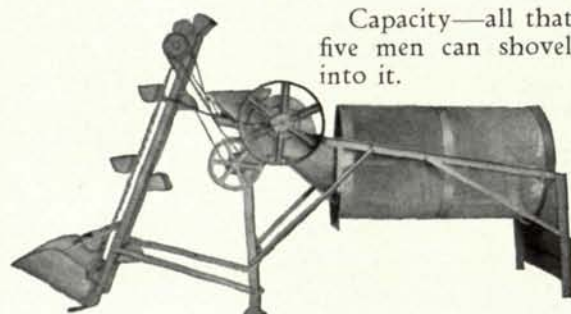


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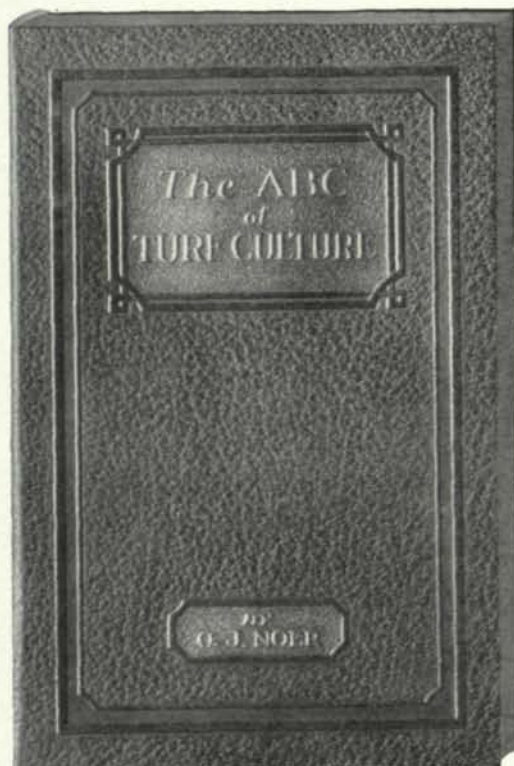


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The National Greenkeeper, Inc.

405 Caxton Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER

Official Organ of The National Association of Greenkeepers of America

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Two Views of Chagrin Valley

This new course near Cleveland has scenic charms of great beauty. John Sheridan, the greenkeeper, built this course in 1927

Photos by HARRY C. BEITT



NO. 9 IS A SPLENDID DRIVE AND PITCH HOLE



NO. 6 GREEN IS PLANTED IN THE VIRGIN FOREST

NOVEMBER
1928

The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER

The Leading Journal of the World on Turf Culture and Golf Course Maintenance

VOL. II
No. 11

Official Organ of The National Association of Greenkeepers of America



The Author in Her Laboratory

Grasses For Southern Courses

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.

A GROWING national interest in southern golf has brought everyone in the golf industry face to face with many complex and varied problems not found in the north. Not the least is the question of seed.

In former years more attention was given to the northern problems for various reasons, the principal one was that there are at least ten times as many courses in the north and at least ten times as many players for each course. But now we have of necessity turned their eyes southward. Even though the southern area is small compared to the northern, the southern problems at present are more difficult as well as more numerous.

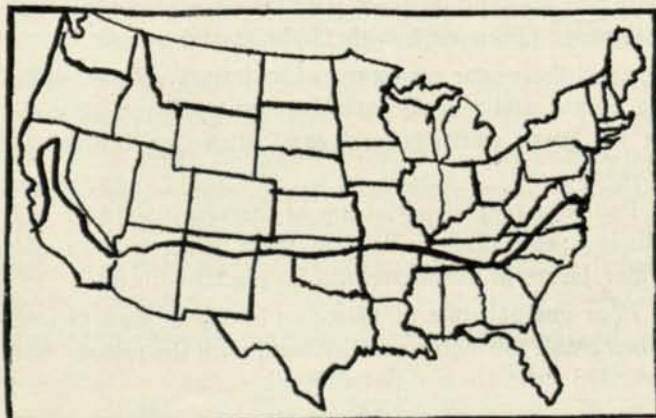


CHART SHOWING THE AREA WHERE SOUTHERN
GRASSES GROW
Compliments of Piper and Oakley

At the present time there is no seed obtainable in commercial quantities that will give an all-year turf with the possible exception of Carpet grass. For summer turf it has been the general practice to sow Bermuda grass and Japan Clover, and for winter Italian Ryegrass, Redtop, White Clover and some Bluegrass.

