

KNOW WHERE YOU STAND !

Exact Greenkeeping Records Solve Many Course Problems

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GOLF course records may be classified in three main divisions. They are cost records, turf records, and miscellaneous records. Under these three classifications will of course be subdivisions or individual records.

Cost records as the name implies are records of the actual dollars and cents expended for various purposes or on various areas. They should be kept by the greenkeeper primarily as an aid to him and club officials, in controlling the golf course expenses intelligently. They are sometimes used for minor purposes such as gathering data for gas tax refund claims.

Past Turf Records Aid In Future Developments

Turf records are records kept regarding the condition of turf at various times, and of different factors that may affect the condition of the turf. They should be kept to give the greenkeeper a history of past treatments, conditions, and methods of construction. They should be used by him as an aid in the correct formulation of future policies of construction and maintenance, and to correct diagnosis and treatment of turf troubles.

Miscellaneous records are records which should be kept in order to have available certain necessary information, but which do not fit into either of the other classifications. A good example of this is the inventory.

Sometimes the comparative value, to the greenkeeper or club, of various records is

How can the story of a golf course be told by records?

That query accounts for a large volume of correspondence GOLFDOM receives from greenkeepers and chairmen, and the question is one that is at the root of many misunderstandings between greenkeepers and officials, especially with officials changing as frequently as they do at golf clubs.

In numerous instances greenkeepers' dependence on fallible memories instead of reference to exact, convenient records has prolonged trouble over a span of several seasons.

The accompanying paper by Bob Mitchell presented to members of the Greenkeepers Club of New England we believe to be the most comprehensive survey of the greenkeepers' record problem that has been printed.—EDITOR.

brought up. This is especially true as regards costs and turf records. It must be admitted that the keeping of cost records is of great value to any club. However if serious consideration is given to the fact that turf records when used as an aid to proper maintenance and construction methods give greater player satisfaction, I feel that it will be seen that turf records are of far greater value than cost records to both the greenkeeper, the club, and finally the players.

Don't Keep Useless Data

Before keeping any records the greenkeeper should make up his mind what information he desires to gain or have available from them. Records compiled and not used, or at least kept on file for probable or possible future use, are worthless, and only represent work done with no value received.

The first step in the keeping of records is the collection of data. In all cases this should be done daily, and then summarized in periodic statements. Data should be collected in as much detail as is practical or possible. The reason for details being that they can be combined into larger items at will, with accuracy, whereas large items cannot be broken down accurately if the details are not available. Accuracy is of the utmost importance, as inaccurate records are but little better than guesses or estimates, and are likely to lead to misinformation and trouble.

To be of most value records must be kept up to date and be interpreted frequently.

Whenever possible, printed forms should be used for recording in order to cut

the necessary work to the smallest possible amount. There are two general types of forms used. One is a large sheet having a large number of details on one page. It has the advantage of giving the greenkeeper a number of details before him at one time on one page, but it has the disadvantage of being bulky and hard to file and harder to change. The other type is the card system. On this a single item or detail is kept on each card. It has the advantage of being easy to file and to change, but has a distinct disadvantage of having to get out a large number of cards when using for interpretation, etc. Probably both kinds will be used in the average system of golf course records.

It must be recognized that a certain amount of time and labor is involved in the keeping of all records. The amount of this time and work must be balanced against the value to be received from the records, when deciding whether or not to keep records, always keeping in mind that the labor involved will decrease as the greenkeeper becomes more familiar with the system.

What a Good Record Tells

I will consider cost records briefly, noting only some of the information that is available from a good cost system and some of the data that must be kept to gain the information.

Some of the items of information that may be gained from costs are:

1. Time worked by each man.
2. Amount of social security tax, unemployment tax, and compensation insurance premium that must be paid.
3. Labor costs of any operation.
4. Cost of work done by golf course labor for other departments.
5. Cost of materials, supplies, repair parts, and new equipment, and the place or for what they were used.
6. Total maintenance costs of certain areas such as greens, tees, fairways, etc.
7. Hourly or mileage costs of operating any certain piece of equipment.
8. Comparative costs of operating different pieces of equipment.
9. Amounts that can be claimed as gas tax refunds.
10. Supervision costs.

