

to 200 feet wide, over a rolling topography..

Kent took a Little Giant lime and fertilizer spreader that is made for farm work, and adapted it for golf course use.



A Worthington truck-tractor was rigged with a platform body and driven at normal running speed, with the Little Giant spreader clamped to the tail end of the platform. This spring he mixed a 16-8-4 fertilizer and applied it at the rate of three and two-tenths pounds per thousand square feet of turf.

The fertilizer was dumped a bag at a time into the hopper while the outfit was in motion. A self-closing devise of Bradley's design prevents an excess of material running out when making turns, and a notched stop gauge regulates the rate of application. The spreader will apply line, sulphate of ammonia, Milorganite, commercial fertilizer, ammo-phos, etc., and for dusty material like cottonseed meal, castor bean pumace, poultry manure, etc., a baffle can be attached in a few minutes, to prevent the material from blowing.

The width of spread is from 8 to 20 feet, depending on its coarseness. Kent is going to rig a special shaft to the spreader, so that it will hitch to the Worthington truck draw bar, and compost can be dumped into the hopper from the truck, to topdress fairways.

The operation can be further speeded if a truck is available to haul the bags from the central storage shed and toss them on the tractor while it is running parallel to the supply truck.

This spreader promises to become a very useful machine to golf courses as it can also be drawn by hand to broadcast material on greens.

FIGURES compiled by J. Fred Smith, secretary of the Club Managers' Assn., on 4,528 of the private country and city clubs of the U. S. record these clubs as employing 90,560 persons and having an annual payroll of \$77,000,000.

Combine Sawdust with Sand to Hold Oil Longer

By GEORGE W. EGLEY

President, Spring Creek GC, Onarga, Ill.

I read with interest in the April issue the article on "Sand Greens". The Spring Creek Golf Club, located at Onarga, Ill., is a nine-hole course with sand greens. We have been told by visiting players claiming to have played sand greens, that they think we have as good as any they have played.

The method we use is very similar to suggestions in your article. We, however, think that the use of sawdust mixed with the sand is great improvement. We use between three and four bushels of sawdust to a ton of sand. This is mixed with sand and oil before the dressing is scattered on the green. It is our opinion that the sawdust keeps the sand from caking so much and also retains the oil for a longer time than sand alone.

For oil we use automobile crank case oil, which is usually thin enough; if not we use kerosene for thinner. Crank case oil is picked up from filling stations at less price than fuel oil, which we have tried.

Our experience leads us to the conclusion that a thin oil and more applications per season is a better method than heavier oil.

Milwaukee Officials Hosts of Greenkeepers

MILWAUKEE District Country Club Assn. was host to the district's greenkeepers at a dinner and conference held at the Milwaukee AC, April 5. Walter Gaedke, president of the Milwaukee DCCA, presided.

O. J. Noer, put in the unique spot of a prophet with honor in his own country, gave the club officials and greenkeepers a valuable practical address that held interest each minute of its hour-and-a-half length.

R. W. (Doc) Treacy, PGA secy, spoke of the tremendous help the USGA Green Section has given to golf. Treacy forecast that unless more golf clubs realized the necessity and value of the Green Section, the USGA couldn't help but be forced to a reorganization of the section on a basis that might compel the clubs that have been riding on a pass to pay for their ticket to Green Section service.