The DOUBLE ACTION Herbicide/Fungicide kills Crabgrass and prevents and controls Dollar Spot, Small Brown Patch, Copper Spot, Snow Mold and Helminthosporium Curvularia. The same application treats turf for both Crabgrass and Fungus Diseases, with worthwhile savings in time and labor.

**PMAS**

A dry 75% THIRAM material to control and prevent Large Brown Patch, Dollar Spot and Snow Mold. It is compatible with PMAS for application in hot humid weather when the threat of turf disease is most prevalent.

**Caddy**

is LIQUID Cadmium for the prevention and control of Dollar Spot, Copper Spot, and Pink Patch. Quickly mixed it stays in suspension until entire tank is discharged, Caddy has been named the most effective all around fungicide used in the Ohio and New Jersey Agriculture Station trials. Economical Caddy treats 1,000 sq. ft. for less than 16c

**Cleary Products for Better Turf**

**METHAR DISODIUM METHYLARSONATE**

for certain kill of crabgrass. Supplied in liquid or powder; METHAR 80 (powder) is an extra high concentrate, 80% Disodium Methyl Arsonate Hexahydrate; METHAR 50 (powder) is 50% Disodium Methyl Arsonate Hexahydrate; METHAR 50 (liquid) is equivalent to 36% Disodium Methyl Hexahydrate contains 18.9% Anhydrous D.S.M.A

**C-531 FUNGICIDE**

Cadmium Zinc Copper Calcium Chromate For the control of Dollar Spot on golf courses, lawns and other fine turf. Applied as a spray or dust mixture every 10 to 14 days throughout the season. Recommended as a preventative; two applications in early spring, before the first appearance of Dollar Spot

**PM2,4-D**

Phenyl Mercury-2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate For selective weed control in larger turf areas, such as Fairways. Lawns, Tees, Athletic Fields, etc. Kills common and fall dandelion, narrow and broadleaf plantain, chickweed, silver crabgrass (goosegrass) and crabgrass. Combining Phenyl Mercuric Acetate with 2,4-D gives the chemical both herbicidal and fungicidal properties. PM2,4-D will destroy certain weeds not effectively controlled by either chemical alone

**ALL WET**

Added to water, ALL WET facilitates quicker and deeper penetration in all turf areas, especially in thatched or compacted areas. Helps the soil to retain needed water longer, prevents dew formation on greens. Gives faster germination in seeded areas. Treated turf is resistant to wilt and non-toxic ALL WET saves on water and labor. It's 100% active...1 gallon treats up to 80,000 sq. ft.
24 to 28 ins. went into the system. Four ins. of coarse gravel were added leaving a bed of gravel on both sides, bottom and top.

Over the top of the green sub-surface Houston CC builders laid in 4 ins. of coarse gravel covering an area of from 7,000 to 7,500 ft. Then a layer of 2 to 3 ins. of a mix containing 1 part soil and 4 parts gravel. Both layers were dumped around the putting surface and uniformly spread with an OC 3 Oliver track-type tractor and dragged with a wooden float.

The seed bed material contained more than 1,500 yds. of peat, about 1,500 yds. of topsoil and 4,500 yds. of sharp sand with ¼ in. rock left in. Ratio breaks into 3:1:1.

The topsoil contained about 60 percent fine sand so that the actual mixture checked out to 82 percent sand; 13 percent silt and 5 percent clay. This mixture was put into a pile with a drag line. It was then put into a Royer grinder after it had been loaded into a tractor with a front-end loader. All the various layers were thoroughly mixed when it came through the grinder. It was stockpiled until spreading time.

Layers 12 to 13 inches thick were spread and packed. These were floated, the surface feather-edged and left with 9 to 10 ins. of seed bed.

When there was enough dirt on the fairways, it was disked and run over 2 or 3 times with a large grader blade, then floated with a 12x18 in. wood float.

We used about 400 lbs. of 0-20-10 before we started planting the fairways. The grass from the nursery had been mowed at one inch frequently before any was removed for planting; it was cut with a sharp hoe at surface level. No soil was removed.

Both fairways and tees were planted in 18 inch rows; the whole job being completed Aug. 1. It took just about an acre an hour in 36 inch rows with the Pray Sprigger and about half the time when double rows were planted.

The fairways came in well. When temperatures dropped to the freezing point the grass was smoothed with a wooden float, 10-5-5 Turf Special was used in fertilizing, being spread about 600 lbs. the first two times and about 1,000 lbs. the last time which was right around the 1st of Nov. The turf was mowed at 3/4 in. last February and when the weather was warm, as often as three times a week.