11. Total expenses at any date and amount left in the budget.

Here Are Main Items

Some of the data necessary to have the above available are as follows:

- a. Weekly or daily time book.
- b. Labor distribution sheet.
- c. Material purchase order—showing date, vendor's name, price, amount, and kind of materials, and where and for what used.
- d. Equipment records—showing hours or miles run and gas and oil used.
- e. Budget sheet—showing amount budgeted for each item and in total, and spaces for weekly or monthly posting of amounts spent and total spent to date for each item.

Briefly:

- Items 1 & 2—obtained from item b.
- Items 3 & 4—obtained from item c.
- Item 5—obtained from item c.
- Item 6—obtained from b & c.
- Item 7—obtained from c & d.
- Item 8—a comparison of costs of different pieces of equipment under item 7.
- Item 9—obtained from c & d.
- Item 10—obtained from e.

I also think that cost records should be only of costs charged by the club bookkeeper or by his system to the golf course budget on account. The greenkeeper should either have access to the club's books in so far as the golf course maintenance account is concerned or should have a monthly statement of everything charged against his budget in order that he may check his records for correctness.

The turf records should be divided into two main groups. The first one is the conditions records and the second one the factor records.

First, I shall consider the condition records. Under this heading we have turf condition records and construction records. The turf condition records should be kept in the form of an evaluation record or in the form of notes. The evaluation record is a score card of each area, scoring to be made on the basis of so many points for the different items such as texture, amount of weeds, etc., and a final score for each area figured up. If in the form of rates, they should be made for each area on texture, amount of weeds, variety and amount of grass, etc. In using either type the records should be made at regular periods, without re-



This interesting and inviting water hazard is part of the Arrowhead GC, fee course in the Chicago district, where Parker Nail is pro and managing director. The course was formerly a private club.

ferring to previous record before or while doing, so as to get a true picture or record of the condition.

Important Facts From Construction Data

Construction records are records of these methods of any construction work. They should include an outline plan and profiles of the work done. On the back of the plan or on an attached sheet should be notes on the amount of soil, tile, etc., used, and on special conditions such as excess rainfall during construction, and finally of the amount of labor, etc., used to complete the work. The outline plan should show tile drains, pipes or special areas treated differently from the area as a whole.

Next are the factor records to be considered. I shall list all of them and then treat each group separately. They are as follows:

- a. Disease—fungicide treatments.
- b. Topdressing—fertilizer, spiking, watering.
- c. Amount of clippings.
- d. Weather (precipitation, temperatures, humidity).
- e. Mechanical analysis — pH, and nutrient tests.

Groups a and b should be kept on cards, one card being used for each factor, but only one for all areas. For instance, in keeping a disease record, on one card you would have the date the disease occurred, the name of the disease, the greens affected, and the extent and location affected, and any other notes of peculiar conditions that you might want to keep. Under fertilizer, topdressing, spiking, watering, and fungicide treatments you

would have the date, amount, kind, method of treatment, and a note of any greens treated differently from the rest.

Group c is a record of the amount of clippings. This will probably be of doubtful value to many greenkeepers on first consideration. When you stop to think that the first thing you generally ask your greensmen is "how much grass are you getting?" it must be of some value. If it is not, why do you follow it so closely?

Group d—Weather records should be kept daily. They are of great value in predicting attacks of disease, amount of watering to do, etc.

Group e—The mechanical analysis of soil, pH and nutrient tests of soil could probably be kept most easily on one sheet for all areas. They should be made at regular periods. The mechanical analysis probably will not be made more than once every two years or more. The pH and nutrient tests should be made once or twice a year as they change more rapidly than the mechanical analysis. They always should be made at the same season of the year.

Keep Miscellaneous Records Up to Date

The miscellaneous records probably include the inventory and blue prints of the course, water lines and rains. The inventory should be taken at least once a year, and should include all equipment and supplies and materials. It should be kept up to date from the material purchase orders. It is of value in making out the budget and in promptly renewing exhausted supplies and equipment.

