

TABLE II

Calculated control of earthworm casts obtained with various treatments during the period from June, 1932, to May, 1933

Materials	Application per 1,000 sq. ft.	Control in per cent		
		Aug., '32	Oct., '32	May, '33
Arsenate of lead.....	10.0 lb.	94	97	96
Arsenate of lead.....	7.5 lb.	73	98	98
Arsenate of lead.....	5.0 lb.	57	93	93
Arsenate of lead.....	2.5 lb.	69	79	63
Bichloride of mercury.....	6.0 oz.	0	11	25
Bichloride of mercury.....	3.0 oz.	42	0	2
Bichloride of mercury.....	1.5 oz.	32	0	5
Mowrah meal.....	15.0 oz.	0	0	5
G. & O. Worm Eradicator...	10.0 oz.	7	37	35
Tobacco Fertilizer.....	75.0 oz.	79	45	20
Checks.....	None	0	0	0

interesting that arsenate of lead at the rates of 5, 7½ and 10 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. were all over 90% effective.

The count in May, 1933, did not add a great deal to the data of 1932 and showed continued good control for arsenate of lead, a slightly higher control for the 6-ounce application of bichloride of mercury and waning control from the G. & O. and tobacco materials.

Although the test was designed primarily as a comparison of worming treatments for the fairway, the results are entirely applicable for greens, lawns and play fields. It is probable that doses aggregating 3 to 5 lbs. of arsenate of lead per season should not be exceeded for greens composed largely of velvet bent. Just how much arsenate of lead is injurious to *Poa annua* is also a question. In tests at other stations this grass has proven more sensitive than the bent grasses or Kentucky blue grass.

Since the experimental plats were conspicuously situated, they were all treated with arsenate of lead and the test was automatically terminated early in 1933. Somewhat less control would have resulted from the use of arsenate of lead on a less acid soil or on a soil heavily fertilized with manure for a number of seasons. On the whole arsenate of lead appears to be the most effective worm remedy for general use in turf.

British Greenkeeping Research Report Makes Yanks Sob

ANNUAL report of British Board of Greenkeeping Research for 1934 reaches the U. S. as news of the abandonment of the Arlington turf garden and sharp curtailment of other activities of the USGA Green section is causing consternation in this country among those responsible for golf course maintenance.

A significant sentence stating the policy of the BGR: "The research work must not be allowed to suffer, as it is from the knowledge gained from research that the station is able to give service to clubs in advice of a standard not elsewhere obtainable." The BGR reports "an extensive program of research work is in hand."

The BGR was established in February, 1929, by the joint advisory council of the Golf Unions of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. It acknowledged that its inspiration, organization and operations were so vigorous and helpful at that time. Failure to finance the Green Section work adequately has this Yank enterprise hanging on the ropes while the BGR reports itself in its strongest position after its most successful year and is planning to extend its work.

The usual early bellyaching and battling between greenkeepers and the British equivalent of the Green Section has been eliminated and the British Greenkeepers' Advisory committee reports: "The Advisory committee feel that although valuable results have been obtained as a result of experimentation both on the field and trial plots, many more years of experimentation must go on before final conclusions can be drawn."

BGR expenditures in 1934 were approximately \$23,600 against USGA Green Section budget for the same year of approximately \$14,400. The BGR excess of receipts over expenditure was around \$1,870.

During 1934 the BGR served by correspondence advice or visits 1,564 golf clubs in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and abroad.

The BGR report tells a story of what the British have done successfully with an American golf service idea.