



Workman is shown applying new non-mercurial fungicide "Thiosan" to green with power sprayer. In tests conducted at the Bayer-Semesan Research Laboratory, Minquadales, Del., and on playing greens in Del. and N. J. "Thiosan" has compared favorably with the mercurials commonly used in checking attacks by brown-patch and dollar spot fungi.

Vol. 93, No. 2413, P. 311). In discussing experimental results for 1940, he states that of the more than 100 chemicals tested, tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide is one of the most promising.

One of the outstanding and very desirable advantages of the new fungicide is the high degree to which it is tolerated by bent grass and most other foliages. The plant pathologist says it has a wide margin of safety, meaning that many times the effective dosage may be applied without injury. On Washington, Metropolitan, colonial, and velvet bent turfs, for example, applications of 4 lbs. to 6,000 sq. ft. at weekly intervals for 6 weeks did not produce any indications of yellowing or retarded growth. In these times when greenkeepers may need to depend on inexperienced workmen, this wide margin of safety may be particularly advantageous.

Lest some read too much between the lines, it should be said that "Thiosan" is not fool-proof; it does not take the place of the greenkeeper's skill, watchfulness, and judgment. Grass grows rapidly, and sometimes the brown patch and dollar spot fungi grow even more rapidly. No matter, therefore, how effective the fungicide used, it, like others, will fail dismally unless the greenkeeper watches weather conditions closely, and uses all his powers of observation, skill, and experience in applying suitable dosages at the right time.

Translated into terms of greenkeeping practice, this means that the dosage and

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Mower lapping mixture: Instead of emery and oil or greases for mower reel lapping in, use liquid or paste (soft) soap with the grit. After sharpening, just wash off with water, with no oil to dissolve.—CKB

intervals between applications will not be the same for all conditions. While applications of 1 lb. to 6,000 sq. ft. (2 2/3 oz. to 1,000 sq. ft.) at intervals of 7 to 10 days seem to be optimum under ordinary conditions when a preventive program of disease control is followed, it may be necessary to double the dosage when conditions unusually favorable to infection occur or are anticipated.

To summarize, it is believed that "Thiosan," the new turf fungicide, containing tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide, will fill a gap left by the scarcity of mercury, and that it will accomplish its task of disease control without injury to the grass.

*The use of tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide in the field of turf fungicides is covered by U. S. Patent No. 1,972,961.

New Greens Group Formed.—Thirty-five greensmen attended the first meeting of the newly organized Michiana Green-keeping Supts. Assn. March 23, in Michigan City, Ind. Among the speakers were Gus Brandon, national GSA secy-treas., John Darrah, Beverly CC, Bruce Matthews and Wm. Philipson of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. James Tyson, Michigan State College, who talked on fairway cutting and bent grass. Brandon also showed two films pertaining to fine turf.

President of the new association is Mavor Boyd, Longwood CC, Dyer, Ind. Chester Keeley, Notre Dame GCse, is vice-pres., and Amos E. Lapp, Long Beach CC, Michigan City, Ind., secy-treas. April meeting was held April 20 at the Spaulding hotel in Michigan City, at which time directors were chosen and by-laws of the association set up.