

In regard to a green being overfed, no doubt that will hasten brown patch during the hot, muggy nights such as we had this season. Small brown patch has been the most troublesome this year, appearing after each warm rain and sultry nights. We tried every so-called brown patch remedy but found Calomel to be the best and quickest for complete recovery. Where clubs are able to use it every two weeks, using three ounces to fifty gallons of water per thousand square feet, it will keep brown patch in check.

During the summer months (the hottest) we treated our greens with a very little topdressing using no organic fertilizer, applying a light dressing of good soil and one part sharp sand. If greens were run down at night add small amount of good compost.

Referring to your last question of various diseases on greens that have been dried out and lack water—we have a practice putting green that has been neglected, so to speak, being topdressed twice a year, watered twice a week and cut three times a week. There is very little brown patch, but it was the hardest hit with the sod webworm.

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We've some interesting information that we would like to send you on this subject. It's always best to know all there is on a subject. Let us send it to you TODAY!

ATKINS & DURBROW, Inc.
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Scald Hits Cincinnati

By TAYLOR BOYD, *Greenkeeper*

Kenwood Country Club, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio

I WILL try to answer the five questions to the best of my knowledge.

1. My turf was very lightly infected—not seriously and I used one to two pounds of arsenate of lead per one thousand square feet every ten days and did not wet down but very, very lightly. Apparently, I completely stopped the webworms. Total damage was not noticeable.

2. Out of thirty-six greens I had large patch on thirty greens. I used only one-half to one and one-half pounds of sulphate of ammonia per thousand square feet as a fertilizer with the mercury and at times not that.

3. I do omit entirely using organic fertilizers during the summer months.

4. I do not think over-feeding and over-watering are the causes of fungus—nor do they hasten it—but I have found that either or both cause a weak, water growth that might cause grass to be more easily damaged by any of the many turf troubles.

I think more damage has been done in the Cincinnati district this year by too much water followed by scald due to such very hot weather. Brown patch has done its share, of course, but so has water, rain and hot sun.

5. Yes, I have where a high nitrogen fertilizer was used—but not just a disease. I have some trouble on high parts of greens because I gave my fall feeding a few days too early and then came rain into the hot weather we have had the past eight days.

Wyandot Had Its Troubles

By LAWRENCE HUBER, *Greenkeeper*
Wyandot Golf Club, Worthington, Ohio

I WILL try and answer your questions received in today's mail to be published in our magazine.

1.—Our turf, both greens and fairways, were hit hard with the webworm. The greens were hit the hardest. My first remedy to rid the greens of them consisted of 1/9 ounce of strychnine alkaloid to 5 pounds sugar mixed in a bucket of sand and broadcast over the green.

I got fine results from this treatment but found that it wasn't strong enough to get all of the worms so finally decided that it was too dangerous to players handling wet balls on the greens if it were made stronger so quit the strychnine and went to arsenate of lead. Personally I don't think I got very good results from the arsenate of lead treatment and as you all know it certainly does not do the soil any good especially in hot weather.

Our greens were weak enough from brown patch, and the worms and applying the arsenate treatment sickened them all the more. At the present time they are fine due to better weather conditions and the abundance of compost I applied trying to bring them back during the webworm siege.

2. I had both the large and small brown patch and have had practically all season. I had more large patch than small. I use one-third corrosive sublimate and two-thirds calomel mixture as a preventative once a week for brown patch, but it didn't prevent the large patch at all this summer. I used 3 ounces of this mixture to a bucket of sand, put on in the evening and did not water in until the following morning. I do think it helped to check some small brown patch.

3. I use light applications of compost all season.

In each bucket of sand that I have the mercury in, once a week for brown patch, I use four or five pounds of fertilizer such as 8-5-3 or 10-6-4 or 4-12-4. I alternate using the different fertilizers each time.

4. I think over-feeding with high nitrogenous fertilizers during hot weather hastens large brown patch, but don't think it does the small. As to over-watering, I have found that on the lower levels of the greens that are always damp the longest, we have the least small brown patch. On the other hand the large brown patch seems to be worse in these damp places.

5. I notice that greens that are dried out on the high contours take the small brown patch much quicker when they are dry than they do when wet. This is true where the greens are out in the open and have plenty of air and sunlight. I don't think that any of us aerate our greens enough and I think the spiker should be used more often.

Being a man-killer of a job in hot weather prompted me to build a power spiker and since using it once a week on my greens they have improved 100%. I think spiking has more effect in the top two or three inches of the soil than using these scratching rakes that are on the market. I am anxious to read others' troubles in the coming bulletin and that this is satisfactory to you.

Semesan Checks Brown Patch

By RAY R. SPRINGER, *Greenkeeper*

Maub-Nab-Tee-See Country Club, Rockford, Ill.

FOLLOWING are my answers to Colonel Morley's questionnaire.

1. My greens were not infested with webworm so did not have to apply treatment.

2. I had only one attack of small brown patch this season which was on three greens. I applied Semesan immediately which checked it. Then applied, after one week, ammonium sulphate at the rate of two and one-half pounds per 1000 square feet and top-dressed with compost.

On those greens that were not attacked I did not apply any mercury compound, but gave them a top-dressing of compost every 4 to 6 weeks, depending on weather conditions. Compost consisted of black loam, barnyard manure and sand. I treated with sulphate 2 to 3 weeks after the composting,