

oil, and light distillate are not reliable. The oil should be light enough to spray readily with an ordinary hand sprayer, but heavy and viscous enough not to evaporate freely. Recently the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, in experimenting with the use of oil for destroying honeysuckle in apple orchards, discovered that emulsions of the oil with water were quite as effective as the undiluted oil, and of course saved much oil. A 25-percent emulsion gave excellent results. The preparation of an oil emulsion requires some care, but directions for doing this may be found in Bulletin 244 of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Before using waste automobile oil in a sprayer it should be allowed to settle and be strained through a double layer of cheesecloth. In the Virginia experiments, three sprayings are recommended; the first about the middle of May and not later than the first of June; the second when the new shoots are four or five inches long; and the third in May of the following year. The second spraying is not considered necessary if the honeysuckle is in the open where it can be burned, as described above, without injury to near-by trees. Spraying should be done in clear weather, since rain dilutes the freshly applied solution and washes it away.

Royal and Ancient Decisions on the Rules of Golf

A provisional ball is played because the player considers that his first ball may be out of bounds. On coming up to it he finds that it is on the course but he deems it unplayable. Is he entitled to continue his play with the provisional ball which was played because of the possibility of the first ball being out of bounds?

Decision.—A provisional ball is played in order to save delay. A player is entitled to continue play with the provisional ball whatever the cause may be which induces him to abandon his play of the original ball.

(1) If a ball is driven into a heap of hay or cut grass, can it be treated as a ball on "ground under repair" or must it be played where it lies?

(2) A drives a ball, but on going forward can not find it. She then goes back to the tee and drives another. On walking to this she sees the first ball.

(a) May she continue play with the first ball, counting the second ball as a provisional ball, or (b) may she go back to the tee and play a provisional ball, allowing her caddie meanwhile to look for the first ball with the understanding that it will be played if found?

Decision.—(1) When a ball is driven into a heap of hay or cut grass Rule 11 applies. The ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty.

(2) The note to Rule 22 makes it quite clear that a provisional ball can only be played before the player goes forward to search for the ball which has been played with the previous stroke.

At a certain hole A has played four strokes and B three. A says "Like as we lie." B plays two more strokes and picks up, saying "your hole." A afterwards discovered that he had played one more stroke than B when he made the statement "Like as we lie." Does he lose the hole?

Decision.—Although B had not asked A how many strokes the latter had played, A conveyed to B wrong information by a method of expression common to golfers and accordingly he loses the hole under Rule 4 (2).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

All questions sent to the Green Section will be answered in a letter to the writer as promptly as possible. The more interesting of these questions, with concise answers, will appear in this column each month. If your experience leads you to disagree with any answer given in this column, it is your privilege and duty to write to the Green Section.

While most of the answers are of general application, please bear in mind that each recommendation is intended specifically for the locality designated at the end of the question.

1. Dynamiting as compared with tile drainage in improving subsoil conditions.—The turf at one place on our course is very poor. Investigation of the subsoil conditions indicates that at a depth of two to three feet beneath the surface is a hard-pan of impervious clay and gravel. The standing level of the ground water at the present time (January) is 9 to 12 inches beneath the surface. A proposal has been made to us to correct this condition of the subsoil by dynamiting. Would you advise us to accept this proposal? (New York.)

ANSWER.—It is evident that the trouble with your piece of land is lack of drainage. Dynamiting would not give you permanent relief. We would advise you to install a system of tile drains not over 20 feet apart. The services of an experienced drainage engineer would be of value to you in this connection.

2. Germination of Chewings fescue seed.—We purchased some Chewings New Zealand fescue seed which was said to have shown a germination of 90 percent in a test made by the New Zealand Government Seed Control Station. Our own test of this seed showed a germination of only 12 percent. Can you account for this difference? (Wisconsin.)

ANSWER.—It has been our experience that New Zealand fescue seed is very uncertain as to germination. The long sea voyage is thought to be injurious to the seed, and furthermore its germination always deteriorates when it is carried in stock over a winter.

3. Comparative values of fertilizers.—Can you give us any data on the relative merit of cow manure, horse manure, and other fertilizers on grasses? (New York.)

ANSWER.—The subject of commercial fertilizers was fully discussed in the November, 1926, number of THE BULLETIN. A great deal has been written in regard to the relative merit of manures, but the main part of the discussion arrives at the conclusion that any stable manure is good. We would not hesitate to use any barnyard or stable manure that could be purchased. If there is considerable straw or coarse litter in it, we would put it in a compost pile with about an