

in the past nine months and much more will be spent within the next three months. We have accomplished much, by improving, beautifying and "satisfying." Two greens just completed were rebuilt from our own nursery. Looking ahead we saw the need of new greens, realized the cost of good sod, so immediately put our men to work on a bent nursery in the odd times when they are needed on the course but can't be used for a couple of hours. In that way, we had on hand enough greens materials at *no extra cost* with the exception of a little seed and fertilizers.

This is only one way of economizing. We wish that we could have done more. Our budget was necessarily small but I venture to say that few other clubs have done as well.

Food Concession to Chinese

The dining room has been given to a group of Chinese to run and manage. The Chinese are ideally suited for this purpose, giving good menus and splendid service and adding to the "local color." We will not know just how far ahead of the game they are until next June, the end of the fiscal year for the dining room, at which time we expect these Orientals will show a goodly profit.

Bars at clubs have been known to be losing propositions, but our bar, even before liquor sales began, showed a large profit. This was due to careful check and studying of overhead, and the buying. It is our policy to have the right price for everything; by that I mean, a price low enough to be enticing yet high enough to clear expenses with a small profit. We do not try to make large profits on one thing to offset the loss on another. We try to stay in the "black" and at the same time to satisfy the members. In this way we can operate in competition with large concerns and give value for value.

Next year we hope to perfect the things we lacked time to do this year, continue the improvements on course and clubhouse, and really stand out as the club that is operating at a small fee but a club that is an ideal one to which to belong. Naturally, the coming year will take more capital, but considering the fact that we had to start with a few members and work up, and that we will start out with our quota this coming year, we anticipate little difficulty. We have proved to ourselves that it "can be done."

Short Course for Pros Being Considered by PGA

VALUE OF greenkeepers' short courses as conducted at a number of universities is responsible for PGA officials considering the establishment of short courses in pro department operation.

Present plans contemplate the organization of a short course to be held in Chicago in late March or early April this year as an experimental effort. If it is successful, the work will be extended to other sections.

The PGA educational committee is studying the short course proposition and has tentative plans for a two-day session which will present authoritative treatment of instruction methods by several successful instructors, salesmanship lectures by nationally prominent sales authorities, studies and addresses on shop layout, decoration, advertising accounting and club relations.

It is planned to limit the attendance at the first pro department short course to 35 PGA members, inasmuch as the experience at greenkeeping short courses has shown that a limited membership permits personal attention to the problems of the individual pupil and assures the attendance of only those who are earnestly in the spirit of the session.

Professionals in midwestern territory who are interested in the proposed short course and desire to make early reservation for the available places are requested to apply promptly to the Educational Committee, Professional Golfers Assn., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Rutgers Sixth Turf Short Course, Feb. 19-23

SIXTH ANNUAL short course in turf management at Rutgers University will be held February 19-23 inclusive. Residents of all states are eligible for course registration, which is limited to 60.

Program is given under the leadership of Dr. Howard B. Sprague, professor of agronomy, and presents a practical and broad range with several of the country's noted turf experts, members of Rutgers' faculty, handling the assignments.

A charge of \$10 is made for registration. A fee of \$1.00 is charged for outlines of lectures. Full details and application blanks for admission may be secured from F. G. Helyer, New Brunswick, N. J.

Massachusetts State College to Sponsor Recreation Confab

SOMETHING new and different in educational conferences is scheduled for March 15, 16 and 17 at Massachusetts State college, when that institution will sponsor a meeting to bring together the leading groups and agencies interested in outdoor recreation.

As has been suggested by President Roosevelt, the new leisure brought about by the NRA and other federal projects needs guidance to prevent it from being deflected into channels that are unhealthy both from individual and national standpoints. There are many technical problems to be considered and their solution hinges on the ability of all recreational agencies to co-ordinate their work for the better conservation, maintenance, improvement and utilization of our natural resources. In particular it is necessary to sell healthy recreation to the public.

The Massachusetts conference will be the first meeting of practical men since the new leisure became a fact. Five sections are planned—Golf, Fish and Game, Winter Sports, Forest Recreation, and Landscape Recreation—and separate daytime programs have already been tentatively set up for each group. In the evenings, all groups will combine to take up matters of common interest to all recreational groups.