There are bunkers around most all the greens. The sprigging machine wasn’t used here as it’s too hard to control on sloped surfaces. Grass was verticut for the greens and then dropped in little bunches 12 to 15 inches apart. The formation was staggered, a small handful of topsoil added and water applied. The bunkers became covered as quickly as the greens and not even a single plant was lost.

A word about the water should be added here. Al Crain of Texas Toro helped engineer and design the installation. Two pumps operate off the 1,146 ft. well; one 750; one 500. Cast-iron pipe leads in 10 ins. from the pump and reduces to 8, 6 and 4 ins. on the fairways, 16-in. casing is used.

The pipe is laid in a single row down the center of the fairway with Buckner 17 valves and 900 sprinklers. The nozzle is a 9/16th and covers a diameter of 210 ft. under 125 lbs. of pressure.

**No Hoses Used for Watering**

Greens and tees are fed with 11/4 inch copper pipe with 60 foot centers; the last run on the water line being a one inch copper. All valves on tees and greens are number 14 Buckner. No hoses are used to water greens, fairways or tees.

Before the planting was started, 400 lbs of 10-5-5 was added to the seed bed. Then we gassed the surface with 4-8 Na-palm which consisted of 2 parts water to 1 part Na-palm. It was hosed on at a rate of a pint to every 100 sq ft. After that the surface was soaked thoroughly, sealing it and allowing the gas to make the kill. Two weeks later the Na-palm had disappeared and the greens were ready for planting.

The first green was planted July 15 and work was finished in about 2 weeks. Grass was cut from nursery with a verticut that had every other blade removed from the reel, enabling uniform sprigs from 1½ to 3 inches long to be planted. 800 to 900 sq. ft. were used for each planting, which is more than necessary.

Williams Top Dresser (from 5 to 7 yrs. per green) was applied after sprigging, keeping the greens moist until grass began to grow. Ten days later the greensmower cut at 1½ in.; in four weeks the Houston CC employees were mowing every day; within 8 weeks the greens were solid and mowed at 5/16.
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Large brown patch, fading-out, melting-out, dollar spot, Pythium can all become a thing of the past. You can wipe out the turfgrass fungus disease and keep your greens in perfect-play condition with regular applications of ACTI-DIONE. Extensive field tests prove that ACTI-DIONE rapidly destroys the fungi that damage turf. Control of disease is often obtained within hours of the first application.

ACTI-DIONE is simple to prepare, easy to use, and economical too. Every drop of the solution controls and protects.

Available in two forms:
ACTI-DIONE Ferrated—outstandingly effective against dollar spot, melting-out, and fading-out. Investigational studies indicate that Acti-dione Ferrated may control Leaf Spot of Kentucky bluegrass, as well as Rust and Powdery Mildew of Merion bluegrass.
ACTI-DIONE RZ**—especially effective against large brown patch and Pythium . . . also controls dollar spot, melting-out, and fading-out. When used on a regular preventive schedule, one package will protect 20,000 sq. ft. of turf.

Both products can be obtained from golf course maintenance and supply stores.

For additional information write to:
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*TRADEMARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF., THE UPJOHN BRAND OF THE ANTIBIOTIC, CYCLOHEXIMIDE. **TRADEMARK
Swinging Around Golf
(Continued from page 26)

Beautiful new clubhouse at Silver Lake CC (Chicago dist. semi-private) opened by owner John Coghill three months after fire destroyed former clubhouse ... Ray W. Knapp now pro at Brae Burn GC, Dansville, N. Y. ... Mt. Anthony GC, Bennington, Vt., clubhouse destroyed by $100,000 fire.

Most complete survey of a section's golf courses that we ever saw is the "Golf Report" series by Wally Wallis, veteran golf writer of Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman ... Wallis gives concise history of about every course in the state ... Credits Bob Dunning, course construction consultant, and Floyd Farley, architect, with much of recent progress in state's course building.

Gardner E. Stoddart, now pro-mgr., Alliance (Neb.) muny course ... Northwood CC, Meridian, Miss., after one warning fines members $5 for violations of rules and etiquette, especially for delaying play ... Seems that golf course vandalism (kids' disease) starting earlier and hitting harder than in previous year ... Seldom hear or read anything about the kids getting punished for the expensive damage they do at courses.

