

In the past six months I have built a very picturesque lake, leaving a beautiful oak on a little island in the center of the lake. We also have four swans which add to the beauty of this lake. At one time this was an alligator pond and nearby was a place for dipping cattle. So you will see that a beauty spot can be made from an unsightly muddy pond. The dirt taken from this lake was used to build a very pretty practice green at a very small cost. I used a drag line for this work.

I am also top-dressing, fertilizing and putting in my winter seed using 200 lbs. of Milorganite to each green. My winter greens will be red top which I've had wonderful results with in the past two winters.

Caring for Municipal Courses

By A. G. MCKAY, *Greenkeeper*
Louisville, Kentucky

I HAVE charge of three golf courses here, Cherokee, Shawnee and Crescent Hills and have forty-five greens under my care. The brown patch has been very light here this year, I suppose owing to the dry season. I have had a great deal of crab grass on the Cherokee course in the greens that are in bluegrass, but not bothered with it very much on the bent greens.

Worms were bad on the Crescent Hills course during August and September, mostly grubs. I gave the greens a liberal dose of arsenate of lead about thirty pounds to a green and they have disappeared.

I have done a lot of new work this year, as Shawnee is a new course. I laid a complete water line and also built eighteen new greens and planted them to Washington bent. I have also built a great many traps, as Shawnee is a flat course, but I believe a very interesting one as it lays along the river. We also built a nice new clubhouse which was opened about the end of June and we have used temporary greens all summer.

The play has been heavy; some days we had over three hundred players. Next year I expect Shawnee to be the most popular municipal course around Louisville and I trust you will take time to look over Shawnee when at the Convention. I also hope to make your acquaintance there.

I have also built six new greens at Cherokee and one at Crescent Hills. At Cherokee I have twelve greens in bent and have other six to remodel and plant to bent next year as the funds would not permit me to build more this year. So I have built twenty-five new greens and laid a pipe line which I consider enough new work for one year along with looking after the other greens and courses.

Our dues are very cheap here. We charge for women and boys during week days twenty-five cents up to twelve noon and fifty cents a day for men. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays fifty cents a round or one dollar a day for everyone. We also sell tickets for the year at twenty dollars each which entitles the holder to the use of the three courses.

We have taken in \$31,000 this year which is the most that the courses have ever taken in in Louisville. I expect a bigger year next year as Shawnee will be in good condition. I was appointed supervisor of the city courses a year past and my aim is to improve and make them better.

While writing I will tell you something about myself. I am Scotch and came to America seven years ago and held positions as professional for over two years, then I went in for building golf courses and built two in Rhode Island, from there I went to Audubon, here in Kentucky and from there to the city work. I have been in Louisville three years and hope to be many more. I learned greenkeeping and pro business in Scotland, in Aberdeen where the Jews starve to death.

Uses Very Little Fungicide

By ALEX MCWHINNIE, *Greenkeeper*
Morrison Country Club, Morrison, Ill.

ONE year ago we were reading and talking of the year just closing (1928), as being a brown patch year. Very few greens escaped it. The attacks were so severe and came with such frequency that it seemed at times that the use of fungicides was a waste of money.

If the weather conditions during the year just closing (1929), had been as unfavorable as in 1928, then those of us who took our greens through this year in good shape would know with more certainty whether the re-

sult was due to our efforts, or whether it was because of better weather conditions.

During 1928 our greens suffered severely from large brown patch, while this year we did not have any damage whatever, although the attacks at times were just as bad, and the weather off and on just as unfavorable. The well-known smoke ring was in evidence many times, but no loss of turf resulted.

We used very little fungicide. In early July and in mid-September we treated our greens to correct a "small brown patch" condition with Calo-Clor mixed with Milorganite as directed with splendid results. Our greens were fertilized throughout the year with Milorganite and at no time did we use more than fifty pounds to five thousand square feet of green, and topdressed with top soil and sharp sand in equal parts. No compost was used.

A steady healthy growth was maintained and while they did not have the thick tangled density that the dub likes to pitch to, they did have enough bite to hold a well played shot, and they were true to putt on.

Of this I am satisfied. A green that can be kept at a density so that the greatest number of plants can get the full benefit of the sun will be healthy. Whereas a green of over density where the plants overlap and tangle cannot possibly be healthy. On such a green many of the plants do not get the sunshine, there being very little or no transparency to a blade of grass.

Omaha Is O. K.

By OSCAR JOHNSON, *Greenkeeper*
Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb.

MY EXPERIENCE with my greens this summer has been very interesting. I have not been bothered much with brown patch this season as I always use preventive fungicides, such as corrosive sublimate and calomel. I did not have any other diseases to fight.

I did not have very many weeds or worms this season and I am sure this was due chiefly to the form of dope I used, namely arsenate of lead.

I have done some construction work this fall. Have reconstructed two greens, planting

Washington bent stolons in each one. I am still working on two other greens, which I am going to sod with Washington bent from my own nursery as I figure it is too late for stolons to be planted in this locality now and am in hopes that they will be in shape for the opening of next season.

Semesan Eliminates Brown Patch

By J. O. CAMPBELL, *Greenkeeper*
Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield, Conn.

IHAD only one slight attack of brown patch. I used two pounds of Semesan to one hundred gallons of water which covered approximately six thousand feet of turf. This eliminated the disease.

Yes, my greens were somewhat weedy this season. They were mostly dandelion, plantain, chickweed and crab grass. More chickweed than anything else. I did not spend any extra money weeding outside of the price of arsenate of lead which I used for chickweed and crab grass.

We had some trouble with worms in the spring, but after using two pounds of arsenate of lead to each one thousand feet of putting surface we saw very little sign of worms until October 1. We are having some trouble with them at the present time but have not proved very troublesome yet.

We have done some new construction work this year. We built five new greens late last fall. Finished them this spring. Planted about April 17th with Metropolitan bent stolons. In my topdressing I used forty pounds arsenate of lead, twenty pounds of sulphate of ammonia, one hundred pounds of tankage and one hundred and twenty-five pounds of Milorganite. This was thoroughly mixed with very fine sandy loam and spread about one inch deep on each green before our stolons were put down. The same mixture was used to cover the stolons.

Now I will tell you some of the grief I experienced with this new work. I planted two greens twice and three greens five times. I would plant them one day and it rained so hard in the night that it washed practically all the stolons off. Next morning with my men