

All of which indicates that the above chairman was making a sap of himself, and a mess of the course and a wreck of the greenkeeper by acting the part of an old-time Roman emperor. It isn't an isolated instance by any means. I go lots of places and see lots of things in a year's time and there's plenty of this sort of thing going on all over the country all of the time. Many chairmen need an elementary course in the art and science of cooperation—with the greenkeeper.

At periodic intervals throughout the year the sound chairman will walk over the course with the greenkeeper carefully casting the eye over each tee, fairway, rough, approach, trap and green with the object of ascertaining just what needs to be done to each component part in order that the course as a whole may be kept up to its best possible form. I, personally, make it a point to have the club professional along on these inspection tours at least twice a year, preferably early spring and late summer.

Many greenkeepers will no doubt disagree with my practice of having the club professional along on these tours but I have found that it pays me as a golf course manager to take him along and get his viewpoint.

In support of this statement it is enough to say that the pro is playing the course daily and from the playing angle he knows it better than you or I will ever know it. Secondly, never forget that the pro is the little brother of the members. They talk to him about the course and he talks to them. He knows what the members are kicking about long before the chairman or greenkeeper ever gets wind of it. In fact, a large portion of the members' kicks come to the greenkeeper second-hand through the pro or the chairman. Consequently, in managing a course I want my relations with the pro to be such that he will tip me off automatically as to how the membership is feeling as regards the course with the knowledge that abuses will be corrected wherever possible. My relations with the pro are predicated on the supposition that as a manager it is better to have him telling me than paning me. In those rare instances where the personality of the pro inhibits the above close cooperation then these semi-annual inspection tours with the pro automatically pull his teeth as far as mischief-making with the members is concerned because if a showdown comes you have

given him ample opportunity to have his say. Some people may call this system as a now-fangled sort of diplomacy, but in my opinion it is just plain horse-sense.

Sandwich Work into Schedule

Having therefore made these inspection tours and determined the various repairs, improvements and alterations that are desirable throughout the course, it remains only for the green committee to consider the financial condition of the club and determine the exact amount and nature of the work to be done. Don't ram this sort of work down the greenkeeper's throat when he is up to his neck in routine maintenance work, but rather leave it to his judgment to sandwich repairs, improvements and alterations into those periods of the year when routine maintenance is at its lowest volume. If left to the discretion of the greenkeeper the bulk of this special work will be done in the fall when routine work is steadily declining. At this period of the year he can accomplish this sort of work without taking on extra help and with the least possible strain on his efficiency, temper or that of his staff, all accomplished with the minimum of expense and the minimum of interruption to play.

Prepare for Membership Drive

Aside from all the above pertinent factors it is also well to remember that nowadays the welfare of the club is vitally dependent upon getting this work done in the fall so that the course may present a first class finished condition in the spring when the great push behind the membership solicitation activities begins. It is well to remember that nowadays prospective members can pick and choose pretty much as to which club to join. If your club doesn't give the course a good going-over in the fall there isn't a thing to stop the new cash customers from going along over the hill to some other and better conditioned club. Remember, it's a buyers' market nowadays, and that renovation work on a golf course, when left until spring rarely gets done due to the sudden opening of the growing season.

Full fertilization of fairways has come to be more and more a routine practice in this country as contrasted with the former system of applying fertilizer only in the early spring. The present system of fertilizing fairways in late summer and early spring is in general decidedly preferable

to the old system of one large fertilizer application in the spring.

Fertilization Practice

Heavy applications of fertilizer in the spring are very apt to result in lost fertility as compared with two lighter but equal in total poundage to the one application. This is especially true of applications of nitrogen either in the organic or inorganic form. The turf will use up so much, regardless of the amount applied, within a given period following the application, and if present in excess the balance of the nitrogen changes into nitrates and has a tendency to leach out through the subsoil. In other words, if the fairway fertilization program calls for the application of, say 600 pounds, of high grade balanced fertilizer per annum, I personally would prefer to apply 250 pounds in late summer and 350 pounds in early spring rather than the entire 600 pounds in the spring. There is also another decidedly pertinent reason for the two-application method of fertilization of fairways which is wrapped around the crab-grass question.

In this regard it is well to remember that the fine grasses with which fairways are commonly planted make their strongest and sturdiest growth during the relatively cool months of spring and fall. During the hot summer months these fine grasses have a tendency to slow up in their growth somewhat, in all probability due to the excessive heat and the insufficiency of rainfall.

