

Kansas Issues Booklet On Lawns and Turf

A booklet that should prove valuable to greenkeepers, "Lawns in Kansas," was issued the past season by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas. The authors, J. W. Zahnley and T. R. Quinlan, were concerned primarily with establishing lawns and their care under climatic and soil conditions as found in Kansas.

The landscape value of lawns, varieties of grasses, grading and maintenance of lawns, and vegetative planting and mowing data are among topics discussed. A section taking up insects and animal pests, and diseases of the lawn is also included in the booklet.

A section of the booklet is devoted to the particular turf problems of Kansas golf courses. Bent is recommended for greens, and in addition to valuable hints on establishing turf, the authors give many pointers on best maintenance practice.

Copies may be obtained by addressing Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

Does Nature Make Greenkeepers Fugitives from Commercial World?

INTERESTING comment on the Greenkeepers' status comes from W. E. Langton, noted greenkeeper of San Gabriel, Calif. Langton is a practical philosopher. He and his son, Arthur, widely read author on greenkeeping subjects, apparently have discussed at length, many times, the social and economic problems of the greenkeeper, and the elder Langton has arrived at this conclusion:

"I have been quite interested in your recent articles urging more ballyhoo—or politely, greater publicity—for the greenkeeper as a means of raising the social and material status of the men responsible for golf course maintenance.

"However, I question very much that greenkeepers ever will shout their merits from the housetops because I suspect that many of them are temperamentally disqualified for the job. The loudest horn-blowing most of them would do wouldn't be heard to the limits of a tight 9-hole course. The reason, I believe, is that many excellent greenkeepers are so closely connected with the powerful, deliberate processes of nature and the infinite, immut-

able laws of the great outdoors that they acquire almost a reverence for the work they do. The petty annoyances of whining golfers, or even salary cuts below a sustenance level, seem to leave many greenkeepers unperturbed. At least they make no strenuous protest because of their individual and undeserved misfortunes in connection with their work.

"They seem to feel that nature requires them to carry on; that complaining golfers who are ignorant of nature's work, or of the greenkeeper's own work, are merely part of the blights and pests resulting from the mysterious and inevitable operations of providence.

"The only complain I hear from greenkeepers is about poor equipment or lack of food for starving grass. This behavior is often mistakenly called an inferiority complex but many superior scientists and farmers have the same trait. Some way or other they seem to lose their ego and sacrifice themselves to nature's work.

"So it appears that if the greenkeepers are to get the publicity they require, it will have to come from some external source. However, if education of the golfing public to the greenkeepers' problems, work and achievements is neglected, the greenkeeper may have another natural harvest, an extremely unpleasant and costly harvest of the dead sea fruit of lost opportunity."

DR. J. S. HOUSER of Ohio State U., who spoke on sod webworm control at the NAGA convention and at the Iowa State short course, advocated control with 7½ lbs. arsenate of lead per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf.

Discussion at the Iowa course brought forth a comment by Dr. John Monteith, Jr., that 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead per 1,000 sq. ft. would be ample for sod webworm control if sprayed or dusted on and left at least overnight, although preferably allowed to stay on for 48 hours.

Jap Beetle Reaches St. Louis.—Japanese beetle has made its appearance in St. Louis. Thus far it is confined to the city proper and no case of infestation at golf courses in the district has been reported. Dept. of Agriculture has a branch Japanese beetle lab now established at St. Louis to which suspicious specimens should be sent for identification.