News From The Southland

By MERLE ZWEIFEL

KENTUCKY

Forty-three thousand dollars is quite a bit of money for a municipal golf club to realize in revenue during the past year, especially when fee courses with cut price green fees cause the keenest kind of competition. But that is exactly what the city of Louisville took in on its municipal links last season and the fact that the increase was several thousand dollars over the previous year is something for public course operators to carefully note. And the man responsible for this is none other than Alex G. McKay, professional, architect, and greenkeeper at the Cherokee Golf Club in Louisville.

"Mac," as he is called—probably only known by his nom de links by the majority of Louisville's golfing public—has during the last five years built four golf courses at Louisville and one, the Shawnee Golf Course, has turned out to be a championship affair, the National Public Links Tournament being held there last July.

MCKAY TOOK CHARGE OF LOUISVILLE LINKS

Mr. McKay took charge of the municipal courses for the city of Louisville five years ago and at that time they were in very poor condition. With limited finances he laid plans for conservative improvement of the courses and began work redesigning and rebuilding the entire layouts. The first year he completely remodeled the Cherokee Golf Course, building eight new greens and turfing them with a standard putting green grass.

The second year the city of Louisville purchased ground for a new course, which was to be the Shawnee links. Mr. McKay laid out and built the Shawnee Golf Course which is 6,419 yards long, and also built six more greens at the Cherokee Golf Club. The third year he built four more greens at Cherokee, giving them eighteen new greens. He also rebuilt Crescent Hill and changed the entire layout, including a large practice green near the club house. Crescent Hill is a nine-hole course and one of the most popular with the golfers of Louisville.

BENT GREENS IN PERFECT CONDITION

The new bent greens have been in perfect condition at Cherokee Golf Club and Crescent Hill; they were not affected by brown patch nor web worms, however, at Shawnee Golf Club the greens were badly damaged by brown patch. That disease was finally brought under control by the continued use of Calo Clor and Semesan. The greens suffered worst from webworms. Three greens were in a bad condition for nearly two months but arsenate of lead was used and the worms were checked on all greens but three. The greens are in good shape again now.

Mr. McKay believes in playing safe at all times. He has a large patching green which he keeps ready for any emergency that might arise. He also has a beautiful nursery of Washington Bent grass.

KANSAS

During the past five years a number of golf courses in the state of Kansas have changed putting surfaces from the old type sand green to the more modern Cocoos bent grass. At the present time another change is rapidly being made and that is the transition of grass greens from Cocoos bent to Seaside bent grass.

Apparently Seaside bent is becoming more popular every day and, although it has a slightly larger blade and can stand trampling well, it requires more water than the Cocoos bent grass. Kansas is the first state in the southwest to add Seaside bent to the list of grass putting surfaces, successfully proven.

One of the newest golf courses in Kansas to plant Seaside bent grass is the West Links Golf club, Wichita's most popular public links, owned and operated by Walt Angles of that city. Mr. Angles seeded nine greens to Seaside bent last fall and they will be ready for play early next spring. And Bill More, greenkeeper at the Meadow Lark Country club brought his new Seaside bent greens through the summer in fine shape. In his opinion they were not as subject to brown patch and other diseases as Cocoos bent.

MENDENHALL USED SEASIDE BENT

Chester Mendenhall rebuilt No. 9 green at his Wichita Country Club and seeded it to Seaside bent grass last September. It is forming an excellent mat and will be ready for play at the first sign of spring.

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The National Greenkeeper

Tommy Cox, greenkeeper at Sim Park, Wichita’s municipal golf links is busy constructing new grass tees. They are being built large and roomy with plenty of space for changing tee markers often and are constructed so as to give the golfers a full view of the fairway. And new work has taken much of Chas. Lyon’s time at the Hutchinson Country Club of Hutchinson, Kansas. Mr. Lyon has kept his course in wonderful condition and has even made some necessary improvements that seemed impossible last spring because of a drastic cut in the budget.

Oklahoma

On November 30th, 1932, the mayor of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the park commissioners requested that greenkeepers and professionals of the district meet at the town hall for a discussion of the proposed methods of construction and maintenance of the Mohawk Park thirty-six-hole municipal golf course.

At the meeting it was revealed that the park board had been told almost everything under the sun in regard to the building and maintenance of bent grass greens. They had been informed that it was not at all necessary to have greens tiled and that the idea of underground drainage was merely a plan to fleece the city for several thousand dollars.

The park board was undecided and puzzled; they were determined that every penny of the funds given them by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. be used to a good advantage. Although they had conferred with several architects, they had come to no conclusive idea as to just what had to be done.

If this park board follows in the footsteps of other cities they will probably spend a huge sum of money foolishly before they learn that advice from those who have had no experience with the operation of golf courses is costly. The cost of construction will probably far exceed the original estimate, and upkeep the first few years following will run the course into the red as is usually the rule if a group of men planning the construction of a golf course do not follow proven methods of maintenance.

Park Board Members Should Attend Convention

Although the convention of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America which will be held at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago in February is primarily for the greenkeepers and golf course superintendents of the United States and Canada it would be a good idea to suggest to members of the Park Board of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and others interested in the promotion of golf courses that they attend the convention.

At that meeting they will become acquainted with some of the worlds foremost golf course superintendents who have made a lifetime study of course maintenance. And on the speakers’ program are America’s most noted soil and turf experts and their knowledge of grasses is not based on books nor heresy, but on years of actual experience.

These speakers will tell how to develop fine greens and fairways. They will tell of recent technical developments in turf maintenance, and all about soils, their composition and fertility. The most important subject, however, on the program will be budgeting. This talk will be especially interesting to those who realize the necessity to economize on golf courses at the present time.

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