibility of explaining political phenomena without its use. John Stuart Mill could use it as the explanation of the course of legislative progress in modern society.

There are, indeed, few who do not know the change in perspective since Mr. Wallas drove the Benthamite psychology out of the political field. But, to take an obvious instance, we cannot explain the very fact of political obedience unless we are fully equipped with the latest knowledge psychology can offer. Do men obey, as Hobbes said, through fear? Is the real basis consent, as with Rousseau; or habit, as with Sir Henry Maine? The answer to this, and all kindred questions, we shall only know if we try fully to grasp and cautiously to apply, the things we are being taught by men such as Freud and Jung, McDougall and the behaviorists. It ought to be understood that no student is equipped for serious political analysis except upon the basis of a thorough acquaintance with these studies.

We do not use the ten or fifteen fundamental biographies in which the wisdom of a decade's experience is summed up in a single flashing retort—books like Morley's Gladstone, the letters of Acton, the correspondence of Hamilton or Peet or Bismarck. There, and there only, are the real secrets, the play of personality, the search for motives, revealed. We make little or no use of speeches; yet a student who reads, to take but a single instance, a day's debate on the Home Rule Bill of 1914 would know more of the pith of politics than is to be learned in a dozen textbooks.—The New Republic.

all sorts of temperaments, coming from all sorts of homes, endowed with all sorts of abilities, looking forward to all sorts of future occupations and duties in life.

Formerly this was not so. Only a select few ever went or desired to go beyond the work of the elementary school. They were the select and elect from a single stratum of society preparing for endeavors in a very limited number of exclusive professions.

Do We Meet Them?

Since these things are so, we must meet these changed conditions in our social life by changes in our ideas about not only what we shall teach high school pupils but also about the purposes we shall have in mind and the methods we shall use in this teaching.

Our first task is to develop dependable, honorable, vigorous, straight-thinking, independent citizens out of our boys and girls. If we cannot do it under our present high school organization let's change the organization.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS

North Carolina is the one state where the county problem has been taken seriously. In some ways its counties lead the nation, notably in scientific and up-to-date work in public health organization, under Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health. Under the leadership of Professor E. C. Branson of the State University, the people of the state are getting a vision of what county government means and may be made to mean as a great agency of social welfare generally.

But like leaders in every other state, Professor Branson and his co-workers in the North Carolina Club have long since found that the complex antiquated machinery of county government is a sad obstruction to the better ideals of county citizenship and public service. The Club referred to, which is composed of students at the University hailing from every corner of the state, is spreading the gospel of better county government through press service and personal influence in a way that should bring important results in a few years.

The Year Book of the North Carolina Club, published as Bulletin No. 159 of the University of North Carolina Record, is a notable contribution to the scanty, but growing literature on County Government, and is of nearly as great interest beyond the borders of North Carolina as within the state. In the course of twenty-seven short articles, it covers most of the live and modern aspects of the county problem. The counties are in need of just such an examination, and county citizenship in every state needs such devoted leadership as North Carolina is blessed with.

The Year-Book goes to North Carolinians free and to all others for 75 cents a copy postpaid.—H. S. Gilbertson, National Municipal Review.

A GREAT RECORD

During the year 1918 the Johnston County Board of Agriculture had a remarkable record, holding as it did 115 farmers' meetings in the county, with a total attendance of around 8,116 people. This is not all. It participated in 18 other meetings where there were 1,267 people present, and it worked throughout the year in all those matters of interest to general farm improvement.

For instance, some of the meetings had to do with better livestock; with rotation of crops; with liming the soil; with the establishment of permanent pastures; others took up the question of canning fruit and vegetables for home use; the setting out of orchards and the better care of the fruit trees. Other meetings were held in the interest of wheat growing; the organization of county and community fairs; beautifying the home grounds; looking to the distribution of nitrate of soda, and encouraging the growing of wheat in Johnston county.

Greater than any other one thing that it has done has been the elimination of a prevailing indifference to a better agriculture, and the advertisement of the farms and farmers so that the Who's Who in Johnston County's Agriculture is well known.

All during the year 1918 it aided and promoted the different patriotic drives, and was largely responsible for their success in the rural sections. Mr. Johnston states that it is not yet perfect, but it is working like a charm and is really accomplishing some excellent results from the standpoint of improving farming in the county.—F. H. Jeter, Smithfield Herald.