The National Greenkeeper

July, 1931

laborers, have no compassion for the turf and enjoy "crabbing" and repairing their machines. Unfortunately they become very familiar with the greenkeeper and can influence him to purchase more machinery which is not needed, and frequently one of them is made foreman.

The laborer feels his position because he has a natural inferiority complex, is not given the "easy" jobs, and resents the mechanical tearing or destruction of living turf. He thinks of his work as dealing with something which wants to live. The mechanizing of the labor gang, I suppose I must say operating force, to satisfy the mechanic, is very dangerous to good golf course maintenance.

The influence of labor-saving machinery upon the greenkeeper will be that it will increase his importance as a turf expert. Greater value must be placed upon his judgment to compensate for the decreased value as foreman, because of the fewer men to direct. He should not be expected to do more actual work, nor should his value to the club decrease, for he will be more professional. Properly managed, labor-saving machinery can influence golf course maintenance to more perfect conditions or a better factory product. To accomplish this it must release labor hours from routine work, that they may be employed on nursing and puttering work which gives character to any golf course and is conducive to a happy membership and excellent playing conditions.

On the other hand, I repeat, if the influence is to reduce labor from the payrolls to such an extent that nothing but routine work can be performed, the influence is going to be bad, and eventually costly.

The writer is much in favor of the use of laborsaving machines if used to reduce from the payroll only a portion of the hours saved, but is decidedly against the use of such machinery if quality of product is to be impaired by too great a reduction of labor.

Next Month—Chapter VI—The influence of salesmen, professional golfers, and low handicap members upon the results and cost.

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ect from us.

Why Minerals In Fertilizers

By R. J. H. DELOACH

Read at the 5th Annual Educational Conference of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America, held at Columbus, Ohio, February 3-6.

(Concluded from the June Issue)

PLANTS are stationary. They cannot travel. Their foraging area is limited to the root system. The soil within the range of the roots should be rich in mineral plant foods.

One of the secrets of growing cultivated plants is to stall-feed them.

The more restricted the root area of each individual plant, the harder the struggle for sufficient mineral solvents to perform the functions of growth, and the greater the need for sanitary growing conditions.

Grass is planted thick and the roots develop great competition in the soil for space to grow. It should therefore be fed oftener than plants with more space. Many millions of grass plants die on each acre in one season on account of this underground war-

fare, and frequent applications of mineral plant foods relieves the pressure and saves the plants.

Mineral plant foods are related to soil sanitation. Dr. John M. Coulter reported several years ago "that roots of certain plants excrete substanceswhich impede further root activity. If this phenomenon proves to be general, as now seems likely, the invasion of new soil areas by roots may make possible their escape from the substances which they give off or which arise by subsequent decay.

"Even in the case of cultivated crops, it is probable that fertilizers are of less value as sources of plant food than in their action upon soil constituents and in counteracting the noxious effect of root excreta or of decaying vegetation. Certain root enzyms are oxidizing agents of much importance and assist in the destruction of deleterious soil compounds; however, when these compounds are present in excess, the oxidizing action becomes lessened and the addition of nitrates and of other fertilizer salts is of great value."

It would be difficult for us to imagine how



R. J. H. DELOACH The author of this article is Director of Agricultural Research for the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago. He has made a life study of soils and plant life, and his contribution to the greenkeepers of America is one of the most valuable they have ever received. organics in a fertilizer would effect this result mentioned by Dr. Coulter since the trouble he speaks of is due to excreta from roots and from decaying organic matter.

The discovery that the application of plant food to the soil is vitally related to the health, growth and development of the root system of plants, and that the expansion of the root system is vitally related to the capacity of plants to make carbon compounds and increase yields, has given us one of the principal keys whereby we may unlock the energy of nature and regulate plant growth. It is this kind of information that caused Ville, the French investigator, to declare that—

"The modern system of scientific

agriculture has for its foundation the artificial production of plants by the help of simple chemical compounds in defiance of all the traditions which the old system has handed down to us." For he says, after years of research as Director of the Experiment Station at Vincennes, France; "We are therefore led to the following conclusion; that by the aid of simple chemical products, and by the exclusion of all unknown substances, a maximum crop may be obtained from all plants, in any place and in any condition of soil; further by varying the quantity of these products, the work of vegetation may be regulated almost like a machine, the usefulness of which is in proportion to the fuel it consumes."

