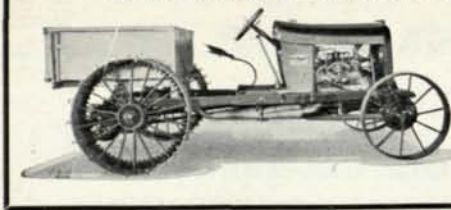


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lowed up with six pounds of sulphate of ammonia to fifty gallons of water and again flushed greens with water, then topdressed with one-half yard black loam and one-half yard Torpedo Number 1 sand.

I generally water my greens in the morning. Each man waters three greens which takes three hours. This is done by hand. I have a sprinkler of my own make that throws fifteen times more water than ordinary sprinklers. I don't believe in night watering. I have been in the business since 1896 and was always wide awake—you know experience teaches. The trouble with most greens is they are watered to death.

There is only one remedy for brown patch and it does not cost much money. Take a fifty gallon barrel and add as follows: Ten pounds of salt, ten pounds sulphate of ammonia, ten pounds chloride of mercury and fill barrel with water and let stand for two days stirring it once in a while. Then use one gallon of the mixture to fifty gallons of water and your brown patch will soon disappear.

Greens Mowed Too Close

THE trouble nowadays the greenkeepers use everything they hear of. They cut greens one-eighth of an inch and the fairways too short. My idea is to cut fairways twice a week one-half inch high and greens one-sixth of an inch every other day and another thing a green should be rolled about once a week with a roller weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. But in the spring use a one or half-ton roller as bent needs heavy rolling in the spring.

For my spring topdressing I use black loam, one yard sand, one-half yard, 10-6-4, fifty pounds to a green being sure to mix well. You can mix same with one-quarter inch of screen. To have good greens, fertilize only in spring and fall. After that topdress every four weeks, one-half yard sand and one-half yard loam, following up with six pounds sulphate of

ammonia to fifty gallons of water. Don't use any more than six pounds sulphate of ammonia or you will have to fight brown patch.

Why Kill The Worm?

NOW I will answer the worm question—I can kill them, but why kill the worm, he was made to help us keep the soil in perfect condition. Can anyone answer this question—what kind of soil have you when you kill the worm—is it as good as where he keeps working? Now it is a hard job to control him. Make a steel mat 4 x 4 and run over your greens in the morning—it will take you about twenty minutes for a green and it also helps your green because it makes the bent stand up.

About Mr. Grub, I had a few on several of my greens and having no money to buy arsenate of lead I rolled the greens with a roller weighing two and one-half tons and Mr. Grub was flattened out.

Here is a good motto to my fellow-greenkeepers—don't use everything you hear or read about; experiment with your soil and find out which is the best. You know all courses are not alike and the soil is not the same. Find out what you have. Always use good sharp sand on your greens as bent needs lots of air and don't cut too short or it won't be able to feed its roots; and don't fertilize too often or your bent will turn yellow.

I topdressed all my greens with Number 1 torpedo sand this fall—one yard to each green and put in sand, fifty pounds 10-6-4 fertilizer, but before I did this I ran a steel mat over them both ways so the sand and fertilizer could reach the roots. Now this is about all I did this season with hopes of better success in a financial way for next season. This winter when I have lots of time I will write you boys a long letter regarding my many years of experience on greenkeeping.

Snow Mold in Michigan

By A. E. ARNOLD
Greenkeeper, The Masonic Country Club
Comstock Park, Michigan

ANSWERING yours of Oct. 1st will say I regret I did not answer before the 12th of October, as I really intended to do. I have had a very busy fall owing to the pro-

gram we have in re-surfacing and changing sod on seven of our greens. As I have previously stated to you, we have twenty-seven holes on our grounds and all are planted with the old Columbia strain bent, which has been everything but satisfactory as a desirable grass for our greens. Our program is to change them all as soon as possible. Two of them were changed last fall to Washington strain, and seven are scheduled for change this fall, making nine in all. We have this fall planted enough stolons in our nursery to resod nine greens next fall. We plan on having all twenty-seven greens changed in the fall of 1931.

We have had plenty of trouble with our greens turning brown this summer, except the two Washington greens, which gave no trouble. Snow mold has been our worst enemy of the fungi for the past two years; we have been most seriously damaged with it.

Mr. Montieth of the Greens Section and Mr. Dahl of the University of Wisconsin have both come to my rescue on each occasion and rendered most valuable service in combating the disease. Mr. Dahl came Oct. 24 and treated with different chemicals on several test plots where the disease has worked. We are in hopes to learn a more definite treatment of snow mold next Spring.

Snow mold is working early with us this fall. I have found several greens already badly affected and have applied Corrosive Sublimate to them at the rate of 3 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. to those affected, and intend to treat all greens the latter part of this month with Calomel at the same rate as a preventive for the later attacks during December and January.

In the Spring I will gladly report the results to the "National Greenkeeper," if we have any demonstrations of noted value.

A Bent Turf Garden

By FRED A. BURKHARDT, *Greenkeeper*
Westwood Country Club, Rocky River, O.

ONE acre and a quarter in the finest bent—that is what we have planted at Westwood this year. This amount of bent sod would give us nine greens of six thousand feet each.

The spot picked out for the nursery was drained just as well as any green I have ever built. The place was covered with second growth fescue because the sod

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had been stripped before. This second growth was stripped off and it left nothing but the clay base. The clay was plowed and worked until it was very fine. Then 65 tons of hardwood humus, 186 yards of sandy garden soil, and 30 tons of sharp sand were worked into the clay by discing and cultipactor. One week of work on the land was sufficient to mix the humus, sand, and soil into the clay and it made one of the best seed beds I have ever seen.

The texture of the made soil is wonderfully light and fluffy and you cannot make it pack. There is a springing feel to the soil bed when you walk on it. The cushion that everyone wants in their greens but takes years to get is there before the seed is planted. I think in the future greens will be built to have the cushion before the grass is planted instead of trying to build that cushion after you have a stand of grass.

Four days before I seeded I worked into the soil 1400 pounds of 10-6-4 fertilizer. Then I seeded the plot with 300 pounds of the best German mixed and Prince Edward Island Bent that could be purchased. We planted this seed the 30th of September but we failed to get the usual Fall rains so we had to water the plot by hand.

The results have been wonderful—a thick and even stand of grass, healthy and strong. The young grass plants are along far enough now to stand the winter and next year I believe we will have one of the best pure bent nurseries in the country.

Announcement

On and after November 1, 1929, the sale and distribution of the Royer Compost Machine, heretofore conducted by L. F. Mitten, will by mutual agreement, be conducted through The Royer Foundry and Machine Co.

All accounts contracted, before November 1, 1929, for machine or parts, are payable to L. F. Mitten, and should be addressed to Mr. L. F. Mitten, Shrine View Road, Dallas, Pa.

All correspondence after the above date, should be addressed direct to the Royer Foundry and Machine Co., 158 Pringle Street, Kingston Station, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.