

pints as was formerly recommended, provided the turf is maintained in a moist condition for 7 days prior to the application of the emulsion. When this is done the grubs will remain near the surface. This procedure lowers the cost of the treatment proportionately and eliminates in a large measure the surface burnings which often occurred, especially in hot weather, when the heavier applications were made. The lighter application will not suffice unless care is taken in maintaining the turf in a moist condition prior to the treatment. The liquid should be applied in two portions, the second immediately after the first has soaked into the turf.

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### The Putting Green

With most golf players, the quality of the putting greens of a course determines one's estimate of its excellence. If the greens are good, the course has much merit; if they are bad or indifferent, no word of praise is forthcoming—"rotten" is usually the term employed. However we may regard the judgment of the player, the fact remains that he is never satisfied if the greens are poor, no matter how excellent the rest of the course may be.

From this trait of the player it follows that the first consideration of the greenkeeper must be to secure and to maintain putting greens of high quality. If with a reasonable amount of funds he can not accomplish this end he does not deserve his job. There are very few valid excuses for the turf on putting greens going bad. For the moment the only one that comes to mind is brown-patch; but with due care this can be avoided, or at least its effects greatly minimized.

First-class putting greens can be established and maintained in perfect condition everywhere in the United States where bent grass succeeds. The method is easy: (1) drainage; (2) a few inches of good top soil; (3) ammonium sulfate for fertilizer, and used freely as long as clover appears in the turf; (4) an occasional top-dressing of good compost, best applied monthly during the first two years. The green may be sown to South German mixed bent seed, or, better, planted with stolons. It is astonishing how quickly this method makes a green of superb quality. It is astounding how quickly the same green will deteriorate from neglect or if any other known method is used. These facts ought to be known and appreciated by every greenkeeper.

It is quite proper to judge a greenkeeper by his greens. It is a very rare case where he can prove an alibi for poor turf on his greens. In nine cases out of ten where the turf is bad he has done some foolish thing by way of experiment. The regular putting green is not the place to experiment, except perhaps a little spot on the edge of the green where possible injury to the turf will not be disastrous. Good greens do not necessarily mean expert greenkeepers, but bad greens practically always mean inefficient greenkeepers.

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