

Notes from Western GA

Jerome P. Bowes, Jr., Chicago insurance executive, re-elected president of Western Golf Association, and with good reason... During Bowes' first year at helm, WGA continued increases started by ex-Presidents Jim Garard and Maynard G. "Scotty" Fessenden... Bag-tag sales for Evans Scholars fund upped 2,000 to give WGA more than 8,000 individual members during 1950... Increases also recorded in total member clubs, assets and income to Evans Scholars Foundation... Best of all, 86 Evans Scholars now in college compared with 58 a year ago.

Aelred D. Geis, former Tam O'Shanter caddie, now in his junior year at Michigan State College, again leads Evans Scholars for Fall grading period with straight A's... Caddie-scholars now attend 24 schools, from Stanford and Washington on the West to Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the East... Biggest enrollment is at Northwestern University, where 39 are in attendance.

Avoiding a heavy Chicago concentration of officers, Western Golf Association elected Lewis F. Rodgers of Dallas as a vice-president and named Hi Lewis, Kansas City golf leader, as secretary during recent Annual Meeting... New directors include: Robert W. Goldwater of Phoenix, Paul H. Hyde of Buffalo, Leon Granz of Northwestern University, Edward E. Lowery of San Francisco, George C. Reeves of Chicago, Richard L. Snideman of Chicago, Gardner H. Stern of Chicago.

Only the date remains to be settled for the 48th Western Open Championship to be sponsored by the Quad-City "200" Golf Association... The WGA Open will be held either July 12 to 15 or July 19 to 22 at the Davenport, Ia., Country Club... More than 200 golfer-citizens of Davenport, Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island have guaranteed \$100 each by way of underwriting the Western.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE

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Among other things, excessive acidity has a tendency to restrict root growth as mentioned above.

A little hydrated lime often performs miracles during bad brown patch weather, and when a green scum of algae appears during wet spells. Benefits occur irrespective of soil reaction. The usual rate of application is 2 to 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Since hydrate is somewhat caustic, it is unwise to apply much more than 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Ordinarily 5 pounds is enough, but some oldtimers have used 10 pounds without serious discoloration. They apply the lime in late

afternoon and do not water until the following morning. Anybody using more than 5 pounds for the first time should start on a small area and wait one or two days before treating all the greens.

Sound Fertilizer Program

The dry clippings produced during a season on a green at Brynwood, which received ample phosphoric acid and potash together with $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per month, was about 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The clippings contained 4.82 pounds of nitrogen, 1.73 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 3.79 pounds of potash. A 100-pound bag of 5-2-4 fertilizer contains an equivalent amount of plant food. This analysis is quite different from the 4-12-4, 5-10-5, etc., commonly used. They contain 5 to 6 times more phosphoric acid than the grass uses. A 1-1-1, or a 2-1-2 ratio would more nearly represent the plant nutrients removed by the grass.

Based on these figures, any sound fertilizer program must furnish during the season from 2 to 3 pounds phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 pounds potash per 1,000 square feet, along with enough nitrogen to keep the grass in active growth so it will resist clover and produce a turf which will help hold the ball. It takes 10 pounds of 20 per cent grade superphosphate to furnish 2 pounds of phosphoric acid, but where Milorganite is used six times a season at 20 pounds per month, it supplies 7 pounds total phosphoric acid, or four times what the grass removes. Some of the other natural organics furnish nearly as much phosphoric acid. The 6 pounds of potash is equivalent to 10 pounds of 60 per cent grade muriate of potash. A yearly application of 10 pounds superphosphate (20 per cent grade) and 10 pounds muriate of potash (60 per cent grade) provide enough of these elements. The phosphate and potash can be applied half in the spring and half in the fall, or they can be applied monthly at rates to furnish one-half pound phosphoric acid and one pound potash each time. Spring and fall are equally effective, and the easier method. Then feeding becomes a matter of nitrogen. Bent greens should get from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per month.

Stopping Iron Chlorosis

Iron chlorosis, or yellowing of the grass especially when the soil is too wet, seems to be on the increase. An excessive quantity of phosphate in the soil aggravates the condition. Lime in excess has the same effect. Samples from some greens tested in our laboratory have as much as 4,000 pounds of available phosphorus per acre, where 200 to 300 pounds is deemed ample. These greens are becoming low grade phosphate mines.