The blue prints of the course, water-lines and tiles should be kept up to date, each change in the course being promptly

shown on the blueprints. They are invaluable in planning construction work, locating broken pipe, tile, etc.

Many greenkeepers are probably keeping some form of cost records at the insistence of their club officials, or possibly because cost records have had a relatively large amount of publicity. They also probably have inventories and blue prints, although I doubt, if a real survey were made, that a very large percentage of them would be up to date.

However, I wonder how many greenkeepers have turf records, and if they do not, why not? Are they not of invaluable aid to a greenkeeper? They certainly should be of vast help to him in diagnosing turf troubles, in treating disease, in keeping his soil in the proper condition, and ultimately in giving his club the best possible golf course for its members to play on. Remember that in the final analysis, within reasonable limits, a greenkeeper is judged not so much by his costs as by the condition of his course, and in the case, as it is with most of us, of a limited budget, we certainly cannot afford to make many mistakes in maintenance methods and must take every possible advantage.

Probably by this time you are thinking, "what a mess of work and detail!" Well, maybe it is. That is something that you will have to decide. There may be some records that I have mentioned that would be of no value to you. There may be others that are of value that I haven't mentioned. That is a decision every greenkeeper will have to make for himself. In conclusion, I will only say, keep what records you feel will be of value to you, keep them in detail, keep them accurately, and above all after you have kept them, use them.

Three Day "Carnival of Golf" Makes Albany Golf-Minded

FOR size and scope, plans well laid and earnestly carried out, and for the effect the plan will have on the community, consider the Northeastern New York "Carnival of Golf," held May 15, 16, 17, in Albany. This golf carnival had everything—and plenty of it—including an overdose of J. Pluvius on the opening day.

Albany newspapers, the Chamber of Commerce, the USGA, PGA, golf equipment companies, Northeastern N. Y. Greenkeepers, PGA, and Women's Assn.,

all co-operated in putting over the carnival, and the manner in which they did so is evidenced by the fact that most of the "big names" of golf were on hand for the event.

On the first day of the carnival, more than 100 golfers, representing 23 club teams in the district, entered the inter-club team match for the handsome Walter Hagen trophy. While this tournament was in progress, a greenkeeper exhibit and golf equipment show was being held, with leading national distributors conducting displays. Both events were held on the Loudonville course. Rain horned in to such an extent, however, that the winner of the trophy was not determined.

The first day's activities were climaxed with the carnival of golf banquet that evening at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel. Five hundred golfing enthusiasts heard speakers John G. Jackson, USGA president; George Jacobus, president PGA; Bobby Jones, Tony Manero, Denny Shute and Johnny Fischer and saw a guest line that included John Quail, president NAGA; A. W. Tillinghast, Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson, Dr. John Monteith, Horton Smith, Harry Cooper, Lawson Little, Jimmy Thomson, Jerome D. Travers, Francis Ouimet, Jesse Sweetser, Johnny Farrell, Gene Sarazen, Tommy Armour, Ray Mangrum, Paul Runyan, Helen Hicks and Charlotte Glutting. Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany was toastmaster.

The Spalding missionary troupe of Smith, Cooper, Little and Thomson put on the show the following day and a gallery of 4,000 turned out to watch the stars perform. Smith and Little literally took the par 72 Albany muni course apart, scoring 65 and 66, respectively. The three-day event was concluded on Monday with the pro-women's and the Northeastern N. Y. PGA tournament at the Troy Country club. Eddie Schultz carried off the honors in the latter event.

Probably most important from the standpoint of putting golf on a higher scale in the district was the formation of the Northeastern New York Golf Assn. Dwight B. LaDu of Schuyler Meadows, and general chairman for the three-day carnival, was elected temporary president. LaDu reported golfing interest was given such an impetus by the carnival that definite action is being taken to underwrite a major golf open tournament for the Albany district, beginning probably next season.



Westmoreland finds many uses for flowers besides this formal garden. Flowers for decorative use inside the clubhouse are grown in separate beds never seen by members.

