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Records Warn Mild Winters Mean Summer Turf Woes

By O. B. FITTS
Supt. Columbia Country Club

IT IS ALWAYS wise for the greenkeeper to anticipate probable emergencies and prepare as much as possible to cope with them when they arrive. It is better still to prevent their arrival if you can. The sincere opinion of the writer is that we are facing at this time an exceptionally important need for such foresight and preparedness.

It is not the object of this article to encourage pessimism or to discourage greenkeepers. To the contrary, it is intended as a warning suggestion. One can make a forecast based on facts known to precede serious golf course troubles—winter conditions preceding our most troublesome summers. I submit suggestions for artificially counteracting in part the effects of those conditions in order to avoid as many as possible of the usually resultant troubles.

Every greenkeeper who has experienced an unusually trying summer remembers similar summers in the past and the troubles most prevalent during those seasons, but I wonder how many have remembered or kept records of the outstanding peculiarities of weather or seasonal conditions preceding the development of these troubles. Those who have kept such records or have referred to the records of the weather bureau are probably aware of the tendency of serious golf course

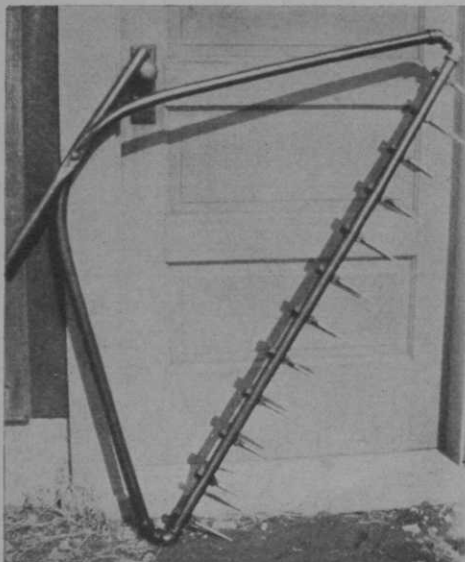
troubles to follow unseasonable weather conditions.

Mild Winter Is Warning

Our most troublesome summers usually follow mild winter. No better example of this could be referred to than the record-breaking trouble producing summer of 1931 which followed the exceptionally mild winter of 1930-31.

Another instance that will doubtless be remembered by followers of golf was that of 1921 when the now well-known pest, brown-patch, was making its first very serious inroads on fine turf. Those who saw the Columbia C. C. course during the National Open championship tournament in 1921 saw the effects of one of the most severe attacks of brown-patch that has ever invaded the Middle Atlantic district. This exceptionally trying summer followed an abnormal winter. It has been the observation of the writer that such troubles as brown-patch, so-called "scald," insect pests, and stubborn reaction of turf to usually prescribed treatments are more in evidence, in the mid-Atlantic section at least, during summers preceded by mild winters than when the seasonal conditions are normal.

These observations lead us to the consideration of the lack of any real winter weather in many parts of the United States dur-



For aerating soil Fitts used this device at Columbia.

ing the months just past, and to anticipate a repetition of the troubles of last summer. We are confronted at this time with golf courses that are in practically the same condition they were the end of last summer. They have been played rather heavily during the winter and there has not been sufficient frost in the ground to break up the compacted mass of soil which resulted from traffic during the summer and which has been packed more severely this winter. Neither has the winter been severe enough to effect any appreciable kill of the insects which infest golf course turf. Where such conditions have prevailed during the winter, the resultant present conditions are bound to be troublesome if allowed to exist until summer arrives. Those greenkeepers whose courses have had the advantage of a normal winter and the usual winter's rest from play are to be envied for they have a much brighter outlook for the approaching summer than those of us who have had practically no winter at all.

These facts and predictions may seem discouraging, but they are nevertheless well founded and their consideration should help to convince us of the importance of early effort to forestall as many as possible of the probable impending troubles and to be prepared to combat those which we cannot prevent.

