

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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## FARM BUILDINGS IN THE U. S.

### DOWN IN ALBEMARLE

A glimpse at the exhibits of the Albemarle fair furnishes abundant proof that this section has no cause to worry over the fact that the boll weevil has at last crossed the Albemarle sound.

Pasquotank, for instance, produces only 2685 bales of cotton as compared with over a million pounds of beef, mutton, and pork. When cattle begin to get as much attention as swine, as they probably will soon after the boll weevil gets here, the figures will be nearly twice as impressive. The production of pork is now nearly five times the beef production of the county.

The value of Pasquotank's Irish potato crop is over a third larger than the value of its cotton crop, and that is figuring cotton at present prices, too.

The cotton acreage in Pasquotank is less than a fifth of the acreage in corn, and hog and hominy are really the county's biggest crop from the standpoint of value or acreage. Figured on an acreage basis, the soy bean ranks next to corn. A fraction less than 46 percent of the crop acreage of the county is in corn, 33 percent is in soy beans, and less than 9 percent is in cotton.

A proper development of dairying and beef production in Pasquotank will put the county where it can abandon cotton growing utterly, if necessary, and hardly miss it. It will not be necessary, however, as a good farmer can grow cotton at a profit under boll weevil conditions. If the boll weevil compels the other sort of farmer to abandon cotton utterly for a few years it may mean his ultimate economic salvation. —The Advance.

### SELF-HELP AT CHAPEL HILL

An inquiry just completed shows that \$384,000 was earned in a single year by self-help students who worked in order to make their way through the University of North Carolina.

Out of approximately 1,700 students registered in the university, 1,280 did work of one kind or another—some in the summer only, some during both the summer and the college year—to defray the cost of their education.

The university has formed an organization called the self-help bureau to help the needy ones find all sorts of jobs. The number of young men and young women who earn all or part of what they need here is increasing every year by reason of this system.

One novel way of earning money, recently come into vogue among the students, is taking care of babies when members of the faculty go out in the evening to lectures or other gatherings. This nursing, as it is called, is by no means limited to co-eds. Some of the students most in demand for this duty, because of their demonstrated aptitude for it, are husky males who look like anything but baby-tenders.

The work done by self-helpers here varies from secretarial service to the roughest sort of physical labor. Students are seen any day shoveling coal into cellars, digging in gardens, washing windows, raking leaves, and splitting wood. They press clothes, install electric wires, wait on tables, scrub floors, operate moving picture machines, cook in restaurants, make candy, and serve as janitors.

One of this fall's football heroes, now a senior, came from the mountains of western North Carolina to Chapel Hill with only a few dollars in his pockets. He entered as a freshman, found work, and every year since has earned enough to meet all expenses. —Greensboro News.

### A MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Public spirited citizens of Perquimans county have become guarantors for a Lyceum course of six entertainments which will run through the fall and winter. All proceeds from the entertainments above expenses will be donated to the projected Perquimans County Soldiers Memorial Library.

### AN IOWA COUNTY HOSPITAL

The Board of Supervisors and the Cherokee County Medical Society, ac-

ording to a statement in the Herald, a paper published at Stuart, Ia., have entered into a contract whereby the medical society agrees to attend to all medical and surgical needs of the poor in the county until January, 1923. The county is to pay the medical society the sum of \$3,500, which, at the termination of the contract, is to be distributed among the members of the society in proportion to the amount of work done by each. Under this arrangement a dependent person is to have the privilege of selecting his attending physician from among the membership of the society, which includes practically all the doctors in Cherokee County.

This is a somewhat novel contract and it will be interesting to see how the arrangement made will work out. In most counties the governing authorities enter into a contract with one physician, some with a stated compensation, some on a fee basis, who serves all indigents receiving medical and surgical care at the expense of the county. The Cherokee county plan will remove the occasion for a complaint, frequently made by indigents, to the effect that the service rendered by the county doctor is not satisfactory, because under this plan the dependent person will choose his own medical attendant. —American Medical Association Bulletin.

### SMALL-TOWN SHOWS

Not upon Broadway, New York, or in Louisville and other cities of its class, are found the worst of public entertainments, the worst morally.

The carnivals which go from one small city or town to another are described by a contributor to The American City as being a far greater evil than public entertainments of the most objectionable class in the large cities.

These marauders, as the writer terms them, operate gambling devices controlled electrically in the interest of the operator, and sell children lemonade made of citric acid, red dye, and dirty water, in which thousands of lips touch the slice of lemon that is used over and over again till worn out.

