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The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER

(Registered U. S. Patent Office)

Official Organ of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America

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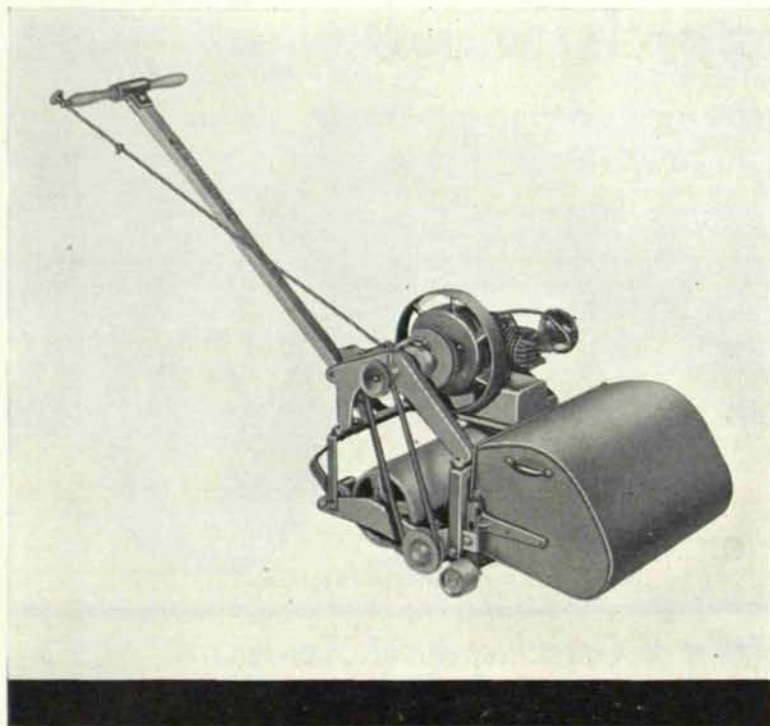
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THE NEW IDEAL POWER GREENSMOWER

Out-performs all Others

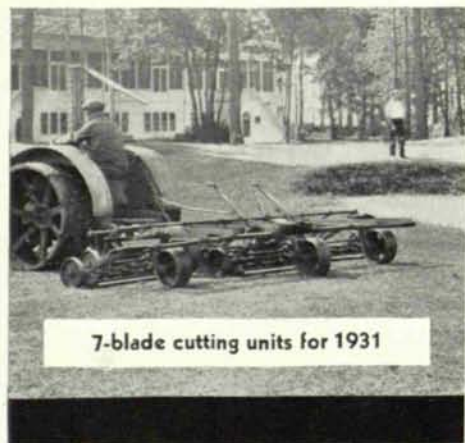


The new Power Putting Green Mower

The new Ideal Power Putting Green Mower is designed to be a greensmower—and is not just a power mower lightened up for green cutting. To the lightest running hand greensmower ever built, we added a powerful motor, and tested it a full season on all types of greens. When it proved flawless—and only then—we placed it on the market. Its success can be judged best by the fact that when a greenkeeper uses the mower a few times, it seldom fails to sell itself to him. The motor is powerful and fool-proof. Control is simple. Aluminum parts give extreme lightness—mower can be turned on the most delicate turf without causing injury.

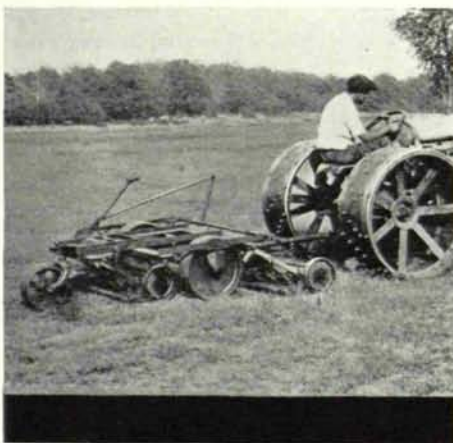
The Bulldog

No other fairway mower has low wheels, and a short, close-coupled frame. For that reason, no other fairway mower can keep up to the Bulldog and do the things it does. The Bulldog can maintain a fast pace on all kinds of cutting, because the units are pushed forward and can't bounce off the ground when going at a high speed. When desired, the Bulldog raises all its cutting units and rolls along on its caster wheels. With the new 7-blade cutting units, a smooth cutting job is assured—even on Bent fairways.



