

KEEP OPEN!

**Clubs find it pays to extend
season beyond Labor Day**

WITHIN the first two weeks of September some of the most important conferences of the year will be held between department heads and officials of golf clubs. The time has passed when the golf clubs in the central and northern states could discontinue lively operations after the Labor Day holiday and let the season slump into its grave.

Now members insist that their plant be utilized on a longer schedule and that committees and executives in charge of the club's affairs make arrangements that will keep the club going until winter closes in, thereby giving the members fuller utilization of the investment.

Moreover, experienced observers of the club situation appreciate that much of the annual turn-over in club memberships is caused by the winter absence of contact between members. Club spirit is allowed to lag. Such affairs as bowling leagues and bridge parties have done much to offset the winter loosening of golf club bonds. Skeet, trapshooting, and winter sports when the weather permits also have been employed with success by clubs to keep the members together.

Extending Golf into Fall

With bar profits giving house operation a chance to keep well out of the red during the late fall and winter, there is a larger opportunity for managers to stage schedules of card parties, keno and other social affairs. "Snowbird" golf played by the hardy Easterners in the

New York, Boston and Philadelphia sectors has not spread much to other parts of the country where winter really hits, although a "snowbird" tournament in Kansas City has drawn large fields and been beneficial for the club encouraging this hearty winter pastiming.

In many parts of the country seven or eight weeks from mid-September through to mid-November have the finest golf weather. Climate a good part of the time is not worse than "bracing" and even when mittens are needed for comfort there now are extremely comfortable and practical golf gloves that are used by many of the tournament players who buck into some chilly, gusty weather along their winter tours.

Trick events, both indoor and outdoor, are highly successful in maintaining longer golf schedules. The US Royal tournament kit contains much material for running such events, together with suggestions for events. The pro, manager and greenkeeper would do well now to go over such of this material as is still unused and in a session with club officials arrange a special tournament schedule for late season.

Considerable ingenuity is used by club department heads in arranging late sea-

son events which in some clubs have stirred interest more than the usual season schedule.

One event that always goes well is to draw partners out of a box so the line-ups are arranged "blind." Another that calls for pro-greenkeeper cooperation is playing the course backwards with temporary tees being employed. Shocks of corn sometimes are used to mark the location of the temporary tees. A variation of this event calls for playing the holes in other than normal routine. Many of the events are played on a nine-hole basis because of the shorter days.

There are a number of smart managers who regard the football season as a great boon for house business. Millions of dollars are spent by football fans for cocktail parties and dinners in celebration or for consolation. The background for spectacular parties, at no undue cost for decorations, is one that allows the manager a chance to show his ability as a party arranger.

The leaf problem is the one that the greenkeeper has to handle. If there is to be a fair amount of play during the autumn, leaves must be kept cleaned up. It may cut into the budget somewhat but not to a point that will rule it out, because increased house income will more than offset the cost of gathering leaves. Greenkeepers want to employ their good greensmen as long as possible in the fall, so the general "policing" of leaves and cleaning out of the rough is partially an answer to a greenkeeper's problem.

A chance to close out shop stocks, give some lessons even late in the season, and establish valuable close contacts with the club's most active members give the pro ample reason for taking a diligent and thoughtful part in extension of the season.

Whether each manager, pro and greenkeeper realizes it fully at this time, it is plainly apparent that lengthening the season is one of the important parts of their work and a job that is becoming more widely expected by club members.

Inter-Club League Boosts Golf Interest at Kansas City

OPERATING under the name of the Intra-Private Club Competitive Golf League, seven clubs in the Kansas City district have banded together for bi-weekly team events this summer. Clubs in the league are Indian Hills, Ivanhoe, Blue

Hills, Oakwood, Mission Hills, Milburn and Hillcrest with W. B. Silberman of Oakwood acting as chairman. Competition will extend into October, thus helping to extend the Kansas City golf season, which ordinarily is inclined to die out shortly after Labor Day.

The league is an offshoot of a 16-man team play event, started earlier this season, which was not competitive but solely for the promotion of good fellowship among the membership of the seven clubs entered. A fee of \$2.00 per player was split \$1.00 for dinner and \$1.00 for prizes, bought from the pro at the host club.

