



"—a golf playin' fellow happened by"

Well, one day I was up around the house and one of these golf playin' fellows happened by. Now, to me, just out of the sage-brush and the land of chaps and latigo straps, high-heeled boots and janglin' spurs, them pant-things and women's stockin's sure looked right queer. But I got to talkin' to the fellow what was wearin' of 'em, and I asked him what he was wearin' that kind of clothes for, and he says 'We dress this way when we play golf,' and I says "What's golf?" and he tells me what it's like only after awhile it sorta begun to blow in that you didn't use a baseball and bat but a little ball about an inch thru, and a stick with a knot on the end of it to knock the ball as far as you could, so you could go out there and whack it again.

Well now, I was born listenin' and what I didn't listen out of that golf pants fellow aint never been wrote. He told me about tees and niblicks and greens and brassies and dog-legs and cups and fairways and roughs and pars and when he left I was about as dizzy with information as a kindergartner would be with a problem in calculus. I tell you I was right interested. He'd said the place looked like a golf course would fit it all right but where to get all these things he'd told me about! I looked thru Montgomery Ward's catalog, and all I could find was a few of those sticks with funny things on the ends of them. Not a fairway or rough or par or any of those other things. I was up against it. Then I heard of a place over near Akron where they were doing something of the kind so I "made an appropriation for investigation" and went over. Found it already had a name, "Braeburn," and the owners name was Latta.

Latta Tells Me About It

L ATTA showed me where his first niblick was and where he was going to put his number two rough, away over on yon hill. Asked him about his mashie, and he said it wasn't quite done. Was pretty tough and would have to boil for quite awhile yet. Said his dog-leg

was doing quite well. Would have the splints off in a few days. He finally showed me a cup and believe me after all I'd been thru, if he hadn't flagged me I would have been there yet. But I made several trips over to Braeburn and Mr. Latta was mighty fine in telling me all he could about this golf business.

Then I got to talking to the boys around home and it was not long before we had a club formed of a hundred members, and were off to the races. By this time I had learned what most of these things were for, and the "why" of some of them, and we got to work. We piled up some dirt and called that place Number 1 tee, flattened out another and called that Number 1 green, and so on around the course something like three thousand yards. We blew out stumps and trees, filled holes, put in tile and graded hills and hollows.

And then in the Spring we put on some seed. We did do a nice job of this seeding. Took a lot of pains with it, in fact I don't know how it could have been done any better. Then as soon as it was finished it came on and rained for three solid days, and wound up with a cloudburst, and some of that seed sure learned how to float. Some of it is going yet. Lindbergh must have passed it half way to Paris.

And wash? You wouldn't have known one of the fairways if you'd found it in the road. You know how all the books and articles of Golf written by Dr. McKenzie, Thomas, Hunter, and Donald Ross stress the point of making things look like it was nature made them that way. Well when the rain was over, this golf-course looked like nature's favorite and youngest. Nothing else but. Number

one fairway sure had inherited nature's sweetest touch; stream lines you know.

Puts on Finishing Touch

Providence had sure put the finishing touch on my feeble effort in golf-course building. Now



"—I looked thru Montgomery Ward's catalog"



"—it rained for three solid days"



Capt. D. L. Rees

Golf Architect

*Builder of Municipal Links,
Staten Island, N. Y.*

President

*Metropolitan Greenkeepers' Assn
Greenkeeper Progress Country Club,
Purchase, N. Y.*

says of NU-GREEN:

"FROM an economical standpoint I consider Nu-Green second to none for the control of Brown-Patch. It is quick in action and absolutely safe to use without injury to grass. I have no hesitation in recommending Nu-Green as a fungicide."

Authorities on the upkeep of Golf Greens, fully appreciative of the disastrous results of "Brown-Patch," have made exhaustive tests of fungicides for combating this dreaded disease.

The findings of Capt. D. L. Rees are common with those of many golf architects and greenkeepers. That is why more golf clubs used NU-GREEN than any other treatment last season.

NU-GREEN comes ready for use. It is easily and quickly applied.

