

Iowa Greenkeepers Discuss Wartime Jobs

ON TUESDAY, June 15, the annual meeting of the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn. was held at Des Moines G&CC, with Bill Keating in charge.

The late spring has troubled Iowa greenkeepers. There was little real golf weather in May. The winter was long and steadily cold. Bent grass greens in this area suffered considerable damage.

The bent grass strains growing in the turf garden at Ames showed some remarkable differences in their resistance to winter-kill. In Area A, which was planted in September, 1939, the plots were scored on April 22, May 3 and 20. The grass has made some progress, but the growth has been slow because of unseasonable weather. The bent grass strains which were badly hurt have not fully recovered. The strains which came through with the least winter injury in Area A are as follows—C15, C1, C19 and Washington. The strains which were badly hurt include C36 and C17.

In Area E, planted in September, 1941, the resistance to winter injury was variable which may in part be due to location or soil or both.

Fertilizer tests on bluegrass were started this spring in cooperation with the Green Section of the USGA. The Section furnished the materials and suggested the plot arrangement which was followed. Twelve different fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers are included in the experiment, using thirty 10x10 foot plots. The object is to compare fertilizers of inorganic origin with those of organic origin on bluegrass.

The 10 strains of bent grass, which we received in 1941 from Dr. H. B. Musser of the Penn. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College, Penn., all made an excellent growth in 1942 in the nursery row. These strains were planted in triplicate 6x6 foot plots in Sept. of 1942. These grasses all wintered well and several strains are at this writing completely filled out. One series in this area will be grown without treatments for brown patch and dollar spot. These Pennsylvania bents vary a great deal in their habit of growth, vigor, color and size of blade.

The labor situation hasn't eased very much. Some high school boys are taking employment on golf courses. This will help. The members of our country clubs are

busy people but they understand the labor situation and will in many instances cooperate with the greenkeeper in doing a moderate amount of work when needed. In one instance members have volunteered to help apply top-dressing. A gang of men can do a lot of useful work in a short time if the work is properly organized and supervised.

Those of you who have victory gardens will, we trust, be able to bring them through successfully. Three things need to be stressed at this time—(1) get the weeds when they are small (2) thin such vegetables as spinach, swiss chard, beets and carrots (3) be on the lookout for insect pests. Strike them early. There is little that can be done if the insect population is heavy before going all out against their depredations. For aphids, a 0.5% rotonone dust applied every 7 days is recommended. Potato bugs, cabbage worms, and leaf hoppers are controlled by a dust of 10 parts dusting sulphur and 1 part lead arsenate. If sulphur is not available, gypsum or "spent" hydrated lime may be used with the arsenate.

Golf in Broad Program at Camp Gordon

PFC. WILLIAM F. (Bill) LYNCH, well known in pro golf, has been assigned to take charge of the Enlisted Men's golf course at Camp Gordon, Ga. The course is a 9-hole one and has a 36 hole practice putting course and 20 matt driving tee. The practice green and range was suggested by Maj. (then Capt.) Bob Jones when he visited the course near Augusta (Ga.) last year. Members of the Augusta National club financed the construction of the practice green and range and supplied clubs and balls.

Bill is giving golf instruction daily to soldiers. The course and practice facilities are very popular with men at Camp Gordon.

Among the uses of golf at the Georgia camp are in the recreation program for convalescent soldiers, in charge of Lieut. Anthony C. Reiger of the Physiotherapy Dept. This use of the game recalls the experience of Maj. Thomas Donaldson Ar-