BERMUDAGRASS—*Capriola dactylon*

This is by far the most important of all the southern grasses. It is used for both fairways and greens.

The principal seed producing territory is Texas and Arizona. The seed from Arizona is generally preferred. Seed of this origin is usually cleaner, better-matured, possesses a more vigorous germination and is believed to produce less runners.

Bermuda grass is a native of India, and was introduced into the United States sometime prior to 1807. It will grow in all kinds of soil provided the drainage is not poor.

With the first severe frost Bermuda grass turf turns brown. It is therefore necessary to then plant something that will insure a winter turf. For this purpose Italian Ryegrass is used. With the coming of the Spring the Bermuda grass will revive. No new sowing is necessary.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS—*Lolium multiflorum*

Next in importance to Bermuda grass is Italian Ryegrass. It is responsible for most of the winter turf. Hundreds of tons of seed of this species are sown in the south every year, from October until Christmas. It is a native of Europe, and the principal sources of supply for pure Italian Ryegrass seed are Ireland and Denmark. In late years the consumption of imported seed in the south has been curtailed due to the increasing use of Domestic Ryegrass. The Domestic Ryegrass is a mixture of Italian and English Ryegrass. One would think that yearly sowing was a rather expensive proposition, but it is not. The best imported seed should not cost more than \$15 per 100 pounds and the best domestic seed \$10.

While Italian Ryegrass is used for both fairways and greens yet its use should be generally restricted to fairways, as it is too coarse for greens. Redtop is preferable. Ryegrass is not particular as to soil.

**JAPAN CLOVER—*Lespedeza striata*
and****WHITE CLOVER—*Trifolium repens***

Ordinarily Clover has no place in turf work, but these two Clovers do have their place in the southern area. Japan Clover is used for a summer turf, and White Clover for winter.

Japan Clover is a native of Asia, and was accidentally introduced about 1846. All the seed used in the United States is now produced domestically. Care should be exercised in the selection of this seed as a great deal of it contains a high weed seed content. It is used for both fairways and greens. Being satisfied with poor soils it is invaluable on golf courses that do not possess good soil.

White Clover is also an introduced species its real home being Europe. The principal sources of seed supply are:

1. Domestic—our state of Wisconsin and—
2. Foreign—Central European countries and England.

Its use should be restricted to fairways. It too is satisfied with poor soil.

There was a time when White Clover seed retailed as high as \$1 per pound, but during

the last two years the retail purchaser should not have paid more than sixty cents per pound for the best qualities. Its use has increased as its price declined.

**CARPETGRASS—*Axonopus compressus*
and****KOREAN LAWN GRASS—*Zoysia japonica***

These two grasses are not as generally used but both possess great possibilities.

It has only been in late years that there has been a commercial supply of Carpetgrass seed and even now most of what is available is not of high quality. Carpetgrass prefers sandy land. It makes an excellent fairway grass but is too coarse for putting greens.

Korean Lawngrass as its name implies was introduced from Korea. Its use has been so limited that it is unsafe to advocate it except for special conditions. We are told that there is a beautiful turf of this grass at Miami, Fla.

Fall Hints for Tractor Storage

The machine should first be thoroughly washed and cleaned of all grease and dirt.

Remove the lower part of the motor crankcase and clean out all sediment and flush the pan with gasoline.

Examine all bearings thoroughly and see if any need replacing or adjusting; if so, attend to it right then and there.

