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CAROLINA LIVESTOCK LEVELS

THE FAR HORIZON

It is our fortune to be called upon to act our part as public men at a most interesting era in human affairs. Not only new interests and new relations have sprung up among the states, but new societies, new nations, and families of nations have risen to take their places and perform their parts, in the order and the intercourse of the world.

Every man aspiring to the character of a statesman must endeavor to enlarge his views to meet this new state of things. He must aim at adequate comprehension, and, instead of being satisfied with that narrow political sagacity, which, like the power of minute vision, sees small things accurately, but can see nothing else, he must look to the far horizon, and embrace, in his broad survey, whatever the series of recent events has brought into connection, near or remote, with the country whose interest he studies to serve.—Webster, Speech on Mission to Panama.

LOOKING AHEAD SOMEWHAT

You, who are toiling your way through the income tax schedules, or directing your uneasy reflections upon your bank balance, well bled; you, who look forward into the future and see plainly fifteen or twenty such experiences awaiting you before your share in the colossal folly of Europe has been fully liquidated: what do you honestly think of the politician who grinds out like a pre-war phonographic record the saw that America and Europe are two worlds, having no common concern?

If there had been no doctrine of American isolation, taken seriously by Germany, there would have been no war. There would have been twenty million less graves in Europe. Some two hundred billions wasted in war would have been functioning as productive capital.

But let bygones be bygones. You have a greater concern in the future. Can you conceive any power that will prevent the whole of Europe east of the Rhine from fusing into one mass, bitterly hating you and your institutions, unless the new states now arising are sheltered and guided into full independence and national prosperity?

There are politicians who say that is no concern of yours. Look at your income tax schedules: how would you like their rates quadrupled? That is what is coming, unless you take thought.—The New Republic.

THE PLAYMAKERS

The dramatic impulse is born in every man, and play is the universal expression of the creative instinct. It has given to the peoples of the world an enduring voice—a republic of active literature—in the plays of a Sophocles, of a Shakespeare, of a Moliere, of an Ibsen. These were literally playmakers of the people, expressers of the common life in enduring beauty—in poetry.

In the new day that is dawning, there are everywhere signs of an awakened folk consciousness yearning for fresh expression of the common life. To give form to this awakening impulse of the people in terms of play, "the purest and most spiritual activity of mankind," is the aim of The Carolina Playmakers.

Expression alone will satisfy the heart of man and give him an abiding happiness. The individual finds his fullest expression in giving the best that is in him to the common good, his highest happiness in contributing to the common happiness.

It is the aim of The Carolina Playmakers to translate the spirit of Carolina into plays truly representative of the life of the people—of the folk of Carolina. The idea is communal—an institution of neighborliness, of the common good and the common happiness.

Carolina from the mountains to the sea offers rich store of tradition and romance for the making of new literary and dramatic forms fresh from the soil. Among these are the legends of the Lost Colony and the Croatan; the tales of the intrepid pirate, Blackbeard; of such indomitable pioneers as Daniel Boone, Flora McDonald, and the Town Builders of Old Salem, the lore and balladry of the mountain

folk—a wonder field for the maker of plays and songs of our people.

Already a number of interesting plays have been written in the University course in Dramatic Composition, three of which were presented on March 14 and 15 in the Play-House in Chapel Hill. These are native plays in the full sense of the word—plays of the mountain people, of negro types, of village and plantation life, of the fisher folk—written by native sons and daughters of Carolina. There remains to be written the many-sided drama of the thrilling new life of Carolina today—of her contribution to America.

The Play-House is to be an institution of cooperative folk-arts. Its adjustable stage, its scenery, lighting, settings, and costumes are home-made, designed and executed by our amateur playmakers here at Chapel Hill.

It was conceived by the imagination of Youth, built by the sons and daughters of Carolina, and now dedicated by them to all the people.

Being adjustable and portable, the stage equipment of The Play-House may be readily adapted to any town hall or school auditorium. We are hoping that it may serve the people everywhere as a radial center, a creative center—that it may carry on the idea of folk playmaking through the state, and beyond—that it may help to make the people of Carolina (to use President Graham's beautiful phrase) "productive and happy."—Frederick H. Koch, University of North Carolina.

TRUE AS TRUTH

The warehouse Act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina in 1919 designed to benefit the cotton growers of the State. It was passed upon the earnest insistence of those most deeply interested in the welfare of cotton growers. I hope that much good will result from the act, but I frankly confess that in my opinion the only way the cotton grower can win in his perpetual war with Wall Street is to fight his battle behind breastworks of bread and bacon. A warehouse may enable him to win a single fight, but it can never make him win a war.—Governor T. W. Bickett.

