

# Cut the Cost of Green Maintenance in HALF

It costs as much or more to mow greens with hand mowers as it does to mow the entire fairway. Should members be penalized to pay this premium when it is possible to cut the cost in half by the use of up-to-date methods?

If you are in any measure responsible for the efficient expenditure of Club funds, do not fail to investigate the very substantial savings available by the use of Jacobsen Power Putting Green Mowers. In addition, they positively excel the best work of any hand mower. We stand ready to prove these statements by demonstrations on your own grounds.



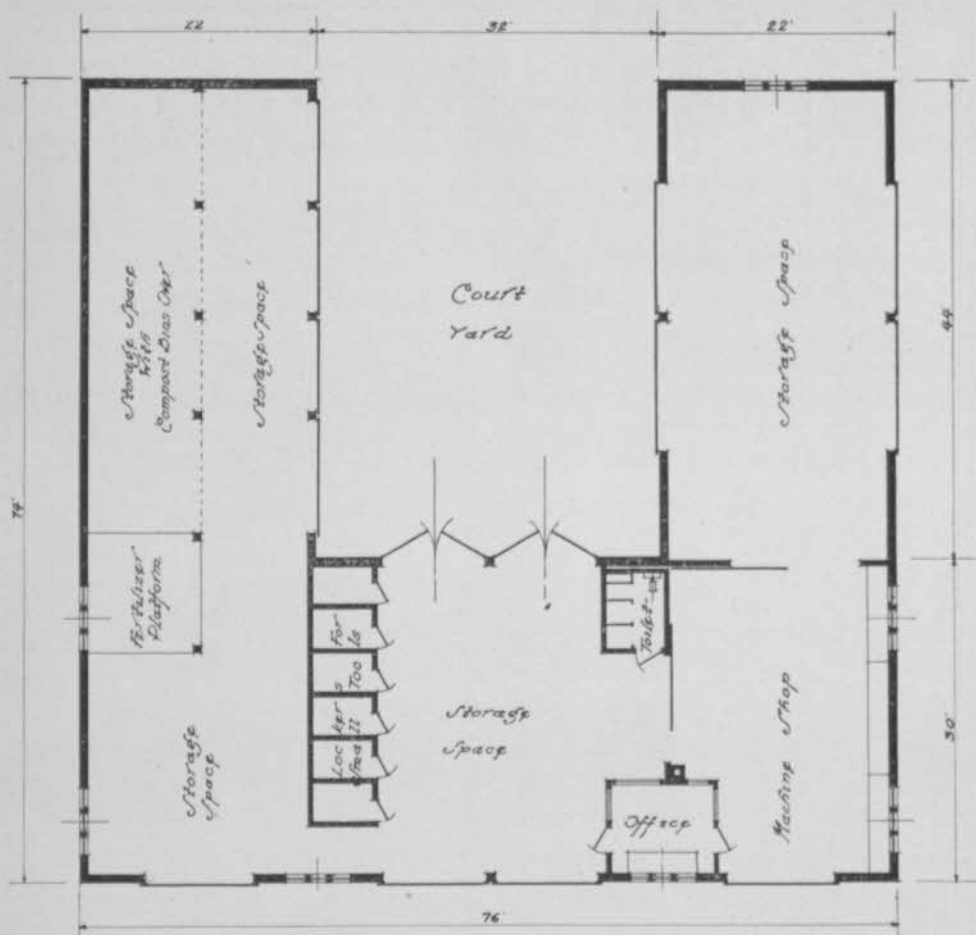
## FREE Guide to Green Maintenance

Send for our catalog, giving important data on the cost of greens mowing at various clubs throughout the country.

### JACOBSEN MFG. CO.

Dept. 12, Racine, Wisconsin  
New York Office: 507 W. 56th St.





This floor plan makes it easy to get started to work quickly with the right equipment and supplies

a stone plateau somewhat higher than the location of the barn and approximately sixty feet further away.

In both the Westwood and Sunset Ridge plans we have electric lighting, shower bath and toilet facilities for the workmen, which I consider a very important feature. The office rooms in the building are also greatly appreciated by the greenkeeper as they greatly facilitate the keeping of necessary records and permit efficient filing

of catalogs, magazines, and other information.

### First Indoor Municipal Course

LOS ANGELES claims the only municipal indoor golf course in the country. It is a high-class 9-hole course laid out on the second floor of the Griffith municipal bath house. The establishment also has a miniature clubhouse and three driving nets.