7-blade cutting units for 1931

The Bulldog



The new Rough Mower

New Rough Mower

Now, rough cutting costs can be lowered by as much as 50%. The new Ideal Rough Mower has established actual cost records on a number of large clubs, and, the above remarkable saving in costs was proved. In addition, the Ideal Rough Mower, by doing a faster job, enables the rough to be cut more often so that it is at an even height all season long. Dependable performance is assured by the fact that it is built in the same manner as the famous Ideal Bulldog—with a special adjustment to allow any required cutting height.

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IDEAL ★

GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT

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The NATIONAL GREENKEEPER

Official Organ of The
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America

An Editorial

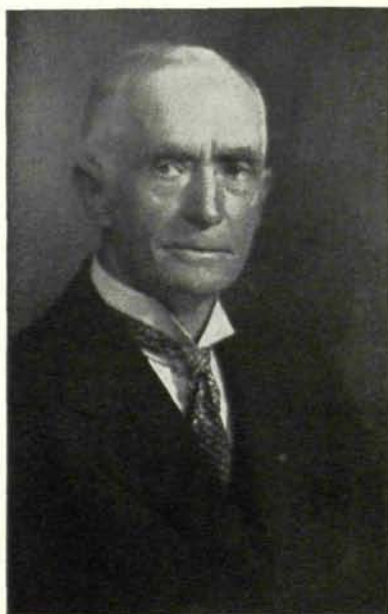
By COLONEL JOHN MORLEY, *Greenkeeper*
Youngstown Country Club.

DURING the past few weeks I have received a number of letters from several of our leading greenkeepers relative to the advisability of changing the name of our profession from greenkeeper to that of superintendent of golf courses.

It is a physical impossibility to express my views fully in answer to their requests, so I am taking this opportunity of expressing my views through the NATIONAL GREENKEEPER, and in so doing I wish it distinctly understood that they are given as an individual and not as an official of our association.

I fully realize that the sentiment about changing the name is practically universal, yet I feel that my views may be favored by a minority of our calling.

While I am in favor of changing the title of greenkeeper to a more appropriate scientific word, I am not in favor of calling ourselves superintendents. It may be true that the word "superintendent" appears to some to be more dignified than the word greenkeeper, yet I am of the opinion that if the word superintendent becomes universally adopted we



COLONEL JOHN MORLEY

As the dean of greenkeepers, no one is better qualified than the Author of this editorial to speak on the subject which he has so ably covered. To him greenkeeping is a profession, and he inherits a love for it. The work he has done to help his fellow-greenkeepers forms a noteworthy record.

may lose the chief characteristic of our profession. Then we can naturally be called superintendent and nothing more.

Let us not forget that an experienced greenkeeper should be well versed in botany, plant pathology and entomology. The word botany relates to the study of the life and growth of plant life; pathology, diseases of plants and the means of control; entomology, deals with insect enemies and their remedies.

Here we have three professions which we should have some knowledge of. You will find very few people who understand what a

botanist, pathologist or entomologist is. All of the men engaged in these different lines of occupations are known as scientists. You do not find them wanting to change the names of their profession.

If we want a more appropriate name which will sound more dignified, don't you think that it would be a good idea to have the officials of the United States Golf Association and the Royal Canadian Golf Association appoint a committee to meet with a committee

of experienced greenkeepers and adopt a more suitable name, which if adopted would be universally acknowledged.

We all know that we are expected to do many things outside of science, that we must ably manage men under our employ, that we must have a fair knowledge of machinery, and other items too numerous to mention. Yet, one cannot be master of them all, for no one man is endowed with all that knowledge.

If we intend to hold our positions with our respective clubs we must concentrate more on raising suitable turf which cannot be accomplished except along scientific lines. This work demands that we must know our soils, grasses and fertilizers. We must know about plant life in general and the environments.