Dr. J. J. Monteith, Jr., in the December, 1927, issue of the Bulletin of the U. S. Golf Assn. Green Section, says of NU-GREEN:

"The areas treated with Nu-Green soon developed a luxuriant, dark, healthy green color, which stood out in sharp contrast to the untreated portion, where the turf retained the pale yellowish cast so common on many greens. In cases, these plots were so striking that they became a source of wonder and amazement to greenkeepers, professionals, club officials, and players."

Note—New Prices

25 lb. size	\$1.50 per lb.
50 lb. size	\$1.45 per lb.
100 lb. size	\$1.40 per lb.

NU-GREEN

Controls Brown-Patch



THE BAYER CO., Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson St., N. Y. City

I was up against it. I had promised the boys we would be able to play some time about the middle of the summer of '27, and I didn't know whether any of that grass stuff was left or not, or if there was, would it have the courage to try and grow. And too I had to wait a couple of weeks to see whether any of it would come or maybe have to reseed entirely.

At the end of this time the fairways began to take on color, but the greens, Oh Lordy! They looked like a pinto cayuse half shed off. You could trace the map of any country you wanted to on any of them. The easiest would have been Death Valley. I didn't know any of the Cleveland District greenkeepers, but someone told me about John Sheridan and that he was a good fellow. So I called him up at Chagrin Valley and asked him if it would be all right to sow corn or potatoes or wheat or something of the kind to get a quick growth, and he said if I wanted to play that season about the only thing he could recommend for a quick temporary green was Italian Rye. So

I bought some and sowed it on the bare spots. I called it Swedish Bent, and really under that nom de plume it did pretty well. When this began to grow some of the German Bent began to take on a little life—a matter of pride, I suppose, and by the middle of July, our greens were in pretty fair shape. Anyhow, we opened the course the Thirteenth.

Along late in the fall I rebuilt most of the greens, as the turf was of such a conglomerate texture. On these I used the creeping bent stolons. I am hoping we will be able to use them by Decoration Day.

Now with your Cleveland courses, we've a long way to go to come up to even a comparison. We only had about half the money to build it that most of them appropriate for a year's maintenance. I am not satisfied with the greens. Their design, drainage, pitch, etc. are not to my liking. I intend rebuilding them, one at a time, as I can, each to fit its particular location. We have room for another nine inside the present one. Think it will be fully as good if not better than the first.

As I can I am doing the necessary preliminary work of drainage, clearing, etc., which will save a lot of money when we do get into the actual work. I find around a course there is often a time for a few hours when one or more men can be spared, in fact you are at a loss to know

what to do with them for a few hours. So it is my intention to have the second nine as a place to put any extra labor and as I can get it all layed out and then begin placing shade trees and shrubbery to fit the layout as a whole.

It is all fun, pleasant work. I mean the planning and building. I don't get any kick out of the actual operation, except in the scheming and managing to save a dollar here, so I will have it to spend somewhere else on the course. We haven't a green committee or a green chairman, to act as a go-between with the finance committee, to raise more funds, when they are needed to do a certain thing. I have to corral the where-with-all myself from some source. But I enjoy every minute of it. I would rather do just what I am doing than any other thing I have ever attempted.

Elbert Hubbard said, "Goda'mighty doesn't judge a man by his medals and diplomas, but by his scars." Well, now, when I get this thing all done, I'll have scars enough to pass the "Pearly Gates" with a brass band. It's the hardest job I ever tackled but the most satisfying.

A Word About Our Club

I WANT to add just a word about our club. I don't think that anywhere in the world, and that's a pretty big place, (even bigger than Detroit) from a town the size of ours, a finer, better, more generous, whole-hearted bunch of a hundred fellows could be gotten together. Co-operation and tolerance have been the pass-words, and we are all looking forward to finally having as good a course as there is in the country.

And in conclusion, if I did not express my appreciation to the Cleveland District Greenkeepers for the help I have had from them and the ideas I have absorbed from the meetings this winter, which we will be able to use the coming season, I should feel I had been ungrateful. I have only visited a few of the courses but the men in charge have always been courteous and more than liberal with time and information and ideas, that are invaluable especially to one who is new in the game of building, operating and maintaining a golf course.

I know I will not be able to reciprocate in full, but this is to serve notice on you that I shall always feel I owe you a debt of gratitude, on which I will never be able to any more than pay the interest.