Organic matter is often considered the vitalizing part of the soil. In reality, it indicates that at some time in the past there was an ample supply of mineral matter and intense plant activity. That organics still exist in the soil also indicates that plants still have access to minerals to keep up the manufacture of organic compounds.

July, 1931

A gradual decline of organics in cultivated soils indicates a corresponding decline in mineral solvents, and a lessening of the capacity of plants to grow organic matter. When these mineral solvents are restored, organic matter begins to accumulate. Moving organics from one place to another is often used as an expedient for saving time. It offers plants a good environment when used in large quantities, but it only stays off the final crisis.

ORGANICS ARE USEFUL IN IMPROVING SOILS

MY INVESTIGATIONS do not permit me to undervalue organics in the soil. In quantities they improve its physical properties. To apply manures as nitrogenous fertilizers has long been the custom among thrifty farmers. When it can be had at a cost in keeping with its behavior in the soil, it should be applied and not wasted.

When we use organic nitrogen in a mixed fertilizer on a 50-50 organics and inorganics basis, we do not accomplish what we have thought. For instance, if the mixture is made up of 400 pounds of some organic matter per ton, and we apply 500 pounds of the mixture per acre, this would average 100 pounds of the organics per acre or about 1/3ounce per square yard, or 1/27 ounce, or less than a thimble full to each square foot of soil.

This could not possibly influence the physical properties of the soil, when there are already five hundred to two thousand times this amount in the same soil area. If it is a slow acting nitrogen we are seeking, we have many times this amount in the organic matter already stored in the soil.

There is no doubt but what we will for a long time be able to buy organic nitrogen, and when it is used as a fertilizer we should use it with a full knowledge of what it is and what it does. According to Sir John Russell, the plants rarely ever get more than 50% of the total nitrogen of organic compounds. In the decay of the material the bacteria of the soil get a heavy toll, and much of the nitrogen also goes off in the form of gas. The higher plants get what is left after this heavy toll has been taken out.

There is a popular belief that the one virtue of organics is that they do not leach. Our knowledge of the law of the decay of plant residue clearly shows us that organics leach upward in the form of gas, far more than minerals leach downward in the

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GOLF, Limited, Toronto Agents for Ontario, Quebec and Eastern Canada soil solutions. Prof. John B. Smith of the Rhode Island Experiment Station reports in Soil Science, Nov. 1928, page 247:

"Nitrates moving downward after leaching rains were often retained in the subsoil layers, and at such times the quantities there present were in excess of those remaining in the surface layer, under midsummer conditions. Nitrates and nitrites leached from the upper soil layers were returned by the upward movement of soil water to replace that lost from the surface by evaporation." This is probably what happens to most of the soluble nitrogen in a fertilizer mixture when not taken up immediately by plants, especially if there is an abundance of water shortly after it is applied.

The superphosphate in the mixture according to Hall, Stoddart, and others, "dissolves in the soil water and *permeates* the soil, so that when it is *precipitated* it is throughly *distributed*" down to about 7 or 8 inches below where it is applied. This precipitate is many times finer than tricalcium phosphate and much better mixed with the soil, and when once precipitated is fixed.

Potash, though not quite so completely retained, descends further down, becomes well distributed in the soil and there is practically none of it lost in seepage water.

Organics that are grown in the soil are better placed than those applied to the soil. Of the hundred pounds or more produced daily on each acre, it will be understood that about half of it is beneath the soil in the form of stocks, stolons, roots and root hairs, and well distributed in the soil. There can be no more interesting study to a lover of plants than the infinite ramification of the roots, and in this connection I have some charts that I will show when I have finished my paper.

We estimate from information taken from scientific records that each hundred pounds of a good mineral fertilizer will produce at least an additional ton of organics, and will leave this in the place where it will do the most good. An increase of ten bushels of corn per acre would mean an increase of total organic matter of more than a ton of some varieties of corn.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS EXIST IN THE SOIL

W E have learned in another connection that for the production of plant life, it is necessary that the soil have certain chemical elements. These exist in some degree in all soils. Plant foods also exist in all organic matter, as it requires as much-plant food to produce a mother plant as it will require to produce an offspring of the same size and kind.

