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Conditioning New Course Is Case of Local Study

By EDWARD B. DEARIE, JR.

A QUESTION frequently asked is "How can a new course be properly conditioned for play the first year? This is rather difficult to answer due to the varied conditions of turf culture.

The greatest difficulty which presents itself to most of the new course problems is the varying

conditions of soil, climate, rainfall and duration of season.

The greatest single factor is that the construction work be properly finished. This fact alone is one that cannot be overestimated in order to secure the required results, such as the right depth of plowing; proper grading and leveling of all surface depressions and ditches, so as to insure proper surface drainage; the covering of all the clay areas with top loam; and last, and most important, the proper cultivation of the seed bed.

Improperly prepared fairway surfaces have cost clubs thousands of dollars in seed wastage yearly. A fairway surface that is properly pulverized, leveled and fertilized will germinate all the live seed that is sown, but a fairway that is rough with unbroken soil clods, causing the weed to bury itself, is wasteful and usually disappointing in germination.

Greenkeeper a Grass Nurse.

Too many look upon the conditioning of the soil as relatively unimportant, and believe that the grass seed manages to grow in some mysterious manner. Knowledge of the functioning of the soil and of the seed germination process is very desirable to all studious greenkeepers in charge of a new course.

What tasks face the greenkeeper in that interval after the new course is built and before it is ready for play? No specific rules can be laid down, Dearie says in this article, basing this statement on the fact that the major maintenance guide at any new course is the sum total of local conditions.

Improving a new golf course is a complicated problem and the green-keeper responsible for the results is shouldered with no little burden. He must be a first class greenkeeper, backed with considerable and diversified experience and have a sound workable plan in all phases of greenkeeping, such as fertilization,

topdressing, turf diseases, irrigation. drainage, mowing and general landscaping and grounds upkeep, which are all part of a new course problems the first year. Turf requires considerable nursing during its early stages of growth.

He is then in a position to see the course develop from the start. He will be better able to determine the method of conditioning the course for play.

It is in the initial work of any golf course that there is the one chance in the life of a course to plan the seeding of the fairways, the largest area of upkeep properly.

The proper supervision at this time, in my judgment, lays the foundation for economical upkeep. In the past golf clubs have engaged the greenkeeper after the construction is completed, starting where the contractors left off. This is unfair to the greenkeeper and does not give him a chance to prove his worth.

Too Late to Correct.

It is in the initial work that the greenkeeper can prove his ability even more than in the developed stages of the course. He then has a full knowledge of the soil drainage system and water supply, in fact he can make notes of any peculiar condition existing and work accordingly.



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Work that has been done before the greenkeeper has been engaged is invariably never corrected and he starts off with a handicap which in many cases it is impossible for him to overcome.

Experience teaches us that a greenkeeper must understand the various elements of nature before he can hope to prove his ability; therefore, it is necessary for him to understand his course's physicial condition in order to attain his highest possible efficiency to the club as a greenkeeper.

Therefore, the club that engages a greenkeeper at the outset will make no mistake in expecting a highly developed golf course, as there can be no first class golf course unless the turf is of the right quality.

There can be no great satisfaction in courses, no matter how well designed, where the fairways, tees and greens have a poor stand of grass because of faulty soil conditioning.

One of the common mistakes with a new course is opening it too soon for play, as it prevents the establishing of a firm root growth. In order to get this growth it is necessary to let top growth get a little longer in the spring, or at least two months following the fall sowing.

Additional time should be allowed for tees and greens to mature due to their limited area of space.

The development of irrigation for fairway watering has made great changes in the methods of conditioning new courses today. Heretofore a great number of courses suffered for long intervals without rain which caused considerable weed growth and loss of turf, requiring seeding every fall.

