



# NEWS LETTER

Do you fear the force of the wind,  
The slash of the rain?  
Go face them and fight them,  
Be savage again.  
Go hungry and cold like the wolf,  
Go wade like the crane:  
The palms of your hands will thicken  
The skin of your cheek will tan,  
You'll grow ragged and weary and swarthy,  
But you'll walk like a man!

—Hamlin Garland.

**MARCH**

**1937**

# Greetings to the Greenkeepers

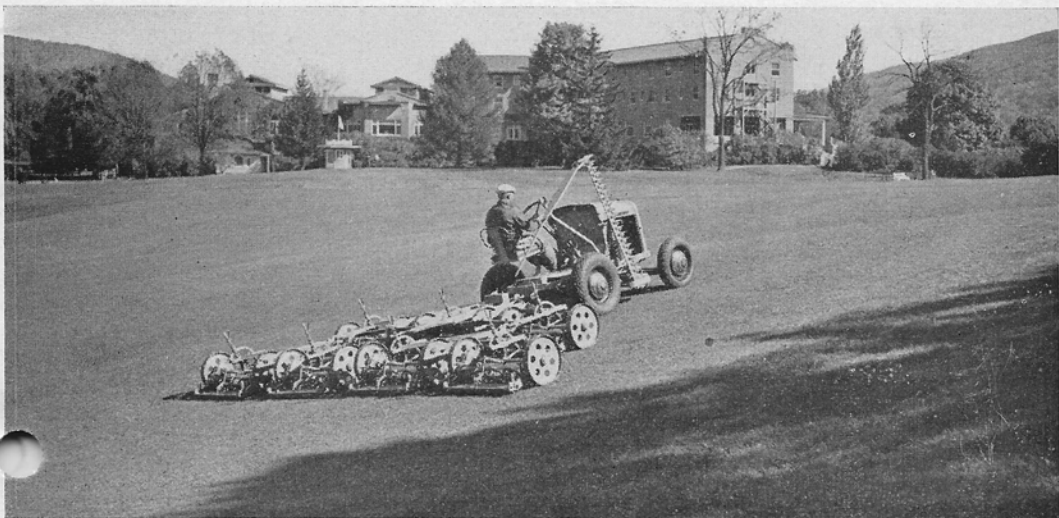
**WE TAKE** this opportunity to extend to you the greetings of our Company, and to give you a personal message.

Thanks to the confidence and help of the Greenkeepers, 1936 was Worthington's most successful year. We will continue in 1937 to provide you with equipment which is designed to make your job easier, help you keep your course in Championship Condition and cut your costs. Worthington Equipment will make every day of this new year a happy day for you.

Since 1914 Worthington has been the first to introduce every important development in this field. We have been able to do this because we have studied your problems and kept abreast of your requirements.

The Worthington Mower Company also takes this opportunity to congratulate you on the progress you have made in your Association to develop and promote the profession of greenkeeping.

**Worthington**  
**Mower**  
*Company*



The Seven Gang, king of them all, cutting a width of 16 feet

## **IT'S EASY to keep your course in top condition with Worthington Equipment**

**M**OST Greenkeepers keep their courses a delight to see and a joy to play. Worthington equipment makes that job much easier and saves money while doing a better job.

It reduces upkeep costs, stands up under long wear and tear, and cuts a greater area in less time with fewer men.

Not only is the 7 gang a labor saver but it is easily convertible into a 5 gang or 3 gang, as you desire.

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Our handsomely illustrated catalogue will show you in detail how you can make your course more beautiful—and save money doing it.

The Overgreen is another Worthington product that pays for itself with the money it saves.

