British Golf Greenkeeper

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THE BRITISH GOLF

GREENKEEPER

HON. EDITOR: F. W. HAWTREE.

MARCH 1962

A change in the weather is enough to renew the world and ourselves.

Marcel Proust.

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THE BRITISH GOLF GREENKEEPER JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1912.

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A golf course will, in due time, reflect the personality, knowledge and efforts of the people who are in charge of it... L. J. Feser, writing in The Golf Course Reporter, recalls an aspect of greenkeeping which can be easily forgotten.

* * *

Efforts towards perfect playing conditions are often made on standard, safe lines without asking whether the result is really desirable. There is need for analysis before action. Are close lies through the fairway nearer to essential golf than those well-cushioned? Will fast greens, alarming to approach, be more likely to reward the golfer with courage and skill enough to endure under pressure? What, in fact, are perfect playing conditions? Certainly there is more to them than the comfortable, tidy picture which the phrase conjures up.

Woolly?

The job of the golf greenkeeper is to aim at a particular, rather than a perfect playing condition on his course. And he must be prepared to defend the result. To be stimulating to the player this should reflect the thought and brains of the man in charge. The last thing the man in charge should have is a woolly notion of green acres with no weeds, however desirable that may be on other scores. He must think hard about the game of golf and his own course and decide what is best in the one and how best to demand it in the other. The objective, once decided, will be a compromise with soil, climate and funds, but funds will only limit the trimmings not the essentials. Whether planting a single tree or a hundred trees, there are still fifteen distinct questions to be answered before deciding the location. Knowing the questions is just as important in this job as knowing the answers.

Past Mistakes?

We often find ourselves embarrassed, when visiting a distant golf course by apologies for its size, importance or situation. But none of these factors is of the least importance once the course has been made, even if you wish it never had been. Whatever the mistakes of the past, the problem now is to get the most out of that particular piece of ground. The greenkeeper must ensure that his methods are aimed at perpetuating not counteracting the fun, interest, skill, excitement and challenge which good design should produce.

* * *

If the golfer wants to come back because your course is not like all the rest, you are putting a bit of yourself into it and doing a good job. And enjoying it more into the bargain.
WHY IS A WEED?

It was inevitable, I suppose. With men and their time and labour becoming progressively more and more valuable and expensive, the easy way out for Committees, Secretaries and Greenkeepers is to turn to mass methods to deal with details which used to be done by hand. So much so that it is heresy nowadays even to suggest that the best way to deal with weeds is other than by the use of sprayed weedkillers.

Dangerous

Yet close acquaintance with one's own course suggests emphatically that the old way of dealing with them was best; and the new way dangerous. Weeds for one thing, seem to have a habit of coming back with greater and greater enthusiasm after a period of apparent extinction by chemical treatment. The suspicion begins to arise that there may be a parallel here between D.D.T. on insects and the post-war weedkillers on greens. When insects began to develop strains resistant to D.D.T., the knowledge of this was at first something of a curiosity amongst research men, enshrined in cautious phrases in learned periodicals. Then the race to produce new compounds to deal with D.D.T.-resistant insects began; and the chain of new resistances and then new chemicals to meet it got really under way, and now seems to be the accepted progressive pattern. This might be beginning to happen with weeds and weedkillers. But what is certain is that very little is known about the long-term effects on old turf of weedkiller treatment. If it seems to the man who has known the same ground for a long time that the standard, health, and quality of turf has steadily deteriorated since weedkillers of the modern type came in, this may be illusion. But it may be—as it appears to be—fact.

Who is to say what a weed is, anyway? The best definition—to a golfer at least—is simply a plant that gives a bad lie or interferes with the smoothness of the putting surface: and nothing else. On any course that had been well-tended in pre-way days, the invasion of weeds of this kind was negligible. The ones that did come in were dealt with in the simplest and most effective manner: on the greens, the greenkeeper just bent down with a pocket knife and cut the offending plant out as soon as it began to show itself. The time spent on removing weeds of this sort cannot have added up to anything worth reckoning even over a whole year.