Tony Lema is new pro at Ruby View muny course, Elko, Neb. ... He brought Vince Holian as ast. ... Gleni Robey is ast. ... Myron B. Tucker is new pro at Plantation GC, Boise, Ida.

City of Los Angeles reported 716,296 rounds played on its courses in 1956 ... That was 40,836 more than in 1955 despite curtailment in Griffith Park play caused by road construction ... Rancho's 18-hole course had 126,596 rounds ... As far as we can learn that was the busiest of all U.S. courses last year ... Average of 346 rounds a day.

Another "Work Party" that got a lot of spring tree planting and other jobs done by members was that at Pendleton (Ore.) CC ... Mayor Scarry of Huntsville, Ala., urges council to authorize enlargement of muny course from 9 to 18 ... We don't recall another year in which so many pros were conducting women's classes and when the classes were so large.

Quinten Link in first season as pro at Klinger Lake CC, Sturgis, Mich. ... Dick Stacey is Link's ast. ... Construction started on 9-hole course at Quartz Mountain Oklahoma state park ... George Whitehead, well known in Tulsa, Okla., for his pro work, leases Western Village course at Tulsa from owner, Roy Morgan.

Herman T. Lindemuth from Mt. Kisco (N.Y.) CC to be supt. at Cedarbrook CC (Philadelphia dist.) ... Frederick Mayer, formerly asst. to Lindemuth, now Mt. Kisco CC supt. ... Jerry King, son of North Hills CC (NY Met dist.) supt., Larry King, is supt at Lake Success (N.Y.) CC ... Willie Goggin now pro at Englewood (N. J.) GC.

Shamrock Park GC, 9-hole course between Burlington and Graham, N.C., owned by Calvin Walker and Larry Alley, is opened ... George Gary back to Annapolis (Md.) CC 9-hole course as pro ... He was on that job in 1951, '52 and '53 ... Garner Aviation Service Corp. building 9-hole course at Bartow (Fla.) Air Base.

Ray LaGoy to pro job at Lost Creek CC, Lima, O., from Union CC, Dover, O. ... Among other promotion operations at Union CC, Ray put on a tournament that raised $1035 for the Evans Caddie Scholarship fund ... Charley Wipperman now pro at Union ... Jack Gormley resigns as pro-su.ppt., Wolverts Roost CC, Newtonville, N.Y., where he has been for almost 25 years ... Doctor ordered Jack to take it easier ... He is retained by the club as construction and maintenance consultant and will handle other work as a consultant ... Jack's foreman, John Espey, now is supt., and Bob Smith, formerly ast. pro, now handling the pro part of the job ... Bob Barnhart now pro-mgr. Pelican GC, Clearwater, Fla.

Beautiful new doll in the golf family ... She's Marcella Lynn Ruffner, daughter of the J. D. Ruffners, sister to Barbara, 8; and Jeff, 4 ... Pop is pro at the Country Club of Decatur, Ill. ... Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County want to buy Lakewood 18-hole course now leased, for $2,000,000 but American Savings and Loan Assn., owners are asking "considerably more."

Big party for Freddie McLeod at Columbia CC (Washington dist.) on the 1908 National Open champion's 75th birthday ... Ike sent greetings, VP Nixon was there, Harry Moffitt, PGA pres., was present ... Tape recording from 85-year-old J. H. Taylor, former British Open champion who was defeated by Freddie in matches that developed into Ryder Cup competition. Jimmy Thomson was me— and a grand one — at Freddie's fiesta.

(Continued on page 114)
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DOW CORNING CORPORATION
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May, 1957
How Proper Care Lengthens Life of Diving Board

By NORMAN R. MILLER
Vp. American Playground Device Co.,
Anderson, Indiana

Swimming pools are attracting increasing attendance at country clubs. In fact, the popularity of swimming pools has been reflected in the heavy usage received by diving boards and other accessories.

Diving board replacement has become no small problem. As a result there has been a swing from the wooden board to the more durable aluminum unit. One of the popular products is the Jim Patterson Lifetime Aluminum diving board, distributed by American Playground Device Co.

Correct installation and maintenance are important even with the aluminum board. If the following instructions are followed, there is no reason why the board should not last indefinitely:

1. Mount the aluminum board on a level, sturdy frame.

2. Make sure that the fulcrum is covered solidly with at least 1/2 in. of rubber, the full width of the board. The board should never ride part on — part off the fulcrum. At no time should it rub against steel or wood or other hard materials.
Fulcrum Distances

3. The recommended fulcrum distances for ordinary usage are as follows:
   - 16 ft. board — place fulcrum from 72 ins. to 84 ins. from rear anchorage
   - 14 ft. board — place fulcrum from 60 ins. to 76 ins. from rear anchorage.

