

EVANS IMPLEMENT COMPANY 569-71 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA, GA.



When a few balls come to rest in these divot scars there are enough loud kicks to keep the greenkeeper worrying all through sleepless nights.

On the greens the aftermath of heavy rains is most serious. Wet, soft greens are dented by high approaches that halfbury themselves. After 40 or 50 of such shots a green that was in perfect condition becomes sadly pockmarked. Some spots in such greens must be plugged, or seeded and topdressed. It takes days to erase such evidence of an afternoon's hard use.

Then there are the golfers who must wriggle their spikes to get their putting stance. That jitter-bug footwork is deadly to putting surface and to the tender grass that has been carefully nursed to a superb, but delicate, condition.

The greenkeeper is accustomed to trying to achieve and maintain excellent golf turf under unnatural conditions. He knows that soil, when excessively soaked with water, should not be cultivated, or packed so its porosity is reduced. He knows that grass won't grow on soil that has been packed by the traffic of golfers.

But the greenkeeper continues to do his best, and to hope for a break, although realizing fully that he's up against one of the worst of the two-timing combinations of nature and the golfers who pay his salary. One break that he hopes for, is that the golfers will appreciate what the greenkeeper is up against.

Iowa Greenkeepers Told of New Putting Turf

THE April meeting of the Iowa Greenkeeping Superintendents Assn. was held at Wakonda CC, Des Moines. Speakers were Prof. Pickett, head of the department of horticulture, Iowa State College, who gave advice on how to start turf experimental gardens. Prof. S. W. Edgecombe, ISC extension horticulturist, gave all the information obtainable about turf gardens conducted by other experimental stations. Jack Welsh, pro-greenkeeper at Wakonda CC, showed what he was doing to get his usually perfect course in shape for the coming National Intercollegiate golf meet. He answered questions in a round table discussion.

Clarence Yarn, Woodside, told about the great strength and durability of the new Atlantic City bent, which he is using on a public course. He claims it is one of the toughest and finest putting turf yet raised in Iowa. Announcement was made at the meeting of four new members having joined the organization: Jack Anderson, Ft. Madison CC; E. J. Holcombe, Walton GC; Bud Connell, Geneva G&CC; James Towhig, Mad Creek GC.

Make Your Course Famous For Turf Health With Less Time And Labor — Use ROTOTILLER



FOR PUTTING GREENS that stay springtime fresh and thriving all season long and for fairways, patch-free, evenly grassed and thriving, use Rototiller — you'll get these better results with less time and less labor.

ENGINE DRIVEN, fast revolving tines tear up the ground, doing the work of plow, disc and harrow, in one operation—doing it far better. Once over, it prepares a deep, finely pulverized, completely aerated putting green foundation—fertilizer worked in evenly from top to bottom—ready for planting. And there is no packing down as fast as it's loosened up, no hand-raking necessary.

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EQUIPPED WITH "MAJOR BUTT'S GOLF COURSE DISCS," ROTOTILLER cuts clean, sharp, narrow slits in the turf, deep enough for ideal aeration, moisture penetration and fertilization. With field-mower attachment, it cuts the rough, 42 inches wide at 3 miles an hour. Otherwise, you'll find any number of jobs to keep your ROTOTILLER busy... eliminating quack grass, weeding, tilling and cultivating club-house vegetable gardens.

FREE BOOKLETS — Profusely illustrated. Please mention approximate areas of greens, fairways and cultivated ground so we can send correct information. Also, let us arrange a demonstration which takes but a few minutes. Address Dept. K-2.



ARTIFICIAL WATERING BENEFITS ARE MANY

By Robert Trent Jones

IT IS embarrassing to a designer of a golf course to see a player get home with a drive and a spade on a hole 450 yards long. Furthermore, it is not conclusive proof that the winner of a tournament would necessarily be the best under normal conditions. After playing over the Royal York course in the Canadian Open championship of 1933, Gene Sarazen said to me, "This would be one of the hardest tests of high-class golf in the world if it had a fairway irrigation system." Who is in a better position to utter such a pungent statement?

Irrigation can now be installed much more economically than was previously thought possible, the cost now being as low as from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for a complete system, depending upon conditions.

Why, then, should we gaze upon grass burnt to the crispness of toast? Besides the pleasure of seeing throughout the whole season the rich green turf that is expected only in the months of May, June and late September, artificial irrigation has other innumerable benefits.

Fairway irrigation makes turf operation independent of rainfall. If rain falls, artificial irrigation will heal the broken ground, germinate young seed, and foster young grass, resulting in a fine, firm turf free from criticism.

Seed After Water Installation

It is uniformly agreed that one good seeding is required after installing a fairway system, unless the grass is old and well established. After that, the annual cost of seeding will be considerably reduced. With less seed, less labor, and less tilling, the ultimate saving is substantial.

A uniform system of watering prevents gamble in applying fertilizer. Fertilizer may lie inert until a rainstorm comes along and produces the solution necessary to make the fertilizer into plant food. Now if the storm happens to be a cloudburst, creating miniature rivulets, fertilizer may wash into low pockets, making a concentration that is undesirable. The fertilizer is washed from higher spots where it is needed, and by accumulating in the low areas, the concentration may be too great and cause a chemical burn. A dependable