Fairway drill

The fairways, on the other hand, did take time. The drill at my club was for the ground staff of five to take each fairway in turn once a year and go down it in a line across, each with a bucket in one hand and a weeding tool in the other. In this way, each weed stood a good chance of getting removed before it was a year old, and the slow developers never lasted more than two. The work could go fairly fast, too, since the number of weeds to be removed remained small, and they stood out to the eye.

Now that this system has been abandoned, most of our fairways are thoroughly invaded by broad-leaved weeds, especially where trolleys have worn the grass: and the only con-
ceivable way to deal with them—old
style—would be by parties of members,
twenty strong, on each fairway in turn:
followed by a subsequent annual assault
on the same scale. And why not?
There are enough members in the club
for each fairway to be covered, on
average, by each man sparing one after-
noon a year: not much, to preserve the
quality of the course, and the im-
peccability of a brassie lie when you
most need it, so simply and safely.

Chemical treatment
The alternative of chemical weeding
of the fairways might have an effect
that could never be foreseen. Heath
turf, especially on sour ground on chalk
country, could—one cannot help fear-
ing—be badly damaged by them. There
is a lot more in it than just grass; and it
depends on its springiness and wearing
qualities on the whole compound of
vegetation co-existing and inter-comple-
menting itself.

The risk in chemical treatment might
be great—and there is no real need for
it!

But if the fairways do present an un-
doubted problem in labour and time,
now that they have been allowed to
lapse so far from their old impeccable
freedom from weeds, the greens surely
are a different matter. If the green-
keepers and the Secretary have their
eyes about them, and walk them
regularly with a careful and judicious
eye and a knife in hand, then there just
should be no weeds in them: and no
problem. If an ordinary member can
itch to carry a pocket-knife (for greens)
and a weeding tool (for fairways) in his
bag every time he goes round, then
surely the situation is beginning to get
plain silly. I’m not saying it applies to
all courses by any means; and many are
still beautifully tailored in this respect.
But others aren’t, show no signs of being
—and mine, which I love quite un-
reasonably, is one of them!

Perhaps if I went out after dark with
a torch, I might get away with it. Per-
haps not. It shouldn’t take more than
a couple of years to complete the job
single-handed. How desperate can one
get?

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TIME TO TURN IT IN

Economists W. J. Dunford and R. C. Rickard pinpoint the best stage at which to sell a piece of machinery.

COSTS involved in owning and operating any machine are of three kinds:—the purchase price; the repair costs necessary to maintain it in efficient working order and the running costs, comprising fuel and servicing expenses. Of these only the first two (purchase price and repair costs) need concern us since it is assumed that repairs will include such maintenance as will render both quality of service and running costs constant. The latter are therefore considered to be unrelated to length of working life.

The longer a machine is kept, the greater will be the period over which its initial price is spread. At the same time, repair costs will be incurred at an increasing rate. The total of the purchase price and the accumulated repair costs at any stage in the machine's life may for our purpose conveniently be termed "holding cost".

We have taken a medium Diesel tractor costing £600 new, as an example, and we have prepared a typical schedule of cumulative repair costs over its life, measured in hours worked. The holding cost of the tractor is shown in diagrammatic form above right.

Cost Curve

The initial and replacement price of the tractor (£600) is shown at point P on the vertical axis. By adding successive cumulative totals of repair costs to the initial price, the holding cost curve PH is obtained. The slope of PH is seen to steepen over its length as total repair cost increases with age. Thus, at 2,000 hrs., holding cost is £635, and holding cost per hour worked is £635 divided by 2,000. This equals 6.35 shillings per hour.

Assuming no second-hand value to be realisable, the optimum time of replacement is seen to be at T, after 4,500 hours, at which point the lowest holding cost per hour (RT divided by OT) is achieved — £900 divided by 4,500 equalling 4s. per hour. Replacement earlier or later than point R will clearly result in a higher holding cost per hour being incurred.

When trade-in facilities are available, the diagram shows the minimum exchange value the owner should be prepared to receive for his tractor if he decides to replace it before it has worked 4,500 hours (point T).

Holding Cost

Suppose a farmer who owns a tractor which has worked 2,000 hours (shown by point S on the horizontal axis) and is undecided whether or not to replace it by a new one.

