

And so, it is impossible to state definitely the exact number of days or weeks during which period a chemical will remain effective. Common sense would dictate, however, that during prolonged rainy periods in the brown-patch season it may be necessary to apply disinfectants at shorter intervals than when the weather is dry.

These three factors—effectiveness, safety, and persistence of fungicidal effect—may be considered of paramount importance. And yet a chemical may possess all three of these qualifications and still be unsatisfactory for our purpose. For example, the chemical must be stable so that it does not deteriorate on the dealers' shelves or in your tool house, it must be non-injurious to equipment—sprayers, etc., it must be reasonably safe to handle.

A chemical difficult to mix with water and to keep in solution or suspension is objectionable and may cause trouble through irregular distribution on the turf. All these are factors which we must consider in developing new and better products.

Mr. Gooding also referred to the work being done to reduce the cost of brown-patch control and promised notable development in this respect. His address was illustrated by motion pictures.

STANDARDIZED BRIDGES Collapsible Form Provides Neat and Inexpensive Concrete Work

By R. W. TREACY,

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WOODMONT'S course is traversed by a small creek, over which it is necessary to provide crossings at twelve places.

Last year we decided to give up the continuous job of trying to keep wooden bridges in repair and set about replacing them with concrete. Fortunately this creek is of practically the same width throughout, which made it possible to construct a form that could be taken apart after concrete had set on one bridge job, and set up again for the next one.

Two half circular forms of 2-in. plankings were made for the sides, and on the lower, inner side of each one was nailed a rest for the floor pieces, which were also of 2-in. material. After setting foundations 2 ft. deep, the side forms were put in place, floor pieces laid in (not nailed)

and the whole form pulled up tight with four loops of heavy wire.

In case of a straight walled ditch such a form would be all that would be necessary. In our case the creek walls are sloping and at times the little creek is a torrent, which made it necessary to construct wings to act as retaining walls and also to conform to the lines of the creek. This was done by constructing triangular box forms, of 1-in. material, to fit against the main bridge form, to which they were temporarily nailed. These triangular forms were made in such a manner as to



The concrete bridges at Woodmont are attractive, permanent and, best of all, cost but six dollars for material.

leave a 4-in. wall on each side, with 4 ft. open in the middle to provide a dirt walking floor. They were made an inch wider at the bottom than at the top to allow for swelling of the wood and so they could be pried up easily after the concrete had set, for use on the next job.

With the forms in place and with some bracing, for concrete has a habit of pushing things around, we put in a layer of cement and a filler of niggerhead rocks, which we never lack in Wisconsin; then the whole thing was smoothed off and left to set.

In three or four days the triangular boxes were pried up after removing the nails holding them to the main form, the wires holding the form cut, and the whole thing carted away intact, ready to be used again.

With plenty of niggerheads available to be used as filler these bridges cost us about \$6.00 each for sand and cement. They have gone through a severe winter without signs of cracking. We plan to use the same side forms, with longer floor pieces, for mower and tractor crossings.

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