The Market Place

A GRINDER which will sharpen any size or make of golf course mower is worthy of attention. The Peerless, illustrated above, will sharpen everything in the way of an edged tool, including sickles, grass shears, and even skates for members who use the golf course for winter sports.

If you have no catalogue describing the Peerless grinder, it would be a good idea to write the Fate-Root-Heath Company, Plymouth, Ohio, and secure one for your files.

“OUR exports have been unusually large this year,” writes Mr. N. D. Perine, of the Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Works. “That’s a good indication of the increased interest in golf outside of America, and the opportunity that lies before manufacturers in this country.”

The new Pennsylvania Super Roller mower was used exclusively on the greens of St. Andrews during the British Open, where our Bobby Jones broke all records for tournament play. The par of the course is 73, and his four scores were 68, 72, 73, 72.

Expert Mechanics As Salesmen

A NEW policy of the Roseman Tractor Mower Company has been brought to our attention, that of introducing the mechanical and service salesman.

It is the intention of this company to employ no so-called “professional salesmen,” but men who have had practical experience in greenkeeping and mechanical problems. From his long experience as a greenkeeper, Mr. Joe Roseman states, “We want no high-pressure tactics, but rather wish to serve greenkeepers better by sending out men who are qualified to assist them with any piece of equipment, from a sprinkler to a tractor, which is giving them trouble on the course. This policy we have adopted because we believe in service first and sales afterward, and it makes no difference what make of equipment any greenkeeper uses, he’ll get service from our men any time he calls upon them.”

We are glad to lay this straightforward and straight-thinking talk before our members, and in justice to other manufacturers, we wish to say that Mr. Roseman voices exactly what we have heard from several companies since the purposes of this association were published in the National Greenkeeper several months ago. It is only necessary to “show” a practical greenkeeper, from a mechanical and service standpoint. High pressure tactics too often defeat their own ends.

ORDER SPARE PARTS EARLY!

THE time is drawing near when every manufacturer of golf course equipment will be swamped with rush orders for spare parts with which to repair tractors and mowers this fall and winter.

Place your orders this month, and avoid delays in shipment that are always the result of a sudden influx of orders late in the season.

A manufacturer carrying an extremely large stock of finished parts is in the same position as the farmer who is “land poor.” Place yourself in his position, look over your tractors and mowers and make up a list of as many parts as you are sure you will need when you start your repair work.

Get the bulk of the order placed in September, to be shipped whenever you will need the parts.

ORDER YOUR SPARE PARTS IN SEPTEMBER!
GOOD news travels fast, and it was by word of mouth we first heard of the good fortune of Mr. Norman L. Mattice, formerly greenkeeper at the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, New Jersey. Mr. Mattice, by virtue of his fine work and executive ability, has been appointed general manager of this popular club, and his many friends congratulate him heartily. All grounds, clubhouse and complete personnel of the club property are now under his capable supervision. Although the general management of Pine Valley is no sinecure, everyone who has had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Mattice personally, feels that he is now on the road to success of a very satisfying kind.

His new position does not remove him from the eligibility list of the National Association, you will all be glad to hear, as the golf course is still his prime consideration, and all of the work is handled by Mr. Mattice with the assistance of a capable foreman.

AND more good news, much of the same kind! Mr. George Davies, of the Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Kentucky, writes, "I have been wondering if I am to be expelled from our good association, now that I have been appointed general manager of the Big Spring Country Club. I certainly do not want to lose my membership, as I have full charge of the golf course as well as everything else included in the club property, clubhouse, caddies and all." Congratulations are distinctly in order, Mr. Davies, and our other members join in wishing you every possible success.

Starting as a greenkeeper in the Louisville district, with a background of former greenkeeping experience, Mr. Davies has long practiced the profession of greenkeeping, and was soon called upon to supervise construction of golf courses and club houses in his neighborhood. He has constructed eleven courses during his term at greenkeeping for the Louisville Country Club, and Big Spring was brought to completion under his supervision. He was then offered the position of general manager of his latest accomplishment, which he has already accepted. Again, Mr. Davies, good work and good luck!