Considering the tentative program planned for the Golf section of the conference (and each of the four other groups will have similar meetings) it is obvious that the three-day meet is one of the finest things ever planned for the ultimate benefit of the general public. Program details, subject to change, are:

On March 16, the morning conference will be split into four groups—municipal course superintendents, daily fee owners and managers, private club managers, and pro golfers—and each group will take up consideration of its immediate problems. The afternoon session will likewise be split, but the division will not be made according to the type of golf course but rather into professions, managers meeting in one hall, greenkeepers in a second and pros in a third.

All sections of the conference will combine for the evening meeting and talks on golf, conservation, fish and game, and landscaping are planned.

March 17 will find the club managers assembling in the morning for consideration of winter use of the clubhouse, while greenkeepers will deal with sports turf and the relation of golf construction to recreation. Park superintendents and pro golfers will also be busy with timely programs of their own.

In the afternoon, the entire golf section of the conference will be addressed as a unit on a variety of important subjects, including methods of handling course appropriations, interpretation of golf statistics, club managers' part in recreation, and fly-casting as a club sport. As on the day before, a series of papers will be read at the evening assembly before all in attendance at the conference.

High light of the Sunday sessions, March 18, will be an address by Governor Ely of Massachusetts.

An important part of the Recreational Conference will be the exhibition of all the tools of recreation—maintenance equipment, playing equipment, sports demonstrations and the like. Leading manufacturers are being invited to supply this valuable feature of the meeting and from present indications the displays will in themselves make attendance well worth while.

The conference is open to all who care to attend, present estimates of the final number running anywhere from 1,000 to 4,000 men for the three days.

Full information is obtainable from L. S. Dickinson, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, who is in charge of the golf section of the conference.

FOR A CLUB to be successfully run, it is essential that its employes be paid wages commensurate with what they are worth. You can't expect an underpaid employe to take much interest in his work; he'll only perform his duties to the extent necessary to hold his job.

Greenkeepers at Annual Meet See Brighter Skies Ahead

By JOE GRAFFIS

RAYS OF HOPE beamed on the greenkeepers who managed to squeeze enough out of their personal budgets at attend the eighth annual convention and exhibition of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America, which concluded Feb. 2 at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Attendance was not large, but considering the times that's nothing to be alarming. The greenkeepers spend their own money coming to the convention to pick up something for the benefit of their clubs and there are not many industries whose superintendents would come to an industrial meeting unless on the company's expense account. Equipment and supply sales by the exhibitors at the convention were poor although lively buying interest and promise was in evidence. Judging from expressions at Pittsburgh the greenkeepers and their chairmen are working in close harmony better than ever before, so equipment purchases now are made when both the greenkeeper and his chairman can sit in together and wrestle with the budget problem back home.

Two phases of the equipment business were standouts; fairway watering and power greens mowing. The irrigation equipment makers reported record volumes of business on hand and power green mower manufacturers spoke of a steady increase in business during the depression.

For the first time in the association's eight years a Canadian, William J. Sansom of the Toronto G. C., Long Branch, Ont., was elected president. John MacGregor, previous president, refused a second term. Election of Sansom and other officers was accomplished with a minimum of disturbing politics. The Sansom election was part of the aim to make the territorial scope of the association broader. There are 25 sectional greenkeepers' organizations, a number of which are not affiliated with the national body, and the association's ambition is to reorganize on a basis that will weld all of these groups together for power in promoting the green-

keepers' interests. The plan contemplated is somewhat along the lines of the PGA, with each section having delegate representation at the convention. It is proposed to pay delegates' convention expenses when they come more than 500 miles to the scene of the convention.

Sansom's home town of Toronto is to have the 1935 convention. French Lick put in a bid, calling attention to the ease of demonstrating equipment on the golf course right outside the convention hall.

Green Section Work Continues

Greenkeepers who have been crying about the enforced curtailment of Green Section activities because of lack of USGA funds were tremendously cheered by Sanson Depew, chairman of the Green Section, who was the headline speaker at the association's annual banquet. Depew indicated that the USGA might soon announce that it was agreeable to the sectional solicitation of funds for maintenance of turf gardens and other research work; these funds to be spent in the section from which they were subscribed and under the coordinating supervision of the USGA.

The greenkeepers' appreciation of USGA action in continuing the vital work of the Green Section was expressed in making Herbert Jaques, president of the USGA, one of the association's few honorary members.

