

EXPERT ADVICE

*points the way
to better greens and
fairways*

Read what the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association says about Sulphate of Ammonia (Ammonium Sulphate) for greens and fairway.

"In the light of our present knowledge we would advise you to stick to ammonium sulphate; it is a splendid fertilizer."—Vol. IV, P. 278.

"It has been our experience that ammonium sulphate is about the only fertilizer that has any effect in discouraging the growth of weeds and will at the same time improve the texture of the grass.

"It has been demonstrated that the continued use of ammonium sulphate (not over 20 to 25 pounds to a 600 square foot green) will discourage the growth of clover, crabgrass, plantains and dandelions."—Vol III, P. 93.

"It is interesting to note that not one of the 18 greens (Druid Hills Golf Club) has a single bit of foreign grass and no weeds; and yet the grass had not been picked since we have been using ammonium sulphate."—Vol. V, No. 11, P. 250.

ARCADIAN

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is the accepted nitrogen fertilizer for golf greens and fairways. Mail the coupon for our free bulletin, "Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on the Golf Course." Every club professional and greens committee should have a copy.

The *Barrett* Company
Ammonia-Benzol Department
Agricultural Bureau
40 Rector St. New York, N. Y.



THE BARRETT CO., Agricult. Bureau
40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.

Please send your free bulletin, "Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on the Golf Course."

Name

Club

Town and State.....

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Suggests Simple Foils of Winter Kill and Brown-Patch

By D. FOUNTAINE

I HAVE visited several courses when they complained of winter-kill and I find that in most instances it occurred on heavy soil.

The places generally attacked are those where water or ice lay for a considerable period. The sun plays on these spots during the day and the frost hits them at night, until the Spring sets in, when these spots still keep their water-logged state, not permitting any air to get to the roots and therefore kill or at least give a bad setback to the spring growth, owing to the cold still remaining even after the water is away.

The places most likely to be attacked by winter-kill are always noticeable in August. When the storms come, followed by strong sun, these spots are full of water and after drying out leave a sickly, baked place. In September, when the grass is growing good, if these patches are not too large they may be filled up with sand as the grass will grow through it in a very short time.

If the places are rather large it would be better to lift all the turf, fill underneath, making sure before replacing the turf that the water will not remain in this place again.

I have so often been asked about brown-patch that I feel justified in asking if it is preventable.

Perhaps there is amongst GOLFDOM'S readers one who would like to follow old Dame Nature on one of his greens where brown-patch has played havoc. I suggest watch of the following practice, which has been successful with me:

In the early spring, after sweeping the green, fork it, getting a five-pronged manure fork piercing the green to lift it without breaking the turf. Do this both ways all over the green, north to south, east to west. This is done on a great many of the courses in England. The first top-dressing is to consist of rotted manure, top-soil, sand and half the usual sulphate of ammonia as a spring tonic. If possible, top-dress once a month with rotted manure, top-soil and sand—less of the latter as the season develops (or instead of rotted manure, milorganite).