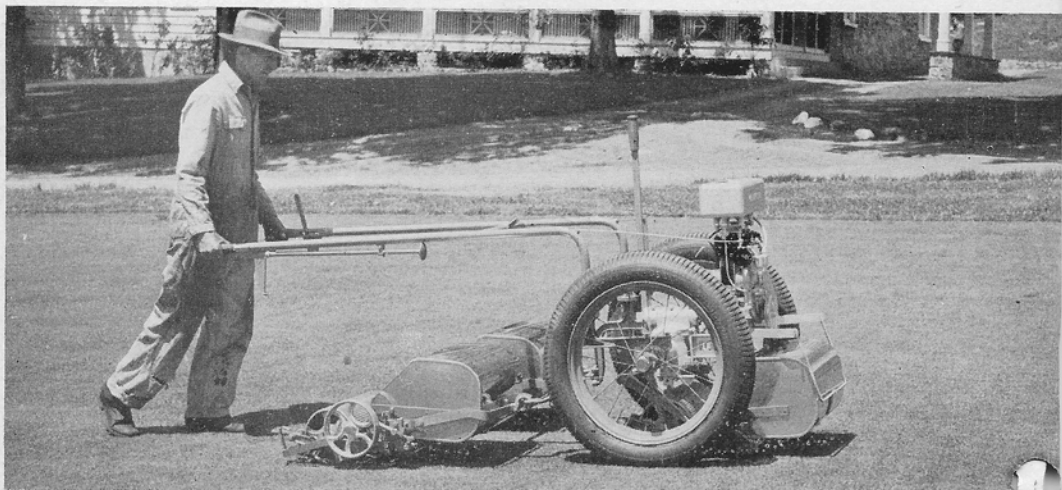
**Worthington**  
**Mower**  
Company

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*"It Pays for Itself in Labor Savings."*



The Overgreen, a most useful piece of equipment, can be used for Compost distributing—green mowing—rolling—raking—and spiked discing.

## **Worthington Overgreen - -**

**a time and labor saver which  
is used for many purposes**

ONE MAN with an Overgreen does the work of four hand mowers. Thus three men are released for other work. This saving in wages, made possible by the Overgreen, more than pays for this useful equipment.

The Overgreen, with different attachments, is quickly adaptable to rolling, cutting, discing and composting.

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More time and labor savings — The average green contains about 6000 square feet. One man with a Worthington Overgreen can cut the entire 6000 feet in 6 minutes—1000 square feet per minute. That kind of performance gives real satisfaction to the greenkeeper—his men—and the club members.

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**Worthington**  
**Mower**  
*Company*

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This Tractor with Sickle Bar attachment is useful for all purposes. A slight pull on the lever and the sickle bar is raised, readying the tractor for pulling gang mowers or other jobs.

## **Worthington Sickle Bar Tractor Does away with the need of having separate mowing equipment for your long grass, hay and weeds**

**T**HE SAME tractor that draws your gang mowers can now do the other long cutting. Just think what that means in time and equipment savings. It releases a man for other work and cuts down cutting costs.

Worthington equipment is in use in most of the biggest clubs and golf courses in the country. Of the last 42 courses on which the British and American championships have been played, 33 are Worthington users.

You easily keep your course in Championship Condition with Worthington equipment—Send today for handsomely illustrated literature which shows you how to cut cutting costs, beautify your course, and pay for your equipment in time and labor savings.

Worthington

Mower

*company*

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Sales Agencies: All Principal Cities

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Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania  
DEPT. N.

Please send, without obligation, complete information concerning Worthington Equipment.

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Address .....

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This NEWSLETTER is published monthly by the Greenkeepers Club of New England, and sent free to its members and their Green's Chairmen. Subscription price ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year.

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312 Mt. Pleasant St., Fall River, Mass.

JAMES McCORMACK .. Business Mgr.  
450 William St., Stoneham, Mass.

March, 1937

Vol. 9, No. 3

We herewith present for your approval our Spring Planning and Buying Guide. Due to the cooperation of our advertisers we are able to give you the largest NEWSLETTER to date. You are earnestly requested to read carefully all the advertising as well as you read the news matter. Our advertisers are reliable and deserve your patronage; remember this when buying golf course equipment and supplies.

### MARCH MEETING

Golf course supply and equipment dealers of Boston and vicinity were guests at the March meeting held on the 1st at the Hotel Statler, Boston. O. O. Clapper as Chairman of the meeting, introduced Mr. R. W. Speiser, Vice Pres. of the Worcester Lawn Mower Co. as the speaker. Mr. Speiser spoke on "Ethics in Business", and said in part: "Ethics is a science dealing with human morality and duty; human morality is honesty; duty is sound business policy. Business is a series of transactions; transaction is a sale with purchase or commitments.

Everyone has something to sell; in selling services, one sells self--personality. Thus we are all in business, and interested to some extent in ethics of business.

Ethics in business is not only practical, but essential; to succeed in business we must have an orderly business, based on a sound policy; this is impossible without honesty. Honesty or ethics is valuable in transactions between buyer and seller.

The Depression with its limited incomes developed a great period of

"shopping" for price rather than quality of merchandise. This shopping developed into a habit, even among people who didn't need it.

A manufacturing concern to succeed must have a profit to continue business and to keep a staff of experts to improve its articles of manufacture. To have funds for this, product must be sold at a decent profit, and firm must get paid for its product.

Violation of ethics or "chiseling" has been stressed by the President. The NRA with its codes was supposed to regulate fair trade practices. Very many details come up in this connection and it is often difficult to prove violations of code laws. The code brought more violations of ethics than before or since. There seems to be a sentiment in Congress to inact laws to regulate business. Honesty cannot be legislated into people. Chiseling is not much different than violation of the Golden Rule. Violation of ethics in business doesn't pay in long run."

