

RUTGERS SHORT COURSE IS USUAL SUCCESS



Sixth annual short course in Turf Management, conducted at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 19-23, was attended by 26 men, a majority of whom represented golf clubs from Massachusetts to Delaware. The course was an entire success, according to Howard B. Sprague, of the N. J. Agric. Exper. station, who was in charge.

A new feature, introduced this year, was to hold a dinner on the last day of the course, at which certificates of attendance were presented to those who had merited them.

treatment is applicable to approaches, banks, aprons, fairways, roughs, nearby lawns, parks, and similar turfed areas.

How Treatment Works.

The success of chlorate treatment depends largely upon a sufficient supply of moisture in the soil to bring the chemical into solution, in which state it is carried into the soil absorbed by the roots, and taken into the circulatory system of the plant. Once in the plant it acts upon the chloroplasts, which are the food factories of the plant. It disintegrates the starch granules and causes the plant to starve to death. The first indication of its action is a bleaching of the leaves, followed by a browning of the leaf tips and eventually the death of the entire plant. It is not definitely known just why sodium chlorate is so selective in its action but that it is selective is sufficient for our purposes at the present time.

Use With Care.

Sodium chlorate is an oxidizing agent, which means that in combination with material of an organic nature it promotes and assists combustion. In combination with sulphur, charcoal, clothing, wood and similar materials it forms an explosively combustible material. There have been serious accidents in connection with its use as a spray. Workmen's clothing become saturated and when dried they may be ignited simply by friction, rubbing against a car seat, or a spark from a cigarette, but by combining chlorate with dry inorganic ma-

terials such as compost, sand or crushed limestone, there is practically no danger. The material is not poisonous and is not dangerous by itself. It is handled in steel drums and should always be kept in steel containers—never in wood.

Further investigation regarding the applicability of this chemical to other types of turf and weeds should be continued. Other chemicals such as ammonium thiocyanate and arsenic compounds have also been investigated to some extent but there still remains a great deal of work to be done along this line. A complete report covering two years of investigation is to be published soon in the *Bulletin* of the USGA Green Section.

Relay Golf Game Makes Round in 20 Minutes

FRANCIS MARZOLF, pro at the Wyandot G. C., Columbus, O., and Tom Dempsey, manager of that club, organized a stunt that gives the golf nuts something to shoot at. With players shooting in relays, an 18-hole round on Wyandot was played in 20 minutes, 41 seconds. Gross score was 29 with one ball in a water hole and a four-putt green.

Mixed up in the mad rush were Marzolf, Dempsey, Johnny Florio, E. G. Livesay, Thornton Emmons, L. W. St. John, Millard Hensel, Don Dutcher, Glen Bishop, Stark Frambes, Mrs. Thornton Emmons and George ("Red") Trautman.