Hot Weather Months at Clubs

TOASTED CHEESE AND DATE FINGERS

(12 Servings)



Kraft Loaf Cream

Cheese
Pitted dates
French Dressing
Bread

34 pound 34 pound 14 cup 24 slices

Thoroughly mix the cream cheese, coarsely ground dates and French dressing. Spread between two slices of bread from which crusts have been trimmed. Cut each sandwich into three strips and toast on both sides.

LOBSTER CLUB SANDWICH

(One Serving)



Cooked lobster Chopped celery Mayonnaise Toast 1 package Kraft Velveeta 1/4 cup milk Salt, pepper Cheese dishes have particular appeal on hot summer evenings. Here are six tested sure-sellers, each of which can be sold to bring the dining room generous profits.

Photos and recipes courtesy Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.

Make salad with coarsely chopped cooked lobster, chopped celery and mayonnaise. Spread between two slices of fresh toast. Melt Velveeta in the milk in a double boiler; season to taste. Pour a generous spoonful over each sandwich. Garnish with olives and radish roses and serve at once.

PINEAPPLE, PEAR AND KUMQUAT SALAD

(One Serving)



Sliced pineapple Lettuce Halved pears Kumquats Kraft French Dressing

Philadelphia Cream Cheese

Place a slice of pineapple on crisp lettuce with a halved pear, rounding side up, on the pineapple. Outline the pear with Philadelphia Cream Cheese softened with a small amount of milk and force through a pastry tube, and garnish the top with a kumquat cut in half. Serve with French Dressing.

Divot Replacing, Poa Annua Greens, Interest Rees in Scotland

Capt. David Rees, widely known in American greenkeeping circles, is visiting the home folks in Scotland. With him is the talented Mrs. Rees. Mrs. Rees, during the British Open, was given the supreme thrill of hearing Johnny Farrell ask where Cap bought golf hosiery. John, the Mister Universe of the golf apparel connossieurs, at last had been outdone. Mrs. Rees incidentally comments: "Tommy Armour's utter lack of 'strut' when he realized his dearest ambition is delightful enough, in my opinion, to be called a feature of the Open."

In Captain Rees' letter to GOLFDOM'S editor there are a number of interesting comments on

course maintenance work in Scotland. He writes:

Drumderfit, Elgin, Scotland, June 8, 1931.

Dear Herb:

I had hoped to see you at Columbus in February but we were sailing that month for home, and too many things demanded my attention nearer New York. It was truly a great disappointment that I was not able to be at the annual round up of good fellows, but I have high hopes of meeting again with you and some of the others, sometime, somewhere.

We have been home now for three months, but Britain has shown us no glimpse of summer yet. Life is very leisurely with us-golf, cricket, fishing, with a lot of eating and sleeping. I am inclined to think that the golf course at Lossiemouth (Ramsey Macdonald's home town) is over-rated. Though its greens are real good, the course would give very little kick without its profusion of gorse bushes -whins, they call them here,

Last week I spent at Carnoustie, and in spite of Scotland's weather, had a grand week. I was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Black, whose son, Sid, you will remember as a friend of mine in Westchester county.

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Chicago, Ill. New York, Hollywood, London (B &H Co., Ltd.) Est. 1907.

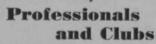
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Mr. Black has been a member of Carnoustie Golf Club for 54 years, and when he first joined the club his annual dues were one shilling (25 cents). As a member of the club, he was able to take me to the clubhouse to quench a frequent thirst, and that was a real advantage, for the liquor there was both better and cheaper than that purveyed in the canvas Nineteenth Hole that flourished during the week.

Carnoustie Is Seaside Gem

The course at Carnoustie is an excellent sample of the fine seaside course which only Scotland can produce. Those natural courses test any man's golf. have noticed that 71 was the lowest score recorded during the championship, including the qualifying rounds. The fairways are dotted profusely with small. flat-topped hummocks or mounds, one to two feet high, and 12 to 15 feet in diameter. These hummocks are of course natural. I wondered right away if they presented any difficulty in maintenance but apparently not, for though I looked carefully. I saw no signs of scalping. mowers in use there. I noticed, had rollers which probably prevented scalping. fairway machines were cruising around sometimes during the hours of play, and I felt I was meeting an old friend when I saw a Worthington tractor coming towards me.

