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## TORO GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT



# The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER

Official Organ of The National Association of Greenkeepers of America

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VOLUME III.

No. XI

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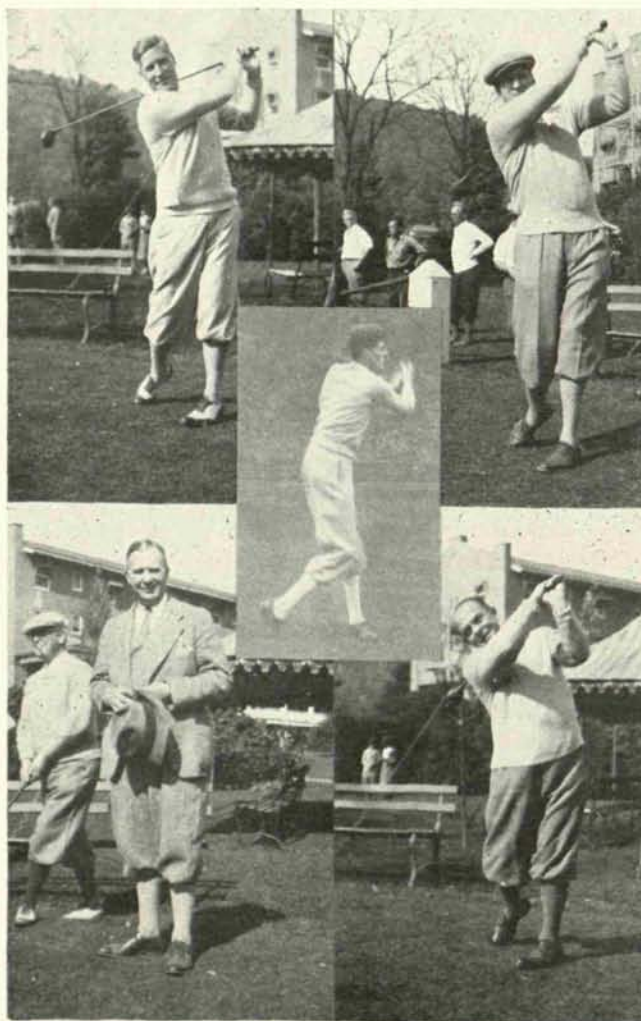
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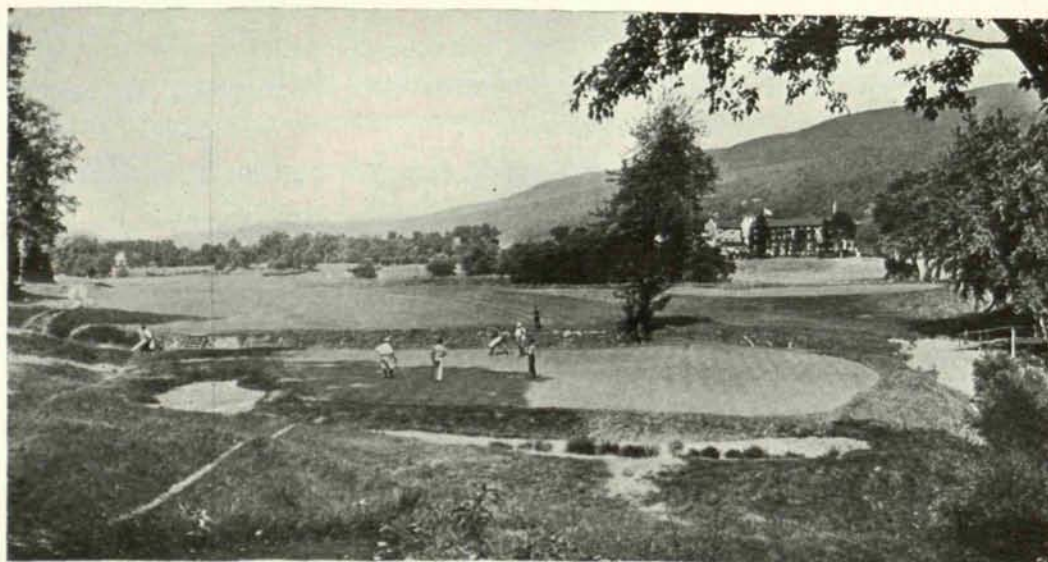


## Shawnee---A Playspot for Sportsmen



SOME OF THE WORTHINGTON "FAMILY"