Thirty-one chemical elements have been found in plant ash, and of these, ten are considered essential to plant growth. Five or six have been applied to the soil economically as fertilizers, which in the true sense may be considered inorganic materials of natural or synthetic origin. Organics are frequently used in fertilizer mixtures, and when so used are sold in the name of fertilizer. These same organics when sold separately go under other names such as manures, blood, bone tankage, activated sludge, cotton-seed meal, guano, night soil, and the like.

The principal difference between organics and inorganics so far as plant growth is concerned is that organics must be reduced to inorganics before they can be used by the plants, while soluble inorganics are used directly by plants. Except in simplified or inorganic form, organic compounds have practically nothing to do with plant growth. Except to maintain an even supply of soil water, and to influence soil temperature, they are not related directly to plant activity and plant growth.

Soil containing a high percent of humus can be used frequently to advantage, to smooth over or to level the surface of lawns and gardens and golf greens. But it should always be remembered that it has a very low percentage of plant food elements and should not be substituted for mineral solvents commonly found in fertilizers.

Organic fertilizers—when compared in plant food constituents with an equal amount of minerals and soluble nitrogen even at a higher cost do not always produce comparable results. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station reports in Bulletin 230 that "work was conducted on three farms in 1926 and eight farms in 1927 to compare high-grade fertilizer with manure as affecting the yield and quality of tobacco. The yield from fertilizers costing \$35.00 was 82 pounds per acre more than that from 15 tons of manure valued at \$67.50 per acre. The gain in yield at less cost per acre is accompanied by a distinct improvement in the quality of tobacco."

July, 1931

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY FOUNDED ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

THE fertilizer industry was founded on economic principles. The history of the industry shows that it has changed the course of the argricultural destiny of many countries. It has doubled the yield of bread plants, and the meat-producing capacity of the soils and thereby saved the agriculture of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark. It has been the one possible avenue by which these countries have met their agricultural emergencies for the past 75 years.

While the industry was founded on economic principles, I have kept in mind in the present discussion the fact that this convention is composed of members interested in the use of plant foods for beautifying the garden and the landscape. You think of fertilizer for aesthetic purposes, but you will recall that Victor Hugo who said that the fertility of Latium and of all Italy had been lost through the great sewer pipes of Rome, also said that "the beautiful is as useful as the useful."

Almost 250,000 species and varieties of plants have already been discovered and named by Botanists. This large number of kinds of uncultivated plants is the result of the organized power of the plant kingdom to adjust itself to the simpler chemical elements and get the most out of the environment.

Artificial plants or cultivated plants present a somewhat different problem. They have been coaxed and petted and helped and fed and made to do many things inconsistent with the blind forces of unaffected nature. By the constant aid of man they have been adjusted to man's needs—and often at a terrible cost to the species and variety of plants.

FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS NEED ATTENTION

F or instance, most of our better field and garden crops if left alone would in a single season pass forever from the face of the earth. They would not be equal to the struggle for existence. Their enemies in the plant and animal kingdom would pounce down upon them and deal a death blow at one swing of the pendulum of fate. But man brings them under his dominion and fights back the enemies of certain plants. In this way, he dictates to nature on what terms these plants may live. This



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Barbak saves both labor and material. It's economical. That's one of the reasons why so many greenskeepers use Barbak 211 to keep their greens smooth and velvety, free from deadly Brown Patch.

Another is that it's so easy to apply. Barbak 211 does not cake in the can. Watered in, it needs as little as 50 gallons of water on the average green. Or, in concentrated form, it may be applied with your top dressing. In neither case will it burn the turf.

Barbak 211 is both a balanced fertilizer and an effective disinfectant. As a preventive or as a cure of Brown Patch it checks the fungus growth immediately and quickly brings back a normal stand of turf.

Check up all these Barbak advantages on your own course. If your golf supply house does not have



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he does in his own interest and for his own satisfaction.

In the early development of agriculture, farm manures and all kinds of organic matter constituted the sole source of plant improvement. Then came the gypsum, lime and ground shell age, whereby these elements supplemented the farm manure program. Then Lawes and Gilbert and Von Liebig hit upon the dissolved bone and the superphosphate theory. It was also left to Von Liebig to explode the "humus theory" of soil fertility.

