yard of compost and within one week all trace of brown patch had disappeared.

Every two weeks I continued to spray the greens using two pounds Nu-Green to fifty gallons of water. I never had any more trouble with it.

This is my first experience in the use of Milorganite as a fertilizer and if for no other reason than the rich dark green color it imparts to the grass I am a booster for its use. Our greens and approaches which were treated with Milorganite make the other parts of the fairways look sick. I would like to have the opinion of some of the members who have used it with regards to its ammonia value in keeping clover and chickweed in check.

Heavy Mowers Pack Greens

By FRANK W. ERMER, Greenkeeper Ridgewood Country Club, Cleveland

TUST a few lines to let you know how we fared with Brown Patch and things in general at Ridgewood Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio, this past season.

Our course is one of 18 holes. All the greens are Metropolitan bent as near as I can



125 ft. on 50 lbs. pressure—90 ft. on 35 lbs. pressure 100 ft. on 40 lbs. pressure—80 ft. on 25 lbs. pressure 60 ft. on 15 lbs. pressure.

Pressure Readings at the Sprinkler

The New Rotor Control Valve controls the speed of the Rotor and the quality of its spray under varying pressures. It eliminates those smoky sprays that are often lost in the breeze. It vents excessive wear of the Rotor bearing.

The Self-Flushing Screen keeps all sediment away from the Rotor, preventing any clogging. All sediment passes out through the larger Main Stream Nozzle.

L. R. NELSON MFG. CO., PEORIA, ILL.

judge them myself and from what the majority of the turf experts have to say. The course is open to the public from about March 15 to December 1.

I have had no Brown Patch this season or the past three seasons, which I give Corrosive Sublimate credit for. This I apply in small quantities once a week and also get out early enough to whip the cobwebs and dew off the greens before the sun gets at them. By using this chemical regularly I have not been troubled with any worm casts.

Our greens must be mowed early every day so as not to interfere with the play and get off as quickly as possible, so to do this we tried a couple of mowers that were very much heavier than the ones we formerly used. I soon saw that during the wet growing season that the turf was getting thinner and the soil more packed on account of the steady rolling and packing day after day. I decided to go back to the old light mowers and as I did this the greens sure showed plenty of signs of sponginess and a much thicker growth of turf.

The greens that showed the most signs of thinning and baking were the greens that had the least amount of tile in them and no matter how much water I gave them they would still have that hard crust. These greens do not need rolling day after day as they have had most of this season because we have had as high as 600 players go over the course in one day, so I think with this amount of players the greens get plenty of rolling from their feet.

Outside of the greens packing as they never did before everything went along lovely, so it goes to show you the first hundred years are always the hardest.

Forking for Brown Patch

By W. A. BOSTIC, Greenkeeper Biltmore Forest Country Club, Asheville, N. C.

TOT as much brown patch showed up this year as usual, but we had some large brown patch or Drum Head. For this forking was tried, and was very successful. We took spading forks and punctured the infected spots. Before the holes closed the spots were dressed with leaf mold, using one-fourth to one-third sand, rubbing in as much of the