Now, how are we to overcome the unfavorable conditions resulting, both directly and indirectly, from the abnormal winter? An accurate and complete answer to this question is difficult, but it can be answered in part. Greenkeepers often find it necessary to employ some artificial means of aiding nature in her various functions pertaining to plant life. In many instances this necessity is brought about by the fact that in greenkeeping we often rob nature of many of her functions in our effort to produce something that is entirely outside of her local province. And we do this frequently by the use of methods contrary to her tendencies. In this particular instance, however, we are confronted with the problem of correcting a condition brought about by the lack of natural functions, and the most effective available means known at this time for correcting such a condition is that of tillage. That is: we must, by means of tillage, break up the packed and practically impervious mass of soil which the winter frost has failed to do in many sections of the country.

Aiding Nature

The tillage job may be accomplished in various ways, depending on the extent of necessity. For instance, in cases where the greens have not had heavy play this winter or where they have had sufficient frost to break up the surface mass, or in the case of comparatively new greens which have not as yet become severely packed, thorough spiking with a suitable spiked roller may serve the purpose. More severely packed greens require for satisfactory results, deeper and more thorough tillage than can be accomplished with the ordinary spiked roller or such implements as are commonly used for this purpose. An implement should be used in such cases that is capable of penetrating several inches into the soil, and when the penetrative instruments have been forced to their full depth in the soil a horizontal lever action should be imparted in order to break up the soil underneath the sod. An ordinary spading fork or similar tined implement may be used for this purpose if nothing better is available. This is a rather slow and laborious procedure when such tools are used. The job can be more speedily and satisfactorily executed with an implement similar to that illustrated in the accompanying photographs.

This type of cultivator will be used by several of the greenkeepers in the mid-Atlantic district this spring in an effort to prepare their greens for the rigors of what is expected to be a very busy summer for both golf course and greenkeeper. Whatever the implement used and regardless of time and labor, the object should be to perforate the surface of the green thoroughly and break up the entire area of soil underneath the sod to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. Such perforation and cultivation prepares the soil for the reception of plant food, air, and water for the proper circulation of these elements through the area of soil inhabited by the grass roots. The importance of this action of these vital elements has often been stressed by leading authorities in turf culture and it is the opinion of the writer that every greenkeeper should give it liberal consideration.

Perforate the Soil

This treatment should be administered early in the spring, preferably just before the first spring topdressing and fertilization. It should always be followed by a liberal topdressing with a material of light loam texture to which has been added the allotted application of fertilizer. The green should then be brushed thoroughly in order to work as much of the material as possible down into the apertures left in the soil. Following this the green should be rolled just sufficiently to smooth the surface. Over-rolling should be strictly guarded against at this time, otherwise the object of the treatment may be defeated. This spring treatment should be followed by an occasional spiking of the greens during the summer in order to keep the turf and soil aerated. This is very essential to the health and durability of the putting green turf.

Stock Supplies Early

So much for the troubles which we may be able to prevent in a measure. Now let us consider the matter of insect pests which we must be prepared to combat when they make their appearance. We will probably have our full quota of earthworms to contend with this spring and it will be well to lay in an adequate supply of our favorite worm eradicator. There are a number of effective worm killers on the market and any one who has had the experience of eliminating worms from putting greens will know where to secure an effective eradicator and how to apply it. Therefore, it is believed that the mat-



Close-packed soil responds quickly to the leverage action possible with this aerator.

ter of recommending any particular product or suggesting methods may well be dispensed with here, but regardless of materials or methods used, early preparation is strongly advised.

Web worm, army worm, and numerous other insect pests are predicted in increased numbers for the coming summer. Therefore it will be wise for us to dig into our last summer's files and refresh our minds in the matter of effective means of eradicating these pests. Reference to previous articles on the subject of insect pests and their eradication will serve to refresh our minds as to what we should use and how it should be used. No comment will be attempted concerning materials or methods, but again the suggestion to "lay in a supply of the necessary materials" and be prepared to use them at the proper time, and thereby avoid a lot of worrying during the busy spring and summer months. "BE PREPARED."