EVERYTHING comes to him who—works.” Working away at the pleasant task of establishing the National Association and its magazine, we find in every mail concrete evidence that the work of our organizers is found good in many quarters. Unsolicited and unsuggested, they come rolling in from sources previously unknown to us. One of our recent letters comes from D. R. Niederlander, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Niederlander writes: "I have read all of your issues and am convinced that every greenkeeper owes himself a membership in your association and also owes to the members an occasional contribution in the form of a letter covering his interesting experience. The art of greenkeeping is advancing and what were once standard practices are now obsolete. So comprehensive an interchange of ideas through your magazine will enable the greenkeeper to solve his problems by the most rational methods and to eliminate many costly experiments. Wishing you all success."

I BELIEVE the best $3 you can spend is for a subscription to the National Greenkeeper, the best magazine on turf culture ever published. It has articles by practical experienced men all over the country, and if sent to your superintendent, it will give him a lot of valuable information and save you considerable money.” This from Mr. Frank H. Pelton, superintendent of Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, to one of his contemporaries, and this copy mailed to our office.

FELLOW members, read carefully each month President John Morley’s chat with you. It is the best way to become acquainted with John Morley, the man. He has vision, without being visionary. He has had experience, which has developed wisdom such as is found in few human beings. His strongest characteristic is his love for his fellow men. His greatest value to this association is that love, coupled with a good old-fashioned “fighting spirit” to gain justice where justice is due. He is the one official censor of this magazine, but
the editor takes the liberty of printing this final paragraph without his sanction. It is not written in eulogy, but rather as an expression of gratitude for the privilege of his friendship and his confidence, and to join his hand with those of our members who do not yet know Mr. Morley personally.

Reels and Bed Knives

Fairway cutting units, as well as tee and green mowers, work under difficult and destructive conditions. The cutting edges work down in all kinds of dirt and grit, and yet are supposed to maintain a keen cutting edge and do a nice, clean, smooth job of mowing. The first thought that comes to an inexperienced operator's mind is that in order to maintain the edge, he must jam the bed knife up against the cutting edge of the reel. This not only destroys the cutting edge, but the rubbing action in connection with the dust mixed with the grass, acts as a grinding compound and causes excessive wear. This quickly reduces the wearing surface of the bed knife and cuts the diameter of the reel down, destroying its efficiency.

Shortly after the reel starts revolving, there is enough heat generated to cause expansion of the reel, which increases the friction or rubbing action on the bed knife. Therefore it is at once seen that a great deal of care must be exercised in making the adjustment of the reel to the bed knife. The reel must not bind even slightly at any point, and cutting units should be inspected frequently to see that the action of the reel is free.

Putting greens are continually top dressed with a mixture of sand and other material, and if this is not first worked down around the grass roots, it will greatly affect the cutting edge of the mower. In examining piles of cuttings near some greens, it has been found that from 20% to 40% of the pile consisted of top dressing which had been picked up by the reels and deposited in the grass catcher box. This not only is ruinous to the putting green mower, but it robs the greens of fertilizer which costs money and labor to spread on the greens.

Start War on Fall Weeds

(Continued from page 18)

our course to a minimum, and we trust that in a very short time to have it practically eradicated from the course.

In conclusion let me impress upon you that your job is to remove this menace and not to increase its growth, so why not start at the source of all growth, and get these weeds before they go to seed.

Fall Seeding

The fall is without a doubt the best time to do any seeding on a golf course, and this should not be done at any other season of the year. Best results will be obtained if this is done early in the fall. The spring seeding is almost useless on a golf course. In seeding make

(Continued on next page)
Super Rollers Prepared
St. Andrews Greens

For Record-breaking Play

Bobby Jones, himself, admits that super-putting was largely responsible for the new world's record he made in winning the 1927 British Open Championship.

However, even for the world's best golfer, super-putting is possible only on flawless greens like those at St. Andrews, where—on both courses—the PENNSYLVANIA Super Roller Mower is standard greens equipment.

Having been still further improved for 1927, the Super Roller is now, indeed, the perfect mower for golf putting greens. It is light-running and easy to push, being pounds lighter than other mowers of its type. It has a 7-blade, high-speed cylinder, Alemite lubrication throughout, and either ball or roller bearings, oil tight and dust proof. It cuts an 18-inch swath and positively will not ridge the greens.

Write for your copy of new GOLF CATALOG, giving complete details of the Super Roller, as well as of the tractor-drawn Super Fairway Quint and the other PENNSYLVANIA Mowers for Golf Courses.

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER WORKS
1645 North 23rd Street Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY LAWN MOWERS

Start War on Fall Weeds
(Continued from page 33)

sure that the seeds will have a chance to germinate; this is accomplished by using a discing harrow, so that the seeds are covered with the soil, and then they will have an opportunity to germinate. When you are re-seeding do not forget to use a good top-dressing when seeding.