Spear the Divots

The turf on Carnoustie is thick and springy, and must be excellent to play on. It is mostly fescue and bent, with a liberal sprinkling of poa annua. I repeatedly noticed that turf taken with a mashie niblick would travel 20 to 30 yards after the shot and remain unbroken, even in a strip a foot long. In this connection, I was particularly interested to see after the play each day, a number of men going round the course each armed with a long stick with a nail in the end, and with these they speared the loose divots (previously duly replaced by the caddies) and carried them off in baskets. Following those men came another gang, each with a metal tub full of seaside sand carried by a strap around the shoulder, and with this sand they filled up all the divot holes. procedure was of course a championship emergency measure, for under ordinary circumstances the real old thick turf of the course would very rapidly fill in. Av. the Carnoustie turf was turf - not the six

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weeks old stuff my friend Riggs Miller and I debate about.

Greens Are Lauded

The greens were in very fine condition and remarkably true. They are almost wholly poa annua which was in the last stages of flowering. This conceivably might have been blamed for the failure of a short putt now and then, but I heard not a single complaint from the players. Gene Sarazen and Joe Turnesa both told me they thought the greens splendid. Adjoining the course is a large putting course, in extent about three acres, and it was as beautifully kept as anything I have even seen. anywhere. I visited the various bowling greens in Carnoustie and found them a joy to behold. I don't think we could find in the States anything in the way of turf so fine as that on British bowling greens. I am certain that if Professor Piper could have seen some of them, he would have been far less positive in his statements on British turf. Poa annua bulks largely in the golf courses of North Britain, and it really looks very well indeed.

Wind Requires Banging

The championship course was well trapped and bunkered naturally, and at most of the holes the drive had to be really well placed in order to open up the green. At the second hole there was a bunker in the middle of the fairway-maybe 200 yards from the tee-which occasionally caused a little trouble, though most of the players succeeded in carrying it. Harry Vardon told me as we passed this bunker "Ted Ray declares that Jimmie Braid (the architect of the course) ought to be buried in that thing!" I guess Ted had not always carried it. As is the case on the numerous fine courses on Scotland's east-



ern seaboard, the wind was always a factor to be reckoned with during the recent Open. One day, for example, I noticed at the 12th, a hole about 460 yards, most of the players were taking two wooden shots plus a mashie to get on.

I was much interested in a very fine large marquee called the Exhibitors' Tent. Here the leading club and ball manufacturers had stalls, as well as other firms who regard the golfer as a customer. This tent was always a center of attraction, and I learned that a really large amount of business had been done. The steel shaft people ought to be making a clean up, for since they were legalized in British competitive golf, the steel shafts are selling like wildfire. One stall that did extra good business owing to the rainy weather was that of the "Golfrello" people, who sold very startling, flashy umbrellas of multicolored design. There was a White Horse Whiskey exhibit, but I don't think they were giving away samples, because I did not get one.

I think the British Ryder Cup team is poorly selected. It would have seemed wise to me to have exploited younger players-young Lacey, for instance, whose brother is or was at Pine Valley-and R. A. Whitcombe. Jolly has, I see, helped matters by withdrawing.

Cordially yours. CAPI. DAVID L. REES.



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Uneven Pre-seeding Fertilization Is Hidden Cause of Trouble

By L. S. DICKINSON

THE UNEVEN appearance of newly seeded areas has caused much worry to greenkeepers and green-chairmen. It has also caused much speculation as to the cause of the unevenness, and the stubbornness of greenkeepers to admit that an uneven distribution of pre-seeding fertilizer could possibly be the cause has made the writer go after proof.

Undoubtedly the reason why greenkeepers are loath to admit uneven fertilizer distribution as a cause, is due to the fact that many are still on the defensive, and feel that such a cause reflects upon their skill and judgment. Except in extreme cases they are wrong in feeling that way.

To obtain convincing evidence that preseeding fertilization can affect the unevenness of a newly seeded area, the writer selected a nearby putting green that was very noticeably affected by the pre-seeding fertilization.