If a man is an experienced greenkeeper we usually find him to be a good employer of labor. He will usually employ men suitable to the various callings which he is called upon to oversee.

Therefor let us be careful before we make a change in name. If you cannot agree with my views to keep or obtain a more scientific name for our profession, let me ask this question, why go halfway and call ourselves superintendents. Why not go all the way and call ourselves golf course managers. There need be no confusion, for the gentleman who has charge of a clubhouse is known as club manager. We can, without conflict, be known as golf course managers. To call one a manager and the other a superintendent will show, so far as title is concerned, that one position is inferior to the other.

We do not have to go back many years to remember that a person having charge of a golf clubhouse had three titles, namely: steward, superintendent and manager. The Club Managers' Association is to be highly commended for abolishing the titles of steward

and superintendent and making it possible to call all with the title of club managers.

As I see it we are attempting to do what the club managers have abolished. If we adopt the word superintendent we will still be known as greenkeepers, pro-greenkeepers and superintendents, and a number like myself will be known as golf course managers.

Having had fifteen years' experience as manager of country clubs and seventeen years in greenkeeping, making a total of thirty-two years of service in country clubs, convinces me that while club managers and greenkeepers are far apart in their calling, yet I am of the opinion that the position of greenkeeping is just as important to the general welfare of a golf club as the club manager.

Let me endeavor, for example, to quote one club. I might quote several for illustration, but we will take the Chicago Golf Club, located at Wheaton, Illinois, because its greenkeeper is John MacGregor and he is probably known by all greenkeepers in America. The Chicago Golf Club is a wealthy and exclusive club. It demands the best in golf maintenance and service. John MacGregor more than keeps step with the times. He gets ahead of the times. He is of an inventive mind. He aims to give the best of service in order to give more than is demanded. He cuts his fairways at night with the aid of headlights on the tractor. Bobby Jones, while playing over his course during a recent international tournament, publically stated that the Chicago Golf Club Course was the best conditioned course that he had ever played on.

I do not know the manager of this club, yet I am convinced he must be a good manager and gives good service. In my judgment both of these men are equal in talent, although along different lines. Do you think it would be just and right to create a title making John

Co-operation

By GANSON DEPEW, *Chairman*

U. S. G. A., Green Section Committee

Read at the 5th Annual Educational Conference of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America, held at Columbus, Ohio, February 3-6.

I APPRECIATE very much the gracious invitation extended to me as Chairman of the Green Section of the United States Golf Association, of which I am a member of its Executive Committee, to address the National Greenkeepers' Convention. I bring to you the cordial greetings and best wishes of our Association, and may I also say that it is a very great pleasure to meet you all and speak on the subject which has been assigned to me, viz: Co-operation.

Co-operation is a word which from the earliest days of civilization has meant progress, and enabled the world to attain the standards of living and achievement which is seen today in the most enlightened nations. Without co-operation we would be mere animals, fighting each other for our very existence, which in brief is the survival of the fittest. Almost all the evils with which man has been afflicted, may be traced to a lack of co-operation in which each individual has sought to promote his own interests and happiness at the expense, or at least independently of others, and which has always resulted in wretchedness and the ruin of all.

Mankind has been slowly climbing towards the goal of achievement and success. Poets have sung it, preachers have taught it, and men have fought for it. The movement of humanity under co-operation has always been onward. During the centuries which have passed since the formation of the earliest human associations for mutual interest and protection, and for the fostering of higher ideals and the satisfying of human needs, mankind has groped as if in partial darkness and without a steadying compass, but all the time getting closer together. The pleasure of the dance is largely due to the measured harmonies of motion to the meas-



GANSON DEPEW

For many years back, an address by a Depew has been an event of national interest. This one is no exception. It concerns the good of golf, as well as the welfare of the greenkeeper. Perhaps it marks a new epoch in golf course maintenance.

ured harmonies of sound.

