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TOO LITTLE IN LIVESTOCK VALUES

WARRENTON LEADS

If any one wants to know just how far the public can safely go into the ownership of public utilities, let him ask Judge John H. Kerr, of Warrenton. Judge Kerr says we can go a long way and he knows.

Judge Kerr hails from the town of Warrenton, the county seat of the little county of Warren. Warrenton is given a population of less than a thousand by the census of 1920 but Warrenton owns its own railroad, its own water and sewerage, its electric light service, its ice plant and its hotel. And now Warrenton is thinking of building a municipal laundry, to be followed by a municipal bakery. Why shouldn't a town feed and lodge its guests, wash its own clothes and bake its own bread, as well as manufacture its own lights and water?

Warrenton learned to do things for itself after the Seaboard Air Line Railway ran through Warren county and left Warrenton three miles away from its tracks. Back in 1884 Warrenton issued \$25,000 in bonds and built a railroad of its own, from Warrenton to Warren Plains. The distance was only three miles and you could build and equip three miles of railroad somehow, in those days, for \$25,000.

The Warrenton Railroad, as it was called, wasn't much of a success at first, but the bonds were paid off somehow and then the railroad began to pay; it is and has been a regular little revenue getter for the past twelve or fifteen years just handling freight between Warrenton and Warren Plains.

Owens her own Utilities

Having made a go of a railroad of its own, Warrenton was ready for almost anything and the town bonded itself for \$90,000 and built its own water and sewerage plant. It put in its own electric distribution system and bought its current from a big cotton mill outside the town, because it could buy power as cheap as it could make it.

Next thing, the town needed a good ice plant and Warrenton built its own ice plant.

Then traveling men who came to town kicked about the hotel accommodations and private capital could not be induced to build a modern hotel in so small a town. Again Warrenton got busy and built a modern little hotel of 40-odd rooms and hired a manager to run it. They paid their hotel manager a salary of \$1,800 a year with board for the manager and his family thrown in. The hotel, started in 1920, has been such a success that Warrenton is now contemplating an addition of 25 rooms to its hotel. The laundry is coming next.

Besides its electric lights, water, sewerage, ice plant, hotel and railroad, Warrenton has a handsome town hall, \$150,000 worth of street paving, a modern school plant and almost everything a town ten times its size would be proud of.—Elizabeth City Independent.

COMMUNITY CLUB EFFORTS

The Parent-Teacher Association of Chapel Hill has decided to experiment with what is known as the grade mother system.

Under this plan, instead of frequent meetings by the entire association, there will be meetings of the mothers of the children in each particular grade. For example, the first grade mothers will organize as a subdivision of the main body, the second grade mothers, and so on through all the grades.

It is thought that this will stimulate a keen personal interest in each parent, and will bring about an eagerness to attend meetings.

The Chapel Hill Association has found a school circus an effective means not only of raising funds but also of arousing interest in the work of the organization. Under the direction of Harold D. Meyer, professor of public welfare in the University, a big show was given in the school building this fall. The talent was supplied by the school children. Admission to the main show cost five cents and to each side-show one cent. Despite the light charge \$91.00 was realized.

Through the efforts of the Association a cafeteria has been successfully established in the school.

A dormitory is needed for the girls from the country who attend the Chapel Hill High School. The Association expects to secure such a home by September of next year.—Louis Graves.

WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS

Seventeen deaths last year from tuberculosis in Orange County is just that number too many, but it represents a saving of five lives over the previous year, and to that extent we are to be congratulated.

Fifteen out of every hundred who died of Tb. in North Carolina last year were farmers. In actual numbers there were 388 farm people who died of this disease. This is, perhaps, not startling to a great many people who believe that, like the poor, we must always have tuberculosis with us. The fact is, however, that each and every one of these deaths was preventable, and such an enormous loss among our farmers should stir us to action.

Another significant fact is that more death from Tb. occurred among the farmers than among the people engaged indoors, such as teachers, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, mill workers, etc., the number of deaths among those engaged in such occupations being 310. It would seem that the farmer is not as vigilant in regard to his health as he should be. A periodic medical examination is not a cure-all but it would have been a life saver in a great many of these cases.

The North Carolina Tuberculosis Association, an organization which is supported by the sale of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals, continues to hold free tuberculosis diagnostic clinics and will gladly send a specialist to any point in North Carolina where the people are interested in finding the cases of tuberculosis in their community. Finding the cases is, of course, the first step. Then if the people really mean business, arrangements should be made to give proper treatment to those cases which are curable.—N. C. Tuberculosis Association.

BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The following table represents the vote of thirteen of the leading children's librarians of the country as to the best books published in the year of 1921 for children, the vote being based on a tentative list selected and presented by the book selection section of the New York State library. The titles are given in the order of number of favorable votes received by each.

