

# 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

an application about once a week with Nu-Green and have had very satisfactory results.

Have had more crab grass this year, especially in my grass greens than I have ever had before. The worms did not bother me very much as I brush or pole my greens every day during the playing season.

Here is the way I have handled my new greens that I put in a year ago. My greens are all very large and well undulated, tiled, and have a top of five inches peat and loam mixed and will average six thousand square feet; have two that have eight thousand square feet. On these greens before putting on stolons I worked into the top soil five pounds of arsenate of lead and five pounds of sulphate of ammonia to each thousand square feet. After the bent was started I followed up with one hundred pounds of Armour's fertilizer to a green and just before it froze up I topdressed them about one-half inch and in the spring they came out in fine shape.

The process that I went through at this time was raking lightly with bamboo rakes once a week and topdressing with fifty percent peat and fifty percent sand once a week and mowing every other day until the greens were covered over. My object in brushing was to get the bent standing on end so as to topdress full and level.

My greens were playable on Decoration Day, but don't think they were perfect as they were not; as you will not get a perfect putting surface in a day or a week, but I had a great many comments on how well my greens looked.

On the last nine holes I put in, I closed the second nine on the ninth day of September and in ten and one-half days I was through with seeding and my greens are all growing fine so that you are able to see the bent all over the greens. Of course they require a lot of watering and I do all of my watering in mid-day now on account of the cool weather and frosts.

I am now building a practice putting green and am lengthening one hole and building a tee, so you see I have had a very busy season as the better you can satisfy your members the better it is for you. I find that the better results you can show the more money the club will give you to use for maintenance. Our

budget was \$1200.00 and we are going to stay within the limit. I operate my course with eight men.

This is the first letter I have ever written to the National Greenkeeper and if any fellow-greenkeeper has any criticism to offer I will be very glad to hear it. I hope to see you at the National Convention at Louisville.

### Red Top for Winter Greens

By HUGH C. MOORE, *Pro-Greenkeeper*  
Saint Simons Island, Georgia



HUGH C. MOORE

I AM not bothered much with brown patch. I have a light touch of it each winter in my red top which I use for winter greens. I use 1 lb. of Semesan to 50 gallons of water, fifty gallons to each 1,000 square feet. On some greens I sprinkle in various places with a watering pot and have splendid results.

I've had a considerable lot of weeds. Most all new courses do. For the greens and tees I keep one man after weeds and crab grass also using Carbon Bi-Sulphide with a funnel to kill the Porto Rican Cricket Mole and for these moles on the fairways I use lead arsenate.

Have put in twenty seven new traps in the past four months. I will re-set these traps this coming winter to keep the face from crumbling in after heavy rains. I also built one new green and this work was a very tedious job owing to the fact that I couldn't use a sod cutter, I had to take the sod off of the old green by hand and replace it the same way owing to condition of sandy soil. This kind of soil is very hard to maintain good turf especially through the fairways. You also have to be very careful when you fertilize because if you should get a hard rain right after, more than likely the fertilizer would be washed below the roots.