LIVESTOCK LEVELS

Last week we presented a table showing the livestock levels of the states in 1910; at which time North Carolina was nearly 75 percent below the level of even a lightly stocked farm area, while her rank was third from the bottom. Only South Carolina and South Dakota—one a cotton-mad and the other a wheat-crazy state—made a poorer showing.

There are three levels in Agriculture: (1) crop-farming merely or mainly, which produces crude crop wealth only—cotton, tobacco, or wheat, say, and reaps the usual small profits that go to producers of crude wealth of every sort, (2) livestock farming based on food and feed crops, as in Iowa and Wisconsin, and (3) farm industries—creameries, condenseries, cheese factories, packing plants, flour and grist mills, cotton seed mills and mixing plants, peanut, cotton, and tobacco factories, and the like.

Farmers everywhere have the chance to turn their own raw products into finished forms for final consumption. In Denmark they finish and market their own farm products down to the last detail, and they do it in the only way in which it can be done—that is to say, cooperatively. If farmers cannot or will not bunch up and develop their own farm industries, then other people seize upon the opportunity and of course reap the larger profits that lie in finished commercial commodities, while the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar remains a mere bagatelle.

In 1915 two-thirds of our farm income was derived from crop sales alone and only one-third from the sale of livestock and livestock products. In Iowa three-fourths of the farm income arose from livestock farming. Which is to say, we are crop farmers merely or mainly while they are livestock farmers with well developed farm industries—creameries, cheese factories, and the like. As a result the bank account savings of Iowa were nearly five times those of North Carolina. Indeed, they were ten million dollars more than the bank account savings of the nine cotton belt states combined.

Crop farmers are bound to remain poor

THE STOCKMAN

Behold the Stockman! Artist and Artisan. He may be polished, or a diamond in the rough—but always he is a gem. Whose devotion to his animals is second only to his love of God and family. Whose gripping affection is tempered only by his inborn sense of the true proportion of things. Who cheerfully braves personal discomfort to make sure his livestock suffer not. To him there is rhythm in the clatter of the horse's hoof, music in the bleating of the sheep, and in the lowing of the herd. His approaching footsteps call forth the affectionate whinny of recognition. His calm, well modulated voice inspires confidence and wins affection. His coming is greeted with demonstrations of pleasure, and his going with evident disappointment. Who sees something more in cows than the drudgery of milking, more in swine than the grunt and the squeal, more in the horse than the patient servant, and more in sheep than the golden hoof. Herdsman, shepherd, groom—yes, and more. Broad-minded, big hearted, whole souled; whose life and character linger long after the cordial greeting is stilled and the hearty handshake is but a memory; whose silent influence forever lives. May his kind multiply and replenish the earth.—Herbert W. Mumford in the Kansas Stockman.

actually or relatively, no matter how much they get for their cash crops in fortunate years. When we learn to produce cotton and tobacco on a home-produced bread-and-meat basis the South will be the richest farm area on the globe.

For all the gains we have made since 1910, North Carolina is still on the bottom-most level of crop-farming. We are moving upward into livestock farming and farm industries, but we have a long way to go before we stand alongside Iowa and Wisconsin or Denmark and Holland where the farmers are rich and dominate the civilizations they create.

Low Levels in 1910

In this issue we present a table ranking the counties of the state according to the ratios between the number of farm animals of all sorts on hand in 1910 and the numbers required by lightly stocked areas.

Livestock levels in North Carolina range from 14 percent in Cumberland, one of our great cotton counties, to 47 percent in Camden and Hyde, two tick-infested counties in the tidewater country. Really the counties that head the list in North Carolina, both the quantity and quality of livestock considered, are Haywood, Alleghany, and Ashe. The mid-state and western counties are moving up rapidly in the number and breed of beef and dairy cattle; while Albemarle counties are making the best showing of late in high-bred pigs and in pork production—a thing that is generally true of our peanut-sweet-potato-counties along the Virginia border.

Chances and Necessities

We have hardly even begun to capitalize the livestock advantages that lie in the soils and seasons of this state—in our 22 million wilderness acres, our short, mild winters, the abundance of running water everywhere, the variety of soils that make forage crops possible the year around, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum cane, vetch, winter grains of every sort, and so on without limit. Poultry, for instance, is an almost unconsidered by-product in North Carolina, and yet we are among the first 15 poultry producing states of the Union. With a little attention we could easily lead the whole United States in the production of poultry and eggs. And the same chance lies open to us in the production of butter and cheese, beef, pork, and mutton.

