



when you use

## Calo-Clor or Calogreen

Your greens are longer  
protected from re-  
newed attacks of  
**Brown-Patch.**

### Other Advantages

1. Cheaper to use—only 3 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. of turf required.
2. Cost per pound about the same as other remedies requiring 1 lb. to 1000 sq. ft.
3. Fewer applications are required.
4. Easier and quicker to apply.
5. Does not burn.

### Write for free booklet

describing the United States Department of Agriculture tests leading to the development of Calo-Clor and Calogreen. It also gives full directions for use.

**Mallinckrodt Chemical Works**

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effort have been wasted in installing equipment entirely inadequate. We must have golf courses and we must have water for them. Let us give the turf a chance by supplying sufficient water at all times, and let us go about the job with intelligence so that once we have made the installation, we have the job licked for all time.

### How I Make and Use Our Compost

By A. J. GILLETT

Greenkeeper, Harlem Hills G. C.

MY early experience on the edge of the market garden district of Bedfordshire, which supplies London with a large proportion of its vegetables and where perhaps more fertilizer, both manure and commercial, per acre is used than in any other part of the world, has led me to look upon organic matter as the main source from which to obtain this fertility. In this early training I was taught to look upon the quick acting chemical fertilizers as stimulants, pure and simple. Nitro soda was then the chief one used. Its use meant large yields, but, if used alone, the soil would be impoverished and left in bad physical condition. On heavier soils its action is to make them sad, to "plow like liver" as we called it, instead of the mellow granular condition Mr. Noer lays great stress upon.

Writers on the soil seem agreed that even with fully qualified chemists it is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain soil fertility by chemical means alone. The beneficial effect of organic matter is needed.

As our club is still in the happy position of being able to obtain stable manure, I have made use of this for the organic supply, trusting to the compost heap for humus, phosphorus and potash, supplemented with ammonium sulphate for a greater nitrogen supply.

### Compost Method

My method of composting is to use the manure fresh, as hauled from the stable. It saves handling; the truck, a Ford with Jumbo gear shift, backs up onto the pile and dumps. Soil is handled the same way, the front of the pile being kept low, and the back, high. The layers of manure are about 18 in. thick, and the dirt, about 6 in. The manure will compress to 3 or 4 in. Putting the manure on thick allows heating and fermentation to kill some of the weed seed.

Another reason for using manure fresh is that, if left to rot, manure loses about half its fertility content in a year or less. By composting as brought from the stable, we save much of this in the soil of the compost heap, also much of the urine content.

I top off the heap with the strawiest and poorest manure I have, and thus prevent the water, either from rain or melting, from running off. When grass and weeds begin to grow on the pile it is an easy mulch to pull or cut them out of.

Turning a compost pile is the dearest dead job on a golf course. My 1927 pile has not been turned. I have kept it disced with a Fordson, letting weeds sprout, then running over it every now and then, putting plow wheels on the Fordson and plowing as deep as possible. Of course, the packed mass, excluded from air, will develop an acidity in which bacteria cannot work very actively; when a certain degree of acidity is reached Mr. Mike quits his job of decomposing. Others of the tribe require oxygen to carry on. But little loss and some chemical changes will take place on the whole. The mulched and aerated top will be run through a compost shredder, broken up and thus further aerated, left until needed and then screened, and the exposed top further disced. I don't believe the weeds brought in the manure cause much trouble, and any that survive the compost pile and germicide on the green will not stand the close mowing, shepherd's-purse being a possible exception. The greater part of the weeds that show up on the pile are, in my opinion, blown there. Even when manure fresh from the stable is scattered on the fairway an increase of weeds is not noticeable, but a marked improvement of turf is.

### Removing Straw

It is not much trouble to get rid of straw residue. Our method is to take some old fence wire about 4 ft. wide with a 6 or 8-in. mesh, lay four pieces 30 or 40 ft. long side by side and fasten some slabs or 4x4's the width of each piece 6 or 8 ft. apart with wire staples. Fasten to a piece of 2-in. gas pipe for evenness, and hitch behind the tractor; run this over a few times at a good gait in the spring and there will not be much left to rake up. I know there are objections to the use of manure on a golf course—worms, grubs, etc.—but there is no proof as yet that fungus diseases are caused by it.

## At the Water Hole --Two Lewis Washers help relieve the Tension!

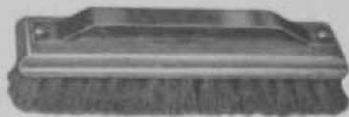
NO one enjoys waiting two or three foursomes to tee off—just step over to the side and see how much enjoyment it really is to give the whole lot of golf balls a Lewis bath. But, Mr. Pro or Greens Committeeman, don't let there be congestion about the Lewis. Provide two or three. Your members will appreciate the thoughtfulness.

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