Note: Since writing the above we have experienced a post season flurry of real winter weather which is calculated to have some favorable counteracting effect on the conditions discussed in this article but we hardly dare be optimistic enough to hope that such a short period of winter weather will suffice to produce the results of a normal winter. So we should be encouraged, but not to the extent that may lead to neglect.

Keeping the Sunny Side Up Is Pros' Great Job in 1932

By HERB GRAFFIS

Why are many men going to play golf this year?

"To forget business worries," is a popular guess.

Men who are admittedly much smarter than golf pros or golf writers are pathetically bewildered nowadays and sobbing until they flounder in the flood of their own tears.

What these fellows need for the good of themselves and the entire country is to be snapped out of their crying.

We'll admit we are dumb and can't understand why people should be hungry in a land where experts have to be appointed to sell surplus food-stuffs at sacrifice prices to foreign countries, or why many similar mysterious operations should be necessary. Even the explanations in the works of Karl Marx don't give the answer to us.

But this sort of business is going on to the tune of many wails by fellows whose bellies are still well packed and whose throats are not entirely unaccustomed to small slugs of rye at \$1 an issue.

These birds are sobbing not because they are mortally hurt, but because it is easier to work up a good sob than it is to work up a good sweat.

Now, many of these moaning citizens are preventing things getting better by sobbing because sobbing is popular.

They are men who come out to play golf, maybe because playing golf is popular. They frequently meet the pros because they hope to forget sorrow and remember sunshine.

That gives the smart pros the greatest chance they've ever had to figure prominently in establishing the country's well-being.

Some of the pros already realize this and are planning to be the Happiness Laddies of 1932 even if they have to smile through their own tears and lie like hell to cheer up the pastimers.

The managers, poor devils, may have some red figures blast their ambitions to be Pollyannas, and the greenkeepers may be dog-tired and heart-sick after struggling with baffling maladies of turf, but the pros can put on sunshine fronts and cheer the golfers into belief that happy days are here again, because the players can't make an absolute check-up on pro department operation.

It's the opportunity of all golf history for the pro to mark himself a miracle man by making these folks who play golf for fun realize there's still much more fun than misery in this possibly imperfect world.

Even if you've had a disposition that would make a Bengal tiger slink away in fright, masquerade as a Gay Guy at the pro shop this year. What you're getting paid for is cheering up folks. You may not get as much money as last year for handing out a lot more cheer, but don't let that stop you. There are plenty of birds in ordinarily better businesses who would trade jobs—if they had one—with you on any terms now.

Smile, brother. You'll cheer your members into hope and when they're full of pep and high purposes you'll do your collecting. You'll do it in cash, too.

You're paid for pleasure and you have to produce.

Lower Dues for More Members Works O. K. in Early Tests

By TERRY GREENFIELD

JOHN FULTON, club membership expert, registers the opinion that there's not a thing in the world for the private clubs to worry about this year, except—
The high cost of golf.

Fulton has been the consultant on the membership problems of about 50 clubs in the central states since the first of the year, and maintains that the social membership which will split the cost of the club operation among more people is the outstanding answer to the club's income problems for this year. Swimming pools, tennis courts, etc., for attracting all members of the families and golf playing privileges on a fee basis except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, are working out nicely in building up the gross income and reducing the per capita cost of operation.

There's another part of the answer that a few clubs already are trying with decided success: reduction of dues. Initiation fees in the greater number of cases have been reduced because the law of supply and demand is working rather than the bookkeeping system's valuation of membership on a plant value basis. This sturdy old law of supply and demand is at work just as strongly on the dues situation, although there has not been a hasty or keen realization of the fact.