Today we have overcome a great deal of this duplication of work and may maintain excellent fairways year after year. They require water the same as the greens and tees and it must not be forgotten that constant irrigation of turf is in itself a method of fertilization. Water flowing over the turf deposits fine particles of organic matter and other forms of nutrition that aid materially in maintaining a healthy turf. Water has a two fold purpose in turf culture. First to improve the texture; second, to sustain the grass growth during the dry periods of the year.

Drainage, like water, has a direct effect upon maintenance expense. It is the foundation of all well maintained courses and no club would attempt to build a course and expect to develop turf growth without the aid of drainage. Not only is the duration of the playing season extended by satisfactory drainage, but the number of playing days during the season are increased, since play is possible immediately after a storm. All new course plans should include provisions for adequate drainage and properly surveyed.

The courses in this country are on such widely differing kinds of topography and under so many varying climatic conditions that they alone have a direct bearing on what results are to be obtained and what is to be done in developing a new course. No standardized method of precedure can be applied.

NEW BLUE-BOOK IS KEYSTONE OF SPORTS LIBRARY

THE Blue Book of Sports, published by Everett L. Sanders, 407 E. Pico St., Los Angeles, is the most complete sports reference and historical work published in the United States. A copy of this book on the reading table at the country club will be dog-eared in three weeks. Every major sport, and some of the minors like archery, checkers, cricket and horse-shoe pitching, is handled with such thoroughness and accuracy that the book is plainly a gold mine for the sport enthusiast and sport writers. Scotty Chisholm edited the golf department of the book and has done a masterly job of it. He contributes 60 pages of interesting and valuable material, much of it exclusive.

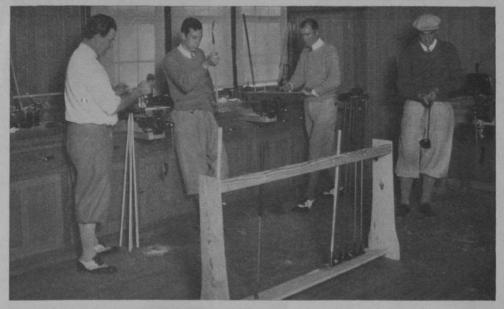
The book's only defect is that it will put a stop to many pleasant debates, and reduce the extent of sucker bets, by making the facts so readily available.

WHEN good men are kept on the greens force during the winter months, one of the really profitable jobs to which they can be applied is the removal of dead trees and underbrush and the trimming of dead branches.

Cutting of wood for clubhouse use should be done during the winter. It's no fun to swing an axe on a hot July day. The club has no cause for worry about wasted money; the greensman earns every cent pushing a pruning saw, wielding an axe and climbing up trunks to clean out dead branches.—George Caskey.

ALL sand-traps guarding a green should be visible from the approach area. A golfer is entitled to know of its presence and modify his shot accordingly if he so desires.

FEBRUARY, 1931



Ogilvie's work bench is roomy and well arranged. You see here, I. to r., Alex Ogilvie, Dave Ogilvie, Jr., Ernest Newnhan and Dave Ogilvie.

Augusta Boasts Ogilvie's Shop Is World's Finest

By GRACE LOCKHART

AVE OGILVIE, veteran pro, again is "front page" copy for any periodical dealing with pro business development. This time Dave figures as the boss of a pro shop that many experts identify as the world's finest. For 31 years Dave has been the prime mover of golf in Augusta, Ga., and when you go back to 1900 you are getting close to the toddling days of the game in this country. Golf has figured prominently in the establishment of Augusta as a rendezvous for the big shots of northern business and society and as golf in Augusta has Dave as

its nurse and mentor, the Ogilvie gent logically may be named as one of Augusta's builders. They regard him as such in Augusta, and a prophet with honor in his own country is an ace, any way you figure.

Ogilvie also is known as a one-man college for pros. Many of the substantial and successful younger business men in pro golf have been assistants of his and have benefited from his severe and complete method of training a boy so he will be a decided asset to his club when he takes a master pro job.

