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2 Gallons Treats a Green
Each gallon of "ELECTRIC" Worm Eradicator can be diluted with 250 gallons of water, and covers 3,000 square feet. Two gallons will treat an average green, preventing "brown patch" as well as killing the worms.

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We ship "ELECTRIC" Worm Eradicator in 5, 10, 15 and 50-gallon containers. Price, $3.00 per gallon, f. o. b. factory. We supply free of charge, a measure and glass jugs for handling the Eradicator.

The 50-gallon Sprinkling Cart, shown above, applies the solution rapidly and evenly. We supply the Cart at cost, $35.00 with orders for 10 gallons or more of "ELECTRIC" Worm Eradicator.

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Buffalo Grass Fairways Look Promising, Says Major

MAJOR R. D. NEWMAN of the Third Cavalry is doing his level best to make the new course of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps Country club now being constructed at Arlington (Va.) one that will be the last word in turf culture.

In a recent letter to GOLFDOM Major Newman makes a number of interesting statements that we believe will stir up thought and a comparison of experience. Here is what the Major has to say, and if there are any who dissent or have additional evidence or opinions to offer, we shall be glad to hear from them.

"Since arriving in Washington, I have consulted all the golf specialists I could find. On my way east I visited golf courses enroute and made a study of them in New York and Philadelphia. I can safely say that I saw no greens that can compare in my opinion with the greens at Hutchinson (Kan.), (Carey Lake) and those at Fort Riley (Kan.). Both of the above courses have Columbia bent. I believe that the so-called Washington in Kansas is Virginia. The true Washington as seen at the Government Experiment Farm at Arlington (one mile from the course I am constructing) has a finer leaf.

"The secret of good greens, as far as I can determine from my experience and observation is lots of water and frequent light top dressing of proper compost. Many of the courses in the east have their own water supply and in most cases this is not adequate. They build their greens, in many cases, so large that they can not take the proper care of them. I believe one reason that seaside courses in England and on Long Island are so good is the fact that there is so much moisture. Creeping bent is almost a water grass. It can be raised almost like cranberries, that is, in nurseries that can be flooded.

"There is little brown patch in the west and much of it in the east, both small and large brown patch. However greens in the east that are properly watered, fertilized and top dressed and mowed in the early morning with the dew on seem to suffer least from brown patch.

"Columbia bent is very susceptible to brown patch in the east, they tell me, and Metropolitan and Washington are the least susceptible and for this reason I intend to plant Washington Bent on the greens of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps Coun-
try Club at Arlington. I brought east some Columbia and Washington and have started them in our nursery and will know more about them later.

"I also brought some Buffalo grass from Kansas and have started a nursery of it. I fully believe that Buffalo is the real grass for the fairways of dry central states and it may do well here. If so, I can see no reason why it should not be just the thing here, since the summers in the east are often just as dry as those in the middle west, with possible exception that there may be more dew here.

"One often hears that bent does not need rich soil. I agree, but I know that it grows better in rich soil. Rich soil is supposed to give a very rank growth, but who ever saw a green where there is too much growth? The ranker the better, if it is kept cut. So I highly recommend a very rich soil bed for greens and very rich top dressing. In the west we made compost piles, manure, sand and loam mixed, but in a pile. I find that a very simple way to make top dressing for greens is to make it right on the ground. Pick out a place where there is a sandy loam, rather strong in sand, and spread well rotted manure rather thickly over the surface once every ten days and plow it under. Do this until the soil is very rich and mellow. This scheme does away with the hand turning of the compost pile and makes available dry compost for top dressing. Piles of compost are usually wet and we all hate to try to put wet compost through a screen.

West Neglects Tees

"The West neglects its tees. They are usually a small squared off boxed-in affair filled with clay, sometimes not boxed in, but with much stone, gravel and other material hard on clubs, on the surface. One seldom sees a well kept tee in Kansas. In my humble opinion after 36 years of golf in most parts of the world, good tees and greens go a long way in making a start for a golf course. A large grass tee is not expensive. A good scheme is to have a squared off corner of the tee in clay for the beginners and dubs. The beginner likes to tee off clay and the greenskeeper likes to have them play off clay where they can't do much damage. Buffalo grass makes a good tee. Bermuda makes an ideal tee from June till the first frost; during the other months it is dead.
For the Control of Brown-patch on Golf Greens

Turfcalomel is the outcome of experiments to determine the most satisfactory, efficient, convenient, and safest fungicide for both large and small brown-patch. It contains both corrosive sublimate and very finely powdered calomel carefully adjusted in composition with mineral matter. This composition has distinct advantages. It prevents caking, gives bulk, and allows of a more even distribution of the active ingredients—thus reducing to the minimum any possibility of burning the turf. Will also serve to eliminate earthworms.