In order to achieve an average holding cost no greater than he would have incurred had he kept it until point T, he would have to receive a second-hand
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value of £235, represented by the line 1J. This restores him to the minimum average holding cost of 4s. The distance between the holding cost curve PH and the minimum average cost line OG can be regarded as the lowest exchange value which could induce the owner to consider replacing the existing machine with a new one.

Extracts at intervals of 500 hours from the data presented in the diagram are shown in Table I.

Table 1.— Total Holding Cost and Break-Even Exchange Prices for a Medium Diesel Tractor Costing £600 New

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Life</th>
<th>Total Holding Cost</th>
<th>Holding Cost per Hour Worked</th>
<th>Exchange Value Required to Equate Minimum Holding Cost of 4s per Hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hrs.</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>Shillings</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>12.16</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>8.24</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over the first 500 hours, the maker’s warranty will be in operation and there will be no liability for repairs.

The column on the right of the table shows the minimum exchange value required to attain an average holding cost equivalent to that obtainable had the tractor been kept until it had worked 4,500 hours.

**Tax Allowances**

Under present conditions there are factors other than the initial and replacement price and the cumulative repair cost which must be taken into account. Of these, the most important are probably income tax allowances, the need to keep up to date with technical improvements and the increased risk with age of mechanical failure.

The question of income tax is very much to the fore. The substantial capital allowances which are frequently available in the early years of a machine’s life are thought of as a strong inducement to a more frequent replacement of machinery. In fact, provided the farmer’s anticipated income would be taxed at a constant rate, capital allowances, with the exception of the investment allowance, in themselves are largely irrelevant to the timing of replacement.

**Market Rate**

Similarly, a balancing allowance is given should the actual market depreciation exceed the total of allowances already given. It is, therefore, the market rate of depreciation (that is, purchase price less value realised upon sale or exchange) which eventually determines the amount of the initial and annual allowances finally retained.

The principles governing replacement as described earlier are thus in no way affected.

Technical improvements are likely to result in obsolescence in earlier models, and this may be a factor in the timing of replacement. Innovations will tend to depress the second-hand value of out-

Continued on page 10.
The New Dunham Forest Golf Course
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A Fine View of the 2nd Green

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of-date models, so that there is little likelihood of the owner achieving the minimum exchange value needed to induce him to part with his existing machine.

If, under these circumstances, the owner is still prepared to undertake replacement, then the real cost to him of the improvement element of the new machine is the amount by which the trade-in value (plus the tax relief from any investment allowance) falls short of the minimum exchange value otherwise indicated.

Old Risks

The risk of mechanical failure increases as a machine gets older. Breakdowns at busy periods may prove expensive both in terms of the cost of emergency repairs and the disruption of farming operations. Although breakdowns will be minimised by proper attention to maintenance and repairs, failure cannot be ruled out entirely.

Where a farmer is particularly concerned at this risk, he would be advised to replace at the first opportunity of securing the minimum exchange value rather than defer replacement in the hope that more favourable trade-in terms might subsequently materialise.

The example used in this article is a realistic one, but it relates to one type of tractor only, operating under average conditions. Its usefulness lies in the fact that it can readily be adapted by the individual, in the light of his own experience, to suit a wide range of machinery and working conditions.

With grateful acknowledgments to the authors and the "Farmer and Stockbreeder".

---

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GET RID OF

GAMEKEEPERS and SOCIETIES

and the pigeons and rabbits will go too,
says JOHN CHERRINGTON

WHEN the Government, fearful of pressure from the animal lovers, made it an illegal act to spread myxomatosis, it automatically made the extinction of rabbits an impossibility and at the same time turned into criminals a good many otherwise law-abiding farmers. As compensation for having removed the one sure method of control there is a subsidy for rabbit-clearance societies.

But these are themselves hamstrung in various ways. They cannot legally make use of myxomatosis as a method of control, they cannot use gin traps, and they are not compulsory on all farmers and landowners.

There is some pressure to make the sale of rabbits illegal, as was done in New Zealand. This would be an unenforceable provision in any case, and would provide no answer. Very few people today can possibly make a living out of the sale of rabbits. And it's most doubtful in this age of full employment if many young people would take up trapping for a living. Especially as the two most effective methods of destruction, still used in New Zealand, poison and gin traps, are denied them here.

