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NORTH CAROLINA CLUB STUDIES

COOPERATIVE EGG-CIRCLES

There are 50 cooperative egg-marketing circles in Mississippi, composed usually of the school children and the farm wives. The fresh eggs are brought in twice a week to the schoolhouse, say, where one member or a small committee of the members grades and packs them in one-dozen cartons for the parcels post.

Fresh, uniformly colored, infertile eggs weighing over two ounces each bring a premium over market prices. The packers look after all the business details of marketing for 1-1/2 or 2 cents a dozen. The producers get more money for their eggs and the consumers get more eggs for their money.

One of these egg-circles has sold 3,815 dozen eggs direct to city purchasers in this way at prices averaging 24 cents per dozen.

SAFE-GUARDING AGAINST SMALLPOX

In undertaking the manufacture of smallpox vaccine, the State Board of Health has made an important addition to its many useful activities. This vaccine, which is to be made at the State Laboratory of Hygiene under the direction of Dr. C. A. Shore, is offered free to every citizen of the state. It is to be distributed through the county and city health officers from whom any physician can obtain adequate supplies.

The official announcement goes on to say that the Board re-affirms its opinion that vaccination is the only safe protection against smallpox, and that quarantine or any other method of protection is uncertain, expensive and inequitable; therefore, the Board believes that its success in making and offering vaccine free to all the people will change the nature of this problem of smallpox control, placing the responsibility of its spread more on the individual and less on the public.

PREACHER PAY

In the Literary Digest some time ago was an article on Pensions for Preachers which quoted Rev. J. T. B. Smith, editor of the Veteran Preacher (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) as stating the average salaries of Protestant preachers in several denominations as follows:

Unitarian \$1,221; Protestant Episcopal \$994; Presbyterian (North) \$977; Universalist \$974; Presbyterian (South) \$857; Lutheran \$744; Methodist Episcopal \$741; Northern Baptist \$681; United Brethren \$547; Disciples \$527; Southern Baptist \$334.

Commenting upon this Mr. Smith declares that these salaries conclusively prove that if the preacher were to save he would rob himself and family of the necessities of life, and cripple his own efficient services as pastor and preacher.

Teacher Pay

It is interesting and profitable to compare with these figures the average salary of men teachers in the common schools of the United States:

United States \$619; North Atlantic States \$896; North Central States \$641; South Atlantic States \$436; South Central States \$423; Western States \$1,024.

What chance has the school teacher in the United States to save or lay by for a rainy day? Truly the rewards of the preacher and teacher must be sought elsewhere than in terms of stocks and bonds.

PAMLICO AND HERTFORD

In 1913-14 Pamlico lead the state in local tax rate for school support—\$8.98 per \$1,000; while Hertford footed the list in this particular, with a rate of \$3.45.

In Pamlico 14 or 60 per cent of the 23 school districts levied a local tax; in Hertford only 4 or 12 per cent of the 33.

Pamlico raised by special school taxes \$5,113; Hertford only \$1,497.

The amount invested in white public school property in Pamlico was \$30,850; in Hertford \$25,980.

The average annual salary of white teachers in Pamlico was \$268.46; in Hertford \$232.86.

White school rooms furnished with home-made desks or benches, Pamlico 5, Hertford 18.

Why These Differences

The counties had almost exactly the same white population in 1915; 6,577 in

Pamlico and 6,469 in Hertford. The total taxable wealth of Hertford in 1914 was more than twice that of Pamlico; \$5,693,000 against \$2,214,000. In the per capita taxable wealth of the whites, Hertford with \$451 ranked 10th in the state. Pamlico with \$238 ranked 60th. In 1915 Hertford had 95 motor cars worth \$41,800; while Pamlico had 20 worth \$8,840.

Manifestly, Hertford had greater wealth, but less willingness to convert her wealth into public school advantages. Pamlico has less wealth but greater willingness.

Why? We do not know. The Hertford and Pamlico people could probably spell out the answers.

WHY WE NEED MORE PEOPLE IN NORTH CAROLINA

G. H. Cooper, Rowan County.

On February 7th The North Carolina Club discussed our 22,000,000 idle acres. Tonight we discuss the question Why We Need More People in North Carolina; under the following heads: (1) the amount of elbow room we have for newcomers, (2) the economic results of a larger population, (3) the social results, (4) possible sources of increase, and (5) ways of securing desirable immigrants.

Abundant Elbow-room For Home-seekers

Nearly three-fourths or to be more exact 73 per cent of all the land in North Carolina lies uncultivated and idle. Iowa is only a little larger than North Carolina; but unlike North Carolina 73 per cent of her area is under cultivation. Four-fifths of our total area could be utilized for farm purposes. The fact that only 8,813,000 of our 32,000,000 acres are under cultivation is amazing. We have room to accommodate 250,000 more new farm families, giving each family 75 acres and leaving 50,000 acres in each county for woodlot purposes. This number of new farm families would nearly exactly double our present country population. We have room for all the farmers of Belgium, 450,000 in number, giving them farms twice as large as they have been accustomed to cultivate at home; even then we would have nine million acres left over. We have room for 25,590 new farm families on 75 acre farms in five of the lower Cape Fear counties, where the soil equals that of any other farm area in the United States.

