

**Longworth Chips  
Dead Over Trap**



BY SOL METZGER

As Dewey Longworth, noted Western professional, is an outstanding expert with the short chip to the flag from just off the green over a trap or bunker, let us consider his method. First, wherein does this chip differ from the run up it Macfarlane was shown playing it?

Longworth uses a slightly more open stance than Macfarlane and presses his hands a bit ahead of the ball. These are minor differences. The main ones to note are that he plays the ball off his right heel, whereas Macfarlane played his run up off the left, and he used a more lofted club—the mashie niblick to impart more loft.

The reason for playing the ball off the right heel is to take it with the face on the downswing. That imparts dead stop. Such a pitch is aimed for the hole. The idea is to lift the ball high so it will drop almost vertically on the green. Such a ball has little run. Imparted backspin tends further to counteract any forward movement after falling.

Longworth grips well down the leather with his left hand over the shaft and the first knuckle pointing down it. His right comes over the left, forming an overlapping grip. This grip aids in imparting cut, as we shall see. Tomorrow—his backswing.

All golf questions answered. Send stamped, addressed envelope to Sol Metzger, care of this paper.

**MONTANA GRIDDERS  
WILL PLAY FLICKER  
ELEVEN NEXT FALL**

Grand Forks, N. D., March 31.—One more football game has been added to the Flickertail schedule. According to announcement made, North Dakota will play Mount St. Charles college of Helena, Mont., November 17 at either Helena or Great Falls.

This contest gives the Nodaks a program of eight games next fall, five on the home field and three away.

The game with the Montanans was scheduled after the date for the annual tilt with South Dakota university at Vermillion had been switched from November 17 to November 10, Mount St. Charles asked for the game last fall, but negotiations were only just closed.

The collegians hope to be able to stage the contest at Great Falls for financial reasons, but if it is not held there it will be played at Helena.

The Montana college is coached by Wilbur Eaton, Notre Dame end of 1924, who had a brilliant season last year, winning all his games with the exception of the one with Montana university, which was lost, 6 to 0. With most of his team returning, Eaton is expected to have another great season.

The Flickertails will play Manitoba here September 22. Jamestown college comes to Grand Forks September 29. Carleton makes its first appearance here in years October 6. On successive Saturdays are North Central conference tilts, the first October 13 with Morningside and the second October 20 with South Dakota State.

The Nodaks go to Fargo to play the Aggies October 27. The next Saturday has been left open in order that the team may rest up before it tackles South Dakota university at Vermillion November 10. The season will close with the Mount St. Charles game November 1.

**Italian Wins European  
Middleweight Crown**

Milan, Italy, April 2. (UP)—Mario Bosio, of Italy, won the middleweight boxing championship of Europe by defeating Bartholomew Molina, of France, on points in a 15-round bout here Sunday.

**Tossing Sweets  
To the "Sweetie"**

Norman, Okla., April 2. (UP)—Vic Holt, leading scorer in the Missouri Valley basketball conference the last season, is on probation because he used a window of the University of Oklahoma infirmary for a basket through which to toss chocolates to his girl friend who was confined there.

**Berly Refuses Comment  
On Rumors of His Divorce**

Laredo, Tex., April 2.—Paul Berlenbach, pugilist, arrived from Mexico Saturday en route to New York, refusing to confirm or deny reports that he was granted a divorce decree in Mexico.

**Looking Ahead  
From Punch.**

"How many times have you failed in your exams?"  
"Tomorrow's will make the third time."

**OF INTEREST TO FARMERS**

**PARASITES IN SOIL.**

Parasites, particularly intestinal worms, are perhaps the poultryman's greatest enemies. Roundworms and tapeworms are the two classes of animal parasites which live in the chicken. Although the symptoms of the two are not quite similar, for all practical purposes they may be considered as the same.

Young stock, principally that between the ages of 3 and 10 months, is most severely attacked by these two classes. The comb and wattles gradually turn pale and the bird, when examined, will be in poor flesh, although it has shown a good appetite. In the advanced stages of parasitic infestation, a persistent diarrhea develops and the birds often lose the use of the legs through paralysis.

The roundworms, of which there are four species in poultry, have round bodies and complete digestive apparatus. The food which the chick takes into its body is used by the roundworms, and as a result the chick does not get enough nourishment. Unthriftiness, anemia and diarrhea are the result.

Tapeworms are flat and have segmented bodies, each segment of which is complete in itself, being capable of self fertilization. The tapeworms have sucker-like disks on the head, with which they attach themselves to the wall of the intestine. They have no digestive system, but absorb the nourishment through openings in their body wall.

The roundworm produces fertile eggs, which pass out of the chick's body with the excreta. The eggs, if later taken into another chick's body, soon develop into adult worms. The roundworm spreads in that manner.

The tapeworm segments, however, need an intermediate host before they can again get into another chick's body. The garden slug, the housefly, the earthworm and the snail serve as the intermediate host for the tapeworm. The chick eats these and then it becomes infested with tapeworms, since the adult tapeworm soon develops in the body of the chick.