HOW FLOWERS FIT CLUBS

By CATHERINE QUIMBY

WESTMORELAND CC, in suburban Wilmette of the Chicago district, has a casual air of native beauty which to the alert visitor is evidence of year-around foresight and patience always behind the scenes when natural effects are created. Manager Thomas, M. Ream and Grounds Supt. Alfred Lesperance are experts in their mode of keeping the club grounds at a continuous peak of attractiveness throughout the entire season, never risking that trap of being even a few days without a balance of blooms.

It is this alertness that keeps Westmoreland lounge and dining rooms always brilliant in life and beauty. Remove all flowers from your dining room, or even fill the bowls with a poor selection of blooms from a seeding bed, and the room is stark; there are only chairs and white tables. Bring in a silver bowl of roses, two or three buds, half-open blooms, leaves and one full flower. You have fragrance, color, and, most interesting, life.

Producing flowers which are constantly to be on parade, as on the grounds of Westmoreland, means that show beds can not be expected to furnish the prolific blooms for inside dining room and parlor use. Entirely separate beds are cultured at this club so that no tulip display is ragged with headless stems and no lilac bush is stripped of blooms to fill a cavernous lounge basket.

Note the inside flower problem throughout the season, as Westmoreland has it planned. Early in the spring tulips, cottage or breeder flowers are developed in deep, pure colors and strong texture which will give strength to the first pre-season bridge luncheon. Tulips in a firm pottery bowl, small for the table so that the cross-table view is not interrupted, are delightful. Especially do we want a

bright glow to leave the spring sunlight on our table; yellow and bronzy tulips in a low bowl of pewter seem to be made for this purpose. It is wise not to feature tulips of too great color contrast, such as purple and white; the effect is stark and without quality. Orange and yellows blend nicely, and white and pale yellow in a white bowl makes a beautiful centerpiece.

Do not overlook, even in a large clubhouse, the effectiveness of perhaps a single daffodil on a low window table in



Catherine Quimby, author of this article, gathers some blossoms for use in the Westmoreland clubhouse.

the ladies' lounge. In single flower arrangement there is the irresistible chance to use an angular, modern glass vase and select the flower for beauty of stem as well as bloom. On a polished table the shadow of this arrangement will create a lovely pattern of modern lines. It is a smart choice when yellow flowers can be brought inside. They brighten the room and give a feeling of courage which blue, no matter how beautiful it is out in the sunlight, will never contribute indoors.

Lilacs Are Always Effective

With the middle of May purple and white lilacs from the thick hedge along the drive can be cut, the under-water bark peeled from the branch for longer life, and the blooms and fragrance will be ideal in any clubhouse setting. Here a thin glass vase would quiver for help, for any tree-like flower must seem to have the solid base it has in nature. A dull earthen jar, a lustreless brass or pewter bowl, or dark green pottery will be perfect hosts to a few branches of lilac, of apple blossom, or of any flowering tree. Yes, you well remember, a "few" branches, because it is the branch that gives character and individuality to these

blossoms. Recognize the full body of each flower and feature the value of the stem as well as the bloom.

Tulips, daffodils, narcissus, lilac, iris, and flowering shrubs will be adequate and most attractive during the opening events of the new club season. By the first of June the lavish beds of peonies bring a new and more luxurious note of decoration. Peonies are lovely in large groupings or in small, alone or in combination with a full if fragile complement of baby's breath and similar background. It is most effective in large floral groupings to feature some one superb flower breed, as the peony or rose, and let the balance of the arrangement be chosen from less commanding personalities.

While all flowers are attractive and almost any assemblage of them will be fragrant and colorful, it is so much more gratifying to plant and cut with a keen eye as to the best taste and the best featuring of individual flower personalities. There is so much to line, to texture, to color, and to the container that unending satisfaction can be enjoyed through being witty in their application.

Flower Uses in Dining Room

Westmoreland waitresses place a small leaf spray and a single pansy head between the glass finger bowl and its saucer, or float a twig of snap-dragon like a small ship right in the bowl. A lilac bloom is sometimes pinned in the loose outer napkin folds on the hot roll tray. Flowers find endless similar small places in dining room use but the arrangers are careful that food and flowers are safely separated. Lone flowers or ferns placed directly on table linen are not in good taste.