4. The board has been drilled at the rear with two 5/8 in. diameter holes, spaced 12 in. about the center line. If your frame doesn't match, it is best to drill new matching holes in the frame because the holes in the board are jig drilled and are square. Should it be necessary to drill new holes in the board leave at least ¾ in. edge distance between old and new holes.

5. Rear mounting has been designed to eliminate the customary rear strap. Electrolysis between steel and aluminum can set up considerable corrosion, and for this reason it is best not to have the steel strap next to the board. If available, a thin strip of rubber between board and rear anchorage will completely eliminate this and also reduce noise.

6. Mount the board with very little pitch. Most standards are built with about ¾ in. to the foot pitch, but this is to compensate for expected droop of wooden boards. It may be necessary to shim with wooden strips and get slightly longer galvanized bolts.

7. Lifetime Aluminum diving board has been thoroughly anodized and waxed to protect against corrosion. Occasional cleaning and waxing will maintain aluminum finish. Action of chlorine on aluminum produces a chloride and a black oxidized powder. If the underside of the board shows evidence of this discoloration, do not be alarmed as it won't affect the structure of the board. It is best to clean the board with Simonize or other good cleaner and apply wax occasionally as the discoloration will be progressively harder to remove.

8. Care should be taken in mounting and removing the board so as not to scratch it.

9. At the end of the season, remove the board and store it right side up, with 2 x 4's underneath at either end. Remove all discoloration, apply a coat of clear lacquer and wax when dry.

South Hills "Work-a-Ree" Puts Club in Shape for '57

A mass cleanup job in which 75 members put in more than 600 hours of work put South Hills Club, Fond du Lac, Wis. in condition for play this spring. Armed with all kinds of equipment for putting both course and clubhouse in sparkling shape, the South Hills members painted everything in sight, dug post holes, removed tree stumps, resurfaced driveways and the parking lot, cleared a picnic and caddy area and performed at least 100 other jobs that usually aren't taken care of until after the season is under way.

The cleanup day, designated a "Work-a-Ree," was the brainchild of Gordon Elliott, green chairman, who organized the work force and with the aid of Supt. Elmer Burton and Norm Cameron, South Hills pro, directed its activities. Nearly 20 pieces of tractor equipment were loaned to the club by various Fond du Lac dealers to aid in the cleanup job. A barbecue lunch served at noon by members' wives gave the toilers enough strength to carry on until nightfall.

May, 1957
LIKE WALKING ON PILLOWS!

Made of soft Latex Foam. No adhesive. Convert any shoe into an air-cushioned shoe for only 60¢ per pair.

3 PAIRS FREE!
With a 3 dozen assortment of men's and women's sizes you get 3 pairs FREE if you order promptly. Packed in metal counter display dispenser. Each pair cellophane wrapped. Men's 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and Women's 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Retail 60¢ a pair.

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Careful Fleet Maintenance Prolongs Golf Car Life

(Continued from page 54)

formed. His cars are dusted daily, washed and waxed as needed. This fleet owner has discovered that most dents and scratches are the result of cart handlers parking the machines in stalls under power. To prevent such damage his machines are pushed by hand into their stalls each night. For models which have a break that locks automatically by spring action, unless the driver has the power on, he has made a fixture which holds the spring tension off so that even these cars can be pushed into their stalls by hand. This extra care pays. Some of this man's machines are over five years old and they still look and run like the proverbial widow's old automobile which never left the garage except for funerals, yet they have gone literally thousands of rounds of golf in the Florida sunshine, salt air and showers.

As electric powered golf cars arrive on the scene in ever increasing numbers in the big industrial centers such as Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago and the New England States, they are getting new maintenance and management based on the heritage of experienced industrial maintenance engineers who belong to the country clubs of these communities.

There are airline, automotive, food processing and electronic executives who are sharing their experience in maintaining battery-powered industrial trucks with supt's, and electric car maintenance men at their country clubs. Sometimes they are impatient teachers. Often they forget that the country club is neither equipped nor inclined to be as careful as the industrial plant. Sometimes they lose sight of the fact that golf cars are outside and subject to temperature changes, turf conditions and golfers' temperaments, whereas their inside industrial trucks are little abused.

However, out of Chicago has come a combination report-check-chart which is also a maintenance training tool that can men everywhere can imitate, duplicate or revise to suit their particular make of electric car and their particular club conditions.

