

Golf Seems to Have

Taken Hold in Japan

Japan is perhaps one of the last places in which one would expect golf to become popular, yet within recent years the pastime has made enormous strides.

Formerly the leading players were members of the Anglo-American communities settled at Yokohama and Kobe, but Japanese golfers have now taken up the game so keenly that for some years past the holder of the championship of Japan has been a Japanese.

The prince regent, who was married recently, is one of the most enthusiastic golfers in the country. The Japanese national costume does not lend itself to golf, and nearly all Japanese golfers wear the regular "plus fours."

In the Japanese paper *Goldom*, which is printed partly in Japanese and partly in English, the following story is told (in English): "Oh, sir, ye see, anybody can teach these laddies" (meaning the students of the university); "anybody can teach these laddies Latin and Greek; but gowf, ye see, sir, gowf requires a heid."

One of the most noticeable differences in the Japanese game is the lack of bad language! Japanese contains no swear words; the worst term of abuse is "baka," which means "fool." But Japanese golfers, we are told, are rapidly making up for this deficiency by learning English!

Flour From Alfalfa,

Montana Man's Claim

A westerner who is interested in the manufacture of breakfast foods some time ago made the startling announcement that he could make at least 75 various kinds of candy from alfalfa. It is also contended that an extra grade of sirup can be made from this substance. The man mentioned is so enthusiastic in his views on his experiment with alfalfa that he is reported to be planning to establish a mill for the manufacture of alfalfa flour, which, he asserts, will be found to be superior to all other flours for baking.

Hitherto, at his small mills in Montana, this man has been turning out a balanced ration for live stock from alfalfa. Biscuits and a variety of pastries may be made from the flour. It is highly probable, in the opinion of experts, that alfalfa may some day revolutionize the confectionery business. Certainly if alfalfa proves its worth as a candy material the acreage planted yearly will quickly increase and prices may be demanded far above those now prevailing.

Record Frigidity

According to the United States weather bureau "the extreme low temperature for this country occurred at Miles City, Mont., in 1888, when a record of 63 degrees below zero was attained." Orris W. Roberts, meteorologist with the government weather bureau station at Bismarck, N. D., reports: "For the past forty to fifty years we have maintained minimum thermometers in all parts of the state, and while it is human nature to like to excel a record, the lowest temperature (official) ever recorded in North Dakota was 58 degrees below zero at Goodall, McKenzie county."

Tokyo's Broadway

The Ginza, the Broadway of Tokyo, its main shopping street and thoroughfare, has been rapidly resuming its former activity. Many jewelry stores, department stores, restaurants and shops for foodstuffs, furniture, clothing, toys, novelties and hardware have been able to secure sufficient equipment and stocks to reopen business on their former sites. American watches and clocks, hats, haberdashery, canned goods, toilet articles, hardware, cash registers, etc., are making their appearance.

Offended Potentate

Lord Castletown, who has recently published his reminiscences in "Ego," spent some time in Teheran, and he tells how he was received in audience by the shah of Persia, who said he contemplated coming to England, and inquired if there were any elephants there, as he wanted to shoot one. When eventually he did come to England he was taken to the Tower of London. He was greatly interested in the old block and ax, and said he wanted to see someone beheaded. On being told there was nobody ready at the moment, he promptly offered one of his own retainers, and was very annoyed when the officials refused his request.

Chief Canadian Wood

Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) is the most important hardwood of Canada. It is found from the maritime provinces to the east end of Lake Superior and reappears along the international boundary from the west end of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. It is found on good sites throughout the lower Laurentian type of forest. It is used extensively for flooring and cabinet work.

Art in Shoe Shines

A Paris bootblack now uses a palette when shining women's shoes. The Parisian woman's shoes vary so much in color that he found it often difficult to get the right hue of cream to match. So on his palette he puts a number of different creams and combines them in varying proportions according to the tone of the shoes with which he has to deal.

POULTRY

FEEDING BABY CHICKS IS IMPORTANT WORK

Feeding the baby chick is important because of the fact that a good start means good growth, early maturity, and healthy stock, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry specialist at Clemson college, who suggests below when, how, and what to feed the young chicks.

A good many people make a mistake by feeding the baby chicks too early after they are hatched. The chicks can go without food for at least 48 hours after they are hatched. During this period they are allowed time to absorb the yolk material left in their bodies and to put their bodies into condition for receiving other food.