The putting green in question was well built, as to foundation, subsoil and topsoil, and the seed bed was in excellent condition at the time of seeding. As a preseeding fertilizer nitrophoska was applied at the rate of slightly over 10 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft., 60 lbs. being applied to the 5,500 sq. ft. of green surface. While such a rate is quite heavy it is not excessive if evenly distributed.

The fertilizer was raked into the soil at the same time the final seed bed was prepared. A seed mixture containing 10 lbs. of Colonial bent, 10 lbs. South German bent, and 12 lbs. redtop, or a total seeding of 32 lbs. was very evenly sown, lightly raked in, and the area rolled. The seeding job was well done.

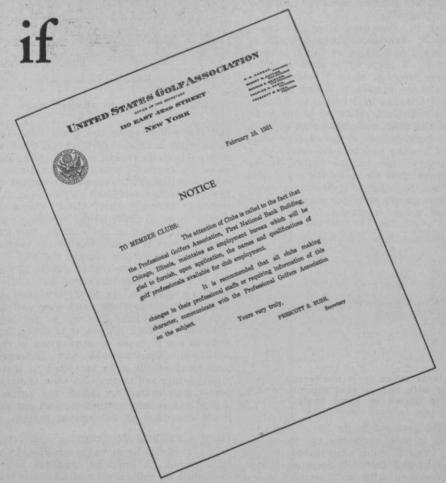
Rain Helps

The seed was sown April 15. A cool dry spell of weather followed, and it was April 25 before the young grass plants appeared as a very uniform stand of young grass.

The young grass plants grew normally and appeared much benefited by several light showers, the heaviest of which was .14 inch. On May 8, the rainfall was .97 inch and on May 10, 1.65 of an inch fell. These two rather heavy showers wet the



The pencils mark the edges of a strip of restricted turf growth, due largely to uneven distribution of fertilizer prior to seeding.



you haven't seen this letter—let's read it now. And, if after looking it over it seems like a good idea, by all means wire, write or phone for any further information.

Professional Golfers Association

of America

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

ground several inches deep and undoubtedly brought into solution much of the highly soluble nitrophoska.

On May 12, two days after the heavy rain, small, irregularly shaped areas of grass showed symptoms of being in serious trouble. A majority of these troubled areas were circular, about 3 inches in diameter, and the remainder oblong in shape and about 4 inches by 2 inches in size. At this time a distinct yellowing of the grass tips was the most noticeable sign of trouble. The grass outside of the affected areas was very healthy and in good color.

The yellow tips became yellow leaves which turned red. Naturally the grass thus affected did not grow. It became stunted and approximately sixty per cent died. The unaffected grass continued to grow and



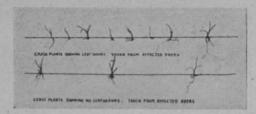
Grass plants taken from unaffected areas. Compare with cut in next column, which is drawn to same scale.

maintained good color. In fact it grew so well that it was necessary to clip it on May 23. The clipping accentuated the af fected areas and the accompanying photographs together with soil samples were taken May 26, or 49 days after seeding.

Symptoms and Diagnosis

With the above facts in mind, let us return to the symptoms and diagnosis. As the seeding came up evenly, neither the seed or seeding technique could be blamed for the unevenness. Small brown patch could not be blamed, as the grass in the affected areas was not killed over-night. neither did it show the dry brown color characteristic of the disease, nor was there any signs of the presence of the fungus. Damping-off might cause unevenness, but in this case the first color was yellow, instead of red, and there was not the decided wilting of the grass. Sunscald reddens the turf without a pre-yellowing so that cause was eliminated.

The outstanding symptoms were restricted growth, followed by some killing,



Stunted growth in affected areas.

and the yellowing of the grass tips. Tip discoloring indicates root injury. Yellowing can indicate excessive soil acidity, and excessive available potash. The symptoms clearly indicated an uneven distribution of the pre-seeding fertilizer. "How was the fertilizer unevenly distributed?" The question is quite in order as the fertilizer was evenly distributed on the surface. The unevenness was brought about by the raking in process. Carefully observe the way the workmen rake the soil when raking in fertilizer and leveling the seed bed. After watching the men, try your own hand at Practical experience and observations convinces the writer that no matter how carefully the work is done, it is almost impossible not to cause concentrations of the fertilizer. The forward and backward movement of the rake is bound to leave more surface soil in one area than another. Small depressions are filled, the surface soil is raked into a windrow and not entirely smoothed by subsequent raking.