"—only thing he could recommend was Italian rye"



"—a man is judged by his scars"

GREENKEEPER'S ALMANAC

JUNE

By JOHN MACGREGOR
Chicago Golf Club

New stolon greens planted this spring should have developed a good turf by now.

Top-dress quite frequently.

Never allow them to become dry.

Cut down on the sand in the compost as the hot weather approaches.

Greens which were seeded this spring demand lots of care, top-dressing, watering, and weeding.

Established greens demand the usual attention, cuttings, watering, top-dressing, and trimming.

Water outside of the greens proper especially on the raised type of green.

Be prepared for brown-patch as it sometimes pays us a visit in the early summer.

Keep a lookout for the June bug, and the Japanese beetle.

They are a forerunner of the grub.

Have your Arsenate of Lead on hand, and follow instructions on page 36, May issue of THE NATIONAL GREENKEEPER; they are very explicit.

For those who have fairway irrigation systems, quite frequently the dry season starts now.

Do not allow the fairways to burn before commencing watering.

If you do, you will never be able to overcome it during the entire season.

"Watch the weather."

This is a good month to replenish the sand in the traps.

Trucks or wagons don't usually cut in much now.

This allows the sand to be dumped close to the trap, saving a great deal of hand labor.

Midwest Planning Demonstration

The Mid-West Greenkeepers Association is looking forward with anticipation to June 5 and 6, the dates of its annual Demonstration Days. Over fifty exhibitors have indicated their intention of displaying equipment of especial interest to greenkeepers. They expect to make practical demonstrations of the use of their apparatus.

The event will be held at Sunset Valley Golf Club at Highland Park, Illinois. Many green committee chairmen will attend as well as practically all of the greenkeepers in the district. The affair is in charge of a committee consisting of Ed M. Laing, Sunset Valley Golf Club, Highland Park; Pete Stuart of Lake Shore Country Club, Highland Park; Alex Pirie, Old Elm Country Club, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; and Fred Sherwood of Northmoor Country Club, Ravinia, Illinois.

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Cannot maintain perfect turf unless his course is well drained

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The Author in Her Laboratory

Seeds For Golf Courses

An expert's analysis of grass seeds which produce fine golf course turf. Origin and characteristics of the several varieties most generally sold by seed merchants

By E. E. PATTISON, Director

International Seed Testing Laboratories, No. 11 Park Place, New York City
Formerly Seed Analyst U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Article III—*Agrostis Canina*—Velvet Bent and *Agrostis Maritima*—Seaside Bent

SOME years ago it was more or less the common practice to call Rhode Island bent, *Agrostis canina*. Due to the combined work of Hitchcock on the plant, and Hillman on the seed, everyone should now know that Velvet bent is *Agrostis canina*. Both the plant and seed are easily distinguished from those of the other species of *Agrostis*.

Velvet bent to many is the most interesting of all the bents although it plays the smallest role in the commercial field. This is due to the fact that the supply of seed is exceptionally limited. Until a few years ago even the smallest quantity of true Velvet bent seed could not be obtained on the market.

Velvet Bent Seed From Canada

DURING the last two years some exceptionally beautiful, as well as true Velvet bent seed has been obtained from two sources in Canada. We understand that there are one or two private parties in the United States who are producing Velvet bent seed, but these laboratories have never had the privilege of seeing either the plant or the seed.

Most of the Velvet bent found on our American courses is the result of planting South German Mixed bent seed which almost always contains a percentage of Velvet. Sometimes its presence is as low as 1%, sometimes as high as 18%. The average Velvet bent content in South German Mixed bent is about 5%.

Plant of Velvet Bent Very Delicate

THE plant of Velvet bent is more delicate than that of any of the other bents. In our opinion,

it is the very best bent for putting greens. Unfortunately the supply is limited and the price so high, that very few clubs can obtain seed. A fair degree of success has been obtained from planting Velvet vegetatively, but this method is also expensive and tedious.

The seed microscopically is entirely different from the seed of other bent. The lemma is decidedly ribbed and of a dull, sugary appearance. The palea is wanting. These distinguishing characteristics are plainly illustrated by the accompanying drawing.