Daisies for white, delphiniums for blue, coreopsis and marigolds for yellow, and cosmos in mixed colors provide decorating possibilities for special color schemes. Asters, sweet William, zinnias, and angel's breath are also excellent choice for June decorating requirements. This variety of blooms and roses will last throughout the summer if planted with an eye to staggering the periods of peak beauty. The early flowers should, of course, be started in fall beds.

Careful hands will make the most of flower possibilities and will give each flower its best chance for a long, attractive life. Blossoms cut with long stems have greater decorating possibilities for they can be shortened at will. Cold water will revive cut flowers, cold water reaching almost up to the bloom. It is gen-

Basic Principles of Grass Fertilization

VAST sums have been wasted in vain attempts to improve poor turf. In olden days accepted methods emphasized reseeding and topdressing, together with occasional fall dressings of bulky, weed-infested animal manure. During the past decade manure scarcity compelled the substitution of more concentrated fertilizer. Because of the startling results obtained with these superior substitutes, fertilization has assumed its rightful place as the most important single factor in turf management.

RESEEDING NOT ENOUGH: Reseeding alone seldom produces desired turf improvement because thin grass is usually associated with a low level of soil fertility. Hence it is folly to expect young seedlings with meager roots, to compete successfully with old established plants for the limited supply of soil nutrients. Furthermore, on established grass it is difficult for seedlings to gain a foothold. This is particularly the case on heavy soils. Very often the seed is washed from sparse areas into adjacent tufts of grass.

The desirable grasses spread in the presence of ample food and moisture to develop dense turf, so where grass is thin, fertilization alone will effect desired improvement. Seeding should be confined to large bare areas, and should be accompanied by adequate fertilization to insure quick development of turf.

IRRIGATION SOMETIMES PREFERABLE TO TOPDRESSING: Topdressing with soil still has its staunch advocates. These enthusiasts overlook the fact that needed food can be supplied cheaper from high grade fertilizers. The huge expenditures involved in topdressing can be justified only to level uneven surfaces, or to improve the water-holding capacity of sandy soil. Too much emphasis is often placed upon these supposed benefits.

Uneven surfaces due to small cuppy depressions disappear as grass spreads under the urge of fertilization. Even several inches of heavier soil, superimposed upon sandy soil, does not increase water-holding capacity sufficiently to

insure green grass during drought. An irrigation system is apt to be more efficient, and over a period of years may prove less costly, especially if soil must be obtained from a distance.

THE MANURE ERA: During the manure era, its use presented very few problems. The procedure was simple and required very little knowledge or skill. Manure supplied some of all the required nutrients. The low content of water soluble materials prevented direct injury from burning, and minimized the danger of forcing lush, rapid growth. On established grass these supposed advantages are without substantial foundation.

Although manure is low in plant food, rates of application were sufficient to supply considerable nutrients. Even at the moderate rate of 10 tons per acre, manure supplied 80 to 100 lbs. nitrogen and potash, and about half as much phosphoric acid. Failure to appreciate this fact explains many early disappointments in attempts to duplicate results with a few hundred pounds of other fertilizer, even though it contained 6 to 12 per cent nitrogen, and what was considered adequate quantities of other elements. Where these fertilizers were used in ample quantity, results have been better and costs have been less.

To cover 50 acres with manure at the moderate rate of 10 tons per acre, necessitates handling 500 tons, but at 1000 pounds per acre, only 25 tons of concentrated fertilizer are needed.

MANURE OBJECTIONS: On established turf, surface applications of manure do not materially change the physical condition of the underlying soil. The manure fails to penetrate and become incorporated with the soil. Excessive applications build a surface layer, highly charged with plant food; detrimental because shallow root development follows. Such turf succumbs during hot weather.

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There are other objections to manure. Besides the unsightly surfaces, fairway play is prevented until trash is removed in the spring. Manure often contains many objectionable weed and clover seeds. Further stimulation of clover may result from large amount of potash supplied by the manure.

The use of manure is justified on heavy soils only, provided applications are made prior to seeding and worked into the soil. The effect of its organic matter on physical soil condition, is its justification and not the supply of plant food. On sandy loams, loams and other physically good soils, plant food requirements can be supplied more effectively and at lower cost from other materials.

