fled to serve a club is to get a job as some top man’s assistant. After five years of training, such a man would have a background of knowledge of all phases of the profession and make some club a fine golf professional.

The average club does not desire to give on-the-job training to some young amateur newly turned professional while he learns to be a professional. If all you fellows desirous of becoming golf professionals would approach the subject from this position and realize that to be a top man you must go through a period of training just as a doctor or lawyer or any other professional, you would be better off. And so would the clubs. Good luck to you both.

N.Y.-Conn. Supts. Get Tree Expert’s Advice

Nearly 100 members of the New York-Connecticut Turf Improvement Association traveled to Stamford, Conn., for their July meeting at the spacious Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories’ grounds. Bartlett’s staff members discussed tree problems in relation to golf courses.

Dr. Rush P. Marshall, director of the laboratories, pointed up the necessity of feeding, clipping and defending trees from insect and fungi attack just as one feeds, clips and defends turf from similar attacks. “Feeding trees deeply — 18 inches or more — is vital in keeping roots down, helping vitalize the tree and helping the turf,” he explained. “Pruning of trees is just as important as cutting of grass. And keeping down fungi and insect pests by spraying, sanitation and other controls is of equal importance to trees.” He pointed out too that branches of golf course trees can be elevated by elimination of the lower arms to give persons better views and benefit turf beneath.

Dr. Stanley W. Bromley, entomologist, told of the current insect pests of shade trees and the effectiveness of newer and older insecticides. He spoke of golden oak scale (controlled by dormant oil in spring), gypsy moth (DDT used as a specific), pine weevil bark louse (Styx being recommended), cottony maple scale (Styx), cankerworm (arsenate of lead), aphids (Styx or nicotine), elm Scolytus bark beetles (arsenate of lead or DDT), elm leaf beetles (arsenate of lead) and Japanese beetles (arsenate of lead).

Dr. Bromley said the old standbys of arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture still are among the most effective of insecticides and fungicides, although some of the newer ones offer great promise. He gave these seven cardinal don’ts regarding mixing sprays:

1—Don’t mix arsenate of lead and soap; 2—Don’t mix sulphur and oil; 3—Don’t mix sulphur and soap; 4—Don’t mix commercial Bordeaux and oil; 5—Don’t mix DDT and arsenate of lead; 6—Don’t mix DDT and Styx; and 7—Never use water in a spray tank that comes from a tidal (salt) creek.

During a question-answer period, Dr. Bromley said that 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water should be maximum strength for arsenate of lead spray to control Japanese beetles on such trees as sassafras.

In the evening, Nestor E. Caroselli, associate pathologist, gave an illustrated talk on fungi diseases, with emphasis on Dutch elm disease and research that led to the development of Carolate, a medicated alkalizer. Carolate, he explained, neutralizes toxins produced by the Dutch elm fungus within a tree and acts as a therapeutant in stimulating growth of new tissues that wall off the fungus after it has been put at status quo. It is being used on an experimental basis only, and has proved effective in 50 to 70% of the cases. It does not, however, replace normal tree care such as pruning, spraying and sanitation, Mr. Caroselli explained.

Lloyd Stott, Woodway CC, Darien, Conn., vp of the association, was chairman of the meeting. Arthur Twombly, Pelham CC, association president, expressed appreciation of the members for informative reception given them by Stamford and the Bartlett company.