Crab-grass, on the other hand, acts in exactly the opposite way. It does not germinate until the soil warms up in late spring, it makes its heavy rank growth during the hottest summer weather and is ripening its seed and practically ceasing growth when the first cool nights of late summer or very early fall roll around.

Since crab-grass, next to prolonged droughts, is in all probability the worst possible enemy of the fine grasses, crowding them out and resulting in thin stands of the desired fine grass, it is obvious that plain commonsense dictates that we feed it as little as possible, and that we feed the fine grasses as much as possible during their *period of heaviest natural growth*. In other words, fertilizer application as to time and quantity should be made so that the fine grass gets as much of the fertilizer as possible and the crab-grass as little as possible. Herein lies the most pertinent argument for early spring and late

summer applications of fertilizer to fairways.

Thwarting Crab-Grass

A reasonable application of fertilizer to the fairways in the early spring starts the fine grasses off into growth with a bang with the least competition from weeds and rank growth and feeds the fine grass until the time when the crab-grass begins to sprout. By this time the fine grasses have made a sturdy root growth, the stools have thickened out over the surface of the soil and the nitrogen of the fertilizer application is just about exhausted.

The crab-grass then appears upon the scene but makes a less rank growth due to the absence of undue amounts of available nitrogen. In the late summer the crab has made its growth and is seeding, while the fine grasses are ready to take advantage of the cooler temperatures and again make a strong, lusty growth.

Now is the time to put on another reasonable application of balanced fertilizer so that available nitrogen may be on hand in sufficient amount to enable the fine grass to make its strongest growth before the advent of freezing weather by which time the available nitrogen will again be practically exhausted and the grass will harden up before the ground freezes.

Such a fertilization program is bound to result in thickened *fine* turf if practiced over a period of years, with the amount of crab-grass decreasing from year to year.

The question of whether to apply the nitrogen in the organic or inorganic form is not to my notion so important as generally supposed. Generally speaking, they run neck and neck as regards desirability. In my own work I use a mixture of both if for no other reason than such a mixture is nice and bulky and goes on easily through a lime spreader when set at the first or second notch.

We hear a good deal of argument about organic nitrogen being slower in availability than inorganic nitrogen. It may be a bit slower but darned little. I have put chicken manure and sewage sludge on rye when the ground was frozen a foot deep and as soon as the ground thawed the rye jumped as though all hell was after it. Of course, it may have been the moonlight that made the rye grow and then again maybe not.

On the other hand we hear a great deal about loss of nitrogen in the inorganic form due to leaching into the subsoil, and again, in my opinion, this is the bunk.

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

FORGET
the **CALENDAR...**



THINK *of your* GREENS!

You can't trust the calendar in your fight against brown patch. It may say summer is almost over—or gone—but it can't control the weather. And as long as summer weather lingers, there's danger of brown patch.

Regular turf treatment with either Semesan or Nu-Green will keep your greens in perfect putting condition until all disease danger is past. No other chemicals equal the record of these two DuBay fungicides for consistently good control of brown patch.

Semesan prevents and controls the disease under all conditions, but it is particularly advised where the soil is in a good state of fertility. Nu-Green contains the same effective ingredient, and also invigorates grass growth. It is recommended where no definite program of fertilization is followed.

Order Semesan and Nu-Green from your regular supply house or seedsman. For free pamphlet write Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Dept. 178, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

SNOW MOLD Early spring damage from snow mold may be prevented by treating turf with Semesan just before the ground freezes. Send for free pamphlet giving rate of application.



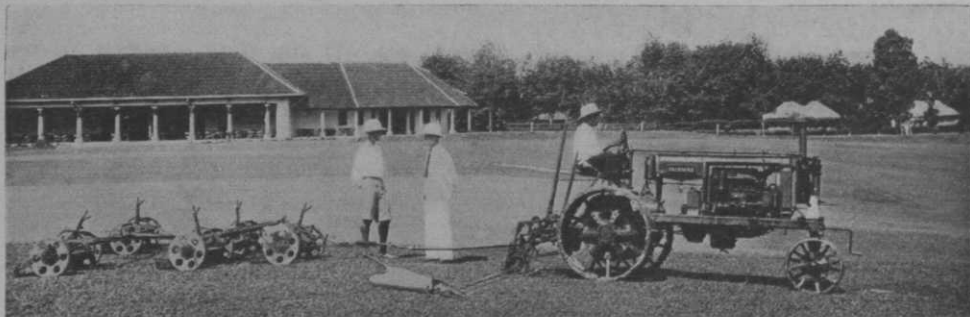
SEMESAN



NU-GREEN

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Heavy drag of "two-timing" mowing equipment made necessary by Singapore courses' grass doesn't prevent American tractor from cutting mowing costs under coolie labor charge

American Mowing Method Costs Less Than Coolie Labor

TWO GOLF courses in Singapore, Straits Settlements, have adopted American course maintenance methods in their use of tractors, the Island Golf club of Singapore and the Singapore Golf club.

