

STANDARD Golf Course EQUIPMENT

"BEST UNDER
THE SUN FOR '41"

- "Tru-View" fast color wool and cotton Flags
- "Quality" seamless steel and wood Flag Poles
- "Aluminum" yardage, Tee, Green, Direction, Regulation and Entrance Signs and Markers
- "One-Piece" Aluminum and Iron Putting Cups
- "Cuts-True" Hole Cutters — Divot and Turf Repairers
- Cup Setter and Extractor
- "Agrometer" Soil Tester
- "Six Ball" Washer . . . Ball Rack and Ball Retriever

Write today for a copy of Bulletin C-41 which gives complete information and prices.

Standard Manufacturing Company
Cedar Falls, Iowa

DOLLAR SPOT?

You can obtain complete, effective, and economical control with

SUPER MINERALITE

—PLUS—

NITROGEN-POTASH FEEDING



Just forget for the moment the weird rumors and stories you may have heard, and apply Super Mineralite at the rate of 4 ounces per 1,000 square feet. 1 to 3 days later, apply 3 pounds 20% sulphate of ammonia and 1 pound 50% muriate of potash per 1,000 square feet—and watch Old Man Dollar do a fadeout.

This method of dollar patch control is safe, sensible, and effective—and coincides with the recommendations of one of America's leading turf authorities.

Super Mineralite also controls the severe attacks of large brownpatch at a maximum cost of 27½¢ per 1,000 square feet—most attacks for half that. Also acts as a corrective on disturbed or unbalanced nutritional conditions that encourage brownpatch or dollar spot attack.

Disregard fantastic hearsay and allow Super Mineralite to do ITS OWN talking on YOUR OWN greens. Ask your dealer, or write Don Young, 68th and Indian Lane, Kansas City, Mo.

AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE CO., Inc.
BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

June, 1941

TIMELY TURF TIPS

LIGHT SUMMER FEEDING BENEFITS POA ANNUA FAIRWAYS

Poa annua is more prevalent this spring than for some years past. Apparently, weather conditions last fall and again this spring favored its development. On many watered fairways poa annua apparently has taken possession and is the predominating grass in the turf.

So far this year growth has been tremendous. But from now on poa is apt to thin-out and may disappear entirely. Then, if other grasses are not present, clover may increase, or crab grass take possession because of reduced competition. That means poor turf and bad lies until poa annua comes back from seed in the fall.

Some greenkeepers believe that loss of poa in early summer can be minimized by light feeding in June and again later on, if needed. They use Milorganite at 200 pounds per acre and sometimes add 25 pounds ammonium sulphate to supply a little immediately available nitrogen. This rate, they contend, will not produce soft grass, and, therefore, does not affect loss of poa annua in wet spells.

Apparently, there is merit to this viewpoint for satisfactory results have followed such a program. However, before adopting the scheme as regular procedure, it should be tested first for a season or two on one or more fairways.

Even on greens which are heavily infested with poa, a little nitrogen is sometimes needed. It stimulates the bent so it will take possession if and when poa disappears. But in this case also, over-feeding must be avoided. Should grass become too soft from too much nitrogen, brown patch may be aggravated.

* * *

If your feeding program is not producing effective results, let our Turf Service Bureau help to devise a better program. Their help, including soil tests if needed, is free for the asking. Write:

Turf Service Bureau

THE SEWERAGE COMMISSION

Dept. B-6

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MILORGANITE for BETTER TURF