

scopes, and of many different fertilizers. It will also be possible to observe under turf conditions grasses which are used in various sections of the country for turf purposes but which are not generally known.

In the late afternoon the meeting will adjourn to the Capital G&CC where experimental greens will be observed. Three greens on this course have been planted with 11, 12 and 14 different selections of bents respectfully, and have been under play throughout the season. All visitors will be given an opportunity to rate the different grasses which will be identified by number only. On the same course several of the fairways have received fertilizer and other treatments over a period of several years. These plots will

also be reviewed by the greensmen.

Arrangements have been made to have luncheon available at noon on the grounds of the Arlington experimental farm. In the evening there will be a dinner followed by a short program of general interest.

The turf garden may be reached by driving to the Lincoln Memorial, crossing the Memorial Bridge and turning left at the second road (a narrow road halfway between the end of the Memorial Bridge and the big stone entrance to Arlington Cemetery). From that point markers will guide visitors directly to the garden. Those who are not driving will be furnished transportation if they report to the office of Dr. Monteith, Room 4634 in the south building of the Department of Agriculture, at 14th and C Streets, Southwest.

## The "Green" Chairman Steps In

By L. J. Feser, Supt.

Woodhill CC, Wayzata, Minn.

FREQUENT comparisons are made of the business methods used in industry and those used in the operation of golf clubs. There is a constant endeavor to apply the tried methods of business to the managing of golf clubs, and in many instances the application of these methods has resulted in the placing of golf plants on a high plane of efficiency. The one great drawback to the application of business methods to the managing of golf clubs is the constant changing of club officials. In industry men advance to guiding positions because they have the experience and ability to fill those positions; in the golf plants officials are usually chosen with too little consideration of their capabilities.

The incoming green-chairman is usually green in more than one sense of the word. We may take for granted the likely truth that he is conscientious and wants to do a good job, but the fact remains that he is inexperienced. He is anxious to make a good showing, but seldom knows how to grasp the controls of his new machine. Too often he is working under pressure exerted by a group of his fellow members who are pounding away in the hope of having a golf course that will be a pride and joy to the members.

Green-chairman, however, are an essential part of golf; they deserve more than

they get from their official positions. At many clubs the same men hold the positions for many years, and little can be said in criticism of the manner in which they accomplish their tasks. The "green" chairman, however, can well afford to study the job; good chairmen are made, not just born.

In order to outline a general plan for an incoming chairman it is necessary to classify in a general way the type of golf plant in which he may function. By the nature of their organization, fee courses and municipal courses need not be considered. All other clubs may be placed in two classifications: those having a sufficient income to maintain a golf course in reasonably good condition, and those not having such income. Green-chairman in the first classification have opportunity to fulfill their mission. Those in the second class have problem children on their hands, and these children must be treated in a manner quite different from the normal child. We shall deal with these problem children later.

### Should Consult Superintendent First

The "green" chairman stepping into his position in a club of the first class should consult his superintendent before taking any other action. A club in this classifica-

Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn. is considering establishment of a turf research station to replace the one abandoned at Mill Road Farm. Plans and tentative budget are being discussed, preparatory to submitting a proposal for garden installation and operation on a cooperative basis with golf clubs in the Midwest group.

Plans in present stage contemplate coordination with Green Section research, but special emphasis placed on urgent problems of Midwest courses.

tion can afford a good superintendent, and such a man should receive compensation in keeping with his position. The superintendent should know how to maintain the course and grounds, and should know what it costs to do the job. The success or failure of the chairman's job depends almost entirely upon this individual.

#### Let Greenkeeper Give Answers

This meeting of the chairman and his superintendent should not be a five minute affair on the first tee. It should be held in the office of the superintendent, or in the office of the club where all maintenance records are available. Once seated and ready for action, the chairman should confine his remarks to questions, and listen carefully to the answers. His questions need not bear much on the technicalities of greenkeeping unless he knows the answers to the technical questions before he asks them. The superintendent either knows his job, or he doesn't know it, and if he doesn't know it the chairman can never teach it to him.

The good old budget heads the list of things to be discussed. What was the total amount spent on maintenance last year? What wage scale is paid to the workmen? What was spent for fertilizer, seed, chemicals, oil and gas, equipment replacement, new equipment, equipment repairs, power for pumping or metered water? How much was spent on course alterations? What peculiar conditions made the costs of these items higher or lower than normal? Could the superintendent suggest any alterations on the course that would make for lower maintenance costs without detracting from the playing value of the layout?