The Singapore Golf club course consists of 276 acres, has an 18-hole course, a nine-hole course, and now is adding three more holes. The total membership of the club is 963, consisting of 491 active members, 15 country members, and 457 absent members.

The Singapore golf course has been maintained by an International Fairway tractor, a seven-foot power mower, as well as a five-gang lawnmower. The complete outfit is used on the fairway at the present time and in many cases both mowers are used at the same time, the seven-foot mower cutting the stems of grass that are too long to be cut by the lawnmower.

A. C. Robertson, professional of the Singapore Golf club, states that this outfit has reduced the labor cost by approximately \$154 (U. S.) a month. That amount represents the cost of wages of eighteen coolies.

The golf club championship of Malaya is always held on the Singapore Golf course. At this year's meet many favorable comments were made regarding the excellent condition of the course. Mr. Robertson states that the course is in much better condition than it ever has been before, due primarily to the improved methods of maintenance.

The Fairway and mower operate six days a week and seven hours a day. The fuel consumption, which is kerosene, is eight

gallons a day, or a fraction over one imperial gallon an hour.

One of the interesting things about the Singapore Golf club is cutting thealang



"Rough what is rough" gets tamed by American maintenance methods adopted in Singapore.

(coarse wide grass of a rank growing nature which is very hard to mow). Mr. Robertson states that they are able to mow the same number of acres in one and one-half hours with the Fairway that they formerly moved with 20 coolies in seven hours.

WHEN THE turf of fairway or green dies out in spots without apparent cause, the first thing to suspect is defective drainage.

At a cost of only

\$8 to \$11
PER ACRE

FERTILIZE YOUR FAIRWAYS

THIS FALL WITH NITROPHOSKA

NOW is the time to revitalize your grass and thicken up the turf for fall playing—and at the same time to put your fairways into condition to withstand the rigors of winter. Also this late Summer application of Nitrophoska pays handsomely in the thickness and vigor of next Spring's sod.

Nitrophoska (15-30-15) is the economical complete fertilizer for fairways. An application of 150 to 200 pounds—at a cost of only \$8 to \$11 per acre—supplies as much plant-food as 600 to 800 pounds of ordinary fertilizer. And Nitrophoska is granular and dustless, and as easy to apply as broadcasting wheat.

If your soil is rich in potash, apply 150 pounds of Leunaphos (20-20-0) instead of Nitrophoska—at a cost of only \$6.25 per acre.

Order from your supply dealer, or direct from us. But don't delay.

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN PRODUCTS CORP.
285 Madison Avenue, New York

**Use Urea on
Your Greens**

Urea is recommended by the Greens Section of the U. S. Golf Association. It contains 46% nitrogen and is easily soluble in water. It furnishes soluble organic nitrogen in the same form as the nitrogen in liquid manure, and is long-lasting in its effect.

NITROPHOSKA

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

15-30-15

The Most Economical Fertilizer Ever Made

Building Pointers that Better Bermuda Grass Greens

By RALPH HAMILTON HALL

Course Architect, Charlotte, N. C.

IN THE immediate past the belief has been that the major requisite for Bermuda grass putting greens has been the absolute necessity of being equipped to water them. This, to my mind at least, is only one of the prime requisites necessary and a minor one at that.

Stopping for a second, to think back, have any of you ever seen a decent stand of Bermuda, either cultivated or wild, growing in a boggy situation? I do not believe that any of you can recall such a situation but that all of you wonder at the wonderful growth of this grass under certain conditions. Give me a piece of land that is well drained (I'm almost a fanatic on that requirement), only moderately fertile, and I'll throw some Bermuda roots or seed on it and presto!, the march of the Bermuda army is under way. If you don't believe it, try it, or for first hand information on the subject ask the nearest nurseryman. He has had to fight it while most of us have to run around begging it to grow and that under the most adverse growing conditions.