## PRESIDENTS!

Reminding you to return to GOLFDOM the government postcard asking for 1929 mailing addresses of your officials

# WORTHINGTON

Lawn Tractors, Gang, Power  
and Hand Mowers — also  
Golf Course Appurtenances

## *new* FAIRWAY 30" UNIT-SEVEN BLADE REEL

*20% Increase in Wearing Quality  
Smoother Cutting of Turf  
Less Draft—No Shocks*

## IMPROVED LAWN TRACTOR

*Substantial Improvements  
Flanged Steel Wheels*

## THE "OVERGREEN"

*Stronger and Lighter Design  
Improved Mechanism  
Simpler in Operation*

## "SHAWNEE CHIEFTAIN"

*18" Hand Green Mower  
Light and Simple in Operation*

## "THE OVERLAWN"

*New Gang Principle  
Triple Mower Cutting 36 inches  
Triple Mower Cutting 48 inches*

1929

The Standard Mowing Equipment of the World

**Worthington Mower Company**  
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

New York  
Chicago

Cleveland

Montreal  
San Francisco

Agencies in all principal cities

# How We Learn to Be Better GREENKEEPERS at the Amherst School



By WILLIE OGG

*Professional, Worcester (Mass.) Country Club*

I THINK I have been in the golf game long enough, both in the pro end and in the practical end of greenkeeping to accurately judge for myself whether this ten weeks' course I am taking here at the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst is to my advantage or not.

I was influenced to take this course partly because I consider Prof. L. S. Dickinson, who gives us most of our instruction on grasses, grass seed, implements, managerial problems and cost keeping and analysis, the most able man in this line I have ever met and partly because of the present day insistence of the average club membership for perfection in the greenkeepers' art I felt that if I did not learn anything of value that I would be just as well off as before and if I did find knowledge I would finish the course a much better man.

To state that I am finding knowledge is putting it rather mildly. I am amazed really at getting by with the little practical knowledge I had when consideration is taken of the fact that the average greenkeeper knows little of motors, water systems, landscape gardening and the seed game.

We are taught about motors by lectures and actual work on tractors and autos and power driven lawn mowers. We get into our overalls and find out in a practical manner by doing the job ourselves.

The proper method of installing water systems is taught us. This includes the operation of the different types of water

pumps, the loss of pressure by pipe friction and elevations and the proper size pipe to use to assure a given pressure at the greens.

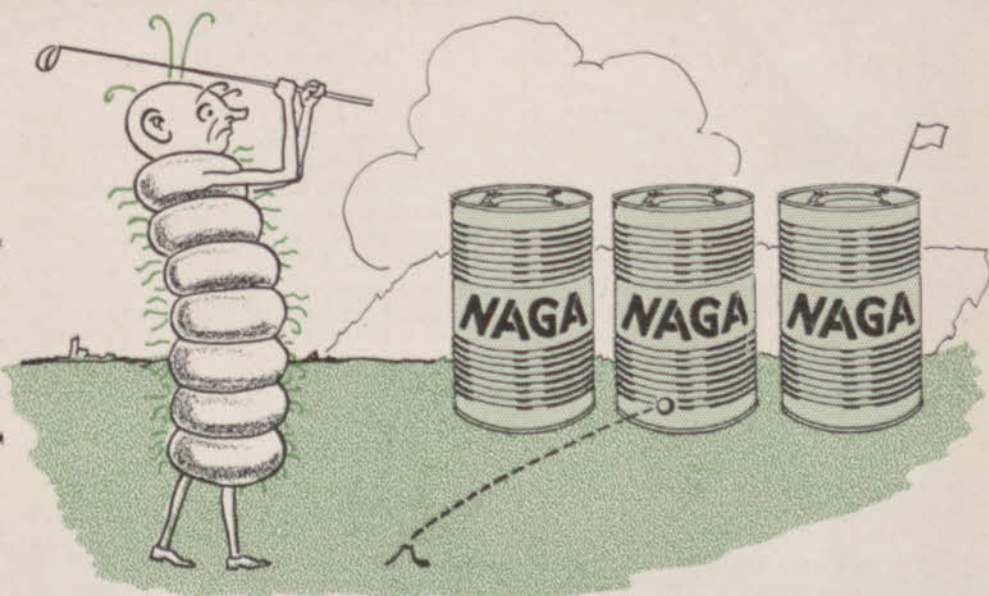
Landscape gardening is included in the course. By this we get an insight into the laying out and planting of the grounds surrounding the clubhouse, how to do grading work to conform to the surrounding country and the laying out of roads and paths and the planting of trees to conform to the landscape. We do this work mostly by making models in sand.

## Educated As Buyers

We are taught how to judge golf course equipment, more especially mowers and their upkeep, what a mower or cutting unit for the fairways should do and the proper method of handling same. A thorough study is made of the other equipment used on golf courses, taking in the whole line necessary to greenkeeping.