Plenty of Noise

So far our Rabbit Clearance Societies are making a fair bit of noise and are not, I submit, killing a great many rabbits. As they are not compulsory the non-co-operators refuse to join, and to make matters worse many shooting owners refuse to allow their woods to be invaded by the Society's operators. Instead, they are allowed to do their own destruction with their own keepers.

This is a fundamental mistake. Keepers, in my experience, are possibly the worst pest destroyers in the world. Of course, they fill their pantries with stoats, weasels, crows and the like, but who ever saw a rabbit hung up even in these days? All they kill are the enemies of the rabbits.

I could confidently guarantee the abolition of our two major pests, rabbits and pigeons, if, as a preliminary, I was allowed to abolish all gamekeepers. Pigeons only nest in our woods and hedges with such abundance because the "vermin" have been ruthlessly destroyed.

The question of the gin trap is one of some delicacy. If it had been illegal for domestic dogs and cats to trespass on other people's land no one would have said a word if their pet had come home with a damaged foot. After all, dozens of cats are killed and maimed on the roads every day, but no one has suggested making cars illegal.

Gin traps

I must say I don't like gin traps. When we used to use them I insisted that they were frequently inspected, but I don't believe they are in themselves any more cruel than any other method of destroying vermin.

Shooting leaves many rabbits to creep off and die. Gassing is acceptable only because we don't watch the death agonies in the depth of a burrow. A snare is not the quick despatch that people seem to imagine. At best it's strangulation, at worst it can be a long drawn-out agony, worse in a way than the gin, because the rabbit is caught by the body and not by a foot.

I think the way to look at the problem is that the rabbit, like the rat, the mouse, and other pests is an enemy of farming and hence of all people who eat food. Our enemies have to be destroyed in order that we all can live.
No one sheds a tear for the rat which is allowed to be poisoned with impunity. It's only the rabbit that seems to arouse the anger of the animal lovers.

Hypocritical

Yet their anger is so hypocritical. At the height of the myxomatosis row, which, if you remember, coincided with the final abolition of the gin trap, one prominent animal lover, in all other respects a most sensible man, threatened in conversation with me that if farmers persisted in destroying their rabbits in this way, then the enraged British public would boycott British food.

I believe they would, too. And go on making use of the products of countries like Australia and New Zealand where, of course, every possible variation of humane and inhumane methods of destruction are not only tolerated but encouraged by the authorities.

But to return to our Societies. They are incapable of containing the rabbit plague without the recurring onset of myxomatosis. The only system of destruction that seems available to them is gassing. This at best is only moderately successful as there is some doubt as to whether the gas penetrates into the burrows sufficiently far to kill all the rabbits. But the most serious drawback to gassing, even if 100 per cent effective is that it only affects rabbits that are to ground.

I just don't believe these stories of rabbits that have turned to living on top of ground because of the gassing of burrows or myxomatosis. Large numbers of rabbits always lived on top of the ground.

At Our Expense

The only time these are to ground is when they are breeding, and then as their stops are usually in the corn or under other dense growth they are fairly invulnerable. In the old days the way to deal with these was by open gin trapping in the Spring. Now they just breed away happily to do more damage, and to provide the operators of the Rabbit Clearance Societies further employment at ours and the Government's expense.

All in all then the Societies don't seem to make much impression on rabbit numbers. In fact, I would say that they do as much harm in preventing the spread of myxomatosis by making burrows uninhabitable as they do good. My experience is that rabbits always return, that their numbers increase gradually to a certain point and then there is a recurrence of myxomatosis and practical extinction.

Contrary to popular belief there is no evidence that the disease is in any way less severe, simply that as there are fewer rabbits about the spread is less effective.

Try Nature

In France, where myxomatosis first appeared in Europe nine years ago there has been practically no widespread reappearance of the rabbit in any number, and the disease reappears almost when required as numbers rise, without human aid.

I suggest that the best policy here would be to let the Societies lapse and see if nature can keep them in check.