The success of your green depends almost entirely upon the thoroughness with which you prepare your greens area for seeding. Never drain a green so that the entire surface area drains off the green at one point. To do this makes the green that much harder to water thoroughly and, in addition, requires that you topdress more often if you do maintain a smooth putting surface. The flow of drain water during a heavy rain washes away your topdressing which, in turn, exposes the roots, causing them to send out long runners, with the result that you have a bumpy area, and in most cases, an area in your green that seems subject to every conceivable ailment.

Tile the Green

After the rough grading has been finished—TRENCH THAT GREEN and TILE IT. The depth of the tile drain can only be determined by going at least 8 inches below your "hard pan" and then back filling up

to the grade level of the pan with crushed stone. Next, incorporate enough humus material in the clay to make it immune to "baking out." This can best be done by spreading it completely with the rottenest manure obtainable and discing it thoroughly. The next steps are open to argument, but let me state that they have brought me really wonderful success. On greens approximately 6000 sq. ft. of area I spread at least 20 yards of clean coarse sand and 10 bales (regulation size) of peat moss after pulverizing the moss. I then set the disc so that it cuts in about half its depth capacity and thoroughly incorporate the sand and the moss into the top 3 inches. Now haul onto the green the best topsoil obtainable (woods earth preferred) and spread this to at least a 2-inch depth. It helps, too, to disc this in very slightly as these discing operations eliminate the possibility of "layering" of the various soils.

Buy Best Seed

After your gang of rakers have "manicured" (as one of my negro foremen chooses to call it) the surface into the finished contours you are all ready for seeding.

Never buy any but the very best seed obtainable. I prefer Extra Fancy Arizona Bermuda. To get an even distribution of the seed is, no matter how sown, almost impossible but try, regardless, for that evenness. I rake in all my seed with potato forks or diggers and then follow with the fine rakers so as to obtain a finely dressed finish. My reason for the diggers is that I believe that, raked in a little deeper, the possibility of loss due to birds and from an unexpected heavy rain is minimized and I also believe that, although germination is somewhat slower, the young plants have more vitality when the seed is planted deeper.

Let nature, in the form of rain, bring that grass up unless you are equipped to water with a mist type of sprinkler only. Just as soon as you can, get your men on

GET THIS STRAIGHT

If You Want Better Greens

True WASHINGTON strain Creeping Bent has been used on many of the finest courses in the United States and Canada for the past 8 years. It has not only been entirely satisfactory to these clubs, but a constantly increasing demand for "greens like these" is coming from other clubs. This is easily understood.

True "Washington" strain is the most vigorous, fungus resistant strain so far selected. Its true putting fineness, lack of nap or grain and pleasing color are obtained under varying degrees of soil, climate and care.

Remember that this selected strain is an outstanding plant obtained from seeded greens. Why use seed that may produce an occasional good plant and many not so good,

when whole greens of one outstanding type can be obtained at less expense?

Plants from stolons are vigorous and of one kind. Seed is frequently planted too deep or not deep enough; heavy rains often wash away whole areas soon after planting; seedlings are weak, less able to crowd the weeds, and when turf is finally obtained, it often is not the type expected.

The present low cost will surprise you. Ask for prices and names of clubs in your vicinity using true WASHINGTON Bent.

HIRAM F. GODWIN

Box A, Redford Station
DETROIT, MICH.

BENT GRASS

Eastern Nursery
Box 51, WAYNE, PA.

COLLEGE INN TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

Superior in Flavor

College Inn Tomato Juice Cocktail tastes better because it is made of red-ripe whole tomatoes. Its acceptance is universal because it is nationally advertised.

Two reasons why your club members will prefer it to any other tomato juice.

AVAILABLE IN

- 26-ounce glass shakers packed 12 to the case.
- 16-ounce glass shakers packed 12 to the case.
- 4-ounce individual bottles packed 48 to the case.

COLLEGE INN FOOD PRODUCTS CO.

[Division of Hotel Sherman Co.]
CHICAGO, ILL.