Golf clubs that carried resigned members on the books during a fair part of last season were compelled to wash out a considerable percentage of the delinquent members before this year dawned. Inability to dispose of the resignees' memberships to others who will assume dues based on bull market conditions will mess up a number of budgets this year unless the club directors make an early and vigorous stab at solicitation of new members on a reduced dues platform, according to Fulton's forecast.

Cites Examples

Already some foresighted clubs have acted on the realization that it's not only the first cost but the upkeep of club memberships that is slowing up membership

campaigns. For instance, take Inverness at Toledo, one of the country's famous clubs. Last year the dues at Inverness were \$200 plus the tax. Banks folded in Toledo right after the National Open and caught a number of the Inverness members. The club itself was hit for around \$6,000, but fortunately had used some of its balance prior to the bank dive in retiring bonds prior to the due date. There were plenty of rumors that Inverness had taken the count as a private club right after the bank failures, but the financial statement of the club for 1931 show the club in good financial shape. Incidentally, the audit by Ernst and Ernst shows how club books ought to be kept.

The general financial situation in Toledo brought about a wave of resignations that threatened to seriously affect Inverness' future. Instead of waiting until the situation developed to the fatal degree, the club reduced the dues to \$150 including tax. Since that time many of the resignations have been recalled, and only a couple of new resignations have been recorded. Interest of prospective new members took on new heat.

Westward Ho (Chicago district) reduced the dues from \$180 plus tax to \$125 including tax. Quickly after the reduction was announced 24 new memberships were secured and 7 resignations recalled. Rolling Green, also in the Chicago district, had \$180 plus tax as its dues last year. This year the dues are \$150, including tax when the member pays his account by the 15th of the month. Again, new life in the membership situation!

Why Wait?

One of the officials of a club that successfully reduced its dues says the situation has a parallel in the case of a landlord who keeps the rents up until the tenants move out on him and then has to put a sharp cut into effect to attract some new lessors. This official figures that the time to arrange for a cut is before a club

is face to face with an extremely serious membership solicitation problem.

The dues reduction matter is something that is bound to come up as a problem for many club boards during the next couple of months. It will simmer down to an estimate of how much the traffic at the club can be increased at a lower cost of golf per individual and a higher collective income. In some territories this will be about the first thing private clubs have done to compete with the constantly growing charm of fee course golf played at establishments that frequently offer attractions not remotely comparable with those of private clubs.

GOLFDOM at present is at work on a market study of golf that already is revealing some interesting facts and not the least interesting is the discovery that approximately 1½% of the white population between 20 and 64 are members of private golf clubs. This would indicate that the market for private club membership is a long way from the saturation point.

Actually it seems as though the golf clubs had a job of selling to do instead of depending mainly on the rapid spontaneous growth of the game which featured the years previous when golf's advance was on the "craze" basis. Where selling starts is by making the price right. In making the readjustments of prices there may be some painful necessities of writing off white elephants and ample agony in figuring out the carrying charges on big plants put in during the circus days of several years ago. It's no easy job and it involves weighty responsibility in estimating how strong the effect of lowered dues will be on the membership situation, but according to the experience of those clubs that have reduced the dues, lower dues and more people paying them will be the successful principle in club readjustment to the 1932 conditions.

PGA AT PEORIA

Annual Business Meeting

November 7-9

SIXTEENTH annual meeting of the Professional Golfers assn. will be held at Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill., November 7 to 9 inclusive. This is the first time the meeting has been held away from met-

ropolitan centers and probably is in line with the policy of the PGA to pay special attention to the growth of golf in the smaller cities. Elmer Biggs, pro and supt. at the Peoria C. C., leading club of the convention city, is prominent in PGA executive circles as a member of the ways and means committee.

Plans for inviting leading makers of golf goods to display their 1933 lines to the PGA delegates are being considered.

Some newspapers announced in error that the PGA annual championship was to be played at Peoria Nov. 7-9. Award of the PGA championship has been made to Keller course, St. Paul.