Drainage is covered in this course. We are taught the use of the level and how to set ditch grades. Special problems are worked out and we are shown how to overcome the common problems encountered in golf courses.

We are making a very intensive study of grasses and grass seed, confined principally to those commonly used on golf courses. We study the germination of the seeds, how to identify them, how to detect impurities and weed seeds and the method of cleaning the seed. We are shown how to identify the various grasses,



## A real hazard for grubs and worms!

Grubs and earthworms will never get to greens that are protected with Sherwin-Williams NAGA.

This effective dressing is lighter, fluffier, more finely ground. It can be applied uniformly. More of it is taken into the small mouth parts of grubs and worms and so it is more effective than ordinary coarse materials.

Detrimental to growth of many weeds. Good for the soil. Bent grass and other turfs flourish with Sherwin-Williams NAGA. *Not recommended for Poa Annua.*

May be used with sulphate of ammonia and other approved fertilizers.

Grub-proof your greens, tees and fine fairways NOW. Don't risk any damage by grubs nor the annoyance of earthworms.

*Send for valuable, free pamphlet giving full instructions for grub and earthworm-proofing.*

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**

Dept. 716, 601 Canal Road N. W.  
Cleveland, Ohio

World's Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of  
Insecticides and Fungicides

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**

**SPECIALLY PREPARED**

**NAGA**

**ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR FINE TURF**



using the grasses grown in the hothouse for the tests, the value of the different grasses in different parts of the country, the conditions under which they thrive best, whether they stand short cutting or not and the soils and fertilizers best adapted to them.

Soils and fertilizers are analyzed and gone into in a very thorough manner. We are taught the chemical reaction of soils to the various chemicals, dependent on the soil conditions, and their relation to the various grasses and diseases of the turf. The diseases common to greens, such as brown patch, are shown to us. The disease germs are bred and inoculated in the grasses so that we can see for ourselves how they destroy the cells of the grass leaf. This can be plainly seen with a powerful microscope, also the effect the various chemicals have on them.

We get the business side of green-keeping by a study of the managerial problems and cost keeping and analysis which, boiled down, means getting a dollar's worth for a dollar.

Perhaps it may occur to some who may read this that it is not possible to acquire all this knowledge in ten weeks; if so, we would finish this course as qualified motor mechanics, water engineers, landscape gardeners, etc. With them I would agree, but I will maintain that enough knowledge can be gained in this course, providing one has practical knowledge of green-keeping, to make oneself a very valuable man indeed. Should one choose to follow up this education combined with his practical work on the golf course I have no doubt but what he would be a very much sought after man.

Some people are inclined to "pooh bah" the idea that a college can teach greenkeeping and I want to rise up in defense of this college on this subject. There is no college that I know of that professes to teach greenkeeping so the courses are given for greenkeepers to aid them in their problems and give them knowledge that will make them better and more valuable men. I think most everyone will agree that it is hard to find a greenkeeper today in possession of the knowledge covered in this course and who can gainsay the fact that any man having this knowledge would not make a better man to the club he may be with. I make bold to say that greenkeeping would soon be in the ranks of the professions if such was the case.

## Fescue Rough Works Well to Speed Play

By R. WALLACE PECKHAM  
Sachuest Golf Club

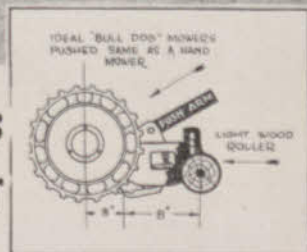
IN JULY, 1928 GOLFDOM, I promised to report on an experiment to sow rough to sheep fescue.

When our course was originally laid out on two fairways the first 75 yards of rough was seeded to sheep fescue and unless the soil was too rich the topped drives were always visible until clover came in. This suggested making all the rough over to fescue, wherever the drives fell out of the fairway. The experiment was made possible by a gift of \$500.00 from a generous member. The President, also chairman of the greens committee, advised its use for this purpose. Some eminent man recently wrote that we are sadly in need of bigger and better cuss words, the old ones being worn out, constantly mis-used and totally inadequate to modern needs. Now, if we lack inventive genius for increasing our supply, why not decrease the demand by decreasing by one-half the number of golf balls lost in the rough.

Our plan was to plow a strip beginning 125 yards from the tee and extending 100 yards on the rough on the right hand side of the fairway. This strip beginning with one furrow gradually widens out to 20 furrows 20 yards ahead, and diminishes on the same angle to one furrow at the 225 yard mark.

