

While Dena was arranging for a couple of carts for players we asked Willie if she helped him in selecting the merchandise. "Help? She does it. Selects all the merchandise except clubs and balls. I select the clubs and balls." And the records? we asked. "The books? She does all that too. Works on them at night. The green fees we collect we turn in to the clubhouse."

Another morning when Willie was asked if Dena was in, he replied in Scottish terms, "We try to spell each other off. But she'll be back." We met her later on the boardwalk looking wistfully out at the ocean. "Wish I could get in that ocean but I have to get the groceries now and then relieve Mr. Taylor." She stopped long enough for a cigarette. Queried about what she had done before assisting Willie in the shop she said seriously: "A Scotsman does not like his wife to work. Wants her to stay at home, but during the war I began to work in the shop."

It is evident that she likes the work and is a valuable assistant with a personal interest in the success of her husband. There is a friendly understanding existing between them. She calls herself the "silent partner." Although Willie is the only golf instructor in this team, Dena's worth is easily recognized in the smooth running of the shop. "She is a lovely lady," one member said. "Yes, definitely an asset to the club," others agreed.

### **New Experiments and Equipment Shown at Philadelphia Turf Field Day**

More than 100 turf men attended the annual Turf Field Day, Aug. 2, sponsored by the Philadelphia Agricultural Extension Service. Assembled course supts. generally conceded 1949 to be a tough year for turf with many veterans avowing it

the worst year on turf since 1928. First there was drought, then heat in late June with extreme hot weather in July and August. Turf can be held in hot spells but this year it lost out to the excessive humidity. Charlie Hallowell, Philadelphia County Agent, led the on-the-spot discussions of the field work. The group assembled first at the Philadelphia CC Spring Mill Course to see the fungicide plots done by Bob Means, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Thurston, Pathologist of Penn. State College of Agriculture. He pointed out the results to date of ten different fungicides applied three times at four week intervals. Two new fungicides show exceptional promise.

The group studied new crabgrass control plots laid out the past May, by John Stanford, under the direction of H. B. Musser, Agronomist of Penn. State. Musser explained the work and answered many questions about this work. Again it was too early to report results, but eight pints of PMAS per acre were holding crabgrass back.

A specialized implement for golf course maintenance, soon to be introduced generally, was demonstrated at the Philadelphia meeting. The new implement was the Link Mole Drain Assembly which fits into the Aerifier frame. As the implement is pulled forward, two steel "bullets" make parallel inch diameter drain channels beneath the surface. The channels are eighteen inches apart; depth is adjustable from three to eleven inches. The narrow slit made by the colter is the only mark left upon the surface. Many superintendents could see a place for the mole drain on wet areas of their own golf courses.

Marshall Farnham, Supt. of Philadelphia CC, had outstanding plots of U-3 bermuda and B-27 Kentucky bluegrass. Turf from the nursery had been moved to several tees. Details of making the transition were explained by Marshall Farnham and Tom Mascaro. Farnham



Group attending Phila. Turf Field Day studied new crabgrass control plots laid out in May by John Stanford under direction of H. B. Musser, Penn State College agronomist. Although too early to report final results, it was noted eight pints of PMAS per acre was giving effective control.

used two methods for introducing the bermuda grass into existing turf. Bermuda grass stolons were sprigged into the surface slits left by the mole drain, and an attachment to fit the Link Mole Drain was used also. This attachment is mounted on the implement in place of the steel "bullets". It cuts a continuous strip of sod an inch wide and an inch and a half deep. Strips of sod are removed from the area to be planted, and replaced by strips of sod cut from the nursery. The sod was pressed down by the wheels of the jeep and thorough watering followed.

A swing over the fairways at Spring Mill showed that the golfers were having good lies for the ball even though the Colonial bent had lost its color and there were a few spots of crabgrass.

The group moved next to Green Valley CC where Supt. Charlie Wilfong showed seven fairways renovated in 1947 and seven done in 1948. His program has been organic nitrogen fertilizer in Aug. followed by three or four applications of Milarsenite at seven to ten day intervals, then thorough cultivation with the Aerifier plus seeding, mowing and rolling. On a few of the fairways the seed had been drilled into the soil with an alfalfa seed drill, operated in three different directions. The excellent appearance of the turf on the renovated fairways met with the approval of the group, and Charlie Wilfong answered many interested questions about his program. He has been operating his mowers with the Flexi-comb on the front.

The greens on this course that had been aerified with the three unit Aerifier gang, equipped with inch diameter spoons, were checked carefully by the group. All were agreed that the aerifying was one reason why there was exceptionally good turf on those greens. There was no evidence of injury to turf on greens from the tractor, Aerifier gang and large diameter spoons.

The meeting drew many interested visitors including Dr. Jesse DeFrance, Rhode Island Experiment Station, Ralph Engel, New Jersey Experiment Station, R. B. Farnham, garden editor, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and Charles Wilson and Marvin Ferguson of the USGA Green Section.

Sunshine Chapter, Club Managers' Assn. of America, elects: Pres.—Corwin Gelwick, Gainesville (Fla.) G&CC; VP—Jefferson S. Crafts, Savannah (Ga.) CC; Sec.—Ellis Perkins, Sarasota (Fla.) Bay CC; Treas.—Harry C. Holt, Lakewood CC, St. Petersburg, Fla. . . . Directors elected: Clark W. Upp, Pensacola (Fla.) CC; P. H. Rodgers, Linqance CC, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Sherman P. Hamlett, Florida Yacht club, Jacksonville, Fla.

## Unique Job Calls at Florida Club

An interesting pro-management job is open in Florida. It is a tough one. Dr. Roy A. Bair, Country Club of the Everglades, Belle Glade, Fla., outlines the qualifications of the man who'll get the job, in a classified ad in this issue of GOLFDOM. Roy, the distinguished turf scientist, says the man must be "energetic, honest and wealthy." Really the fellow doesn't have to be wealthy but he sure will have to work and promote and finance building himself into what the club believes should be a quite profitable and steady job for a dependable and canny man.

Dr. Bair has particular reason to be interested in getting exactly the right sort of a man as the Country Club of the Everglades presents an unique combination of fine playing and practical turf research conditions.

Here's the unusual situation at Belle Glade, in Bair's own words:

"Last October, after the departure of all the club funds, I was called before the Board of Directors to be informed that I was now in charge of the grounds maintenance. The yearly income from dues had already been spent, and more; the fairways had not been fertilized in seven years; the greens were about 50 percent covered, largely with pennywort.

"In a position to drive any bargain I wished, I 'took over' with the understanding that I was to use the Country Club of the Everglades as an arm of the Everglades Experiment Station, with the agreement of all members that no 'gripes' would be forthcoming if I ruined greens or fairways in chemical trials.

"For a couple of months it was necessary for me to haunt the nineteenth hole every evening after I left my office to solicit operating funds from members while they were in the proper frame of mind.

"Greens were first 'burnt' off with various formulations of 2, 4-D contributed by interested commercial firms; a different commercial fertilizer, likewise contributed, was used on each green; similarly several insecticides were applied in the first fertilizer-plus-topdressing application for mole-cricket, earthworm and wireworm control; a different grass was seeded on each green in combination with the old standby, Italian ryegrass. Ten greens were spiked every ten days by having a man sit on the spiker, which was pulled by a Jacobsen Parks 30 mower with the reel disengaged. Fertilization,