What It Means to Double Our Farm Population

It would mean an income of \$537,000,000 in farm property alone. It would increase our crop-producing power \$142,000,000 a year. These totals are based upon our present small per capita wealth in North Carolina, and our per capita production of farm wealth in 1910. But if our new comers were Americanized farmers from the Middle West, they would increase our farm wealth more than 3 billion dollars, and add \$600,000,000 to the annual wealth produced in crops alone.

A greater density of population in our country regions would mean better school facilities and a decrease of the undue illiteracy that now retards farm progress. Sparsity of population means poor schools and excessive illiteracy. Country children are often compelled to walk from two to four miles to school and even farther to church. It does not take a philosopher to puzzle out the effect of such conditions.

Greater density of population would bring the farmers into closer relationship and eliminate the present social aloofness that now retards organization and cooperative farm enterprise. We have talked so much about these things that we are prone to forget how vital they are to a country community; and at the same time how impossible they are in thinly populated farm areas. Densely populated regions may easily have better schools and churches, better roads, less dissatisfaction and unrest, more social life and recreation, more community spirit, and greater progress and prosperity.

Can We Hope To Have More People?

The price of land in the Middle West has increased so much within the last few years that the farmers of that section

THE DIVINE WAY

Bouck White

To cast in your lot among those to whom you can give the most is the divine way; and makes for stature.

To cast in your lot among those from whom you can receive the most is the human way; and it belittles into pygmies men who might be giants.

have been selling their farms at prices ranging from \$250 to \$400 an acre and swarming into Canada, the South-western part of the United States, and elsewhere. These farm people ought to be coming into North Carolina. Our soils and climate are far better than Canada or the south-western states can offer. We do not suffer the sudden changes and extremes of climate that afflict the South-west. We have nothing like the tornadoes, cyclones, and droughts of Texas and Oklahoma.

These people know nothing about cotton and tobacco farming. But they do know about livestock farming and livestock industries—a kind of farming that needs immense development in North Carolina. Many of the farmers who have migrated to Canada have returned to the United States owing to the fact that they found farming unprofitable and unbearable in the bitter cold and sparsely settled regions farther North.

The question immediately arises in our minds, Would it be possible to induce them to come to North Carolina?

The Value of Advertising

At present these people do not know that North Carolina is even on the map. They know all about Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, simply because the people of these states have spent millions of money in advertising their advantages. As a result the home-seekers passing through Kansas into Oklahoma and Texas have long averaged 2,000 farm families per week.

These states have turned the trick by abundant advertising. They have enlisted the railroad authorities. Two or three times a week through passenger trains of home-seeker specials leave Chicago for Oklahoma City, Little Rock, and Amarillo. The round-trip ticket is about half the straight fare one way.

Our State Publicity Bureau has bravely begun this work of advertising North Carolina. But it is privately supported. The Bureau funds are a mere bagatelle of the sum demanded by this vast undertaking.

What Mr. Forrester is doing with a small fund evidences the enormous good he could do with the necessary \$100,000 a year.

WEALTH AMONG LIVESTOCK FARMERS

Readers of The University News Letter, who have been preserving the tables we have been publishing of late, and placing them side by side for thoughtful comparisons, will note that the per capita farm wealth of country populations is small in regions where per acre crop values are high; say, in the cotton belt states.

In these states the per acre crop values are high, because among the standard farm crops cotton, tobacco and sweet potatoes yield the largest average results.

But as we have already seen, these are the states in which the values produced per farm worker are small (1) because they are hand-made crops on farms that are too small upon an average—around 37 cultivated acres, and (2) because of the immense labor-waste in one-crop farming.

Plain as a Pikestaff

Small wealth-producing power per farm worker is accompanied by small wealth-retaining power, largely because (1) cotton or tobacco farmers expect to get rich raising valuable cash crops, and buying farm supplies with cotton and tobacco money, (2) because they usually neglect livestock farming and diversification and rotation of crops that livestock farming forces them to adopt.

That is to say, they neglect the food and feed crops that enable them to support their families and farm animals, and thus to have their cotton and tobacco money as a surplus income.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LETTER SERIES NO. 69

WHERE THE SCHOOLS LOSE OUT

One great drawback to the forward movement of our public schools is their lack of financial power to hold experienced teachers in the schoolroom and retain efficient principals and superintendents in the administrative side of the work. In other words, our enthusiasm for education has not fruited out into money enough to bring into the public school system that permanent service which is so necessary for its improvement and progress.

