

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,

with the emphasis on nitrogen, was applied every 30 days.

"In a hot, dry winter which was ruinous to ryegrass, Highland bent thrived, and lasted well into the summer. Some is present in the greens now. Although no additional Bermuda was planted, a thick turf was formed, completely covering each green, by early summer, largely because of the regular spiking plus the ample nitrogen nutrition. Greens mowing has been at 15/64 inch all summer.

"The fairways, originally with about 50 percent weed cover, were double treated with the Fairway-Green Aerifier, and then treated with a mixture of 2, 4-D, PMAS, and minor elements. As the weeds died, the soil aeration plus the topdressing provided by the Aerifier, plus the fertilizer supplied by disintegrating weeds allowed the Bermuda to form a tight, luxuriant turf. We now have the most luxuriant fairways in Florida. No regular fertilizer has been added.

"About the time we had achieved the best playing conditions in Florida, all our club funds were burglarized. The manager then quit. We discovered debts of which we had been unaware. All directors except one agreed that the club must fold at once.

"Thus it became necessary for me to jump actively into clubhouse affairs to save my beautiful research set-up.

"Sixteen ladies agreed to serve in pairs, daily, to operate the clubhouse. All money found its way into the cash register, and the ladies turned in from \$200 to \$250 weekly, net profit, to the club treasury for the first four weeks. This without any supplies in the pro-shop except golf balls.

"In the meantime, I whipped up interest by an anonymous golf column in our weekly town paper.

"Finally, when favorable community interest was generated by the determined and successful activities of the club ladies; the pulchritudinous and persistent women were induced to canvass the community systematically for desirable members. This activity continues to swell the revitalized treasury.

"But the ladies are tiring of the monotony and routine of daily service at the club, and the need of an inspired pro-manager is becoming urgent."

equip the Minikahda shop for repair and construction work.

South Plans Big Program

Usual fall work of sowing rye plus other seasonal routine in the south is to be increased by more fertilizing than has been done in previous years in the south. Availability of pipe, tile and labor has crystallized plans of southern clubs for putting irrigation and drainage systems into good modern condition.

Influence of the southeastern and Texas and Oklahoma turf conferences and University of California at Los Angeles turf experimental work is a big factor in fall programs in the south. Course alteration and new construction is scheduled about at a normal rate since the war's end. Southern turf standards generally have raised to a marked degree in recent years.

It's still anybody's guess what play this winter will be at southern resort courses but already it's certain that the resort courses will not hold back on any expense within reason for getting each layout in condition to make a competitive bid for whatever play does come south next winter.

Expensive need of modern machinery and additional quantities of materials and supplies has been spotlighted by this season's unusually heavy demands on the greenkeepers' crews and equipment, the constant drain on operating supplies and the lengthy schedule of new and improvement work for fall attention.

As was expected, when clubs found themselves in fine cash positions after the war ended and general business continued good, there was considerable rehabilitation of clubhouses and new clubhouse building. Course maintenance equipment primary needs of equipment and supplies were cared for but no club went wild on those expenditures.

Now bar and restaurant business has tightened up at many clubs while play is heavier than ever before. The spotlight has shifted to spending wisely on the course to keep the members or pay-as-you-play customers coming. The fall course work schedules and purchasing programs impressively reveal that club officials are aware that the better the condition of the course, the better the whole establishment's chances of safely riding the hollow of the business wave.

SUPTS. REPORT HEAVY WORK

(Continued from page 27)

treatment of driveways in winter; Fall treatment of all greens and tees; trimming and pruning of trees; collection of leaves. Brinkworth is buying a welding unit to

CIUCI, PRO SELLING STAR

(Continued from page 45)

in the arrangement of articles, especially those on counters in the middle of the shop. Never permit your shop to get monotonous and look for eye appeal at