Whenever possible, clubs were expected to select a different group of 16 players for each meeting and special effort was made to interest the high-handicap golfers. The event has proved most popular, as it gives golfers a chance to play other local courses. Play rotated to each club.

The league developed when a need was felt for a competitive inter-club event. Tournament chairmen of the seven clubs met on July 20 and formulated a playing schedule and rules to govern play. Schedule is a round robin, with each club playing its 8 best golfers against the 8 best golfers of each club in turn. In order to prevent congestion, since the events are played on alternate Sundays, 4 men of a given team visit the opposing club's course and 4 men remain at their home course to take on 4 players from the opposing club. Thus the Sunday traffic is no higher than if no event were being played; the four visitors merely take the place of the four home-club players who are away.

Scoring is by the Nassau system—each player and his opponent competing for points, one point for the winner of the first nine, one point for winner of second nine, and one point for winner of total 18-holes. The team winning the most points is the winner of a scheduled game.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY of the Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn. brought out almost 100 greenkeepers and supplymen for an afternoon of golf and a prize dinner at Glen Eagles CC (Chicago District) August 2.

Majority of prizes for the affair were bought from the Glen Eagles pro-shop, a friendly gesture the greenkeepers make at their events and a polite rebuke to "buy it wholesale" tournament prize buyers.

A scum-like mycelium readily identifies snowmold. Here it shows alongside a receding snowbank.

PREPARE NOW AGAINST SNOW MOLD

By A. LOWELL EASTMAN

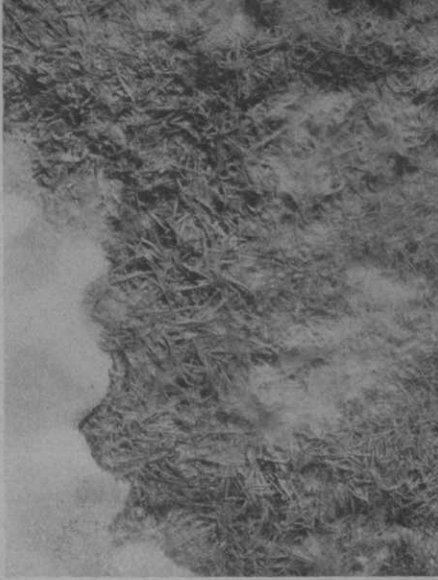
IN SECTIONS of the United States and Canada where low temperatures prevail for part of the year, accompanied by snow, rain or fog, a fungus disease known as snowmold annually does considerable damage to many fine turf areas, notably golf course greens. Scientific investigations have succeeded in designating *Fusarium nivale* as the snowmold organism. Although snowmold has been known for a comparatively short time in this country, it has been recognized in Europe for over a century. There it has been found in fields of grain in the Scandinavian countries, in Germany and in Austria.

Among turf grasses, strains of creeping bent are subject to infection, susceptibility varying with the species. Red fescue has proved especially susceptible. Kentucky bluegrass is more resistant than fescue, but not as resistant as some strains of bent.

Turf areas in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and several regions of Canada have been subject to most severe attacks, while reports of the disease on turf as far south as Virginia have been received.

Fusarium nivale (the Latin word "nivale" meaning pertaining to snow) is a fungus organism which remains dormant in the soil during most of the year.

Most *fusaria* develop best at high temperatures, but in this respect *F. nivale* is an exception, growing well at any ordinary soil temperature, but attacking grass only at very low temperatures. Successful inoculations with *F. nivale* were made at temperatures ranging from 32° to 39°



F. At these low temperatures spores are formed either in salmon-colored masses of millions of spores, or singly on the mycelium.

How Snowmold Attacks Grass

Apparently the organism attacks the grass leaves first, and if conditions are favorable invades the stems and roots, although the actual relation between parasite and host is not yet fully understood.

The disease is not directly caused by snow, although the name snowmold has led some to this misconception. Attacks generally appear during or immediately after snowfall periods. Its spread is encouraged by excessive moisture due to melting snow, heavy fog or rain in connection with low temperatures.

