Arsenate of Lead has proved far more effectual in the control of certain weeds than has Sulphate of Ammonia. It is also perfectly safe and effectual to use as a worm exterminator, but here again it is not wise to be too drastic in one's effort to get rid of all the worms, especially on certain soils and where there is but indifferent drainage. To overdo a good thing is a sure way of bringing it into disfavor.

Praise from New England

In the February issue of its "News Letter" the Greenkeepers Club of New England publishes a report of the National Convention at Louisville from which we quote the closing paragraph:

"We understand that this Show and Conference was the largest that has been held. The whole tone of the Convention was a decided improvement over the one last year. This Convention was indeed very valuable, and we feel that through the cooperation of our Green committee chairman, it was a privilege to attend it. We wish that more of the New England golf clubs could have sent their greenkeepers."

(Signed)
James McCormack, Unicorn
Frank Wilson, Charles River
Carlton Treat, Woodland

The Chairman's Address
By PROF. GEORGE M. MCCLURE

MR. PRESIDENT, Members of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America and Guests:

This is my first visit to a convention of your association. While I have not heretofore had the pleasure of attending your meetings, yet I have kept in rather close touch with your aims, your progress and your accomplishments.

Your Constitution states that the object of this organization is to advance the art and science of greenkeeping, to collect and disseminate practical knowledge of the problems of greenkeeping and to promote fraternalism among its members. Any one of these three objects is, in itself, a sufficient justification for your presence here in Louisville this week. All of you will be amply repaid for coming by the ideas you will gain, the new friendships you will make, and the old friendships you will renew and cement. It is only by taking advantage of the opportunities afforded here this week that the members of an organization such as this can show progress and accomplishment.

Progress in any art or science has a tendency to make that art or science more complicated. The successful greenkeeper of today must have at his command a vast amount of scientific and technical knowledge which was largely unknown to the greenkeeper of fifteen or even ten years ago. A decade ago, the use of bent grasses on greens was in its infancy; brown patch was not generally prevalent; and the fertilizers used on greens and fairways consisted of a few relatively simple materials. The development of the numerous strains of bents and their propagation by the stolon method; the marked increase in diseases of fine turf; the advent of the many new fertilizer materials; the development of specialized machinery; all these have necessarily greatly complicated the work of the greenkeeper and have made greenkeeping a highly technical and specialized profession.

As I see it, we all of us are here this week primarily to gain information and ideas which will make us more efficient at our several jobs. It matters not what the job is.

The program calls for four topics to be discussed each afternoon, and the meetings are scheduled to begin at 2:30 P. M. I believe that three hours devoted to a presentation of the topics and to the discussion each afternoon should be sufficient. If we attempt to devote a longer time than this, I believe that the meetings will tend to lose their "pep".