It is shown in the accompanying chart.

Takes Error out of Charging

From Philadelphia comes a special battery charger modification developed by a large rental fleet owner and designed to take the element of human error out of the battery checking and charging procedure. By standards of the successful Wis-
RANGE OPERATORS

Another Range "BUY" to save repairs.

The outstanding success of the Senior DOW METAL range club in building up profits for the operators has prompted us to now offer the JUNIOR DOW METAL range club.

With the same advantages as in the Senior club we feel that additional profits can be made and complete satisfaction given the customers in our new JUNIOR club.

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Chicago 44, Ill.

conin pro in relationship to battery life, this new concept of automation will need at least a two-season test run in order to determine whether or not the idea has the merit claimed for it by its creators.

From Detroit comes a new, annual refurbishing procedure which its proponent, another successful fleet owner, maintains will make life easy at the course.

He says: "With the construction of the cars I buy for my fleet . . . my once-per-season overhaul . . . the once-per-month visit of my service truck to the fleet . . . (and my servicemen work at night when we are sure all of the golf cars are off of the course and available for service work) . . . the fellows at the club don't have much day-to-day maintenance. Water in the battery once a week, charging and brake checking is all they have to do. They can even be a little careless. My cars can take it. I will not tolerate body damage to my machines, however," says the Detroit operator. "You can't smash a rented automobile and expect not to pay damages. Why should a man be permitted to smash a $1000.00 golf car and not pay damages?"

At Chicago golf courses a new battery recharging and testing procedure developed by one of America's largest food processors, and used successfully by this firm on roughly 1450 electric powered industrial trucks, is being tested on several golf courses. Called by the material handling engineer, who conceived and tested this idea as a time saver in industry the "pilot-cell-plan," the procedure promises to eliminate the "balancing" charge now called for in golf car battery charging instructions by all manufacturers and in the instructions issued by the manufacturers of the batteries supplied for electric golf cars. The procedure, if followed according to the food processing engineers who have developed it, also points up automatically any need for battery water without the necessity of a weekly check of all the cells in all of batteries of the machine. Perhaps we can give you more information a year from now on the revolutionary "pilot-cell-plan."

From Indiana comes the news that although battery cables and connections seem to be clean and tight . . . there actually can be a poor connection in the heavy amperage circuit of the electric car. The poor connection can be caused by hidden corrosion which has broken through several strands of the cable up under the insulation or deep inside of the battery connector itself.
"We reduced mowings by 80% with MH-40"

says manager of leading golf course

Hard-to-get-at bunker edges and roughs controlled easily

A major Long Island golf course uses MH-40, the growth regulator, to really get results. "We've reduced mowings by 80 per cent. I estimate MH-40 could save us about 160 man hours a season," says club superintendent.

With MH-40, you too can slow the growth of grasses of your roughs and reduce cuttings to as few as twice a season. Think of the savings in labor and equipment.

Order MH-40 from your local supplier today. Contact us if unable to locate source of supply.

Symptom: Slow Speed

The symptom for such a poor connection is slow speed of an otherwise peppy machine, (providing switches are known to be operating properly), failure of the machine to climb hills that it climbed with ease when it was new, and last and most important, failure of the machine to make as many holes of golf on a single battery charge as it did when it was new, (providing the car is well charged when taken out and the batteries are good and in balanced condition.)

The maintenance man can troubleshoot this condition by running the car about four holes on the course under a load and making it pull up several hills. Then, immediately after this test run, he shall feel all cables and connectors for heat. If hot cables are dissipating power in heat instead of delivery to the motor, such cables should be replaced or such connections should be carefully reviewed and tightened or improved.

A common trouble due to carelessness and unclean battery care is the trouble of corroded cables and poor connections at the battery terminals. The solution: clean the batteries and terminals and replace old cables with new ones. It is well for the maintenance man to remember that he should not pound connections onto battery terminals with a hammer. If battery connectors seem to be tight and require fitting onto the terminals, he should spread the connectors so that they fit easily without the use of a hammer. Hammering on batteries and terminals breaks the plates loose inside of the batteries and is likely to ruin the batteries themselves. Such laboratory cleanliness as followed by the Wisconsin pro will forestall most of the corrosion problems that arise with careless and sloppy battery care.

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BLACK—cultivated fine milled for top dressing.
BROWN—peat for building new greens.
GREENS—top dressing (1/3 peat - 1/3 sharp sand and 1/3 loam), or any required proportion.

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