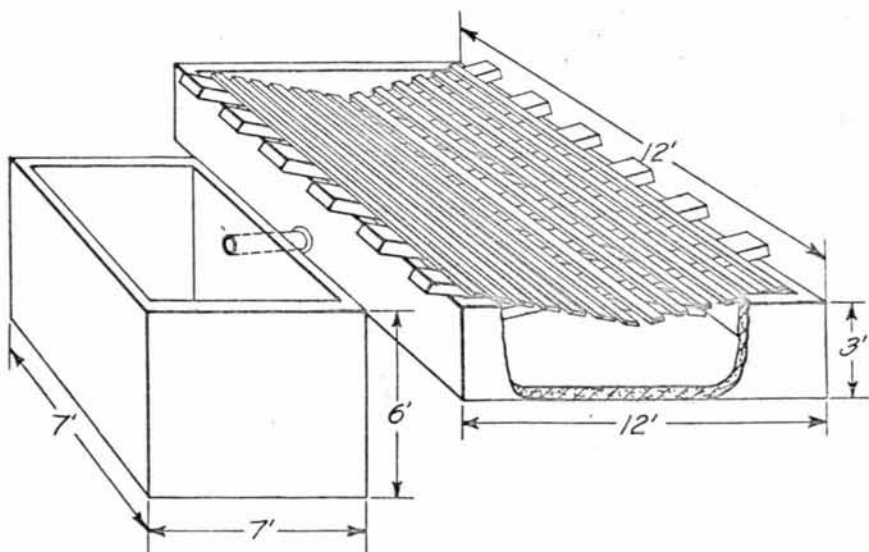


Concrete Tanks for Collection of Liquid Manure

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It is generally conceded that manure is by far the best fertilizer for turf grasses. The great objection to its use, however, is the introduction of weed seeds. This danger can be avoided by applying the fertilizing elements of the manure in liquid form. An efficient means for collecting liquid manure that has been worked out at the Indian Hill Club, Winnetka,



Sketch of system of concrete tanks at Indian Hill Club for collecting liquid manure.

Ill., is a set of two concrete tanks, shown in the accompanying illustrations. One tank is a shallow tank containing a wooden cradle on which the manure is stored, and the other tank is a deeper one into which the liquid is drained and stored. The shallow tank is 12 feet square by 3 feet deep, outside measurements. The wooden cradle consists of two rows of six 8-inch by 6-inch timbers, one row on each side of the tank, one end of the timbers supported on the edge of the tank and the other end resting on the bottom of the tank near the opposite side. Over these timbers are nailed crosswise 2-inch planks with narrow spaces between them. Upon this framework manure is piled and water applied at the top with a hose running constantly until the deeper storage tank, into which the seepage flows through a 6-inch tile, is filled. The deeper tank holds about 20 barrels and can be filled in two days. The deeper tank is 7 feet square and 6 feet deep, outside measurements; its top is 1 foot lower than the top of the shallow tank. The manure pile, of course, gradually shrinks in size and fresh manure is put on from time to time. Eventually in the fall there will be found a small residue at the bottom of the pile thoroughly decomposed, which is



The shallow tank piled with manure.

most useful mixed with earth and sand and used as a top-dressing. In the spring and fall we apply 9 barrels of the liquid, undiluted, to a putting green and in the summer 5 barrels of the liquid diluted with 4 barrels of water. It is well to treat weak spots on the fairways and the approaches to the putting greens in the same way. Grass responds promptly to such treatment, and the results have been exceedingly satisfactory.

Some Decisions on Rules of Golf of the Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club

Question.—Pursuant to a local rule, A lifted his ball, and in dropping it over his shoulder, the ball fell into his golf bag, which was slung over his shoulder. Was A entitled to redrop without penalty, or should he have played the ball from out of the bag, or given up the hole? Some contend that the ball "should be treated as lodging in anything moving" (rule 17 (2)). Is there any difference in principle between a "ball played into the turned-up part of the trousers which the player is wearing" and a "ball dropped into a golf bag which a player is carrying"?

Answer.—A was entitled to redrop the ball without penalty. The player, his caddie, and his club can not be held to come under rule 17 (2).