In addition to fleecing the general attendance and subjecting the children to grossly insanitary conditions, the carnivals maintain organized prostitution in connection with Living Pictures, Dancing Mermaids, Oriental Dancing, and The Hawaiian Hoola-Hoola, performances in themselves often too obscene to be described in matter passing through the United States mails.

The carnival problem is one of public health, and not one of the moral health of communities merely. According to The American City, these traveling shows have in the smaller American centers of population an aggregate attendance of more than 18,000,000 annually, and until public sentiment has been aroused to the many evils that result from their existence prohibitory legislation will not be enacted by state legislatures.

Will prohibitory legislation ever be enacted? Would it be valid, and if valid, would it be defensible?

It is easily within the power of any town or city to regulate public entertainments for the prevention of such practices as The American City describes. If local public opinion in the smaller cities were sufficiently opposed to them they could be handled effectively.

Where the small-town show is as vile as it is described by The American City its vileness reflects equal vileness in small-town politics and government.

A few small towns have proceeded informally, and perhaps illegally, to require of strolling players appearance before a health officer to determine whether they should be quarantined. But that "progressive" measure suggests connivance at commercial vice as one of the enterprises in which carnival managers engage.

The carnivals and kindred shows should be regulated by municipalities, not prohibited by states through laws which, inevitably, would prohibit harmless performances along with

### KNOW NORTH CAROLINA Going Some

In Chairman Frank Page's little chat Monday night to 30,000 people over the radiophone, he told them that the state's road building results daily in two miles of hard surface and three of other construction, and that the building from first to last requires 16,000 men.

From the expenditures it can be seen, too, that this construction requires about \$100,000 every work day, figures which we have verified. The state is therefore spending about \$25,000,000 a year on roads and is completing each day 5 miles, or more than 1,200 every year at the present rate.

No wonder that people are no longer unintelligent enough to attack the road construction program. There are 160,000 automobiles in the state not counting the 18,000 trucks.

These all belong to North Carolina, but it is safe to assume that 50,000 automobiles from other states every year use North Carolina roads. And what these tourists can do by way of saying a good word for North Carolina, everybody can see. From California to Maine and from Minnesota to Alabama, the chorus of praise for North Carolina is without discord.

Many a business has collapsed on the verge of a magnificent success just because it lacked a little ready capital. North Carolina came dangerously near doing the same thing when a little adversity struck it two years ago. The \$75,000,000 put into schools and roads will come back with a billion of compound interest. Five miles of finished road and \$100,000 paid to 16,000 men daily—that is certainly going some. —Greensboro News.

harmful ones.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### PRISON REFORM

A murderer in this country has three chances to one in his favor against being brought to trial, ten to one against life imprisonment, and eighty to one against suffering the death penalty.

The natural sequence is that more peace-time murders are committed in the United States than in any other five civilized nations.

America's steadily increasing volume of capital crime calls for an earnest consideration of practical remedial measures.

Among the chief crime breeding influences are an unwise immigration policy which has made us a dumping ground in the past for the criminally inclined and mentally deficient, influences suggestive of crime such as the lurid motion picture, the sporting instinct carried to the extreme, perversion of justice in the courts, and farcical attempts at prison reform and criminal reforms that tend to pamper the criminal.

Students and thoughtful people in general who are interested in this subject ought to read Mastin's Stop Thief, published by the Gorham Press, Boston.—Municipal Review.

### MARRYING A FARMER

Do you want your daughter to marry a farmer? Sixty-one out of sixty-four North Carolina farm women answer yes, and they back up their answers with some perfectly good reasons. They do not think of themselves as poor hard working drudges, lonely and isolated and with no social life to break the monotony of their existence. On the contrary they seem to be perfectly well satisfied and are contented with their lots as farmers' wives. They find joy, happiness, and contentment on the farm and in the homes and have such hope in the future that they want their daughters to become farmers' wives.

Some of the most important reasons

for this are: good health conditions, the ever ready supply of good wholesome food such as fresh vegetables, milk, chickens and eggs (gee, I believe I'll move to the farm), the balanced physical and mental growth that comes from living close to nature and seeing the beauties of His handiwork, the close business partnership between husband and wife, and the friendly discussion of all business problems.

Modern home conveniences such as running water, electric light and power for washing; consolidated rural schools, papers and magazines, home demonstration work, automobiles and good roads, all of these and more go hand in hand towards making life on the farm worth living.

With a hope for the future and with a vision of what rural life can become rather than what it is today, these farm women expressed a belief that the time would soon come when the country women would have all the advantages now possible to the city women and in addition to these the many comforts and pleasures that come only to those living in the country as farmers' wives.—The Roanok-Chowan Times.

