Soil organisms are very effective in reducing organic residues to humus. An active soil microflora can prevent thatch formation by breaking it down as fast as it forms. Bacteria produce enzymes and colloids (glue-like material) which cement tiny soil particles together to form aggregates (grape-like bunches) which greatly improve the soil aeration and water absorption. Clay soils may act like sandy soils if the soil microflora is provided with a generous source of energy (carbon) and ample food (nitrogen). High bacterial populations seem effectively to reduce fungus attacks. Also they make available to plants so-called insoluble minerals that are "locked up" in the soil. To be fertile a soil must be plentifully populated by bacteria. (Reprinted from Golfdom Magazine)


Several Suppliers Present


Minutes of the meetings have been mailed to all golf car manufacturers and suppliers. Additional copies can be obtained from Howe.

U.S., Canada, Mexico Study Changes in Cup Matches

Suggestions for changes in the Americas Golf Cup competition are being considered by the sponsors — the Canadian, Mexican and United States Golf Associations.

Under one proposal, Junior golfers would compose the teams representing the three countries. Men amateurs have been the players since the start of the event in 1952.

Leading amateurs are called upon to represent their countries in several competitions, and the USGA has raised question whether the international invitations create excessive demands upon such players' time. In the case of the U. S., for example, USGA is a party to the Americas Cup, Walker Cup and World Amateur Team Championship for the Eisenhower Cup.

The three associations expect that their studies of possible alterations in the Americas Cup event will not be completed for several months. The next competition would normally be held in 1965 in Canada.