Always bear in mind that the best results from seeding are obtained by doing it in early fall. And don't forget that the easiest way to eradicate fall weeds is to get them before they seed.

From Local Viewpoint
(Continued from page 28)

of creeping bent to acid and alkaline soils. Samples pulled from the plot decidedly alkaline showed short runners of excellent color and with unusually short stems between nodules. In comparison, the bent growing in acid soil showed longer runners with finer stem and nodules at least an inch apart. The bent used in these two experiments was from one lot of Washington strain.

Another experimental plot was devoted to Japanese clover, which grows on fine stiff stems about two and a half to three inches high. These sturdy little plants crowd each other so closely that a golf ball will lie on top, giving a very good lie. Further experiments will be made with this clover in an effort to determine its practical value for use on fairways where it is difficult to maintain a good stand of the accepted kinds of fairway grasses.

Dr. Salter assured the assembled group of greenkeepers that the experimental station wishes to assist them in every way possible, and will appreciate receiving inquiries and suggestions that may further their contemplated program of research work in turf maintenance.

One section of the laboratory is now devoted to the investigation of brown-patch, and working along somewhat original theories. The next year's progress of this department will be followed with a great deal of interest, as the control of this disease in the Cleveland district alone runs into a considerable sum of money every year.

The Wooster meeting was voted to be one of the most interesting held this season, and the club was heartily congratulated on the unusually fine condition of its new course. Mr. Parsons was formerly assistant to Frank Ermer, greenkeeper at the Ridgewood Golf Links, which was the scene of the National Amateur Public Links Tournament this year, and his accomplishments at Wooster reflect the fine training he has experienced under Mr. Ermer's direction. Mr. Parson's work is a splendid example of what "brotherhood" means in a local association of greenkeepers, all willing to train and develop their assistants to a point where they are capable of managing courses of their own.

Say you saw the ad in The National Greenkeeper
Our Message to You

Some of you have seen Bent Nurseries, we wish you could all see ours.

More than five hundred greens will be planted with our Improved Washington Strain of Creeping Bent this fall.

Every bag of stolons furnished will be from absolutely clean nursery rows, free from clover and weeds and less than one year old. Not a drop of artificial watering or an ounce of fertilizer has been used on our nursery stock. You know what that means.

Talk and claims convince no one. Come and see our Nursery, see our equipment and let us tell you what we expect to do for the clubs who patronize us.

BENT GRASS COMPANY
HOOPESTON ILLINOIS

"When there is a better strain of Bent, we will grow it."

A B C of Turf Culture

(Continued from page 14)

ciple is universal. Granulated sugar dissolves more rapidly than lump sugar for the same reason. When soluble phosphates are added to the soil they are precipitated in a very fine state of division. This permits rapid solution when heavy demands for phosphorus are made.

Plant roots excrete carbonic acid, and it is also formed during decay of soil organic matter. Its presence in the soil water increases the rate of solution of phosphorus.

The soil supply of potassium exists in complicated mineral such as feldspar and mica. The soil water in contact with these minerals gradually dissolves potassium, and if charged with carbonic acid solution takes place more rapidly. Some of the minerals hold the potassium so tenaciously that solution is extremely slow. Finely divided minerals containing potash yield soluble potassium more rapidly than coarse particles. When heavy soils, containing large amounts of potassium respond to additions of potash fertilizers it is because the remaining potassium is held in combinations which resist the solvent action of the soil water. When soluble potassium fertilizers are added to the soil the fine clay particles retain the potassium, and yield it to the soil water when the plant takes up the potassium already in solution.

Say you saw the ad in The National Greenkeeper

What Constitutes a Fertile Soil?

Productive soils are more than so much dirt. They are manufacturing plants, teeming with life, in which the raw plant food materials are converted with forms which the growing plants can utilize. The fertile soil is an efficient factory where a uniform and constant supply of plant food is produced to meet the demands of the growing turf. It is capable of speeding up to take care of any abnormal demands. To be effective it must be well drained, and yet well supplied with moisture to meet the demands of plants and bacteria. It must be well granulated and friable so plant roots and bacteria obtain needed nitrogen. This condition permits rapid extension of the roots which reach out in their search for food and water. Some readily decomposable organic matter is essential to the life of the soil organisms. It is a source of plant food and the resulting humus improves soil structure and increases the water holding capacity of the soil. After good turf is established the old roots as they decay increase the soil supply of organic matter. While acid soils are desirable in golf courses to discourage clover and weeds it must be recognized that too much acidity may reduce the efficiency of some soil processes. If the above conditions have been fulfilled, and climatic conditions are favorable, good turf growth depends upon the presence of sufficient plant foods. If not already present they can be added in fertilizers with full assur-
Grass Seeds

(Continued from page 30)

grows very rapidly and for this reason is usually used in lawn mixtures.