It has been observed that when snowfall occurs before the ground freezes, the resultant damage to turf from snowmold is more pronounced. Under such conditions frost does not penetrate the soil to the extent it otherwise would, and the fungus may become active at any time during a thaw when favorable temperatures prevail.

Coverings or mulches of straw which tend to keep the grass wet, especially after growth has commenced in spring also increase the possibility of attacks, and such practices should be avoided.

Saucer-shaped greens and poorly-

drained areas are most subject to severe injury.

Infected areas may be seen as early as December in sections where snow does not remain on the ground throughout the winter and thaws are frequent. During thaws, large snow banks create ideal conditions for the development and spread of the disease.

Snowmold Is Plainly Identified

Viewed from a distance, snowmold may resemble the so-called winter kill injury, but closer inspection reveals characteristic details which will leave no doubt in the mind of the observer as to the identity of the disease.

The affected areas may vary from an inch or so in diameter to several feet, but are commonly seen as more or less uniform-sized patches a foot or less in diameter, straw-like or dirty-gray in color. In the late fall or early spring, strips of green turf may be seen dividing the injured areas. The patches are covered with a scum-like mycelium which takes on a salmon-pink cast on exposure to the sun. Microscopic views may reveal the sclerotia which appear as minute black or reddish bodies scattered over the grass leaves.

Snowmold may be diagnosed on sight once one has become familiar with its details.

Anyone familiar with turf production will readily understand that any treatment administered the grass which tends to produce weak, succulent growth will inevitably increase danger of infection, especially if such methods are employed in the late fall, and extreme caution in this respect is advised. The selection of resistant varieties for planting, and building up a healthy turf through proper fertilizer programs and maintenance methods will pay large dividends, not only as an insurance against snowmold attacks, but from other diseases as well.

With all due precautions in this respect however, the organism is likely to develop under favorable conditions, thus a knowledge of preventive and control measures is imperative.

Describes Control Methods

Snowmold in mild form may be controlled by a brisk brooming or sweeping of the affected areas as soon as they appear. Steel or bamboo lawn brooms are ideal for this purpose. A little detailed attention in this respect assists in eliminating possible permanent injury, and

greatly aids recovery of infected turf.

Waiting until the disease appears, however, may be costly, where environmental conditions favor attacks.

Mercurial fungicides have proven effective and practical in the prevention and control of *Fusarium*. There are a number of commercial fungicides which will be found effective if used according to the manufacturer's directions.

Corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) and calomel have been found satisfactory in preventing snowmold, and may be used in either the dry or liquid form. Dry applications have the advantage of eliminating the use of heavy equipment at a time when some difficulty might be experienced in reaching the areas where treatment is needed, and will serve for possible subsequent winter treatments when water will not be available on the golf courses.

If difficulty is experienced in dissolving corrosive sublimate, adding one pound of common salt to every four pounds of the fungicide will aid in making the solution.

Calomel used in the liquid state requires constant agitation to keep it in suspension, and if used in this form, a power sprayer equipped with a good agitating device is recommended.

A mixture of 1/3 corrosive sublimate and 2/3 calomel is recommended by the USGA in effecting a more speedy and lasting control.

Using 2 to 5 oz. of the fungicide to every 1,000 sq. ft. of turf (the larger amounts being used on areas which are particularly susceptible), dissolve the material in 50 gals. of water and apply with watering cans or sprinkling cart. If a power sprayer is employed, 16 to 20 gals. per 1,000 sq. ft. will give good coverage.

If the dry method is used, mix the required amount of fungicide with a pail of sand for each 1,000 sq. ft. to be treated. Applications should be made as late in the fall as possible.

Snowmold is by no means a matter to be neglected if our sports areas and lawns are to retain a fine standard of maintenance. The increase in occurrence and severity of attacks of this fungus is demanding a more detailed control program on the part of greenkeepers. It is not uncommon for golf clubs to find their greens partially ruined when spring thaws arrive. Many areas which are subject to attack seldom recover until late in the playing season, if at all, and costly repairs are necessary.

THEY CALL IT "A CLUB THAT HAS EVERYTHING"

By L. J. DRAKE

IBM employees shown putting on the Crow's Nest, (6th hole) of the original 9-hole layout purchased in 1935.



