

NORTH CAROLINA RANKS LOW ON ABILITY TO SUPPORT EDUCATION BUT HIGH ON EFFORT; RESULT LOW LEVEL OF EDUCATION

North Carolina expended for public elementary and secondary education during 1949-50 an average of \$3,256 per classroom unit, and thus ranked 38th in this respect among the states. The average expenditure for the nation as a whole on this basis was \$4,391 for that year. New York ranked first in this respect with an expenditure of \$7,627 per classroom unit. Mississippi ranked lowest with an expenditure of \$1,451 per classroom unit. Looking at it another way New York's expenditure per classroom was more than Mississippi's, Kentucky's, Arkansas', and Alabama's combined.

Ability to Support Education

North Carolina's per capita personal income in 1949-50 was only \$784. On a classroom basis, the State's income was \$99,715. Among the states, North Carolina ranked 44th on each of these measurements.

Average per capita personal income for the nation was \$1,205; average per classroom unit for the nation was \$196,106.

New York ranked first among the states on each of these measurements of ability. Mississippi ranked lowest in each instance.

Effort

Effort here is measured by the per cent of income devoted to current expense for education. In this respect North Carolina ranked high, fifth from the top, by having a percentage of 3.36 of its total income devoted to this purpose. Top place was held by New Mexico, which spent 3.68 per cent of its income for current expense for public education.

Lowest percentage on this item was made by Rhode Island, which was 1.79.

In the light of the ranks of New York and Mississippi on items discussed above, it is interesting to note how these states ranked on the "effort" measurement. New York with a per cent of 2.05 ranked 42nd among the states, whereas Mississippi by spending 2.30 per cent of its income for public assistance was at 19th place.

The ten states which made the greatest effort as measured by this item were in order: New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Oregon.

The ten states which made the least effort on this basis were in reverse order: Rhode Island, Missouri, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Education Load

In this discussion "education load" is measured on two bases: (1) the number of classroom units per 1,000 population and (2) the average daily attendance per 1,000 population.

On both of these scores North Carolina ranked high, at 11th place in case of the first measurement and at 4th place on the basis of the second. This means that this State's education

load is comparatively higher than the average for the nation as a whole. Assigning an index of 100 to this national average of 6.15 classroom units per 1,000 population, then North Carolina's index is 129. On the second basis, when an index of 100 is assigned to the U. S. average of 148 pupils in average daily attendance per 1,000 population, North Carolina's index is 132.

States having a higher education load to support as indicated by these measurements were, in the first instance: North Dakota, South Dakota, Mississippi, Nebraska, West Virginia, Alabama, Utah, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. On the second basis, only Mississippi, Utah, and West Virginia had a greater education load than North Carolina.

North Carolina had in 1950 a population of 2,020,140 persons who were 25 years of age or older, approximately 50 per cent of the State's total population that year. These persons, according to the Census, had completed a median of 7.9 years of school. This means that of these 2,020,140 persons, half of them had completed more than 7.9 years of school and the other half had completed less than 7.9 years of school. North Carolina ranked 4th (or 45th) in this respect, sharing the position with Alabama. Only the states of Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina had a lower percentage of their respective population than did North Carolina in this category. The national median was 9.3 years of school completed for the 87,675,000 persons 25 years of age or over.

**EGGS... So Vital...
So Valuable**
By MARTHA STILLEY
Virginia Electric & Power Co.
Home Economist

You can't be a cook long before you will want to know a few facts about eggs. First where your grocer gets them, what grades he carries. Also, determine to your own satisfaction that he keeps his eggs under refrigeration. Of course, you'll refrigerate them, too. Eggs lose as much freshness in 3 days at room temperature as they do in 2 weeks in the refrigerator!

The color of the shell makes no difference in the nutritive value of the egg. The color of the yolk is determined by the diet of hens and there is no relation between the color of yolk and color of shell.

What is important, though, is how you cook your eggs! Cook them at a low temperature.

FLUFFY OMELET

6 eggs, separated
6 tbsp. milk or water
¾ tsp. salt
Dash pepper
1½ tsp. butter or other fat
Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat

Retarded — Or Just Hard of Hearing?



Children with hearing trouble repeat their grades four times as often as children with normal hearing.

At least two-million children in the United States have impaired hearing and the hearing of more than 20-million others in the 5 to 17 age bracket is receiving virtually no attention, according to the American Hearing Aid Association. (There are about 34,775,000 school-age children in the U. S. Fewer than 300 cities and only 21 states require periodic hearing tests in public schools.)

Most parents whose children suffer a slight loss of hearing don't discover it in time to prevent a greater and more serious loss.

Parents should watch for such tell-tale signs of hearing loss as inattentiveness, awkward listening posture, excessive fatigue, slowness in learning, shyness in playing with other children and voice peculiarities.

From 50 to 60 percent of all hearing impairments among children can be corrected if discovered early.

water or milk into them and add salt and pepper. Fold yolks and stiffly beaten whites together. Melt butter in pan, grease bottom and sides of pan. Add mixture and cook over low heat until puffy and a light brown underneath. Place in moderate oven 350 degrees for 10 to 15 minutes or until top is dry. Do not overcook.