Rye grasses really have no place on golf courses in the North, but are useful in making good fairway and putting greens on courses located in the South, especially in the fall and winter months. It helps to keep the Bermuda turf which has a tendency to become brown at this season of the year.

What has been said about Italian Ryegrass above, applies to Perennial, with the exception that Perennial Ryegrass will live several years. Practically all Ryegrasses produce broad leaves which are not especially desirable on golf courses, with the exception of the rough where it makes a comparatively cheap and good filler with Sheeps Fescue which grows in tufts. In the south where the climatic conditions are severe to the majority of grasses, Ryegrasses can be sown on the putting green and fairway during the winter months.

Paceys Ryegrass is merely a short seeded Perennial. It is more objectionable than either of the two varieties mentioned above because the bottom part of the stalks have a reddish color, which when cut, makes lawns or fairways appear reddish in color.

Bermuda Grass (Cynodon Pactsylon)

Bermuda Grass is the most popular turf builder on Southern golf courses. It was introduced into the United States over a century ago. This seed has been grown in Arizona and Texas to a large extent, and the American strain is producing much better results than the seed formerly imported. In some parts of the country, it is considered a weed because of the difficulty in eradicating it once it has become established. The most distinctive characteristic of Bermuda Grass is its creeping nature, growing along the ground in a stoloniferous manner. Like Ryegrass, it thrives on almost any kind of soil, but has a slight preference for well drained clay.

South of Virginia, it is used during the summer months on putting greens and fairways as it produces a
Grass Seeds
(Continued from page 36)

thick compact turf. During the growing season it should be top dressed frequently with a clay-like compost. Bermuda Grass turns brown with the first frost. When this happens, Italian Ryegrass or Redtop may be sown on top of the Bermuda Grass. This will produce a beautiful green turf over the winter. Late in the spring or early summer, the Ryegrass will gradually disappear and Bermuda Grass will take its place.

Delivered prices quoted on request

Do you buy Grass Seeds by Sample or Price?

Ask us to quote you on your Fall Seeding, with New Crop Samples.

Henry A. Dreer

Faithful Work and Common Sense
(Continued from page 24)

them measuring about 2200 square feet and we are trying out blue grass in competition with the Washington strain of creeping bent. We have not had sufficient experience to warrant a definite conclusion, but, so far, we are by no means certain that creeping bent is as satisfactory as blue grass for this purpose, where the play is heavy. Our course has no "rest periods" and the tees receive exceptionally severe usage. I would be very glad to know the experience of other Greenkeepers with creeping bent for tees where the usage is severe.

Weeding

The article in the last issue of the Green Section Committee Bulletin on weeding by Mr. Sherrill Sherman is, I think, very fine. We are spending a little more than $50.00 per green per year for weeding and we start early in the Spring and keep it up until late in the Fall and in our Washington strain we treat clover as a weed. Eventually we will have nothing but the Washington strain.

Co-operation of Green Committee Chairman

In closing, I want to pay a tribute to our Chairman, who most certainly knows his creeping bent and is always willing to co-operate. In my opinion, the sincere and hearty co-operation of the Chairman of the Green committee is the best and greatest help the greenkeeper can have.
Classified Advertisements

Golf Club Officials who wish to secure greenkeepers, assistant greenkeepers and golf course mechanics, will save time and money by writing our Employment Bureau at 407 Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisements under this heading $1.00 per 20 words, 4 cents per additional word.

This column is operated in connection with the Employment Bureau of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America.

Classified Employment

GREENKEEPER with 25 years’ experience wants good position. Box 152, this magazine.

GREENKEEPER desires position. Exceptional experience construction and maintenance. Ohio preferred. Box 153, this magazine.

