

you over the rolling terrain of the old 135-acre Wenrick farm. Alva Wenrick, who helped build the original layout, is still on the job as greenkeeper. The step-by-step program of course improvement has been adhered to and is paying dividends in well-conditioned greens and fairways. What was the ruins of a hill-side barn when Walnut Hills was cracking its shell is now a practically arranged tool and equipment shed with space providing for the storage of fertilizer and compost. Five of the holes cut through a 40-acre tract of woodland in which log-cabin style shelters, out-door grilles and other facilities for picnics have been provided.

3 Pro Selling Ideas

Putter Selling—During Saturday, Sundays and holidays the practice putting green is always crowded with members waiting for their favorite foursome to arrive. A special rack with about 10 different styles of putters sitting on the green under a sign "Why miss putts" will always sell more putters. They will select one that hits their fancy and try it out. In most instances it will always putt better than their own on the first try—and another putter is sold. When a member sells himself a club by this method, he will never bring it back, because every man is ashamed to admit his judgment was bad.

First Tee Lessons—We have known pros who sold many lessons by merely standing on the first tee and looking over every member that went off. The pro would make a note of the outstanding fault of each member and then send a card telling him about it. A final line would say, "Let me show you how to correct this fault in just one lesson." This method will arouse curiosity to the point where he will want to correct it.

Publish List of Pupils—There are many members who are ashamed to admit they were forced to take lessons because their game "blew up." The pro should advertise his pupils and his pupils should advertise his teaching. Print a list of the members who have improved their game through lessons. When the entire membership realizes that all their leading players improved their games through lessons, they will become more lesson minded.—George Aulbach in Texas PGA News.



Mercury restrictions now have denied most greenkeepers the help of their favorite Du Bay fungicides—but batting for these "old reliables" is Du Bay "THIOSAN", a new, effective organic product now ready after years of research and months of testing. Easily applied, at about the cost of *Special* SEMESAN, it's carrying on the fight against brown patch and dollar spot. Order "THIOSAN" from your regular golf supply house now.


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'Dress Up' Your Course

Trees and shrubs simply and inexpensively can transform a course into a beauty spot

By **WILLIAM E. GUNESCH***

Colorado Deputy State Horticulturist

HAVE you ever seen a golf course in western Kansas or Nebraska, or even in southeastern Colorado that looked really dressed up? You ask, "What do you mean by 'dressed up'?" Simply this: the grace and beauty of all women is enhanced by wearing proper clothes—style and color. And Mother Nature has a dress—in fact she has millions of dresses. They are the trees and shrubs and grass covered areas that adorn the earth.

A golf course without trees and shrubs is only half-dressed. The fairways may be thick bluegrass and the greens, velvet carpets of bent, and yet it is only a half-dressed course. Endless miles of green paths without a break with a shady grove of trees, without a massed grouping of shrubs with fine green foliage and a few flowers—a monotonous trek after a small white ball in the blazing sun.

If the above picture were true, golf would never have achieved the popularity it holds in the sporting world. We heard over our radios during the 1941 PGA tournament, this often-mentioned phrase, "The tree-lined fairways of Cherry Hills."

We need Mother Nature dressed up in her best togs on the golf course; not because of the difficulties and hazards she provides for the players, but because of the quiet, private, contented atmosphere and feeling a well landscaped area tends to build up within the player on the course. The city man feels as though he were out in the country.

What Is Pruning?

Pruning is merely the removal of certain definite branches of a tree. Butchering a tree is not pruning. You take great pains when you prune your fruit trees but very few people realize that ornamental trees also require pruning if they are to remain in a healthy state. There are four fundamental questions that must be kept in mind when pruning. They are:

why prune, where to prune, when to prune and how to prune.

First, it is obvious that dead limbs are of no value to a tree. They are unsightly, they become hibernating places for insects and infection areas for fungus spores, and they are dangerous if the tree is close to a house or near the sidewalk or street. Prune to remove dead wood.

