

## MILORGANITE THE IDEAL TURF FERTILIZER

*For further information address*

**SEWERAGE COMMISSION**

508 Market Street

Milwaukee, Wis.

Our watering system includes fairways but even with it running twenty-four hours a day we were unable to keep up with the drought as well as I would have liked. However, I have been able to pull the stuff through well enough so that plans are now to open the course, May 30, 1930.

On the old course I used arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds to one thousand square feet of putting green area. We mixed this in with the first topdressing. This put the worms out of the fight for the summer but had no effect on the chickweed or at least none that I could notice. We made two applications, another about September 1, as soon as worm casts began to show up again and had no more trouble. In the past crab grass has been quite a menace here but we started early and stayed late with our weeding, and had it pretty well subdued all season.

Most of the greens had a heavy attack of snow mold early in the spring. The only noticeable effect was a little slow starting of the bent but no damage. We were also visited with about three attacks of large brown patch that dissolved the greens but they soon recovered without any outside help.

I have been interested in the articles by greenkeepers about their experiences in your magazine. One thing that I regret is that we have no local organization here nearer than the Chicago association which is a little far to attend. Someone up in this part of the country ought to get busy, perhaps the time will be soon. I enjoyed the Show at Buffalo very much last year and hope to get to Louisville this February.

## HUBBARD NURSERIES CREEPING BENT STOLONS

*Washington and Metropolitan Strains*

Pure, free of weeds, and of one season's growth

**DR. AMOS F. HUBBARD, N. Kingsville, Ohio**

### How To Kill Plantain

*By G. F. JACOB, Greenkeeper*

*Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh, Penna.*

**I**N ANSWERING Mr. John Morley's questions I will say I had very little brown patch this year and treated it with Semesan successfully. I had no other diseases to bother with.

Worms I had plenty and I get them with Mowrah Meal. I had more weeds in my fairways than ever before, especially plantain and I would be very thankful to find out the best way to get rid of it.

### Nu-Green Cures Brown Patch

*By OTTO SCHAEEL, Greenkeeper*

*Wausau Country Club, Schofield, Wis.*

**W**E HAD considerable brown patch but treated it immediately with Nu-Green which gave favorable results. We had considerable trouble with crab grass in our greens but pulled it all out by hand.

We put in a new eighteen hole putting green with Flossmoor stolons and it is coming along in good shape. We also enlarged several of our tees.

### About Cocoos Bent

*By M. D. LAMOREAUX, Greenkeeper*

*Kirtland Country Club, Willoughby, Ohio*

Due to the fact that we have received so many requests for information as to what beneficial results we have achieved from introducing Cocoos seed into our Washington bent greens, I want to take this opportunity to pass this information on to fellow members of the N. A. G. A.

For the information of those who have had no experience with Cocoos, it is the finest growing strain of

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any of the bents. It grows upright without the nap or stringy condition which all of the stolon-planted bents will develop; it is even more hardy than any of the strains which are in common use for putting greens today and it does not need as much maintenance care to keep it in the pink of condition. By this I mean that it will thrive on half as much fertilizer and only needs a small amount of water to keep it in the condition for putting green use.

When we planted our greens to Washington bent stolons in 1922 our troubles started, for while they developed beautifully the first year they soon became fluffy with a decided grain on the slopes. We tried brushing with a wire bristle street broom and then top-dressing with a sandy loam, which did very well as a temporary relief but the fluff and grain would soon develop again.

After giving the matter a great deal of thought, we decided that, if we could get a fine grass to mix evenly with the bent, we might get the perfect putting surface which we are all striving for. We proceeded to give the slopes the usual treatment of a stiff brushing and top-dressing, and then on some of them we introduced different seed. We used redtop, bluegrass, and all of the good fescues. The seed came up and certainly made a wonderful putting surface, but as soon as the bent began to grow vigorously it ran out all of the seedlings.

It was at this time that Professor Lyman Carrier came to pay Kirtland club a visit and after looking our experiments over told us that, if we would try the Cocos seed, he thought it would stand an equal chance to compete with the Washington bent and might possibly run out the old grass. After trying it out in the nursery we introduced it into seven of our greens, which were in the worst condition. We certainly were pleased with the results. The first greens were seeded with Cocos in the spring of 1927 and, after playing on them that season, our members were so pleased that they insisted that we give other greens the same treatment.

So in the fall of 1927 we brushed all of the greens and, after top-dressing each with one and three-quarters yards of sandy loam, we applied the Cocos seed at the rate of three pounds per thousand square feet. We also applied the same amount with our spring top-dressing in 1928.

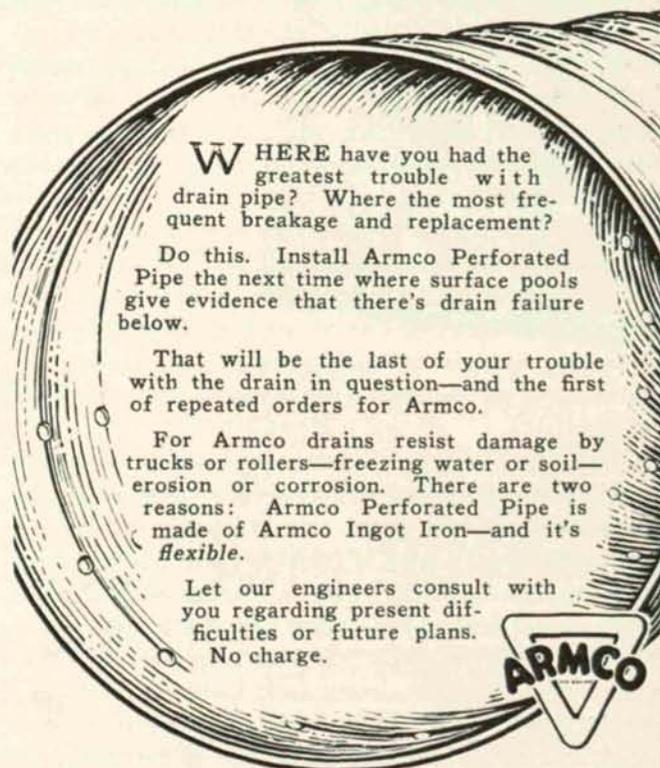
This grass is now running out the Washington bent to such an extent that we have fourteen greens which run from seventy-five to nearly one hundred per cent solid Cocos bent.

On the other four greens I will brush up the Washington stolons on the spots where the Cocos is not well established and will sow seed on these spots on top of our fall top-dressing, which I now plan for September 16. I would prefer to do this work the first or second week in September but tournaments prevent me from doing so.



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