We find happiness in associating with those to whom we are attached, and in co-operating with others in those pursuits and aims in which we have a common interest. The benefits of co-operation are seen in associations for the common welfare, when without expectation of reward, except the consciousness of benefiting others, some enterprise is undertaken for the public good. In some of the higher forms it takes the name of "patriotism" and becomes that spirit of devotion to one's country of which history furnishes so many signal examples. It was this sentiment which ages ago animated Leonidas and his immortal Spartan band; which inspired the intrepid defenders of the straits of Thermopylae in sacrificing

themselves to stay the march of Persia's invading host, and which sent "The Light Brigade" into the jaws of death. It was exemplified in our Revolutionary War when our men and women won their independence from England's trained soldiers. It was seen in the dark days of our Civil War when only the union of States saved our nation from dissolution. It was manifested in the defense of Verdun in the last Great War when the French standing like the Rock of Gibraltar said, "they shall not pass," and later when the combined efforts of the Allies ended the conflict.

Co-operation is vital in the union of capital and labor in promoting the industrial progress and welfare of a country, and it operates in the widest kind of way in those nations of the world where only the consent of the governed holds millions of people together, and sometimes to band themselves with other nations in a common cause. These are only a very few of the results of co-operation in the passing years.

I have come to you today to speak of co-operation in a matter in which we are all vitally interested, viz: the better upkeep and economical maintenance of golf courses. Its importance becomes evident when it is realized that golf in this country has more than four thousand clubs, with two million players in them and on the municipal and public links; and with nearly a billion dollars invested in courses, club houses, supplies and implements of the game. In the actual number of players golf is now our national sport.

WHY GREEN SECTION WAS FORMED

SOME years ago the United States Golf Association in the interests and development of golf for which purpose it was formed, decided to do what it could to promote the general betterment of playing conditions, which led to the establishment of its Green Section for experimental and research work. It had its inception in 1915 when we asked the United States Department of Agriculture for aid in solving turf problems which was gladly and generously given in the way of funds, ground and valuable advice. In 1921 the Green Section of the U. S. G. A. was established under a co-operative agreement with the Department of Agriculture which continued in charge for a time. In 1927, on account of the increasing work, the Green Section assumed direct responsibility in an enlargement of the activities and in finance. The Arlington gardens at Washington were established by the Department of Agriculture, and later with the funds of the U. S. G. A. the Mid-West Turf garden in Chicago came into existence, and still later the 24 co-ordinated turf and demonstration gardens were located in various parts of the country. Only a whole-hearted co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and our association made all this possible.

The U. S. G. A., and the greenkeepers of America owe a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Russell A. Oakley and the late Dr. C. V. Piper of the Department of Agriculture for their invaluable assistance in organizing the Green Section and for their research work in the early days; and recently to Dr. K. F. Kellerman and his staff in the continuance of the work. Can it be said that these government officials have not been animated by the highest motives and a sincere desire to help greenkeepers and clubs in promoting better turf conditions? Only

a foolish man would make this assertion, and likewise can the motives of the officials of the U. S. G. A. be impugned in working along the same lines?

