Prepare Well Ahead for 1930 National Open
By ERICH W. PAHL,
Greenkeeper, Interlachen C. C.

We started the season as usual, with top-dressing and fertilizing the greens and tees, after which we proceeded to fertilize our fairways.

The fairways had never been treated before, and were sorely in need of fertilizing, clover having come in quite heavily in most fairways. We applied 30 tons of Milorganite and 6 tons of ammonium sulphate, being put on at the rate of 40 pounds Milorganite and 10 pounds ammonium sulphate per thousand square feet, and being applied with an end-gate lime spreader. The job did not take us very long, and after the first rainfall the change in color and the thickness of the grass was remarkable. The effects of this one treatment lasted all summer, so we are planning on the same treatment for next year.

With the exception of caring for the U. S. G. A. demonstration plots, which were planted on our course a year ago last September, our work was the regular routine work until the latter part of June, when my chairman, C. E. Van Nest, got back from the national Open at Winged Foot. Then we began plans and construction of several new tees and bunkers for the delight of those who will assemble here next July for that great classic, the 1930 national Open.

We built three new tees, and enlarged and raised two others, and put in eleven new bunkers just where they would do the most good. We just got our tees surfaced when I was notified that the state Open would be held at our club the following week, and they wished to use the new tees.

Rush Work on Tees
We were going to rebuild our practice green, so immediately got busy taking up that sod and laying it on the new tees. It took us about two days to cover the tees. A thorough soaking and rolling and they were ready for play on Thursday when the play opened, and we had no complaints because of imperfect tees. I considered myself lucky to get them in such good playing condition on such short notice.

The practice green was then remodeled, new drain pipes installed, surfaced and planted with six different strains of creeping bent stolons that are doing the best in this locality and one plot of Cocos Bent, this being done to get a check on the best strain for resistance of the various diseases and the best putting surface. A similar plot, though not so large, was put in on a north slope to test out against winter exposure. All in all I believe that this is going to be of great value to us and other clubs in this locality in years to come, so no mistake should be made in the selection of a grass for putting greens.

Our greens are at present planted with Virginia strain creeping bent, and in order to fine up the surface for next summer's play we are going to give them a thorough raking first thing in the spring, then seed in about twenty-five pounds of Cocos Bent, then apply a coat of top-dressing and fertilizer. With good weather to start it off, I can see no good reason why our greens should not be in first-class shape for the tournament in July.

All this preparatory work being done
1929 Work Did Their Most Good
HARRY HANSON—F. J. ROTH—ELMER AFFELDT

New Greens Feature
First Year
By HARRY HANSEN
Greenkeeper, Maple Bluff, C. C.

STARTING my first year here I found four greens were under construction and two tees were being built. The greens were graded in the fall of 1928, so had plenty time to settle. First we tiled the greens. Then we put 8 inches of equal parts of black soil and sand over the entire green. Next we put 3 yards of milorganite; this we raked in thoroughly and leveled, and then sodded with Washington Bent. After being top dressed twice, these new greens were ready for play in eight days, and were in excellent condition for the state tournament.

In the fall we constructed a new green and fairway. This we did when work was slack, so we did not have to hire any extra help. Where we could not use the tractor we hired a team for a few days, and in this way we built the green and fairway for much less money than it would have cost otherwise. We also constructed a tee in this manner.

I had several attacks of small brown patch last summer, but by watching the greens carefully every day I was able to check it at the first signs before it had time to develop. I used one pound of Semesan to 50 gallons of water, and 50 gallons of water to each 1,000 square feet.

One Man on Nursery
There was a small nursery here when I came. It was just enough to do patching...