Since the chick becomes infested through eating contaminated soil, earthworms or snails, it is very important that the soil upon which the chick is grown be free from these carriers.

The brooding range of the chick needs to be as large as possible; then the contamination will be small over a great area. Some poultrymen follow the practice of alternating brooding ranges each year. This serves to keep the disease well in check. Frequent plowing and seeding of the yards is helpful. The older birds contaminate the soil, therefore chicks should never be brooded upon the same ground which the old hens use.

Before giving any worm remedy, the birds should always be fasted for at least 12 hours and then given a dose of Epsom salt in some wet mash—one pound of salt for every 100 mature birds. Twelve hours later this treatment should be repeated. Treating the entire flock for roundworms is not an easy matter, yet where large flocks are infested it is the only practical treatment.

Tobacco dust has recently been used in treating roundworms. A small amount of mash should be mixed at one time, since the nicotine content of the tobacco is easily lost when exposed to the air for a long period. Use 98 parts of mash and 2 parts of tobacco dust.

Growing chicks can not stand so much tobacco dust as adult fowls. The chicks can be fed the tobacco every other two weeks, while the adult hens should get it continuously over a single period of three or four weeks.

Since chicks from three to 10 weeks of age are most readily infested, it is very important that they be brooded on clean soil. A chick once infested never returns to the healthy state where growth is easily made. Wormy chicks are usually stunted chicks, and this is a serious drawback all through their life.

**WHAT SURPLUS COSTS**  
A recent magazine article said: It is not the surplus that makes the trouble with agriculture; it's the cost of producing the surplus. Which is merely another and clever way of saying that agriculture depends on cost of production—and to a large extent that is true. There will always be surpluses caused by irregularities of the weather, by inequalities of marketing and by limitations of human foresight. But aside from these, surpluses are caused by high costs of production; the goods won't sell at the price asked or at the price they cost. They might or would sell at a lower cost. It is because other regions can produce the same product at a lower cost or a competing product at a lower cost that we have a surplus. There is no more food in the world than people to eat it.

We have heard lots of people say they don't like all this talk about reducing costs, increasing efficiency and greater volume of production per unit of area. Whether they like it or not, it's true. As a matter of fact everyone believes it in practice; it is only in discussing theories that

**Without Bricks.**  
Manageress: I'm sorry you don't like my business. This business has been built up almost entirely on my baking.

**Customer:** I don't doubt it, madam. With a few more like those you could build an apartment house.

**No Promiscuous Bathing.**  
From the Boston Transcript.  
"Can I have a private bath?" asked the new lodger.

"Yes, sir! Yes, sir," returned the negro maid. "We's only got one bath-tub, but ev'body takes dey bath private in dis hour, suh."

**Fair Enough.**  
From American Municipalities  
Says Abie: "Cohen, I've been to the bank to borrow some money, and they say all I need is that you should sign to this note your name. Then I can have all the money I need. Ain't they fine?"

"Abie," said Cohen reproachfully, "you and I have been friends for many years, and yet you go to a bank when you need money. Abie, you just go again to the bank and say that they should sign the note, and then Cohen will send you the money!"

they shy at the idea. A few people went out and tried to tell the cotton farmer that the way to get more money was to burn up part of his cotton, but we haven't heard of anybody extensively practicing it. Those who balk at the theory of greater volume per unit and lower costs of production are the first to want to know how to sure the ravages of pear blight, of codling moth, brown rot or smut on grain. We haven't heard of any person or community trying to spread these diseases in order to reduce the "surplus." The people in the middle west who talk most about the surplus in corn are exceedingly busy trying to kill the corn borer, and spending millions at it. They'd like someone else to reduce the surplus but go on piling it up themselves.

Oh, well, that's human nature and interesting too. But let's not hide our head in a barrel or behind human nature. We are in world competition. We must meet it to survive.

Reducing cost of production is only one of the remedies that need be applied. Our marketing systems must be perfected. That goes without saying. It is because some folks seem to say that better marketing is the only factor that we keep saying there are other factors as well. All of them must be applied. Better marketing is not a cure-all. No marketing system can be devised that will overcome the handicap of inefficient production. And by inefficient production we mean high costs per unit, low production per unit and poor quality.

"Will we be forgiven if we repeat and repeat and repeat? Four factors make up the farmer's economic return: (1) Volume of production per unit of area; (2) economy of production per unit of area; (3) quality of the product! (4) efficiency of marketing."

**CARE OF TURKEYS**  
Profits from turkey raising are dependent upon saving a large proportion of the poults hatched and feeding them so they will reach maturity in time for the holiday markets. Sanitation is of more importance than any other factor in securing these results.

When turkeys are raised under natural conditions they are out in the open where they are not subject to contaminated quarters. When they are raised artificially they are often retained in small pens where they are handy to look after. Too often not enough attention is paid to the occasional moving of these pens so that their feeding and roosting quarters will be clean. Occasionally pens are placed where other types of fowls may spread diseases to the turkeys.