HOW would you like to join a country club at a membership fee of \$1.00 per year? You may play golf there at a season's green-fee of \$7.00, or—if you wear culottes—\$4.00? The \$1.00 membership includes the privilege of participating in 17 other organized sports. Employees of International Business Machines corp., at Endicott, N. Y., do like the club, as evidenced by the fact that practically the entire personnel of 4,000 have gone in for golf and the other sports without reservation.

But don't let the fees lead you to false conclusions. The facilities and atmosphere of the club are on a par with the better country clubs.

A complete golf course of nine holes was purchased by President Thomas J. Watson for his employees in 1935. The immediate response of employees and members of their families was greater than anyone would dare to predict. During the first year, 9,200 games were played on the course, and it became apparent that a larger course was needed.

Highly pleased with the whole-hearted swing to this healthful and recreative sport, Mr. Watson started plans, before the end of the first season, for a complete new 18-hole course in addition to the original nine.

On July 3, 1937, the first nine holes

of the new course were ready for play. It was designed by John R. Van Kleeck, nationally-known golf architect of Chappaqua, N. Y. Covering 125 acres, it will have a total playing distance of 6,312 yards for the full 18 holes. The first nine totals 3,164 yards at par 36 while the second nine will be par 35 when opened next year. It is amply interspersed with sand traps, water, ditches, trees and natural hazards.

A new type aluminum pin, extremely light in weight, is constructed to allow the flags to rotate in the breeze without furling. Bent grass greens, some containing multiple levels and uneven rolls, add zest to the putting. There are two par-5 holes on the first nine, the longest being 530 yards.

Two Pros Needed to Handle Business

All the conveniences that go along with an enjoyable game of golf have likewise been provided. A two-hundred foot wing

Pros Eddie Kuhn, left, and Lynn Higgs, right, teaching fundamentals to a group of beginners on the IBM course.



which was added to the clubhouse last year contains locker and shower rooms for men and for women, as well as the golf shop, whose entrance is adjacent to the first tee.

In addition to providing these facilities at a low cost, IBM goes further and provides golf lessons without cost to employees and their families. 2,200 individual lessons were given during the first season, and more than 3,500 last year.

The services of one professional were found inadequate to meet the overwhelming demand, and two full-time professionals are now kept busy—with the wives and night force during the day, and with the day-time employees themselves after working hours. This year beginners are started in group classes of 15 to 25 to learn the rudiments, after which they receive private lessons. At the present rate, it is expected that more than 5,000 lessons will be given this year—all without charge.

Eddie Kuhn started this year as professional of the new course, while Lynn Higgs remained as pro of the older course.

And how about the other sports sponsored by this "club that has everything"?

The clubhouse, which is a beautiful historic landmark 137 years old, has been completely renovated and furnished with facilities for ping pong, pool, checkers and card playing. An extensive library is an adjunct of the spacious living room.

The original dining room was hopelessly inadequate, and the new wing which was added to the clubhouse last year includes a dining room which seats 500 very comfortably. At the same time a complete new kitchen was installed, fully equipped to render prompt service. All food is served at cost, a full meal costing anywhere from 25c to 75c.

Near the clubhouse are a baseball diamond, two softball diamonds, six tennis courts, a soccer field, a handball court, an archery range, quoits and horseshoe courts, a shuffleboard, and picnic grounds in a shady glen.

One end of the new wing is devoted to bowling, where 650 men and women organized themselves into 13 leagues last winter to enjoy this off-season game on the eight alleys.

A separate log cabin clubhouse is the pride and joy of the company's hunters and marksmen. Situated on a hill about a mile from the main clubhouse, the cabin is surrounded by skeet and trap fields

and rifle and pistol ranges. The skeet field is considered one of the best in the country, boasting a board walk around all the shooting positions, and an electrical timing device originated by the shooters themselves, which ejects the targets at irregular intervals.

All these activities are organized, supervised and managed by the employees themselves, chosen by popular election. The operating details and management are performed by a committee chosen for each sport or activity.

Suburban CC Is Host at August Meeting of N. J. Course Supt's.

AUGUST meeting of the New Jersey Association of Golf Course Supts. was held at Suburban CC, Union, N. J., Aug. 2. Suburban's superintendent Frank Svehla and its green-chairman, Harry Holland, welcomed a large attendance. John Cameron of Yountakah is president of the active organization.

