

friends might be aware of the great service he had assisted in performing by the creation of the Green Section. I think I am safe in saying that the Green Section, by its wise advice, has been as great a financial aid to clubs in saving money to such an extent as to have kept the dues from being raised, which touches each of us personally.

It seems to me but fitting that a tribute should be given to the present Green Section leaders. If one has done good work it is but natural that he be pleased if such work is commended. And so I desire to suggest to those present that whenever you can, and with the work of the Green Section so successful I know that will be often, write commendatory letters to those responsible for the work at Washington. Every letter of encouragement is another nail in the coffin of that relentless enemy of golf—"The Devil in Charge of Greenkeeping Troubles."

New Brown-Patch Remedies

We have received a number of inquiries concerning two new fungicides * for brown-patch control which have recently been placed on the market. The active ingredients of each are bichloride of mercury and calomel. One preparation consists of one-third bichloride, and two-thirds calomel. The other contains one-sixth bichloride, one-third calomel, and one-half inert material. Since these mixtures are based on suggestions made in the November, 1927, Bulletin, we refer readers to page 214 of that number of The Bulletin for our opinion as to the possible effectiveness of these new mixtures. Many clubs will no doubt find that there are some advantages in using a prepared mixture such as one of the above but others will probably prefer to buy the chemicals separately and mix them as needed. It is necessary to mix chemicals thoroughly with compost or in water (depending on the method used in making the applications) so these fungicides will require mixing, whether purchased separately or already combined. The preparation containing inert material is not as likely to form large lumps, as is the other mixture or the separate chemicals, so should mix somewhat more readily with compost. However, it should be remembered that this inert material does not control disease, and if a club is interested in economical buying care must be taken not to pay too much for this rather minor advantage of increased bulk due to inert material.

Summer Meeting of Greenkeepers

In the March number of THE BULLETIN it was suggested that greenkeepers express their preference as to the place and time for the summer meeting. There apparently is little choice as to the time but there is some difference of opinion as to whether the meeting should be held at Atlantic City or at Washington. We have therefore decided to compromise and arrange meetings at both places. The regular meeting will be held, as originally suggested, at Atlantic City, on June 4 and 5. For the benefit of those who have expressed a de-

* Calo-Clor and Turfcalomel.

sire to visit the Arlington Turf Garden, we are planning an informal meeting at Washington following the Atlantic City meeting. At that time we will have the numerous plots on the Turf Garden well labeled and will arrange for a complete demonstration of the experimental work in progress there. These two meetings will be independent so greenkeepers can attend either or both. Those coming from the West or South can arrange for the stop-over privilege at Washington on their through railroad tickets and so will be able to include the visit to Arlington with no additional transportation expense. The meeting at Washington will be altogether informal and will enable those who are interested in the work to discuss the experiments more thoroughly than was permitted in the brief time allotted to the Turf Garden visit last August. Many changes have been made on the Turf Garden since last summer's meeting, and we feel sure interested greenkeepers and green committee chairmen will find many experiments in progress which will fully justify the time and expense of such a visit. Plans will be given in greater detail in the May number of THE BULLETIN.

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. **Liming fairways.**—Recently we found that one-third of our fairways were sweet while the others were found slightly sour, and we were advised to use three or four tons of limestone per acre. Our fairways are not in a bad condition but the turf could be a little thicker for perfect fairways. What is your opinion concerning the use of limestone? (Illinois.)

ANSWER.—We certainly would not advise you to apply lime as a topdressing on your golf course. In some cases a limited amount of lime worked into the soil before seeding seems to be advantageous, but as a topdressing we seldom recommend its use. It has a tendency to encourage clover, which is quite objectionable on most golf courses, and ordinarily stimulates the desirable turf grasses only slightly if at all. It would be much better for you to invest your money in some fertilizer that is relatively high in nitrogen, such as cottonseed meal, Milorganite, or ammonium sulfate. We have seen some very excellent results in improving turf on fairways from the use of such fertilizers.

2. **Seaside bent in Georgia.**—We have been informed that the California golf courses are having considerable success in the plant-