What is the present inventory of supplies on hand? What additional supplies and equipment are required for the coming season? What is the physical condition of the irrigation system and the drainage system? What additional work should be done in maintaining trees, flowers, shrubs,

roadways and other items not directly related to course maintenance?

After the superintendent has answered these questions, even the "green" chairman, knowing the condition of the course, should be able to determine pretty well whether or not the individual before him knows his job. If he is satisfied that he knows the score, the next step is to ask for a budget for the coming year. With this budget before him, he is armed with information that he could not otherwise acquire. He is now ready for the detail job of being chairman of the green-committee.

Maintenance costs do not vary greatly from year to year unless they are modified by weather conditions or labor and equipment and supply costs. These figures will show up in the budget submitted. No budget of this type can be followed to a dollar — some latitude must be allowed — some items will cost more than anticipated and some will cost less. The chairman is now in a position to call a meeting of his committee. He is ready for the pressure boys. It is his job to explain the setup to his committee. It is the job of the committee as a whole to approve, disapprove or modify the budget submitted. At this point it is well to remember that alteration costs are not maintenance costs, and should therefore be considered a separate item. If the boys want to change the seventh green, they had better determine the cost of that alteration and tuck it into the budget as an alteration and not a maintenance charge. Alterations charged against a maintenance budget will upset that budget like a well placed bowling ball upsets the pins.

#### Chairman Can't Learn Everything

Now we have a chairman who is no longer "green." The ripening process has started. From that point on to the final touchdown it is a matter of keeping a finger on the details outlined. Given a good superintendent, that chairman will give the paying members full value for their dues. If the superintendent is not a good one, get one that is good, but bear in mind that a good one is a technical man and is worth more than his salt. Any chairman who undertakes to learn all the technicalities of greenkeeping had better first resign from his own bread and butter position, for he is cutting out a big order for himself.

We are now ready to deal with the second class of clubs—or our problem children. Here we have the usual clash of

a champagne appetite with a beer income. That is the first line of defense for the incoming chairman. His position must be made clear to members and employees alike. He can't afford a superintendent who is qualified to handle a course in the first class unless he is extremely lucky. If he has such man, that individual is unlucky because he ought to be in charge of a club of the first class. There are, however, many of these unlucky individuals in the game today, and if our lucky chairman is supported by an unlucky superintendent, he may follow the rules laid down for the first class clubs and spend his spare time hoping the fellow won't get a better job.

His next best bet is to get the best man available for the job. He is now ready for more headaches. He must determine what the members of his club want most, and endeavor to get it for them. Putting greens usually take top position in the minds of the players, so he must attempt to get those greens in the best possible condition. He lacks money and technical assistance in accomplishing that job, and his head will ache more as time goes on. The boys don't want to play winter rules all the time, so some of the flighty dollars must be spent on the fairways. At this type of club the members cannot afford to lose balls, so the rough has to be kept short. More headache.

We cannot help the chairman in the second class clubs, but we salute them as nature's noblemen and congratulate them on their ability to take it. We give them moral support in suggesting that they convince their members that golf is a lot of fun regardless.

A final suggestion may be in order for the day. With modern transportation the golfer can travel 50 miles more easily than his grandfather could travel 5. In rural sections one course of the first class in a centralized location is better than five courses of the second class. Yet we must never overlook the true fortitude of thousands of golfers who play courses of the second class, and we again salute the incoming chairman of those clubs.

**GSA Tourney at Beverly CC, Oct. 2—** Annual tournament of the Greenkeeping Supts. Assn. will be played at Beverly CC (Chicago district) Oct. 2. It is expected that teams representing affiliated locals of the national association will compete.

Present GSA champion is Ernie Jacobs of the Castle Shannon GC, Pittsburgh. Greenkeepers have some excellent golfers in their profession.

## Successful Party Has Something to Offer Each Member

Last month GOLFDOM asked several club managers to tell what is being done at their clubs to attract business during the hot, humid days, and also to tell of any stand-out parties that annually highlight the club calendar. In the following piece, Peter Hodgkinson, mgr.-pro at the South Bend (Ind.) CC, tells of his club's unusually successful Fourth of July program, from which celebration each club member and guest departs thinking every bit of the entertainment was planned with him particularly in mind.

