

THE NEWS-RECORD
The paper that tells what the people in the country as well as those in town are doing.

THE NEWS-RECORD

Published TWICE A WEEK—Tuesdays and Fridays.

State Librarian

MADISON COUNTY RECORD
Established June 28, 1901.
FRENCH BROAD NEWS
Established May 16, 1907.
Consolidated Nov. 2, 1911

THE ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER OF MADISON COUNTY

VOL. XXIX

MARSHALL, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930

ZBOO

8 Pages This Issue

CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTRY CHURCHES

We have talked much, and no little has been written, about the consolidation of country churches, but not much real serious effort to this end has been made. More than this. No great deal will be done until men are willing to lay themselves out with unrelenting persistence. It is not easy to build churches anywhere, either in town or country; it is still more difficult to consolidate existing congregations—especially so in the country.

In the city men do not find local attachments so strong as they do in the country places where all is more stable and fixed and into which the feelings of a people enter so largely. The city order is one of change and the people are much more on the go. In the country the trees, the familiar scenes and the sacred places become objects of tender concern. The old country churches have a peculiar sanctity and the associations of the years render them almost sacramental in the religious life of the people. So, whenever mention is made of disturbing these by transfer from their local habitation and former associations, all the memories of the years and of the generations gone come tromping in with stubborn protest. The old country church is a veritable ark of the Lord not to be touched by violent hands. Many will not even hear of a transfer or consent to have any readjustment made.

Then, too, the difficulty of gathering together groups so widely separated must be overcome. This adds no little to the difficulty of the enterprise. So, in most places the work of building a new church in which several congregations are to be consolidated is a heroic job. Not many are willing to set themselves to the task in a way to win. Sweat and blood, prayers and infinite patience, are essential to the consolidation of our country churches. We have made a slight start, but most of the work is still ahead of us. Can we find men of such high dedication and so determined a purpose that we will be qualified to do this much needed work? We should lead the way in North Carolina. If we are not able to do this needed work, with our resources of men and money in this changing social and industrial order, not much need to be expected of others.

FISH PONDS

Fifteen million dollars is a large sum, especially when distributed among a group whose cash income has been curtailed by reverses for a number of years. As large as this sum appears it can be saved for the farmers and other citizens of North Carolina through the development of fish ponds and inland fisheries.

After careful calculation, Director J. W. Harrelson has estimated that \$15,000,000 in food values can be added to the income of the State every year through proper attention to the expansion of the fisheries resources.

Aside from an adequate program of stocking and protection of the natural waters of North Carolina, the most important feature of inland fisheries development is the construction of artificial fish ponds on the farm.

Many farms of this State have areas of waste land whose best use would be for conversion into fish ponds. At the same time the creation of a pond would often remove unsightly conditions that detract from the value of the land and substitute a valuable asset.

Combining sport of angling with the advantage of creating a new source of food makes the development of fish ponds especially attractive for the farm. The trend along this line has been pronounced in North Carolina during the last few years, but there are ample opportunities to continue on a large scale and to bring the pleasure and advantages of new facilities to additional people.

Demonstrated success of pond fish culture has eliminated doubt of the possibility of such a venture. The facilities are at hand and land-owners would benefit themselves by giving serious consideration.

—Conservation and Industry.

prise is going to test the measure of our efficiency and disclose our ability to win.

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS AT LITTLE PINE

The two weeks' evangelistic meetings at the Presbyterian church at Little Pine closed Sunday morning with the reception of new members and communion service. Rev. Rob-

ert I. Gamon, D. D., of Knoxville, Tennessee, was the evangelist. The attendance and interest were good. Six were received on profession of faith and two by letter.

CRIMINAL COURT NEXT WEEK

116 CASES INCLUDING TWO MURDER CASES ON DOCKET

Superior Court for the hearing of criminal cases will convene in Marshall Monday, August 25, with Judge John M. Oglesby presiding. 116 cases are on docket, including two murder cases. Most of the cases are misdemeanors, such as larceny, violation of prohibition laws, and so forth. The two murder cases are as follows:

STATE VS CORNELIUS HIGGINS

In this case, Cornelius Higgins is being tried for the murder of his nephew, John Coats, both of California Creek, in February of this year. Coats died in an Asheville hospital after being mortally stabbed with a knife used by Higgins.

STATE VS NEGRO WHO KILLED BRYANT

This is the case in which Baxter Bryant, of Greenville, Tenn., was knocked with a club near Ivy June 6, and later found on the side of the road. The Negro was later arrested with Bryant's car, and has been kept in the Asheville jail for safe keeping ever since.

The case in which Wiley Trantham was killed near Mack's Patch a few days ago has not been docketed for this court.

TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL AGAIN

The Teachers' Training school, of which Miss Clemmie Casey was teacher last session, began Monday with an enrollment larger than last session, 25 being enrolled for the ensuing session.

Uncle Zeke—"Look here, didn't you say deviled eggs were made with pepper, salt and mustard?"

City Nephew—"I did."

Uncle Zeke—"Well, you must be wrong, I fed the hens all that stuff and they haven't laid a deviled egg yet."

—The Pathfinder.

POULTRY NEEDS CARE DURING HOT MONTHS

Proper care and attention of the poultry flocks during the summer months will be reflected in increased profits when the flock comes into production and will also mean a greater percentage of healthy birds for the breeding flock.

"Some poultrymen have a great tendency during the hot months to let up in the feeding and management of their flocks," says R. S. Dearstyn, head of the poultry department at State College. "This is a dangerous practice to get into and will produce detrimental results that will be reflected all through the laying period. Breeders carried over from the previous year may go into a molt and improper feeding will tend to prolong this period and retard production."

