

Will it create an acid condition in the soil?

The chances are, if they put these questions frankly to themselves or to the salesmen, they will decide to buy ammonium sulfate or ammonium phosphate.

It is realized that there are certain new and apparently excellent fertilizers coming on the market. These may change the situation; but for the present, the course of treatment here outlined seems to be the one to follow. The Green Section has no desire to dogmatize on the subject of fertilizers for putting greens. It is still investigating, and, it is hoped, with an open mind; but it wishes readers of *THE BULLETIN* to have the benefit of its conclusions based upon work it has done and upon observations it has made.

Kerosene Emulsion in Combating Cutworms

In his letter of September 25, 1924, Mr. L. E. Lavis, superintendent, Timber Point Corporation, Great River, L. I., New York, writes as follows regarding the use of kerosene emulsion in combating cutworms:

"I knew that several of the greens located near the woods were infested with grubs of the common brown May beetles. When I applied the kerosene emulsion I noticed that several of the greens had a rather moth-eaten appearance. Upon applying the kerosene emulsion for the May beetles and upon watering it in very liberally, in many instances large numbers of cutworms came out on the turf, just having life enough left to get out in the sunlight and then die. However, all the cutworms were not dead, but it was a very easy matter to pick them up. Since applying the kerosene emulsion I have had no more trouble with the cutworms, but if I should I am going to use arsenate of lead, and at that time I will give you a comparison of the results."

The Best and Cheapest Way to Put Chemical Fertilizers on Putting Greens

By John J. McNamara, Pittsburgh Field Club, Aspinwall, Pa.

I have used chemical fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda and sulfate of ammonia, on the putting greens in many ways, including spreading them on the greens dry and watering them in, mixing them with sand and with soil in top-dressing, and dissolving them and applying with sprinkling cans. I find the best, cheapest, and safest way is to use a fertilizer distributor. The work is done by the men watering the greens, and it is done either during the day or at night, whenever it is thought that one or more greens need fertilizer. Using a wheelbarrow, the man takes to the green a supply of fertilizer, the fertilizer distributor, and a measure which will contain the quantity of fertilizer that should be applied to the green. If the sprinkler is to be moved twice to cover the green, the man divides into halves the quantity of fertilizer he has been instructed to apply to the green; if the sprinkler has to be moved three times to cover the green, he divides the specified quantity of fertilizer into three equal portions. In this way little time is lost by the men watering, and the green is fertilized and watered at the same time. Often these fertilizers contain many small lumps, which of course have to be put through a screen before they can be used with either sand or soil; but with the fertilizer distributor, no matter how lumpy the material is it can be dissolved in from 10 to 15 minutes. We also use the distributor in fertilizing our lawns and flower beds.