**O**UR Fourth-of-July celebration is one of the high spots in entertainment at our club. It can hardly be called a "party." It is more in the nature of a three ring circus, with something going on all the time to appeal to the varying tastes of all the members. Golf, of course, opens the day — and closes it too, for those members who want golf and lots of it. Prizes are awarded for 9, 18, 27 and 36 holes of play.

If dad has promised to be with the family in the afternoon, he can join his favorite foursome for at least 18 holes in the morning. Or, if he manages to persuade the family that they will have more fun without him, he can go on for another 18 holes after lunch. In any event, he is eligible for a prize—even if he stops at the end of the first nine.

Women and children begin to put in their appearance about noon and the parade of incoming members continues all day. It makes no difference when they arrive. The club restaurants remain open every minute. From the chef's standpoint, Fourth-of-July is just a continuous feast. The downstairs cafeteria is particularly popular. There is no hour of the day when it is unoccupied. Meals are served table d'hote and a la carte in the upstairs dining rooms.

While golfers are busy on the course, others are enjoying the swimming pool. By staging a swimming meet for children, the pool has been made a definite center of attraction. Dozens of youngsters, all of whom have pointed for this day, compete for ribbons, while the pool and adjoining lawn is banked with interested spectators. The addition of an exhibition diving event at the conclusion of the youngster's meet, has proved so popular that it even entices

Before this season closes why not query your members for their definite suggestions for course improvement, or for comments on course condition? Answers to a questionnaire mailed to each member will supply much material for early planning of the green-committee's 1940 work, and may point out some valuable work that may be done during the fall and winter months.

many of the golfers off the course.

The aim of the various committees responsible for entertainment is to avoid any dead period. This is a life size aim where children are concerned. But the committees have a card up their sleeve—literally. A magician is engaged to stage impromptu shows whenever and wherever he finds an audience about the club. He is a busy man. He is so popular in fact that the small children do well if they are not crowded out every time he pulls a rabbit from his hat. For this reason an attraction especially planned for the little tykes is presented—a Punch and Judy show.

As a holiday background, soft music is provided by an unobtrusive group of "minstrels" who wander continually through the clubhouse (especially the cafeteria) out on the lawn, and around the pool. Their string and accordion music lends an effective touch to the gaiety of the day. As evening draws on, there is something of a flurry to get to the cafeteria or dining room for dinner. The spectacular event of the day—fireworks—is scheduled to begin at dusk and everyone is anxious to be ready before the first rocket is set off.

Although bridge is not a planned part of the day's program, tables begin to ap-

pear here and there on the lawn and those who have finished dinner early find time for a couple of rubbers before the fireworks are set off. Small children, having eaten earlier, are inclined to become restive about this time, waiting for the fireworks. It is for this reason that the club serves them free ice cream and cake—while the magician does his fanciest tricks of the day.

Following the last burst of stars and the set display of Old Glory, a good part of the membership is ready to call it quits. But the young crowd is just getting a good start. Having met in small parties for dinner in the club's dining rooms, and having enjoyed an hour on the lawn watching the fireworks, they are now ready to step, in the informal dance for which the musicians are tuning up.

The success of the whole program is probably due to the fact that it is served up "cafeteria style." There is something to suit everyone's taste.

**Caddie Awarded Lifetime Compensation**  
—David Rutledge, 15 years old, who lost his sight a year ago when stung by a bee while caddying at the Soangetaha CC, Galesburg, Ill., has been awarded lifetime compensation for the accident, according to a ruling by the Illinois industrial commission. The boy was awarded the maximum compensation of \$2,500 allowed by the statute, plus \$350 in physician's fees and \$25 a month for life. This is believed to be the first time a caddie has brought action against a club under the industrial compensation act.

Lashed by the most terrific rains ever recorded on the eve of an Iowa championship, the 1939 Iowa state women's tournament, originally scheduled to be played over the Cedar Rapids CC layout, was shifted over-night to the Kenmore course, only a short distance away. Golf was absolutely impossible on the Cedar Rapids CC course, as this aerial view taken the day following the storm clearly shows. Ten fairways and four greens, carefully groomed for the championship, were submerged in the rushing waters of Indian creek, and the fifteenth green was reported covered by 8 feet of water. Kenmore, so situated that it was not affected by the flood waters, nevertheless was considerably waterlogged as the field moved onto that course for the first two days' play.