Poults can be successfully hatched in incubators and raised in brooders. The hatching period is 28 days or one week longer than for hens' eggs. When raised artificially, poults need added attention for the first few days as they do not seem to be as intelligent as chicks. They are more apt to stray away from the heat and become chilled.

There are many good methods of feeding poults. Feeds that will grow strong healthy chicks will grow good turkeys. If any general change is to be made in the growing mash it should be to add a little more animal protein to the ration till the poults are old enough to get out on range where they can get bugs.

Poults should not be fed for the first 48 hours after hatching. They should be given sour milk or buttermilk to drink. No water should be given during the first few weeks. Feed should be given in limited amounts in the beginning but should be supplied at frequent intervals. A hard boiled egg for each 25 poults will be a helpful addition to their ration. This should be crumbled up and fed on clean boards. A little mash may be spread over the egg to encourage the poults to eat mash, which they probably will not like at first. Eggs may be fed three times daily at the start. After feeding, the board should be cleaned and hung up where they will dry in order to prevent spread of disease.

Alfalfa is one of the best feeds available for turkeys. Even young poults need green stuff in their ration. Green alfalfa leaves cut up into fine particles will help make the poults thrive. If alfalfa leaves are not available, clover leaves make a good substitute. Don't attempt to feed old, dry leaves if the fresh green ones are available.

Any of the standard growing mashers are suitable for growing poults. Skim milk or buttermilk should be continued during the early growing period. This will help furnish animal protein which the birds are to make rapid growth. For those who wish to mix their own mash the following mixture has been used with good success in Nebraska and should prove helpful to our readers: Sixty pounds shorts, 20 pounds bran, 30 pounds meat meal, six pounds bone meal and one and one-half pounds finely pulverized salt.

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**For Better or Worse**

In this day of speed, sermons which thirty-five years ago lasted fifty-five minutes cannot occupy more than twenty-two minutes.—Woman's Home Companion.

**BETTER COLOR  
IN HER FACE**

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Built Her Up

Espanola, Wash.—"My husband saw your advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it as I was in a tired run-down condition. I am a farmer's wife and you can judge what work I do. Since taking the Vegetable Compound I feel more spry and vigorous and my husband says I have more color in my face and look better. I recommend it to any one who needs a good tonic."—Mrs. ROBT. LOVETT, Espanola, Washington.

**Styles in Handwriting**

A study by Leonard P. Ayres showed that from a point of view of legibility handwriting styles may be classified as follows: Vertical—that is, slanting—from 90 to 80 degrees; medium slant, from 80 to 55 degrees, and extreme slant, from 55 to 30 degrees.



**Dinner Call**  
The Brady family recently dined with a friend. The capable maid in the household announced dinner by stepping to the living room door and saying: "Your victuals are cooked." The voluble three-year-old Brady a few days later was asked by her mother to tell the family that dinner was ready. The child rushed to the living room and said: "Your vittles are done cooking."—Indianapolis News.

**The Question**  
Mrs. Fryer—I heard this morning that Mrs. Shrilf has completely lost her voice.  
Mrs. Guyer—Goodness gracious! Why how will she ever get anything to wear, my dear.—New Bedford Standard.

**Vell, Vat of It?**  
"The wholesale meat business," says a New York paper editorial, "has its politics like every other industry." Veals within veals, perhaps.—Farm & Fireside.

**Diagnosis**  
"All three doctors found something different wrong with me."  
"Didn't they agree on anything?"  
"Yes, each charged me \$5."  
A loan widow is one who has money out at interest.



**Louvain Library Soon  
to Be Open to World**

The new \$1,000,000 Louvain University Library building, replacing the old one which was destroyed by fire in the first month of war, is nearly completed. The monumental building, most of the funds for which were collected in 700 universities in the United States, is built in the Flemish renaissance style, and is expected to be ready for occupancy by July. With a facade of 200 feet and a depth of 150 feet, the new library has a 275-foot tower. In this will be housed a four-octave carillon, a huge bell to be christened "Liberty," and a four-dial clock, the war memorial gift of the New York Engineering foundation. The racks have a capacity for 2,000,000 volumes and are distributed over eight floors. In addition to the main reading room, which can accommodate 400 students, there are 25 smaller rooms set apart for special studies and lectures. Among the 750,000 volumes already in the library are numerous contributions from nearly every university and scientific institution.

**Clock Plays Many Tunes**

A clock that plays tunes has just been put on display in London. Every part is hand made and engraved, and the timepiece is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world. It is a perfect time-keeper, chimes every quarter of the hour on eight bells, and at the hour, after striking, plays one of six tunes on 14 bells, concealed in a gilt wooden box. The tunes are "Auld Lang Syne," "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "Robin Adair," "Caller Herrin," a Scotch reel and the Scotch national anthem. The clock was made in Glasgow, and required two years to construct. Some of the parts are minute, and are perfect in detail.

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**Knows His Car**

"You are indifferent!" stormed the minister. "Pleasure is all you will consider, but remember: You will never make the climb to heaven in an automobile!"

The ardent motorist awoke from his doze with a start.  
"I'll try it in my car any time!" he shouted.

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