



Public course golfers are exacting and they are getting increasing higher grade facilities from enlightened and competent municipalities. Here is one of the public park clubhouses at Minneapolis where park golf management is of excellent character

crab, but it might be well at this point to bring up a point as regards fairway turf which golf course officials will do well to consider carefully. It is my candid opinion that crab-grass is the most important cause of poor and weak fairways that we have to contend with on golf courses. Consider for a moment what occurs on the average fairway year after year. In the spring the fine turf grasses in the fairways, that is, what fine grass there is present, has little competition and, if the rainfall is sufficient, grows nicely. Along in June or thereabouts the crab-grass begins to sprout and in a short time is master of the situation. The fine grasses are hopelessly outclassed by this rank growing weed, with the result that by the end of the growing season, when the crab is killed by the first heavy frost, the small proportion of fine grass remaining in the turf after the summer's struggle with the crab is weak, thin and in just about the finest condition ever to be heaved out by every frost, and winter-killed. Is it any wonder that the fairways get poorer and poorer each year? Manuring, fertilizing and watering the fairways will not necessarily insure you good turf; *it may only give you better crab-grass.* It might be better to spend some money getting rid of the crab-grass before you try to grow anything else. One of these days

I propose to write in *GOLFDOM* on the "problem of the worn-out fairway and how to bring it back." I have a few ideas on this subject which may prove interesting and furnish food for thought for the up-and-coming greenkeeper.

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ARSENATE of lead has no *direct* nutrient value for grasses, but treated and untreated plats, side by side, show that the majority of grasses grow more luxuriously in arsenated soil than in soil not so treated. The explanation of this grass stimulation lies no doubt in the fact that arsenate of lead does a great deal in controlling nematodes, and adverse bacteria and fungi which infest all grasslands and tend to slow down the growth of vegetation. Consequently, it may be said that arsenate of lead has an *indirect* nutrient value for grasses.—B. R. Leach.

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ARSENATE of lead, at the dosages recommended for grub-control, is death to *Poa annua* and it is having considerable vogue in the East as a means of ridding greens infested with this grass, which to most golf clubs is highly objectionable. Under the circumstances, would not advise the use of this chemical by greenkeepers who wish to retain their *Poa annua* greens.—B. R. Leach.