ALLERTON HOTEL

701 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Philip E. Cobden, Manager

Official Chicago Residence 102 Colleges
1000 Rooms

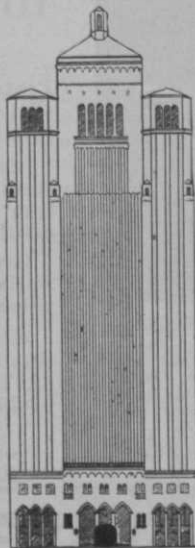
No Surrounding Buildings

R. C. A. Radio Speaker in every room at no extra cost. World's greatest receiving installation.

An Outstanding Residence of Executives. Route Your Staff to the ALLERTON.

- 11 floors exclusively for Men.
- 7 floors exclusively for Women.
- 3 separate floors for Married Couples.

Rates Per Person:
\$2.00 to \$3.50 Daily
\$10.50 to \$25.00 Weekly (Single)
\$8.50 to \$12.50 Weekly (Double)



that green and start them weeding. Keep after each green until the weed content is almost negligible.

Perhaps you have wondered why no mention has been made as to fertilizers. Another belief of mine, and a firm one, is that the best method to fertilize is by mixing the commercial fertilizer in your topdressing and then using a spiked roller, making certain to completely aerate every square inch of surface. The holes from the spikes then serve a double purpose, namely, aeration and pockets for the fertilizer. It is, of course, taken for granted that you will eliminate all trash such as stones, etc., from your greens soil and that you will protect the green from any storm water washing across it from outside sources. Topdress regularly and frequently and do not hesitate, during the spring growing season at least, to thoroughly aerate your root system by a good heavy raking. The result will be, I am sure, a joy to your members and course players and a source of satisfaction to you that nothing else can take away.

Suggests National Handicap Tournament

SUGGESTION of a national handicap golf tournament conducted under the auspices of the U. S. G. A., has been advanced by Kenneth Goit, an official of the Toro Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis. The idea has been favorably received by sports writers and golfers in Minnesota and a state handicap event has been inaugurated.

In presenting the idea Goit sent the following bulletin to the sports editors of 75 leading newspapers:

"All the prize money passed out every year for golf tournaments is split among ten or twelve top-notch professionals.

"All of the silverware donated every year for amateur competition is won by a few leading amateurs.

"What the game needs, if it needs anything at all, is more definite recognition of the millions of handicap shooters, who for years have put up the money to keep tournament competition alive.

"Why not a national handicap tournament sponsored by the U. S. G. A.?"

"This would provide healthy competition among millions of steady handicap shoot-

Now Is the Time to Plan for Rich, Velvety Greens Next Year



The Lark easily covers an eighty foot circle at ordinary pressure. Built of non-corroding brass with iron roller and rubber hose connection. Adjustable nozzle on long arm has spray-control. The gentle, drenching spray of the Lark is "better than rain."

YOU CAN HAVE THEM WITH THE LARK SPRINKLER

SMOOTH, velvety greens that will be the talk of all who use your course—it's the time now to lay your plans for them in 1932.

Make sure that the grass you so carefully tend will have *gentle, even, thorough* sprinkling so that your work will bring maximum results.

Greenkeepers the world over have found Lark Sprinklers the most reliable, the most scientifically designed, the best suited to their needs.

Why not send for one or more Larks to try this fall? Give them every test you can think of. Then you'll be able to settle your sprinkling problems before the spring rush begins!

The price of the Lark is \$15, anywhere in the U. S. (slightly higher in Canada and abroad). If you are not completely satisfied, return within 10 days and your money will be promptly refunded.

L.R. NELSON MFG. CO. INC. Peoria, Illinois

ers who are entitled to recognition by the official body.

"And what a world of interest could be developed!"

Difficulties of handling the field that probably would be attracted by such a national event seem to be almost insurmountable, but the proposal has been looked on with favor by several state golf associations. The suggestion also has served to revive interest in the green section tournament which was a handicap match play against par event staged simultaneously at clubs all over the country. A dollar entry fee was required, of which 25 cents went for purchase of local prizes and 75 cents went to the green section endowment fund. The event was held in 1924, 1925 and 1926 and raised a good amount of money for the cause. A prize to the national winner was given by the U. S. G. A.

Reception of Goit's handicap tournament idea by the press and players indicates that the time may be right for restoring the green section handicap tournament.

PHILPOT IS HAGEN LINE NEW SALES MANAGER

T. G. Philpot, who is especially well known in Pacific coast golf as head of a successful golf goods distributing company, has been made sales manager of the L. A. Young Co.

