

tained in kitchen scraps. They generally go into the incinerator or the garbage can, thereby losing hundreds of dollars worth of plant food values annually. These should go into a special compost pile constructed for that particular purpose and treated accordingly.

Nursery

EVERY club should have an adequate nursery, not only for grass, but for trees, shrubs and flowers as well, on which it can draw at a nominal cost for its requirements, and these requirements are constantly increasing in the modern up-to-date clubs.

Shop, Storage and Service Roads

IT IS expensive, and may prove dangerous, to send to the factory for repair parts, or to a machine shop or garage to have machinery repaired. Therefore, every club should have a shop, with a competent mechanic in charge, and garage to cover every emergency; also adequate storage space for seeds, fertilizers, tools and machinery. Shop and storage barns should be as close to the center of the course as possible.

It is also an advantage, in order to save time, to have storage for machinery and tools at distant points. These storage places can be combined with the customary shelters without detracting from their beauty.

Much damage to turf can be avoided and a saving of time be had by having good service roads connecting with the pump house, compost yard, tool house, machine shop, clubhouse and distant points.

Labor

A CAREFUL study of labor conditions is very essential. Local labor is sometimes hard to get and generally unsatisfactory. Under such conditions good labor must be found at distant points. It is my experience that more satisfactory results can be obtained by supplying adequate living quarters for the greater part of this help on the grounds, if possible. Such resident labor would form a permanent and reliable nucleus on which one could depend in all emergencies, (cloudbursts, storms, droughts, fire etc., etc.).

Rigid, stereotyped rules cannot be followed in the management, development and maintenance of any country club. What would be the correct thing to do at one club would be a mistake at another. The same applies to cost



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of construction and maintenance, due to difference in climate, soil, topography, water, transportation and labor conditions—not taking into consideration the aesthetic demands and differences of one club against the other.

Greenkeepers Study Grub Control

By M. E. FARNHAM, Secretary
Philadelphia Association of Golf Course
Superintendents

THE May meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents was held on May 5th at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. During the afternoon the three nine-hole units were thoroughly inspected as well as the nurseries which interested many.

This layout—one of the newer ones in the district, was built in 1926 when the club was forced to abandon its old course. Conditions show no signs of the comparative newness of the course.

Fifty-six members and guests were present at dinner and the meeting following. Among the guests were Mr. Kenneth Welton, U. S. G. A. Green Section; Mr. B. R. Leach of "Arsenate fame"; Mr. Geo. Cunningham, manager of the local service Bureau; and Mr. C. K. Hollawell, the local county agent. Sickness prevented Doctor Monteith from being present so we were unable to personally congratulate the new father.

A dozen of our neighbors from Baltimore and Washington were also with us and it was pleasant that they were able to combine attendance at the meeting with a bit of observation of Japanese beetle grub injury which they anticipate. With this latter point in view the group visited me at the Bala course of the Philadelphia Country Club where the rough had not been grub-proofed before severely injured, while the fairways were treated with arsenate of lead in 1928. The protective effect of the arsenate is strikingly shown in these adjacent areas.

The fact that one of these Baltimore men fought a forest fire until three a.m. and left at four a.m. to drive to Philadelphia shows an interest which augurs well for the profession.

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