Remove the cylinder head, being careful not to damage the copper gasket. Clean out all carbon. Examine the pistons, piston pins, and rings, making such replacements as necessary. Examine valves and valve seats and, if pitted, regrind them before replacing the cylinder head.

Drain all of the old oil from the crankcase and other gear housings and flush out with kerosene to clean out all sediment. Then refill with fresh oil and grease.

Refill the motor crankcase with clean, fresh oil; start the motor and run the machine until you are sure all of the gears, bearings, and parts are covered with the new oil.

Pour one pint of oil on top of the warm water in the radiator; then drain so that the inside of the radiator and water jacket in the motor will be coated with oil.

Pour one-half pint of motor oil on top of each piston. Then crank the motor over by hand until the pistons and cylinder walls are covered with oil.

Remove the magneto breaker box and fill with vaseline; then replace. This prevents rust and corroding of breaker points.



John Morley

Mac and I Go East

What we saw and heard while visiting courses in the New England, New York and Philadelphia Districts

By JOHN MORLEY

President, National Association of Greenkeepers of America

HAVING practically taken no time in the past three years for relaxation, I decided that the time had arrived when it was necessary to do so. I knew that our second vice-president, John MacGregor had the same idea, especially after a strenuous season in getting his course in first-class condition for the Walker Cup Matches.

So I induced Mr. MacGregor to accompany me on a trip to the east combining the trip as one of pleasure and observations of a few of the leading golf courses, as well as to get acquainted with greenkeepers whom I had heard so much about, but had never met.

Believing that the readers of the NATIONAL GREENKEEPER may be interested in a report of our observations while enjoying this kind of relaxation prompts me to write briefly an account of our trip to the east.

On Saturday evening, September 8th, we arranged to meet in Cleveland, Ohio and were met at the depot by Fred A. Burkhardt, chairman of the committee on our coming Golf Show. We were from there taken to the home of Mr. Burkhardt on the grounds of the Westwood Country Club and were served an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Burkhardt's estimable wife and daughters.

Knowing that a trip on Lake Erie would be beneficial to us we took the night boat to Buffalo, New York arriving early the following morning. We proceeded to the Statler Hotel where we met Robert Henderson, president of the Western New York Greenkeepers Association. After having breakfasted together and inspected the beautiful ballroom which will be used for our coming Golf Show we took a train direct to Boston, arriving there late Sunday evening.

We Arrive at Brae Burn

BRIGHT and early Monday morning found us on the beautiful golf course of Brae

Burn just in time to witness the opening of the National Amateur Tournament. We immediately went in search of John Shanahan, its efficient greenkeeper, and after locating him it did not take long to observe the generosity and good will of the Dean of the Greenkeepers of New England. Later on, we found the course to be exactly what the leading sport writers had stated previous to the tournament.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Shanahan we were extended the freedom of the clubhouse. After luncheon he drove us to observe another excellent course, the Woodland Country Club, which is situated just a few miles from Brae Burn. While there I was able to learn that John Shanahan was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, where the grass is green the whole year round. He came to America about forty-one years ago. Previous to adopting greenkeeping as a profession he was by trade a stone mason. For twenty-seven years he has been identified with his present club, and it is needless to have me state that every member of Brae Burn is justly proud of him.

The putting greens which Mr. Shanahan has tenderly nursed these many years are mostly velvet bent, the soil being a sandy loam. The fairways are seeded to bluegrass, red top and creeping bent.

When we arrived back to Brae Burn after visiting Woodland, knowing how busy a greenkeeper is during a National tournament, we started to look around and it did not take long to observe the familiar faces of a number of people we know. There was Jack B. Mackie of Inwood, New York and Tom McNamara of Brookline, both old timers in the game. Harold Weber of Inverness, Toledo, Ohio, veteran Ohio golfer; W. C. Fownes, Jr. of Oakmont and an honorary member of the National association; Robert E. Power, president and editor of the NATIONAL GREENKEEPER; James B. Hur-

lock, the genial treasurer of the Worthington Mower Company; Kenneth Welton a member of the research staff of the Green Section at Washington, and a number of others too numerous to mention.