A dinner preceded the evening's educational session. Members heard talks by Dr. E. E. Evaul, Prof. C. C. Hamilton and Thomas Longnecker of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University, and L. E. Allen of the American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Dr. Evaul, Prof. Hamilton and Mr. Longnecker spent some time answering questions having to do with the Japanese beetle, chinch bug and diseases of the soil.

Using a chart prepared at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Allen traced most of the ills which add to the woes of the greenkeeper. His talk presented both difficulties encountered and the most approved methods of overcoming them. He strongly urged moderation in treatment and cited various examples of the right and wrong ways to approach the problem.

THE Ohio State Golf Course Superintendent's Assn. will hold its first state tournament at Wyandot CC, Worthington, O., Sept. 20. Greenkeepers of central Ohio are hosts to the affair and are working hard to make it a gala event. An attendance of about 200 is expected. There will be about 125 greenkeepers, 25 manufacturers' representatives and a number of pros and managers who will compete in the day's golf.

Prize list for the tournament will run about \$500. Francis Marzolf, general manager of Wyandot CC, is handling details of the tournament.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

OF WEEDS

By JOHN MONTEITH, Jr.

IT IS well known that if soil and climatic conditions are most favorable and if the maintenance methods used are most favorable to the normal growth of grass, most weeds will have extreme difficulty competing successfully against grass. While it may be a simple matter to write and talk learnedly about these "most favorable" conditions it is usually quite a different matter to maintain them in practice. The greenkeeper is likely to start his round against "natural conditions" with a big handicap and it is often extremely difficult and costly to pick up many strokes in that game.

First, the majority of our courses are not situated on soil that is anywhere near ideal for grass growth. Second, the majority of our courses are not located in regions where climatic conditions are ideal for the grasses grown on them. Third, the mowing requirements on a golf course are not such that enable grasses to develop in the normal manner throughout the season. And so on one might enumerate a long list of factors that work against the natural growth habits of our common turf grasses when they are grown on golf courses.

It is therefore not surprising that grass on golf courses experiences many difficulties from season to season. On the other hand there are other plants that are able to grow exceedingly well under the conditions that are maintained on golf courses and these plants may successfully compete against the planted grasses and ultimately gain possession of much of the turfed areas. Even though it is impractical to provide conditions that can be considered ideal for grass on most golf courses it is possible by the use of good greenkeeping methods to overcome many of the handicaps and greatly increase the resistance of desirable grasses against the

IN THE October 1936 issue of *GOLFDOM*, various methods used to control weeds in golf course turf were reviewed. That review included a brief discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of several control methods, including hand weeding, clean soil and seed, fertilizers, soil acidity, chemicals, and other methods. This article discusses in greater detail the various methods of weed control with chemicals.

encroachment of weeds. Soil improvement in limited areas such as tees and putting greens, liberal use of fertilizers, and the judicious use of water are examples of methods that may increase the vigor of grass and reduce many weeds.

Wherever it is practical to permanently improve conditions in favor of grass to the disadvantage of weeds such methods should be used. Unfortunately there are many, many instances where such improvements can not be accomplished on a sufficiently effective scale at reasonable cost to make them practical. It was to take care of these cases that work with chemical weed killers was started by the Green Section several years ago and since continued as limited funds would permit.

Chemicals Must Kill Weeds, Leave Turf Alone

The purpose of chemical weed killers is to kill or so weaken plants that are classed as weeds that they will no longer crowd the desirable plants out. At the same time these chemicals must cause no permanent injury to the desired plants. This idea is by no means new. Agricultural workers long before golf course problems were thought of tried to find some materials that would destroy undesirable plants without injuring desirable plants. Much experimental work has been done in the last few decades in an effort to obtain some such chemical. There has been decided progress but there remains far more work to be done before completely satisfactory results can be obtained.