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A MERCK PRODUCT

Simple Time Card Keeps Check on Budget

THIS is the time card used by the New Albany (Ind.) Country club in keeping a close record on its costs. Every card must have the O. K. of the greenkeeper before a man's time is paid, and the president and green-chairedmen keep close supervision over the summaries.

Dr. A. P. Hauss, president of the club, says the card has worked out well in keeping the club working in accord with its budget. It has proved simple enough to be correctly kept. Dr. Hauss says he has noticed that many of the men to whom writing doesn't come easy take more pains in presenting a strictly accurate card than do the better educated ones, thus answering the possible objection that the card is too complicated for some of the course labor. He finds that the consultations among the men that may be necessitated by such reports help to set a good pace for the force.

TIME CARD
NEW ALBANY COUNTRY CLUB

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This Time Card Has Worked Out O. K. at Good Small Club.
Saves Prize Trees from Pine Beetles

By EDWARD J. WALSH

DURING the summer of 1925, the pine beetle was very active in the vicinity of Estes Park, Colorado. Part of the land is heavily wooded. Hundreds of fine trees were destroyed. In places the havoc wrought was confined to certain groups of trees; in other places single trees were attacked, reports Edward J. Walsh to American Forests, through whose courtesy this article is printed in GOLFDOM. He continues:

As is now generally known, the fact that beetles are in a tree can be determined by the presence of approximately half a thimble full of sap, which has run from the hole made by the beetle on entering, and to this sap adheres the sawdust made by the beetle. These accumulations of sap and sawdust are termed pitch-tubes, and I have seen many dead trees with only

A close-up of the job—the light spots are putty, used in closing up the beetle holes so successfully
nine or ten of such pitch-tubes, while others have shown hundreds of them. These holes are usually only on the trunk of the tree, generally above the height of a man on the larger trees, but sometimes extending down to the ground level, or even in the exposed roots. The tree will remain in foliage during that year, but if enough beetles have been at work the tree will be dead by the following spring.

Appeals for information to the Forest Service and to the bureaus of the various States have heretofore brought forth only the advice that the affected trees should be cut down and the bark burned. This method is, of course, heroic, and with the knowledge at hand at present it seems to be the only one that can be resorted to where many trees in a small area are affected.

Treatment Is Applied

In the month of June, 1925, we detected the presence of beetles in a tree some twenty feet from our cottage. It is a tree rather similar in formation to those at timberline, and is approximately ten inches through at the base. Because of its quaint shape and fullness of its foliage, it is a very decided asset in its location. We had learned that several large trees had the year previous been saved by a certain treatment, and we determined to try it. I procured a sixteen-ounce can of carbon bi-sulphide, a surgeon's hypodermic syringe, a wire which I fashioned into probes, or small chisels of various shapes and a pound of ordinary putty.

We soon found that the work we had undertaken was a tedious, dirty and smelly job. My wife must have the credit for most of the work. The wire probes were used to clean the sap and sawdust from the entrance to each hole. These holes, by the way, are about the size of the head of an ordinary safety match. By means of the syringe, with its long and slender point, carbon bi-sulphide was injected into each hole and the hole immediately sealed with putty. Two hundred and fifty-seven holes in this one tree were treated in this manner over about a week's time in 1925. In the summer of 1926 the tree was found to be alive and thriving, but either a new crop of beetles or other beetles from another tree were at work. Sixty additional holes were then treated. Three hundred and seventeen beetle holes
PLANT Food Co., Montgomery, Ala., having had successful experience for two years with performance of Bell Plant Food Sprinkler in a number of southern installations now is going after golf club business nationally.

