

How We Maintained Our

*A resume of experiences by America's most prominent greenkeepers.
Practical stories by practical men*

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Stories omitted in this issue will be published in the January number.

Big Patch at Cincinnati

By JAS. THOMSON, *Greenkeeper*
Cincinnati Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio

DURING the past summer I had two of the worst attacks of big brown patch I have ever seen. The treatment I gave consisted of dusting the greens with Bordeaux, then treated them with Semesan, also sulphate of ammonia which brought them back into good shape.

I haven't had any weeds this summer in my greens. I keep treating with arsenate of lead all the time. In the spring and fall I give each green from twenty to twenty-five pounds at each topdressing and around five pounds during the summer. Whether this has done away with the weeds or not I cannot say, but any other year we had always so many weeds. Last year I got rid of chickweed by dusting pure sulphate of ammonia using a salt shaker.

I have never been troubled with worms since using arsenate of lead.

We haven't started any new construction as yet.

Good Year At Lakeside

By ALFRED BULLER, *Greenkeeper*
Lakeside Country Club, Lakeside, Mich.

IMUST say this year I have had a very good year, not one complaint and a good year financially for the club. We had a little brown patch and we came out O. K. Not any more weeds than usual till September. Had considerable crab grass and chickweed, but raked same very hard and the use of arsenate of lead kept them down.

Construction work enlarging several tees and making many new bunkers and a great deal of tiling to do this month. I use mowrah meal for our worms and haven't had any trouble to speak of.

I went to our meeting last Monday, Sep-

tember 30 and we enjoyed ourselves very much and always get some good from them. Wouldn't miss them for anything, in fact I have only let two slip by in a year and have over one hundred miles to go every time and hope to see you in Indianapolis. November 25, I think is the date and also in February, 1930 in Louisville. Thanking you for the interest you take in our work.

Low Water Pressure at Pomonok

By WILLIAM JOY, *Greenkeeper*
Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, N. Y.

IAM a Charter Member of the National Greenkeepers Association and look forward each month to receiving my copy of the **National Greenkeeper**. It is certainly well-named "The Leading Journal of the World on Turf and Golf Maintenance." I enjoy reading what the greenkeepers all over the country do during the season.

Here at Pomonok, we have had very little brown-patch this season. This has come about, I believe, as a result of watering during the night. The club is located on the main highway about midway between Flushing and Jamaica. As we have no water of our own, we have to depend on city water. The nearby farms were using so much water that we found the pressure low during the day. And the farms had the advantage of being lower than the golf course.

The plan I hit upon to solve my problem was to assign six greens each to three men who began watering at eight in the evening and finished the greens at three in the morning. At three o'clock the sprinklers were turned on the tees until half-past five: this made up the nine-hour shift. The shift was changed weekly during the season of drought so as to even up the work for the men.

Of course it was necessary for me to closely

Golf Courses In 1929

How various problems of construction and upkeep were solved. told in their own language

Further contributions will be welcomed and should be mailed not later than December 10.



WILLIAM JOY

Lower photo shows view of Pomonok golf course, Flushing, N. Y.

during the N. Y. Metropolitan P. G. A. Championship held here a few weeks ago.

During July and August I used no fertilizer. The course is in use most of the time. My plan of night-sprinkling avoided inconveniencing the players—this in itself is something worth working for. Great watchfulness is however required of the greenkeeper to see to it that the greens do not receive too much water. Our fairways are coming back well; we are seeding the bad places. And it is my opinion that there will be more fertilizer than seed used around this part of the country.

At another time I will be glad to write you about the construction work here at Pomonok. At this point it is a pleasure to mention the friendly co-operation of Pomonok Club members and the backing and encouragement I have received from Mr. William H. Green, Chairman of the Green committee.

watch the greens to see that they were not getting too much water. If the greens were getting too much water, I watered them every other night and instructed the men to water the approaches about thirty yards out from the greens on the intervening night. This plan worked admirably, and I may add that I had the pleasure of hearing many favorable comments on the condition of Pomonok greens

What is Washington Bent?

*By W. P. FRAZIER, Greenkeeper
Lost Creek Country Club, Lima, O.*

IN REPLY to your questionnaire regarding brown patch, am pleased to say that during the five years that I have been here we never have been bothered with brown patch; why I do not know, unless it is due to the construction of the greens. We have never used any manure on our greens, even in compost. If anyone cares to write me I will tell them the construction of our greens.

Our first nine holes were put out in the fall of 1924 and planted with Washington bent. The second nine in the fall of 1928 planted with Washington bent. There is as much difference as between night and day. What is Washington bent? This grass was purchased from two different places, one is fine and one is coarse, so which is Washington?

Regarding the location of greens. I do not think that has a great deal to do with brown patch. I have seen greens which are in the open have brown patch just as badly as those which were enclosed.

We have some weeds to contend with, but will have them more or less when you do not have some place to put your dirt so that the weed seed which is in the soil will germinate and then stop the growth by turning or heating. You will have more or less weed seed blown onto your greens during seeding time when they are covered with topdressing and next year you will have some more weeds, and about the only way you will get them out is to dig them out.

As to crabgrass, we have some around the edges of a few of our greens and I think it is due to our close cutting of the blue grass next to the bent which has not been as well taken care of as the bent, due to lack of fertilizer. As to chickweed it has never bothered us a great deal due I think to the use of arsenate of lead.