Agrostis maritima—Seaside bent

THIS bent has only recently made its debut in the commercial field. In 1924 Mr. Lyman Carrier, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, harvested the first seed crop in Coos County, Oregon, and has since marketed it under the registered name of Coos Bent. Since then, several other parties have gone in for bent seed production and excellent seed from this and other areas in Oregon and Washington have appeared on the market.

Besides seaside bent, these two north-western states produce what is supposed to be a form of Rhode Island Bent (mentioned in the second article of this series). A great deal of this seed produced around Astoria, Oregon, has been marketed under the registered name Golfalawn. There is still some uncertainty as to its correct, botanical name. Professor Hillman is at present calling it *Agrostis vulgaris* var *stolonifera*, which means a creeping form of Rhode Island bent.

Due to commercial rivalry there have been made some extravagant claims and some silly statements which have harmed rather than helped Pacific Coast Bent. Partly because of this there has been a lot of work done by official parties in an effort to give the truth to the ultimate consumer and Professor Hyslop's article in the "Seed World" of February 10, 1928 is worth repeating here. Space does not permit us to quote the entire article, so only the most interesting paragraphs will be given.



Agrostis Alba (Redtop) *Agrostis Vulgaris* (Rhode Island Bent) *Agrostis Canina* (Velvet Bent)

These drawings made by and published through the courtesy of Professor F. H. Hillman, Associate Botanist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

What Professor Hyslop Says

"SEASIDE Bent is the stronger creeper of the two Oregon Bents. It is one of the most vigorous stoloniferous creepers I have seen. The New Astoria Bent is also a vigorous stoloniferous creeper but does not creep so rapidly. It also spreads underground by root stalks or rhizomes, making a deep, reinforced sod. The leaves of this Bent in a dense sod are somewhat upright and I have observed no tendency for runners to come out on top of the turf.

"Both grasses are fine Bents. Seaside Bent is slightly wider leaved and the internodes on rapidly creeping isolated plants are longer than those of the New Astoria Bent. This difference is much less pronounced where stands are tense as in lawn or green. The statement in your August 26 issue that Seaside Bent 'is the coarsest of all Bents—nearly as coarse as Redtop' is just as wrong as the other partisan statement in the October 21 issue that 'it is the finest of all the Bents grown in this state.'

"Both Bents are fine Bents with the Astoria Bent somewhat the finer of the two.

"Color—Both are a beautiful green color with the Astoria Bent a somewhat darker shade."

Seaside Bent Seed Very Pure

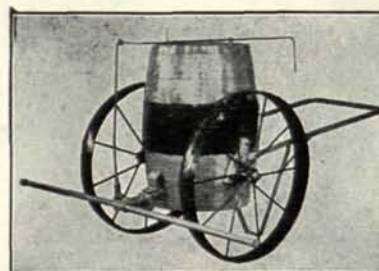
SEED Quality—Both lots are harvested from native stands. Seaside Bent is remarkably pure because it is harvested from wet overflow lands where other Bents fail to survive. In fact high parts of some fields for certification have to be cut out for hay because of mixture there. The low parts are practically pure. Knowing of the prevailing overflow and general distribution of Seaside Bent grass in Coos county, I have no faith in the talk about strains of Seaside Bent being harvested as such, and consider such statements as pure bunk. Keeping strains pure as such, under Coos county overflow conditions, isn't in the cards. Pure Seaside Bent is general but special strains under those conditions are amusing. Growers who certify have fields with less than one per cent of other Bents. Several have cleaned seed weighing over 32 pounds a bushel and over 98 per cent pure seed.

The "Astoria Bent" seems to get its remarkable freedom from mixture because of its resistance to wet, cold, sour soil conditions on uplands and to its ability to crowd out and outlive other grasses. It equals the Seaside Bent in purity and probably exceeds it in test weight. Down in low, wet sloughs in the Astoria section we cannot certify except as American mixed Bent because of the presence of Seaside Bent with the "Astoria Bent."

Hardiness—Both Bents seem hardy and suited to sour soil conditions. Both grow on a wide range of soils.

