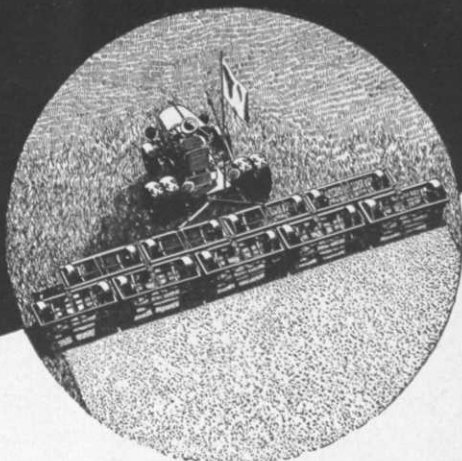


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**WORTHINGTON MOWER COMPANY**

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gen is as bad, or even worse, than too much with respect to dollar spot. Nitrogen deficiency increases susceptibility to attack. Such turf invariably fares badly and does not respond readily to fungicides. Grass needs a constant and continuous supply of nitrogen. With chemical fertilizers which are water soluble, it means frequent applications at light rates. Natural organics can be used at heavier rates and less often. Soil organisms gradually release nitrogen from them as needed. Organics are less apt to burn and hence safer in the hands of inexperienced help.

Ammonium Sulphate is not readily obtainable. Urea (42 to 46% nitrogen) or ammonium nitrate (32%) can be used instead, at half the customary sulphate rate for urea, and two-thirds for ammonium nitrate, to supply the equivalent amount of nitrogen.

Where topdressing programs have been reduced drastically, the fertilizer program should restore the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash removed in clippings. It means stressing nitrogen and especially potash somewhat more than formerly. An application in early spring and again in early fall of 20% superphosphate at 10-15 lbs. and 60% muriate of potash at 4-7 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. or their equivalent in mixed fertilizer will suffice for phosphoric acid and potash. Former rates of nitrogen should be increased slightly.

Lifting the ban on mercury means more diverse supply of fungicides. Thiosan appears to have won its spurs. It has been safe to use, even by the neophyte; it does not shock the grass, and is excellent for brown patch. Reports are less positive for dollar spot. Apparently rates originally recommended are too light. Some greenkeepers intend to use mercurials in spring and fall and switch to thiosan in hot weather.

Fairways are the perplexing problem. There is a disposition on the part of some to ignore them altogether. That is as bad as the opposite extreme. The sensible attitude is to place them next to greens in importance. If labor and materials are plentiful they should get their usual attention. It is cheaper to maintain good fairways than deliberately permit deterioration and then rehabilitate them. Where fertilizer is limited, the weak spots should get first call. There seems to be a disposition to stop watering. That should not prevent its use occasionally during periods of prolonged drought to keep turf alive. The recommendation adopted by the Chicago District Golf Association to cut fairways at 1 1/4 inches is a reasonable and good one. Their other recommendations as reported in March issue of *Golfdom* are excellent also, and worthy of adoption elsewhere.

The elimination of weeds and clover from fairways, and reestablishment of good turf can be accomplished without any interruption of play. It can be done in a single season by using a chemical weed killer, in conjunction with a fertilizer program and some re-seeding if needed. That the plan is feasible and practical has been demonstrated on courses in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere. Clubs faced with this problem should test the method in a small way. Then a program of fairway improvement can get under way when labor and materials are available, with full assurance that it will succeed.

Plugging divots on tees, and patching thin spots with turf from the nursery are unthinkable wartime luxuries. Generous fertilization and possibly one topdressing in the spring is about all that can be expected. Except in the crab grass belt springtime fertilization with natural organics should be at rates of 40 to 50 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft., or two feedings with 6-12-4, or other mixed fertilizer of similar analysis, at 15 to 20 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. each time. Height of cut will depend upon kind of grass. Creeping Bent should be cut close, but higher cutting of other grasses is advisable. Weeds and clover can be eliminated after the war, by re-sodding from a nursery of suitable grass, or by using a chemical weed killer, followed by re-seeding if necessary. Play can continue on all or part of the tee while treatments are being made.

Most Clubs plan to continue cutting roughs at 2 inches as a golf ball conservation measure. The practice is sound from the maintenance standpoint.

It is unlikely that traps will be raked more than once a week. Players should be held responsible for their own foot prints. Elimination of useless traps and bunkers should be done at the earliest possible moment. It is one of the best ways to lighten the labor load. Many of them can be converted into grassy swails or hollows which can be cut as rough, along the line suggested by Herb Shave in *Golfdom* for March 1944.