# GOLF DIVOTS . . . . .

**E**XPERTS who have watched Catherine Fox, 14, daughter of Jack Fox, Glen Ridge (N. J.) CC pro, predict she'll be another pro's daughter who'll get close to the top in another year or two, when her wrists get stronger. She won Class B honors in 1937 in the Metropolitan junior tournament, and this year competed in the Women's National, although failing to qualify. . . . An 18-hole golf course will be built in the Magnolia State Park area, Millen, Ga., by the park authorities. They offered to do so if 100 \$20 memberships could be secured, and J. F. Bates, chairman of the committee for securing the memberships, had them signed within half the allotted time.

*In contemplating the construction of a new municipal course at Greensboro, N. Car., park officials contended that no fancy course was needed for the beginners who would dig into the turf more than they would strike the ball, anyway. So a course for beginners and one for advanced playing may be evolved by the committee and council . . . Mrs. John Inglis, wife of the veteran Fairview CC pro, Elmsford, N. Y., recently turned detective to assist in apprehending a thief who had made off with an electric toaster from her kitchen . . . Who said miniature golf courses are history? Three miniature courses have begun operations in the Chicago district this year, the most recent of which is the one opened at Walter Keller's Practice Fairway. Holes range from 20 to 60 feet and all provide a real putting test.*

Walker Cup matches in 1940 have been awarded to the Town & Country Club in St. Paul, the event taking place in August. Greenkeeper Gil Foster is planning additional course conditioning. . . . A total of 2,162,265 rounds of golf were played on Southern California's 71 golf courses in 1938. One has to walk 217.4 miles to play all these courses . . . Jimmy Thomson caddied for Willie Hunter at the British Open in 1921 and Sam Snead carried clubs for Helen Hicks at the Women's National at Hot Springs in 1928.

*Additional data has been assembled on the possibilities of scoring the miracle of*

*golf—an ace. At the conclusion of the eighth annual World-Telegram hole-in-one tournament recently, the odds against an ace had jumped to 7,267 to 1, because only three 'ones' have been scored since 1932 when the novel event began. 4,360 players have fired 21,800 shots in the attempt, all but three in vain . . . Richard Tufts, president of Pinehurst, has scheduled the North and South Open for March 19-21 next year . . . The Stricklands had things pretty much their own way in the national Negro open championship, played over Los Angeles' Brookside munny course. Cliff Strickland, Riverside, Calif., won the event with a 296, and his cousin, Erroll, also of Riverside, tied with Edison Marshall of Indianapolis with 305. G. A. Price of Chicago won the Negro amateur championship.*

Fire has again caused considerable damage to quite a number of golf plants this year, but in most instances, losses have been almost completely covered by insurance. Several clubs, however, took it on the chin when their equipment barns and shelters, not covered by insurance, went up in smoke . . . Sandy Armour, pro at the Bloomington (Ill.) CC, figures he has one of the game's future greats as another one of his pupils. He is 12-year-old Pete Elliott, who won the Bloomington championship with a 36-hole total of 163. Jeanne Cline, 15-year-old girl star, is another of Sandy's pupils at Bloomington . . . Work on the new municipal golf course at Santa Fe, N. Mex., has been slowed by vandals' activities. Sixteen lengths of 6-inch pipe, which will be used in the course's watering system, were found stuffed with rocks and there were numerous footprints around the pipe.

*Vic Peterson, Portland (Ore.) golfer has a hobby of wood-carving. A series of his recent carving shows successive stages of the golf swing . . . If you think a club magazine has to be fancy and expensive to be good you should see the swell job done on The Country Club Cracker of the Racine (Wis.) CC. It is mimeographed . . . A debate between officials of the Glen Oak (Chicago district) CC about who'd be first to officially enter the club's new pool, was settled by a committee of husky*

members. The committee threw the debaters into the pool—clothes and all. . . .

Something J. Martin Watson, well known pro, had printed on scorecards of the Boise (Ida.) CC might well be used on other cards. The Watson line: "The real golfer is a gentleman who has the greatest consideration for his fellow players." . . . Highly successful annual event now on the Illinois PGA calendar is a Pro-President event, pairing pros and respective presidents of their clubs. It's a one ball selective drive affair. . . . J. A. Mudd, Jr., prominent veteran amateur of Chicago, lost a Braid-Mills putter he'd had for 25 years, in a robbery of the Beverly CC pro-shop. Mudd offers \$5 "and no questions asked" for return of putter.