Second, the removal of other branches other than dead ones increases the vigor of the tree. Food materials are stored in the limbs and branches. If portions of these branches are removed the carbohydrate nitrogen (c/n) balance is distributed. The result is an increase in vigor, because now there is more nitrogen than carbohydrate material. The increase in nitrogen stimulates the production of proteins which are assimilated in growth.

Maintaining Shape Is Important

Third, the maintenance of shape is an important pruning practice to the commercial man as well as the landscape artist. The commercial man doesn't permit his fruit trees to get too large. They are kept at a size that is most convenient for working. He thins them out in the center so light penetrates into the inner regions of the trees. The suckers are removed so there may be a concentration of food materials at the fruiting spurs.

The landscape gardener prunes for effect. He removes the lower branches so a view may be observed under the boughs. The plant material is often pruned in a vertical fashion to produce skyline effects. Topary and pleach pruning are practiced. Formal areas are often set off by hedge pruning and shearing. The commercial and landscape men both have some definite objective in mind when they prune for shape.

Fourth, pruning to increase the size of the flowers is usually practiced on ornamental plants. If all the shoots of a flowering quince were allowed to grow and reproduce, the flowers would not be very large. As with hybrid tea roses, the canes

*Talk given at 1941 Denver Turf Conference and Equipment Show.

are removed so that only three eyes remain on each cane. Thus, there is a concentration of growth energy in these branches and the largest and best quality roses are obtained.

Fifth, the balancing of the tops to the roots is a pruning practice which every tree mover should understand. Many roots are cut off when the tree is dug and thus some upper branches must be removed to compensate the loss. It is just common sense that a reduced root area can not supply enough water for the existing leaf surface.

Fall Pruning Is Best

Generally speaking the best time to prune deciduous trees is in the fall. However, there are some exceptions to the rule. Those trees which have a tendency to bleed, such as elm and maple, should be pruned in late winter or early spring. Pruning at any other time of the year has more disadvantages and harmful effects than fall pruning. Spring pruning usually results in cambium injury. Climbing up and down through the branches loosens the soft bark and often crushes the cambium cells. Summer pruning produces the greatest degree of dwarfing. Done at this season pruning becomes a more difficult job due to the foliage. Cuts that are made during the winter often crack and the cambium is killed back.

Callus growth is most rapid in the spring and early summer. Thus the wounds will heal over more quickly at this time. Although this practice is employed on those trees that bleed badly the majority of other trees can stand fall pruning. The rate of callus growth depends on several factors. Some species of trees are more rapid growers. Natural pruning wounds heal over more readily.

Nutrition plays an important part. Those trees that are growing in rich fertile soil, having sufficient moisture are in a more healthy growing condition. The larger the cut the longer it takes for the wound to heal over. The callus has to grow a greater distance. Then a young tree is growing more rapidly than an older tree. Generally the older the tree the more time it requires for the healing of the wound. Those cuts which are more towards the top of the tree will callus over more readily than those made down on the trunk. Naturally, one reason for this is the apparent difference in size of the limbs. However, if two limbs of approximately the same size were cut off at relatively high and low positions in the

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tree, the higher cut would probably heal over first. This cut gets the first chance to use the food that is produced in the leaves. Thus, this cut has an advantage over the lower cut. With these facts in mind we can consider the question of where to prune.

Size Up the Situation

In deciding where to prune, the pruner must size up the tree and determine whether it needs only thinning or cutting back. Those who are beginners in pruning should use a dendroscope. This is a piece of cardboard 4 inches wide and 8 inches long cut out in the general shape of a tree. The operator stands a distance away from the tree that is equal to the height of the tree. By sighting through the cut out section of the cardboard he can determine which branches should come off.