Many golf clubs have prospered and consequently have sizeable bank deposits. Funds should be earmarked, and set aside to cover machinery replacements, the cost of turf rehabilitation and physical changes in the course which will enable more general use of power machinery. The need for removal of surplus traps and bunkers is obvious. Wherever possible tees should be modified to permit tractor mowing. Likewise abrupt contours in the greens proper, and around the edges, should be modified to eliminate the necessity for hand mowing and trimming. A work plan and estimate of cost should be prepared. After adoption by the Club, needed funds should be provided so the project can start promptly. The task should be entrusted to a permanent committee.



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# WAR AGENCIES SPONSOR CHICAGO

Chicago once again will become the hub of the golfing world from June 28 through July 2—the time of the 1944 Chicago Victory National Golf Championships at the Edgewater Golf Club. This classic will have a field of approximately 40 entries from the nation's outstanding golf talent. The affair is sponsored by the Chicago District G. A., the PGA., the Cook County Council American Legion, Bundles for America and the American Women's Volunteer Services.

A notable increase in tournament play during the past winter season can be laid directly to the staff of the aggressive Chicago District association. The stoppage of much tournament play at the beginning of the war acted as a challenge to the CDGA leaders. Instead of folding their tents they turned all their efforts into golf's aid to the war effort. It was through the initiative of men such as Lowell D. Rutherford, present President of the CDGA, and Tom McMahon and M. G. "Scotty" Fessenden, past presidents, that the Hale America National open golf tournament of 1942 was staged and became a financial, as well as classical, success, having realized \$22,500 for Navy Relief and the USO.

The 1943 Chicago Victory National golf championships held at the Beverly Country Club succeeded in raising \$6,500 for the wounded veterans of World War II recreational fund.

## VICTORY EVENT

Edgewater Golf Club was selected for the 1944 event because of its accessibility to the street car, bus and elevated lines. It is expected that large crowds can be accommodated at the club through the proper handling of the starting times inasmuch as a limited field will participate. Mr. Rutherford, CDGA President, stated that he believes the inauguration of a pro-lady-senior-amateur event, which will take place June 28 and 29, 18 holes medal play each day, will become an annual feature of the CDGA tournaments. The Victory championship itself will be a 72 hole medal play affair—18 holes Friday, June 30, 18 holes Saturday, July 1 and 36 holes Sunday, July 2.

"It is our hope," said Rutherford, "that the 1944 Victory championships will be the most successful of all Chicago tournaments inasmuch as the wounded veterans of World War II will again be beneficiaries of the tournament. Through the fine cooperation of the Mid West Greenkeepers Association we have already started construction of putting greens at Hines and Downey Hospitals. These greens will be available to wounded servicemen of this war who are still under army care at the Vaughn General Hospital adjacent to Hines."

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Proposition is one requiring about \$20,000 for immediate restoration of plant to first class condition. Club is bordered by desirable residences. Excellent transportation to club.

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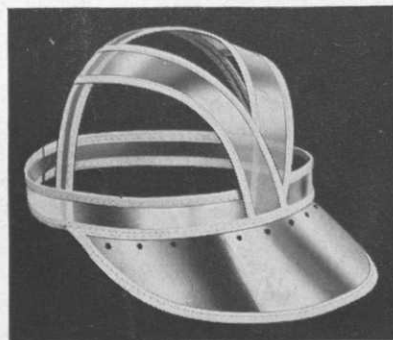
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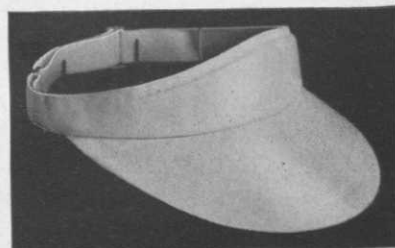
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# Iowa Conference

By H. L. LANTZ

★ Spring meetings are timely and popular with the members of the Iowa Greenkeepers Association. Seventy of them attended the meeting held at Des Moines, March 21 and 22, in the auditorium of the Globe Machinery and Supply Company, through the courtesy of Joe Morgan, in charge of the company's turf department.

The Iowa Greenkeepers Association is alive and doing exceedingly well, thanks to Pres. Bill Keating and Secy.-Treas. Ted Adams. Bill knows his turf and for many years has been in charge at the Des Moines Golf and Country Club. Ted presides at the Waveland Municipal Golf Course at Des Moines.

The program was varied and was designed to cover wartime golf course maintenance problems. The meeting was described as "one of the best in years".