Interest and action in this matter prob-

NAGA NEW OFFICIALS

President—W. J. Sansom, Toronto (Ont.) G. C.
Vice-President—Fred Burkhardt, Westwood C. C., Cleveland.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. J. Brandon, St. Charles (Ill.) C. C.

President Emeritus—Col. John Morley, Youngstown (O.) C. C.

Directors—L. J. Feser, John Anderson, Edward B. Dearie, Jr., Jack Gormley, John Quail, Robert Scott.

ably is one of the most significant developments in the golf field during the past 10 years. In importance to each golfer, the USGA's determination to maintain the Green Section work undoubtedly ranks ahead of the balloon ball subject which caused so much comment several years back. With budgets hacked to the limit and clubs in keen competition for members, course conditioning during depression years has been a baffling problem. From an attitude of suspicion and harsh criticism the greenkeepers switched to a position of lively gratefulness and appreciation of Green Section service. There can be no denying that had it not been for Green Section practical aid to the greenkeepers, budget cuts would have resulted in the general standard of course maintenance dropping decidedly.

Just what definite announcement the USGA will make on this matter is not known. Merely the tip-off came from Depew at Pittsburgh, but it was enough to give high hope to the greenkeepers. Now if the clubs that employ these greenkeepers and burden them with responsibility will take substantial interest in the Green Section and kick in instead of riding on a pass, golf will continue to benefit from Green Section work.

Get Down to Earth

The program of the educational conference this year was strictly a down-to-earth proposition. A. L. Brandon, superintendent of St. Charles (Ill.) CC, presided at the conference.

John McGregor in his president address told of the tough breaks the greenkeepers had been having with the root of all evil. Not only had many of the former members been compelled to pass up payment of their association dues but the association funds, built up mainly from sale of exhibit space, had been tied up tighter than a wet true-lovers' knot in a Cleveland bank, with dismal prospects of substantial salvage. John also related troubles in getting launched an official bulletin for the association. This job finally was turned over to Leo Feser, who has handled it excellently in its proper function as an association internal medium. Sectional support made possible the start of the bulletin.

McGregor expressed his gratitude for the cooperation his administration received. He strongly advocated the reorganization plan, previously referred to, and pointed out the need for a full-time execu-

GREENKEEPERS GET PUBLICITY

Pittsburgh convention got more greenkeeping general publicity than any previous meeting. Local newspapers featured the event and radio stations put prominent greenkeepers on the air.

Chester Smith of Pittsburgh "Press" interviewed John McGregor over KDKA. Mac also broadcast over WCAG, detailing how the greenkeepers' work is the foundation of successful club operation. He gave golf listeners some tips on cooperation with greenkeepers. Plans for affiliation of the NAGA with overseas greenkeeping bodies also were mentioned.

tive secretary. Because of his belief that a variety of progressive ideas was best for the association, McGregor said he would not accept a second term.

Addresses given at the convention will appear in GOLFDOM as space permits. Several of these appear in this issue.

The convention papers were all featured by a timeliness and practical application that made this year's program one of definite benefit to the clubs whose greenkeepers were able to attend and to take part in the lively informal discussions in which groups of greenkeepers appraised the speakers' remarks in the light of experience on the job.

Closer contact between officials and greenkeepers was clearly in evidence at the convention. Unquestionably the depression has made pals of the harassed top-men of greens departments at golf clubs. "Marse Ganse" Depew has had quite a little to do with promoting cooperation between greenkeepers and their chairmen on an official basis. In his capacity as Green Section head, he again was a prominent figure at the convention. In his banquet speech he paid tribute to Col. John Morley, McGregor, Fred Burkhardt and other officials and members of the association as men whose work in the service of golf has been especially invaluable during the critical past few years. He made an eloquent plea for recognition of the greenkeepers. Depew surveyed the work the Green Section has been doing under the active and capable management of John Monteith and his top-sergeant, Kenneth Welton.

Mackenzie, Master Architect, Passes; Leaves His Mark in Golf

By HERB GRAFFIS

DR. ALISTER MACKENZIE, architect of famous golf courses, died at his home at Pastiempo, Santa Cruz, Calif., January 6.

