

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.;

Ould Newbury Golf Club, Newburyport, Mass.; Nannahagan Golf Club, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Schenectady Boat Club, Schenectady, N. Y.; Blairmont Country Club, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie, Quebec; Shelter Rock Country Club, Roslyn, N. Y.; Creek Club, Locust Valley, N. Y.; Community Country Club, Dayton, Ohio; Wolferts Roost Country Club, Auburn, N. Y.

Seeing Is Believing

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried nor yet the last to"—be convinced of that which you have seen with your own eyes, however new it may be. John Sanford holds this view, and John is not ashamed to confess it. Sanford has been in the employ of one of the world's largest field seed companies for more than 25 years. He functions as a sort of general factotum with specialties in gardening and grass growing. His knowledge of grasses gained from a quarter of a century of experience with them is rated high in the estimation of his employers. One day Mr. Jameson, the company's new sales manager, and incidentally an optimistic golfer, was privileged to see a creeping bent putting green made by the vegetative method. He became enthusiastic at once. The next morning at the office he saw Sanford and immediately recalled the new green. "John," he said, "I saw a putting green yesterday that was made by planting bent grass runners; not a seed was used. It is the finest green—" "Yes, sir," interrupted John, respectfully, but quite impatiently; "I have heard tell of such; but that's only one of those new fads folks are taking up. It ain't no good, sir. I tell you, if you want good turf you've got to sow good seed. Seeding's good enough for me." But the sales manager was not to be put off so easily. He obtained a day's leave for John and sent him to the Pleasant Valley Club to see the new bent green. When the old gardener returned he went directly to the sales manager. "Mr. Jameson," he said, "I have seen the grass. It is more than you said it was. When I set foot on it I just couldn't help it, sir; I lay right down on my face and stroked the turf with my cheeks. Mr. Jameson, for the first time in my life I believed in God."

Back Numbers of The Bulletin

These are available as follows:

Vol. I (1921). Reprint, in paper covers; price, \$2.25.

Vol. II (1922). Following months are available, all other months exhausted: March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December; price, 35 cents per copy, index included.

Vol. III (1923). Bulletins for all months are available, except January and April; price, 35 cents per copy, index included. (Reserved for member clubs.)

Binders. Price, 50 cents per set.