Then depending on the age of the tree the rest of the unnecessary limbs should be removed. In young trees the length of the branches should equal about 1/3 the total length of the tree. In middle age trees (15 years old) the top naturally begins to flatten out. This makes for too dense growth. The tree should be thinned out towards the outside at the third or fourth branch. On old trees, only prune those that are more capable of recuperating quickly. Cutting back branches increases the thickness of the head of the tree while thinning out results in a prolonged length. However, the total growth might be less. To prune a tree and only cut back some of the branches results in malformations of the trees and an increased degree of dwarfing. The lower limbs of street trees should be left on until they begin to interfere with traffic.

How to prune involves the position of the cut. The cut should be made flush with

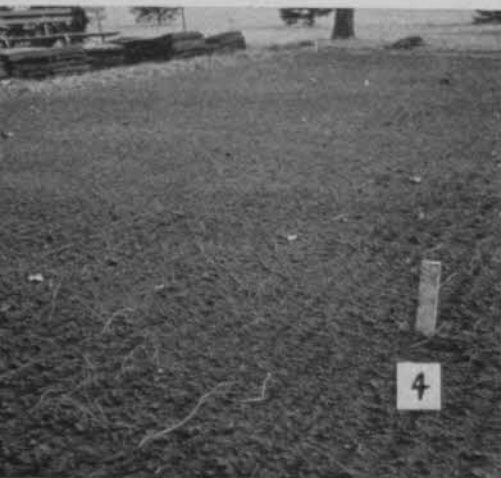
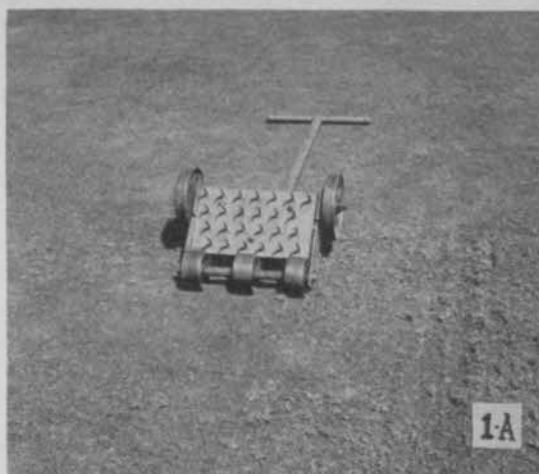
the trunk or on a slight slant. Never cut a limb off 3 or 4 inches away from the trunk. These stubs are unsightly and make the tree appear knobby. Stubs do not heal over readily and become ideal areas for fungus infection and insect attack. The removal of large limbs should be done with a rope or prop or by making an under cut and then cutting off the limb a short distance out from the undercut.

There is a logical sequence of operations in pruning any tree. Begin at the top of the tree and work down. In large trees where the limbs are far apart every limb might be an aid in attaining a position in a tree from which to prune. Thus, if the limbs are cut off as you climb up the top-most region of the tree might be inaccessible. Even if you did get up high enough there is always the problem of getting down. The next step is the cut. The important point here is don't be in a hurry and be sure to have a firm footing before you begin to cut. It is a job that is accomplished the easiest by working steadily. After the cut is made it should be painted. Any tar roofing paint is satisfactory providing it doesn't contain too much creosote or any turpentine. The wound should be covered completely. Large cuts may require more than one coat of paint and they should be gone over at least once a year until completely healed.

Pruning evergreens. Certain genera must be pruned at certain seasons of the year. *Chamacyparus* and *Taxus* can be pruned at any time but the *Pinus* and *Abies* group should be pruned in June. As a general rule evergreens should be pruned during the active period of growth usually in May. The growing power of evergreens is not as strong as deciduous trees, there-

(Continued on Page 26)

SHOOTING GOLF WITH NOER'S CAMERA



- O. J. Noer Photos*
1. The Monotool—an English machine used to remove surplus bent from greens.
 - 1A. Close-up of Monotool showing method of construction.
 2. Showing mark made by improvised marker used at Arcola to aid tractor driver in applying sodium arsenite.
 3. Digging trench to sever tree roots penetrating into green. These roots dry subsoil so applied water does not penetrate.
 4. Tees surrounded by trees are hard to maintain. Tree roots invade soil and rob grass of water and food. At this course, sod is lifted periodically, tree roots near surface removed, and then sod is relaid.
 5. Poorer grass in circle covered by fairway sprinkler caused by too much water and bad maintenance otherwise.