NAGA Plans Greens Show in Chicago in 1933

CONFERENCE of officials of the National Association of Greenkeepers, held recently at Chicago, set Jan. 31 to Feb. 3 inclusive as date of the 1933 annual meeting and equipment show of the organization. Headquarters will be at Hotel Sherman. The event is the first of the many business association sessions definitely scheduled for World's Fair year at Chicago.

Fred Burkhardt, sec. of the NAGA and chairman of its show committee, will have floor plans of the exhibit space available at an early date. Details of the conference program will be completed at the meeting of the association's executive board to be held in Cleveland in November. At this time the reports on the 1932 season's experiences will be used in determining subjects of greatest practical and timely interest.

The Chicago planning session was attended by Pres. John Morley, Vice-pres. John MacGregor, Sec. Fred Burkhardt, Edward B. Dearie, jr., and Alex Binnie.

Minnesota Short Course Has 56 in Attendance

SHORT COURSE in greenkeeping conducted by University of Minnesota in association with Minnesota Greenkeepers' assn. attracted 56 men to sessions that coped with the "dirt" and technical problems of course maintenance. Five men attended from North Dakota, 6 from Wisconsin and the rest were natives.

Greenkeeper-Technician Hook-up Is Essential in Turf Research

BY B. R. LEACH

Leach pours on the old pepper again. Most of his dope GOLFDOM agrees with. In other spots we want it understood that Leach fires away as an individual and not as one expressing this journal's policy.

GOLFDOM was the factor in the golf field to persistently and successfully urge the recognition of practical greenkeepers by appointment to the advisory committee of the Green section.

The result of these appointments was to give all the greenkeepers authoritative representation in Green section activities. But how many of the greenkeepers took advantage of this representation by DEFINITELY suggesting research activities their members of the section's advisory committee could bring to the section's managing executives for action? Few . . . if any!

There never has been any indication that the Green section, even with its sharp limitations of finance and available staff, wouldn't have welcomed this co-operation from the battle-field.

So, in fairness and full acquaintance with the facts, we disagree with our teammate Leach's remarks about the greenkeeper having to howl for co-operation from the technical investigator and about the implied criticism of the research worker's attitude.

Greenkeepers' use of the existing machinery, the advisory board, would put them in the drivers' seat already provided for them.

The way things are now, it seems to many of the greenkeepers with whom we have talked, and to us, that internal co-operation and exercise of the advisory board representation is the first place for greenkeepers to show a capacity for the prominent place in organized research to which they logically are entitled.

THERE WAS a time when anyone handicapped with a weak heart just naturally had to take it on the nose and suffer. If a party with a weak heart went to a doctor in those days the Doc soaked him the usual two bucks but all he got from the Doc for the two bills was maybe some castor oil or epsom salts. In other words a weak heart had the Docs of those days up a tree. They had no remedy or palliative for a weak, broken or whisky-jaded heart. They probably blamed it all on the abnormal weather conditions just the same as the boys did in 1931 when most of the golf turf in the country went sour.

However, although the Docs had no remedy for heart trouble there was an old lady down in the South of England who was making a barrel of jack selling bottles of herb medicine at 60 cents per half-pint. It seems the word had sort of got around that this concoction was hot stuff for heart trouble. At any rate the old gal was brewing the dope in washtub lots and people came for miles around to buy it. More than one rich man's gilded coach halted at her humble door and bought a bottle because even a rich man will try anything when the orthodox Docs stall him along indefinitely.

Naturally all the medical school graduates called the old lady a quack and other harsh, unchristian names and talked heatedly about running her out of the country.

But there was an old Doc in the University of Edinburgh who was considerably more broadminded than the majority of his brother medicos. This Doc thought it might be worth while to investigate this herb medicine somewhat even though the stuff would in all probability be just another come-on.

So he sent his man Friday over to the old gal's house and bought a bottle of the

herb dope, took it into his laboratory, tried to analyze it and got nowhere. This naturally got the old Doc's goat. He determined to get to the bottom of this entire affair or know why.

