



Interview for local TV sports program is filmed and taped on floor of the exhibition hall.

ing many fellows from both a budget and salary standpoint. Elmer's panacea: "Rid yourself of the notion that you're a country club farmer and think of yourself as a manager. If, to do this, it takes more education, especially along business lines, there is absolutely no reason why you can't acquire it."

Living Example

Jim Brandt, the handsome turfmaster from Danville, Ill., was presented as a living example of what a series of sessions at the Toastmasters' Club can do for a man. Brandt conceded that he was something of an introvert, interested only in keeping the grass green and the rough mowed at the proper height, when a member at his club suggested that his abilities would receive proper recognition if he were more outgoing. So, Jim enrolled with the local oratorical society and the self-confidence he gained gave him a new outlook on life and his job. His most striking observation: "A supt., more often than most people, finds himself in the position where he has to explain himself. If he has valid reasons for doing certain things, but can't explain them to his members, he's accused of being indifferent or

inefficient. It's here that self-confidence and his ability to express himself carry him over the rough spots."

Third Session

Researchers Discuss Chemicals, Cautions

The Tuesday afternoon meeting was largely devoted to technical discussions in which the following speakers were featured: J. A. DeFrance, consultant, O. M. Scott Co.; Richard R. Davis, Wooster (O.) Agricultural Exp. Station; Joseph M. Duich, agronomist, Pennsylvania State U.; William H. Daniel, agronomist, Purdue U.; and Gene C. Nutter, executive dir., GCSA.

After tracing the evolution of fertilizers, fungicides and herbicides and bringing the supts. up to date on the latest developments in these chemicals, J. A. DeFrance warned supts. to practice certain precautions in the handling, buying, application and storage of some of the products they use. These include:



These People Handled the Details

Bob Moote, host booth chmn., C. Leonard Bluet, reception committee chmn., Glenda Boss and Ralph Goodwin-Wilson, agronomist at Ontario's Agricultural College in Guelph and an education program speaker, handled many of the details that come with being hosts to a national turf gathering.

Materials such as chlordane and Aldrin and organic phosphorus compounds, such as Parathion, may be absorbed through the skin or by breathing; mercurials should be handled with care for the same reasons;

Warns of High-Pressure Salesmen

Beware the miracle controls that haven't been researched and are peddled by high-pressure salesmen out to make a quick buck;

The higher the grass the stronger the concentration of a chemical that it can take. By the same reasoning, if the soil is moist and weeds and grass are growing fairly vigorously, herbicides are most effective;

Better results probably are obtained if many chemicals are sprayed on in the afternoon rather than the morning. This is to avoid overexposure to the sun. It also has been observed that most applications give better results if made when the temp. is below 80.

Nature vs. Superintendent

After showing slides and discussing the effects of clipping on root growth, Dick Davis of Wooster concluded that it is at least a small miracle that supts. can keep turf on their courses in view of the frequency of mowing and the low height at which grass is cut. Observations of Kentucky Blue, Merion, Astoria bent and some fescue have led to the conclusion that root growth is about directly proportional to the height of cut. Surprisingly, excess nitrogen seems to greatly retard root growth, as Davis' slides showed.

The Wooster agronomist showed comparative slides where with the grass cut at $\frac{3}{4}$ ins., 91 weeds were counted in one 10 ft. sq. plot of Kentucky Blue as com-

pared to only eight weeds where the grass was cut at 2 ins. There was, of course, great contrast in the root development in these plots. Crabgrass observations approximated the weed infestation picture.

Davis said that the greatest boon to root development apparently is the range of temperatures experienced in the spring months, and that the second greatest influence possibly is the compaction condition of the soil.

Fairweather Friends

Joe Duich, the young Pennsylvania agronomist, declared that many persons in his profession are somewhat resentful of the golf course people because they only lend their support when the researchers are coming up with something new. "We're put in the position," said Joe, "where we just have to say something about new strains when we invite supts. to see our test plots. The upshot is," he continued, "that the demand for quick results is causing a great deal of needless duplication in the field of turf research."

Other points made by Duich:

Back in 1921 it was concluded that vegetative and creeping bents are better for greens than seeded and non-creeping varieties. Nothing since has developed to change this thinking;

Many courses have taken the inexpensive way out by seeding rather than stolonizing greens and then wonder why their putting surfaces don't compare with those at clubs where stolons have been used;

Fairways continue to be the 'orphans' of the golf course. The big trouble seems to be that there just hasn't been a grass developed that can stand up to the kind



Catch up on Tourist Sights

Since their wives were already familiar with the city's landmarks, GCSA conventioners spent their last day in Toronto catching up on the tourist sights.

of management that is demanded. Merion can't be written off, even though it has been found wanting. Of the fairway bents, Colonial, because of its great density and resistance to disease, may be the answer in the cool season belt. In the middle belt, U-3 and Meyer zoysia appear to be providing many of the answers, but they must be observed further before a final decision can be made.

Can't be Analyzed

Bill Daniel of Purdue was inserted into the program proceedings as a last minute replacement and spoke without benefit of any prepared notes. The Purdue agronomist said he is somewhat amazed at the number of crabgrass killers on the market, but for the sake of the gullible, including some supts., he hopes all of them work. "If they don't," he added, "America may become absolutely barren within the next decade. I'm sure some of those formulations defy chemical analysis."

In the same vein, Daniel warned against riding off in 20 different directions in experimenting with other chemicals and fertilizers. He recommended using unfamiliar products on a small scale, one at a time, and observing their reactions before going overboard and saturating the entire course with them. "Many a supt's job," Bill wryly remarked, "has ben lost for less than this."

The Well-Rounded Man

Speaking on the topic, "How Far Can We See?" Gene C. Nutter, executive dir. of the GCSA, reiterated what had been said earlier about the supt. concentrating on becoming a better business manager, but in so doing, not to neglect the tech-

nical side of his occupation. What he should strive for, Nutter declared, is to become a well-rounded individual, proficient in handling all of the score or so of duties he is called upon to perform. Nutter added that, as far as he can see, the supt. is beginning to measure up more and more as a businessman, and that his next goal should be to improve his member and public relations.

A significant point made by Nutter: If five per cent of the veteran supts. retire every year, and if as many courses continue to be built annually as in the last decade, there will be a demand for 350 new greenmasters every year. Today, only about 50 young men are graduating from turf management school each year. How can the situation be remedied? Through more scholarship grants, more winter school courses and more in-training programs sponsored by clubs.

Fourth Session

Faulty Focusing Fails Film Story

The Wednesday morning program was inaugurated with the showing of a Milwaukee Sewerage Commission movie. Next came a well received "chalkie-talkie" dissertation on club landscaping by John A. Weall of Ontario Agriculture College. He was followed by John F. Cornman of Cor-