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CAROLINA LIVESTOCK LEVELS

THE ROAD TO TRIUMPH

You lastly, delegates of foreign nations, who have come from so far to give proof of your sympathy with France—you bring me the deepest happiness which a man can experience who believes implicitly that science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war, that people will learn to agree together, not for purposes of destruction but for improvement, and that the future will belong to those who shall have done the most for suffering humanity.

I address myself to you, my dear Lister, and to all of you illustrious representatives of science, of medicine, and of surgery.

Young people, young people, confine yourselves to those methods, sure and powerful, of which we as yet know only the first secrets. And all, however noble your career, never permit yourselves to be overcome by scepticism, both unworthy and barren; neither permit the hours of sadness which pass over a nation to discourage you.

Live in the serene peace of your laboratories and your libraries. First ask yourselves, What have I done for my education? then, as you advance in life, What have I done for my country? so that some day that supreme happiness may come to you, the consciousness of having contributed in some manner to the progress and welfare of humanity.—Louis Pasteur on his 70th birthday in 1892.

THE DON'T-WORRY FARM

1. We have faith that, one year with another, nature is bountiful and kind.
2. Acting upon this faith we keep our soils deep and mellow and rich and well drained; so that they may have moisture and strength to tide over drouths and capacity to absorb floods.
3. We diversify and rotate our crops, every season in some fields, after many seasons in others, so that if nature's ways discountenance one crop they must smile others into plentiful harvests.
4. We sell where and when the world wants our products and store when it doesn't need them.
5. We strive for permanence in soil and buildings because our plan includes the future as well as the present.
6. We farm for the love of it first and to make the most of it second, that the part of the world which has no land may eat from the bounty of ours.
7. Because of these our aims we believe it unnecessary to worry, easy to prosper, and difficult to be unhappy.—Exchange.

A BIG HEALTH PROBLEM

Fifty percent of the 25,000,000 boys and girls of school age have physical defects that impede normal development, Willard S. Small, school hygienic specialist of the Federal Bureau of Education, said in an address the other day before the American Public Health Association in Chicago.

After declaring that the nation's need of physical education is imperative, the speaker pointed out that 2,500,000 men in the first draft were disqualified for active military service because of physical defects, and added:

Being unfit for military service, they were therefore unfit to render full service in any capacity. They were unable to get full returns from life in work and happiness.

The physical education needed must assume physical activity as the basic thing, the speaker added. There must be wholesome physical environment, individual physical examination and record, and medical supervision of schools.

It should provide for all persons between six and 18 years of age. It should extend its benefits to youth above the compulsory school age. It should provide federal aid to permit states to carry on effective systems of physical education. This federal aid should be limited to preparation of teachers for skilled service and payment for skilled service.

The program proposed will raise the positive co-efficient of the physical life of the nation. It will build morality upon the solid foundation of physical soundness

and vitality. It will be a powerful influence in Americanization.—The Associated Press.

THE COUNTRY PARSONAGE

1—It indicates life. Dead churches and communities don't believe in, much less build, parsonages.

2—It helps the church. The parsonage with pastor hard by the church helps in all phases of the church work.

3—It increases the pastor's sphere of service. Living in the community makes it easy for him to visit the sick and bury the dead. This is the preacher's greatest missionary opportunity.

4—It helps to purify the social life of the community. Our young people are social beings and a good parsonage and a wise pastor will see to it that the social energies of the young people are directed along the right channel.

5—It makes it much easier for the church to enter upon a larger task. That is, it makes it easier for the church to go from once-a-month preaching services to half or full time; to build up a standard Sunday school; to increase the efficiency of the auxiliaries and double its offerings to the Kingdom enterprise.

6—It contributes to the unity of the church and community life. It cultivates brotherly love and Christian fellowship and settles differences between the people without resorting to the church conferences and state courts.

7—It helps to win the unsaved to the Lord Jesus Christ and sets straight again "trunk members" who have wandered far from the paths of the Lord God of hosts, and depens and develops the Christian graces that fit and prepare God's people for taking the world for Him whom we crown as Savior, King, and Lord.

8—The country parsonage is an excellent tonic for curing the country church of many of its present day ills and ailments.

9—Country churches or groups of churches owning parsonages will find it easier to secure and hold trained and consecrated pastors than churches or fields having no parsonage.

10—The country people are abundantly able to build parsonages. It is their duty to make moral and financial investments in the moral and spiritual forces of the community. No investment will yield richer returns than money spent in parsonage building. The sweet, rich, inspiring influence of the pastor and his companion upon the lives of the young people of the community will more than justify such a course and expenditure.—G. C. Hedgepeth, in the News and Observer.

FARMERS' CITY MARKETS

A city market established last summer in Trenton by the farm bureau of Mercer County, N. J., was so successful that the plan is to be carried out this year on a more extensive scale. The county agent estimates last year's business of the market at \$500,000 worth of farm products, sold at wholesale and retail.