Loosen edge of omelet, cut through center, fold ½ over the other and press lightly. Slip onto a hot place and serve at once.

Variations of Fluffy Omelet:

Cheese: — Sprinkle 1/3 c. grated or ground cheese over the center of omelet while it is cooking.

Onion: — Mix 1 tbsp. chopped onion

and 1 tsp. chopped parsley. Add to omelet mixture before cooking.

Ham: — (or other meats) Sprinkle 1 c. minced cooked meat over the center of the omelet while it is cooking.

BARBER SHOPS ASKED TO OBSERVE DRESS-UP WEEK

The week preceding Easter, April 10-17, has been designated "Dress-Up Week" for barber shops in North Carolina.

"Each shop owner is being asked to make at least one improvement—more if necessary—in his shop between now and Easter," Y. Z. Cannon, Chapel

Hill Public Relations Chairman for the Associated Master Barbers of North Carolina, has announced.

Chowan Tribe Red Men Change Meeting Hour

In keeping with the policy in force for many years, Chowan Tribe of Red Men will meet half hour later during the summer months. Effect last week the weekly meeting will be held Monday night at 8 o'clock instead of 7:30. Walter Bond, sachem of the tribe urges a good attendance.

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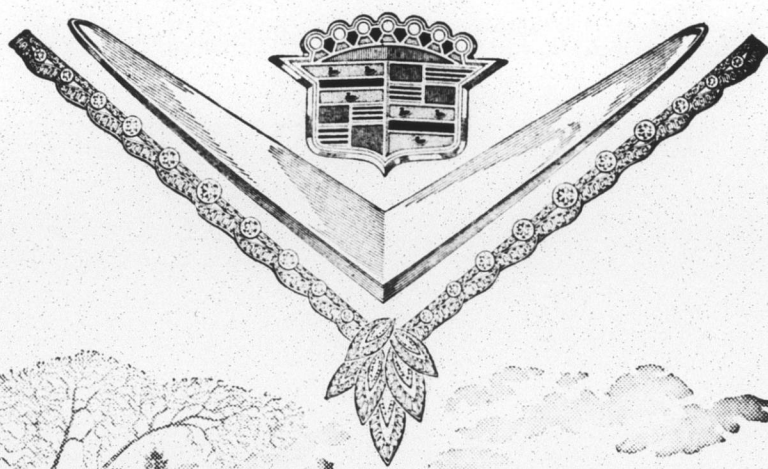
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Chas. H. Wood, Jr.
District Representative



Cadillac



Starting the Day with an Hour's Rest!

It's about an hour from his home to his office—but he doesn't think of it as a drive at all.

He just settles back in the deep, comfortable seat—rests his hand on the inviting wheel—looks out over the hood in the general direction of the office—and starts to relax.

Comes first, the ten-mile stretch in the country.

If the car were standing still, it could not be smoother or softer or quieter—as it loafs over the broad, winding highway. There's only the faint sound of the wind, plus the receding trees and posts and buildings, to give him a sense of movement.

Almost before it begins, it seems, the ten-mile stretch is over—and a sign announces the city's limits. The soft pressure of his foot shifts from accelerator to brake—and the big car settles down easily, smoothly and quickly to the prescribed speed.

And then begins the real wizardry of Cadillac performance. Stop and go—in and out—roll and creep... all regulated with the slightest touch of toe and hand. Insofar as the driver is concerned, it's just as easy as the open road—a little slower, of course, but just as calm and relaxing.

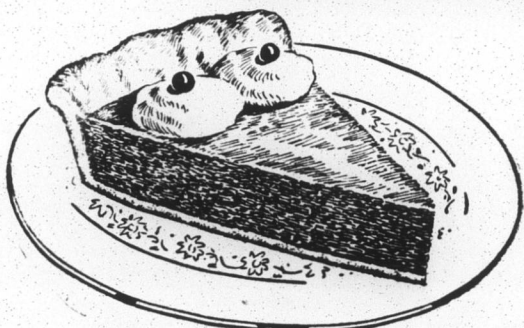
And maybe a little bit nicer, in one notable respect—for now there are drivers all about him—stealing glances at his beautiful car, and wondering who's the fortunate person whose name is on the title!

What a car—for highway or street! Owners say the hours behind its wheel are among the finest hours of the day—restful, relaxing and inspiring.

If you haven't as yet driven a 1954 Cadillac—you've been missing something wonderful! Better come in soon—for the most revealing hour you ever spent behind the wheel of a motor car.

NORTH CAROLINA

UNLIMITED



ATTENTION LOVERS OF SWEET POTATO PIE!

While not all of North Carolina's production of sweet potatoes goes into pie-making, all Tarheels were happy to learn the 1953 crop of an estimated 4,320,000 bushels is 420,000 bushels more than that produced in 1952! This is an important money crop and contributes its part in making North Carolina a better place in which to work, play and live.

Another contribution to more pleasant living for North Carolinians is the brewing industry's self-regulation program where brewers, wholesalers and retailers—in counties where malt beverages are permitted under State control—cooperate to maintain wholesome conditions for the legal sale of beer and ale.

North Carolina Division
UNITED STATES BREWERS FOUNDATION, INC.

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