

Kansas

MISSION HILLS Country Club, west of Kansas City and on the state line has been having a siege of grubs and webworms during the past few months but they have been checked by use of lead arsenate, according to A. W. Peters, manager of the club.

Mr. Peters applied the arsenate of lead remedy several times last season, in the powder form, about one pound to every thousand square feet, however, it was mixed with soil topdressing to insure even distribution. Mr. Peters also has charge of the Lynn Haven Golf Club at Kansas City, Mo.

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Missouri

THE Swope Park Golf Club at Swope Park, Kansas City, Missouri, where Maurice DeFever is the greenkeeper, can boast of the finest fairways in the Southwest and regardless of the scanty rainfall of last season the grass is in excellent shape.

On visiting the course one goes away with a mental picture of wide, rolling fairways, of vivid green grass and not one burnt or dried up patch to mar the beauty; even the roughs are thoroughly and completely turfed.

Last fall considerable work was done, clearing out trees and rocks, leveling up the ground and giving the fairways a smooth appearance that does not interfere with the natural beauty of the course. Greens are of Metropolitan bent and blue grass, however, Mr. DeFever plans to sow the greens to Cocos bent this fall. He believes that by thus rotating, the grass will not be subject to diseases and it will also prevent soil packing.

BENT GRASS AND CLOVER AT BLUE HILLS

H. M. GALYON, greenkeeper of the Blue Hills Club, 61st and Pasco Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., reports that he has been very successful with bent grass and clover as a putting surface during the last two seasons. The greens have been in excellent condition and are virtually free of brown patch. The fairways are also in good shape and are holding up through the summer dry period better than in former years.

Greens are seriously burned in spots but they are coming back slowly at the Indian Hills Country Club, Kansas City, where Henry Bell has been keeping greens for the last thirteen years. The burnt spots appear on the highest parts of the greens and they are caused mostly by lack of moisture, Mr. Bell believes. He expects to have the greens in good shape by cooler weather. Grass is of Washington and Cleveland bent.

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Mississippi

ITALIAN rye grass, sown in the fall, enables greenkeeper Frank Jones to furnish members of the Edgewater Golf Club of Edgewater Park, Mississippi, with good putting greens throughout the entire year. He sows it

over the Bermuda sod as soon as it turns brown and stringy and during the winter months this grass forms an excellent green and can be used until spring weather brings the Bermuda grass to the surface again.

Numerous other clubs along the gulf coast have been using Italian rye for their winter putting greens and have found it to be highly satisfactory.

Mr. Jones has built one of the finest groups of fairways in the gulf state and these are turfed with carpet grass. This grass thrives only in the extreme southern portions of the United States. The Edgewater Golf Club has installed Serpent fairway sprinklers but they are not used often because of the heavy rainfall in this district.

Canadian News

By J. H. EVANS, *Golf Editor*

Toronto Globe

PROFESSOR H. G. BELL, an expert on soil from the Ontario Agricultural College, frankly told greenkeepers and course superintendents of golf courses who had met at the Cedar Brook Golf and Country Club, Toronto, during September that the expert when he was called on to deal with problems relating to golf worked from the top down whilst in dealing with the farmer and his difficulties he worked from the bottom up.

Professor Bell offered what seemed obvious advice when the party of twenty greenkeepers were discussing a way of ridding their greens of ants. Secretary Bert Hawkins told Professor Bell that the greens of courses throughout the Province suffered from ants and in the more discriminating centers there were complaints from golfers.

Mr. Hawkins also pointed out that greenkeepers could eliminate the pest, but only by damaging the greens. Mr. Hawkins referred to the several methods which might be used. Professor Bell had nothing to offer, but promised the Ontario Agricultural College would undertake a study of the problem.

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The visit of officials of the Green Section of the United States Golf Association to Toronto in August and the meeting which took place at the Royal York Golf club was discussed by the gathering. The meeting at the Royal York club was attended by officials of the Royal Canadian Golf association and on account of the limited amount of time, greenkeepers and course superintendents were provided only with an opportunity to put questions.

After reviewing the results of the meeting and again discussing the result of demonstrations proceeding in the plot at the Royal York club, the greenkeepers decided to visit the demonstration plot in Buffalo during October to compare what was being done in Buffalo with what had been accomplished in Toronto.