

(Ill.) GC and was suggested for more extensive adoption in a GOLFDOM article then by Robert Cunningham, who with Albert Pick, Joe Roseman and Jack Croke, owned the club. The system didn't last long there but has done well at George S. May's Tam O'Shanter and at some membership-owned private clubs.

Problems of kid parties at country clubs again came up for discussion. Joe P. Tonetti, New Haven (Conn.) CC said when kids plan the parties themselves and are held responsible, things get along very well, with discreet supervision by the manager and other club officials.

Compare Flooring Experience

Floor covering, a problem of many years with country club managers, had several managers reporting their experience. The managers seem to be getting closer to the right answers, although all the answers are the same.

Informal discussions having the managers', course superintendents' and pros' associations collaborate in outlining employee welfare and retirement plans, registered progress in preparing to meet a situation that seems to be a headache in many respects for club officials unless foresighted action is taken.

The CMAA awarded its 1956 convention to Los Angeles. Dates were tentatively set as Feb. 9, 10 and 11. The present board recommended that the 1957 convention be held in New York City.

Trailblazers of Maintenance Methods Recalled

VETERAN course superintendents who keep close watch on the new developments come up with interesting recollections of almost forgotten ideas that forecast the progress registered today.

Frank Dinelli, supt., Northmoor CC (Chicago dist.), pulls out a book from his library and smilingly presents it as an early chapter in the modern practice of balancing fertilization by solid and liquid application. Dinelli's exhibit is an ad of the Eastern Chemical Co. of Boston, Mass., in the 1901 edition of "Harper's Official Golf Guide."

Imp. Liquid Fertilizer is advertised as "clean, odorless grass food for perfect putting greens." The price is \$12.10 for 30 gal. including barrel. The Imp. Nozzle and Sprayer, a proportioning brass device applied to hose and diluting the fertilizer 1 to 50, sold for \$3.

Kent Bradley, Mountain View, N. J.,

course equipment maker and distributor and formerly a supt. in New England and N. J., recalls the pioneering work of E. L. Winn. Thirty years ago Winn was pushing his Elwin Proportioner, a syphon device used by many of the old-timers. Winn also produced a tubular tine fork which was a forerunner of the modern aerating devices. Some of this old equipment is still around at clubs and occasionally is used.

Bradley recalls that the Winn rig required heavy 1 in. hose and could use only 25 ft. of it so the barrel had to be shoved across a green on boards, and the outfit required 50 lbs. pressure for operation. The Breck proportioner, popular with New England supts., was quite similar.

Kent says he was intrigued by the labor-saving possibilities of liquid fertilizer application and kept working on the idea at intervals until after World War II when he concentrated on the points that resulted in his Aquaspreada equipment.

One of the Bradley experiments almost cost him a leg. He was working on a power agitator for his old club, the Passaic County (N. J.) GC, when an engine raced and a propeller flew off and deeply cut the inventor.

Bradley tells that his objective was to make possible the diluted application of superintendents' preferred solid fertilizers; if desired, in conjunction with fungicides and/or insecticides that are compatible.

In the earlier days superintendents did some work along this line by letting their solid fertilizers soak in the barrel until a pasty mixture was obtained. Lack of uniformity and difficulty of keeping the material in suspension put a halt to the use of the pioneer method.

Bradley also remembers that earlier greenkeepers had plenty of trouble with compaction. They observed that most of the compaction on their greens started at the top so they weekly or bi-weekly went over greens with a spike-discing device they hooked up to power greens mowers.

Dinelli, Bradley and others who have reviewed their early experiences with procedures that now have become practically standard operating practice, conclude that valuable time was lost by not having today's policy of superintendents, salesmen and manufacturers freely comparing their work and its results.