Angina pectoris took Mac. About three years ago he became worried about a persistent heart-burn and consulted a doctor in London who told him his heart was sound. A week prior to his death he suffered a painful attack and went to bed under doctor's orders. He had been confined to his bed only three days when the end came. His stepson, Anthony Haddon, Mrs. Haddon and their youngsters visited with Mac and Mrs. Mackenzie each day during his last illness. The Mackenzies and Haddons played bridge together each evening while Mac was propped up in bed.

The Saturday morning of his death Tony Haddon went into Santa Cruz to care for a few matters at Mac's request. Mrs. Mackenzie brought up his lunch. These two devoted pals chatted and while Mrs. Mackenzie was putting the sick-room in order, Mac gasped and fell back on his pillow. It was all over.

* * *

You're taking a long chance when you say a man was the "greatest" artist in any line, but there are plenty who would hang "greatest" on Alister Mackenzie as a golf architect and hold up their end of any ensuing argument.

In the United States, in England, Scotland, the Continent, South America and Australia Mackenzie's creative work will stay as long as golf is the golf it is today and has been for a hundred years past.

There probably will be some alterations made but not one in a hundred of them will stand the test of time as well as Mac's original creation.

Mackenzie came to this country first about 10 years ago. He had a high reputation on the other side; a reputation based on results. He was consulting architect to the Royal and Ancient and the creator of several of the outstanding British courses. During the Great War he had been one of the outstanding camou-

flage experts and into golf architecture he carried his superb genius for making color masses do tricks to his bidding.

A Versatile Genius

His Cypress Point, Pasatiempo, Bayshore and Augusta National jobs—to name only four examples of his work in this country—gave examples of his art and versatility that contribute greatly to the enjoyment of golf. While Mac was on the Bayshore and Augusta National problems, I had the privilege of frequent contact with him and shall always remember how often he used that word "pleasurable" as the test of golf architecture. These two jobs were entirely dissimilar in their background. Bayshore was built on the Meyer brothers' idea of turning a flat and uninteresting truck garden into the highest type fee course. Augusta National was built on Bob Jones' idea of providing the ultra in private golf courses. Mackenzie being given both jobs tips you off to his rating as an artist.

Golf course architects, like other artists, are not adverse to criticising questionable points in another artist's work, but I never have heard any of them who did not volunteer the judgment that Mackenzie was the great master. This, in a profession as keenly competitive as golf architecture, is real praise.

One phrase that Mac told me, I've thought was a gem of description of good architecture: "Make it look hard and play easy if the player uses his brains." Mac was strongly against penalizing the duffer. It was his idea that the duffer was handicapped enough by lack of distance and control. He also was a pioneer in advocating and employing labor-saving methods in construction and maintenance. He held that the cheaper a good course could be built and kept up, the more courses there would be and the more men ultimately employed in golf.

For a couple of months prior to Mackenzie's death we had been figuring on an architectural department he was to conduct in GOLFDOM and on several articles deal-

ing with course maintenance he had agreed to write.* He had finished the manuscript of a book on golf architecture and maintenance and submitted it to Scribners.

This brilliant Scot, author of classic golf courses, died hard up, with more than \$15,000 owed him, which seems a tough finish considering the amount of money spent for American golf courses during the time he was active. Mac certainly deserved a better break for the way in which he served the game.

Mackenzie's Course Principles

Now, as the finale of Mackenzie's work in American golf, we'll take some quotes from letters he wrote several weeks prior to his death.

"He (referring to a commentator on the Augusta National course) states that previous to the Augusta National, my golf courses have always had a wealth of side bunkers, which is untrue. The only one that has is Cypress Point and these are all natural sand dunes made by another fellow, not myself. Over 20 years ago I wrote an article headed "Too many bunkers" and nearly 30 years ago I made Alwoody and Moortown, which many people consider are the best of British inland courses, without a single side bunker except those constructed to prevent players getting into worse trouble. Bayside, as you know, has only 19 bunkers in all, fewer than even the Augusta National. Pasatiempo has not a single side bunker. For 30 years I have been advocating that there should be no purely penal bunkers and that the only reason for bunkers is to give players more interest and more fun."

"All my golf courses have increased in popularity notwithstanding the depression. The reason is that they are different. They have the following characteristics:

"Finality—In the last 25 years no green I have been responsible for has been altered and improved by anyone else. As Bob Jones says in his introduction to my new book: 'All his courses are pleasurable. In every instance he has placed interest and enjoyment ahead of difficulty.'

