

cleaned up in one season as a result of the grubproofing operations during 1928, using arsenate of lead.

Prior to the advent of arsenate of lead into the turf maintenance system, ammonium sulfate was the only chemical which gave a measure of weed control results. It is still the only chemical which reacts against clover, providing there is not too much lime content in the soil to be overcome. I say the only one, because clover is apparently entirely indifferent to the presence of arsenate of lead in soil and grows normally in grubproofed soil provided the latter is not too acid in nature. The sulfate is slow in its action on weeds and will give only this degree of results when soil conditions are favorable. Arsenate of lead, on the other hand, is quick in its action on the weeds it affects, gives a very high percentage of control and will work in *any* soil, regardless of whether it is acid, neutral or alkaline. For the control of such matted-growth weeds as crab grass, chickweed and the death-defying *Poa annua* the compound has no equal at the present time. In next month's article I propose to discuss the use of arsenate of lead as a weed control agent, detailing its weaknesses and strong points, bringing out the more important points to be observed in its use for this purpose.

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## Cedarbrook's Fertilizing Is Successful, Thrifty

By LOUIS M. EVANS, Greenkeeper

Cedarbrook Country Club

THE system for fertilizing the fairways and the material used has proven most satisfactory and gratifying here at Cedarbrook and this is written in the hope that other clubs may benefit from this "not too expensive" a method of fertilizing. In 1926 we purchased 42 tons of chicken manure just as it comes off the car. This was put into a stock pile and when the ground was frozen about a half inch we decided that it was now time to start. The truck was loaded with chicken manure and taken to the point where the dirt was to be loaded and there dumped. The ground is grubbed or picked and as the lumps of dirt are thrown into the truck one-quarter of the truckload of manure is added to the dirt. I have used the words "lumps of dirt" for the reason that the more severe

the slopes of the fairways the larger we tried to have both the lumps of dirt and manure. This idea was introduced by the chairman, now our president, Mr. Charles Havey and that we get wonderful ideas from men not in the line was proven in this case as in many others. The idea of the lumps on the slopes is that they dissolve slower and do not wash away as would the fine dirt and manure. The latter we put on the more level fairways that are not subjected to severe wash.

The mixture of one to four is hauled on the fairways and dumped and spread with shovels, care being taken to pick out such places as show need of fertilizing. We continued this treatment until we covered every bad spot on our fairways and the results now speak for themselves.

This mix is washed into slight holes on the fairways and helps to level up slight depressions left from divots and also stimulates the grass in those places. It is my opinion that where your thought is only to stimulate grass growth that you can put on the straight manure in the freezing weather without fear of burning. In the spring we hand pick such trash as was in the manure or soil and then watch for results. The same mix of one to four is fine for greens with one third sand added for spring compost.

The greens compost should be kept under cover for chicken manure is a dampness retainer and can only be worked properly when thoroughly dry. The seeding of fairways we do in the spring, using about 1000 pounds of 85% blue grass and 35% red top and this is put on with the wheelbarrow seeders. This amount is usually enough for courses of about 6500 yards.

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IF your club publishes a news-bulletin or magazine, put GOLFDOM on the list to receive a copy of each issue. We frequently find ideas in club magazines that develop into worth-while articles for the pages of GOLFDOM. Thank you.

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HEAVY greens are more subject to brown-patch than closely cropped ones. Accordingly, the mower blades should not be raised in summer. It is better to have fast greens and a few kicking members than ruined ones and the whole membership down on you.