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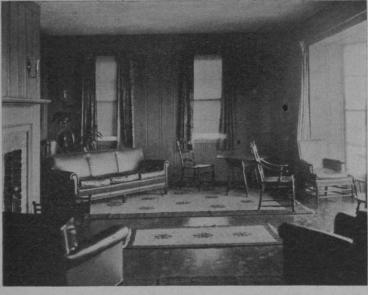
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NEW YORK CITY



A clubhouse parlor? No, it's the lounge in Ogilvie's pro shop!

al golf is bound to get fitting recognition, and Dave's is exhibited in the new golf shop at the Augusta C. C. The shop, an outstanding specimen of the character of pro business, is the gift of Alfred S. Bourne, one of Augusta's noted winter residents.

Willis Irven of Augusta was the architect. The building is designed along colonial lines, the entrance being a repro-

duction of an old southern doorway. The detail of the bay windows show the refinement of the Adam style.

The shop was presented by Mr. Bourne as an expression of his esteem for his friends in Augusta, and the pros who have for a number of years played such an important part in making the two splendid Country Club courses so popular.

The wide terrace across the front of the building is paved with Crab Orchard flagstone in varied soft colors.

On entering the shop the player steps immediately into a large, beautifully furnished lounge. The room is panelled in early American manner. with a large open fireplace in center. Bay windows are designed as to afford SO from within a framed view of the eighteenth hole and practice greens on the west and the first hole on the north. Chairs and couches are upholstered red leather.

To the left of the

lounge is a large display room with builtin cabinets and racks for clubs, bags and other equipment, and at one end is the sales counter. Back of the counter is the repair shop, pro's private office and club storage racks.

Back of the Lounge is a private room and bath for visitors to the club and in the basement are locker rooms and showers for the pros.



This looks like a clubhouse, but it's Ogilvie's new shop. Note the large bay windows affording a view of the course beyond.

THE PRO'S CHOICE-FOR PERFORMANCE-FOR PROFIT



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George Arnold takes individuals from Kildeer's kid class and gives them special instruction the rest of the class can absorb.

Pro's Free Class for Children Repaid by Parents' Business

YOU come into contact with some very convincing evidence that the golf business has a bright and busy future when you see how children's classes have grown with professionals during the last couple of years especially.

If there is a fair sized club where the pro is not doing something to encourage the youngsters that pro is passing up a great bet. The caddies are taking care of one big and important phase of golf market development but to cover this field thoroughly a good job must be done with the members' children. Frequently we have printed stories of children's classes, women's classes and girl's classes that some of the smart boys are running. In no instance where the pro shows some faithful constructive interest in these classes have they failed to return to him a good profit, although the money returns often are slow in getting started. There is a kid named Beck, pro at the Eastridge C. C., Lincoln, Neb. who deserves mention for the work he is doing in this kindergarden instruction. Beck and his assistant take a troupe of members' kids, give them group and personal instruction and pay for the caddie work in shagging the balls. Everything about these class lessons is free. Other professionals are following this procedure with the hope that they will

develope some fine young golfers who will perform greatly to the credit of their mentors, quite as much as the work is being done with an idea of eventual cash profit.

One of these group schedules for the kids that has been so successful that it is one of the frequently mentioned golfing stunts in a major metropolitan district is the children's class run by George Arnold, professional at Kildeer C. C. (Chicago district).

Kildeer has two 18-hole courses and a membership of approximately 600. The greater part of the membership is of fairly young people who have children from four to 14. The club has a big playground that is highly popular with the kids but until this year had not taken any planned steps toward making the facilities of the golfing plant available and inviting to the youngsters. Arnold passed out the word that he was going to give class tuition free to as many children as could be assembled and after consulting the parents found that Friday mornings during the vacation period was the most convenient time.

This club is a noteworthy example of great teamwork in good management, the pro, the greenkeeper and the manager all working together like the Three Musketeers. Consequently when Arnold was ar-