Up to that time it was thought that the humus in the soil was used directly by the plant as food. His investigations showed that "as plants die down they necessarily enrich the soil with humus, but this humus as such, forms no part of the foodsupply." Up to the time of these discoveries there was a steady decline in yield and quality of farm and garden products. In recent years the soils program has included a revision of our studies on plant growth, including the mineral theory of plant feeding, and as a result production has been gradually increasing. The late Dr. John M. Coulter shortly before he died, read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in which he said: "The application of physics and chemistry to plants is fundamental in effective crop production, and has been an important factor in the revolution of our agriculture." In the development of modern agriculture nothing is so significant as the plantfeeding program. It was considered by Dr. Shaler of Harvard University as being the most significant of the winnings of the past three quarters of a century.

The fertilizer industry has kept close to the plant feeding program in order to be guided by experimental research in the manufacture and sale of plant foods. In this age of research and extension in the field of agricultural education, there are experts in all the states and counties, who advise farmers, gardeners, florists, on all kinds of subjects, including soils, crops, fertilizers and management. It goes without saying that such public servants should be fully advised on the physiology of plant feeding, for it is indeed a great responsibility to



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THE C. B. DOLGE COMPANY WESTPORT - - CONN.

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advise growers on such a vital and fundamental subject.

There can be no doubt but that any manufacturer can prepare mixtures with any percentage of organics, and good business demands that this be done if the ultimate consumer insists on it. But for reasons that I have tried to set forth in this paper, sound soil science demands that the entire trend of the business shall be in the direction of minerals. This trend has been evident for several years and that is the reason why the great French Scientist said near the end of the 19th century:

"The day is approaching when the only true manure will never be produced on a farm, but in those vast chemical manufactories where phosphates are broken up, rendered assimilable, and mixed with potash, or with sodic nitrate or ammonium sulphate, so that everyone, great and small, may obtain the maximum crops the earth is able to produce."

This is truly a great vision which has fought its way through clouds of prejudice, but which now seems to have won the battle, for most of the Experiment stations have adapted their soils and fertilizer programs to the theory of mineral plant foods. They have adopted the general work of plant physiologists, setting forth the facts that plants take into their systems:

- Phosphorus, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in the forms of phosphates, nitrates and sulphates of some basic element, usually calcium;
- Potassium—as carbonates, phosphates, nitrates and sulphates;

Calcium—as bicarbonate, phosphate, nitrate and sulphate;



Carbon—in the form of carbon dioxide; Oxygen—in the form of water and free gas.

With these facts before us, we have recast our plant-feeding program to secure the best and most economical results. To base our manufacture of plant foods on any other than these chemical manures or mineral fertilizers would be to turn back the wheels of progress, and to make it still more difficult for agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, to compete with business, commerce, industry in a modern world of scientific research.



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Remember—All our seeds are of the highest quality, obtained direct from the most reliable sources of supply and are botanically true to name. All seeds are new and are cleaned and recleaned until they are brought up to the highest possible state of purity and germination, special care being given to the elimination of weed seeds.

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Greenkeeper or Superintendent-

Opinions of Officers and District Vice-Presidents of Majority favor retaining

John MacGregor Against Change

CHICAGO GOLF CLUB-CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1 HAVE been requested by Mr. Power of the National Greenkeeper to give my opinion on the proposed change of the name of greenkeeper to some other more appropriate name. After reading our president's opinion in the last issue of the NATIONAL GREENKEEPER I have not changed my opinion. I would like to read many more for and against the change.

My view of the art of greenkeeping covers the entire maintenance of the golf course. Good golf essentially comes from good greens. In years gone by, the putting green was practically all that was necessary for a good game of golf; what other name could have been chosen for the man in charge of the greens but greenkeeper.

As the game of golf progressed, so the art of greenkeeping must necessarily keep up with or ahead of the game; this meant the greenkeeper must improve conditions between the teeing-off place and the green. This meant finer turf on what we now call the fairway, a limited space which necessarily had to be cut, leaving on either side, longer grass known as the rough which also had to be mown to a certain length, then traps, bunkers, and other hazards, soils, grasses, chemicals, fertilizers, the care and operation of machinery, the handling of men to produce the almost perfect playing condition of the golf player-all of this has just naturally enlarged the job of the man who used to look after the putting greens on the old time course.

The name greenkeeper then, seems to me to be a very appropriate one. We will be known as greenkeepers, no matter which name may be chosen. The mortician is still and always will be known as the undertaker; I doubt if we ever will require the services of the gentleman to bury the name greenkeeper.