*At the top is Edward H. Worthington and Reginald S. Worthington. Center is R. W. Sawtelle who has just become a benedict. Lower left is Bernard Fairfax and right is Robert Vander Beken*



A GLIMPSE OF SHAWNEE'S CHAMPIONSHIP COURSE

*This view shows the 16th green which is a one-shot hole over the river. On the left is the 17th fairway and in the distance Buckwood Inn*



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# The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER

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

Official Organ of The  
National Association  
of Greenkeepers of  
America

## Association Faces Crucial Year

BY JOHN MORLEY, *President*

*The National Association of Greenkeepers of America*

I HAVE been prompted to write this article from the inspiration which I have received lately from leading members of our fraternity throughout the United States and Canada. It is a well known fact that the third year of any new organization whether it is social, civic or fraternal is the crucial period which often denotes whether an association will live or die. The third year often brings out the true characteristics of its membership. If the large percentage of membership during this period is composed of men of an arbitrary and disagreeable disposition, as a general rule such an association soon dies a natural death. If the membership has a large percentage that are loyal to its aims and objects, you can look forward to one that will prosper and live.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since our institution for the average member, as well as for many outside of our association, to realize the facts that I acted wisely in our infancy to proceed slowly and to the best of our ability to select for our membership those whom we believed were greenkeepers, not in name only but in deeds also. A glance over our official stationery will reveal to you over half a hundred greenkeepers representing the Executive Committee and District vice-presidents, as well as various important committeemen. As far as I can learn not one is a discredit to the association or our profession.

These greenkeepers represent the foundation of our structure. That our methods are sound and progressive with a willingness and a desire to co-operate with others interested in golf maintenance, is demonstrated by the fact that every president of the United States Golf Association since our institution has been and is now in accord with our aims and objects and all three of these presidents, Messrs. Fownes, Traylor and Douglas are honorary members of our association.

### Reduced Fares to Louisville

John Morley, president of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America has made arrangements with Geo. Jones, City Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Ry., to secure reduced fares for all who attend the Louisville Convention of Greenkeepers in February. Complete information will be furnished to those who plan to attend by writing the office of the Show Committee, 405 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland.

Never in the history of golf has there been a closer tie between the greenkeeper and the chairman of the Green committee. To a large extent this has been brought about by our association and the publicity given out by the magazine published in our behalf. Among the many communications received from men in all walks of life interested in golf and golf maintenance I often get a few that appear to me amusing. Please pardon me for quoting one of these; he said that he would like to belong to the association but we did not practice what we preached. That we had a committee on Standards but have done nothing towards standardization of the wages of a greenkeeper.

To this co-worker and to others who may share his views I can simply state that he has been misinformed, or else looks at it from a

(Continued on page 26)



# How We Maintained Our

*A resume of experiences by America's most prominent greenkeepers.  
Practical stories by practical men*

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Stories omitted in this issue will be published in the December number.

## Brown Patch in New England

By JOSEPH O'GRADY, Greenkeeper

Country Club of New Bedford, North Dartmouth,  
Mass.



JOSEPH O'GRADY

THE brown patch season is now over and all of its worries but it has left in its wake some beautiful pictures of destruction to keep its evil work still bright in the greenkeeper's memory. Re-seeding and resodding

is often necessary but at this time resodding is the best policy as it is getting too near the winter for seeding due to the sudden change in the weather. Resodding is able at this late date to withstand easily frost or snow better than seed.

There are a large number of the different brown patch controls on the market today as all of us greenkeepers know, but it is often a wise thing to study weather conditions before applying same. I have tried some of the various kinds and have found them very useful and a help to bring back the greens but don't forget that the weather is responsible for one hundred percent of the damage done by brown patch. In ninety percent of the cases the different chemicals are very useful but old Mother Nature is on the big side of it all. I know of one case of a greenkeeper friend of mine whose No. 9 green happens to be in front of his house. He has been on it all summer treating it like you would treat a chicken with a broken leg and he had finer and bigger brown patch on that particular green than any of the other seventeen.