'DRESS UP' YOUR COURSE

(Continued from Page 24)

fore only slightly cut back the young twigs and branches.

Root pruning is merely the severing of some of the roots to introduce a more fibrous system. In the nursery it is done by shoving a spade down its full length around the tree. It results in earlier maturity of the top of the tree and in many cases stimulates fruit development.

When pruning, look for weak crotches. Those crotches which are very narrow and V shaped are weaker than those that are more U shaped. The cells making up the body of the limb in a V shaped crotch are more thin-walled. There is a constant slough-off going on due to the rubbing action of the limbs when they sway in the wind. This is not the case with a U shaped crotch. There is no rubbing of cell against cell; the amount of sloughing is reduced and a thicker, stiffer cell wall is built up. Weak crotches should be supported by cables. The location of the cable in the tree depends a great deal on the tree but a good rule to follow is to place the cable about 2/3 the distance between the crotch and the end of the branch to be supported.

Fertility IS Exhaustible

It is absurd to believe that the fertility of the soil is inexhaustible. After a tree has been growing in one location for 50 to 100 years the nutrient elements are bound to become diminished unless some natural means is provided for maintenance of soil fertility. Of course, we have living trees that are 500 years old but they are not growing under city street or lawn conditions. Trees in these locations will in time require artificial fertilizer. The important facts to know about feeding are what to apply, when to apply, how to apply and in what dosages.

At present a complete fertilizer seems to be the most satisfactory. Experiments have been conducted to determine whether or not phosphorous and potassium are essential elements for tree growth. In the first season of running the experiment,

phosphorous and potash deficiencies did not show up. However, they became evident the second year. As a precaution then a complete fertilizer is recommended. This is just another case of where an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure. From these experiments it is obvious that trees respond most readily to application of nitrogen.

Fertilizers have been applied at all seasons of the year, but in most instances fall and spring applications have been practiced most. Winter fertilization is not advocated because the nitrogen is leached from the soil during the winter months. However, there is some absorption in the roots during the winter, therefore fall applications can be made. Spring fertilizations are recommended because plants at that time are in a more active growing state. It has been observed that the best results from fall feeding are obtained after a dry summer and in wet seasons spring applications have proven most satisfactory.

Methods of Applying Fertilizer

The most commonly used methods of applying commercial fertilizers to trees are the bar-hole method, broadcasting, and area-fertilization process in which a blast of air is employed.

The bar method consists of punching holes to a depth of 12 to 18 inches about the tree and pouring in the fertilizer. The outer ring of holes should be placed two feet apart and located just under the outer spread of the branches. The circular rows are spaced about one foot apart and the holes staggered. Thus, the outer row of holes are two feet apart in the circle, the next row one foot apart and the next row of holes six inches apart.

The broadcast method is merely the distributing of the material evenly over the ground area under the tree. This is the quickest means of doing the job, but the results are not so commendable. For best results the material should be worked into the soil.

The area-fertilizer was developed by Charles Irish and employs a blast of air from an air compressor, about 400 lbs.

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Another example of the wartime ingenuity of greenkeepers in cutting costs. A Toro Park Special is shown being used in cutting sod at the Biltmore Forest CC, Biltmore, N. C., where W. A. Bostic is supt.

The same pump works a pneumatic auger. Holes are bored in the ground as in the bar method and fertilizer is poured into the hole and tramped about the edge. When the valve is released 400 lbs. of air hits the side walls of the hole. The soil is broken up and the fertilizer forced into the recesses. Thus, two operations are accomplished in one performance. The fertilizer is distributed more evenly and the soil is aerated. The air gun also can be used to counteract gas injury by purifying the soil air.

