

istry, soils, fertilizers, grasses and how to buy the various things for golf courses. Address inquiries to Box 5, The National Greenkeeper and Turf Culture, Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fertilizer Facts for Fairway Improvement

(Concluded from Page 7)

Because clover and weeds are more prevalent where turf receives lime regularly, it was said that lime should never be used on established turf. The belief is no longer tenable, and the judicious use of lime in conjunction with feeding is now recommended. The beneficial effects of lime are most noticeable with the approach of dry weather in mid-summer. Besides its direct effect on the well-being of the turf, lime tends to improve soil structure of acid clay soils by promoting granulation.

The following factors are important, and should be considered in deciding upon the amount of lime to apply, namely degree of soil acidity, kind of soil, and variety of grass. With the possible exception of lime-loving Kentucky blue grass, lime is needed on moderate to stronger acid soils. The coarser-textured sands and sandy loams require less lime than finer-textured loams, silt, and clay soils of equal acidity. Fescue and bent seemingly withstand acidity better than Kentucky blue grass, hence less lime is required, and its use should be confined to the more acid soils only.

Ground limestone of reasonable fineness is the safest and best form of lime to use. In some localities the use of a material derived from dolomitic limestone may be advisable to supply magnesium, and thus provide for its possible deficiency. Yearly applications of lime are unnecessary. It is better practice to make applications every two to four years. Effects are satisfactory, and there is less danger of unduly encouraging clover.

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Brown Patch Control

After nearly a year of intensive study, J. R. Ervine, formerly connected with the Davey Tree Institute and well-known student of Botany, has worked out what he believes would be an almost perfect method for the control of brown patch. To quote Mr. Ervine:

"Most authorities agree that brown patch is caused by Saprophyte fungi and to date there has been no fungicide introduced that will kill the adult plant without injuring the plant upon which they attack, but the spore of the fungi, like the germ of bacteria, can be killed during the germination period.

"I would suggest that with the last application of topdressing in the fall use approximately one pound of lime sulphur to 500 square feet of turf and in January repeat the application with a spray and repeat again with the first spring topdressing. In this method I believe it would be possible to catch the spores that germinate in the fall with the first application and those that would lay dormant

until along in February or March would be killed in the final application at the time of topdressing. I sincerely believe that if such a method is carefully applied to greens suffering severely from brown patch that within a period of two years the fungi disease will be completely and permanently destroyed.

"I would advise that a complete soil test of the greens be made late in the fall, one that will give the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and sulphur available in the soil, then use the fertilizers necessary to make up the deficiency.

MERLE ZWEIFEL,
Catoosa, Oklahoma.

Look Out for Sod Webworm

It is said by the McClain Bros. Company, Canton, Ohio, that tests made by the Rhode Island State College rank Fungol as one of the two leading products for the control of sod webworm. The above company says they applied Fungol successfully at the rate of one-third of a pound in 20 gallons of water which was used as a spray.

Fungol controls many soil pests for the greenkeeper in addition to the sod webworm, so the makers claim. Sufficient applications to kill the webworm will also take care of brown patch and other vermin such as grubs, beetles, snails, earthworms, etc.

The Research department of McClain Brothers Company, which has made a complete study of lawn and greens maintenance, recommends most strongly that regular spray applications be made. Looking toward a control of these troubles rather than waiting until trouble develops before taking action, a systematic control chart has been worked out which can be had free by addressing McClain Brothers Company, Canton, Ohio.

Our Error

In the list of manufacturers and dealers published last month in the Buyers' Guide we inadvertently omitted the name of the Toro Mfg. Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and we take this occasion to call attention to this error and to apologize to the Toro Mfg. Company because of this unintentional oversight.



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