All sod was removed. This served a double purpose—eliminating the clover roots and making an excellent base for next year's compost heap. Then this ground was disked soft, the stones raked off and seeded generously with sheep fescue. This experiment was conducted in late October and November so only a part was ready for seeding in the fall, but that seeded in the fall came out far superior to that seeded last spring. When this work of seeding is left for spring it will be found practicable to run the units right over the rough to discourage rag weeds, etc. until the fescue spreads over the ground and, possibly for the first season, occasionally. Naturally it tends to practically widen the fairway, temporarily, and this does not hurt the feeling of those who can not keep in "the straight and narrow way." On a dog-leg corner or where a strip of rough separates two parallel fairways, the entire rough should be removed and seeded to sheep fescue.

no bobbing  
no swaying



The Bulldog frame *pushes* its cutting units. A smoother cutting job results.

Although the Ideal Bulldog frame is pulled, the units themselves are actually *pushed*, just as a hand mower is pushed. The Bulldog units "bite" right into the work. (Note in diagram upper right.) Because they are pushed, Bulldogs don't bob up when they come to a heavy bunch of grass—or sway from side to side when working on a hillside. They cut a smooth, even swath. Yet, the Bulldog is not rigid. The push arms on each side of units are flexible, to allow for falling and rising ground. Have us tell you about the four other special reasons why Bulldogs are the favorites on hundreds of golf courses. Send for catalog listing complete golf course equipment.

**Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.**  
446 Kalamazoo Street,    Lansing, Michigan

# IDEAL GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT

# Club Makers Act on Their Problems

Standardization—Credits—Returned Goods—Guarantees

THAT the National Association of Golf Club Manufacturers intends to be a real force for progress and improved conditions and practices in the industry is indicated by action taken at the second meeting of that organization.

One of the most important actions taken was adoption of definite terms of guarantee on golf clubs, in line with recommendations of the Bureau of Standards and Division of Simplified Practice of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Heretofore, there has been no fixed standard of guarantee; each dealer and manufacturer has interpreted the general broad guarantee against defective material and workmanship as conditions in each individual case seemed to demand. As a result, many abuses have developed, especially in the replacement or repair at no charge of lower priced clubs. It was pointed out such clubs necessarily are assembled from second quality materials which cannot be expected to give equal service to clubs assembled from first quality materials and that, since such clubs usually are sold to beginners and inexperienced players, breakage more often is due to carelessness or abuse rather than faulty construction.

## Limits Guarantee

The Association, therefore, adopted a resolution providing for a limited guarantee of one year's duration against defect in material or workmanship, abuse or improper use excepted, on the higher priced clubs and a distinct disclaimer of any guarantee on the lower priced clubs. The guarantee will apply on clubs carrying the following retail prices, as advertised by the manufacturers:

Steel Shafted wood

clubs, \$8.00 each and higher.

Steel Shafted iron clubs, \$6.00 each and higher.

Hickory Shafted wood clubs, \$5.00 each and higher.

Hickory Shafted iron clubs, \$3.50 each and higher.

Hereafter, there will be no guarantee on clubs selling at lower prices than those listed above; such clubs, however, may be accepted for repair at a nominal charge sufficient to cover the cost of the repair.

The resolution also provided for notifying dealers and consumers of the limited guarantee and the disclaimer by printed tags or other methods the individual manufacturers may select. General adoption of the specific guarantee terms, it is anticipated, will bring welcome relief to both pros and manufacturers.

## Bear Down on Returns

Through another resolution, the Association took steps to eradicate the returned goods evil. Certain classes of trade have made a practice of returning, at the end of the season, merchandise for credit in lieu of a money settlement. Members of the Association agreed that such a practice

was unfair to dealers who do not resort to such methods, contrary to the distribution policies adopted by the Association and the indirect cause for higher costs to the general trade. Hereafter, such merchandise will be accepted by manufacturers only as a protection of his outstanding account and at a discount of 20 per cent from the invoiced prices in consideration of the use of the merchandise for the period.

The same resolution provided for a time limit of thirty days from date of invoice for claims for ad-



# ASSURANCE OF A GOOD PUTT

"Nothing could be sweeter" than the velvety precision of a "Dickinson's Certificate" golf green. Weedless uniformity—nothing to deflect the true course of the ball—made possible only by seed of certified purity. Seed quality that will save your club thousands of dollars in weeding and will add prestige to your course.

Why "hazard" your greens? Why dig them full of holes in weeding? Why spend money on unnecessary labor—when you can get seed of absolutely known quality?