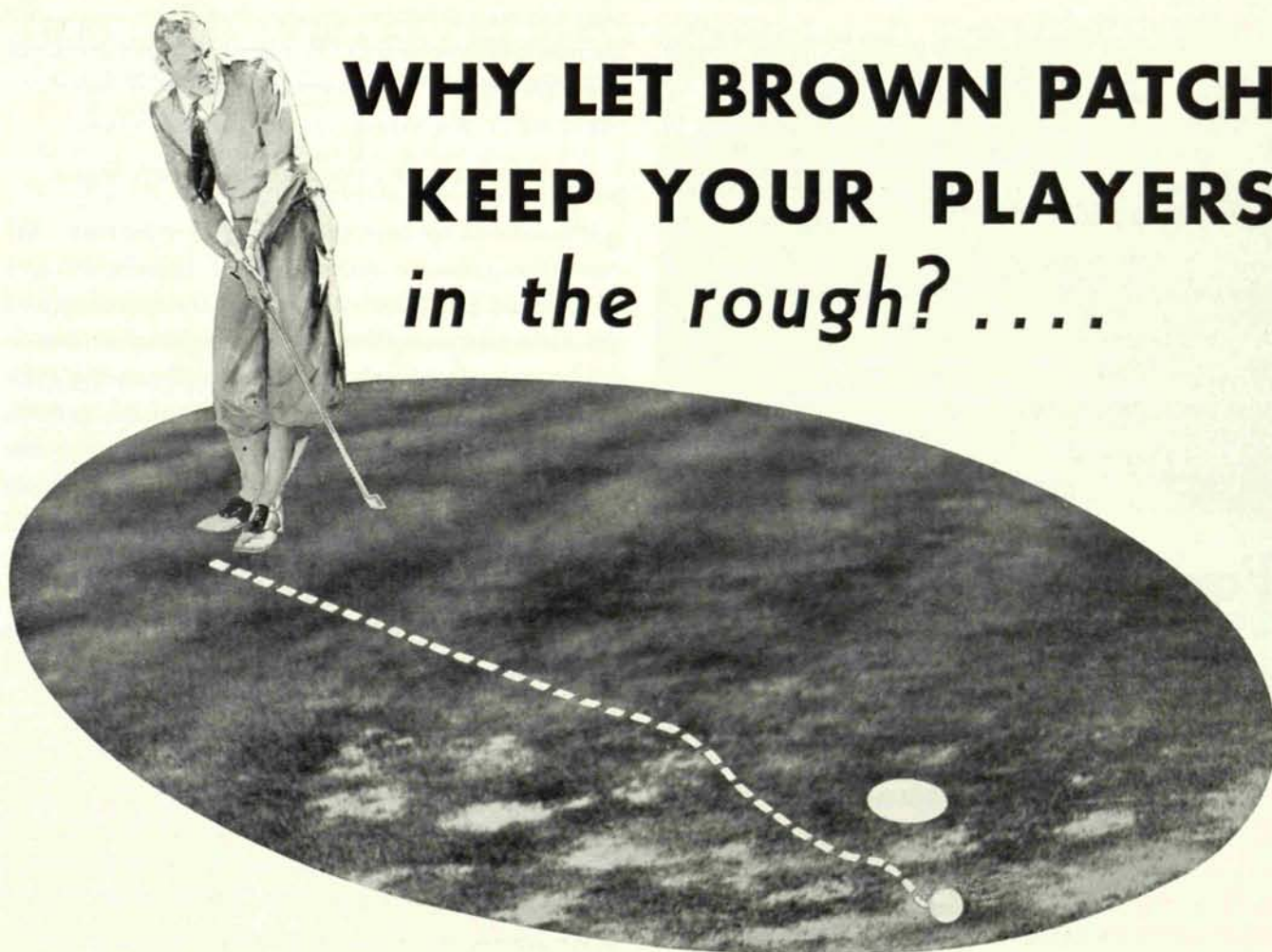
For many years as Chairman of the Green Section, one of our past presidents, Wynant D. Vanderpool, has ably and unselfishly given his services, assisted by his efficient aids, Dr. John Montieth and Kenneth Welton. That the Green Section will continue to receive the whole-hearted support of the U. S. G. A. is shown in the address of Herbert H. Ramsay, who when elected president in January last, after seven years of very active and loyal service on the Executive Committee said, "There is no more important work affecting the game of golf than that being carried on by the Green Section."

GREEN SECTION TRYs TO HELP GREENKEEPERS

SINCE the Green Section was established, I fear there has been a feeling by some greenkeepers that we were doing something to usurp their privileges and were treading on forbidden ground, but nothing is further from the truth. The work on the contrary was intended to be a help to those who knew very little about the conditioning and proper maintenance of new golf courses continually springing up, and to give greenkeepers of experience valuable information obtained from experimental and research work.

There was absolutely no thought or intention of forcing anything on greenkeepers or clubs. At a large expense the Green Section simply offers its advice and experimental work to anyone who wishes to use or ignore it as seems best. It does not interfere with greenkeepers conducting their own experiments and making use of them, and it has never dictated in the slightest degree to a greenkeeper or an association of greenkeepers.

