

# Pacific Coast Gossip

By ARTHUR LANGTON

**G**REENKEEPERS of Southern California held their annual meeting and election of directors at the Oakmont Country Club, Glendale, on Monday, February 8. The services rendered by the old board through the particularly trying year of 1931 resulted in every member being elected to serve another term. The 1932 board, therefore, again consists of C. W. Hazlett of Bel-Air, L. N. Boynton of Hacienda, L. T. Parker of Pasadena, Earl Randleman of the Los Angeles Western Avenue course, Gomer Simms of Palos Verdes, John Wilson of Rio Hondo, and W. E. Langton of San Gabriel.

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W. W. Stewart of the Los Angeles Hillcrest club was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the second annual turf equipment exhibit which will be held during April at the Bel-Air Country club. Greenkeeper Stewart is the first of his calling in this area to become air-wave minded inasmuch as during the Los Angeles Open which was played on his course, he was grabbed by some zealous announcer to tell the listening world about how his greens and fairways got that way.

The exhibit of which Bill will have charge will see manufacturers and their representatives on hand to demonstrate their wares to greenkeepers and course officials congregated from a radius of hundreds of miles. Because it is practically impossible for California superintendents to leave their courses at the time of the National convention, the local display has been established as a partial substitute.

The affair lasts only one day; there are no buildings, programs, speeches, or entrance fees. Instead, the exhibition is held out in the open under actual working conditions; exhibitors take orders; old acquaintances are renewed; a free lunch is served; and everyone has a good time at practically no expense.

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According to the advertisements, the Pacific Coast can provide the tourist with everything and Southern

California has everything that the coast can provide. During the last few weeks the Pacific Southwest has been doing its best to imitate Oregon and Washington with considerable success, much to the disgust of visitors who crave their daily ration of golf.

But while coastline courses have been drenched, those in the mountains such as at Arrowhead and Big Bear Lakes, are hidden under a heavy blanket of snow. As a matter of fact the Big Bear Valley has been absolutely isolated, the last telephone line having given up the ghost to the storms. The desert courses also have had their troubles owing to wind make it difficult to play on the sand layouts.

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A good example of a man extensively occupied is Cecil Hollingsworth of Los Angeles. Primarily he is proprietor, greenkeeper, manager, and what not of the 18-hole Bellevue golf course. Next he is assistant football coach and instructor in physical education at the University of California at Los Angeles. Finally he has just taken upon his husky shoulders the task of running a pitch-and-putt golf course.

Since the golf course, the university, and the miniature layout are separated by miles and miles of territory much of Cecil's time is spent in burning up the roads in a car loaded down with books, football equipment, mowers, tools, and seeds. His Bellevue course has two sand greens, but he is considering turning it all into grass in the near future.

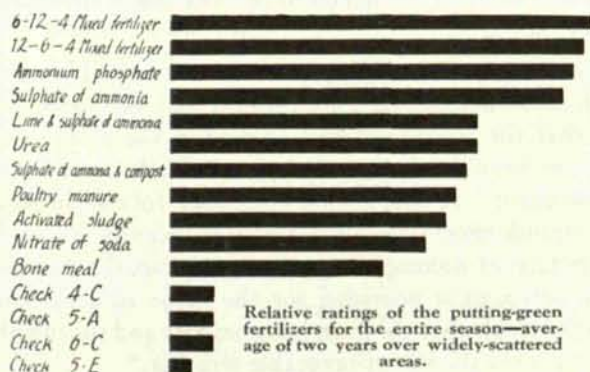
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The King's County Country Club of Hanford, California, has recently announced George M. Leith as its new greenkeeper.

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Word has come from the University of California that the thallium in thallium sulfate used to poison grains in rodent control will kill plants with which it comes in contact. It behooves greensmen, therefore, to use care in the application of the poison because of probable injury to the grass. Vegetation will not grow in soil until the thallium has been leached out.

## Tests Show Superiority of AMMO-PHOS for Golf Greens



Relative ratings of the putting-green fertilizers for the entire season—average of two years over widely-scattered areas.

Further tests for golf courses conducted in widely-scattered areas and reported by John Monteith, Jr., and Kenneth Welton in the June, 1931, *Bulletin* of the United States Golf Association Section, confirm earlier experimental evidence proving the superiority of ammonium phosphate and ammonium-phosphate mixtures.

The two complete mixtures, which headed the list in both 1929 and 1930 were made by mixing sulphate of ammonia, ammonium phosphate, superphosphate, muriate of potash and sand. The report stated that the 12-6-4 was used in preference to 6-3-2 "merely because the modern trend of fertilizer formulas is in favor of the more-concentrated mixtures."

Commercial ammonium phosphate is sold under the trade name of Ammo-Phos which is made in two analyses, 11-48-0 and 16-20-0. It is the 16-20-0 grade that is used for fertilizing grass.

For further information, write

**American Cyanamid Company**

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