Until last year Trenton had no market, and for 25 years farmers had backed their wagons up to the curb in the center of the business section of the city. Establishment of the markets resulted from co-operation between the county agent, the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the city officials of Trenton.—U. S. Agrl. Dpmt. News.

A NEW AMERICAN CREED

Speaking before the national press club in Washington, Vice-President Marshall gave the following as a new creed for Americans:

I believe that the American republic as instituted by the fathers constitutes the finest system of government ever ordained among men and affords the machinery for the righting of grievances without resort to violence, tumult, and disorder.

I believe that every inequality which exists in the social and economic condition of the American people is traceable to the successful demands of interested classes for class legislation, and I believe, therefore, that practical equality can be obtained under our form of government by

THE WORLD'S IDEAL

This war has witnessed a rebirth of democracy. A democratic association of democratic nations is the ideal the world is striving to attain, and of this ideal President Wilson is the chief exponent. In one of his Fourth of July addresses he said:

"If I did not believe that the moral judgment would be the last judgment, the final judgment, in the minds of men as well as at the tribunal of God I could not believe in popular government. But I do believe these things, and, therefore, I earnestly believe in the democracy not only of America but of every awakened people that wishes and intends to govern and control its own affairs."

In this faith he went to Paris to bind the nations together in democracy and peace.—John Latane, in The World's Work.

remedial legislation in the interest of the American people and not in the interest of any body, thereof, large or small.

I believe there is no justification in government, where officials are elected and laws made by the people, for a minority to threaten bloodshed and anarchy unless the majority shall submit to the will of the minority.

I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and naturalized, who are willing to seek redress for their grievances in orderly and constitutional ways, and I believe that all others should be taught, peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must, that our country is not an international boarding house nor an anarchical cafe.

OUR LIVESTOCK LEVEL

Elsewhere in this issue we are presenting a table showing the states of the Union ranked in order from high to low according to the total quantity of farm animals of every sort on land in farms in 1910, as per the Federal Census figures of that year.

The calculations consider (1) the definition of a lightly stocked farm area, which is one animal unit to every five acres, (2) the number of acres of land in farms in each state, and (3) the number of animal units on hand in 1910 compared with the number the area is able to support—and ought to support in order to be even a lightly stocked area. The percent for each state expresses what is compared with what might be.

Moreover, it is important to keep in mind that the results exhibited in the table concern merely the number not the quality of farm animals.

A similar table showing the livestock levels of the counties of North Carolina will appear in next week's issue.

Too Little Livestock

It appears that in 1910 we had just a trifle more than a fourth of the farm animals we ought to have had on our 22 million acres of land in farms, to say nothing of our nine million wooded acres. In other words we were nearly 75 percent below the level of even a lightly stocked farm area in the census year. Only two states—South Carolina and North Dakota—made a poorer showing.

In 1910 we had only three and a third animal units per farm family, which is a midget figure compared with 26.9 in Iowa and 27.1 in Nebraska. Only South Carolina made a poorer showing with 2.8 animal units per farm family.

The simple fact is, we have too little livestock in North Carolina to feed our farm families, to consume waste, to restore fertility to the soil, to reward diversified cropping, and to keep farm labor steadily occupied throughout the year.

The farm of average size in North Carolina is 35 cultivated acres. If even lightly stocked with domestic animals, it would have one horse or mule, 2 cows, 2 other cattle, 2 hogs, 6 pigs, 7 sheep, 6 lambs, and 50 hens; or 7 animal units all told, in some such combination.

Livestock in this quantity would furnish all the meat needed by a farm fam-

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THE SAME AGAIN

Our great American ideal, if it means anything, means equality of opportunity. That means an equal chance for every boy and every girl, high and low, rich and poor, urban and rural, to develop himself or herself to the fullest capacity possible. In other words if the boy is tremendously interested in mechanics he ought to have an equal chance to develop himself as an expert mechanic with the boy who is interested in medicine and wants to become a doctor. So with the girl who would be a nurse, the girl who has a taste for millinery, dressmaking, business, etc.

What it Does Not Mean

Now this does not mean identity of opportunity. Equality and identity of opportunity are not the same. To provide identity of opportunity might very well do the very opposite of rendering opportunities equal. To compel the boy who can express himself best through languages to study and become an expert business man is to refuse him an equal opportunity with the boy who best expresses himself as a busi-

ness man and is trained for it. To compel every child in school, that is, to take exactly the same courses and to study them in exactly the same way is to provide identity but not equality of opportunity.