NEW FIELD
Profitable side line for salesman. Rapid growth of golf and Bent Grass business, also commercial lawn grass seed has opened rich field for live wire salesman. Every club, private estate, hardware dealer interested. We have a position for a man with or without experience. Write stating qualifications and give reference. Box No. 157.

SUCCESSFUL greenkeeper now employed desires change to more progressive club. Understands every phase of golf construction, maintenance, soil, water and machinery, and have ability to handle help, also experience in landscape architecture and nursery. Age 47. Can go anywhere. Box No. 160.

EXPERIENCED greenkeeper will consider position for 1928. Club must desire modern efficiency and the best to interest me. Box No. 161.

POSITION wanted as greenkeeper. I am not looking for a snap but must be a real man’s job where club wants highest type of results. Box No. 162.

NOTICE

Greenkeepers who desire to secure positions through the Association Employment Bureau should submit with their applications an account of their experience, proper references and approximate amount of salary requested.

The Classified Advertisement column of THE NATIONAL GREENKEEPER offers a suitable medium through which applicants for positions as greenkeepers, assistant greenkeepers or golf course mechanics may get in direct touch with opportunity.

Greenkeepers, Play Golf!

(Continued from page 8)

Greenkeepers, Play Golf!

(Continued from page 8)
to the best interests of the club—for when a man who knows a lot about cotton follows a man who knows a lot about greens, it surely isn’t so good for the greenkeeper! I congratulated myself when our present chairman was asked to retain office for a second term of two years, and I hope he’ll be re-elected for a third. And I also hope he can give me as good a recommendation.

Tile Drainage For Golf Courses
Is A Permanent Investment
Insures Good Turf

Hancock Vitrified Tile is Everlasting

Write for Drainage Bulletin

The Hancock Brick and Tile Company
Orchard Avenue FINDLAY, OHIO

Say you saw the ad in The National Greenkeeper
Why pay more—when more than 1,000 Golf Clubs use the Staude—It must be good—Every user a booster—Machines fully guaranteed, nothing better at any price—Write today for our prices, etc.

E. G. STAUDE MAK-A-TRACTOR CO.
2630 University Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

Greenkeeper and Chairman
(Continued from page 19)

Use of Distribution Time Slips

I have been working on golf courses for twenty-six years and have been keeping distribution time slips for seven years. Each man has one and turns it in every pay day. I find these time slips a great help in checking off what each operation costs.

I am very glad to be a Charter member of the National Association of Greenkeepers, and hope it continues with its good work for more efficient greenkeeping. We greenkeepers have needed this organization for a good many years. Now that we have it, let’s give our best efforts to support it.

Lead Arsenate for Chickweed

Mr. Norman L. Mattice, greenkeeper at Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, New Jersey, in a letter to the association, comments upon the large amount of mouse ear chickweed he found at Pine Valley when he took charge there this spring.

Mr. Mattice writes, “The greens were badly infested, some of them to the extent that re-turfing was talked about. I have used arsenate of lead in my top dressing since, with the result that practically all of it has turned yellow and died, and the grasses have crept in and filled up the spaces so that it is not noticeable where the chickweed once prevailed.”
The New Type "K" Royer

Smaller, lighter, easily moved by one man to any part of the course.
Any golf club can well afford to have this new machine.
Capacity about two-thirds of the original Royer.
Will shred and mix sufficient compost for an eighteen-hole course economically and efficiently.
Operates like the original Royer, just a smaller model.

Let us tell you about it

L. F. MITTEN
820 Miners Bank Bldg. Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

NEW ROYER COMPOST MACHINE

Ridgewood—Scene of National Public Links Championship
(Continued from page 23)

regular process of brushing up the greens every ten days and spring top-dressing and maintenance until three weeks before the tournament. As there have not been any weeds to speak of it saved a big task of weeding so we brushed them up well and cut as close as possible. Broadcast 100 pounds of Milorganite per green and put all the top-dressing that could be worked in (consisting of two-thirds sharp sand and one-third well screened soil) and never giving them a chance to dry out.

As for brown-patch I used—starting about the last of May—a mixture of four ounces bichloride of mercury and ten pounds sulphate once a week—cutting sulphate down with the weather during July and August to five pounds sulphate per green. I use three barrels of water to put this on so as to be sure and flood green and not leave any streaks or burned spots. By using this method I have not been bothered with brown-patch last season or so far this. Also by using this mixture I have not been troubled with worm casts. Incidentally, I still have a small amount of bichloride on hand from forty-six dollars' worth purchased over two years ago.