Our farmers need larger farm capital, better breeds of farm animals, more local markets, stockyards, and packing

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EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW

Our Declaration of Independence states that we are all born free and equal. In the eye of the law this may be so. Actually it is not so. An instant's reflection shows the truth. One boy is born with the inheritance of excellent health, a strong constitution and hygienic home surroundings; a second boy is born with the inheritance of a throat full of adenoids, a weak constitution and unhygienic surroundings. Evidently these two boys do not even start out in life with an equal chance.

Work of the School

Right here is where the work of the school, public authority, should come in. It becomes the duty of the public to see that boy number two is taken in hand and, by corrective measures, given as near an equal chance with boy number one as

is humanly possible. The public, through the school, owes it to that second boy to see that equal opportunity is given him to develop a strong body, a fine physique, with the boy who is born with these advantages.

Our Duty

The schools have here a duty which they cannot neglect. We must have our school physicians and our school nurses. We cannot do our part in developing mental life if we neglect the physical part of pupil welfare.

Such an attitude implies more than this also. We are in duty bound to keep the physical conditions in and around the schoolhouse such as will not only be conducive to the maintenance of good health but will also set the example before the pupils of sanitary and hygienic conditions.

plants, better shipping conveniences, facilities, and rates, cheaper credit, and above all things a larger measure of cooperation in selecting and caring for livestock and in producing and marketing livestock and animal products to advantage.

And all the time they must bear in mind the fundamental fact that the farmers alone can settle none of their prob-

lems. What is needed is the sympathetic cooperation of consumers, merchants, bankers, and railway authorities. Class cooperation alone will not solve the problem. The solution will be found in collision not in collusion. The agrarian feeling that everything and everybody is combined against the farmer is not the largest view to take of the matter—nor the wisest.

LIVESTOCK LEVELS IN CAROLINA

The counties arranged in order from high to low according to the percent of livestock each county 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; and the percents refer to the number not the quality of livestock.

H. M. HOPKINS, University of North Carolina.

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

Rank	Counties	Percent	Rank	Counties	Percent
1.	Camden	47	49.	Duplin	24
1.	Hyde	47	49.	Martin	24
3.	Dare	45	49.	Swain	24
4.	Haywood	44	53.	Vance	23
5.	Alleghany	43	53.	Sampson	23
6.	Tyrrell	42	53.	Rutherford	23
7.	Ashe	41	53.	Nash	23
8.	Perquimans	39	53.	Lenoir	23
9.	Pasquotank	38	53.	Halifax	23
10.	Carteret	36	53.	Franklin	23
10.	Currituck	36	53.	Yadkin	23
12.	Gates	35	53.	Edgecombe	23
13.	Mitchell	34	53.	Beaufort	23
14.	Jackson	33	53.	Stanly	23
14.	Mecklenburg	33	53.	Alexander	23
14.	Washington	33	65.	Chatham	22
14.	Chowan	33	65.	Craven	22
18.	Clay	31	65.	New Hanover	22
18.	Madison	31	65.	Surry	22
20.	Gaston	30	65.	Wake	22
20.	Watauga	30	70.	Wilkes	21
22.	Cabarrus	29	70.	Randolph	21
22.	Catawba	29	70.	Scotland	21
22.	Cleveland	29	70.	Orange	21
22.	Greene	29	70.	Columbus	21
22.	Johnston	29	70.	Lee	21
22.	Rowan	29	70.	Alamance	21
22.	Yancey	29	70.	Caldwell	21
29.	Bertie	28	78.	Burke	20
29.	Graham	28	78.	Granville	20
29.	Lincoln	28	78.	Onslow	20
29.	Pamlico	28	78.	Person	20
33.	Forsyth	27	78.	Stokes	20
33.	Iredell	27	83.	Wilson	19
33.	Buncombe	27	83.	Wayne	19
33.	Guilford	27	83.	Rockingham	19
37.	Davie	26	83.	Pender	19
37.	Hertford	26	83.	Jones	19
37.	Macon	26	88.	McDowell	18
37.	Northampton	26	88.	Moore	18
37.	Pitt	26	88.	Polk	18
37.	Warren	26	88.	Robeson	18
43.	Union	25	88.	Brunswick	18
43.	Transylvania	25	93.	Anson	17
43.	Henderson	25	93.	Bladen	17
43.	Harnett	25	93.	Richmond	17
43.	Davidson	25	96.	Montgomery	15
43.	Cherokee	25	96.	Caswell	15
49.	Durham	24	98.	Cumberland	14

Avery and Hoke omitted for lack of population figures. Both counties were formed since the 1910 Census.