The difficulty and slowness of this treatment would absolutely preclude its use on a large scale, but there are thousands of property-holders throughout the country who have lost valuable trees adjacent to their homes whose shade and beauty they were relying on. To save these trees they would have gone to any amount of trouble had they known the course to pursue. The tree we saved in 1925 by treating and filling the two hundred and fifty-seven holes was, as I have stated, treated in 1926 for sixty additional holes. If larvae laid in the tree by the 1925 group of beetles, which numbered two hundred and fifty-seven, were controlled to the extent that only sixty holes were present the following year—and these holes might have been made by outside beetles—the carbon bisulphide treatment cannot be derided. Three hundred and seventeen holes in the trunk of a stunted tree not more than ten inches in diameter, meant that there was a hole through the bark for approximately every six square inches of the trunk surface. The tree was alive and thriving this spring, twenty-one months after the first holes were filled.

The photograph, taken this spring, shows many of the white putty marks and also the condition of the tree. Incidentally, there was not a single new beetle hole this year, while other trees in the locality were riddled.

FERTILIZER MIXER IS APPLIED TO SPRINKLERS

PLANT Food Co., Montgomery, Ala., having had successful experience for two years with performance of Bell Plant Food Sprinkler in a number of southern installations now is going after golf club business nationally.

The Bell device consists of a chamber containing fertilizing material. This chamber is attached to the piping system so it feeds, automatically, the correct amount of fertilizer into the sprinklers. Any kind of soluble plant food such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, calcium nitrate, Urea, etc., may be applied with the Bell device. The container holds 12 gal.
pounds and requires approximately 15 minutes to be discharged. The rate the material goes into solution is practically constant, this being controlled by the size of the holes leading to and from the fertilizer chamber. Only a small part of the total volume of water flows through the chamber.

The Bell Plant Food Sprinkler is made of aluminum. It is attached by the ordinary hose connection direct to the hydrant and the hose attaches to it. The company also makes a soluble plant food for golf course and lawn use.

Cost of the sprinkler is $10.00 postpaid. Five pounds of the Bell plant food is sent free with each sprinkler.

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eliminating the inconvenience of checks or tags for identification.

The baked-on green enamel finish and the neat and orderly appearance of the system makes an attractive background to the service counter in the caddy house.

Due to the patented Wedge-Lock construction, the units may be added to, disassembled or changed around as desired.

A recommended arrangement would be to have the first two sections for checking in and out and one section for repair jobs or for the display of new clubs for sale. The vertical dividers can be instantly removed to make a display shelf if desired.

The shelves are free from raw edges that would snag bags or clubs. The rental fee per member per season will quickly pay for the installation and provide a source of income afterwards.

A new broadside giving definite practical instructions as to the arrangement and equipment of the modern locker room and a complete description of the new golf bag and club rack is obtainable from the above mentioned company.

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Pro Makes Club Pride and Publicity

By LARRY STRILEY

Professional, Penobscot Valley Country Club, Bangor, Me.

After twenty-five years as a professional golfer it doesn't hurt a fellow to pause for a few moments and check on his methods as compared with those that have become accepted as the highest standards of pro operations since the game attained its great vogue in this country. Basically there has been nothing in the changed conditions to baffle the pro with good common-sense, industry and honesty.

Comparing my methods and those of other veterans (and at the age of 39 some
IF

Every member of your club used PAR-TEE you would eliminate every objectionable feature resulting from the use of wooden or metal tees, including the tremendous damage to lawn mower blades.

PAR-TREE

May put me in that class) with the methods of younger professionals who are alert to their opportunities and responsibilities, I see no great difference. Our policies are the same, but the pace is quicker and our market livelier than in 1903 when I took my first pro job.

As a matter of public interest, however, golf has experienced tremendous development. It's news now and the pro who is serving his club well sees that good club news is made. But it must be legitimate news and not mere press-agentry.

At my club I run off two tournaments a week; one for the men and one for the women, with a write-up in the local papers for each event. I try to add a touch of humor in these items so the weekly winners will get a little smile and some "joshing" from their friends. My members seem to like it and keep wondering who will be next.

Interest Is General

The tournaments vary so the high handicap players have a chance and all classes are anxious to compete.

I always have figured that a pro can do a whole lot to make or ruin the spirit of a golf club and these tournaments are conducted with the idea of promoting our club spirit. It does the young pro no harm to think that a great deal of the success of the club rests on his shoulders, and I like to see the youngsters acting that way when, of course, they don't lose a proper perspective and get too chesty.

If the pro is really in earnest about his services to his club on publicity matters the newspapers welcome his tips for stories. We get great treatment from our local papers, and although I am religiously careful to refrain from the slightest suggestion

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Made of Pure Red Rubber

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GOLF SHAFTS FOR FIFTEEN CENTS

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