

distributed to a few persons throughout the country, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Mr. A—— is one of the two men in Kansas to get samples of the grass from the department, and it was by an odd stroke of good fortune that he happened to be one of the two. Some three years ago, seeing in an agricultural journal an account of the government's project of crossing the three grasses, he wrote to Washington, asking for some of the roots.

"I went out and dug up my parking and got ready to plant the stuff," said Mr. A——.

"Three years later, or early this spring, he received the coveted roots, together with instructions as to how to plant the grass. Creeping bint was not ready to distribute when Mr. A—— first wrote to the government, and even now the government does not have any more of the roots ready to give out.

"When the cross was made between the three grasses, it destroyed the seed producing ability of the plant, and so the roots are the only means of propagation. In five years' time, however, the grass will start producing seed again. It takes that long for regeneration.

"Mr. A—— is very enthusiastic about the new sort of grass. It grows much more thickly on the ground than does blue grass, and yet has the same deep, rich color. So thick does creeping bint cover the ground that it absolutely chokes out all other forms of vegetation.

"But one of its best qualities is its ability to withstand both the shade and the sun and to grow profusely even in a semi-arid climate. The cross with buffalo grass, the native vegetation of this part of the country, gives it this last mentioned quality.

"An odd quality of the grass is that it is elastic. A strand of the plant stretches much like a rubber band, showing its tough fiber.

"Creeping bint remains green until Christmas time and freshens up again early in the spring, thus retaining the good qualities of blue grass.

"Mr. A—— intends eventually to plant his entire yard in creeping bint. He plants it in rows and it spreads over the entire plot quite rapidly, each joint forming a root and growing into the ground. After Mr. A—— gets his own plot well started, he intends to sell the roots to others who wish them. He has already had considerable demand for samples. Anyone who wishes to see the new grass can do so by going to Mr. A——'s house. The parking already bears a thick mat of grass, although it has been only a couple of months since the roots were set out.

"It is believed that creeping bint will prove a wonderful boon to towns in semi-arid climates—towns which wish to have pretty lawns in spite of the hot sun and dry weather."

Mixed Fertilizers

Mixed or so-called complete fertilizers contain all three of the food elements regarded as most desirable to add to the soil. These are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. In the work of the Green Section the nitrogenous compounds have been found the most effective; indeed, no conditions have yet been encountered where it seemed at all desirable to use either potash or phosphorus. The Green Section has consistently urged against the purchase of mixed fertilizers. The reasons for this are four: (1) The formula is usually not given to the purchaser; (2) the potash and phosphorus contained in the mixed fertilizers are not needed—usually, at any rate; (3) fertilizers that are acid in character are most desirable for turf; and (4) mixed fertilizers are usually more expensive.

Recently several manufacturers have put out mixed fertilizers acid in character, containing a high percentage of nitrogen and a low percentage of both potash and phosphorus. The argument for the use of such a mixture is that it guards against any possible harm resulting from a deficiency in either potash or phosphorus. Theoretically the argument is valid, but, as before stated, the Green Section has not as yet found any cases where good responses on turf were obtained from either potash or phosphorus.

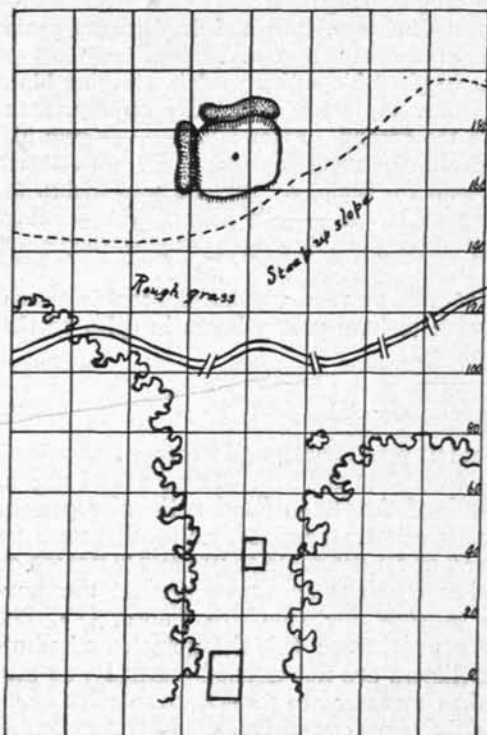
If you do use mixed fertilizers, it is urged that you use one that is acid in character and contains a high percentage of nitrogen or "ammonia" and a low percentage of both potash and phosphorus. The Green Section thinks that every manufacturer should be perfectly willing to tell the purchaser exactly what his mixture contains from both chemical and physical standpoints.

It is altogether likely that such mixtures as are described above will be entirely satisfactory on the fairways. For the putting greens the Green Section can not, in the light of present knowledge, advocate the use of either potash or phosphorus even in small percentages.

Boosting the Green Section—The Mankato Golf Club, Mankato, Minnesota, prints on its score cards the words "Member, U. S. G. A. Green Section." We hope other Green Section clubs will do the same, so that the players may at least learn what the Green Section is, as they will be pretty sure to ask.

Instructive Golf Holes XII

No. 2, Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I. 164 to 195 Yards



An impressive hole, in which the shot from the tee is over the deep valley of a brook fifty feet lower than the tee. Both slopes of the valley or gorge are steep, the putting green lying just past the rim of the gorge. The hazards are all natural except for a sand bunker to the left of the green and a similar one back of the green. In playing this hole the shot must carry to the green, or nearly so, as the steep slope of the gorge effectually cuts out a running-up shot.