Desirable plants and weeds are so closely related that it is obvious nature has



Control of crab grass obtained by applying sodium chlorate before the seeds germinated as compared with the check plot at the upper right. Lower right, 1 lb.; lower left, 2 lbs.; upper left, 3 lbs. to the thousand sq. ft. Treatments made on bare soil.

made no sharp dividing lines which would simplify the task of applying a material that will be a deadly poison to one group and harmless to another. Furthermore a plant like Bermuda grass may be much desired in one case but be considered a serious weed in another. In spite of this and many other difficulties it has been found practical to use chemicals to destroy weeds without checking the growth of crop plants unduly. In much of the weed control work on farms the weeds are killed at a time when the crop plant is not growing. In the case of controlling turf weeds the problem is usually one of checking weeds and at the same time saving the permanent turf grasses.

Clover Control Through Burning

One of the most common cases of chemical control of weeds is that of burning clover with sulphate of ammonia applied as a spray or as a dry salt when the leaves are moist. This chemical burns clover leaves badly and also injures the grass. If properly applied and repeated it is possible by this means to kill the clover while the grass recovers from the light injury and soon takes complete possession of the treated area. This burning method is distinct from the fertilizing and soil acidifying effects of sulphate of ammonia which also have a decidedly retarding effect on clover.

Sulphate of iron many years ago was likewise found to be effective in controlling certain weeds without causing any permanent injury to turf grasses. Combinations of sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of iron were also found to be effective and in certain regions, notably South Africa, the combination of the two

chemicals proved to be far more effective than either used alone at comparable rates. The iron sulphate method, however, has been found to have decided limitations and is ineffective on many soils. It is no longer in general use on golf courses even though it is effective under certain conditions.

In the Green Section work many chemicals have been tested including sulphate of iron, sodium and potassium chlorates, calcium cyanamid, ammonium thiocyanate, kerosene, various compounds of arsenic and many others. For general turf purposes it has been found that of the above mentioned chemicals sodium chlorate, sodium arsenite and arsenic acid offer most promise.

Sodium chlorate has been found to be effective in checking crab grass and many other weeds. It has the disadvantage of discoloring the turf during the summer months when play is heaviest on most courses. It has been amply demonstrated, however, that this chemical has many possibilities as a weed killer for turf purposes.

Sodium Chlorate Rates Not Determined

The rates are still not definitely determined and this chemical should not be applied to turf except with the understanding that it may cause serious harm. If it is confined to limited experimental areas it may be applied at rates of 1 to 2 lbs. to the thousand sq. ft. It may be applied in liquid form or mixed with moist sand. It is necessary to repeat applications when weeds recover. Usually 2 or 3 treatments are sufficient to accomplish satisfactory control. This chemical offers a serious fire hazard and should therefore be used with due caution. It will not burn,

but when mixed with combustible materials it becomes dangerous.

The two arsenical compounds that seem at the present to offer greatest possibilities as turf weed killers are sodium arsenite and arsenic acid. These two chemicals give similar results when applied at equal rates. They both are obtainable as pure chemicals and as such are rather expensive. They may be obtained as crude chemicals at a comparatively low cost. Sodium arsenite is sold as a powder. Arsenic acid in the crude unpurified form is sold as a liquid in carboys by large chemical companies. Since the methods of application and the results obtained are so similar they will be considered together. In the following discussion wherever one of them is mentioned it may be understood the other may be substituted.

Not for Use Over Large Areas

These two chemicals are still in the experimental stage and far more work is needed before general recommendations can be made. Rates and other suggestions are therefore given not as recommendations but as suggestions for those who wish to try them in rather limited areas until they become familiar with the possibilities of these chemicals for their own local conditions. When data that are now being collected can be assembled and analyzed it is hoped that some recommendations may be made, but for the present season at least it should be sufficient to limit their use to small areas.

Arsenic acid or sodium arsenite may be applied in the dry form with sand or fertilizers, or in liquid form as a spray. Sodium arsenite is preferable for the dry method although the liquid arsenic acid can be readily mixed with dry sand. The rates vary from 2 to 8 oz. when applied as a spray and from 8 to 24 oz. to the thousand sq. ft. when applied dry.

The lightest rates cause least damage to grass but must be repeated more often than is required with the heavier rates. In areas where a serious burn will not be objectionable it is well to use the heavier rates, but in areas where the discoloration of turf must be held to a minimum the lowest rates must be used. It has been found that by repeating the lighter applications as soon and as often as the weeds show signs of recovery it is possible to remove certain weeds from turf without killing grass.

