

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK SHOULD BE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina are taking a great interest in the proposal to establish in that State a new National Park probably in the Blowing Rock and Linville Falls section of the Blue Ridge Mountains. But they believe that every organized activity in the State should get to work, and that every individual of forward-looking mind should do all that can be done at once, and quickly, to see to it that the new National Park is established in North Carolina and not some other State.

The recent visit to Washington of the committee created by the legislature has had a good effect in Washington and is apparently bearing fruit, to judge from the remarks being made. But Virginia, Tennessee, and other States are active organizing their campaigns to obtain the National Park for their States, and Senators and Representatives of North Carolina believe that the whole population of the State should get behind the efforts of the committee appointed by the legislature, and that North Carolinians, irrespective of section or community, should lend their heartiest support to the committee, and otherwise interest themselves, in accordance with whatever opportunity they have or can create, to see that the Park is created in North Carolina.

The announcement made by Senator Simmons of North Carolina a few days ago, to the effect that North Carolina should have the park, because the State is already equipped with a magnificent concrete highway system, because there is no other section of the country east of the Rockies which can compare in natural scenic grandeur with that of North Carolina, and because of accessibility, has created interest among Senators and Representatives, and a number of them are inquiring as to the prospect suggested by Senator Simmons that he will aid in organizing a large group of Senators and Representatives to visit the State, to view the proposed sites for the park.

Preliminary drafting of the report of the committee, headed by Congressman H. W. Temple of Pennsylvania, to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior a suitable site has begun, and it is certain at this writing that the claims of North Carolina are to be very carefully considered and fully reported on.

W. R. Smith Dies at Home in Mars Hill

Death of W. R. Smith, age 88, occurred Tuesday at 9:30 o'clock at his residence at Mars Hill. Funeral service was conducted on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Mars Hill Baptist Church.

DENTAL X RAYS

X-Rays were first discovered by Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen of the University of Wurzburg, in 1895.

They were first called Roentgen Rays but the name X-Ray is the name given by Prof. Roentgen to signify that the ultimate nature of the radiation was unknown "X", being a letter that is commonly used in algebraic operations an unknown quantity.

One would have to be an electrician to understand the intricate electrical mechanism that produces the X-Ray.

The X-Rays are propagated in straight lines and are capable of affecting the sensitive plates that are employed in photography so that when they are developed will cause portions of the plate to blacken as though the plate had been subjected to daylight.

When a portion of the human body is placed between the X-Ray and the plate, or film, the bones having a greater density than the flesh that surrounds them, cast shadows upon the plate, or film, so that their images can be seen dark against a much lighter background. In comparatively thin parts of the anatomy, such as the hand or the jaw bone, the bones of the hand or the teeth in the jaw, very good shadowgraphs can be obtained.

In making X-Rays of the teeth, it is in the surrounding bone structures of the teeth that the dentist looks for diseased conditions. In other words, shadows in the bone. If the bone is thin or broken down, these spots will show dark, if the bone is thick there will be less penetration of the X-Ray and those places will show light. It is therefore most necessary in making interpretation of radiographs for one to be familiar with the anatomy of the structures examined. The application of the X-Ray as a means of diagnosis of pathologic conditions about the teeth and jaws is a method that has a position of much importance in recent years. Its value has long been recognized by surgeons in the diagnosis of fractures, tumors, and impacted teeth. Until recently, however, the dentist in general practice rarely found it necessary to resort to investigation by means of X-Ray.

At the present time, those who are familiar with its advantages as a means of diagnosis and as an aid to proper treatment, in daily practice, find it has become almost indispensable. The X-Ray is used today to not only locate foci of infection, but if the radiograph is properly made, it will reveal obscure cavities in the teeth. It is also used to determine whether the bone is rich in lime salts, and therefore

strong and healthful, or if it is lacking in lime salts and therefore of a cancellous nature.

If the bone is lacking in lime salts it is cancellous or spongy, that means that the teeth will not stand up well under the stress of mastication, also that in such cases mouth infection spreads more rapidly, owing to lack of resistance. This condition of the bone tissue also accounts for some patients not being able to wear an artificial set of teeth with the comfort that others have. It also accounts for many failures in bridges and partial plates.