*George Lake, Long Beach (Calif.) Recreation Park South Course pro, has a student who'll bear watching. It's 16-year-old Ted Richards who defeated the 14-year-old Beaumont, Tex., star, Tyrell Garth, Jr., 4 and 3 in the 18 hole finals of the Sixth Annual Long Beach Open Junior championship. The field was 51. Richards was medalist with a 65, one over par, and was 5 under par in his match play rounds. Very few pros have done better over the course.*

Clayton Heafner is giving warning he may burn up the next winter circuit. Among his latest performances was 65-61—18 under par—in a competition over the Myers Park course at Charlotte, N. C. . . . Caddie Routine, a booklet on how to caddie, is a concise, clear educational treatise written by W. H. Nolan, Box 384, North Bennington, Vt. Nolan has been training caddies for 20 years. New England clubs are using his system with satisfaction. The booklets sell for \$10 per hundred.

*Australian golf authorities who have been seeing Babe Didrikson in exhibitions say The Babe would finish sixth in an Australian Open. . . . After Arthur D'Arcy (Bobby) Locke beat Richard Burton, British Open champion, 10 and 9 in a 72-hole exhibition match, the British are saying the 21-year-old South African is the greatest golfer they've ever seen. He won 250 pounds sterling in the Burton match. Gossip in England is that Locke, through exhibitions, challenge matches and side bets, has beaten Henry Cotton's income for the past 12 months.*

## Greenkeepers Honor John Morley on His 73rd Birthday

FIFTY golf superintendents from Ohio and Pennsylvania gathered at the Southern Hills CC, Youngstown, Ohio, Monday, August 21, to do honor to John Morley, President Emeritus of the Greenkeeping Superintendents Assn., on his 73rd birthday.

The "Dean of Greenkeepers" as he is so often referred to by his associates, has spent 45 years in the golf club field and the past 25 years as greenkeeper of the Youngstown club. He was one of the organizers of the GSA, it's first national president and the only one to hold that office for more than one year. A title of "Colonel" was conferred on him several years ago by the Governor of Ohio in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the business of growing turf.

Brief talks congratulating Morley were given by GSA president Frank Ermer, Dave Bell, president of the Tri-State Golf Supts' Ass'n., Lawrence Huber, president of the Ohio Golf Supts' Ass'n., Paul Truckenbrod, president of the Cleveland Greenkeepers' Ass'n., and John Pressler, who has served the Allegheny CC, Pittsburgh, for 43 years.

Morley appeared to be in very good health and responded with the statement, "That there is no greater honor a man can receive in the twilight of life, than the admiration and respect of his fellow men." He added that the two most important rules for success in his opinion were: "to always respect and obey authority" and "always do more than is assigned for you to do."

**Massachusetts Greensmen Hold Outing**—August meeting of the Greenkeepers Club of Mass., held August 7 at the New Bedford CC, North Dartmouth, Mass., was a joint meeting with the R. I. Greenkeepers Association. Following an 18 hole medal handicap tournament, a clam-bake was served some 75 members, wives, and guests. Notable during the day was the fine hospitality of the club's officials, which included Pres. and Mrs. Morrissey, Pro John Gilholm, Greenkeeper-host Mike Grady, and several members who donated prizes for the golfing events.

# Don't Neglect Tree Maintenance

By C. F. Greeves-Carpenter

*Photos courtesy The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co.*

TREES around the clubhouse give a certain air of charm and distinction which is both pleasing and restful. Trees are equally important at strategic points about the golf course and along the fairways for they create perspective, give definiteness to the length and breadth of the hole, and, in many instances, even determine the nature of the shot. It is, of course, true that they frequently may form an even greater hazard than the pit, trap or bunker.

The majority of golf courses have been carefully landscaped and it is by no mere accident that in many instances the clubhouses have been built near the shades of stately oaks, elms or other species of trees. Trees, though, should never be allowed to just grow, Topsy-like, to their heart's desire. Just like the Topsy's in the world today they have to be trained when young, guarded, nurtured and safeguarded against accident and disease and the ravages of time.

