

permit it. Sometimes we aerify oftener than that on areas which need special attention. What have been the effects of this intensive aerifying? Well, we are achieving a more uniform mixture of the surface soil. Dry spots have been practically eliminated. We are making real progress toward overcoming thatch. We have reduced heavy fairway watering. In view of what has been accomplished, we are certain that aerifying, just like fertilizing, watering and mowing, is here to stay as a regular part of our maintenance program.

The Combination That Made 25 Miracle Years in Golf

By JOHN ANDERSON

On looking back at course maintenance for 25 years or even for 20 years one marvels at the progress that has been made. Most of it we might say was just natural. It had to be. It was produced by not any one phase or any one of the different angles that go to making progress, but by a combination of management, maintenance, administration, and the demands of each on the other. The teamwork of all has been responsible for all of the improved standards of course upkeep and maintenance during the past 25 years of progress.

To list the points of progress in the development and maintenance of fine turf, and their place of importance:

The greenkeepers' and superintendents' long time and sometimes disheartening effort to get together and form a workable association for the good of themselves and for the clubs and the business of golf as a whole is and has been an outstanding achievement.

Next; the relationship between the professional and the course superintendent which now exists has been one of the high points in the progress toward improving the standard of golf in the last 25 years. Many of the older superintendents have looked forward to the time when experience and education would attain just that.

Third; the close contact between the state agricultural colleges, their staffs, and the local superintendents' associations, have played no small part in the

John Anderson, a prime mover in the establishment of greenkeepers' and superintendents' organizations and a vigorous promoter of short courses, has been a strong influence in maintenance progress not only by his own work but in the work of able younger superintendents who are his proteges. — Editor

development and upkeep of the fine turf grasses. Moreover, at the yearly short courses now held at state agricultural colleges the superintendents have had a chance to study, not only turf maintenance but all the different phases and operations such as fertilizers, chemicals, machinery, administration, and so on, generally in the winter when they are not too busy, and get a chance to study while pressure of the golf season is relaxed.

The USGA with its nation-wide influence, its grasp of conditions and information gained thru its Green section, has been and will continue to be a prime factor in the development, maintenance and progress of golf course turf and the playing condition of our golf courses.

The machinery manufacturers have played no small part in the scheme of things to bring about finer golf courses. Often at the urge of the greenkeepers they have gone ahead and taken a gamble with a piece of equipment, manufactured and marketed it with no more guarantee of success than that it had the support of some of the local superintendents.

All those points have accounted for golf's progress. And highly important in the advance has been the cooperation and support of GOLFDOM, which has been a grand contributing factor, in its ability to collect and distribute information, and its support, advice and encouragement to those far-seeing guys who have the good of golf in their hearts.

Short Course Value Is Up to You

By TAYLOR BOYD

The value of any short course or turf conference is entirely up to the individual attending. I have attended all turf meetings at Washington sponsored by the USGA Green section, all the short courses at Purdue, and have never failed to get a valuable idea.

As an example; when Dr. Montieth and Dr. Grau were demonstrating sodium arsenite as a weed control in 1937, I saw their work, and while at the same meeting saw a fairway area that had been treated with Milorganite at rates of 1000, 2000 and 3000 pounds per acre.

What I saw there was outstanding and I took $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of number 13 fairway of the Kendale course at Kenwood CC on August 20, 1938 for a test area. Sodium arsenite was applied at the proper rate, the area reseeded to Seaside bent, and fertilized at the rate of 3000 lbs. per acre.

The results convinced not only Kenwood that the procedure had merit and value but affected the maintenance procedures on other Cincinnati courses. The area is still good turf.