

some individuals seem to imagine. Bordeaux mixture was one of the first fungicides used in agriculture and the first extensively used against brown-patch. It was later found that the copper accumulations resulting from its use caused severe damage to turf.

Some individuals who have never seen copper injury to turf may easily challenge its occurrence. Those who have seen it need no theories as to its non-existence and they recognize the costs involved in overcoming it. Copper poisoning does not develop in all soils—at least not as rapidly. As yet no one has determined where it may be toxic and where harmless. Tests with lime, contrary to some theories, have failed to overcome it.

No Saving With Bordeaux Mixture

One important fault in the reasoning of those who advocate economy in disease control through the use of Bordeaux mixture, is that they think in terms of costs per pound of Bordeaux mixture as compared with the mercury salts. An ounce or even half an ounce of corrosive sublimate is usually as effective as a pound of Bordeaux mixture. Therefore the price of Bordeaux mixture should be multiplied by at least 16 for a fair comparison. Add to this the absence of "hold-over" protection in the case of the copper compounds, which necessitates more frequent applications, and the fact that they do not control dollar spot and one fails to find any inducement to use copper rather than mercury compounds even at present prices.

The dye combinations containing malachite green are the most attractive substitutes for mercury. These, like the copper salts, must be applied more frequently than the mercury fungicides to control brown-patch. Also, as in the case of the copper salts, they are not very effective against dollar spot.

Recently prices of quicksilver have lowered slightly. What further changes occur will naturally depend on developments in Europe.

Midwest Greenkeepers Meet at Fox Valley—First 1940 outdoor meeting of the Midwest greenkeepers was held May 6 at Fox Valley CC (Batavia, Ill.), with Arthur Benson as host superintendent. An afternoon of golf and a fine dinner preceded the meeting at which the feature speaker was Alex Hornkohl, who talked on soil sterilization.

Calendar Does Grand Publicity Job for Kansas Course

PRAIRIE DUNES GC of Hutchinson, Kans., is declared by many authorities to be the world's best 9-hole golf course. It's in Kansas' sand dunes and has several holes that rival the finest of the famous Scotch seaside courses.

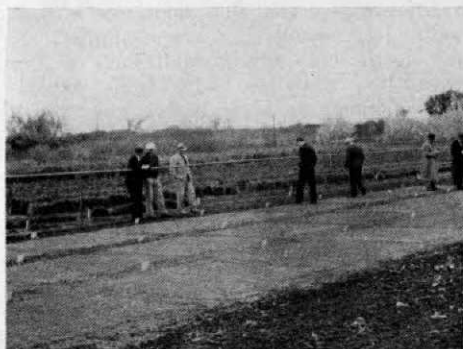
Ross Wilson, Prairie Dunes pro-mgr., doesn't claim that the course ranks among the world's most glamorous but he does say that it has 9 of the most picturesque and toughest holes in the mid-continent. His statement is warmly endorsed by many transcontinental golfers.

But, instead of merely telling how attractive its course is, the Prairie Dunes club gets out a calendar that gives a sample. The calendar carries a full color view of the green of the 165-yd. seventh. It's an idea that other clubs should adopt.

Iowa Greensmen Inspect ISC Experimental Turf Plots

MAY meeting of the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn., held May 14 at Iowa State College, Ames, was attended by 35 greenkeepers, who spent the greater part of the time checking over the many bent grass and bluegrass selections now growing on the ISC experimental grass plots.

At the meeting it was agreed that the Iowa association's greenkeepers would con-



Iowa's greenkeepers are shown looking over the ISC bent grass test plots and noting color, texture and density of the various bent grasses.

tinue to support the grass plots at the college at the rate of \$500 per year for five years. June meeting of the group is scheduled for June 11 at the Waveland course in Des Moines.