"All bunkers are eliminated that do not add materially to the pleasure of my courses. As my courses have only a quarter the usual number of sand traps, the cost of maintenance is correspondingly reduced.

*The first of this series reached GOLFDOM's office only a few days before Dr. Mackenzie's death, probably the last article he wrote. It will appear in an early issue.

"Natural features of the terrain are used to the fullest extent.

"There is no rough, therefore no lost balls, no weed seeds blowing on the course.

"Construction work is of such character that all tees, hollows, banks and everything except a few yards around the hole are closely mowable with the power five-unit fairway machine.

"Greens are not overwatered or overfertilized, so that fine dwarf grasses involving very little labor in cutting are obtained.

"Above all, I realize that more golf courses are ruined by spending money on them than by refraining to do so."

Mackenzie's first book on golf architecture is out of print now. It is interesting to read it and note how many of the policies he advocated in that book and which were received with sharp criticism on publication have been adopted as cardinal principles. Mac also has some highly interesting and provocative ideas about maintenance. Some of them were debatable but he would argue them out with all comers, never admitting defeat, and always willing to continue the debate over the locker-room Scotch in the effort to convert mankind.

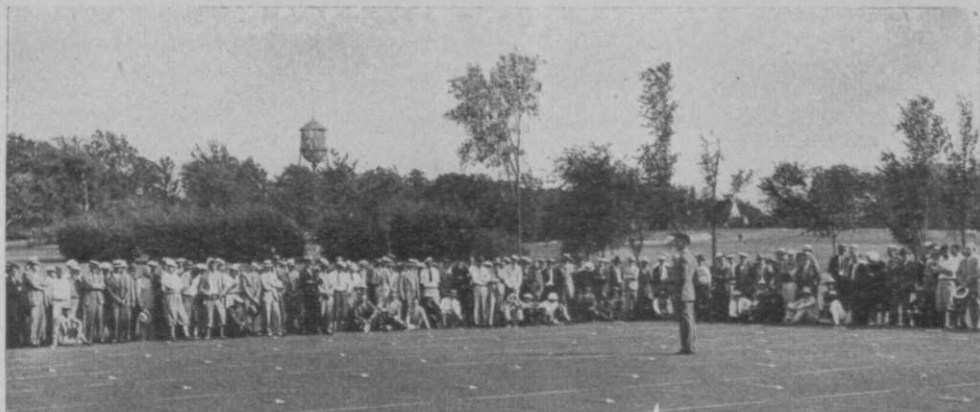
Last summer he was working on a book on camouflage, "with (he said) the object of proving that the peace of the world would be assured if all nations were taught to camouflage their defenses."

Mackenzie was a great fellow and a great architect. He did a lot for golf. May his big soul rest in that pleasurable land beyond.

Kansas City Area Greenkeepers Form Association

THE HEART of America Greenkeepers' Assn. has been formed by greenkeepers in Kansas City and contiguous territory. There are at present about 25 members of the association. Monthly meetings are being held during the winter in the Ambassador hotel. Meetings at courses will be held monthly during the summer. Greenkeepers at St. Joseph, Lawrence, Topeka and other points within 100 miles radius of Kansas City are invited to join.

President of the new organization is Wm. E. Peters, supt., Mission Hills G&CC; Harold Henry, 802 E. 48th, Kansas City, Mo., is secy.; George Robb, Hillcrest GC, is vice-pres.; and Mike Farlow, Old Mission GC, is treas.



Crowds attend the Green Section test plot meeting at Mill Road Farm; an operation that will be discontinued unless support is extended by golf clubs.

The Value of Turf Gardens to The Golf Club

By JOHN ANDERSON*

Supt., Crestmont C. C., West Orange, N. J.

THE USGA, especially the Greens Section, has long felt, and many greenkeepers' chairmen and other golf officials have had it brought home to them in many ways, that there was much room for improvement in golf turf.

The greenkeeper found that the turf on his greens was liable to fade out or at least turn brown and look sick after a heavy day's play during hot, humid weather conditions. The greens-chairman would wonder if the greens and fairways would stand the gaff under the heavy play of an important tournament.

