

Glens Falls Open Scheduled for September 6-8

SIXTH ANNUAL Glens Falls Open will be played this year on September 6-8, with \$3,420 total prize money waiting the twenty low scorers. First prize will be \$1,200, second prize \$750 and third place winner \$400. Amounts scale down to 15th to 20th places, for which \$20 each will be awarded.

The Glens Falls Open, one of the season's most popular events with the pros, will be 72 holes of medal play over the Glens Falls CC course. Eighteen holes will be played Thursday by the entire field. The low 108 players plus ties will play another 18 on Friday, and the low 60 of these plus ties will be permitted to continue for an additional 36 holes on Saturday. Entry fee is \$10 and all amateurs with handicaps under 7 may compete, although the Committee reserves the right to reject any entries. An amateur winning any prize will be awarded a trophy in plate.

Winner of the Open will also be given the E. W. West cup, to be held by him for one year. Previous winners were: 1929, Billy Burke; 1930, Tony Manero; 1931,

Billy Burke; 1932, Denny Shute; 1933, Jimmy Hines.

Entries for the Glens Falls Open should be mailed, with fee, to Box 410, Glens Falls, N. Y., not later than Tuesday, September 4.

An Outline of Weed Control

By J. D. ELDRIDGE

BY READING the label on a bag of grass seed, one may learn the percentage of weed seeds it contains. Samples may be taken and examined to determine the variety of weeds. If one does not know what the presence of such weed seeds mean, in reference to the turf, then he has lost some valuable time unless he procures such a knowledge.

Weeds have been helpful to seed analysts in determining the source of the seed. Some time ago certain American grown grass seeds coming from different parts of the country were so much alike it was extremely hard for the analysts to tell from which source the seed came. In that one case the two samples were distinguished by the presence of a weed seed

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known to grow only in one section of the country.

However, a year or so later it was noticed that the same weed seed was common to several localities and grasses. This may be explained in several ways. The weather conditions preceding the first crop of seed may have been adverse to the weed, thereby holding it in check, or there may have been an exchange of seed, from one grower to another in which the weed seed found its way to the second source of grass seed.

It has been known for one grower to inoculate his crop, with a weed that has been used in distinguishing a competitor's seed in order that he may profit by the good will, advertising or superiority of his competitor's crop. On the other hand, one grower mixed a very small amount of confetti with his seed in order that he might identify it at a later date should the occasion arise. I should not advise the greenkeeper to use the presence of weed seed as an indicator of the source of grass seed before consulting a known authority as to whether or not that weed is a true indicator.

On the same label we find the term Noxious weeds. The word noxious, accord-

ing to the dictionary, means hurtful, injurious, unwholesome, and corrupting. From that, I would infer that any weed that was injurious to our turf could be classed as a noxious weed. In one state the law reads that any weed that has become or threatens to become a menace to the agriculture industry of that state shall be classed as a noxious weed. In the state of Massachusetts we have four such weeds, the Canada thistle, wild mustard, quack grass and dodder or love vine.

From a questionnaire sent to a number of greenkeepers asking that they list the five weeds which they considered to be the most injurious to their putting greens, fairways and roughs, the following data was compiled. The five weeds most injurious to the green in the order of their importance were: crab grass, chickweed, dandelion, plantain, and white clover. In the fairway: dandelion, crab grass, chickweed, and sorrel. In the rough: dandelion, thistle, plantain, ragweed, and sorrel. Of all these eight weeds only one is listed as being noxious in the state of Massachusetts. And of the four weeds declared noxious by the state, only one is considered noxious by the greenkeeper. The point that I wish

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to bring to your attention is that the present noxious weed law was drawn up for the protection of the farmer, and that greenkeepers do not benefit much by it.

In a recent analysis of South German bent, 18 varieties of weed seed were found to be present. None of the 18 were by law noxious. By the vote of greenkeepers, however, one was found to be noxious, that one being common plantain.

In an analysis of American grown bent there were 20 varieties of weeds. One of these was by law noxious. That one was wild mustard. However, in the remaining 19 varieties three were noxious by the vote of greenkeepers, those three being common plantain, chickweed and sorrel.

In a sample of New Zealand bent, there was found to be 14 varieties of weeds, none of them noxious by the state law and only one by the vote of the greenkeepers, that one being sheeps sorrel.

Even though the tag on the bag indicates that there are no noxious weeds present, the contents may have a number of varieties of weeds that are noxious to the golf course.

These weeds, whether noxious or not, will, by all present indications, continue to give some unfortunate greenkeepers a vast amount of worry.

Crab Grass

In eradicating crab grass, arsenate of lead has been used. In some cases it has reduced crab grass and in other cases it has not. At present no one has discovered why arsenate of lead is effective in some cases and not in others. Perhaps it sets up a reaction with certain fertilizer salts, not common in all soils, which may in turn stimulate the grass, and tend to crowd out the crab grass, or directly weaken the crab grass plant.

Probably the most efficient method of eradicating crab grass from the green is by mechanical extraction before the plant has had a chance to drop its annual crop of seed.