Hawes, C. B. The Great Quest. (Atlantic Monthly.)

Tyler, A. C. Twenty-Four Unusual Stories for Boys and Girls. (Harcourt.)

Van Loon, H. W. The Story of Mankind. (Boni and Liveright.)

Moses, M. J., ed. A Treasury of Plays for Children. (Little.)

Colm, Padraic. The Golden Fleece. (Macmillan.)

Mathews, F. S. The Book of Birds for Young People. (Putnam.)

Porter, Jane. The Scottish Chiefs. Ed. by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith; il. by N. C. Wyeth. (Scribner.)

Lamprey, Louise. Days of the Discoverers. (Stokes.)

White, E. O. Peggy in Her Blue Frock. (Houghton.)

Patch, E. M. Bird Stories. (Atlantic Monthly.)

Smith, E. S., ed. Heroines of History and Legend. (Lothrop.)

Crump, Irving. The Boys' Book of Railroads. (Dodd.)

Wright, H. S. New Plays from Old Tales. (Macmillan.)

Perkins, L. F. The Puritan Twins. (Houghton.)

Bowen, William. The Old Tobacco Shop. (Macmillan.)

Marshall, Bernard. Cedric the Forester. (Appleton.)

Tarbell, I. M. The Boy Scouts' Life of Lincoln. (Macmillan.)

Hawksworth, Hallam. Strange Adventures of a Pebble. (Scribner.)

Turner, N. B. Zodiac Town. (Atlantic Monthly.)

KNOW NORTH CAROLINA A Georgia Verdict

The road system in North Carolina is only one evidence of North Carolina's general prosperity that appeals to the people of other states, and particularly to the people of Georgia, whose natural conditions of living are practically the same.

North Carolina's public school system is maintained more progressively than is that of Georgia, through no fault of Georgia's most excellent department of education.

The higher educational institutions of North Carolina are adequately maintained, while those in Georgia are admittedly starved. The state contributes more to the university system in that state in one year than Georgia does in four.

The same can be said of the other institutions—the eleemosynary, the corrective, the penal.

Why is all this?

North Carolina has relatively a quarter of a million less population than Georgia.

All of the five largest cities combined will scarcely exceed in population the one city of Atlanta.

Wilmington, the seaboard metropolis, is a much smaller city than Savannah.

Charlotte, the largest trading center, is not as large as Macon.

Neither Winston-Salem nor Durham nor Greensboro, her great tobacco manufacturing cities, is as large as Augusta.

And yet it is a state of small cities and towns, each filled with the stacks of industry, and each the center of prosperous rural communities.

The reason for it all is—not that North Carolina has any better people than Georgia, for there are no better; not that North Carolina has any more natural advantages than Georgia, for in these both states are practically blessed alike—but that North Carolina has revised her old and antiquated tax system so that the state is provided with funds sufficient to carry on the functions of government in keeping with the demands of a progressive age—

And the people of the cities and the towns and the country have prospered as the state has prospered.

North Carolina is thus an object lesson that the Georgia legislature should heed.—Atlanta Constitution.

Fillmore, P. H. The Laughing Prince. (Harcourt.)

Beard, D. C. The American Boys' Handy-Book of Camplore and Woodcraft. (Lippincott.)

Fabre, J. H. Animal Life in Field and Garden. (Century.)

Morgan, A. P. (A. M. Powell, pseud.) Boys' Home Book of Science and Construction. (Lothrop.)

Prescott, D. R. A Day in a Colonial Home. (M. Jones.)

Parkman, M. R. Conquests of Invention. (Century.)

Adams, Katherine. Midsummer. (Macmillan.)

Heyliger, William. High Benton, Worker. (Appleton.)

Irving, Washington. Rip Van Winkle; il. by N. C. Wyeth. (McKay.)

Meigs, Cornelia. The Windy Hill. (Macmillan.)

Brown, E. A. Silver Bear. (Lothrop.)

Phillips, E. C. Black-Eyed Susan. (Houghton.)

Bailey, Margery. The Little Man With One Shoe. (Little.)

Mathews, F. K., ed. The Boy Scouts' Book of Campfire Stories. (Appleton.)

Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. The Book of Cowboys. (Lothrop.)

Dasent, Sir G. W. East o' the Sun and West o' the moon; il. by Edna Cooke. (McKay.)

Aesop. The Herford Aesop. (Stokes.)—New York Libraries Bulletin.

NEGRO SCHOOL POLICIES

Director Newbold, of the State Department of Public Instruction, declares that North Carolina has kept faith with the colored people and made good in its state educational program, involving \$935,000 for Negro schools, in its local educational program, involving \$1,525,000, and in its Negro public-school teachers' salary program, involving \$1,500,000.