A falling off in receipts should not mean a let down in the care of the birds, he says. Lice and mites must be guarded against as these pests propagate very rapidly during the summer and are a heavy drain on chick vitality. Round worms and tape worms are also to be guarded against, and Mr. Dearstyn advises that all pullets be dewormed about a month before they come into lay. This allows time for the bird to throw off and bad effects that might result from the treatment.

Mr. Dearstyn says that adequate drinking fountains, plenty of fresh water, and summer shade are necessary essentials in the care of the flock. Heat prostrations are caused by a lack of these essentials, by an inadequate number of traps or overcrowding. This condition can be overcome by strict attention to these details by the poultry owner.

Green feed should also be provided for the flock, but where this is not available, the ration may be supplemented with a one percent biologically tested cod liver oil. Mr. Dearstyn states that under no circumstances should the poultryman discontinue the feeding of mash as this balances the ration and fur high production.

Freddy—"Mamma, does papa ever kiss our kitty?"

Mamma—"Why, no, Freddy. What makes you ask such a question?"

Freddy—"Well, this morning when I passed the maid's room I heard papa tell her she was 10 times better than kissing the old cat."

NUMBER METEORITES FOUND ON THE EARTH

Roar To This World From "Great Beyond," Never Been Known To Injure

Although meteorites come roaring to this world from the "great beyond" they have never been found to contain any substance that does not exist in the earth, Harry T. Davis, curator of geology at the State Museum, declared in an address in Raleigh in discussing meteorites.

"Withal," he said, "we can be certain that the meteorite is our own tangible intercourse with the outer world or outer-world space. We can also be quite assured that this is a genuine one-way traffic, for we are sending no such bodies into space, in spite of the talk of shooting a man to the moon in a rocket."

Mr. Davis explained that something like 700 meteorites had been discovered on the earth. These vary in size from mere particles to a 36 1/2-ton specimen found by Admiral Peary in Greenland later taken to the American Museum in New York.

About half of the known meteors are of stony composition and half of metallic substances, it was explained.

"Chemical analyses," said the speaker, "show that they contain 29 chemical elements, all 29 of which also exist in one form or another in the rocks and minerals of the earth's crust. These elements include iron and nickel and such other elements as the diamond (carbon), platinum, palladium and iridium."

"A number of falls," Mr. Davis said, "have been known to strike barns and houses, once through a room where children slept, but never has there been a record of a human being hurt. However, there have been records of meteorites killing dogs and cattle, and a large meteorite that fell in remote Siberia a few years ago wrought havoc with a herd of reindeer."

—Morganton, News-Herald.

OUR POPULATION INCREASE

Perhaps the best single index of the prosperity or lack of prosperity of a region is reflected by its increase or decrease of population. We know from simple observation that the prospering city or county grows in population. And so it is with a state. The growth or loss of population is the barometer that measures the economic and social status of a geographic area.

The 1930 population of North Carolina is reported as 3,167,297. The increase for the last decade was 608,174 which is by far the largest total increase in population the state has ever experienced in any one decade. The percent increase from January 1920 to April 1930 was 23.77, which was the second largest percent increase the state has experienced since 1790 when the first census was taken. The increase from 1870-1880 was reported as 30.7 percent. Except for that decade, the normal rate of population growth for the state has been around fifteen or sixteen percent.

POPULATION BY DECADES

The following table shows the population for each census since 1790, our rank in population, and the decade increase.

Year	Inhab.	Rank in pop.	Percent Increase
1790	393,751	3	...
1800	478,103	4	21.4
1810	555,500	4	16.2
1820	638,829	4	15.0
1830	737,984	5	15.5
1840	753,419	7	2.1
1850	869,089	10	15.3
1860	992,622	12	14.2
1870	1,071,361	14	7.9
1880	1,399,750	15	30.7
1890	1,617,949	16	15.6
1900	1,998,810	15	17.1
1910	2,206,287	16	16.5
1920	2,559,123	14	16.0
1930	3,167,297	12	23.77

The 1920 census ranked North Carolina as fourteenth in population. The growth since 1920 has been so rapid as to cause the rank of the state to rise from fourteenth to twelfth. The two states supplanted are Georgia and Wisconsin. We are now back to the position we occupied in 1860. In 1910 the state ranked sixteenth in population. Thus during the last twenty years the state has moved up from sixteenth to twelfth position in total population. This remarkable growth in population is the best possible evidence of the essential soundness of North Carolina. It is the best news, the most significant news, that has broken in North Carolina in many a day. It is worth more than all the "brats" combined.

—U. of N. C. News Letter.

CAROLINIANS—Know Your State!

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GOOD ROADS

A HUNDRED years ago a trip across North Carolina was a month's journey; today it is only a day's drive. No state in the union has a more extensive or comprehensive plan of highway building. North Carolina has been known as the "Good Roads State" since the State Highway program was begun in 1921. Over 7,500 miles of hard-surfaced and highly improved State roads connect practically every county east and principal city. The State is constantly improving its network of roads and is endeavoring to connect all important points with the main highways of the neighboring states.

The State spent more on highways in 1929 than any other in the South; \$123,000,000 in five years. State highways are built and maintained out of revenues from

ELECTION AT FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

The Free Will Baptist church of Marshall last Friday evening elected Rev. Bascombe Briggan of New Bridge as pastor, succeeding Rev. C. Y. Elkins, resigned. Other church officers elected at this meeting were Mr. W. I. Tweed, Treasurer; Coleman Caldwell, Clerk; and two deacons were ordained by the pastor: Messrs. Lee Bryan and Arthur Cross.