Food is just as important to tree health as it is to our own health, and food which is lacking in the right ingredients will not sustain life. Tree food must be supplied the growing tree. This is not necessarily limited to the young tree but includes the mature specimen as well, for while there is life in a tree, no matter what its age, it continues to grow and to need nourishment. The greens are fertilized or, maybe, treated to change or modify the chemical reaction of the soil so that a better green will result. For much the same reason it is necessary to feed shade trees. Particularly is this true in areas where leaves are not allowed to collect, decompose and thus give back to the trees some of the vital elements they need in order to continue to thrive.

## No Certain Feeding Time

Feeding may be done at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen. If trees are fertilized in the late fall, the ingredients will hold over in the ground in readiness for the next spring, and their chemicals or nutrient salts will be released with the first thaws, when the ground is usually in too slushy a condition to apply fertilizer. A tree food should be used that has been carefully compounded by a reliable company, and it should be placed in

close proximity to the feeding rootlets. The roots will then penetrate more deeply into the soil, which will serve to anchor the tree more firmly in the ground and thus give a greater measure of protection in the event of severe storms. To broadcast fertilizer intended for trees on the top of the soil at any time of the year is apt to attract the feeding rootlets to the surface where changing bacterial and atmospheric conditions would be harmful. This method of feeding would result in a heavy loss due to leaching. Well-fed trees are better able to resist the attacks of cambium-boring insects, they will have better, richer foliage, and the wood will be less brittle.

## Pruning Needs Skilled Workman

Pruning, like every other phase of tree maintenance work, should not be left to the butchering administrations of a handy man with saw and paint pot. One has to know what and where to cut and has to have a very definite reason for each so that the general symmetry of the tree will not be ruined. Heavy limbs must be properly roped and lowered so that grass areas or buildings are not damaged. Pruning wounds must be properly protected with specially prepared antiseptic tree wound paint, otherwise the wood will crack and the way will be open for the inroads of wood-destroying agents to form a cavity.

Very frequently one sees a lot of twig and branch growth which has died back,



Workmen are shown 'feeding' a tree by power drill method, correct procedure for fertilizing ornamental shade trees.

and this gives both the trees and the property a very unkempt appearance. The removal of such small growth is technically referred to as a manicure job. The cause of the dying back of this young growth should be investigated, as invariably it will be found to be due to the work of injurious insects or fungi, to an undernourished condition, gas poisoning, or to some form of root injury. Merely to remove the dead material obviously would not, in such instances, protect the tree from a further dying back.

Perhaps the more prevalent and spectacular result of the work of insects or leaf fungi shows in irregular brown patches of foliage, or in a complete or partial defoliation of the affected tree. Of course this form of injury can be obviated by a timely spraying of the trees. Nowadays, stress is being placed on preventive tree work. For instance, if the elm leaf beetle is very prevalent in the community, spraying should immediately be done to prevent the trees from being infected.

Cavities in trees are quite frequently due to the work of wood-destroying agents or to defective pruning technique, though they may equally as well be due to physical or mechanical injury which breaks through the outer bark and exposes the tender growing tissue, partially or completely disrupting the flow of the sap. It is only natural that the top of the tree on the affected side would die when the sap flow is entirely cut off. Prompt first aid attention by a skilled tree surgeon will frequently result in the tree healing over the wounded area without any extensive repair work being necessary. Neglect naturally gives time for the wood-destroying agents to widen the gap so that a large cavity is formed. When these larger cavities are noticed they should immediately receive scientific treatment before the tree becomes so weakened that it is no longer structurally sound. The customary procedure is to remove the diseased and dead tissue, shape the cavity edges so that an even healing over by the tree will quickly result, and to sterilize and fill the cavity with some suitable filling medium which will meet the rigid requirements of tree life.

#### Trees Are Lightning Hazard

Trees constitute a real hazard in that they are excellent conductors of lightning. Usually standing higher than the buildings they overshadow, and giving off columns of vapor during humid weather, they attract lightning, which unless it is safely

guided to earth, may rend the tree asunder, or tear down the trunk a certain length and jump to adjacent buildings causing heavy damage. Such trees, as well as isolated specimen trees, should have flexible lightning protection equipment installed. This will run the entire length of the tree, extending from the topmost branches down to the base of the tree, and



This tall tree on club grounds has been equipped with lightning protection equipment.

then buried in a trench to a point beyond the lateral branch spread, where it will be clamped to a rod buried in the ground. In some instances, two or more main horizontal conductors will be installed with arteries extending along the main or more exposed limbs. Such equipment offers an easy pathway for the lightning to discharge harmlessly into the ground and gives a zone of protection to adjacent buildings and possibly to human life, though for obvious reasons this latter protection has never been proved.