Some of the important outlays in North Carolina's Negro education program, carried out during the past year, follow:

1. Construction of two dormitories at the Slater Normal School, and a combination building to be used as a gymnasium and auditorium, together with industrial classes—cost \$134,000.

2. At Elizabeth City Normal School an administration building—cost, with equipment, about \$125,000—nearing completion; also a principal's home, a three-teacher practice school, together with heating, water, and sewerage system, costing \$40,000—total spent at this school about \$170,000.

3. At Fayetteville Normal School an administration and class-room building, a dormitory for girls containing seventy-one rooms, and a water-sewerage system—all nearing completion—cost \$166,000.

The small balance of only a little more than \$11,000 on the \$500,000 state appropriation for the three colored normal schools will be used within the next sixty days, said Director Newbold. The General Education Board has appropriated \$125,000, which will be used in equipping these three normal schools. All the state's appropriation will be used for construction. These three schools are using annually the maintenance fund provided; namely, \$75,000.

4. New building being constructed at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, cost \$115,000.

5. Hospital building for tubercular Negroes, now building, cost \$100,000.

6. Division of Negro Education, with eight workers, is now a component part of the State Department of Public Instruction—cost \$15,000.

7. Teacher-training organized in nine private schools—cost \$15,000.

8. Teacher-training in summer schools and for high-school and vocational education—cost \$50,000.

9. Eighty-one Rosenwald Schools—total cost \$330,387.—N. C. Newbold, State Director Negro Education.

LIVESTOCK VALUES PER FARM

In North Carolina in 1920

Based on the 1920 Census of Agriculture, covering (1) the total value of livestock on farms in each county, (2) divided by the number of farms in each county.

The average livestock value per farm in North Carolina is \$413, against \$1,243 in the United States, and forty-six states make a better showing. Fifty-nine percent of the livestock values of the state is represented by horses and mules, and only 20 percent by dairy cattle. We had 56,000 fewer cattle than in 1910, but 112,862 more mules and horses. The decrease was mainly in beef cattle and calves since the 1910 census of livestock is of April and the 1920 census of January.

Livestock values per farm vary, (1) according to the number and quality of farm animals, and (2) the number and size of farms.

The high rank in North Carolina of some Coastal Plains counties is due almost entirely to their large numbers of mules and horses on cotton and tobacco farms, not to dairy and beef cattle as in the mountain and hill counties.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr.

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Rank	Counties	Livestock Per Farm	Rank	Counties	Livestock Per Farm
1	Alleghany	735	51	Halifax	399
2	Haywood	633	52	Camden	395
3	Ashe	582	52	Orange	395
4	Edgecombe	520	54	Duplin	394
5	Watauga	510	54	Northampton	394
6	Mecklenburg	504	56	Bladen	393
7	Greene	503	57	Catawba	392
8	Sampson	500	58	Tyrrell	390
8	Gaston	500	59	Granville	386
10	Wayne	499	59	Henderson	386
11	Cabarrus	491	59	Moore	386
12	Transylvania	482	62	Macon	383
13	Buncombe	480	62	Onslow	383
14	Martin	479	64	Montgomery	382
15	Jones	476	64	Wake	382
16	New Hanover	475	66	Madison	378
17	Chowan	471	66	Pender	378
17	Lenoir	471	68	Carteret	375
19	Richmond	465	69	Lee	373
20	Harnett	461	69	Vance	373
20	Rowan	461	71	Pamlico	370
22	Alamance	457	72	Hyde	367
23	Pasquotank	455	73	Bertie	365
24	Nash	451	74	Caldwell	363
25	Guilford	450	75	Yancey	362
26	Pitt	446	76	Columbus	358
27	Cleveland	442	77	Polk	357
28	Wilson	435	78	Davidson	355
29	Lincoln	432	79	Caswell	353
30	Hertford	430	80	Yadkin	350
31	Cumberland	429	81	Rutherford	348
32	Iredell	428	82	Washington	345
32	Robeson	428	83	Brunswick	344
34	Union	427	84	Rockingham	342
35	Jackson	425	84	Swain	342
36	Forsyth	423	86	Burke	340
37	Hoke	422	86	Franklin	340
38	Davie	420	86	Mitchell	340
39	Craven	418	89	Cherokee	337
40	Johnston	416	90	Durham	335
41	Stanly	415	90	Person	335
42	Chatham	412	90	Warren	335
43	Beaufort	411	93	Gates	334
44	Graham	409	94	Stokes	332
45	Perquimans	407	96	Avery	330
46	Currituck	404	96	McDowell	323
46	Randolph	404	97	Alexander	315
48	Anson	402	98	Surry	314
48	Scotland	402	99	Wilkes	280
50	Clay	400	100	Dare	241