He went down to the bank, opened up his safe deposit box and stuffed his pocket full of hoarded five dollar gold pieces.

We shortly find the old Doc sitting in the old dame's kitchen and feeding her a smooth line of conversation designed to make the old lady feel happy and important and to get her off her guard.

"Emma," says the Doc, "how come you discovered what to put in this herb medicine?"

"Oh, Doctor!" says the worthy dame, "I didn't discover it. It all came to me in a dream. Three years ago last Christmas I ate too much plum pudding and rum sauce and it gave me the belly ache and bad dreams all that night. I dreamed that if I went out in the garden and gathered the leaves of 7 different kinds of plants and boiled the leaves altogether and took a tablespoonful of the liquor every two hours it would cure my tummy ache, and it certainly did. Then I gave some to Farmer Smith and it helped his heart. He told a lot of the other people and now I'm selling a lot of it. It is good for bellyache and chills but best of all for weak heart."

What Research Needs

"That certainly is interesting," says the Doc. "What's the names of the plants from which you gather the leaves?"

"Wouldn't you like to know," says Emma.

The Doc rattled the gold pieces in his trousers pocket and says, "How much?" but Emma just sort of acted as though unwilling to play ball.

But the Doc knew his women. He began to toss gold pieces onto the table and when he had tossed \$280 onto the red-checked table cloth Emma couldn't stand the pressure any longer. She told him the name of the 7 different herbs and gathered up the pile of jack.

So the Doc got a lot of leaves from each of these 7 different kinds of plants and boiled each lot separately. Then he went up to the hospital, corralled all the charity patients with weak hearts and began to dose them with the stewed herbs. After the Doc had monkeyed around awhile, during which process 3 charity patients died suddenly, he found out that 6 of the herbs were N. G. as far as any effect upon the heart was concerned. The liquid obtained

by stewing the seventh herb however, certainly packed enough wallop as regards its action upon the heart. This plant or herb was nothing in the world but the common or ordinary garden variety of Foxglove, known under the scientific or botanical name of *digitalis*.

Having eliminated the 6 valueless ingredients of the old dame's brew the Doc concentrated his efforts on the *digitalis*, worked out the method of extraction from the leaves, determined the best dosages for the patient and otherwise refined the method of using this drug as a heart stimulant. The Doc gave a paper on the subject of *digitalis* at the next meeting of the British Medical society and naturally became a famous personage. The drug is still the mainstay of the medical profession in the treatment of heart disease.

The above is a true, if somewhat sketchy, history of the steps leading to the discovery of *digitalis*, one of the outstanding events in medical history.

When the old lady threw those 7 herbs together and boiled them she had no conception of what she was doing. It was just an accident. When Farmer Jones noted that the concoction eased his heart trouble it was just an accident that the old bird had gumption enough to associate cause and effect. It was an accident when the Doc was broad-minded enough to investigate the herb medicine because most technical men are too damned swell-headed to think an ordinary guy knows anything. Science belatedly entered into the deal when the Doc eliminated the worthless ingredients of the mixture and narrowed down to the active ingredient.

Investigating Accidents

In plain words most of the great so-called scientific discoveries straight down thru the ages *were accidents which some trained technical observer had brains and gumption enough to investigate*. Few of our outstanding scientific discoveries have been based on deliberate, premeditated research. What we need is more technical investigation of *accidental* discoveries in the turf racket.

Consequently, in every field of human activity, the most outstanding research and technical men, the most successful in the creation of new ideas and principles are those men who keep their ears to the ground, who can meet the practical, everyday worker on a common ground and can listen sympathetically while the worker



As the Architect
DIRECTS

★The picture shows a trio of "Caterpillar" Tractors constructing the White Pines Golf Course at Bensenville, Ill.