Most of the boys in this section of New England got plenty of the disease this summer themselves and the ones that escaped it can call

Here is the letter Mr. John Morley wrote to the members of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America:

Youngstown, Ohio  
October 1, 1929

### FELLOW MEMBERS:

*Well—another golf season is behind us. And what happened?*

*Did you get much brown patch and how did you come out with it? Were there any other diseases you had to fight?*

*Did you have more weeds than usual? We saw a lot of crab grass and chickweed due probably to the drought.*

*Were worms troublesome and what did you use to work them?*

*Have you done any new construction work this year that you could tell about?*

*These are all questions of interest to greenkeepers. Let's all tell briefly our experiences of the past season. It's helpful to one another and bespeaks the friendly spirit of our profession*

*The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER, our official organ, has agreed to collect, arrange and publish the answers.*

*Got down something and mail back in the enclosed return envelope before October 12.*

*Trusting you will do this and with best wishes, I am*

*Yours fraternally,*  
(Signed) John Morley  
President.

themselves lucky, not experts. It certainly likes the different strains of bent. I have two greens that are mostly Southern German bent; they were formerly fescue and both of those got it very bad. I treated them every month beginning in May and it did not seem to stop it. When it came I used a spiked roller both ways and seeded them with German bent in compost, the results were good, but there will be some-



# Golf Courses In 1929

*How various problems of construction and upkeep were solved.  
told in their own language*

*Further contributions will be welcome and should be mailed not later than November 10.*

thing to be done on them in the spring before they are in good condition.

As to crabgrass I will say we got plenty of it this past season. Some of the boys used a rake on it and cut it close after raking it. I weed it out of my greens going over them twice. I had it so bad on one or two of the greens that there wasn't much to look at after they were weeded. I have no doubt but that the dry weather is responsible for the amount of crabgrass we got this season and I am living in hopes that we had ninety percent of it this past season. Watch for 1930; if we get plenty of rain we will only have the other ten percent. The big crabgrass is bad but the small crabgrass is worse.

There were plenty of worms this fall due probably to the dry weather all season. They did not bother me this summer but I got plenty of them this fall. I have tried Electric worm eradicator with good results as it certainly brings them up. I am bothered most on my fairways and I would like to know if any member has any suggestion to offer on taking worms out of fairways without great cost. I am using arsenate of lead but I am of the opinion that it kills the worms down below and that would make a banquet for ants. If so I would prefer the worms.

This is the time to do construction and fix all the traps, tees, fairways and greens and have a jump on the game in the spring.

Yours for bigger crabgrass and smaller brown patch in 1930. Face the bright side anyway.

## Lecco Is Best

*By E. J. CLARE, Greenkeeper  
West Boylston, Mass.*

I WAS not troubled with brown patch this year. I had lots of clover and chickweed and I attribute clover to excessive watering on account of drought this summer and

used sulphate of ammonia but did not seem to check same. But on two greens I used Lecco and I must say they are the best today; clover is very fine and not so noticeable and chickweed very scarce. In using Lecco I experimented by placing it on patches of chickweed and it eliminated it entirely.

This is a new course being built on very stony ground and very little soil. What soil there is is very thin and greens were all raised and I would say very hard to keep wet, but hope to get them good by topdressing and fertilizing.

I have used Sherwin-William's arsenate of lead for worm control and same seems to be doing the work, although not troubled with many. Used an average one pound to seven hundred and fifty sq. ft. per application, our greens being Washington bent.

For ants which I had a lot on some greens I used black leaf 40, one teaspoon to one-half pint of water placing in hole with oil can and it gave very good results, in fact nearly perfect as I only had to go over a few the second time.

## How My New Greens Were Built

*By CARL J. COY, Greenkeeper,  
Tippecanoe Lake Country Club, Leesburg, Indiana*

IN ANSWERING your request of the activities of my club I will give you a brief summary of the work and some of the things I have done.

I have eighteen greens of Washington bent, nine greens that are a year old and nine greens that I sowed this fall. On the first nine greens that are a year old I have had no trouble with weeds at all as I believe fall seeding is so much better. The weeds that do come up in the fall freeze out and by the time in spring that they start the grass is coming in so thick that they do not have a chance. I have had a little snow mold and also small brown patch. I gave them



an application about once a week with Nu-Green and have had very satisfactory results.

Have had more crab grass this year, especially in my grass greens than I have ever had before. The worms did not bother me very much as I brush or pole my greens every day during the playing season.

Here is the way I have handled my new greens that I put in a year ago. My greens are all very large and well undulated, tiled, and have a top of five inches peat and loam mixed and will average six thousand square feet; have two that have eight thousand square feet. On these greens before putting on stolons I worked into the top soil five pounds of arsenate of lead and five pounds of sulphate of ammonia to each thousand square feet. After the bent was started I followed up with one hundred pounds of Armour's fertilizer to a green and just before it froze up I topdressed them about one-half inch and in the spring they came out in fine shape.