With grateful acknowledgments to the author and the "Farmer and Stockbreeder".
News

from the Sections

SOUTHERN

Chairman:
J. K. Glass
(Thorpe Hall)

Hon. Secretary:
18 Albert Road, Hendon, N.W.4.
Tel.: SUNnyhill 0245

NORTHERN

Chairman:
G. W. Mason
(Halifax West End)

Hon. Secretary:
8 Goit Stock Terr., Harden,
Bingley, Yorks.

ON BEHALF OF THE SECTION I would like to record a very hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Sutton & Sons and their representatives, Mr. Rixon and Mr. Maxim, for a most interesting lecture on various grasses, which they gave on the 31st January. The lecture was illustrated with slides, and the many questions asked were answered in detail. It was very pleasing to see such a good attendance.

Owing to illness, our President, Mr. F. Chambers, was unable to be present and we would take this opportunity of wishing him a speedy recovery.

March Lecture

Our next lecture will take place on Wednesday, 28th March, at the Stirling Castle, at 6-30 p.m. This will be in the form of a "Quiz" with our Chairman, Mr. J. Glass, as Question Master.

Mr. A. E. Dash

We hear from Mr. A. E. Dash, who has now retired, that he received a cheque from his Club to mark the occasion which was given a very nice write-up in the local newspaper. We wish him good health and many happy years of retirement.

Appointment

Mr. P. Whitehead has been appointed Head Greenkeeper to the Rochford Hundred Golf Club. We send him best wishes for the future. Private address: 2 Well House Cottages, Rochford, Essex.

MEMBERS ARE REMINDED THAT the closing date for the return of counterfoils and monies for the Grand National Sweep is Saturday, 17th March. It is hoped that all tickets will be sold and so ensure the success of the Sweepstake.

Handicaps

The following adjustments of handicaps have been made:—K. Driver (8), F. Cox (15), F. Kenny (15), S. Bailes (20) and D. Scott (24).

Ties and Blazer Badges

I have still a number of Association Ties for sale at 10/6 each, also two Blazer Badges which I will be pleased to supply to any member of the Association on receipt of 30/-.

March Lecture

Our March Lecture will be held on Tuesday, 20th March, at 7-15 p.m., at the White Swan, Call Lane, Leeds. This will be in the form of a Film Show of two Penfold Swallow Tournaments.

KEEP'S

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N. P. K. 7 - 7 - 7

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MEMBERS WILL BE SORRY TO HEAR of the death of Charlie Fletcher of the Worcester County Golf Club on the 21st January. He will be sadly missed at our Tournament and other functions. On behalf of the Association I have expressed sincere sympathy to Mrs. Fletcher and family, and requested that they should let me know if there is any way in which we can be of assistance.

Tournaments

Our Spring Tournament will take place on Tuesday, 1st May, at the Tamworth Golf Club, by courtesy of the Committee. More details will be published next month.

Our President, Mr. Carl Bretherton, has fixed the date of his Annual Match for Thursday, 7th June, at Handsworth Golf Club. We may expect Mr. Bretherton to have a strong team, so the Greenkeepers must polish up their game.

Visit

Our thanks to George Wilson who has arranged for us to visit the Massey Ferguson factory on Wednesday, 28th November. The number of the party is limited to 30 members, and I am sure we can look forward to a very interesting day.

Subscriptions

There are still a number of subscriptions outstanding. As we are nearing the end of the financial year, 30th April, the Treasurer hopes that this reminder will produce results and so help to clear the books.

THE SPRING COMPETITION FOR the President's Shield will take place at the Pennard Golf Club, near Swansea, on Tuesday, 3rd April, by kind permission of the Captain and Committee.

The Competition is over 27 holes, 9 in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. Will members who intend taking part please let me know a fortnight prior to the date as arrangements have to be made for catering. I hope we have a good attendance and a fine day on this beautiful course on the Gower Coast.

