

# Of Golf . . . . Of Course

Hillcrest (Los Angeles) had 235 players tee off one Sunday in December, of which 227 were men in the services—which gives you an idea of how golf aids the war effort. . . . Crime wave, striking Greensburg, Pa., on Dec. 22, resulted in loss of golf equipment and proshop stocks at both the Greensburg CC and the nearby Mt. Odin muny course. . . . First U. S. golf pro to be killed in action during this war was 20-year old Frank Fahrenwald, formerly asst. pro at Kenwood G&CC, Washington, D. C., where many Jap diplomats used to play. Frank, a marine, was killed at Guadalcanal. . . . Salt Lake City's three muny courses had more play and \$4,600 more profits in 1942 than in 1941. . . .

Clayton Heafner, hard hitting golf circuit-rider, who has been in defense work in recent months, was tagged by the army for induction Jan. 20. . . . Pneumonia was fatal Dec. 30 to Raymond F. Delahant, one of the founders of the Eastern New York GA and for many years green-chairman of Wolferts Roost CC, Albany. . . . George Corcoran, Greensboro (N. C.) pro, suggests that golf clubs should now be classified as "health clubs," rather than places of amusement, now that gas rationing has hit the east coast so hard. . . . The Navy has asked the Indianapolis Park board for permission to use the clubhouse at Coffin muny golf links to house a contingent of WAVES. Another muny clubhouse, Riverside, is already in use by the Navy for naval officers and enlisted men. . . .

Ely Park muny course at Binghamton, N. Y., had receipts of \$7,224 in 1942, approximately \$300 less than in 1941, but with only 3 week-ends in '42 with favorable weather conditions, the year's results are considered good. . . . Hotel Del Monte has been taken

## TIMELY TURF TIPS

### MILORGANITE and Dollar Spot at Woodhill

A preliminary report by L. J. Feser on the relation between Milorganite usage at Woodhill, and dollar spot, appears in September-October 1942 issue of THE GREENKEEPERS' REPORTER.

Since 1938 the use of mercury at Woodhill has been confined to one application each fall, for snow mold control. There have been light attacks of dollar spot, but no severe injury until August 1942.

After 1935 greens received no chemical nitrogen. They were topdressed 4 to 5 times each year. The compost had a reaction of pH 7.5. It was rich in phosphoric acid and potash. MILORGANITE was the only supplementary fertilizer used. Light rates of 10 to 15 pounds per 1000 square feet were applied on greens showing dollar spot. In 1942 Milorganite feeding was curtailed, because greens were mowed only 3 to 4 times a week.

Heavy rains were common during the summer. Loss of nitrogen by leaching was apparent. On August 15 the tenth green was severely attacked, and by the 17th it was badly infested.

This green was used to test the effect of Milorganite, hydrated lime, and sulfur, alone and in combination. Milorganite was used at 20 pounds, and the other two at 10 pounds per 1000 square feet. Within five days results were startling. Sulfur was without apparent effect, improvement from lime was slight. Milorganite-treated plots were outstanding in comparison with the rest. They seemed to resist further attacks, and recovered quickly. These results were further verified by additional applications on August 22 and on August 31.

Feser does not attribute benefits from Milorganite entirely to nitrogen feeding. He suggests that some of the organisms responsible for the breakdown of Milorganite are toxic to species of Rhizoctonia, the causal organism responsible for dollar spot, and cites reasons for postulating this theory.

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Turf Service Bureau

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## MILORGANITE for BETTER TURF