At the business meeting, Joseph Dindari of the Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose, Mass. was elected to Associate membership.

President Mitchell announced the following Committees:

**Welfare:** Farrant, Counsell, Stephenson.

**Employment:** West, Greene, McBride.

**Inter-relation:**

Mass. section: Parker, Latvis, Rommell.

R. I. section: Chapman, Lawson, Peckham.

Samuel Mitchell was appointed Chairman of the Entertainment Committee for the coming year.

The April meeting will be held at the Waltham Field Station on April 5th.

Percival S. Brown, well-known salesman of the Boston District, is back again with Hovey & Company, Inc., according to a recent letter from Dave Reid of that company.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION CONFERENCE

The annual outdoor recreation conference was held at the Mass. State College on March 11-14. Programs were held in various sections, with the golf section probably the largest. Due to lack of space and unforeseen events, we are unable to report sections of the conference in detail, but will give a resume of the program with some addresses printed in this and later issues.

In the Golf section, the program started Friday morning with the graduation exercises of the 1937 Winter School for Greenkeepers. The program consisted of:

"What This School Has Done for Me"—Arthur Anderson, '27.

"Why I am Taking the Advanced Course"—Robert Williams, '36.

Two short papers by Edward J. Casey and Jeffrey Cornish, members of the class of 1937.

Charge to Graduates by Robert A. Mitchell, president Greenkeepers Club of New England.

Address and Presentation of Certificates by Roland H. Verbeck, Director of Short Courses, M.S.C.

The afternoon program was:

"A Discussion of the Hawthorne Valley system of fairway watering"—L. S. Dickinson, M.S.C.

"The Behavior of Fertilizers in Soils"—George B. McClure, Soil Technologist, Ohio State Univ.

The program Friday evening was very interesting and presented a variety of subjects.

"Water and the Physical Condition of the Soil"—J. N. Everson, M.S.C.

"The Action of Lead and Mercury in Soils"—Dr. W. S. Eisenmenger, M.S.C.

"Archery Golf"—Mr. Baker, Auburn-dale, Mass.

"Practical Experience with *Rhizocotonia Solani*"—C. K. Bradley, Paterson, N. J.

"More About Fertilizers in Soils"—G. B. McClure, Columbus, Ohio.

"The Golf Course Architect and the Greenkeeper"—R. T. Jones, New York.

Saturday morning's program was two fine addresses as follows:

"The Mechanics of Water Distribution on Golfing Areas"—James B. Gill, Elizabeth, N. J.

"Golf Course Design and Construction"—Illustrated—Robert Trent Jones, Golf Architect, New York.

The Saturday afternoon program was arranged and sponsored by the Greenkeepers Club of New England with the Greenkeepers Associations of Rhode Island and Northeastern New York cooperating. Vice President Speiser of the Worcester Lawn Mower Co. spoke on the "Greenkeeper's Code of Ethics." He said in part:

"The greenkeeper is a professional man, in that he is required to have a large amount of technical knowledge of his job, he is required to have tact and diplomacy.

Ethics is the principle of human duty, honesty.

Code of ethics is very much a personal thing. It is impossible to legislate honesty into people.

There is value in having a code of ethics to guide one's relations with his fellows. Code of fair dealing with people pays dividends.

Greenkeepers' Ethics might be divided into ethics with dealers, (courtesy, consideration, and honesty); ethics with employers, and ethics on the golf course.

The buyer who is courteous and considerate will get more for his money.

Commissions are not ethical to employers.

It is good to practice sincerity. Any code of ethics is an individually personal thing."

Dr. Joel DeFrance of the R. I. Experiment Station told of the experiments now under way at Kingston. A breeding of strains experiment has been started with 800 plats, 400 each of Colonial and velvet bents. Each plat represents a strain from a single seed. Disease observations will be made with no treatments given. The plats for this experiment are 2 x 5' and are cut from Chewings fescue sod.

Mr. L. E. Erwin of the R. I. Experiment Station told of his work identifying and experimenting with the so-called "Pink Patch"

Mr. John A. Gormley of Cohoes, N. Y. read a very fine paper on "Greenkeeper Recognition".

The second annual Golf Section dinner was held at the Lord Jeff, Saturday evening, followed by a special movie program at the local theatre.

The program as scheduled for Sunday morning was:

Annual Meeting of the M.S.C.G.A.—The alumni of the Winter School for Greenkeepers.

A Revival of the "Question Box" and informal discussion.

