2,4-D or Brush Killer 2,4-D and 2,45-T should be added to the di-sodium to effect a kill on the silver crab. If, however, the grass is already in a weakened condition, this treatment easily should get rid of the bent as well as the crabgrass. In contemplating a chemical treatment on the greens, every step first should be taken to strengthen the grass so that it can withstand the shock.

Another factor is topdressing. If you are using unsterilized topdressing, it may be that you are planting the crabgrass into your greens. One of the good tried and true methods of reducing injury during these hot, humid periods is light dusting with hydrated lime. This seems to have a very good effect on the grass, reducing diseases and strengthening it against heat and humidity. About two lbs. of hydrated lime dusted on dry to 1,000 sq. ft. seems to do the trick.

If the soil drainage is poor, if there is compaction, if you have very shallow root systems and if you are not following a good fertilizer practice, practically everything that I have told you can be thrown out the window. First, you must make the conditions right for the successful growing of the grass. Then you can begin to expect better results.

Q. We greatly appreciate your answer concerning control of crabgrass and a grass better adapted to our hot, humid summers. We are interested in learning more about the Cohansey (C-7) bent, including the proper time to plant, the best way to plant and some idea as to cost.

I feel that you hit the nail on the head in suggesting we may be planting crabgrass with our topdressing. I have been trying for years to get this fact across to our green chairman, but with only little success. With your letter to back me up, I believe we can now correct this fault. For the past two years we have watered by hand only when the temperature is 90 or above. We hand water in the morning and during the heat of the day we go back and hand water just enough to cool down the grass and the surface of the soil. When the temperature is below 90, we usually water in the early morning for about an hour. There are several members who insist that we should really soak the greens during this hot weather, but I have agreed with our supt. that to do so would be to invite more trouble. Are we right in this, or should we keep them soggy? We do have some trouble with compaction which we reduced greatly by aeration. We open the greens as often as they seem to need it. In this manner we have been able to keep our bentgrass growing much better during hot weather.

We are forced to use city water. It is deep well water and very hard, containing lime and other minerals as well as chemicals used for purification. In your opinion is it likely that this kind of water could have an important bearing on our problem?

When we begin to prepare our topdressing, what method do your recommend for the sterilization? (Missouri)

A. The best time to plant any creeping bent in your area is in the early fall. The only way in which Cohansey can be planted is by stolons. These are scattered, usually at the rate of five, seven and sometimes ten bushels to 1,000 sq. ft., rolled, lightly topdressed, rolled again and kept moist until they have caught. I cannot give you (Continued on page 102)
Increases player traffic
Increases range profits

WILL-TEE
FULLY AUTOMATIC GOLF TEE

All moving parts chrome plated
Fully guaranteed
Sensational Low Prices
Will tee a ball every 3 seconds
or as desired

WILL-TEEs are proving the reliability of their all-weather performance at several hundred of the nation's busiest golf ranges. Here's the use-proven, long-lasting, trouble-free service that builds range patronage and operating profits.

For complete information write

WILL-TEE CO.
(Tel: BL 50724 — CR 72497)
5200 Woodland
DES MOINES, IOWA

Grau's Answers
(Continued from page 76)

exact prices as to the cost of stolons, but they range somewhere between $3.50 to $5.00 a bushel — sometimes a little more. When this cost begins to sound a bit high, clubs consider using Penncross bent seed, using it at the rate of one lb. to 1,000 sq. ft. The price of this has dropped recently and is a good buy. It will develop putting greens that become well adapted wherever they may be planted.

I would hesitate to suggest any change in your watering program. The one-hour soaking in the morning actually may be just a little bit more than needed. You may tell your members, who insist on soaking the greens during hot weather, that they had better let the supt. and you run the course, because you have proved that your method is successful. By keeping the greens soggy during hot weather, you can be sure you are going to lose grass.

I would not consider that hard well water would have any important bearing on your problem. Bentgrass can grow over a wide range of acidity and alkalinity and thrive at almost any range if it has sufficient nutrients and plenty of oxygen in the soil.

There are two good ways to sterilize your topdressing. One of the cost convenient is to use cyanamid at the rate of 13 lbs. to a cu. yd., incorporating it and mixing it well with the topdressing, letting it stand 3 or 4 months before using to allow the cyanamid to kill weed-seeds. The other way is to enclose the topdressing in a gas-tight frame and treat it with methyl bromide gas under a cover, according to directions, which is much more rapid than the cyanamid treatment, but somewhat more labor. The topdressing following the methyl bromide treatment can be used in only a few days.

Q. Do you know of any courses in the U. S. that have sodded their green rather than using sprigs or stolons? If so, did the sod greens make a good putting surface quicker than where stolons were used?

A. Many courses regularly sod their greens; particularly when they are changing from an unsatisfactory grass to a new grass. In this way, they are able to get the greens into play more quickly than if they were using sprigs or stolons. About the quickest way you could possibly get a green in play from sprigs or stolons is 8 weeks. You can have a green in play from solid sodding in about a week. The reason for this is that you are developing the solid sod in a nursery where there is no play and no interference with maintenance. Then, when the sod is mature and ready to be moved, it can be put in place on a firm, well-prepared, well-fertilized seedbed and, with proper rolling, topdressing and other maintenance practices, the green becomes playable in about a week.

The sodding method is preferred particularly where the course is continued in play and where it is desired to have greens out of play for as short a time as possible. If the