O. J. Noer, well-known authority on golf course problems, covered two subjects of timely interest. The first had to do with turf diseases and greens problems in general. "Streamlined wartime maintenance", said Noer, "is responsible for many turf problems." A lack of top-dressing has led and will lead to matted greens. A low nitrogen level gives rise to more dollar spot.

As for fungicides to control brown patch and dollar spot, Noer reported that Thiosan, where used properly, had given satisfactory control of both diseases throughout those areas which he had visited last year. Iowa experience last year, a bad one for both dollar spot and brown patch, showed that 2 lbs. per 6,000 sq. ft. of Thiosan were required to control these

diseases. Lighter applications were used successfully when the infections were less severe. It was also brought out that Thiosan should be applied with as little water as was necessary to cover the green. Also, it should be applied early enough in the day to dry thoroughly before evening dews descend.

A practical fertilizer plan for greens was outlined by Noer. Because bent grass clippings are removed from the green and with them nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, it becomes necessary to replenish the greens by additions of fertilizers containing these plant food elements. Clippings contain (dry basis) 2-3 percent nitrogen, 1-1½ percent phosphoric and 2 percent potash. Where an organic nitrogen fertilizer such as Milorganite is used, Noer recommended the following fertilizer program:

1. Early spring—15-20 lbs. Milorganite plus 10 lbs. superphosphate and 5 lbs. potash per 1000 sq. ft.
2. Five to six weeks later—15-20 lbs. Milorganite.
3. Each three to four weeks thereafter—5-10 lbs. Milorganite.
4. Early fall—25-35 lbs. Milorganite plus phosphorous and potash.

Several soluble high nitrogen fertilizers may be used if available to supplement this program. Frequent and light applications may be made to maintain a constant level of nitrogen during the growing season.

Commercial specialty fertilizer for golf courses are being mixed with an analysis of 6-12-4. High nitrogen fertilizers include "Uramon", 42% N., and Ammonium Nitrate, 32% N.

Dr. A. L. Bakke of the Botany Department of Iowa State College presented an

Iowa Greenkeepers' conference drew this galaxy of greenkeeping talent March 21-22. The group was photographed in front of the Globe Machinery auditorium at Des Moines where conference sessions were held. Discussions brought forth earlier war year lessons to apply in solving this year's course maintenance problems, of which the greenkeepers expect many, but are scared of none of them.



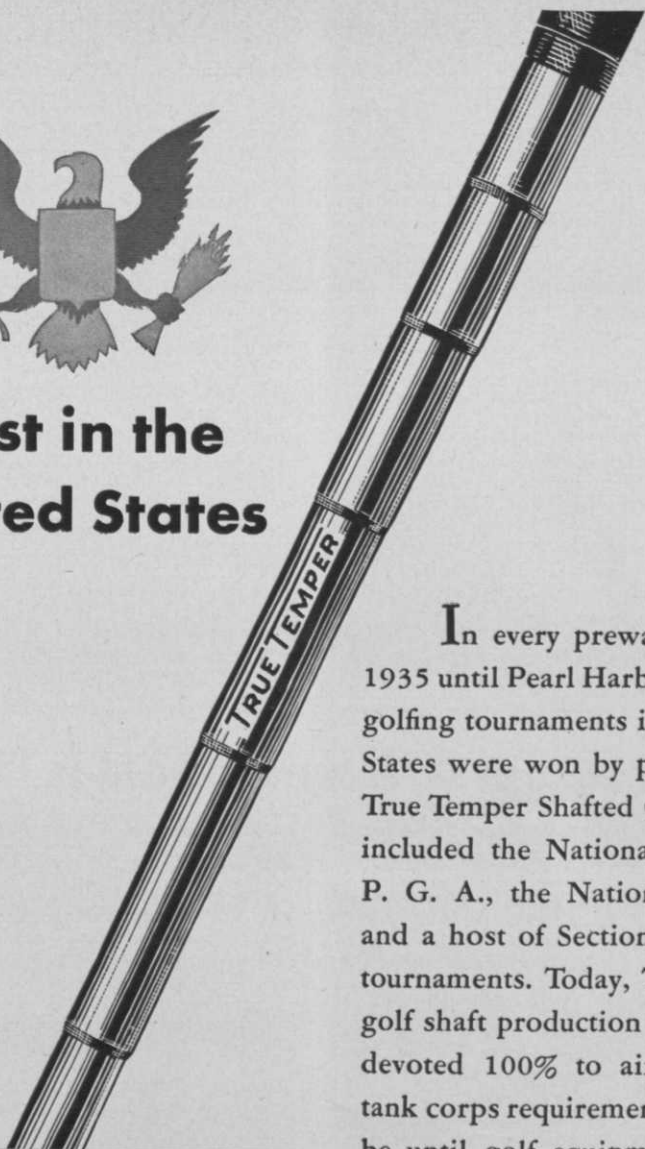
—O. J. Noer, photo.