As far back as 1908, applications to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for help in solving serious turf problems were made. It was then that the scientists began to realize that expert knowledge on turf was not advanced enough. More investigations, tests and experiments were necessary in order to cope with the many difficult problems that began to crop up, especially on golf courses. At that time a few of the older clubs started to co-operate with the department in order to help solve those problems.

The Green Section of the USGA, in or-

der to try to remedy the lack of knowledge and uncertainty and in answer to many inquiries for help, in 1928 established a series of demonstration turf gardens in different parts of the country, supplementing the work done at their larger experimental stations. It was felt that enough people who were interested in this work were not seeing what was being done at the larger stations. Many who would have liked to study experiments on the ground could not find the time to go far for that purpose.

So the Green Section planted or set up 15 demonstration turf gardens in different sections of the country. It was their belief that by doing this the experiments would be more helpful to clubs and greenkeepers in those particular districts. For instance, tests and observations taken at Arlington would not necessarily apply to New Jersey or Chicago, owing to the difference in soil and climatic conditions. In this way the work of the section at Arlington was brought nearer to the various local sections. Those interested in the planting and maintenance of fine turf grasses and the treatments for different diseases could see results that would apply to their own local conditions.

*NAGA Convention address.

In some sections the local association of greenkeepers had much to do with starting the demonstration plots. Greenkeepers early felt the necessity for the research and experimental work to be undertaken near home. For instance, the Midwest Greenkeepers' associations, in co-operation with the Green Section, was instrumental in definitely establishing the demonstration gardens in Chicago. The general interest taken in this garden has been well worth the expenditure.

In New England, the Greenkeepers' club and the golf clubs in the surrounding district have helped the Green Section in creating a lively interest in the demonstration garden at the Charles River CC. Both greenkeepers and club members have visited the plots to find out how the different projects being tried out were coming along. Away back in March, 1929, F. H. Wilson, greenkeeper at Charles River, who has been in charge of the plots ever since they were laid out, wrote the *Bulletin* of the USGA:

"I was much surprised to find what an interest was taken in these plots by my club members, many of whom have gone over the plots with me, and all visitors including greenkeepers of the locality, have been enthusiastic about them."

In the metropolitan district, which includes Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey, various demonstration plots were laid out and many greenkeepers' meetings have been held at the clubs where the plots are located, especially at Morristown, N. J. These plots have created a great deal of interest, and many people have come to rely on the reports from these demonstrations as a guide to solving their own problems.

Test on Wide Basis

The basic idea for the establishment of the demonstration gardens was that, while the chief experimental work on turf had been carried on at Arlington and then later at the Midwest turf garden and also the New Jersey Experimental turf garden, there was some doubt as to whether the results obtained at these large gardens could be applied in other golf districts where conditions were altogether different, such as soil and climate. Therefore the Green Section felt that a more simple type of demonstration garden would serve to prove whether or not these experimental results could be applied in general.

The demonstration gardens differed

from the experimental or larger gardens in that they did not contain experiments to try and find out anything that was new. In other words, the larger experimental gardens were used to try out entirely new chemicals and new methods of application, in trying out new grasses and new cultural methods as had been done in general agricultural research at the federal and state experimental stations.

Thus the small demonstration gardens were meant to give a general local idea or to hit the high spots. The plots were planted with types of grasses used on both putting greens and fairways and cultivated as such, being treated with representative fertilizers and other treatments.

The main purpose was to find out how the different strains and types of grasses, also fertilizer and other treatments applied to those grasses, held up over a period of years under the different conditions of soil and climate.

Also very important was the fact that they were to be under the supervision of different greenkeepers. The second purpose was to give greenkeepers, greenchairmen, club officials and others interested in the growing of fine turf a chance to visit, in their own neighborhood, a systematically arranged series of plots where they could see for themselves the results of the different treatments, and where they could go as often as possible to follow up the particular demonstration.

Gardens' Value Not Realized

Greenkeepers and club officials often do not realize the amount of valuable work done on these gardens. We are ignorant of the enormous amount of research work which has to be done, the many things which are tried out and discarded, treatments which prove entirely ineffective, but which, without those gardens would sooner or later have to be tried out somewhere—probably on some golf course or courses where the cost to the clubs would be much greater than at the gardens where they have the equipment and know how to use it.