The process that I went through at this time was raking lightly with bamboo rakes once a week and topdressing with fifty percent peat and fifty percent sand once a week and mowing every other day until the greens were covered over. My object in brushing was to get the bent standing on end so as to topdress full and level.

My greens were playable on Decoration Day, but don't think they were perfect as they were not; as you will not get a perfect putting surface in a day or a week, but I had a great many comments on how well my greens looked.

On the last nine holes I put in, I closed the second nine on the ninth day of September and in ten and one-half days I was through with seeding and my greens are all growing fine so that you are able to see the bent all over the greens. Of course they require a lot of watering and I do all of my watering in mid-day now on account of the cool weather and frosts.

I am now building a practice putting green and am lengthening one hole and building a tee, so you see I have had a very busy season as the better you can satisfy your members the better it is for you. I find that the better results you can show the more money the club will give you to use for maintenance. Our

budget was \$1200.00 and we are going to stay within the limit. I operate my course with eight men.

This is the first letter I have ever written to the National Greenkeeper and if any fellow-greenkeeper has any criticism to offer I will be very glad to hear it. I hope to see you at the National Convention at Louisville.

### Red Top for Winter Greens

By HUGH C. MOORE, *Pro-Greenkeeper*  
Saint Simons Island, Georgia



HUGH C. MOORE

I AM not bothered much with brown patch. I have a light touch of it each winter in my red top which I use for winter greens. I use 1 lb. of Semesan to 50 gallons of water, fifty gallons to each 1,000 square feet. On some greens I sprinkle in various places with a watering pot and have splendid results.

I've had a considerable lot of weeds. Most all new courses do. For the greens and

tees I keep one man after weeds and crab grass also using Carbon Bi-Sulphide with a funnel to kill the Porto Rican Cricket Mole and for these moles on the fairways I use lead arsenate.

Have put in twenty seven new traps in the past four months. I will revet these traps this coming winter to keep the face from crumbling in after heavy rains. I also built one new green and this work was a very tedious job owing to the fact that I couldn't use a sod cutter, I had to take the sod off of the old green by hand and replace it the same way owing to condition of sandy soil. This kind of soil is very hard to maintain good turf especially through the fairways. You also have to be very careful when you fertilize because if you should get a hard rain right after, more than likely the fertilizer would be washed below the roots.



In the past six months I have built a very picturesque lake, leaving a beautiful oak on a little island in the center of the lake. We also have four swans which add to the beauty of this lake. At one time this was an alligator pond and nearby was a place for dipping cattle. So you will see that a beauty spot can be made from an unsightly muddy pond. The dirt taken from this lake was used to build a very pretty practice green at a very small cost. I used a drag line for this work.

I am also top-dressing, fertilizing and putting in my winter seed using 200 lbs. of Milorganite to each green. My winter greens will be red top which I've had wonderful results with in the past two winters.

### **Caring for Municipal Courses**

*By A. G. MCKAY, Greenkeeper  
Louisville, Kentucky*

**I** HAVE charge of three golf courses here, Cherokee, Shawnee and Crescent Hills and have forty-five greens under my care. The brown patch has been very light here this year, I suppose owing to the dry season. I have had a great deal of crab grass on the Cherokee course in the greens that are in bluegrass, but not bothered with it very much on the bent greens.

Worms were bad on the Crescent Hills course during August and September, mostly grubs. I gave the greens a liberal dose of arsenate of lead about thirty pounds to a green and they have disappeared.

I have done a lot of new work this year, as Shawnee is a new course. I laid a complete water line and also built eighteen new greens and planted them to Washington bent. I have also built a great many traps, as Shawnee is a flat course, but I believe a very interesting one as it lays along the river. We also built a nice new clubhouse which was opened about the end of June and we have used temporary greens all summer.

The play has been heavy; some days we had over three hundred players. Next year I expect Shawnee to be the most popular municipal course around Louisville and I trust you will take time to look over Shawnee when at the Convention. I also hope to make your acquaintance there.

I have also built six new greens at Cherokee and one at Crescent Hills. At Cherokee I have twelve greens in bent and have other six to remodel and plant to bent next year as the funds would not permit me to build more this year. So I have built twenty-five new greens and laid a pipe line which I consider enough new work for one year along with looking after the other greens and courses.