Rates Are Variable

The rates of application are variable. However, they should be based on a fair standard. This is possible by stating the amount of any fertilizer to be applied in terms of pounds of available nitrogen. At planting time, incorporate 5 to 10 lbs. of phosphorus and 2 lbs. of potash per inch diameter of tree to be planted. For small established trees less than 6 inches in diameter apply $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of available nitrogen per inch diameter of tree. Thus a 4 inch tree needs 1 lb. of available nitrogen. If you use a 10-6-4 fertilizer you divide the 1 lb. into the 10% or $1.0 \div 10 = 0.10 = 10$ lbs. of 10-6-4 fertilizer required to give 1 lb. of available nitrogen. Larger trees require $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. available nitrogen per inch diameter. Thus a tree 10 inches in diameter requires 5 lbs. available nitrogen. If we use a 12-6-4 fertilizer we have a $5.0 \div 0.12 = 41.6$ lbs. of 12-6-4 required.

Mr. Bealman of the St. Louis Botanical Gardens has devised a new method of determining the amount of fertilizer to be applied. Take the height of the tree in feet plus the spread of the branches in feet plus the circumference of the trunk

in inches and the sum will equal the number of pounds to be applied. A comparison of both methods shows them to be about the same. It is doubtful if Bealman's method would prove satisfactory for small trees.

An important question to ask at this point is, "where are the feeding roots of a tree?" About 96 to 100% of the roots are in the first 24 inches of depth. If we break this up into shallower depths we find about 79% to 98% of roots in the first 18 inches and 17 to 47% in the first 6 inches. The spread of roots horizontally varies with the type of tree but in general about 50% of the roots are within the first 4 feet radius from the tree. This means that the holes should not be deeper than 15 to 18 inches and that the biggest percentage of holes should be within a certain given radius. For small trees (up to 6 inches) the radius of the hole area in feet should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter in inches. Thus, a tree three inches in diameter would have a $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet radius area of holes.

The number of holes is a matter of choice but a good rule to follow is 15 to 25 holes per inch diameter. Remember this, fertilizer elements move only short distances from place of application with the exception of nitrogen. Phosphorus moves about 1 inch from place of application in about 3 years, while potassium (potash) moves about 4 inches to 6 inches from place of application in about 3 years.

Notes on Spraying

It is unbelievable how much damage to ornamental plants is due solely to insect and fungus attacks. Every year thousands of dollars worth of plant material are destroyed. These pests can be controlled,

Lord Castlerosse, known pleasantly to many American pro and amateur stars, now is Earl of Kenmore. On the death of his father he succeeded to about 10,000 acres in Killarney. He's had the intention of some day building one of the world's greatest golfing resorts on the property.

but it is often a difficult task because there is such a narrow margin between a killing strength for the insect and injury to the plant. The following discussion is brief, but it must be remembered that if each insect were to be considered a book would be necessary. Here the author has attempted a discussion of spraying in a general manner with some special recommendation for dilutions.

One spray a year is absolutely necessary. This should be a dormant spray. It controls scale and kills the insect eggs that were laid on or in the branches during the summer. 2% solution of Dendrol, a Standard Oil Product, will control San Jose and Scuffy scale. A 3% solution will get European Elms scale. Senocco oil is just as good as Dendrol, but is less easily handled. Warm water is necessary to obtain a good emulsion. There are certain trees which will not stand oil sprays. These trees are sugar maple, Japanese maple and walnut which can be sprayed with dry lime sulfur at the rate of 12 pounds per 100 gallons of water. These materials are all that are necessary for dormant spraying. Although they are applied when the plants are dormant the temperature must not be too low. Dormant spraying in freezing weather results in injury.

These oils may also be used as spreaders for arsenate of lead and applied during the summer. The dilution is four pints of oil to 100 gallons of water plus the lead arsenate. Often a fungicide and insect spray are desired in combination. The mixing of lead arsenate (standard) with lime sulfur is satisfactory providing 1 to 2 pounds of calcium per 100 gallons is used.