## WE "WEED" FOR YOU



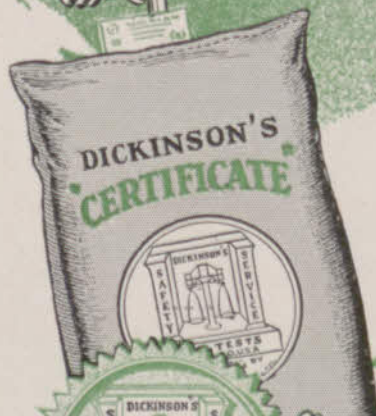
## IT PAYS TO PLANT CLEAN SEED AND SAVE WEEDING



The following varieties of certified quality, imported and domestic grasses for golf purposes are available at all times in season. Ask for prices.

New Zealand Chewings  
Fescue  
South German Mixed  
or Bent  
Colonial Bent  
Sheeps Fescue  
Crested Dogtail  
Bermuda Grass.

Wood Meadow Grass  
Rough Stalked Meadow  
Meadow Fescue  
Fancy Red Top  
Kentucky Blue Grass  
Pacey's Rye Grass  
Italian Rye Grass  
Domestic Rye Grass



## Dickinson's "CERTIFICATE" Golf Seeds

### THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.

CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, NEWYORK, BUFFALO, PITTSBURG, BOSTON

WRITE  
FOR PRICES  
AND  
SAMPLES OR  
ASK YOUR  
NEAREST  
DICKINSON  
DEALER

justment by the makers of the goods.

## Check-Up on Credit

The Association also strengthened the machinery for the collection and dissemination of credit information by authorizing the Secretary to compile new and complete lists of all firms and individuals whose accounts with manufacturers are twelve months or more overdue and to revise these lists monthly on reports supplied by the various members.

A proposal of the Hickory Golf Shaft Association to standardize dimensions and qualities of hickory golf shafts was considered and a committee consisting of L. W. Crandall, chairman, George Mattern and A. C. Link was appointed by the President to investigate the recommendations and report at the next meeting.

A committee reported recommendations on the standardization of lofts, a numbering system for iron golf clubs. The report was discussed, but action was postponed temporarily. Several manufacturers, however, considered the recommendations of sufficient importance to justify immediate adoption and plan to put them into effect as soon as possible.

Ten companies including all U. S. leading makers of golf clubs, were represented by executives at this meeting.

## How the Pro Looks at the Club's Side

A LETTER to GOLFDOM from a pro who has been connected with well known clubs during the past 11 years of his experience, gives an interesting slant on what the pro thinks of club policies. The comment is interesting as well as rare, as the good pro, by reason of discretion, seldom talks publicly or privately on the subject.

This pro writes: "I have read GOLFDOM's reasons why it pays the club to let a good pro have the shop concessions, rather than lease this privilege, and extend my congratulations for presenting the logic of the pro's side of the case. I know of one club that undertook this sort of a deal. Many of its members told me they would not patronize a shop run on this leased basis.

"You usually can find when this happens, that a dozen or fewer people in a

club are for taking the pro's concessions away, while the big majority of the members are for the pro keeping them. If several of this unfavorable dozen are on the board, then "good-bye pro." It seems to be the case that membership in general doesn't have much to say about its club. A few dominating spirits on the board run the whole works.

"Another factor in these diminishing and unfortunate experiments in eliminating the pro shop concessions is the manager, every so often. These managers need enlightenment on the matter. They are desperate when they see the house end of the business running so deeply into the red. They look around frantically to see where they can push back the tide of deficit and, not knowing all of the facts, think that the pro shop income is great, expenses practically nothing, so why not grab this and charge up other losses against the fat profits of the pro shop? After the club loses a good pro because of a sum that is small compared with the other items in the club's operations, and the pro shop is run on the unsatisfactory basis that usually exists where there is no profit incentive, then everyone wakes up. The manager hasn't helped his case any, the pro is out a legitimate profit, and the club service suffers.

"In one case I know such a procedure was being considered in compiling figures on the pro's probable income. It was estimated that the pro gave \$2,400 worth of lessons a season. It was the wildest sort of a guess. I'd like to pat the fellow on the back who could do this at even the liveliest of the metropolitan district 18-hole clubs. But, the pro got "burnt" because this guess was set up.

"When the P. G. A. gets its campaign of education and co-operation under way, this matter of the managers should be taken into consideration. We're both trying to work for the club's best interests and there's no justification for the lack of understanding and harmony that now exists too frequently."

TO test for lime carbonate in sand or soil, pour a little muriatic acid on a sample of the material. This acid reacts with lime carbonate to form carbon dioxide. The liquid froths and the gas escapes into the air. The amount of lime carbonate present can be roughly estimated by the amount of gas liberated.