ly inspection of the golf course by the green-chairman, is the only way that he can expect results.

"We expect our greenkeeper to have the greens and tees cut daily; the fairways cut once or twice a week, depending on the weather; the sand raked loose after heavy rains and before Saturday and Sunday play; the greens topdressed once a month; all machinery and equipment kept in perfect working condition; the trees and shrubbery carefully watched and soil turned over at least once during the season; prevent brown patch and other diseases affecting the greens; and in general keep the course in first class playing condition at all times. This can only be done by frequent discussions between the greenkeeper and the green-chairman with a budget allowance that is ample for the greenkeeper to do all of the work required to give the above mentioned results.

"In conclusion wish to state that to obtain what the chairman expects of his greenkeeper the chairman must be patient and helpful and give time unsparingly. It means work on the part of the green-chairman but you will get results. All that you expect of the greenkeeper will be fulfilled, and your club will prosper."

Audubon Makes Quick Time with New Fairways

AUDUBON C. C., Louisville, Ky. is boasting a new fairway this year that has an interesting story. Thirty-six days after the scrapers had left the job there was play on this fairway and a good stand of grass. Such a record is of particular interest to fee courses where time means money and the tale certainly is not without its value to private clubs confronted with the necessity of making alteration when the rush traffic is on.

A. C. Chapman, green-chairman of the club and C. O. Bohne, Jr., greenkeeper are proud of this achievement and tell of the procedure as follows:

"Our No. 13 is a one-shot 125 yard hole and was not visible from the tee. To get visibility it was necessary to excavate along the entire distance between the tee and the green. In some places as much as four feet and in no place was it less than 18 inches so of course there was nothing left but a very heavy clay sub-soil on the surface.

"On May 1st we had finished with the rough grading and were ready to prepare our seed bed.

"We first plowed the ground to a depth of about eight inches, disc-harrowed it three times double discing each time and then dragged it twice with a tooth harrow to get it reasonably smooth. Our next step was to add enough manure and other fertilizers to make good soil out of that clay; so we put on per acre 18 cubic yards of mushroom soil, 1,000 pounds milorganite and 400 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate. These materials were then thoroughly mixed with the top six inches of soil by going over it again with the disc harrow, four more times double discing this time also. Following this we again dragged it with the tooth harrow, going over it until the surface was perfectly smooth and ready for the seed.

"On May 3, we sowed 100 pounds of Kentucky blue grass, 80 pounds fancy red top and 40 pounds of rye grass per acre
Don't be frightened by scientific names of some grasses. *Poa annua* is bluegrass, *Agrostis alba* is redtop, *Agrostis stolonifera* is creeping bent.

_The Silvertown Co., London_

**John Wanamaker New York**

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