

Dr. John Monteith as full-time Director of the Green Section of the USGA, is in direct charge of this work. Rutgers will supply the grounds, the labor, the office space and the office help, but the Metropolitan district must supply the money to pay the salary of the agronomist, who will be available at all times to visit your course and give expert advice. He will also devote himself to experiments at Rutgers.

"The Metropolitan GA is vitally interested in this work and we feel that every member club has an equal interest in the project. It has therefore been suggested that each and every club hold a special One Day tournament for their members on the week-end of May 25-26, 1946. Entry fees will be \$1 per round and players may play more than one round. This tournament would be called 'The Turf Tournament' and the entire proceeds would be turned over to the Metropolitan GA to be used exclusively for Green Section work.

"It is hoped that each member club will put up its own prize for this event so that a substantial amount of money may be

raised.

"As the golfer is the one to benefit from any improvement in his own course he should have no objection to this small contribution.

"We would greatly appreciate the inclusion of the dates of this tournament in the printed golf schedules of all our member clubs."

WESTERN GOLF ASS'N TOURNAMENTS

Open	Sunset	CC, St.	Louis-May 24-26
Amateur	Northi	and CC,	Duluth-Aug. 5-11
Junior low	State (College.	AmesJune 17-21

RUTGERS EXPERTS WRITE BOOK—Ten of the agricultural experts of Rutgers university faculty have collaborated in writing "Grounds for Living" which the Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J., has published at \$2.50. The 324 page book is sub-titled "The Home Dwellers' Complete Guide to His Lawn, Trees and Gardens." It is a simple, practical and thorough job that greenkeepers can safely endorse to members who keep coming to them for the answers in trying to give their places the golf course or private estate class appearance. Gilbert H. Ahlgren, widely known to greenkeepers because of his New Jersey short course work, writes the chapter on lawns and makes it plain that the home dweller should not wish to have a lawn line a golf green. He gives the same sort of simple understandable advice a smart greenkeeper would give a member about a lawn. The soil chapter by Firman E. Bear is another especially good one for the club member who may think that all he has to do is ask the greenkeeper a few questions, then go home and get himself a

green velvet carpet. The shade tree chapter by Pascal P. Pirone and the flower and plant chapter by Henry M. Biekart are two that are not only especially good for the home dweller but contain some useful information quite a few green-keepers and pro-greenkeepers will welcome. The chapter on "Your Home Setting" by Charles H. Connors contains excellent simple landscaping design pointers most course superintendents could apply to advantage at their clubs.

Midwest Turf Foundation

At the annual meeting of the Midwest Turf Research Foundation held March 18 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., secretary G. O. Mott reported a steady growth in membership with the organization now embracing more than 100 golf clubs in the midwest states. 1945 officers, headed by A. L. Brandon, St. Charles, Ill., were re-elected as were directors with the addition of Neil Ransick, Secy. Cincinnati Golfers' League. The program of turf experiments will be extended during 1947 under the guidance of the research program committee composed of agronomists from the various state agricultural experimental stations.

American Courses

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mouths water. It would give British golf a good "kick in the pants" and wake up those who now promote our tournaments if an American business man were to go to England and stage a first class tournament with prizes of the same magnitude that are given to American contestants over here. It should, incidentally, turn into an excellent gamble for the promoter himself. I know the entry would be enormous and the interest the general public would take equally big.

During the war, we had to make our clubs pay as best we could. Due to the fact that many of our members were abroad in war service, the financial income was, with few exceptions, very much smaller than in previous years. Means were tried to meet the money shortage and I do not know whether it has been this country's experience also, but the takings at the bar in nearly every case were practically quadrupled during the war years. It was this experience that made the golf club proprietors realize that there was a great deal of money to be made out of the social side of golf—much more in fact than from the ordinary revenue from the golf course itself. Because of this our clubs are





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