It must be remembered that the X-Ray is only to aid in arriving at a diagnosis, and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that a proper interpretation can only be given after one has a general knowledge of the pathology he is looking for and special data concerning the individual case in question. Therefore, it is necessary that there be cooperation between the physician and the dentist to eliminate a possible foci of infection within the mouth. This can only be accomplished through an ability on the part of each to correctly interpret the X-Ray findings.

The lack of dental knowledge on the part of the physician may lead to an unnecessary sacrifice of teeth. While the ignorance of proper X-Ray ultra-conservatism and danger to the health of the patient.

There is no intention to intimate that every dentist should have an X-Ray machine nor that he should make his own radiographs. Most dentists have not the time to devote in which he can acquire a mastery of the subject. At the same time dentistry can not be intelligently practiced, without convenient access to this method of diagnosis. Where the dentist does not make the radiographs himself, the burden of interpretation should not fall upon the radiologist, who is usually without knowledge of the clinical conditions of the individual case or of dental pathology in general.

It should probably have been stated at the beginning of this article that an "X-Ray" picture and a "radiograph" is the same thing. A "radiologist" is a man who makes a profession of taking X-Ray pictures, whether of the teeth or other parts of the anatomy.

SHORT COURSES BEGIN AT STATE IN JANUARY

Practical short courses in various agricultural subjects will be given by the School of Agriculture at State College during the week beginning January 12 and ending January 17 according to an announcement by Z. P. Metcalf, director of teaching in the School of Agriculture.

One of the most popular of these courses is the practical instruction of poultrymen giv-

on by Dr. B. F. Kaupp and his associates in the poultry department. Dr. Kaupp states that there was a one hundred percent increase in attendance at the courses last winter over the previous year and indications are that the attendance will again double itself this winter.

The entire staff of the poultry department will take part in teaching this course. In addition, one or two experts of national reputation from outside the State have been secured. The course deals with packing and grading eggs for market, caponizing poultry, poultry house construction, the control of poultry diseases with familiar household remedies and the keeping of poultry records.

This course, like all the others, is offered by the College free of all charge. Meals will be served at nominal cost and rooms may be secured near the Campus. Those who wish to take the poultry course write Dr. B. F. Kaupp, State College, at an early date.

FLU IN MADISON BE CAREFUL AND CAUTIOUS

We understand from one of the leading physicians in Marshall that there are many cases of influenza in this County and he suggests that people take every precaution to prevent the spread of this disease.

FATHER OF PROF. BLANKENSHIP DIES UNEXPECTEDLY

The father of Professor C. M. Blankenship died unexpectedly at his home at Barnesville Tuesday, as a consequence, Prof. and Mrs. Blankenship did not return to their school this week, having gone to see him last Sunday. The Marshall school was closed Wednesday on account of his death and six teachers and 35 pupils attended the funeral Wednesday. A fuller account will appear next week.

125 MILLION IS N. CAROLINA'S ROAD OUTLAY

The state highway commission has completed the construction of approximately 3,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads at a cost of around \$56,000,000. It is now under contract about \$24,000,000 worth of construction work, giving the state, exclusive of county expenditures, an investment of about \$80,000,000 in four years.

The state highway may show 6,200 miles of highways, and it is estimated that 2,200 miles are yet to be hard surfaced although a large part of the amount of unpaved roads is now under contracts, and actual construction is taking place on some of the highways.

In addition to \$65,000,000 authorized by the legislature of 1921 and 1923, aid of \$15,000,000 has been secured from

DUKE PROVIDES \$40,000,000 FOR EDUCATION AND BENEVOLENCE IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Big Fund, Embracing Large Part of Holdings in Southern Power Company Set Aside for Duke University and for the Establishment and Maintenance of Hospitals and Other Benevolences

Establishment of a trust for charitable and educational purposes in North and South Carolina embracing properties valued at least \$40,000,000, has been announced by J. B. Duke, multi-millionaire North Carolina power magnate. Among the securities thus set aside are about three fourths of Mr. Duke's holdings in the Southern Power Company, the income of which during the next few years will aggregate approximately \$2,000,000 a year.

