

weed was used there successfully and may be useful to others who have similar conditions.

Twenty pounds of ammonium sulfate were dissolved in 50 gallons of water. This solution was strained through cheese-cloth into a spray pump. For large areas a power pump would be necessary. The crab grass was sprayed with this solution before it had begun to blossom. This early spraying is necessary, inasmuch as the end to be obtained is the prevention of seed production; moreover, at this early stage of its growth the grass has not become so vigorous as to smother the good grasses.

To obtain the best results, the sprayer should be equipped with a fine nozzle. The spraying must be done on a bright, sunny day. The crab grass should be sprayed two or three times, or until the leaves are as wet as when the dew is heavy. In places where the crab grass is very thick it is advisable to brush it with stiff stable brooms before spraying, in order to permit the solution to reach the underside of the leaves. In a few minutes after the spraying, the leaves of the crab grass, as well as of all other vegetation sprayed, will begin to turn dark and soft, and in a day or so will have a scorched, burnt appearance. In about a week, however, the crab grass and other grasses will be growing again. The spraying should then be repeated, and repeated a third time after a similar interval. Three sprayings will usually be sufficient in a latitude where frost can be expected by the middle of October; but where frosts are unusual at that time, the better practice is to use a stronger solution, killing all vegetation where used and then reseeding the area so treated, if the soil and foundation of the green are good. In either case, after the last spraying has taken effect, the treated area should be well raked both ways with iron rakes, cut as close as possible with a 6, 7, or 8-blade high-wheel mower with grass catcher attached, rolled with a spike-roller, seeded or stolons of creeping bent put on, and then covered with a top-dressing free from weed seeds. The crab grass which is not killed will be so retarded that it will not have time to grow and mature seed before frost arrives; and if the greens are composed of perennial grasses at least fifty per cent will come back from their rootstocks, making a much better stand than if allowed to be choked out by crab grass.

The greens thus treated at the Baltimore Country Club were never out of play, and, although unsightly during the treatment, were in much better playing condition than if the crab grass had been allowed to grow, produce seed, and die out naturally, leaving the greens rough and brown after the first frost and full of seeds of crab grass to produce further trouble. The year following, what little crab grass appeared on the greens so treated was removed by hand-weeding, and the greens have been kept clean since by the same method, the amount of crab grass decreasing each year. So it seems to prove that greens entirely smothered by crab grass can be treated by this method and then reseeded much more cheaply and effectively, and with greater satisfaction to the golfers, than by rebuilding or resodding.

RULINGS ON GROOVED AND SLOTTED CLUBS AND ON STEEL SHAFT CLUBS.—The following notice was issued by Cornelius S. Lee, Secretary, United States Golf Association, under date of April 15, 1924:

“The attention of the members of your club is respectfully called to the following rulings, made by the Executive Committee:

“Grooved and Slotted Clubs.—Club faces shall not bear any lines, dots, or other markings, made for the obvious purpose of putting a cut on the ball, nor shall they be stamped or cut with lines exceeding 1/16-inch in width, nor less than 3/32 inch apart, measured on their inside edges. Both line and dot markings may be used, either alone or in combination with the above limitations, provided all rough or raised edges are removed.

“Steel Shaft Clubs.—On and after April 12, 1924, the steel shaft club, as now manufactured, and in conformity with samples submitted to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, may be used in all competitions held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association or subject to its rules and regulations.

“These rulings are now in effect and are applicable to all competitions held under and in accordance with the Rules of Golf of the United States Golf Association.”

Some U. S. Golf Association Decisions on the Rules of Golf

QUESTION.—A “tombstone tournament” was held at our club a few days ago. One of the members participating started at No. 1 tee, playing the first 4 holes in succession. Upon arrival at the 5th tee the member evidently thought that as long as there were so many players ahead it might be impossible to finish before darkness, believing they would have to wait so long at each tee. They then cut back to No. 1 tee again, as the first 4 holes were not at all crowded, playing these first 4 holes over again, then starting in at No. 5 and playing 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 twice. When they finished the last 5 holes they had some strokes left and then started on No. 1. Is a player playing the course in this manner disqualified for not playing 18 consecutive holes? It would appear that if a 9-hole course had two starting points—namely, the 1st and 5th tees—a member participating in a tournament, if starting at No. 1, would have to play right through the full 9, or, if starting at No. 5, would be obligated to finish at No. 5. It does not seem right for a member to play any holes in the manner in which the member played in this instance, without disqualification.

Answer.—The player is disqualified for not playing the stipulated course, which is the 18 consecutive holes.

QUESTION.—In addressing the ball on grass in a ditch, may the club be grounded lightly, as in Rule 15?

Answer.—If the ball lies on grass in a ditch it is evidently within the confines of the hazard and is therefore part of the hazard and the club may not be grounded in any case. See Rule 25.

BENEFITS FROM CONTINUOUS MOWING.—We have found that continuous cutting does much toward improving fairway conditions, when one club can not afford to top-dress fairways with compost or loam of the proper kind. Constant cutting during the growing season helps the grass to tiller out and fine up and fill in the holes, which to a great extent eliminates cuppy lies. From our eight years' experience we are convinced that a poor golf club should spend its money for cutting equipment, which is cheaper than loaming fairways to improve them.—*W. R. Hurd, 2d., United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, Beverly, Mass.*