Golfdom





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excellent review of the development and prospective future value of chemical weed control on golf courses and other areas. Dr. Bakke has done a great deal of experimental work along this line. *His paper will appear in GOLFDOM.*

Dr. Harold Gunderson, extension zoologist and entomologist at Iowa State College, reviewed the common insect pests common to trees in wooded areas of Iowa. The spring canker worm has been extremely prevalent in Iowa. Banding helps in the control, but where power sprayers are available, spraying is cheaper and more efficient. Moles and gophers were especially troublesome on golf courses during the past two years. Dr. Gunderson says moles cannot be poisoned. Trapping and other time consuming methods are the chief remedies. Cyanide gas will get them, but it's a method that needs much follow-up work. Gophers are readily poisoned with baits made up as follows: Slice carrots or potatoes in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 2 inch chunks; mix 1/16 oz. strychnine into a tablespoon of flour; then thoroughly coat one quart of the carrot or potato chunks with the poison flour mixture. Place two or three chunks in the runway. Mr. Gopher cuts them in two because they are too long to carry, and in doing so he becomes

a dead gopher.

H. L. Lantz of Iowa State College reviewed the season's experience with twenty strains of bent grasses which are in the trial plots at Ames. This fine turf project is sponsored by the Iowa Greenkeepers Association in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. The chief purpose of the project at present is to study different strains of bent grasses as to their adaptation to Iowa conditions. These studies cover hardiness, resistance to summer heat, disease, vigor and general desirability for putting greens as compared with the widely grown Metropolitan and Washington bents. Through these studies it is hoped that better adapted and more resistant strains of bent grasses will be found for Iowa conditions. The turf garden was established in 1939 and several additions have been made since then. The bent grass strains were secured from the U. S. Golf Association Green Section and from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. To date, C-19 and C-1 have shown marked superiority in hardiness and in general behavior. The turf garden project at Ames is also cooperating with the Greens Section in a study of various fertilizer combinations.

## CDGA Dime-A-Round Goal is \$50,000

### Details of popular war relief plan offered other golf bodies

The alert Chicago District Golf Association again will make an intensive drive during 1944 to raise considerable money from golfers through their Dime A Round plan. This plan, brain-child of Thomas G. McMahon, CDGA past president, got under way last year shortly after the Fourth of July and was successful in raising more than \$12,000 for the Chicago Servicemen's Centers. The golfers Dime-A-Round Plan is to have golfers deposit a dime in a receptacle at the first tee before starting each round.

Participating with the private clubs during the 1943 season were the Chicago Park District Courses, the Forest Preserve Courses, the Daily Fee Courses as well as all of the private clubs in the Chicago District. Notable in the collection of funds was the figure turned in by the Chicago Park District of \$4,641.62 under the careful guidance of George T. Donoghue, Park District Supt., and the job by Tom Walsh at Westgate Valley C.C. where more than \$1,000 was raised.

Lowell D. Rutherford, CDGA president, plans a meeting of the heads of the CDGA, PGA of America, Ill. Section PGA, Chicago Park District, Chicago District Daily

Fee Courses, Cook Co. Forest Preserve, Western Golf Assn., Chicago Women's D. G. A., Women's Western G. A. and Illinois State Women's G. A. to organize most of the golf courses in Illinois for participation in this noble war work. Rutherford has appointed Wm. M. Hillborn, Oak Park CC. as the CDGA Dime-A-Round chairman and Hillborn's job, if he accomplishes Rutherford's wish, is to see that \$50,000 is raised during the 1944 golfing season. Hillborn already has sent a letter to CDGA member club presidents, with some facts about the Chicago Servicemen's Centers, to be placed on club bulletin boards.

President Rutherford has written to the various golf associations of the U. S. advising them of the success of the CDGA Dime-A-Round plan and has offered to furnish them with material used for this fund raising campaign. He has predicted that the private clubs in the district will be much more successful than in 1943 through the use of the Honor Roll system which will be pushed in each club through the club's own chairman. Clubs interested in the Dime-A-Round plan for raising funds for war projects in their localities can get complete information by writing the Chicago District G. Assn., La Salle Hotel, Chicago 2, Ill.