THE ACID ERA: The acid era in turf fertilization followed the manure period. Up to then the use of lime was over-emphasized. Throughout this period, lime was in great disfavor and the virtues of ammonium sulphate were extolled at every gathering of greenkeepers, club officials and others interested in turf management. Besides its startling effects on color and growth, the marked decrease in weeds following the use of ammonium sulphate was emphasized. Increased soil acidity induced by the ammonium sulphate received sole credit for weed control, and greater turf density resulting from additional nitrogen was ignored. The acid era died along with the turf during the disastrously hot, wet and humid season of 1928.

It is now known that soils can become too acid for best growth of grasses. The present view is to emphasize practices which will insure development and maintenance of dense, sturdy turf. Although an acid soil may be desirable to aid clover and weed suppression, acidity should not develop to the point where turf grasses suffer. Clover and weeds flourish in thin grass swards, but seldom gain serious foothold in dense grass.

FAIRWAY IRRIGATION: Within the past five years fairway irrigation has gained tremendous popularity. Soon it may become a fixture in fairway maintenance, especially in

metropolitan districts. Like all new advances, fairway irrigation has suffered most from its greatest enthusiasts.

Irrigation will not become accepted practice until the relationship between water usage and fertilization is clearly understood. Of itself, water simply eliminates moisture as a growth limiting factor and, unless fertilization accompanies irrigation, increased clover and weeds are the inevitable result.

3 SUCCESS FACTORS: A single application of fertilizer cannot transform thin grass into dense turf. It takes courage to embark upon a definite fertilizer program but the sure reward of good turf is well worth the effort. Success depends principally upon three factors: selection of a suitable fertilizer, rates sufficient to satisfy soil deficiencies, and application during the most favorable seasons.

The variety of products now on the market confuse even the specialist. Some act quickly, others may be superior on sandy soils, and a further complication arises from the fact that the principles underlying fertilization of new seedings differ from those governing the feeding of established grass. These and other related factors must be considered in formulating any system of grass fertilization.

Fertilizer test plots still remain the most reliable method for determining the fertilizer needs of a particular crop. The unfortunate drawback is that most of a growing season must elapse before results are available. The fact that best results are obtained from a particular treatment does not prove that this is the best all time procedure.

When need for phosphoric acid is acute, a heavy initial rate to build reserves and insure deeper penetration of the phosphorus before fixation occurs is best. After that light rates usually suffice.

Where nitrogen is badly needed, turf improvement depends upon the generous use of nitrogen until desired density is obtained. Then lighter rates may suffice.

(To be continued)

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Now under construction as part of the \$300,000 building program of the Ponte Vedra (Fla.) CC, hotel-resort of the Florida East coast, is this guest cottage section. It will consist of 33 guest rooms each 20 x 15 feet around a large central court. The section faces seaward to the Atlantic and landward to the main club building and golf links, and brings the accommodations at Ponte Vedra to 78 rooms.

erally wisest to bring in flowers before the blossom opens, when it is half open, or even in the bud. Cut gladioli when only two or three of the flowers are opened; the spike will last over a week, new flowers will be continuously opening, and withering blooms can be snipped off.

Tulips are most attractive if the stem is not allowed to curl. It is found that merely wrapping them in water-soaked newspaper will prevent this and will keep the flowers fresh for a long over-night wait.

For country club use the sturdier flowers are most desirable because of the rustic porch furniture, the open, breezy lounges, and the natural outdoor atmosphere. Stems and bloom which will hold their own in drafty settings and on sunny porches are most appropriate and successful.

There is nothing intricate in this club flower problem, but common sense in planning the sequence of blooms, in preserving display beds from cutting and in arranging cut flowers to make flower personalities apparent is a good scheme in keeping this phase of club management on a high and pleasing level.

Annual Rhode Island Field Day Held May 24

APPROXIMATELY 60 greenkeepers and other visitors attended the eighth annual Greenkeepers' Field Day held at Rhode Island State college, Monday, May 24. More than 1,000 different experimental grass plats at the college, all in excellent condition, representing various

kinds of grasses, fertilizer tests, weeds, diseases, insect control, etc., were viewed. These plats are said to be the most extensive of any in the country.