The development of some of the fine turf grasses, treatment for disease and weed control, and valuable data on fertilizers resulting from work at the turf gardens, all are of great help to the greenkeeper and a saving to the clubs who are fortunate in being able to avail themselves of this information from time to time.



Here is the turn-out for Michigan State College's two-day greenkeepers' short course, held December 14-15, 1933, at East Lansing, Michigan. According to C. E. Millar, professor of soils at Michigan State, under whose direction the two-day meet was held, a similar short-course will very likely be held at the college again this coming December due to the enthusiasm of those who attended the meeting just closed.

I am firmly of the belief that if it were not for these gardens many golf clubs would not have been able to cut their maintenance budgets as they have done these last two seasons. If it were not for those experimental stations and some of their research work which we do not hear of, there might be many useless chemicals on the market today.

The demonstration gardens have served a useful purpose in many ways. They have served as excellent places for the local greenkeepers' associations to hold their meetings, so that they can discuss their various turf problems. It is difficult to estimate the actual value of these plots. The results can only be defined by the interest shown. It was estimated that a year ago over 1,000 people had attended the meetings announced by the Green Section, as well as numbers of individuals who visited them singly or in small groups during the season or during the course of the regular meetings of the local organizations.

This valuable research work is in grave danger of having to be discontinued for lack of funds. Can we, who have gathered here at this convention afford to let this happen? At least we ought to do our utmost to see that the valuable experiments which are now well advanced and results about to be obtained, and the money that has already been invested, is not thrown away.

We need the information being developed more than ever today, when every club is seeking to curtail its expenditure for fertilizer, seeds, water, etc., and is faced with several menaces to its turf,

such as Japanese beetle, web worm, chinch bugs, etc. So let us remember there is no substitute for the work of the demonstration gardens and research stations, as their experiments are done under actual conditions pertaining to the different localities and soil conditions in which they are located.

Let us give them the maximum support that it is possible to give. Get your chairmen and other club officials interested. In that way the section will be able to carry on.

Midwest Greenkeepers Elect Brandon Their '34 Head

AT THE January meeting of the Midwest Greenkeepers' assn., A. L. Brandon, sup't of St. Charles (Ill.) CC, was elected to serve as president of the organization for the coming year. Other officers elected were: First vice-pres., C. A. Tregillus, Mill Road Farm course; second vice-pres., Frank Dinelli, Northmoor CC; secy, B. A. Yoder, Westmoor CC; treas., Ralph Teter, Aurora CC. Three directors elected were: R. N. Johnson, Medinah CC; Fred Kruger, Olympia Fields CC; Fred Ingwerson, Bunker Hill GC.

ALTHOUGH several clubs suffered severely, only one golf course was put out of business by the floods in southern California—the Oakmont CC at Glendale. Fairways after the flood looked like samples of the Grand Canyon. Restoration of the club to active service is uncertain.

Who elected - or hired you ... *a morgue or a membership?*

ARE you still believing that a club to be ritzy has to play dead like sleepy old Fido, the children's pet?

That notion is as far in the past as the gutty ball.

You, as president of a golf club—or as its pro—know that the distinguished gentlemen can raise plenty of hell when the club service isn't what it should be or they miss a ten-cent putt by having a fly-speck in the line.

When you can see to it that these members of yours can get GOLFING, the brisk and enter-

taining national players' magazine, sent to them for nothing, is there any reason for believing these members aren't anxious to have you act in their interest?

Would you like to tell any of your members face-to-face that they are too dead to enjoy GOLFING?

No ... life still is too sweet to you.

So hadn't you better give your members the complete and alert service they have a right to expect from a first-class club? Then see that your members get GOLFING April to August inclusive, this year. The cost is nothing to them or to the club. The obligation is nothing. Advertising pays the expenses of sending out GOLFING, just as it pays for the publication and mailing of Goldom, which is the god-father to GOLFING. The list of members you send in to get GOLFING under no circumstances is used for any purpose other than mailing GOLFING.

Take up this matter of sending in your membership list for GOLFING right away for the 300,000 circulation limit will be reached early this year. The magazine's sensational reception last year assured a quick and heavy demand for it in its second year. Mail your list of members today!

Herb Grubb's

Editor

Golfing

● THE NATIONAL PLAYERS' MAGAZINE

14 East Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.