EAST MIDLAND

By S. T. McNeice
Chairman: S. Talbot
Hon. Secretary: 40 Edward Road, Clarendon Park, Leicester

OUR SPRING TOURNAMENT WILL be held over the Sherwood Forest Golf Club, Mansfield, on Wednesday, 9th May, by kind permission of the Captain and Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

Professional and Greenkeepers having stocks of used golf balls contact Sparkbrook Golf Ball Co., 295 Highgate Road, Stoney Lane, Birmingham, with a view to filling export orders.
F. G. HAWTREE MEMORIAL FUND

The Trustees of the Fund have two reservations for the Autumn Course of Instruction to be held at the Sports Turf Research Institute, Bingley, Yorks., in 1962, and invite applications from Greenkeepers for these places. Unfortunately there is no further accommodation for the Spring Course, and members are advised to make early application for Autumn, as there is a growing demand.

Applicants should state whether their Club can make a contribution to the expenses and registration fees. Head Greenkeepers are asked to bring the scheme to the notice of promising members of their staff. Age, experience, and any relevant details should be given. The fund pays all or part of all travel and living expenses.

C. H. Dix.

Book Review

Readers of the Greenkeeper will be familiar with Mr. David Bowen’s long range weather forecasts which appear in alternate months last year. Now he has written a do-it-yourself guide for short range forecasters who like to interpret local indications. “How to tell the weather” (Sunday Times Book Publications 3/6.) has twelve pages of text, alternating with twelve pages of admirable photographs and charts which will give assurance and precision to those who must govern daily tasks in part by quick assessments of the sky.

A description of cloud formations and wind factors lays the basis of a forecasting method and sections on weather sayings, natural phenomena, and the barometer fill in curious and useful detail.

It is comforting to learn that the author does not consider that even electronic computors will ever make weather forecasting an exact science and that your local verdict may well be more useful than the regional forecasts prepared by the experts. Even so, you will do well to keep in mind the broader picture which their charts reveal.

This is a bright attractive little booklet. Perhaps the layout of the reading matter suffers from the fact that every other aspect of the production is such excellent value, but who will grumble at that if waterproofs are at hand when the raindrops fall.

F.W.H.
MARCH
8th  East Midland Section, N.A.G. Film Show, Blue Boar, Southgate Street, Leicester.
9th  Southern Section, Annual Dinner, Talbot Restaurant, London Wall, E.C.
20th Northern Section, Film Show, White Swan, Call Lane, Leeds.
22nd East Midland Section, N.A.G. Lecture, Blue Boar, Southgate Street, Leicester.
28th Southern Section, Lecture, Stirling Castle, 6-30 p.m.

APRIL
3rd Welsh Section, Spring Competition, Pennard Golf Club, Nr. Swansea.
26th Northern Section, Spring Tournament, Otley Golf Club.

MAY
1st Midland Section, Spring Tournament, Tamworth Golf Club.
2nd North West Section, Spring Tournament, Bramhall Golf Club.
9th East Midland Section, Spring Tournament, Sherwood Forest Golf Club, Mansfield.

JUNE
7th Midland Section, President's Match, Handsworth Golf Club.

AUGUST

NOVEMBER
28th Midland Section, Visit to Messrs. Massey Ferguson.

THE SCOTTISH GOLF GREENKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
EAST SECTION
A LECTURE WAS HELD IN THE Free Gardeners Institute on Thursday, 18th January. The speaker was Mr. J. D. Joss of the S.T.R.I., who gave a very interesting talk. A vote of thanks on behalf of the Section was proposed by our Chairman, Mr. H. Smith.

A. Huish, Secretary.

NORTH AND MIDLAND SECTION
SOCIAL EVENING — TICKETS MAY still be obtained for our Social Evening to be held in Nicol & Smibert's Rooms, Dundee, on Saturday, 17th March, at 7 p.m., from members of the Committee.

New Member
We welcome Mr. R. Scott of Arbroath Golf Club to our Section.

W. Ritchie, Secretary.

SITUATIONS VACANT
JAMAICA — GREENKEEPER with top qualifications wanted for new 18 hole Golf Course at Montego Bay. Knowledge of tropical grasses an asset. Single man preferred. Living accommodation and board provided. Salary £1,200-£1,500 according to qualifications. Passage paid. Write fullest details to Box No. 363, “British Golf Greenkeeper”.


FULL-TIME GREENKEEPER required by Massereene Golf Club, Antrim, N. Ireland (9 holes). House available. References and details of experience to the Hon. Secretary.
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