In making the announcement of Philpot's



T. G. Philpot, New Hagen Sales Manager

appointment, A. C. Link, vice president and general manager of the Young company, cites the coast man's lively and effective work in helping pros promote sales. Philpot made his debut as sales manager at the annual sales meeting of the Walter Hagen line's representatives.

MICHELL'S GRASS SEED

for the
GOLF COURSE

Prince Edward Island Bent

Ideal for the putting greens; certified and sealed in 50-lb. bags by the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture.

Seaside Bent

True creeping variety; makes an ideal putting green turf; certified and sealed in 50-lb. bags by the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture.

South German Bent

One of the principal grasses for making a fine putting green.

Kentucky Blue

For fairways or golf courses, it makes, when sown with other sorts, an ideal sod.

Fancy Red Top

One of the most desirable varieties for fairways or golf courses.

Poa Trivialis

A splendid grass for fairways and in fact putting greens where the shade is dense and where other grasses will not thrive.

PHILOGAN

The greatest turf builder ever used on the Green. Will bring newly sown greens into playing condition quickly; promotes quick germination and promotes a thick, green stand of grass in a short time.

BROWN PATCH REMEDIES WORM KILLERS

and all equipment for the Golf Course.

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR

Greenskeepers' Manual

MICHELL'S SEED HOUSE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Billy Tier Tells Ten Laws of Club Management

ONE of the largest golfing plants west of Chicago is the Olympic Country Club at Lakeside, Calif., which operates in conjunction with its sister city club, the Olympic Club of San Francisco. The Olympic C. C. has 1,300 members, a clubhouse representing an investment of \$750,000 and two 18-hole courses spread over 274 acres of rolling terrain.

Successfully operating so large a club is a job requiring the talents of a real manager; in Olympic's case the position is capably filled by William N. (Billy) Tier, whose smart operating practices have brought Olympic no small reputation as a club with excellent cuisine, efficient service, homelike accommodations and a staff of loyal employes.

It is Tier's belief, according to an article recently run in *Country Club Magazine*, that any golf and country club can keep out of the red and be operated on a paying basis provided it is properly managed. To do this, the manager must understand his work and the membership must extend him its fullest cooperation. Otherwise, assessments are inevitable.

In explanation of his policies, Tier tells his idea of the "ten commandments of successful club management." They are as follows:

(1) It is positively necessary to buy with a mind of your own; know what you want, then get it. Accept no substitute against your better judgment.

Remember: Petty wastes sum up to more than a trivial factor in successful management. It is too often overlooked. It is the duty of each department head to emphasize this to his subordinates and continually guard against its laxity;

enforcement without restriction is imperative.

It may mean a chip of butter, the misuse of linen or carelessness in handling crockery in the dining room; nevertheless these details eat into your profit needlessly. This principle holds true throughout the clubhouse.

One must consider knowledge, experience, responsibility and the possibility of tips in granting compensation. Fairness should at all times prevail. Nothing can cause more dissension among employes than undue favoritism.

(2) The cooperation of your staff amounts to about 85% of your own success as a manager—particularly in a club—the "second home" of many men.

If employes are dissatisfied, naturally they reflect that feeling in their contact with the guests. This identically applies to the contrary, as when the spirit of good fellowship prevails. Pleasant, alert, neat workers create an atmosphere of prosperity. It is personal service extended through an organization's employes that makes the difference between a country club and an average hotel.

(3) Though a country club is expressly maintained for the recreation of business and professional men and their families, it must also be considered as a business proposition.

If it were not operated on a paying basis, it would cease to be a pleasure to its members, substituting a burden of assessments and premium prices, resulting in a loss of members and consequent dissolution.

Guard, therefore, your source of revenue daily with an "eagle eye"; each department must yield its quota.

The sincere cooperation of honest,

PURCHASE WINTER HARDY, ACCLIMATED

BENT GRASS SEED

direct from my farms where it is grown.

We have just finished harvesting this year's crop of Bent seed. We are threshing and cleaning it and filling orders upon receipt of letter or telegram.

Winter, hardy BENT GRASS SEED grown under the rigid climatic conditions of New England makes the most permanent and desirable turf for your greens, fairways, tees, fine lawns, etc.

I have had a great deal of experience covering twelve years in furnishing hundreds of golf clubs with their annual seed requirements. If you will follow the simple directions in applying the seed that I recommend to revamp your old greens or old fairways or on new seedings, I will absolutely GUARANTEE RESULTS.

A. N. PECKHAM - - - Kingston, Rhode Island