

vertised worm-killer. Its method of application is discussed on pages 26 and 92 of the 1923 volume of *THE BULLETIN*. For brown-patch and other fungous growths apply Bordeaux powder, 10 pounds to a green, once a week for two weeks. Greens should be dry when the application is made. There are several good machines on the market for use in making the application. The best way to treat fairy-rings is to remove the turf to a depth of 6 inches and replace it with good turf. The treatment for fairy-rings is also discussed on page 104 of the April, 1924, *BULLETIN*.

Fairy Rings at Minikahda

At the Minikahda Club, near Minneapolis, a mushroom growth commonly called "fairy rings" has caused trouble in the fairway for many years. This particular growth kills the turf where the mushrooms appear, in a circular or crescent band 2 or 5 inches broad varying from 3 to 10 feet in diameter. Where the turf is killed it is very slowly replaced, usually only after 2 or 3 years. The soil is filled with the fine, white threads of the fungus, thus making it nearly waterproof. Curiously enough, the fungus stimulates the grass just outside the ring and to a less degree that immediately inside. This stimulation has been attributed to the nitrogen formed by the fungus, and the killing of the grass in the band or ring proper to the formation of an excessive amount of the same substance. The fungus responsible is the well-known fairy-ring mushroom. This is a small mushroom with the caps 1 to 2 inches in diameter, pale brown above, the gills white, and the stems slightly hairy. When young they are edible and of excellent flavor; when old they become tough. The fairy-ring mushroom is widespread in Europe and America, and the rings it makes in lawns are well known.

A European method of destroying this fungus in lawns is to use iron-sulfate solution, 1 pound to 1½ gallons of water. Loosen the soil in the part where the mushrooms are growing and soak thoroughly with the solution. Apply again at half strength two weeks later. If the grass is killed by the fungus, replace with turf or scatter a little seed. The iron-sulfate treatment kills the threads of the fungus, but should not kill the grass.

NEW MEMBER CLUBS OF THE GREEN SECTION.—Dells Golf Course, Kilbourn, Wis.; St. Clair Country Club, Tecumseh, Ontario; Miami Beach Golf Club, Miami Beach, Fla.; Masonic Country Club of Western Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Point Grey Golf and Country Club, Vancouver, British Columbia; Oneida Golf Club, Oneida, N. Y.; Whitin Machine Works Course, Whitinsville, Mass.; Butterfield Country Club, Hinsdale, Ill.; Niles-Buchanan Country Club, Buchanan, Mich.; Somerset Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.; Martindale Country Club, Auburn, Me.; Franklin Country Club, Franklin, Mass.; Sir William Johnson Country Club, Gloversville, N. Y.; Galveston Golf and Country Club, Galveston, Texas; Standard Club, Nashville, Tenn.; Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y.; Saucon Valley Country Club, Bethlehem, Pa.; California Country Club, Culver City, Calif.; South Hills Country Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Mass.; Alcoma Country Club, Wilkesburg, Pa.; Elmwood Country Club, Warren Point, N. J.;