

fined to one green. This was some time ago and I am still trying to figure—how come?

When called to other clubs to prescribe for sick greens, where I find brown patch the soil is generally acid. My first step is to neutralize this condition, than to combat and check the disease by some mercury compound, finally aerating the greens and building them up with good compost dressings.

As to over-watering, my own custom is to water nine greens on alternate nights, five nights a week from six to one with sprinklers. Each green therefore gets a thorough soaking three nights one week and twice the next week. Tees get the same watering. The greens that get watered twice this week will be watered three times next week and so on.

I have never found that they suffered by being well soaked if it is not done too often. The danger lies, I think, in little and often rather than in much and seldom. By watering the first part of the night the greens and tees are in fine condition for play in the morning.

My fairways are divided into five sections, each section being watered all night once a week only, no watering Saturday or Sunday nights. They have never had more; they keep in fine conditions and we have no day watering.

Five—No. By building up the greens as we do twice a year I find that they will go quite a while without water without being permanently injured.

Monroe Believes In Air

By E. M. MONROE, *Greenkeeper*

Lakewood Country Club, Edgewater, Colorado

I WILL try my utmost to answer your questionnaire with my experiences. I have been very busy and unable to answer your letter any sooner. After my day's work I am very tired and need my rest for the following day's work. The weather was very hot and very dry here in Edgewater all during the summer and through the fall.

No webworms at all here.

I have found sulphate of ammonia to be one of my best remedies for golf courses during the summer months. It gives me the best results. I do not use any fertilizers during the three summer months. I topdress my greens spring and fall, twice in the fall so as to carry them through the hard and heavy playing during the winter.

I had one brown spot show up in July. I did not use any chemical at all, just stopped with my watering for one night and raised up the grass to let the air in. In two days' time the grass turned green again and the turf was very thick and heavy.

Organic fertilizers may be all right, but I do not use them out here. I have had wonderful success with my method—the old method. The compost pile is my old standby. Your dirt keeps the holes leveled up, the sand opens the hard soil and the manure gives the rest of the results.

Grass is just like a human body. It will only stand so much food and so much water. If you eat too much you cannot digest it and the result is you feel sluggish. If you drink too much what happens the next morning? All because your system cannot take care of it properly until your body gets rest and plenty of air.

Nature must help you along. The same applies to grass during hot weather—you cannot force it too fast and expect best results because it grows too fast that it starts to mat and smother so that heating and the brow patches show up at once.

Air is one of the important portions of human life; so it is of grass. We have to watch ourselves, so on the other hand we have a hard problem to watch the grass so that the air works through its blades. I might say this, everything we live on comes from the earth so I give my greens one night out of a week to dry out during the hot summer months.

I hope this will do others as much good as I have had out of it.

Birmingham Has Trouble

By FRED W. SHERWOOD, *Greenkeeper*

Birmingham Golf Club, Birmingham, Michigan

HAVING perused your questionnaire and being one greenkeeper who was not immune from various diseases of greens. Will try and answer your questions to the best of my ability and trusting same may prove of interest to all chairmen of Green committees and my brother greenkeepers.

Not being familiar with the sod webworm and its habits I can only quote from others more experienced than myself in grass diseases. We had it at Birmingham and suffered from it very badly. If it is the early bird who gets the worm I guess I must

be a sluggard, though I searched diligently, I never found any.

Knowing that it was something or other that wanted eradicating from the greens I tried the same methods as I used for sun scald. When our Number 5 green was infested with June bugs the latter part of June I sprayed it with twenty-five pounds of arsenate of lead, topdressing a few days later with a compost of one-third good soil and two-thirds sand, later followed by an application of ammonium sulphate and the results were excellent. And it was the concensus of opinion among our members that our Number 5 green was the best of a good lot of greens, however, it was delusion and a snare.

On July 4 we had a thunderstorm and a humid atmosphere resulted. July 7 we had no green mortification or gangrene, exhaustion set in and three parts of the grass on it was dead or sleeping. I proceeded with the ailing one as follows: I got some forks, breaking the tines to a matter of about eight inches long, forking the green both ways to aerate it. I watered it carefully. (This green had been watered every day previously.) After standing overnight I gave it a dose of Electric worm killer as prescribed for worms, and resodded some of the worst parts, and topdressed again after rolling, later following with ammonium sulphate.

July 14 we were back on the green again and it has not been affected in any way from then on, and since August came in and up till now will vie with any other green on the course.

Our greens have been excellent all summer both in color and texture and though most of our greens have been affected in some way, each green had an application of arsenate of lead (20 to 25 lbs. in water). In addition I used Nu-Green, Semesan and the Electric worm killer. The three latter chemicals were not all used on the same greens.

I believe in aerating my greens and also in periodically topdressing. I keep them growing all the time until September, believing that by keeping the grasses growing and flourishing I am at least offering some resistance to any ills that beset a green.

I get results by my own methods and I think it is that which counts in greenkeeping. Don't change your ways if you are getting satisfaction, because so and so is doing something different, rather try the other fellow's plan when your own has failed.

Webworms—Yes

By CLOYD REICHELDERFER, *Greenkeeper*
Shawnee Country Club, Lima, Ohio

THE following in reply to your questionnaire:

1.—Yes. We had plenty of webworms on one green. We found as many as five to the square inch on August 13-14. We treated all greens with four pounds arsenate of lead to the thousand square feet. On September 1 treated again with three pounds to one thousand square feet, and we still think we have a few left in greens.

2.—Yes. We had both large and small brown patch. We treated our greens with a pressure spray and used one pound of Semesan and one pound of corrosive sublimate in fifty gallons of water. This is sufficient for six thousand square feet. Have used this treatment for three years and always get satisfactory results.

3.—Yes.

4.—Yes, I think both do.

5.—Yes. We have a green of four thousand

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