

from left to right in the order of the highest average rating for the three years. The order of standing for the three years combined is the same as that for the last year except as regards the plot of colonial bent and the plot of Kentucky bluegrass and Chewings fescue. It is interesting to note that the three plots containing Kentucky bluegrass and redtop show an improvement in 1931 over the two preceding years. In the case of colonial bent alone there has been little change in the three years.

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## Questions and Answers

**Transplanting elm trees.**—We have some elm trees 15 years old which we desire to transplant. Should they be transplanted in the fall or spring? Is it necessary in moving them to retain a ball of earth around the roots? How much should they be watered after they are transplanted? (Iowa)

**ANSWER.**—Elm trees may be transplanted either the last of October or during November, or in the early spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to handle. In your region probably fall would be the more desirable time, because there is a longer season then when the ground is in good condition for the purpose. The disadvantage of fall transplanting in many sections, however, is the strong, dry winds of winter, which are hard on the vitality of newly planted trees. On soil inclined to be sandy, where one would not have to wait for it to dry in the spring in order to transplant, it is possible that the work might well be done in the spring; yet where hot weather comes on suddenly in the spring and the soil is inclined to be heavy, it is often almost impossible to get trees planted early enough in the spring. If trees are well dug, so that a maximum number of roots are obtained, and these roots are kept thoroughly moist at all times, it is not absolutely necessary that the trees be dug with a ball of earth. It does, however, help trees as large as yours to become more quickly established if they are dug with a ball of earth, provided the maximum number of roots are still obtained. Trees 15 years old, newly transplanted in a rather sandy soil, should preferably be watered every four or five days, a liberal soaking being given each time. On heavier soils weekly waterings are generally sufficient. On the latter soils it aids greatly in soaking the soil below the surface if a drain-tile is sunk vertically 1 foot into the soil so as to carry the water downward.

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**Controlling land crabs.**—Our low-lying fairways are damaged by large holes made by land crabs. How can these creatures be destroyed? (Virginia.)

**ANSWER.**—Land crabs frequently become troublesome on low-lying fairways and may be destroyed by dropping a piece of calcium carbide into the tunnel. The carbide unites with the water at the bottom of the hole, making a gas which kills the crab. Although this treatment would seem at first thought to be almost impracticable when one considers the hundreds of burrows to the acre that are sometimes made by the crabs, yet if the treatment is done on somewhat the same plan as weeding would be attempted the crabs may quickly be controlled.



Seventeenth hole (145 yards) Mill Road Farm Golf Course, West Lake Forest, Ill.



And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.

Jonathan Swift