The first food that should be given a baby chick is buttermilk, as it is a good protein and also contains much lactic acid. The lactic acid forms an unfavorable medium for the development of white diarrhea. White diarrhea is one of the most dreaded diseases of baby chicks, and to guard against this disease buttermilk should be kept before the baby chicks at all times.

After the baby chicks have had a drink of buttermilk, the next feed should be given as a soft feed. Hard-boiled infertile eggs mixed with an equal part of cornmeal is a nutritious good starter. The eggs furnish protein and the cornmeal furnishes heat and energy. When the eggs cannot be obtained, it is a good idea to start the baby chicks off on one-half pound of meat meal mixed with five pounds of cornmeal, which can be fed damp with buttermilk.

After being fed either of the above mixtures for one week the chicks should be gradually weaned off to the regular mash and scratch feeds. A good scratch feed consists of the following:

- 1 part pinhead oats
- 2 parts cracked wheat
- 4 parts cracked corn

The above should be fed as a scratch feed and the baby chicks allowed to scratch in the litter for it. The dry mash should contain the following parts:

- 40 pounds cornmeal
- 20 pounds wheat middlings
- 10 pounds wheat bran
- 10 pounds finely ground oats
- 15 pounds meat scraps
- 5 pounds peanut meal or soy bean meal

The above scratch and mash feeds can be fed to the baby chicks until they are three months old. After the chicks are three months old they can be placed on the regular scratch feed and mash.

Leg Weakness in Chicks From Lack of Vitamins

Feeding is a factor in prevention of poultry disease. A ration should be fed that contains not only the proper amount of fat, carbohydrates, and proteins, but also the essential vitamins. Vitamins are best supplied by green feed. Green feed should be given to the birds daily. A disease known as nutritional disease results from lack of the proper vitamins, but more important than this is the danger of lowering the resistance of the fowls and thus making them susceptible to more serious diseases, says W. R. Hinshaw, instructor in bacteriology, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Young chicks are especially susceptible to the deficiency disease caused by lack of vitamin D. Weak legs result from the lack of this vitamin, and this can be corrected by giving small quantities of cod liver oil. Direct sunlight has the same effect as cod liver oil in correcting this condition, so that sunlight may be considered a factor in health feeding. When direct sunlight is available nutritional rickets or weak legs can be prevented if the chicks are allowed to get plenty of it, according to Mr. Hinshaw.

Poultry Notes

Successful poultry raisers hatch early for winter-laying pullets.

If the turkey hen wants to wean the brood early, there's little use to interfere by cooping them together. In such a case the hen is likely to kill or maim part or all of the brood.

In getting the machine ready for the eggs, be sure that the incubator is running evenly and maintaining a uniform temperature. The machine should be run for several days before the eggs are placed in it.

Do not brood too many chicks in one flock, because it does not pay to raise too many chicks under one stove. If a great number is to be brooded it will be cheaper in the end to buy another stove.

Give a flying start to little chicks by feeding them chick grit and sour milk or buttermilk when they are first hatched.

Incubators should be of good construction and run where drafts, sudden temperature changes and direct sunlight cannot reach them.

Baby chicks hatched out during April must receive the best kind of food to keep them growing, for it will take a little pushing to mature them before winter.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Copyright, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for June 29

REVIEW—REHOBOAM TO NEHEMIAH

GOLDEN TEXT—"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Prov. 14:24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Selected Stories of the Quarter.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Main Events of the Quarter.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Chief Persons of the Quarter.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—From Rehoboam to Nehemiah.

Three methods of review are suggested:

I. Modern Application of the Outstanding Teachings of the Quarter's Lessons.

For adult classes qualified members may be asked a week ahead to present the teachings of the quarter along the following lines:

1. Patriotism. It should be pointed out how the nation suffered and was utterly ruined because of the lack of patriotism.

2. The need of real education. Because the people were not taught about God they went into idolatry. The real need of the nations of the world today is to be taught about God.

3. Evils which afflict society, such as luxurious indulgence, tampering with the occult, necromancy, etc.

II. Biographical. This method is always interesting and can be adapted to all grades. The most outstanding men in the history of Israel and Judah appeared in this quarter's lessons, namely, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Ahab, Elijah, Elisha, Amos, Hosea, Athaliah, Hezekiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Nehemiah, etc. These can be assigned to different members of the class the previous week to present the outstanding lessons associated with each character.