The weeds that seem most susceptible to arsenic acid include such common turf pests as chickweed, plantain, clover, ground ivy and others of that type. Dandelions and similar deep-rooted plants are injured but require persistent treatment in most cases. Crab grass and other weeds of the grass family are not readily controlled with this chemical.

Arsenic Best in Spring and Fall

The best time to use arsenic acid on turf seems to be during the fall and spring months. During those periods injuries to grass are not as objectionable as during the summer months and the control of weeds is as complete as during the summer. In unusually hot weather arsenic acid may destroy much of the grass when applied even at the lighter rates suggested above. On the other hand when the weather conditions are most favorable the heaviest rate suggested will cause little discoloration of the grass while destroying practically all of the more susceptible types of weeds.

If the turf is in need of fertilizer it is well to apply some in order to speed the covering of the weedy areas with new grass. If the turf has been well fertilized there need be no additional applications of fertilizer. Where weeds are scattered through turf the chemical will remove



Dandelion control on the left treated with arsenical compounds. Area to the right of line received no treatment.

THERE ARE SEVERAL IN EVERY CLUB

This drunk has more crust than a pan of Aunt Minnie's biscuits. Thinking rules were made for everyone but himself, he keeps his guests long after club hours, necessitating the costly expense of waiter's over-time wages, kitchen help, electric light bills, attendants, and a dozen other items which swell the operating cost of a golf club.

No employee dare ask him to leave, but it's a shame these kind of members, who are always the ones to squawk the loudest about expenses, can't be tapped gently over the head with a brick and shown the light of day.



WELL, JIM, IT'S GETTING PRETTY LATE. I GUESS WE'D BETTER BE ROLLING ALONG

YEAH, THAT'S RIGHT, JIM - AND BESIDES, THAT SIGN SAYS YOUR CLUB IS SUPPOSED TO CLOSE AT 11:00 O'CLOCK AND IT'S 2:15 ALREADY. EVERYONE ELSE HAS GONE!

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THAT, FELLOW'SH.. YOU'SH MY GUESTS AN' WE CAN STAY ASH LONG ASH WE WANT! THOSE RULES DONT MEAN ME! I GUESS I GOT A LITTLE DRAG AROUND HERE. LES'H POLISH OFF ANOTHER ROUND AN' I'LL TELL YOU 'BOUT THE TIME I BEAT JACK AN' FRANK'S BEST BALL--

YOU SEE, IT WASH' LAST SUMMER...ETC ETC...

them and grass will gradually take possession.

In cases where weeds have taken over large areas of the turf and there is only a scattering of grass (where they are removed) it has been found possible to obtain remarkably good results by combining the arsenic acid treatments with seeding and fertilizing. This is best done in early fall. Seed and fertilizer may be distributed in the usual manner. If broadcast on the surface the seed and fertilizer can be worked into the soil by light spiking. The area can then be treated with a medium or heavy application of arsenic acid. All of these operations may be done the same day.

The poison will kill the weeds but not the seed. By the time the grass seed germinates the fertilizer will encourage a rapid growth and overcome any possible harmful effect of any remaining arsenic acid in the soil. Some extremely weedy areas have been covered with a dense growth of grass by this means at a reasonable cost. The results have been quite comparable to those obtained by plowing and reseeding. It has the advantage over the latter in not leaving a soft muddy

area and in not destroying what permanent grass remains in the turf. Results obtained to date fully justify more extensive testing of this method.

In spite of favorable results obtained it must again be warned that these chemicals as yet can not be considered as established materials for general use. It should also be remembered that sodium arsenite and arsenic acid, like arsenic of lead and the mercury compounds, are extremely poisonous and should be handled with due care.

THE Detroit District's "Big Day," a tournament originated by Mrs. Charles H. Booth, veteran women's golf official of the sector, had a record entry of 225 this year despite inclement weather. Other districts might pick up the "Big Day" idea to good advantage.

This event had among other competitions, a team match in which each team was composed of the pro, assistant, women's champion and men's champion of the district clubs. Managers, greenkeepers and reporters also compete in this event, along with many of the district's women players.