The co-operation from golf clubs and greenkeepers where our gardens are located has been most cordial, enabling the Green Section to obtain very valuable reports on the treatment and growth of the various grasses at widely separated points under different climatic conditions, which should be of great value to all greenkeepers, especially those employed in the particular districts where the gardens are. Further co-operation has been seen in the numerous well-attended gatherings of golf club officials and greenkeepers held at the various gardens where it has been possible to observe and dis-



WHY LET BROWN PATCH KEEP YOUR PLAYERS *in the rough?*

THERE'S plenty of trouble outside the fairways, without letting brown patch bring bad lies onto your greens. Your job as greenkeeper is to see that this turf is always smooth as velvet.

Greenkeepers know the risk of treating diseased turf with new and unproved chemicals. So most of them rely on Semesan or Nu-Green. Years of use on hundreds of courses have proved that these fungicides are deadly to brown patch, but entirely harmless to the finest greens.

Greenkeepers from many states have testified to the effectiveness of Semesan and Nu-Green with these voluntary statements: "I have tried Semesan and wish to report very fine results." "I recommend Semesan without reservation." "I have tried most of the products on the market for the

control of brown patch, and Nu-Green stands out the best of them all for my own use." "We used Semesan last year and are now using it; we have been very successful in curing the disease."

Semesan prevents and controls brown patch under all conditions, but is particularly recommended for use where soil is highly fertile. Nu-Green, which contains the same effective ingredient as Semesan, is advised where fertility is lower.

You can buy both Semesan and Nu-Green from your regular golf supply house or seedsman. For free pamphlet describing these fungicides in detail, mail a postcard to the Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Department 171, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.



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Smooth, velvety greens, free from deadly Brown Patch — greens such as every greenkeeper wants and works for — can be yours with normal care and regular applications of Barbak 211.

Barbak saves both labor and material. It's economical. A single application of Barbak 211 lasts 30 to 40 days. And it's so easy to apply. It does not cake in the can. It can be watered in with as little as 50 gallons of water on the average green. Or it may be applied with your top dressing. In neither case will it burn the turf.

Barbak 211 is both a balanced fertilizer and an effective disinfectant. As a preventive or as a cure for Brown Patch it not only checks the fungus growth immediately, but it also quickly brings back a normal stand of turf.

Check up all these Barbak advantages on your own course. If your golf supply house does not have Barbak, write us for the name of the nearest distributor.



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TURF DISINFECTANT

cuss the way different grasses, fertilizers and other treatments have acted. At many of these meetings the members of the Green Section staff have co-operated in attending to explain the work.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HAS AIDED WORK

A CONCRETE case of cordial co-operation has been the generous provisions of laboratory and greenhouse facilities by the Botany department of the University of Chicago, with special attention paid to a study of various methods of cutting grass and the influence of these methods on its growth and permanency, which brings into question the proper height for cutting on fairways and putting greens, as well as economy of upkeep, disease resistance, and other questions. It is hoped and expected that with this co-operation we can definitely settle some of the disputed questions and correct some of the faulty practices now in use on golf courses.

Another evidence of co-operation has been the invitations from the Pennsylvania State College and the University of Wisconsin to take part in their programs of greenkeepers' short courses conducted by these institutions. Still further co-operation assisted by funds of the Green Section is given in the experimental turf work at the Pennsylvania State College and at the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station at New Brunswick. It was the active co-operation of the New Jersey Greenkeepers' Association which induced the Legislature to appropriate \$5000.00 annually for this work. Other states and universities have taken up the problems of turf culture.

The co-operation between the Green Section and member clubs of the U. S. G. A. in the way of correspondence and service is one of our greatest activities. Not only are soil and seed samples examined and reports rendered, but the Green Section staff visits on request a large number of golf courses to give advice to clubs and greenkeepers on the turf problems submitted. During the past year many clubs in as many as twenty-four states were visited which would have been considerably increased had the personnel of the staff been larger.

In the publication of the Green Section Bulletin the spirit of co-operation is again in evidence. Unfortunately, on account of illness in the editorial staff and important work in other fields, the Bulle-