

your membership, your committee, and your chairman, for the discoloration that is bound to occur, you haven't done your whole job. We have got to expect it. We know that it happens, so it is one of the limiting factors of weed control work—frequent applications give you frequent discolorations, and it may affect your membership adversely. It is going to complicate matters and there is where you have to do some thinking on how to apply it.

The effect on the grasses: we know that some grasses are more severely affected than others, and we must take that into consideration. And, if we have largely a bent population in our fairways, our rate of application is necessarily going to be lighter than if we had 90% bluegrass. Our fescues are a climatic expression of applied psychology—fescues will not take as much of a beating as Kentucky bluegrass, and do not recover as quickly. We have to graduate our rate of application on the basis of the grasses that are present. The kind of application is very important. We know, in a general way, that this is always true. The younger a weed is, the more easily it is killed, and it will take less material to kill a young weed; and naturally, you will get less discoloration on your turf, but you have to fit that into your maintenance schedule.

Keep Seeds Down

One of the principles of using the chemicals is to limit the seeding of the weeds. If you can control seed production, eventually you can control the weeds' because they have to regenerate, most of them, by the seed they produce.

You are going to have to do some more thinking on the method of application used in the early experiments that were reported in the Green Section bulletin, on both dry and liquid applications. And there is still room for a great deal of discussion and experimental work that is going on at some of the other state agricultural experimental stations.

The spray application has an advantage in that it is rapid; it is easily controlled as to the rate of application—because if you are running a sprayer at a definite pressure with a certain amount of chemical in there, per 100 gallons, or whatever you have, you can control the rate of application simply by increasing the speed of your outfit, and there is where calibration enters into the picture. You should calibrate your equipment before you

start out to do a large area, and certainly, if you are not accustomed to using materials—go slow, and put it on a plot on a trial basis for some time before you go on a large scale operation. It is impossible for anyone to tell you exactly what the results are going to be.

The spray application is more economical of material with sodium arsenite; it takes about half as much per unit area, principally because with a dry application the material comes in contact with the soil and it is fixed much more than with a spray treatment. With a spray it sticks to the leaves and therefore, it is more efficient.

Rates of Application

The rate of application is something rather difficult to give you any definite suggestions on. However, we do know that a maximum safe rate of application is going to depend on the types of turf. For Kentucky bluegrass, as a spray, 3 to 4 oz. to 1,000 sq. ft; dry, approximately twice that. For fescues, that comes down, probably 2 to 3 oz. maximum, twice that dry. For bents, much less, and there again it is going to depend upon the type of bent. Some of them are much better adapted to withstand that shock than others, and you are going to have to determine that pretty largely for yourself.

I am not going to say much about sodium chlorate because it is so little used on golf courses, but the rates grade downward from about 2½ lbs. to 1,000 sq. ft. as a maximum application, and you get a severe discoloration at that rate.

Sherwood Heads PGA Seniors.—W. C. Sherwood, pro at the Memphis (Tenn.) CC, has been elected president of the PGA Seniors' organization. Alex Cunningham was elected V. P., W. H. Way, hon. VP., and Charles Clarke, sec. "Sherry" is one of the liveliest of the veterans and you have to look twice at the guy to make sure that he qualifies for the 50-year minimum age qualification. The time-defying seniors will hold their 1942 championship at Fort Myers, Fla.

The scores of the sprightly elders fool you, too. Gil Nichols and Jack Campbell as leaders in B class of the 1941 Seniors' tournament knocked around in smart figures. Bertie Way, shortly after Mayfield CC had tossed a party celebrating his 40 years with the club, won the PGA Seniors' Class A championship with 88-82.