

Golf Courses In 1929

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

Further contributions will be welcome and should be mailed not later than November 10.

thing to be done on them in the spring before they are in good condition.

As to crabgrass I will say we got plenty of it this past season. Some of the boys used a rake on it and cut it close after raking it. I weed it out of my greens going over them twice. I had it so bad on one or two of the greens that there wasn't much to look at after they were weeded. I have no doubt but that the dry weather is responsible for the amount of crabgrass we got this season and I am living in hopes that we had ninety percent of it this past season. Watch for 1930; if we get plenty of rain we will only have the other ten percent. The big crabgrass is bad but the small crabgrass is worse.

There were plenty of worms this fall due probably to the dry weather all season. They did not bother me this summer but I got plenty of them this fall. I have tried Electric worm eradicator with good results as it certainly brings them up. I am bothered most on my fairways and I would like to know if any member has any suggestion to offer on taking worms out of fairways without great cost. I am using arsenate of lead but I am of the opinion that it kills the worms down below and that would make a banquet for ants. If so I would prefer the worms.

This is the time to do construction and fix all the traps, tees, fairways and greens and have a jump on the game in the spring.

Yours for bigger crabgrass and smaller brown patch in 1930. Face the bright side anyway.

Lecco Is Best

*By E. J. CLARE, Greenkeeper
West Boylston, Mass.*

I WAS not troubled with brown patch this year. I had lots of clover and chickweed and I attribute clover to excessive watering on account of drought this summer and

used sulphate of ammonia but did not seem to check same. But on two greens I used Lecco and I must say they are the best today; clover is very fine and not so noticeable and chickweed very scarce. In using Lecco I experimented by placing it on patches of chickweed and it eliminated it entirely.

This is a new course being built on very stony ground and very little soil. What soil there is is very thin and greens were all raised and I would say very hard to keep wet, but hope to get them good by topdressing and fertilizing.

I have used Sherwin-William's arsenate of lead for worm control and same seems to be doing the work, although not troubled with many. Used an average one pound to seven hundred and fifty sq. ft. per application, our greens being Washington bent.

For ants which I had a lot on some greens I used black leaf 40, one teaspoon to one-half pint of water placing in hole with oil can and it gave very good results, in fact nearly perfect as I only had to go over a few the second time.

How My New Greens Were Built

*By CARL J. COY, Greenkeeper,
Tippecanoe Lake Country Club, Leesburg, Indiana*

IN ANSWERING your request of the activities of my club I will give you a brief summary of the work and some of the things I have done.

I have eighteen greens of Washington bent, nine greens that are a year old and nine greens that I sowed this fall. On the first nine greens that are a year old I have had no trouble with weeds at all as I believe fall seeding is so much better. The weeds that do come up in the fall freeze out and by the time in spring that they start the grass is coming in so thick that they do not have a chance. I have had a little snow mold and also small brown patch. I gave them