### PHILLIPS BROOKS'S DREAM

Let me live the years of my stay upon earth 'way out in the country, close to nature and nature's God. I want to feel the touch of the seasons as they come and go, making up the years. I want to feel the chill of winter in my frame, not too severe, but enough to make the blood tingle. I want to feel the gentle warmth of spring as, with her gentle touch of magic, she awakens new life in things dead. I want to feel the heat of summer, as the golden sunshine ripens the harvest and matures fruit and flowers. Lastly I want to catch the cold breath of autumn coming to fan away the heat and lethargy of summer. I want to hear the cry of whippoorwills as the twilight settles o'er the hill and hollow. I want to be near when Bob White is calling to his mate, when the fields of ripening wheat wave gently to the passing breeze. I want to hear the tinkle of bells on the distant hillside, as the sun is going down and the katydids commence their night-long chatter. Then old Jack Frost passes by, with his touch of white. I want to wander down the old rail fence and on to where the muscadines hang in rich profusion; and there for a time fast and forget. Yes, let me live out the years of my stay upon the earth in the

fullness of the country, and then, dying, let me rest in the quiet churchyard near where father and mother sleep—where the sunbeams play in the summer, and the snow drifts high in the winter.—Phillips Brooks.

### THE AMERICAN'S CREED

In 1918 William Tyler Page, a descendant of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was awarded a prize of one thousand dollars for a short article entitled The American's Creed. It is full of the same sentiment that prompted the Declaration of Independence and is much of the Declaration written in short form. It follows:

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States, a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and defend it against all enemies.

This creed has been learned by more than two million school children, and it is well worth any one's time to read it and see how much can be said in one hundred words. According to Current Opinion, this piece of literature bids fair to become a classic.

### BICKENS ON THE BOOK

The Eternal Book for all the weary and heavy-laden; for all the wretched, fallen, and neglected of this earth—the blessed history, in which the blind, lame, palsied beggar, the criminal, the woman stained with shame, the shunned of all our dainty clay, has each a portion, that no human pride, indifference, or sophistry, through all the ages that this world shall last, can take away, or by the thousandth atom of a grain reduce—the ministry of Him who, through the round of human life, and all its hopes and griefs, from birth to death, from infancy to age, had sweet compassion for and interest in its every scene and stage, its every suffering and sorrow.—Domtrey and Son, Chap. 58.

### THE VALUE OF FARM BUILDINGS

#### Per Farm in the United States in 1920

Based on 1920 Census of Agriculture covering (1) the total value of all farm buildings in each state, (2) divided by the number of farms.

The average for the United States was \$1,781; for North Carolina it was \$311, and only five states were below us.

Our small values and low rank in farm buildings are due to (1) the small average size of our farms, (2) the large ratio of tenants, whose homes are usually inadequate, (3) small investment in barns and storage houses, because we are crop farmers, deficient in livestock, grain, hay, and forage, (4) few home comforts and conveniences as on western farms, and (5) an undeveloped appreciation in the South of attractive, comfortable farm homes.

Tables to follow: (1) Cultivated Acres per Farm in the United States, (2) Value of Buildings, Livestock, and Cultivated Acres per Farm in North Carolina counties.

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Rank	States	Buildings Per Farm	Rank	States	Buildings Per Farm
1	Iowa	\$4,323	25	Washington	\$1,852
2	Connecticut	3,932	26	Missouri	1,782
3	Massachusetts	3,748	27	Oregon	1,772
4	New Jersey	3,641	28	Colorado	1,708
5	New York	3,270	29	Idaho	1,654
6	South Dakota	3,235	30	Arizona	1,580
7	Illinois	3,152	31	Wyoming	1,511
8	Minnesota	3,087	32	Montana	1,471
9	Nebraska	3,069	33	Virginia	1,439
10	Wisconsin	3,005	34	Utah	1,276
11	Pennsylvania	2,970	35	West Virginia	1,185
12	Rhode Island	2,909	36	Texas	1,043
13	North Dakota	2,706	37	Oklahoma	1,002
14	Maryland	2,644	38	Florida	982
15	Vermont	2,620	39	Kentucky	903
16	Ohio	2,513	40	South Carolina	863
17	California	2,471	41	Tennessee	859
18	Michigan	2,431	42	New Mexico	854
19	Delaware	2,283	43	North Carolina	811
20	Indiana	2,199	44	Georgia	775
21	Nevada	2,180	45	Louisiana	667
22	Kansas	2,144	46	Arkansas	625
23	New Hampshire	2,074	47	Mississippi	545
24	Maine	1,859	48	Alabama	499