



Here's where golf is making certain of a flourishing tomorrow. Bobby Cruickshank, noted pro at Virginia CC., Richmond, has his cradle roll and his "junior leaguers" out for one of the popular group lessons.

2½ in. long and ½ in. square that makes holes in the ground 4 in. on center. This is also used before seeding by running over the fairways several times.

A good commercial fertilizer is applied on the fairways each spring. It requires 1,000 lbs. to every acre of fairways. Each fall we sow 1,000 lbs. of fescue for all the fairways. When the fairways were destroyed we sowed ½ each of fescue, red-top, and bluegrass, both that fall and the next spring and used considerable compost and lime, and at present our grass stand is about of this proportion, although we anticipate that in another two years the fescue will predominate. We have beautiful fairways with an abundance of upright grass.

Our greens have good drainage. They are Washington bent and are pure. Some chickweed appears at times, but it is removed at once by arsenate of lead or by cutting out.

In the spring we first roll the greens after the frost is out of the ground. Then they are given a liberal treatment of commercial fertilizer. This gives the grass a good start. In the fall they receive another application of fertilizer. After the first few cuttings the greens are given a topdressing of a very light sandy soil, which has been finely screened and kept dry. The soil is such that it forms a good body when worked down, but sharp enough to keep the grass fighting to come up through straight and thin of blade.

This is repeated every 30 days. The soil that is used is prepared a year ahead. Two weeks after each topdressing ammonium sulfate is carefully applied.

Starting about June 1st and bi-monthly, throughout the growing season we apply 1½ ounces of corrosive sublimate, mixed with dry sandy earth, to each 1,000 square feet of green, and then watered in. When brown or dollar patch appears, additional applications are applied at once and repeated every 3rd day, until the growth shows that same has been arrested. On an average about 200 lbs. of this chemical is required each year. By soil tests, so far, our ground under the greens does not indicate the need of any lime. There are inexpensive ways of removing earth and other ground worms, destructive to bent greens, which we employ.

The watering of the greens is done by hand, so it can be regulated and thereby the growth is controlled. We strive for a fine putting surface and too much watering will not only defeat the purpose but has other ill effects. We do not water greens at night. The greens are cut close every morning, with heavy hand mowers.

The three years previous to my administration as green-chairman, not including capital investment, club grounds and equipment or repairs to same, the costs were as follows:

1928 .....	\$17,744
1929 .....	19,524
1930 .....	17,689