John Pirie Against Change WHIPPOORWILL COUNTRY CLUB-CHAPPAQUA, NEW YORK

IN ANSWER to your letter of June 3, with reference to the proposed change of name from "Greenkeeper" to "Golf Course Superintendent," I wish to state that I am distinctly not in favor of any change in the name. My reasons are many and varied, but to be brief as you request my ideas are as follows:

I am a great follower or believer in Tradition, and I would sooner have the golfing public come on my course and inquire the identity of the Greenkeeper rather than the Golf Course Superintendent.

With reference to Colonel Morley's article re the changing of the name Steward to Club Manager we have a striking example of this at our Fisher's Island club. During the last five years the name Steward was changed to Club House Manager, but when a meal is considered especially fine the members of the Club always ask the identity of the Steward rather then the Club House Manager.

In my opinion golf has already been stripped of some of its finest traditions and I am very much in favor of keeping the name, just as is.

Alex Binnie Against Change

SHOREACRES GOLF CLUB—LAKE BLUFF, Illinois

IN expressing my views through the National Greenkeepers' paper, our president lays great stress on the word superintendent. What does that word mean? To your chairman of the Greens, and to ourselves, it means nothing, absolutely nothing, for you and I are just the greenkeeper.

Is the word greenkeeper above the standing of our profession? No, it is not. It strikes me at times that some of our boys get conflicted with the term "green cutter." There is a close resemblance between the two bodies, because if you don't take your cutters into your confidence in regard to their work, you are not going to get the best of results from your employees, and you are to them just *plain boss*. That is all you are, just plain boss.

What is in the name if you don't produce? You may call yourselves anything you like, but you will still be the greenkeeper.

The changing of the name in my estimation means nothing, but don't lose sight of the fact that the time is coming when the NATIONAL GREENKEEPER will m Men will be proud to called "greenkeeper." one that cannot be ta cause he wants to becom to have a thought, a money cannot buy. G classed like an ordinar trade that you might n money and name. It is your employers the very

I can't help thinki poet, when I read the opear lately in our gold our name, when he said the giftie gae us to see of Maybe it should have power the gift give m see me."

Now, that is just he to our employers. And him just as good as you poor, then you know I can't write it, but yo have an idea of what you

Our worthy presider keeper should be vers pathology, and entomo three distinct professio know what each one st that plant life is botany get all of our goats. —"brown patch"? "damology."

As regards entomol remedies that you can b worms, chase out the beetles, so after all, what

The greenkeeper di remedies, so give creat chemist deserves a lot o of our grounds.

John Gray A

ESSEX GOLF AND SANDWICH, ON

REPLYING to your lett ence to the poll that y

-Shall We Change Our Name?

the N. A. G. A. regarding this important question.

what it stands for. ave the honor of being It is a profession, and ght to anyone just bea greenkeeper. He has hought that time and cenkeeping is not to be trade. It is above any me. It isn't a matter of simply a case of giving best that is in you.

g of our great Scotch fferent articles that appapers about changing 'Oh, would some power rsilves as others see us." een, "Oh, would some to see myself as others

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ainst Change

COUNTRY CLUB FARIO, CANADA

r of June 3, with referu are taking regarding change the name "greenkeeper" to golf course superintendent," it is my opinion that for the present time at least, the word greenkeeper, is more appropriate.

This for the reason that since the early stages of the game of golf, the man who took care of the course has always been designated the "greenkeeper."

John Anderson Against Change

CRESTMONT COUNTRY CLUB—WEST Orange, New Jersey

J HALL we change our name?—"No." So it was decided at the last meeting of the Association of Greenkeepers of New Jersey.

This question that is being discussed all over the country at the present time, was brought before the members at the last monthly meeting, and after a heated discussion, it was decided to let the title remain "Greenkeeper" for the present. For what is good enough for the National Association of Greenkeepers of America, is good enough for us.

At the same time this question should get very careful study and thought, from the different groups, from all angles. My opinion is, that the title "Greenkeeper" is befitting our profession until we find a better one, and one that is more suitable.

Ever since I can remember, the man who was in charge of any golf course in Scotland, was known as the "Greenkeeper," and "Supt." or "Manager" was not thought of, nor would have been recognized. Today the Association of Golf Greenkeepers of Great Britain is still the same, and I do not hear of any change up to the present time. The man who is in charge of any golf course, has a primary duty to his members, that is, give them fine turf from tee to green. Most of his time is spent in working out the best way to produce this turf, and after getting it, fighting to keep it. So that after all "Greenkeeper" seems to me to be the logical title.