Tree maintenance, intelligently mapped out and planned, need not be a costly item, but an allowance should be made in the yearly budget for this expenditure if the trees and the grounds are to be maintained in a manner befitting the club. Lightning protection should be given the more important trees immediately, and an inspection of all the trees on the property should be made by a qualified expert who will make recommendations in line with the needs of the trees, and these can receive attention in the order of their importance.

# PROS—Look To The Future

By Willie Hoare

AS we look back on pro golf in this country it is plain for us to see that our profession has been undergoing constant, drastic changes. Those veteran professionals who are best fixed with worldly goods are those who were conscious that changes were taking place, and who kept ahead of them.

Is there any reason to believe that pro golf has reached a point of fixity, after which no change of any consequence is to be made? Certainly not! Changes of a violent nature are taking place, or impending. No thinking pro can view the present situation and believe that it will prevail until the end of his days. Consequently, the foresighted pro will carefully study conditions and trends for his own protection.

Let us quickly review the changes in pro golf that have taken place in the United States. The review will put us in a frame of mind for accurately adjusting ourselves to probable future developments.

The first professionals in this country were combination clubmakers, course architects, instructors and greenkeepers; the importance of the various functions being, generally, in the order named. We must remember that when pro golf got started in this country, the amateur players were mainly the fashionable rich people and the thrifty Scots who retained love of the game of their homeland. As the rest of the country began to imitate the rich and discover the charm of golf, and as the caddies grew up, there was a demand for more qualified pros than were available.

## Pros Became More Specialized

The pros, then, gradually retired from course architecture and construction, with the exception of those who decided to make this design and building of courses their major work in golf. Demand for specialized attention to course maintenance and the players' insistence on a superlative refinement of course condition, then figured in relieving the pro of another of his original duties. His lesson time and bench-made clubs also were in such heavy demand that he had to have someone take over primary responsibility for course maintenance.

This left the pro with instruction and

club-making. There wasn't much of a club selling problem then because the individual craftsman had a demand for about all the hickory-shafted clubs, he could make. Instruction became increasingly important to the pro as the steel shaft became popular. Then is when many thoughtful pros began to realize that pro golf had overlooked something in not making a concerted effort to emphasize the fundamental value of expert instruction. The average American still has to be sold on the wisdom of expert instruction in sports, and is perfectly content to be self-taught when he—or she—has no ambition to become a champion.

## 2,000 Pro-less Clubs

We in pro golf today might reflect that there are approximately 2,000 U.S. golf clubs where there are no pros. Most of these clubs are so small that they would be able to afford a pro-greenkeeper only with difficulty, but it is significant that they spend their limited funds for a greenkeeper and do without pro services.

We pros might also give thought to the estimates that show almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the patrons of practice ranges never have been on golf courses, but are quite satisfied to whack away at their buckets of balls without being told anything authoritative to help them get into golf as promising players.

So now we have had a bit of background showing what has taken place in pro golf to change the pro status from that of nurses to an infant sport to businessmen in the giant of the sports industry. Government figures show that golf goods have a decided lead on any other sport, except that employing firearms and ammunition. We are in a big business now, but are we preparing ourselves and looking ahead, as able businessmen should? We were through the manufacturing stage when there was more demand than supply for

The nation's best Syrian golfers held their annual tournament September 3 at the Valleywood GCse, Toledo, Ohio. Event is sponsored by the National Syrian Golfers' Assn., and each year attracts many golfers of that nationality to the one-day competition. Joe Ezar is one of the outstanding Syrian pro golfers.

# This New Shaft is YOUR Shaft

This new *Speed-Swing* Shaft, with the Power Shoulder, together with the *Standard Heddon Power-Shoulder* Shaft, will be mounted in top quality golf clubs that will be sold *exclusively* by the Pro.



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TO QUALITY  
and the  
PRO

## HEDDON'S "FAIR-PLAY" POLICY PROTECTS THE PRO

In restricting sales of these shafts to Pro outlets we enable the Pro to have an exclusive, quality golf club that is 100% distinguishable from clubs found in the stocks of cut-price competition.

These Heddon Shafts will be found only in the finer golf clubs. Their obvious quality and fine craftsmanship instantly distinguish them from cheaper clubs.

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