

else. That is one of the beauties of a course development plan that covers a period of years; one can look ahead and plan for switching the expenditures as the work demands.

The present fairway fertilization program has been operating for three years. The greens top-dressing program worked out for the situation calls for a light dressing weekly. In the spring the fairways are given an application of a complete fertilizer. "Tillie" uses sulphate of ammonia on his greens at the rate of 4 lbs. a green, applying it every other week in summer. He applies his fungicide at the rate of 3 to 4 oz. a green, and applies it dry with specially trained men doing this careful work. These men do the work by hand and use no water, it being the idea that the fungicide comes into more intimate and effective contact with the blades of grass.

This Columbus case is full of a lot of good practical tips that can be generally applied in the golf club field so we are going to spread it over other issues of GOLFDOM. In the March issue we'll tell something about the financial aspects of the club and the way this man Hart runs the clubhouse. Then there's one of the best caddie yarns we've ever bumped into that will come to the elect when your humble servant can get the space and make out what the pocketful of scribbled notes all mean.

Louisville Park Courses Are City's Pride

THOSE greenkeepers who are especially interested in municipal golf courses will find their 1930 convention city has some interesting exhibits to offer the roving investigators. In the Louisville array of public recreational facilities golf occupies a prominent place, three popular courses being provided for the constantly growing army of players. Good greenkeeping plays a lively part in the municipal course operations and it is the hope of A. G. McKay, who is in charge of the course maintenance, to make each public course rival the city's finest private clubs in condition.

In 1930 Louisville opened its third course, Shawnee, and boasts that it is one of the model public courses of the country. The course is an 18-hole layout with Washington bent greens and is well trapped

for a public job. The clubhouse is a \$40,000 concrete and stone structure with men's and women's bath and locker departments and a large assembly room for the use of the Shawnee G. C., which contributed to the clubhouse construction cost. The Shawnee organization operates the clubhouse.

During the past year considerable remodeling was done on the other Louisville public courses. A number of the greens were rebuilt and planted with bent supplied by the park board's nursery at Shawnee. McKay, in addition to being greenkeeper for the establishments, was architect for the new course and for the remodeling.

Louisville's first two public courses were laid out on regular park property. Ground for the Shawnee course was acquired by arrangement with the Board of Public Works.

Couses Pay Their Way

New work has been financed for the most part by a bond issue granted the park board at the 1929 Louisville election, the remainder being handled by the income from the courses themselves. The courses, say Donald McDonald, Jr., chairman, golf committee of the Board of Park Commissioners, are more than self-sustaining.

No politics interfere with the maintenance of the courses at Louisville. McDonald gives McKay a free hand in using the maintenance budget for utmost effectiveness so the work is not hampered by a mob of payroll patriots. McDonald is firmly of the belief that the public reaction to public golf courses varies directly with the quality of the courses and the service rendered. The Louisville public course history has amply verified his platform.

McKay came to the park course job from Audubon where he was greenkeeper for some years. Prior to that time he was at Sidney and at Lima, Ohio. Mac, as might be inferred from his patronym, is a veteran in the pro and greenkeeping ranks. He is enthusiastic about this business of municipal golf and shares with McDonald the conviction that first-class greenkeeping is every bit as vital to the public courses as to the private establishments.

In the application of fertilizers, the maxim "little and often" is a good one. They should be in a fine powdery condition and distributed on a calm day.—*From the Journal of the Golf Grnkprs. Assn., England.*