Our visit to Brae Burn would not be complete without stating that we were introduced to the president and secretary of the United States Golf Association, and both of them later commented on the good work our association was doing in the interests of golf.

Brookline—An Old Course

ON TUESDAY morning we started out to visit a few courses around Boston and finally landed on one of the oldest courses in this country, Brookline Country Club, which was built in 1882. Here we found H. F. Farrant, its greenkeeper who was up to his neck in work changing the last nine holes. The fairways upon this course were splendid. In fact Number 14 putting green was taken from turf off the fairway. Mr. Farrant had very little brown patch this season, in fact he used very little fertilizer, using sulphate of ammonia spring and fall and relying on topdressing during the hot summer months. After inspecting this well laid out course Mr. Farrant drove us over to Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre, where we were introduced to its able greenkeeper, Frank Wilson. Here we observed a golf course run along scientific lines, for Mr. Wilson had eight years of college training studying landscaping and agriculture. His course showed the benefits which often come through training along theoretical as well as practical lines.

Mr. Wilson does not believe in night watering for he is of the opinion that it encourages brown patch. In fertilizing his putting greens spring and fall he uses sulphate of ammonia, twelve pounds to a putting green and puts it on the greens by the use of a power sprayer. He also uses a fertilizer containing 8-6-1 with cocoanut meal for a filler. After spending a pleasant hour in his company at his club he drove us over to Brae Burn where we finished the third day of our trip.

We Visit Fall River

ON WEDNESDAY morning we bid goodbye to old Boston and proceeded on to Fall River, Mass., to visit with Guy C. West, greenkeeper of Fall River Country Club. Here we met our first disappointment for Mr. West had gone to Brae Burn. However, after going over the course made famous by Mr. West one of his assistants drove us to see the Rhode Island Country Club, Nageett, Rhode Island, and here, too, we found that the greenkeeper had gone to Brae Burn, but we were favored by having one of his right hand men to take us over the course. This course is situated on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. The putting greens are fine, mostly velvet bent. The course itself is considered admirable for State and National tournaments, there being no less than five difficult water hazards on the course.

We then proceeded by train to Providence, Rhode Island where we decided to take a night boat for New York City. That evening we embarked and to make a long story short neither of us appeared to enjoy the trip from the fact that it had been a long time since we had taken a boat that rocked to and fro. So, early on Thursday morning found the two of us on deck observing the skyline of New York while going under the Brooklyn bridge. After securing suitable hotel quarters and had our breakfast we started out to visit with our friend, Hugh Luke, greenkeeper of Garden City Golf Club. After friendly greetings Mr. Luke drove us over to see the Garden City Country Club, Long Island and Cherry Valley. At the latter club we were very much pleased with the reception tendered us by John Seaman, the greenkeeper of this noted club. John does not believe in topdressing during the summer months and never used any fertilizer on his putting greens all summer.

Returning to the Garden City Golf Club for lunch with Mr. Luke we accompanied him around his championship course which we found in the pink of condition. As I was very desirous for my companion, MacGregor, to see Lido Golf course, Long Beach, Long Island, which was only a few miles from Garden City, Mr.

Luke very kindly consented to drive us over to Lido. Upon this trip we were favored by having Mrs. Luke accompany us.