Since president John Morley gave his views in the magazine, I have no doubt there will be many discussions among the men relating to this matter, and it will be very interesting to hear the different opinions.

Hugh C. Moore Against Change

ST. SIMON'S ISLAND GOLF CLUB—ST. SIMON'S Island, Georgia

I READ Colonel Morley's editorial and I surely did enjoy it. I do not see any reason why we should change from greenkeeper to golf course superintendent. We have been known as greenkeepers as far back as the ancient days of golf and to be frank I think it should be left to Colonel Morley's own personal judgment. He has done more for us than we realize, so why should we not leave it up to him.

I believe it is his desire for us to be known as greenkeepers, therefore I am in favor of being known as greenkeeper. It's good enough for me, for I am really proud of my profession and only hope that I can continue on the balance of my days and be called a greenkeeper.

Joe Williamson Against Change

SCIOTO COUNTRY CLUB-COLUMBUS, OHIO

I N RESPECT to the proposed change of the name of our profession, personally I can discover no possible reason for any alteration whatever.

Greenkeepers are what we are and always will be as long as we profess greenkeeping as our calling.

There are numerous qualifications necessary to become a real greenkeeper and to be able to accomplish successfully the problems of caring for a golf course. I for one am quite satisfied with the title "Greenkeeper"—but I do hope to see it on a much higher plane in the future where it will be recognized among the arts and sciences.

The name is obviously fitting and rightfully belongs.

George Davies Against Change

BIG SPRINGS GOLF CLUB—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

I THINK it is the most ridiculous thing I have ever heard to change the name from greenkeeper to superintendent.

Anyone can be a superintendent, but that does not make him a greenkeeper, as we know greenkeepers.

It is as greenkeepers we have built up our as-

sociation, our good name and standing in the golf world. If we become superintendents, we absolutely lose our identity with golf.

Greenkeepers we have been for the last hundred years, and if I have my way, greenkeepers we will remain.

O. E. Evans Against Change

COUNTRY CLUB-YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

I N answer to your letter of the 3rd of June I wish to say that I have read the "Editorial" written by our esteemed president, Colonel John Morley.

The name or word "Greenkeeper" may not sound large enough to some of the brothers, but to me it implies a large and scientific profession.

I would say that as a suggestion we might try to educate the public to the full meaning of the word "Greenkeeper."

T. H. Riggs Miller Against Change

RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB-Staten Island, New York

Y OUR letter of June 3rd to hand, re a discussion as to whether greenkeepers should call themselves greenkeepers or superintendents.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." For a number of years a greenkeeper was more or less a glorified foreman, considered as a necessary evil on a



P. L. Baldock, 631 Crosby St., Fasadena Gordon Buckner, Piedmont Hotel, Oakland Buckner Irrigation Company, Nixon Bldg., Chicago Eastern Engineering Representatives Wendell P. Miller and Associates, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago



Staten Island, New York

golf course. Nobody suspected him of knowing anything, other than mowing grass.

Through organizations such as the National Greenkeepers' Association, the golf world has learned that the greenkeeper is responsible for the great pleasure derived from the game of golf today. They are not only respected by the club officials as guardians of the clubs' most precious asset, TURF, but their advice is sought on every policy the club effects pertaining to the golf course.

The word "greenkeeper" like many English words has undergone a change, whereas in previous years it meant a grass mower. Today it is synonymous with a man who dedicates his life to every branch of TURF culture.

I agree with President John Morley that the word superintendent is ambiguous and in no way helps the situation; golf course manager is better; grounds manager leaves out the word golf. I am in favor of retaining the original word GREENKEEPER.

Herbert E. Shave Against Change

Oakland Hills Country Club— Birmingham, Michigan

I HE old name is good enough for me. We have always been known as such and why change it.

If the majority want to change, follow John Morley's idea.

R. E. Farmer Against Change BRYNWOOD COUNTRY CLUB-MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

T HE word "Greenkeeper" was probably started from the phrase "The Keeper of the Greens." The word has been used so long now that it is considered English. It is no longer a common or a slang word.

Many greenkeepers have charge of the golf course proper, many look after the club house grounds and greens, and some greenkeepers manage the club house