In the fairway and rough, crab grass may be eradicated by allowing the plant to grow a little taller than usual. When the seed is formed, but before it is ripe cut it short, catching the clippings and destroying them. In cases where it is impossible to catch the clippings raking may be substituted. It should be remembered that the effectiveness of this procedure lies in the ability of one to remove all of the clipped seed. Be sure to destroy the clippings for even green crab grass seeds will germinate.

Chickweed

There are numerous ways of removing this weed. In greens where it occurs in only small patches, mechanical extraction is perhaps the most efficient method. Where it occurs in patches too large for mechanical extraction it may be removed by burning with ammonium sulphate or ammonium phosphate, by spreading a little on each patch and letting it stand for one day. The brighter the day the more effective is the operation. At the end of 24 hours, water the patches well, washing the sulphate or phosphate into the ground. Some of surrounding grass will be burned but it will not be killed and should recover at an early date. Resulting bare spots may be plugged with good clean turf, or the areas seeded.

One club that was quite badly infested with chickweed used the following method of eradicating it: In the early fall the affected areas were sprayed with a mixture of one pound of arsenate of soda in ten gallons of water, to cover 4,000 square feet. This turned the grass a dead brown in about three days. Ten days later the grass showed definite signs of recovery. At this time the areas evacuated by the chickweed were loosened and grass seed sown. They reported 100 per cent kill, with no lasting injury to the turf.

Sodium arsenate is an active poison and therefore great care should be used in handling it. No vapor or dust should be inhaled. Children and animals should not be allowed near it and animals should not be allowed to graze on the treated areas until it has had plenty of time to deteriorate.

On greens of bents, fescues, and Kentucky bluegrass, arsenate of lead has been recommended, dusted on at the rate of five pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Dandelions

Dandelions in the green may be eradicated by piercing the crown with a sharp pointed instrument (an ice pick does very well), which has been moistened with sulphuric acid. Great care must be taken not to allow the acid to come in contact with the grass for if it does it means certain death to the plant. Likewise care should be taken not to allow it to get on the hands or clothing for being a very active acid it will eat almost any kind of material.

A very simple method of eradication in the green is to cut the plant off about an inch below the surface of the ground, repeating this procedure as many times as

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the plant appears. After a time the plant will become so weakened that it will die.

For dandelions in the fairway and rough a 20 per cent solution of iron sulphate may be used. Bruise the plant by dragging a heavy chain over it, and then apply the solution with a spray or mist, choosing a time when you think there will be no rain for three or four days. It is wisest to attack the dandelion when the bud is forming, for that is the time that it is weakest. Without doubt the grass will turn brown or black and appear to be dead, but it will recover. A second application will be required after the grass has had time to recover.

Plantain

Plantain is generally accepted as an indicator of a tightly compacted, heavy soil. In the greens sulphuric acid may be used in the same manner as with dandelions. In the fairway and rough a 20 per cent solution of iron sulphate and water may be used in the same manner as was indicated for the dandelion.

In using any chemical as an eradicator of weeds it should be remembered that the chemical will kill grass as well as weeds. The advantage lies in the fact that in cases where chemicals are recommended they are recommended in proportions strong enough to kill the weed, but not quite strong enough to kill the grass. With that in mind you will not attempt to increase the strength of any formula in order to get a more complete kill of the weeds. If you do, you are quite apt to get a complete kill, grass and all.

Clover

Clover may be painlessly eradicated from the green by successive stimulating and clipping. Dissolve about two tablespoons full of nitrate fertilizer in a common sprinkling can of water, and sprinkle the patches of clover. Where it is possible, allow the grass to grow for two days and

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then clip. Repeat this operation until the clover is out. The nitrate fertilizer will push the clover up enough so that the mower will clip off the leaves. This in time will kill the plant, or so reduce it that it will not be objectionable.

Sheeps Sorrel

Sheeps sorrel may be used as an indicator of low fertility. It seems to thrive on soils deficient in lime and therefore may be crowded out by the judicious use of fertilizers.

Thistle

The thistle may be eradicated with a solution of sodium arsenate, one and one-half pounds to 52 gallons of water and applied in a mist or spray. Care should be taken not to allow too much of the solution to reach the grass. Carbolic acid may be used in the following proportions: one part acid to one part water. This will only kill a part of the root and the plant will undoubtedly spring up again from beyond the point of injury. However, the second application generally eliminates it entirely.

Rag Weed

Rag weed may be handled in the same manner as the crab grass in the rough: by mowing and destroying the clippings.

Let me remind you again that it is not wise to try for 100 per cent kill of weeds on the first application of chemicals by strengthening the formulas. Stick to the tried and known proportions.

Burning the rough and adjoining grass areas where it is possible is an inexpensive method of removing a lot of weed seeds, especially annuals. It is best to burn in the fall on a quiet day. Thus with a slower burning fire more seed will be destroyed.

Weeds, like everything else, must have a source and very often a few dollars spent in eradicating a weed's source will save many dollars in years to come.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE ANNOUNCES BAR DESIGN WINNERS

Chicago, Ill.—Winners in a contest sponsored by Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. for new ideas in bar designs have been announced, with a total of 117 cash awards to architects and designers all over the country. Designs were sought for a de luxe bar, a commercial bar and a service bar.

The first prize winner for the de luxe bar was Maxfield E. Gluckman of New York, whose design called for a circular

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