Need Cautious Program

The workman or greenkeeper should not be censored. A practical condition exists that must be understood and tolerated. Injury from uneven distribution of pre-seeding fertilizer occurs only when the surface application is excessive or very near the dangerous amount. When the fertilizer is applied in moderation, the uneven distribution shows as small tufts of longer and deeper colored grass, caused by the concentration of the fertilizer to a degree of high stimulation.

The proof of the statement that much of the spotty appearance of newly seeded areas is due to uneven distribution of pre-seeding fertilizer lies in the results of the soil tests and the actual grass plants taken from healthy and unhealthy areas.

Soil from affected areas showed a pH value of 4.5; soil from the healthy areas a pH of 5.00. Nitrophoska is known to have an acid effect upon the soil, therefore (Continued on page 81)

STYMIED ...

by BROWN PATCH

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Hundreds of greenkeepers know that treating greens regularly with Semesan or Nu-Green will keep tempers unruffled and turf unblemished. Both fungicides kill brown patch promptly. And years of use have shown they kill it safely — without the danger of turf injury which often follows treatment with new and unproved chemicals.

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SEMESAN NU-GREEN

Machine Savings Absorbed by Golf's New Demands

By B. R. LEACH

Letter from Herb Graffis, Esq., Editor of GOLFDOM, to B. R. Leach

Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1931.

Dear Leach:

With regard to your article for the July issue of GOLFDOM: make it 2,500 words on the revision in golf course maintenance methods as a result of the more extensive use of mechanical equipment instead of manual labor. In the comparatively short time I have been in the business I have seen a number of 18-hole golf course payrolls cut from 16 men to 8 and 11 men. The mechanized work is done quicker, cheaper, better and more thoroughly.

There may be some complaint under the present labor situation that it is poor national policy to throw more men out of jobs, but the complaint is founded on faulty knowledge of human nature and economics. Regardless of any current labor situation, there is always going to be an advance in the application of mechanical means due to the probably selfish but nevertheless all-powerful dictates of the individual or individuals who spend the dough.

Also when golf course construction and maintenance costs are reduced by mechanical means, the construction of more golf courses is encouraged, and this in the long run means more jobs.

At any rate let us have your slant on this machinery proposition with a few ideas that aren't all covered with dusty cobwebs. Check enclosed for your May article.

Sincerely yours,

HERB GRAFFIS.

P. S.—Lay off the wise-cracking in this machinery article. Put real serious stuff on this subject as it concerns the very sacred topic of dough. It strikes me this is the most important subject to be handled this season.

H. G.

P. P. S.—Remember, we go to press here on the 20th. Get your stuff in here by the 15th, so I can use the blue pencil. My God! If I allowed some of the stuff you send us to be published the Anti-Saloon League and the Postoffice Department would shove Joe and me in the jug for sending scurrilous matter through the mails.

Letter from B. R. Leach to Herb Graffis, Esq., Editor of GOLFDOM

Riverton, N. J., June 17, 1931.

Dear Herb:

Yours of April 29th received with check. I endorsed the check and turned it over to the sheriff, who has been camping on my doorstep for some time past.

I note by your letter that you are all steamed up on this question of golf course machinery and all the money the clubs are going to save by using more gasoline and less labor. The answer is yes and no. It looks to me as though the machinery will do the work more rapidly and cheaply, but the machinery will have more work to do than was formerly done, so it will probably all wind up even in the end.

Take fairway maintenance for instance. There was a time when they used mowers drawn by horses and they mowed the fairways as often as the horses and the spirit moved. Then they began to use power fairway mowers and pretty soon they had tractors with three cutting units and cut the fairways once a week. Then the golf course machinery people put out tractors and five mowing units and all the clubs began to mow the fairways twice a week. Now we see fairway mowers with seven cutting units and the fairways are mowed three times a week. Sooner or later we will have fairway mowers with ten cutting units and the fairways will be mowed every day.