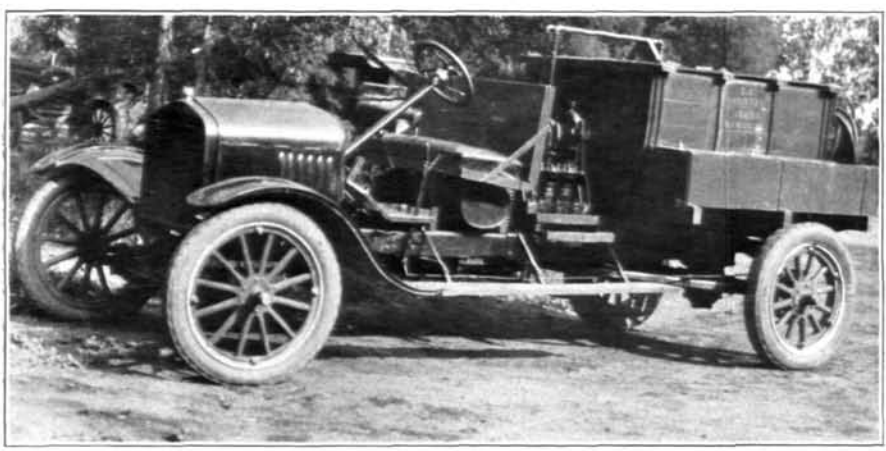
be applied in solution or in powdered form. The green should be sprinkled lightly after bichloride has been applied. It is well to put the material on the greens as late in the fall as possible but before the water supply is turned off for the season.

In some sections snow-mold occurs only rarely but may do much damage when it does appear. Therefore, clubs may not wish to go to the expense of the fall preventive treatment. In such cases it would be well to store some dry sand which would be available at any time during the winter should snow-mold appear. Powdered bichloride could then be mixed with the dry sand and scattered on the affected areas as the snow melts. This obviates the necessity for water in applying the chemical during the season when water and heavy equipment can not be used on the course. This latter method of treating to control snow-mold during the winter after the disease is active has not been definitely shown to be altogether effective. Some preliminary tests have indicated that it has possibilities and is worthy of further trial.

Operating a Power Sprayer With a Truck Motor

By Charles M. Cavanaugh

The application of fungicides and fertilizers by power sprayers is rapidly surpassing other methods of application in favor, due to its greater speed, ease, and efficiency of operation and its perfect distribution of the chemicals and fertilizers, thus eliminating burns and scalds which are of frequent occurrence when the hand method is employed.



Power sprayer mounted on motor truck and driven by its engine

In designing our power sprayer to meet our specific needs at the Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills, Calif., we realized the importance of its being a one-man machine, light in weight, and self-propelled. The spray pump must be of an approved design and of great durability and equipped with valves and cylinders not subject to damage from the various chemicals employed.

We use a one-ton motor truck as chassis and motor power for the pump. An auxiliary transmission is mounted to the engine assembly.

This transmission is equipped with a power take-off. The installation of this assembly extends the frame and wheel base 16 inches. The extension of the frame carries the tank with very little overhang. From the power take-off a countershaft is mounted by companion flanges and supported at the end by a self-aligning ball-bearing. This shaft carries the drive sprocket of 15 teeth of three-fourths pitch, which transmits the power to the sprocket of 40 teeth of three-fourths pitch on the spray pump. Roller chains connect both sprockets, driving the pump at 70 revolutions per minute.

The pump, having a capacity of 15 gallons a minute, and the pressure regulator are mounted on a sub-frame just back of the gas tank. The spray tank is mounted on 3 by 8 wooden sills cut on the radius of the tank. The sills are supported by a channel-iron sub-frame bolted to the chassis. The pump and tank are connected by flexible couplers so as to permit the raising and lowering of the pump for chain adjustments. Chemicals in the tank are kept in perfect agitation by a rotary agitator driven direct from the pump by chain and sprockets. A lever on the power take-off applies power to the pump with the truck either at rest or in motion. This feature allows the pump to be used for spraying fairways while the truck is in motion.

The pressure is controlled by a regulator which permits the operator to close the spray gun without causing strain or wear on the pump. The operator may close the gun without shutting off the pump if play should interfere with spraying operations. One man operates the outfit, driving to the green, filling the tank, and spraying the green. A green of average size is sprayed in 17 minutes.

This method of spraying is a great labor saver as compared with the old method, and the equipment will pay for itself in a very short time.

Creeping Bent Greens at the Country Club of La Fayette

By Victor George

At La Fayette, Ind., seven of our putting greens are on light clay soil and two are on sand and gravel. The greens were planted from one to three years ago, with creeping bent stolons, six of the greens having been planted with the Washington strain of bent and three with other commercial strains. We intend to rebuild one or two of the greens in the early spring next year, using turf from our ample-sized nursery of 13,000 square feet, from which we can obtain a supply of both bent stolons and bent turf. So far we have not found it necessary to reseed any of our greens nor to give the turf any special treatment to thicken it. We have improvised a means of applying chemicals to the turf very quickly and evenly, for fertilizing and combatting brown-patch and earthworms, with the result that the greens are never out of play and temporary greens are not needed. The chemicals are applied dry by means of a hand-operated grass seeder, which we have reconstructed somewhat for the purpose. The seeder is carried by the workman as he covers the green on foot, and it is hardly necessary to add that it is well to have the man equipped with a pair of ordinary goggles to protect his eyes from some of the chemical which is bound to reach his face. To secure an even distribution it is, of course, necessary that the man keep moving so as to avoid the accumulation of material on any spot of the green. We have also found it well to start the machine in operation over a wheelbarrow,