The Important Step

which must be taken for public education is the raising of enough money not only to attract into public schools the very best talent but also to hold it there in permanent and continuous service year by year. The efficient teacher should be paid such a salary as will hold him in the service of the children, and yet too often just the reverse is true. A teacher's enthusiasm, industry, tact, and power to manage school affairs are seen by others who need just such a man or woman in other lines of business and they come to him for his service with the lure of

A Higher Salary

and more permanent employment. His record as a teacher brings offers that take him to other fields of labor and the community loses a good man because of his efficiency and the profession is poorer because of his success as a teacher. In fact, it is too often true that the more successful a schoolman is the more certain he is to be tempted, by a higher salary, away from teaching into something else.

They produce enormous total-crop values from year to year, but when the year's struggle is ended and the balance sheet is drawn, what they have left over is a bare pin's fee.

They handle more money, but it does not seem to stick to the palms that sweat it out. Gross income considered, we enjoy advantages over all the rest of the earth in the production of cotton. But this comparative advantage disappears when we come to consider net incomes and accumulated wealth.

Safe Farming

Bread-and-meat farmers everywhere accumulate wealth, while the farmers in cotton and tobacco areas stay poor. This hard fact stares us in the face as we study the tables that are now appearing in The University News Letter. We ought always to grow cotton and tobacco; but manifestly we ought to do so with our pantries, smokehouses, barns and cribs filled with home-made bread and meat supplies.

We must have (1) more farming by owners and less by tenants, (2) fewer crop-liens and less of expensive time-credit in the supply-stores, (3) farms of larger average size, (4) more farm animals and profit-reducing machinery per farm, (5) a larger income from the sale

A Case in Point

The other day, in North Carolina, a young man of professional training for schoolwork, of five years successful experience as principal of one of our largest city public schools, with natural enthusiasm, fondness, and aptitude for teaching, and popular with teachers, parents, pupils, and school board, was forced to resign and accept a higher and most necessary salary in another field of work simply because he and his family could not live on the salary he had been receiving in the school work.

Other Losses

In recent years the public schools in three of our largest cities have lost the services of five men of state-wide reputation as high grade schoolmen and they are yet in North Carolina serving with success at the head of large insurance, banking, and manufacturing concerns. These men liked school work but they had families to support and the schools lost their service for the want of money to keep them. And yet there is

A Bright Side

The people are rapidly coming to believe that their children must have the best. Many communities, cities, and counties are voluntarily increasing their school taxes in order to pay their teachers a higher salary. There is hope, and enthusiasm everywhere, and young men and young women in every section of the state are choosing teaching as a profession and taking special training for the work. In spite of our losses of good teachers we are making progress year by year.

of livestock and livestock products, and (6) more of the crop diversification that livestock farming enforces.

Without all these things we shall always have an ill-balanced, unsafe, unstable agriculture. The bankers and traders of the South are just as severely punished as our farmers are by the spendthrift system of agriculture that has afflicted the South for the last half century.

Wealthy Bread-and-Meat Farmers

Three-fourths of the Iowa farmer's income, upon an average, arises from the sale of livestock and livestock products. It indicates a well balanced farm system; and the per capita farm wealth of country people in Iowa is \$3,386.

On the other hand, only one-fifth of the Mississippi farmer's income arises from livestock farming; and the per capita farm wealth of Mississippi is only \$300.

Less than a third of our farm income in North Carolina is derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products; and our per capita country wealth is only \$322.

These tables suggest other causes of our small per capita farm wealth in North Carolina. But it is worth while just here to consider the meager equipment of our farms in farm animals as one of these causes.

PER CENT OF FARM INCOME

From Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products Federal Crop Report, Oct. 16, 1915

Rank	States	Total	Live-stock	Live-stock	Rank	States	Total	Live-stock	Live-stock
		pct.	pct.	prod.			pct.	pct.	prod.
1	Vermont	82	18	64	30	Maine	57	15	42
2	West Virginia	81	58	23	31	Kansas	55	39	16
3	Wisconsin	78	31	47	32	Tennessee	54	42	12
4	Iowa	75	63	12	33	Minnesota	53	33	20
4	Missouri	75	62	13	34	Maryland and Del.	45	23	32
4	Rhode Island	75	13	62	34	Arkansas	45	34	11
7	Connecticut	74	12	62	37	Oklahoma	43	32	11
8	New Hampshire	71	20	51	38	North Carolina	33	18	15
9	Massachusetts	69	19	50	39	Florida	32	16	16
10	New York	67	14	53	39	New Jersey	32	6	26
11	Indiana	66	50	16	41	North Dakota	31	25	6
12	Nebraska	65	56	9	41	Alabama	31	17	14
12	Oregon	65	33	32	43	California	27	15	12
14	Michigan	64	34	30	44	Texas	25	16	9
14	Kentucky	64	45	19	45	Louisiana	22	13	9
16	Pennsylvania	63	21	42	45	Georgia	22	18	4
16	Ohio	63	41	22	47	South Carolina	20	8	12
18	Washington	62	16	46	47	Mississippi	20	12	8
18	*Mt. States (8)	62	49	13					
18	Illinois	62	42	20					
28	Virginia	61	46	15					
29	South Dakota	59	41	18					

*The mountain states are Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.