



**"Play Golf — the Game of a Lifetime—and Stay Young"** is the slogan of the golf equipment industry in America.

The emblem shown above is used to identify sustaining members of The National Golf Foundation, but the slogan it carries is one which everyone interested can use for further popularizing this great game.

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*The National Golf Foundation is a non-profit organization maintained by the golf industry for the promotion of golf.*

**NATIONAL GOLF FOUNDATION**

Glenn H. Morris, Director

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## Fall Is Best Time to Apply Rock Phosphate

**P**HOSPHOROUS is one of the three elements in which most soils are deficient and without this important element, no matter how much other fertilizer and care is given the ground, turf growth is not at its best.

At best, average soils do not have much phosphorous in them compared to the quantities of other plant foods present, so the research staff of the Ruhm Phosphate Co. remarks. The Ruhm technologists add: since phosphorous is the element that goes chiefly into flower and seed, it is the one that is most apt to be cropped off the land. For this reason it is unlike nitrogen and most of the other important plant foods as it is not returned to the soil to any extent by natural means—it must be replaced by artificial means. It is the limiting element. With plenty of phosphorous available for plants to feed on, they can make better use also of the other plant food elements.

One of the best and certainly the cheapest means for restoring or building up the phosphorous content of the soil is the application of high grade, finely ground natural rock phosphate. This rock phosphate, by giving grass the much needed phosphorus in its diet, aids in making a springy turf, so desirable on golf course, and especially on greens. Thus by the use of rock phosphate the turf becomes healthier, grows proliferous, gives a denser covering, and promotes deep root systems that retain moisture longer.

### Aids Acid Soils, Too

Where soil tends to be on the acid side, rock phosphate such as that supplied by the Ruhm Phosphate Co. from their mines at Mt. Pleasant, in central Tennessee, helps correct this condition as this phosphate contains a large percentage of calcium, the valuable plant food element contained in lime, and so is often sufficient in itself to counteract mildly acid condition, besides supplying the vital phosphorous.

Rock phosphate is easily applied. It can be spread with many of the fertilizer spreaders now used on golf courses, without any additional equipment necessary.

Ruhm's rock phosphate, ground to a fineness so that 85% of it goes through a 300 mesh screen, is available in bulk or

packed in convenient 100 lb. sacks that can be stored almost any place without deterioration. It is not harmful to the hands or animal life.

One big advantage of this material is that it can be applied any time with good results. It is regarded by many, however, as being best applied in the fall so winter rains, freezes and thaws can aid it in getting down into the soil, ready to feed the roots of the grass and produce luxuriant, sturdy growth early in the spring.

Being non-acidulated, it does not rapidly dissolve and leach away but remains in the soil, increasing fertility for years to come.

## Iowa Greensmen Favor Bluegrass at July Meeting

**F**ORTY-FIVE greenkeepers attended the July meeting of the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn. held at Sioux City. Hosts were those two genial fellows, Mike Shearman at the Sioux City G&CC, and Bill Adams at the Sioux City Boat Club. The group made an inspection of Mike Shearman's layout in the morning, had lunch there, then visited the S. C. Boat Club in the afternoon.

At the noon luncheon one of the interesting points was the fact that research and observational data indicate that none of the native grasses will stand close mowing or grazing as well as Kentucky bluegrass. Some of the Iowa greenkeepers have had hopes that there might be a native grass more resistant to drought conditions than the bluegrass, but it was indicated that the chances of securing such a native grass are slight.

Bill Adams had his Boat Club course in tip-top shape for the minute inspection it underwent from the greensmen. The strains of Washington bent there made an interesting study. The three are definitely different in color and texture, and Adams said that one of them goes off color in the fall. He has placed the three strains, plus Virginia, Metropolitan, and Old Orchard, in a pie-shaped plot in his nursery, and indicated that his players were intensely interested in it. Here is a hint for other greenkeepers—why not have a test plot or green for your golfers to see? It will make them more grass conscious.

August meeting of the group was held August 13 at the Davenport G&CC. Tom Cunningham was host greenkeeper.

*S. W. Edgcombe.*

## TIMELY TURF TIPS

### SPECIAL WEED CONTROL MIXTURE

If you have a weed or clover problem on fairways, there is still time to use **Milorganite-Arsenite** mixture. With it you can eliminate chickweed, clover, and the common broad-leaved weeds such as plantain, buckhorn and dandelion without destroying the desirable grasses.

The mixture is applied at 400 lbs. per acre each time. In experimental trials during the past two years, two or three applications wiped out chickweed and clover but three to four were needed for plantain, buckhorn and dandelion.

Besides killing weeds, **Milorganite-Arsenite** mixture stimulates growth of turf. Thus it induces grass to spread and fill the voids left by the weeds.

**Milorganite-Arsenite** mixture is reasonably priced, so the cost per acre is surprisingly low. If weed infestation is limited to one or several fairways, enough of the mixture can be included with a carload of **Milorganite** to take advantage of lower cost and carload freight.

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Only a limited quantity of **Milorganite-Arsenite** mixture is available this fall. Contact your local **Milorganite** distributor immediately for further information or write direct to

**THE SEWERAGE COMMISSION**  
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## MILORGANITE for BETTER TURF