

showed 6% and 15% disease, respectively. In these same tests, as much as 24% of the grass was injured by copper spot on the check areas.

New Developments

At present, the development of turf fungicides is largely an empirical, or trial and error method. Certain special techniques are being used to determine the potential fungicidal value of chemicals, but placing the control of turf diseases on a firm scientific basis must await the know-



View of the experimental plots at Rhode Island where turf disease studies are conducted.

ledge of how the toxicant inhibits or stops the fungus and what is the mechanism involved. Along with developing new disease controlling agents, fundamental studies should be undertaken on the life processes of turf fungi and the lethal action of the fungicidal chemical on the organisms.

WAR DEPT. CITES MONTEITH— John Monteith, Jr., widely known in golf for his work with the Green Section, has been awarded a War Dept. "commendation for meritorious civilian service." Monteith s award was accompanied by a letter from Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Roberts, the army's acting chief of engineers, lauding Monteith for pioneering in army turf work for control of erosion and dust at military installations and for assisting "in the engaging of other experts for army engineers' field offices." Among those "other experts" were Frank Wilson, George Milnes, Harry Burkhardt, Ed Cale, Bob Dunning, Gordon Jones, John Bengston, Marshall Farnham, Howard Goldthwaite, Jimmy Blackledge, Stan Graves, Claude Whalen, Gus Brandon, O. S. Baker, Norman Johnson, and Joe Lentz, together with other ace greenkeepers.