The amount of material necessary to spray a certain size tree is important especially if the client asks for an estimate. Generally speaking 1 to 1½ gallons per inch in diameter of the tree will suffice for trees one to 12 inches through. Trees 12 inches or more in diameter require 1½ to 2 gallons per inch in diameter of the tree.

Economical spraying is not possible unless high pressure is available. A pressure of from 150 to 400 lbs. has proven satisfactory. Naturally, the proper size of

nozzle and disc opening which results in a mist spray are controlling factors. Generally the cost of spraying, including cost of materials and equipment, is 6-8c per gallon.

Precautions—The dilutions of spray materials vary for different species of trees and dilutions charts should be consulted.

Try out new materials on a small scale.

A complete covering is necessary when spraying for chewing insects.

Always include a spreader unless it is present in the material.

Do not use standard arsenate of lead with soap or lime. It can be used with linseed oil, 1 pint per 100 gallons.

Soap and lime used with basic lead arsenate will not cause injury but only one-fifth as good kill results.

Do not spray with Selocide if arsenate residue is present.

Wilson Booklet Tells Sport's Value In Wartime

WILSON Sporting Goods Co., 2037 N. Campbell Ave., Chicago, has a large brochure "To Strengthen the Sinews That Keep Men Free" that gives the strongest case sport has presented in print to show its wartime value.

The book shows why America must toughen up physically and how sport does the most effective job in this essential field. Presentations of sports as a patriotic obligation and a vital factor in national defense are made by Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Board, and L. B. Icely, president, of the Wilson Sporting Goods Co., and by Bill Cunningham, sports editor of Liberty.

PGA national and sectional officials have received copies of this book which has been widely distributed among prominent American sports authorities and legislators. While there are a few copies of the book still available they'll be sent to golf club presidents or pros on request.

Bombing Recalls Old Times—Ted Madden, owner of a very successful driving range at Brighton, Mass., and well known to New England pros, got even more of a thrill out of the news of the Tokio bombing expedition headed by Major Jimmy Doolittle than did other jubilant Americans. Madden flew with Doolittle during the first World War when both were second lieutenants.

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Middletown, N. Y.

Membership Drive Goes Big At Warren Valley

AT industrial war-minded Dearborn, Michigan, there is a club showing an overwhelming gain in membership—it's the Warren Valley GC, a beautiful, rolling 36-hole course, of which 18 holes comprise the private club, and which will be the scene of the National Printers Tournament in August.

In the fall of 1941, the club had 147 members on its roster; the 1942 roster shows a total of 302. Directly responsible for such an increase was President George W. Engle and his hard working membership committee. A membership plan was started during the winter of 1941 and continued throughout the winter and spring of this year, with actual results proving the plan a success.

More than 60% of Warren Valley's members are employed in defense plants of Dearborn, Detroit and Willow Run. This club is helping war plant workers to get the sunshine and fresh air necessary to continue record production of war goods.

British Pass Up St. Ives Experts On Turf Advice

MR. MADDEN who has been chief of golf course turf research work in New Zealand for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been appointed by the NZ Public Works Dept. to advise on airfield turf problems. Several turf authorities have been engaged by the

U. S. army as airport turf advisors.

Parks, Golf Courses and Sports Grounds of England, in commenting on these appointments, says:

"It is rather an anomaly—or isn't it?—that our own Government has ignored the existence of the St. Ives Research Station of the Board of Greenkeeping Research and its highly qualified technical staff, and has consistently turned down offers of assistance in the way of advice and supervision of aerodrome turf."

The U. S. Government was slow enough, and still has plenty of way to go, in making use of practical expert knowledge in airfield turf development and management. U. S. Army and Navy experience with turf specialist services in airfield construction and operation has been highly satisfactory.

British authorities in passing up the world-famed St. Ives expert services are not revealing themselves as on the job in taking advantage of available resources.