To summarize, both make excellent lawns and greens, parks, playing fields. "Astoria Bent" has a slight edge

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An improved sprinkling cart for applying fertilizers in solution and for the application of Semesan, Uspulun, etc. to the putting-green. It is a fifty gallon hard wood barrel mounted on four inch CONVEX tired wheels so that it can be turned on the green without injuring the finest turf. It is fitted with a brass valve that can be turned on and off by the operator from the rear. The boom has a spread of over six feet and is drilled with 103 one-eighth inch holes $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch apart to assure an even penetrating flow. This cart will empty itself in about one minute. The construction of this cart is extremely rugged and should last many years.

CLEVELINE STEEL FLAG POLE

A light weight steel flag pole that will not warp, tapered at the end to fit any size cup. These poles come finished in a heavy lacquer, red tipped in black, and orange tipped in black. These are a very durable and attractive flag pole and are the greatest value on the market.



CLEVELINE FLAG SWIVEL

A bronze rust-proof wire swivel which may be attached to any wooden and to the Cleveland Steel Pole. This device will prevent the flag from wrapping around the pole. It can be easily attached by slipping the large loop over the pole and screwing the small loop to the top of the pole.

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A. E. FLACK

H. J. STREICH

in texture and color, and Seaside Bent has some advantage as a creeper."

Seaside Bent Resembles Red Top

THE plant of Seaside bent resembles Redtop, and some authorities consider it as a variety of Redtop instead of a separate and distinct species. Most of it is coarser than any of the other Bents. It is quite common (native) along the entire North Atlantic Coast of America and Europe and on the Pacific Coast from Central California to British Columbia.

To distinguish the seed of Seaside bent from those of Redtop is perhaps the hardest task any seed analyst is asked to perform. The seed of Seaside bent is usually lighter in color and not so glazed as Redtop.

Seaside bent is also produced in New Zealand, and we have received one or two importations from that source. We also find an occasional trace of Seaside in the Rhode Island Bent from Prince Edward Island.

Seaside Bent Popular on Pacific Coast

SEASIDE bent has been used with great success on the Pacific coast for putting greens as well as fairways, but on the Eastern seaboard (except for strictly seaside course) there apparently is a preference for seed of South German Mixed bent and Rhode Island Bent

(Concluded on Page 31)

Greens Mowers Go Thru Paces

Demonstration of hand and power putting green mowers brings out big crowd.
Country Club, Cleveland, in fine shape for competition

By **ROBERT E. POWER**
Editor, *THE NATIONAL GREENKEEPER*
Photographs by Louis A. Van Oeyen



FRED BURKHARDT
President, Cleveland District Association of Greenkeepers

PROVING conclusively that the mowing of putting greens is still a highly competitive proposition, manufacturers of power and hand mowers put their machines to the test at the Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio on Monday afternoon, April 23.

The demonstration was a distinct success. Under the management of the Cleveland District Association of Greenkeepers headed by President Fred Burkhardt of the Westwood Country Club, the tests were conducted without a hitch. In the power mower class were two machines, the new Worthington "Overgreen" and the Jacob-

sen. In the hand mower class

were the Toro, Pennsylvania, F & N and Worthington. A bright sun following a cloudy morning greeted the fifty or more greenkeepers who came from all parts of

northern Ohio to witness the mower test. President Burkhardt had appointed Bert Sheldon, greenkeeper at the Country Club, Grange Alves, pro-greenkeeper at the Acacia Country Club, Cleveland and E. J. "Mayor" Corlett, greenkeeper at the Beechmont Country Club, Cleveland, as judges and they immediately took charge of the exhibition.

With the crowd watching closely and the judges studying every detail of the trial the new Worthington "Overgreen" mower was put upon Number 18 green, having an area of five thousand square feet. This mower mows in concentric circles from the outer edge of the green to the center, and the irregular shape of this particular green kept the operator busy making the sharp turns. The approximate time of mowing was twelve and one-half minutes. The Worthington is a rubber tired tractor with three thirteen inch units making a thirty-six inch cut. It runs very smoothly and appears to be easily operated.

