greens. It does not spread to grasses other than bluegrass. Spraying or dusting is not likely to prove a practical method of control except in limited areas. Any ordinary treatment which will induce a vigorous growth of bluegrass will usually prove effective in hiding the affected leaves even if it does not eliminate the disease. When the grass is clipped close the injury from the disease is much more pronounced. Therefore, when a turf is badly affected with this leaf-spot the blades of the mower should be raised as high as circumstances will permit.

The Brush Harrow

By Frank B. Barrett, Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J.

In looking over implements at golf courses it is surprising how seldom one sees a good brush harrow. Such a harrow is not only useful for construction purposes but it is also quite necessary for maintenance where fairways are topdressed. It is also excellent for brushing worm-casts on the fairways in the fall.

A brush harrow may be made from a 2 by 8 plank 14 feet long into which a hole 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches in diameter is drilled about 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet from each end and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches from the front edge for a chain hitch. When it is desired to use the front edge it is necessary only to shorten the hitch. Then get about 15 cedars about 15 feet long and fasten their butt ends equidistant to the plank by bolts, and then wire the brush and pole together to maintain firmness.

When it is desired to use typical brush or switch, use two planks 2 by 8 inches, bolting them together with about a dozen bolts and split washers. The use of a wire here will assist to maintain position of the brush and keep it firm.

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

In taking a stance to play a ball from the rough, when a bush or tree obstructs so that a proper stance may not be taken or prevents the player from getting free back swing, may he break living objects and remove them so that branches of trees or bushes may not hinder him in swinging?