Clear Enough

Again to expect all pupils in school to finish a given piece of study in a given length of time is to provide and compel identity of opportunity. One pupil because of natural endowments or fortuitous circumstances may be able to finish the work of a grade, say, in one-half the allotted time. To compel that pupil to spend the given allotment of time in covering the work of that grade is to refuse him an equal chance of development no less than to force the less fortunate pupil to finish the grade in the allotted time is a refusal to give him an equal chance.

The more you think about the applications of this great American ideal of ours the broader and more far-reaching they appear. There are literally scores of ways in which our schools are not applying the principle for which we have fought and in which we profess to believe to the expenditure of the last dollar and the last man.

ily, which is around 152 pounds a year per person, and produce a small surplus for sale.

The small Carolina farm that has this amount of livestock or anything like it is rare, as we all know. But the 1910 Census of Agriculture tells the story better. There we find that 17,000 Carolina farms in the census year had no poultry, 42,000 farms had no hogs, 54,000 no cattle, 67,000 no milk cows, and 222,000 no sheep.

It is almost unbelievable, but so the census reports.

But these figures do not reveal in full detail our neglect of bread and meat crops. The same volume shows that 25,000 farms raised no corn in 1910; 183,000 no hay and forage; 188,000 no wheat; and 204,000 no oats.

These figures explain why 76,000 Carolina farmers were forced to buy feed for their farm animals, and to spend for this purpose an average of \$41 apiece in 1910.

They also explain why our bill for imported food the same year was nearly 120 million dollars.

All told, they explain why the per capita wealth of our country population in farm properties is so small.

Gains Since 1910

The gains we have made in agriculture in North Carolina have been made for

most part since 1910. Until that date we were crop-farmers merely—cotton and tobacco farmers mainly. Since that date our gains in food and forage crops and in meat and milk animals have been tremendous—not greater than in most other southern states but epoch-making nevertheless. These gains in the South have been due to four causes, (1) boll weevil conditions, (2) the bankruptcy wrought by 9-cent cotton in 1911-12, and by 6-cent cotton in 1914-15, (3) the sky-high prices of food and feed supplies during the four years of war, and (4) state and federal activities in behalf of agriculture.

The county, state, and federal funds combined make a total this year of more than \$1,000,000 for agricultural and vocational promotion in North Carolina. It is a princely figure and results are bound to follow anything like an efficient expenditure of such a huge sum of money.

However, we have a chance at crop and livestock totals by counties only once every ten years, cotton alone excepted. The 1920 census will be taken in April of next year, and then we shall have a chance to know in some reliable way just what states and counties have moved up, marked time, or lost ground during the last ten years.

LIVESTOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

The states are arranged in order from high to low according to the percent of livestock each state was sustaining in 1910 as compared with what it might sustain on a lightly stocked basis: that is, one animal unit to every five acres. A heavily stocked area is one animal unit to every three acres.

An animal unit is one mature horse or mule, one milch cow or a two-year-old steer; two other cattle; two yearling colts or four spring colts; five hogs or ten pigs; seven sheep or fourteen lambs; or 100 laying hens—so reckoned because they consume about the same amount of food.

The calculations were based on the acres of land in farms and the number of farm animals of all kinds on hand in 1910 as these appear in the Federal Census of that year.

The average for the state was 25.4 percent, rank 46th. Average for the United States 48 per cent; for Iowa 87.8 percent.

H. M. HOPKINS, University of North Carolina.

Rank	State	Percent	Rank	State	Percent
1.	Arizona	281.0	24.	Vermont	50.2
2.	Utah	93.3	26.	Maryland	49.2
3.	Iowa	87.8	27.	Delaware	48.5
4.	Nevada	86.4	28.	Nebraska	44.9
5.	Idaho	85.9	29.	Oklahoma	44.7
6.	Wyoming	77.4	30.	Kansas	44.4
7.	Wisconsin	75.2	31.	Arkansas	43.9
8.	Ohio	71.2	32.	Colorado	43.2
9.	Florida	68.5	32.	Tennessee	43.2
10.	Illinois	66.7	34.	Kentucky	41.5
11.	Indiana	66.2	34.	West Virginia	41.5
12.	Connecticut	66.0	36.	California	41.0
13.	New York	65.6	37.	Mississippi	39.3
14.	New Jersey	65.4	38.	South Dakota	36.3
15.	Michigan	61.8	39.	Alabama	33.2
15.	Missouri	61.8	40.	Virginia	33.0
17.	Pennsylvania	59.6	41.	New Hampshire	31.3
18.	Montana	58.8	42.	Maine	29.7
19.	New Mexico	57.7	42.	Texas	29.7
20.	Massachusetts	54.8	44.	Washington	29.5
21.	Louisiana	54.2	45.	Georgia	28.5
22.	Minnesota	51.9	46.	North Carolina	25.4
23.	Rhode Island	51.5	47.	South Carolina	24.7
24.	Oregon	50.2	48.	North Dakota	21.9