

in controlling the disease while in others satisfactory results were reported. The various methods of application discussed indicated that the treatment was applied in many cases more or less as an experiment, at least with regard to the method and rate of application.

In this connection it is suggested that the articles embodying the results of the experimental work with the chlorophenol mercury compounds at the Arlington Turf Garden during 1925 be carefully read. These articles have appeared monthly in the BULLETIN beginning with the July, 1925, number, and the results are summarized in the article on page 219 of the October number. They indicate the methods and the rates of application which have given the most satisfactory results.

Another bit of interesting information concerning brown-patch control which was brought out in these discussions was that all the clubs which had practiced watering the greens early in the morning reported either no brown-patch or only mild attacks which resulted in but slight injury to the turf. It may be said that various clubs located in the region in which brown-patch is prevalent which have practiced early morning watering are practically unanimous in reporting benefit from the treatment. This is an inexpensive method which all clubs can employ without interfering with play or without any great disturbance of the general routine of work on the course. It is believed that any club whose greens are subject to brown-patch will do well to adopt this plan of watering the greens early in the morning during the brown-patch season.

A brief discussion which took place at the meeting, of the methods of caring for vegetative creeping bent greens and of the quality of turf produced as a result of different methods, indicates, as has usually been the case, that most of the complaints of unsatisfactory quality of turf were based on conditions which result from lack of proper care. These conditions and the necessary treatment for preventing or overcoming them are discussed in an article entitled "How to Prevent or Overcome Grainy and Fluffy Conditions of Turf in Vegetative Greens" appearing in the BULLETIN for September, 1925, page 195. Anyone who has vegetative bent greens or contemplates planting vegetative creeping bent greens should read carefully the simple suggestions set forth in the article referred to, as well as in the article entitled "Suggestions for Vegetative Planting and Subsequent Care of Creeping Bent" appearing in the BULLETIN for August, 1925, page 181. If the suggestions in these articles are followed, these undesirable conditions may be prevented or overcome and the creeping bent greens will prove entirely satisfactory not only from a turf growing standpoint but from a golfing standpoint as well, as it is thoroughly demonstrated that creeping bent, if properly cared for, will produce the finest quality of turf for putting green purposes known in this country.

Sheep's fescue for grassy hollows.—Where sand traps are expensive to construct or maintain they may advantageously be replaced with grassy hollow traps. Sheep's fescue is an excellent grass for such hollows, on account of the bunchy turf it makes. A thin sowing is advised of sheep's fescue and Kentucky bluegrass in equal proportions.