Our dues are very cheap here. We charge for women and boys during week days twenty-five cents up to twelve noon and fifty cents a day for men. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays fifty cents a round or one dollar a day for everyone. We also sell tickets for the year at twenty dollars each which entitles the holder to the use of the three courses.

We have taken in \$31,000 this year which is the most that the courses have ever taken in in Louisville. I expect a bigger year next year as Shawnee will be in good condition. I was appointed supervisor of the city courses a year past and my aim is to improve and make them better.

While writing I will tell you something about myself. I am Scotch and came to America seven years ago and held positions as professional for over two years, then I went in for building golf courses and built two in Rhode Island, from there I went to Audubon, here in Kentucky and from there to the city work. I have been in Louisville three years and hope to be many more. I learned greenkeeping and pro business in Scotland, in Aberdeen where the Jews starve to death.

### **Uses Very Little Fungicide**

*By ALEX MCWHINNIE, Greenkeeper  
Morrison Country Club, Morrison, Ill.*

**O**NE year ago we were reading and talking of the year just closing (1928), as being a brown patch year. Very few greens escaped it. The attacks were so severe and came with such frequency that it seemed at times that the use of fungicides was a waste of money.

If the weather conditions during the year just closing (1929), had been as unfavorable as in 1928, then those of us who took our greens through this year in good shape would know with more certainty whether the re-



sult was due to our efforts, or whether it was because of better weather conditions.

During 1928 our greens suffered severely from large brown patch, while this year we did not have any damage whatever, although the attacks at times were just as bad, and the weather off and on just as unfavorable. The well-known smoke ring was in evidence many times, but no loss of turf resulted.

We used very little fungicide. In early July and in mid-September we treated our greens to correct a "small brown patch" condition with Calo-Clor mixed with Milorganite as directed with splendid results. Our greens were fertilized throughout the year with Milorganite and at no time did we use more than fifty pounds to five thousand square feet of green, and topdressed with top soil and sharp sand in equal parts. No compost was used.

A steady healthy growth was maintained and while they did not have the thick tangled density that the dub likes to pitch to, they did have enough bite to hold a well played shot, and they were true to putt on.

Of this I am satisfied. A green that can be kept at a density so that the greatest number of plants can get the full benefit of the sun will be healthy. Whereas a green of over density where the plants overlap and tangle cannot possibly be healthy. On such a green many of the plants do not get the sunshine, there being very little or no transparency to a blade of grass.

#### **Omaha Is O. K.**

*By OSCAR JOHNSON, Greenkeeper  
Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb.*

**M**Y EXPERIENCE with my greens this summer has been very interesting. I have not been bothered much with brown patch this season as I always use preventive fungicides, such as corrosive sublimate and calomel. I did not have any other diseases to fight.

I did not have very many weeds or worms this season and I am sure this was due chiefly to the form of dope I used, namely arsenate of lead.

I have done some construction work this fall. Have reconstructed two greens, planting

Washington bent stolons in each one. I am still working on two other greens, which I am going to sod with Washington bent from my own nursery as I figure it is too late for stolons to be planted in this locality now and am in hopes that they will be in shape for the opening of next season.

#### **Semesan Eliminates Brown Patch**

*By J. O. CAMPBELL, Greenkeeper  
Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield, Conn.*

**I** HAD only one slight attack of brown patch. I used two pounds of Semesan to one hundred gallons of water which covered approximately six thousand feet of turf. This eliminated the disease.

Yes, my greens were somewhat weedy this season. They were mostly dandelion, plantain, chickweed and crab grass. More chickweed than anything else. I did not spend any extra money weeding outside of the price of arsenate of lead which I used for chickweed and crab grass.

We had some trouble with worms in the spring, but after using two pounds of arsenate of lead to each one thousand feet of putting surface we saw very little sign of worms until October 1. We are having some trouble with them at the present time but have not proved very troublesome yet.

We have done some new construction work this year. We built five new greens late last fall. Finished them this spring. Planted about April 17th with Metropolitan bent stolons. In my topdressing I used forty pounds arsenate of lead, twenty pounds of sulphate of ammonia, one hundred pounds of tankage and one hundred and twenty-five pounds of Milorganite. This was thoroughly mixed with very fine sandy loam and spread about one inch deep on each green before our stolons were put down. The same mixture was used to cover the stolons.

Now I will tell you some of the grief I experienced with this new work. I planted two greens twice and three greens five times. I would plant them one day and it rained so hard in the night that it washed practically all the stolons off. Next morning with my men