After seeing the results of covering the greens last winter, however, they have surrendered to the idea and want all the greens covered this winter.

Another result of covering the greens was that we practically eliminated all weed trouble, as the covering kept the weeds in check until the growing season for the Bermuda grass. Heretofore every spring we have had to hire extra help to weed the greens; but this year such was not necessary, and our greens have been practically free from crab grass, which has given us considerable trouble during previous seasons.

This fall we have topdressed and sown spots on the fairways to Italian ryegrass for use as winter greens during January, February, March, and part of April.

We therefore feel that any club having Bermuda greens and lying in the northern part of the Bermuda belt will find it advisable not to sow any winter grass on the greens, but to smother out all the other grasses by covering the greens with sand about the first of January and uncovering them when the Bermuda shows signs of growth about the first of April. The players will probably kick the first year; but when they will see the results in the spring and summer following they will be more than satisfied.

Ammonium sulfate and compost.—Through error the proportioning of compost and ammonium sulfate was given on page 213 of the September, 1925, BULLETIN in the answer to question 5 as "15 to 25 pounds of the former to 1 cubic yard of the latter." This should have read, "15 to 25 pounds of ammonium sulfate to 1 cubic yard of compost."

Fertilizing Bermuda Grass With Ammonium Sulfate

By Thomas P. Hinman, Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Ga.

In the early spring of 1925 we began to use ammonium sulfate exclusively as the fertilizer for our greens of Bermuda grass at the Druid Hills Golf Club. The past summer has been unusually dry with us, and at the present time (October, 1925), we are about 20 inches short of normal rainfall for the year; as a consequence, the conditions have not been really favorable for our fairways during the entire summer, and we have had to use winter rules. In the whole history of Atlanta we have not had such unfavorable weather conditions to contend with. In spite of this, however, we have had the most beautiful greens in the history of the Club. This has been due entirely, I believe, to the use of ammonium sulfate.

In using ammonium sulfate we mix it carefully with the topdressing, thus obtaining a rather even spread of the fertilizer and preventing burning. The fertilizer has been applied at the rate of about 8 pounds to each green, about every 5 weeks, mixed with the topdressing. The greens have been constantly watered, and always watered immediately after the application of the topdressing and fertilizer. Heretofore we have used the "starvation" method in handling our Bermuda greens (that is, no watering other than that obtained from the natural rainfall, and very little fertilizing); but

I am now firmly convinced that Bermuda should receive both nutriment and plenty of water. A number of our greens are comparable to good bent greens. I believe that the use of ammonium sulfate has done more for our Bermuda greens than anything else.

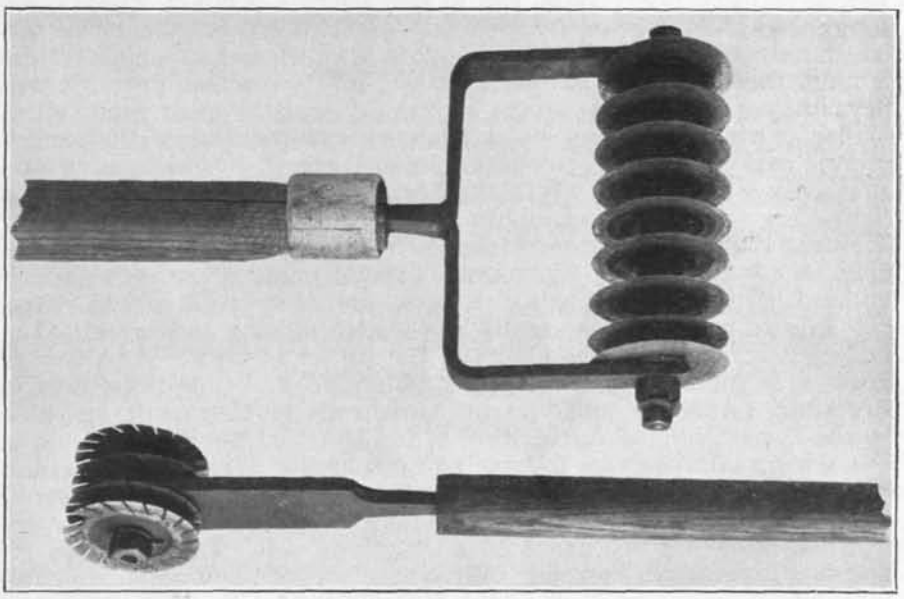
It is interesting also that not one of the 18 greens has a single bit of foreign grass, and no weeds; and yet the grass has not been picked since we have been using ammonium sulfate.

With regard to the best time of day for watering greens, we have watered them in the morning, midday, afternoon, and night, and can see absolutely no difference in the results.

Weed Killing Instrument

By W. R. Hurd, 2d, United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, Beverly, Mass.

We have had considerable success for over a year now in ridding our greens of clover, chickweed, dandelions, crab grass, and similar weeds by the use of an instrument with rotary cutting disks shown in the accompanying illustration. The instrument is made at our factory. The disks are made from discarded metal, and are mounted on a spindle on which they rotate, with a bushing made from gas pipe between each disk to hold it in position. The diameter of the cutting



Disking tools for killing weeds

disk is 2½ inches. The disks are set about ¼ inch apart on the shaft. By running the instrument over the weeds in several different directions they are cut so they are killed, and without injury to the grass. During the crab grass season we use this on the greens in the areas that are infested with crab grass, before the seed heads have had a chance to ripen, and then go over the spots with a greens sweeper to gather up the cut seed heads.