III. The Summary Method. This means pointing out the central teaching of each lesson. The following suggestions to that end are offered:

Lesson 1. The kingdom so gloriously administered in David's time reached its climax under Solomon, but because his heart was turned from God through the influence of his heathen wives God determined that the kingdom would be rent from him. Rehoboam's wicked stupidity in refusing the counsel of experienced men caused the work of two generations to be undone in a moment.

Lesson 2. Elijah's struggle with Baal proves that the Lord is the true God and that because He does respond when called upon in sincerity He alone is entitled to be worshiped.

Lesson 3. The proof that Elisha was chosen by God to succeed Elijah was that his anointing of the Spirit was discernible by the sons of the prophets and that he did similar and even greater works than Elijah.

Lesson 4. Those who give themselves up to the practice of sin will ultimately come to ruin. The wages of sin is death.

Lesson 5. Israel went into exile because of her sins, according to God's announcement through Amos. God's word cannot fail.

Lesson 6. In spite of Athaliah's wicked purpose to destroy the seed royal, Josiah of Messiah's line was preserved and elevated to the throne. No purpose of God can eventually fail.

Lesson 7. Hezekiah, when threatened by the Assyrians, resorted to God's house and sought the prophet of God. God's house is the sure resort of His people when in distress and His ministers are best qualified to give help.

Lesson 8. Because Jeremiah faithfully declared God's word, God delivered him from his enemies.

Lesson 9. Judah, like Israel, went into captivity because of her sins. God never forgets the faithful ones nor fails to punish the wicked.

Lesson 10. Though Israel's leaders failed, and their failure involved the nation in ruin, the Good Shepherd will eventually come and deliver them and exalt them to their proper place among the nations.

Lesson 11. When the period of the captivity was fulfilled God caused a remnant to return. God never forgets. He can even move the heart of a heathen king to fulfill His purpose.

Lesson 12. Through the reading of God's Word the people were revived and they put away their sins. The only way to bring a revival in righteous living is to bring the people to know God.

Rejecting the Truth
Has God predestinated some to be lost? Certainly not. There is no such thought in Scripture. The reason why some perish is their own deliberate rejection of the truth. "Because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved."

Will Not Accept
God will not accept the oily words of new thought for the sacrifice and atonement of Christ—The Living Word.

The Controversy
A controversy with one who preaches the word of God, is with God—not the preacher.—The Living Word.

Christian Life
The Christian life is not knowing or hearing, but doing.—F. W. Robertson

Some students who felt that Gaskins had been dealt with too severely circulated a petition yesterday with the result that a special faculty meeting was called this morning following a lengthy debate. The faculty voted by a big majority to withhold the diploma on the ground that the regulations regarding drinking had been made by the trustees and it was not left to the discretion of the faculty to make exceptions.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Mrs. Eliza G. Carver, late of Roxboro, N. C., Person County, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of May 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This May 27, 1924.

H. L. Carver, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the late H. J. Whitt, late of Person county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of June, 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This June 3rd, 1924.

Mrs. H. J. Whitt, Administrator.

PASTURES NEED CARE

IN HOT, DRY WEATHER

Raleigh, N. C., June 25. Most parts of North Carolina have had cool weather this spring, with plenty of rain. Such weather is very favorable to pastures of mixed grasses and clovers, and they now look fine.

"But, we may look for a hot dry spell almost any time, and when it comes many pastures will be ruined," says E. C. Blair, Extension Agronomist for the State College of Agriculture. "New pastures that have been grazed too heavily have not had a chance to develop good root systems. They will be the first to suffer. Older pastures also, will fail in hot, dry

weather if grazed too much, since the tops of the plants cannot grow so fast as they are eaten off. When the pasture has been closely grazed the ground is exposed to the sun. This causes it to dry out, making bad matters worse.

"To avoid injury to a pasture in summer, first remember that an acre will not usually support half as many head of livestock in July as it will in May. Where there is a small pasture and a large number of livestock, let them graze only a short time each day. The second thing to remember is that rest will give the pasture a

chance to grow. The tops will increase in size, and at the same time the roots will develop. The roots of a plant can grow only as they receive nourishment from the leaves. Alternate periods of rest and grazing, each for about two weeks, will do more than any other thing to tide the pasture over severe weather conditions. To accomplish this, sow two pastures, one in July and one in May. Mr. Blair states that weeds are almost always found in pastures during summer. These are kept in check by mowing as often as necessary to prevent a blooming.

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