Caddies Get Their Tips In War Stamps

WARREN ORLICK, pro to the Monroe (Mich.) G&CC, will be remembered pleasantly by caddies at the club ten years from now when they cash in on the War Bonds they began to purchase as caddies at the Monroe club.

Instead of tipping a caddie in cash Warren tips the boys who carry for him in war stamps. The idea goes over great with most of the boys; the older floaters want cash. Warren, and his assistant, Don Soper, have encouraged caddies to start war stamp books. The first youngster filling his book was awarded a \$5 club and got his picture in a local news-

paper. There are 75 caddies at the club who will have bought one or more war bonds before the season ends, as a result of this plan established by Orlick.

There was such a rush to get the \$5 club award that Warren gave away five clubs to keep peace, and revised his plan to give a club to each of the first two youngsters who filled their books each month.

War fund campaigning seems to inspire Warren. He and the veteran Al Watrous defeated Jimmy Demaret and Byron Nelson in a match for the USO and Navy Relief late in June at the Monroe club. Monroe golfers turned out a good crowd to express their appreciation of Al, Byron and Jimmy coming to play with the home town boy in the benefit match.

Don't Forget To Advise the USGA of Red Cross Work

A LIST of USGA member clubs not now on the Association's Honor Roll of clubs holding Red Cross benefit tournaments recently has been circulated to members of all USGA committees together with a request that committee members contact clubs not enrolled and ask them to hold Red Cross tournaments during the Labor Day weekend or at other convenient times.

Examination of the list shows that numerous clubs listed as "missing" are personally known to GOLFDOM as having conducted energetic and profitable Red Cross affairs. The showing of golf in its Red Cross fund-raising work would be impressive were clubs to advise the USGA of their Red Cross benefit activities and amounts raised. If your club hasn't done that, you might act promptly to get the national record complete and straight.

Banff Holds Its Annual Golf Week Aug. 23-29

A NNUAL golf week at Banff, located in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, will be held August 23-29. Among the tournaments to be conducted over the Banff Springs Hotel golf course include the Banff Springs Hotel trophy, the Edward, Prince of Wales, Cup, the Chateau Lake Louise Trophy (women), the Willingdon Cup, and the Brewster Cup, for Women.

Entry forms are now available from Canadian Pacific railway ticket offices.

Cost at Banff, American Plan rate, is \$10.00 per day, which includes room with bath, 3 meals, privilege of the golf course, swimming pool, etc. Banff guests may compete in the various tournaments for an entrance fee of \$5.00; contestants travelling on the special all-inclusive golf rates are not required to pay the entrance fee, however. Entrance forms include space for club secretary to verify handicap of player, and this official handicap will be used throughout the week of golf.

Counsell Counsels What To Do In Wartime

NOTHING will ruin a golf course quicker than letting nature take its course.

The Grounds Department is operating with a restricted budget this year. We are maintaining the golf course with two men less than last year, a reduction of 25% in labor hours. We may not be able to keep the golf course as well groomed as in the past, but we shall provide the members with good playing conditions.

I would like to suggest a few ways a golfer can help cut maintenance costs.

Smooth out foot prints in sand traps.

Tee up the ball on the short holes.

See that divots are replaced.

Put waste paper in the baskets at the tees.

Use care walking on the greens; do not drag or twist your spikes.

Mark the ball on the green with a coin or marker.

Do not crisscross the turf with deep markings.

Do not leave lighted cigarettes on the greens.

Do not use the regular greens, tees and fairways for practicing.—Jack Counsell, supt., Salem (Mass.) CC, in the Club's *News*.

USGA Membership Campaign — The USGA is conducting a campaign for new members among private and public courses, confident that its new scale of membership dues and the valuable wartime services of the Association make USGA membership now a greater value than it's ever before been to clubs.

Clubs desiring to investigate USGA membership may get full details from the Association's headquarters, 73 E. 57th St., New York City.