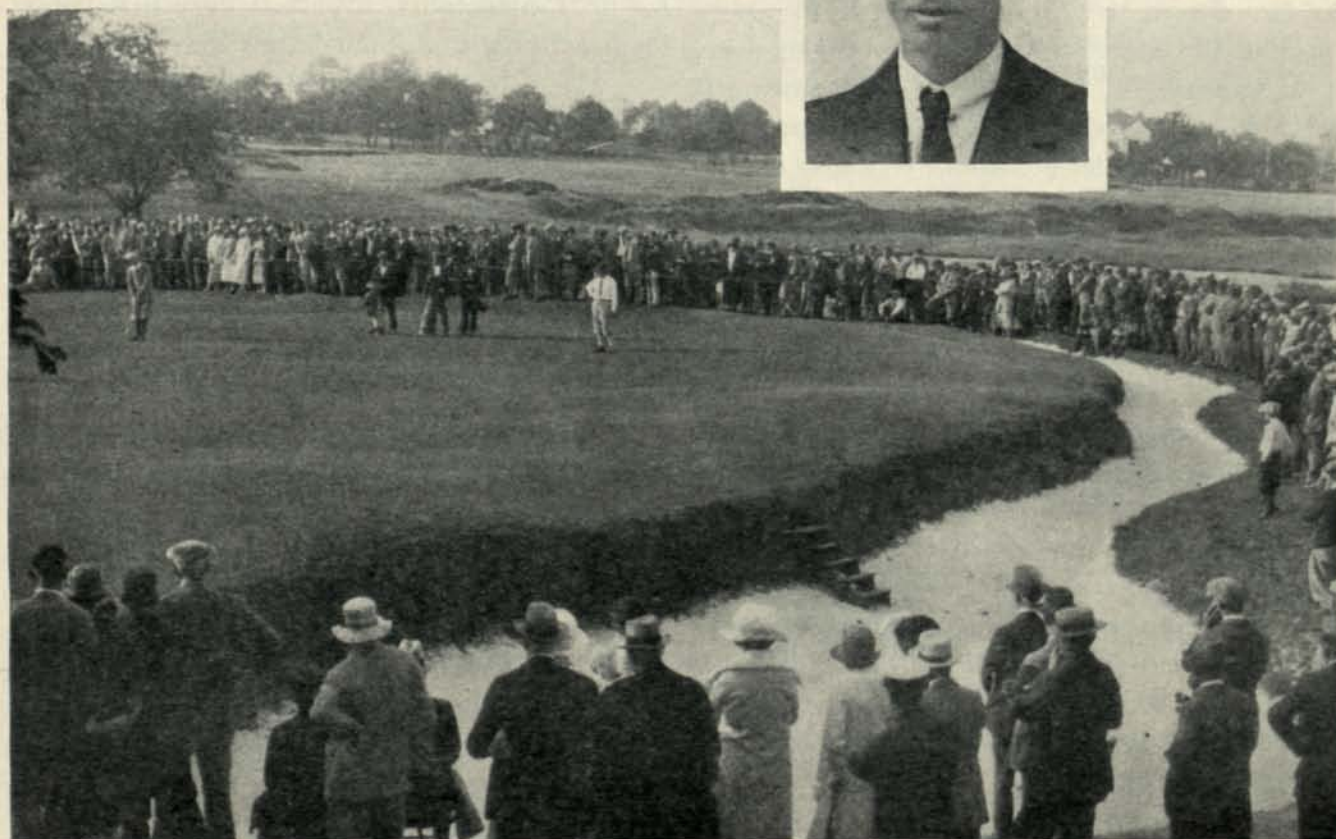
Lido is Remarkable Course

ARRIVING at Lido we soon met another old timer in the game, Andrew Brown, pro-greenkeeper. The course is remarkable in many ways—all the holes are named and patterned after famous holes in Great Britain and Europe. It had been my privilege to visit this course a few years ago along with my friend, Jack Mackie of Inwood and to observe that the week preceding my visit a violent storm from the Atlantic ocean had taken half of a putting green and half of a fairway into the ocean.

On Thursday evening we were favored with a visit at the hotel from Alfred E. Lundstrom, chairman of the committee on the NATIONAL GREENKEEPER who invited us out to dinner which offer we were glad to accept. After dinner we proceeded with Mr. Lundstrom to the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York where he holds the position of superintendent. This club has a membership of two thousand.

