

necessary qualifications, success, mental and financial, takes care of itself within reasonable limits.

At the present time there is a decided surplus of greenkeepers in this country. Good members of the profession are out of work. Experienced men, with a background of success, are getting along nicely as a whole, while the few men with practical experience and some college training seem to have no apparently great difficulty in obtaining a job. If I were in your position, with your background of experience, I would write Professor Dickinson, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., for particulars as regards the courses in greenkeeping given at that institution. If you can spare the time and the money the easiest way for you to break into the greenkeeping game would be to enroll under the Professor and have him try to put you into a job commensurate with your abilities.

As regards the money end of the proposition would advise that, compared with the average greenkeeper's salary you are doing pretty well where you are. The average greenkeeper in this country unfortunately does not receive \$3,400 per annum. High class greenkeepers in the metropolitan districts frequently get better than \$5,000, but it must be realized that these men are the cream of the profession, and they carry a heavy load on their shoulders. Aside from the metropolitan districts I doubt if greenkeepers average more than \$2,500 the country over.

B. R. Leach.

Look Ahead a Little

By H. D. FARRANT

Greenkeeper, The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

HERE it is mid-summer and at this time of year most of us greenkeepers are having some sleepless nights, with dry weather and the possibility of disease of some sort breaking out on our courses at any time. Then that wonderful change comes—we have a shower or two, better air and cooler weather—so when a fellow turns in for sleep, he really has a contented feeling that perhaps this world is not so bad after all.

It is this kind of weather in mid-season that makes us think of fall and winter, and in our minds we go over the many things we would like to do. But then we say, how can it be done? That is just the



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reason why, at this time, with this breathing spell between the many worries, we should outline a program from early fall on into winter.

Thought should be given to fairways, knolls, approaches and greens, which we know can be made better for playing conditions next year by the use of a little seed fertilizer and topdressing applied along in September, and unless *right now* we go after our green-committee, the time for seeding soon slips by and another season is gone. With a little foresight, time and expense, we could have improved conditions.

Looking beyond this fall seeding period, we try, by taking hole by hole, to make notes of the odd jobs we could, and should, do here and there to improve the course. Perhaps there are some old stumps or some stones that might be removed, some fills over here to level uneven ground so the rough can be cut quicker, a little drainage in that hollow. When these things are taken care of, they eliminate scythe work around stumps, stones and wet spots; save time and labor, and mean more money for equipment, seed and fertilizer, and other things you might not have the funds to buy otherwise, to say nothing of the pleased comments from the members for having these unsightly places taken care of.

Then there are compost piles to be worked, screened material to be prepared, sand to be hauled for spring, equipment to be overhauled, and numerous other odds and ends.

But the whole idea is to get these things behind you on your program, not to have them facing you in the spring. It is then I say the greenkeeper gets a little satisfaction and, looking back to those few cool days and nights when things were planned ahead, realizes what a little time and forethought have done for him.

THE great things in greenkeeping are observation and experiment. It is unwise to do experimenting on greens or any part of the course that is in play, for obvious reasons. A turf nursery should be distinct from an experimental station, although they should be in close proximity. It is on these that seeds and fertilizers should be tested. The turf nursery should receive the same attention as the greens, no more and no less.—*From the Journal of the Golf Grnkprs. Assn., England.*