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Track-type Tractors Road Machinery
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(There's a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)

DEFTLY moving earth—promptly obedient to the driver's touch—the "Caterpillar" Tractor builds golf courses in a businesslike manner—and at a pleasingly moderate cost. Quick maneuverability, light tread, sure traction, dependable power—these qualities are essential to orderly construction work—and even more valuable for the later, day-after-day tasks of maintenance. On every golf course, new or old, there's work for the "Caterpillar" Tractor.

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TWENTY	\$1450
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THIRTY-FIVE	\$2400
FIFTY	\$3675
SIXTY-FIVE	\$4350
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tells what he knows, or what he is thinking about.

In no other industry as in the turf maintenance business is it so vital that the trained technical investigator be brought into closer daily contact with the greenkeeper in this field of research. In fact our degree of progress in the elimination of our present-day turf troubles will hinge directly on the degree of intimacy of thought and action between the practical and theoretical personnels of the business.

A Greenkeeper's Slant

As an elaboration of this contention and as an indication of what is going on in the minds of many clear thinking and sound members of the greenkeeping profession, let me quote the remarks of one of the country's leading greenkeepers as we chewed the rag at the Greenkeepers' convention in New York City.

"Greenkeepers," said he, "have had plenty of trouble in the past, by being compelled to adopt new methods of turf management as endorsed by the turf research organizations. The golf clubs had confidence in these research organizations and the greenkeepers had to fall in line with the new methods or quit.

"When the Green section came out with its acid-soil theory for turf and condemned the use of lime the greenkeeper had to fall in line. The fact that the greenkeeper was not consulted as regards this change in soil policy, the fact that the great bulk of greenkeepers did not believe in the wisdom of acid soil for turf was neither here nor there. A few years later the Green section reversed its policy as regards the use of lime, thereby indicating that the greenkeepers' stand on the lime question was far from being a lot of hooy. But this did not save the greenkeeper all the grief experienced during those years when soil was made so acid that the turf would not stand up. It is true that the extreme attitude toward soil acidity for turf costs the clubs a lot of money but it cost the greenkeeper a lot more grief and many times it cost him his job and reputation. Looking back on the turf research program over the last 10 years it is enough to say that the research lads went off half-cocked on the lime question. They didn't have enough data to make any such drastic change in fine turf maintenance policy.

"The Green section's stand on the lime question was its outstanding mistake. Its stand on the fertilizer question with over-

emphasis on ammonium sulfate was another bad proposition for the greenkeeper—and the turf. Incidentally, I'll be charitable and not say anything about some strains of creeping bent shoved down our throats before technical birds knew that the damned stuff was red meat for brown-patch.

"The point I'm aiming at is simply this—all the time these technical lads were running wild, recommending this and that and condemning that and this, with club officials patting the technical boys on the back, the greenkeepers were accused of bellyaching every time one of them rose to put up a mild protest.

"Well, we can look back on turf research from 1920 to 1926 or 1927 with what is known as a balanced perspective. Those days are history. You and I know as far as results are concerned it isn't the wisest thing to talk too much about that period. Forgive it, but don't forget it.

Situation Improves

"Since Monteith took over the Green section the policy has changed considerably. The appointment of Ganson Depew to the chairmanship of the Green section has also helped to strengthen the organization because it is very obvious that Mr. Depew means business. That gentleman is certainly no standpatter. It is also true that 3 greenkeepers now sit on the advisory board of the Green section.

"I nevertheless maintain that the greenkeeper, individually and collectively, is not considered or sufficiently consulted as regards the turf research policy and program. I maintain that the technical research worker is not duly impressed with the importance of intensively close contact with the greenkeeper as well as the club official.

"In fact I have felt for many years that the greenkeepers will never be entirely safe from the effects of recommendations made by irresponsible technical men until the greenkeepers have their own research institution and their own research staff of technical investigators who can check up and prove or disprove the recommendations of those research organizations not controlled by the greenkeepers. As things now stand the greenkeepers are helpless."

Research Finance Club's Job

It would be the finest thing in the world if the greenkeepers could have their own research organization but unfortunately such an organization costs a heap of