That we were generously entertained while in Mr. Lundstrom's company is probably needless to say.

Friday morning good and early found us on our way to Purchase, New York, hoping to have a friendly chat and visit with one of our vice-presidents, Captain David L. Rees, who has charge of the Progress Country Club, the home of Bobby Cruikshank. Imagine our disappointment when his energetic wife informed us that he had been called to Staten Island. We were, however, immediately taken care of by Mrs. Rees and Captain Rees's assistant, Mr. Wilder, who escorted us around this magnificent golf course and what a remarkable course it is and only one year old. The landscaping beset with beautiful linden trees was very pleasing for the eye to look upon.



TOURNAMENT DAY AT THE GARDEN CITY GOLF CLUB
Above is Hugh Luke, greenkeeper of this famous Long Island course

Fenimore Looked Fine

AFTER a very friendly chat with Mrs. Rees who, by the way, has all the qualifications of a greenkeeper, Mr. Wilder drove us over to visit with his brother Albert Wilder, greenkeeper of the Fenimore Country Club. Here we found another up-to-date course in charge of one of the youngest greenkeepers we had met on our entire trip. The putting greens were beautiful and green with a remarkably good nap to them. I do not know who the architect was that designed these putting greens, but he certainly knew how to make them artistic, yet natural. I was so impressed with the formation of one of these putting greens that I took the time to make a sketch of it hoping that at some future time to build one like it. This is the home club of Bill Melhorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilder have for their neighbors the Duncan Sisters, leading and well-known vaudeville stars. Mr. Wilder drove us to see one of the oldest courses around New York, Apawamis Country Club. Here they were holding the National Senior Golf Championship. We soon found Mike Vuehole, its greenkeeper, who like all others immediately guided us over to his course. The formation of Apawamis makes it a very hard course to maintain, but Mike is equal to the occasion. We also found the turf on the putting greens above the average, in fact I took a piece of the turf home with me and planted it in my nursery at the club.

Here I found a greenkeeper who held one of my views on brown patch. Too much fertilization and water during hot and humid weather. Here I observed another misrepresentation of facts. It appeared that some smart agent claiming to represent a certain golf publication seeking subscriptions stated that all articles pertaining to golf turf, etc., were turned over to me for approval. The greenkeeper of this club subscribed and probably others did likewise, paying four dollars for one year's subscription, and have up to this time never received a single copy.

Having time to visit another club Mr. Wilder took us to the course that nearly every golfer has read about, but few have seen. There was

a reason we learned, as it was the first time that an officer stopped us from entering, but after a great deal of discussion he finally allowed us to enter with the understanding that we would not trespass in the club house. We were soon on the putting greens of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Rye, New York. Here we found they have a practice green that would make five putting greens. It contains 45 holes and is lit up at night by electric lamps so that they can putt in the evening. We did not spend much time at this club for it was commencing to get dusk so Mr. Wilder drove us to White Plains where we boarded a train back to New York City.

White Plains is an old historical town and dates back to the time of the Revolutionary War. It is also the county seat of Westchester County. We passed the court house where most of the high-brow divorce cases are held, including Peaches Browning.

On To Philadelphia

SATURDAY morning found us on our way to Philadelphia. We lost very little time upon arriving and immediately started for the



JOE VALENTINE
Merion Greenkeeper

little town of Ardmore, the home of the Merion Cricket Club. The Greenkeeper of this club is Joe Valentine, another vice-president of our National association. We were unable to locate Mr. Valentine until around noon, and after partaking of an excellent lunch with him we inspected his well-known course. Joe, as we all call him, is the Dean

of the Greenkeepers of the Philadelphia District. Here is a course in the pink of condition. At this course I witnessed for the first time a putting green composed entirely of velvet bent which he had previously vegetated in his nursery. Joe always keeps an up-to-date nursery