Pennsylvania Romps Over Green

NEXT the judges put the Pennsylvania hand mower with an eighteen inch cut on one half of the practice green, an area of twenty-seven hundred and fifty square feet. It was easy for John Metzger to romp over

(Continued on Page 20)



A GROUP OF CLEVELAND DISTRICT GREENKEEPERS AT THE COUNTRY CLUB DEMONSTRATION

Scenes at the Putting Green Mower Demonstration



(1) The Worthington "Overgreen" mowing Number 18 green. (2) The Judges—E. J. Corlett, of Beechmont, Grange Alves of Acacia, and Burt Sheldin of the Country Club. Corlett is Mayor of Beechmont. (3) Chester L. Smith, golf

writer of the Cleveland Press, and Ralph Weidenkopf, Secretary of the P. G. A. of Cleveland. (4) The F & N mower did a slick job on Number 1 green. (5) Kenneth E. Goit, Sales Manager of the Toro Mfg. Co., came all the way from

ation—the Country Club, Cleveland, April 23



Minneapolis. (6) The Toro mower has another blade this year and runs like a watch. (7) John Metzger cut a new speed record with the Pennsylvania Super Mower. (8) President O. T. Jacobsen demonstrated the power and precision of his

machine on one of the new bent tees. (9) Arthur Boggs of Kirtland and R. W. Wagner, Willowick manager, watched the proceedings closely. (10) R. O. Allen, who came down from Richmond, Ind., received many compliments on his F & N mower.

(Continued from Page 17)

this surface and he covered it in six and one-half minutes, which is record time for the distance. This little Super mower purred like a kitten throughout the exhibition, and its performance was exceedingly impressive.

Moving across the fairway to Number 1 green the Toro hand mower with a seventeen and one-half inch cut was put to work on a little over half of this smooth surface. The area of about thirty-nine hundred feet was covered in nine minutes by Tony Skicy. Like the Pennsylvania the Toro made a clean, easy job and there was no apparent effort on the part of the operator.

The other half of Number 1 green was assigned to the F & N hand mower, and as soon as the operator started to work it was noticeable that it was cutting very much closer than the other machines. Upon examination the judges found that the mower was set two sixteenths of an inch lower so that no comparative check on the time consumed could be taken. It was noticeable, however that the mower ran very smoothly and the cut was almost perfect judged from any angle.

Jacobsen Does Neat Job

FROM Number 1 green the party moved over to Number 3 green where the Jacobsen nineteen-inch power mower was put to work on the sixty-five hundred and fifty-two square feet of surface. This machine in charge of H. H. Majeska buzzed rapidly back and forth across the big green and after he had finished he took a couple of turns around the outer edge to make a clean, even job. The total time consumed was eighteen and one-half minutes, and the results as reported by the judges were very good.

After finishing the putting green Mr. Jacobsen, president of the company took the little mower and tackled a new uncut vegetatively planted bent tee adjoining the green on the north. With the cutting unit still at putting green length the Jacobsen mowed this bent tee with its tough heavy grass without any effort, showing the excess power that these tractor machines have when needed.

Next the twenty-four inch Jacobsen Power Mower was put on Number 18 green, but as this test was unscheduled no official recognition was taken of it.

Returning to the clubhouse the Worthington Shawnee hand mower was given the other half of the practice

"PAR BRAND" THE NEW WATER HOSE

A Water Hose with Corrugated Smooth Cover—new corrugation so constructed that it will not rough up the Greens and still reduces kinking to a minimum.

This hose has a cover of extra thickness, two plies of cord and heavy tube. Plies will not separate. On 1-inch sizes and over, we use extra long shank couplings which prevent blowing out.

Immediate deliveries along with Reels and Sprinklers.

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green to mow, an estimated area of twenty-five hundred square feet, and the time consumed was seven minutes. This was the only high wheel machine, all the other hand mowers being on rollers.

Golf Officials Much Pleased

MANY Green committee chairmen and golf club officials dropped in during the afternoon and got some first-hand knowledge on green mowing. Quite a few remarked that they did not realize what a difference there could be in mowing greens, not only the kind of machine used but the skill of the operator having such a bearing upon the result. They commended the Greenkeepers' Association upon promoting such an interesting exhibition and undoubtedly the effects will be felt in the Cleveland District for some time to come.

GOLF CLUB OFFICIALS!

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