Several dealers in golf course equipment, fertilizer, and seed displayed their products in interesting exhibits.

A short speaking program, presided over by Director of Research Dr. B. E. Gilbert, was held following luncheon in the college cafeteria. V-Pres. John Barlow welcomed visitors and Dean G. E. Adams spoke on early turf experiments at the college. Other speakers were Dr. J. A. DeFrance and Dr. T. E. Odland, who was in charge of the day's program.

Varied subjects were discussed at the round table session following the speaking program. Frank Wilson, Charles River CC greenkeeper, led the discussion on fairway watering. Everett Pyle, Hartford CC; Guy West, Fall River CC; Jonathan Comstock, Comstock Park CC; and R. Wallace Peckham of Sachuest GC contributed to these discussions.

At the annual meeting of the R. I. Greenkeepers' club, following the round table talks, the following officers were elected; Jonathan Comstock, pres.; Oscar Chapman, Winnapoag GC, Westerly, V-pres.; Martin Greene, Wannamoisett CC, East Providence, treas.; and Thomas Galvin, R. I. CC, Nyatt, secretary.

Palm Beach Still Favorite—The victorious American Ryder Cup team again was uniformed by Palm Beach. Elmer Ward and Dave Frankel adorned the boys with white herringbone weave Palm Beach coats, red belts and blue solar-weave Palm Beach slacks. Team members also were supplied with solar-weave Havana brown overlaid knickers.



For 25 successive years Bob Craigs has been pro at Audubon CC, Louisville. This silver anniversary of association of gentlemen sportsmen was celebrated at Audubon by an afternoon of golf in which members and pro and amateur guests played, and a testimonial dinner.

Bob was presented with a check to which Audubon members had shoveled in their shares, eagerly. The check is to reward Bob, Mrs. Craigs and their children with a trip to the heathered homeland.

Left to right: Russell Huston, first president of Audubon, Bob Craigs, and L. A. Kretschmer, present president of the club.

CLUBS HONORING VET WORKERS

SOME grand old gentlemen sportsmen are being honored this year by the clubs they serve as professionals.

Bob Craigs, pro at Audubon Country club, Louisville, was the glorified guest on June 8 at a party bringing together his club members, Kentucky professionals and amateurs and other notables to celebrate Bob's twenty-fifth anniversary at his club.

The golfing competition was for a Bob Craigs Anniversary Day trophy and at the banquet Bobbie was presented with a subscription to finance a trip back to Bonnie Scotland for Craigs, his wife and two bairns. Bobbie hasn't been back home for 18 years.

Inglis in 30th Year at Fairview

At Fairview Country club in the New York Metropolitan district members are planning to observe the thirtieth anniversary of John Inglis as the club's pro. Many professionals now famous started in the game under Inglis, so the affair to be held for him will be a reunion of such Fairview graduates as the Farrell brothers, the Turnesa brothers, the Costello brothers, the Madden brothers, Micky Gallagher, Joe and Mert Matthews, Bill Creavy and many more.

Jock Campbell, fine old veteran at Old York Road Country club in the Philadelphia district, recently was honored at a celebration marking his twenty-fifth year at the club. Portfolios of letters from men and women members of the club, a watch and a check were substantial recognitions of the service the faithful, competent Jock has given Old York Road.

Golf can well be proud of its association with great sportsmen like the veterans previously mentioned and such others as Bertie Way, Fred Pye, Fred Brand, Jack Mackie, Willie Kidd, Charley Hall, Al Naylor and Willie Maguire, who are representative of those whose allegiance to their clubs has exceeded the quarter century mark.

These solid veteran professionals are gentlemen sportsmen and unless the gentleman is an outmoded factor in the social scheme, the pro elders still play a vital part in American life and in their profession, despite their muscles now being a bit too weary for a 72-hole tournament. They have a tremendous responsibility in maintaining the reputation of brave, open, honorable dealing they established for pro golf in the United States, and an even greater responsibility in demonstrating to their club members that golf contributes substantially to the enjoyment of civilized, cultured living.