The trust will be administered by 15 trustees, who will constitute a self-perpetuating body.

The trustees first are directed and empowered to extend not exceeding \$6,000,000 in acquiring lands and buildings "in the State of North Carolina to be known and operated as Duke University," but with the provision that if Trinity College, at Durham, N. C., sees fit to change its name to Duke University this sum may be spent in expanding and extending Trinity College.

The trust provides that twenty percent of the income shall be retained each year and added to the principal until such funds have aggregated \$40,000,000 making the total of the trust fund approximately \$80,000,000.

Mr. Duke's provision reads as follows:

"For many years I have been engaged in the development of water powers in certain sections of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. In my study of this subject I have observed how such utilization of a natural resource, which otherwise would run in waste to the sea and not remain and increase as a forest, both gives impetus to industrial life and provides a safe and enduring investment for capital my ambition is that the revenues of such developments shall administer to the social welfare, as the operation of such developments is administering to the economic welfare of the communities which they serve. With these views in mind, I recommend the securities of the Southern power system (The Duke Power Company and its subsidiary companies) as the prime investment for the funds of this trust; and I advise the trustees that they do not change any such investment except in response to the most urgent and extraordinary necessity; and I request the trustees to see to it that at all times these companies be managed and operated by the men best qualified for such service.

"I have selected Duke University as one of the principle objects of this trust and because I recognize that education, when conducted along sane and practical, as opposed to dogmatic and theoretical, lines, is, next to religion, the greatest civilizing influence. I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees, and faculty, men of such outstanding character, ability and vision as will insure its attaining and that great care and discrimination and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world, be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character,

the federal government. Including what the counties have spent on the highways, \$125,000,000 represents North Carolina's investment in improved highways in the past four years.

—Hendersonville News.

and determination and application evidencing and real ambition for life. And I advise that the courses at this institution be arranged, first with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers, and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example, can do most to uplift mankind, and second, to instruction in chemistry, economics, and history, especially the lives of the great of earth, because I believe that some such subjects will most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom and promote human happiness.

"I have selected hospitals as another of the principal objects of this trust because I recognize that they have become indispensable institutions not only by way of ministering to the comfort of the sick but in increasing the efficiency of mankind and prolonging human life. The advance in the science of medicine growing out of bacteriology, chemistry, and physics, and growing out of inventions, such as the X-ray apparatus, make hospital make hospital facilities essential for obtaining the best results in the practice of medicine and surgery. So worthy do I deem the cause and so great do I deem the need that I must hope that the people will see to it that adequate and convenient hospitals are assured in their respective communities, with especial reference to those who are unable to defray such expenses of their own.

"I have included orphans in an effort to help those who are most unable to help themselves, a worthy cause, productive of truly beneficial results in which all good citizens should have an abiding interest. While in my opinion, nothing can take the place of home and its influence, every effort should be made to safeguard and develop these wards of society.

"And lastly, I have made provision for what I consider a very fertile and much neglected field for useful help in religious life, namely, assisting by way of support and maintenance in those cases where the head of the family through devoting his life to the religious life of his fellow men has been unable to accumulate for his declining years and for his widow and children, and assisting the maintenance and building of churches in rural districts where the people are not able to do this properly for themselves, believing that such a pension system is a just call which will secure a better grade of service and that the men and women of these rural districts will amply respond to such assistance to them. Indeed, my observation and the broad expanse of our territory make me believe it is to these rural districts that we are to look in large measure for the bone and sinew of our country.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have endeavored to make provisions in some measure for the needs of mankind along physical, mental, and spiritual lines, largely confining the benefactions to those sections served by these water power developments. I might have extended this aid to other charitable objects and to their sections, but my opinion is that so doing would probably be productive of less good by reason of attempting too much. I therefore urge the trustees to seek to administer well the trust hereby committed to them within the limits set, and to this end that at least one meeting each year this indenture be read to the assembled trustees."