The exhibition in the cage was about the same as it has been for the last few years, with perhaps more exhibits in lines outside golf.

## WHAT THE GREENKEEPERS SCHOOL HAS DONE FOR ME

by Arthur Anderson  
Brae Burn C. C.

(Recreation Conference Paper)

Now that you have finished your course in the greenskeepers school, perhaps some of you have already asked the question of yourselves, as I did ten years ago, "What have I really got out of this course and how practical will it prove to be?" As I was a member of the first class of the greenskeepers school ten years ago, perhaps I can give you my own experience since leaving the school, in the hope that it will in some way attempt to answer this question.

Why did I come to this school in the first place? I really have to give much credit to my greens chairman who was very enthusiastic about my enrolling. He too had heard about the school being started, and, being a forward looking type of man, could readily see the advantages of such a course.

Although I had been a greenskeeper for six years and had a general idea of the greenskeepers job, there were many things on which I could improve. For instance, I knew that to get sufficient water for sprinkling tees and greens, it was necessary to have a certain size pipe, but how to arrive at the proper size I did not know. I had no idea how to arrive at the losses from friction, elevation, etc.

I knew what a drainage system was, but if I had been told to use a level and lay out a system in an extensive way, I would have been stumped.

Then there was record keeping. My idea of keeping records consisted of jotting down a few words and figures now and then which, several weeks or months later, didn't mean much.

As I look back on it now, this school was really a place where I developed new thinking on old ideas. Perhaps you could liken my mind at that time to a newly seeded plot of grass. I was will-

ing and anxious enough to learn, but I lacked the proper mental nourishment.

To me, the course was a means whereby a greenkeeper developed and improved on the knowledge he already had, rather than a school to teach him something entirely new.

To give you more concrete examples of what I mean, I might cite the change which took place in my record keeping after leaving this school in greenkeeping. Before I took the course, there was really no point to what I put down on paper. Since completing the course, I find that each year my records, as I now keep them, are more valuable. I have learned to make keener observations and to try to pick out the vital points to be remembered. Proper handling of winter sports has been made easier and simpler in this connection. We maintain at Brae Burn for Winter Sports, a skating pond with two hockey rinks, lighted for nite skating, a toboggan slide, ski jump, and practice ski slopes.

Another thing which this course accomplished for me—although I didn't realize it at the time I finished, or even until some time after—was the general education I received from it. For example, I was encouraged to do more studying, to read up more on details, and to investigate matters for myself. This new attitude and increased study enabled me to grasp ideas more quickly. I found that I was in a much better position to observe and analyze situations as a result of having attended the school.

Now, there is another advantage in a course of this kind. One never knows when a chance will come for increased responsibility, a promotion, or a better position. Some two years after completing my course, I had an opportunity for a better position as an assistant under an old timer at the course where I am now located. It was a chance for me not only to obtain fine experience under the expert guidance of one of the leading greenskeepers of the country—the late John Shanahan, whom I recall with great respect and admiration—but it had possibilities of leading to a responsible position with one of the larger and better clubs around Boston.

My schooling indeed helped me to solve many problems and face many difficulties at this new position. I have many times thanked that greens chairman who ten years ago sponsored my attendance at the first school.





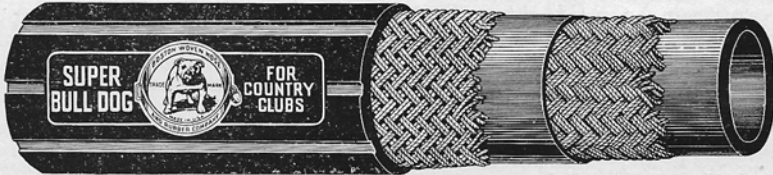
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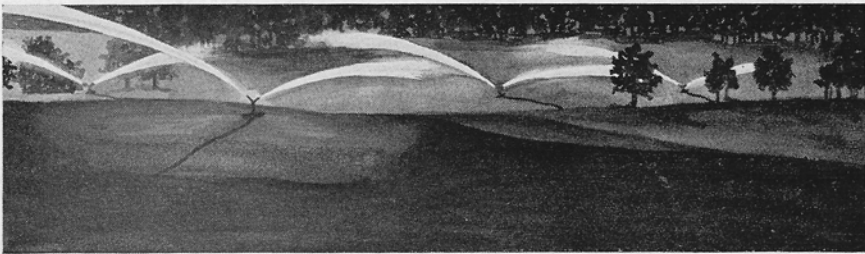
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# SUPER BULL DOG

*for country clubs*



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That is the theme of my brief talk today. None of you know when your opportunity may come, but when it does, you will be well prepared for it, provided you have been diligent and ambitious to get the most out of the course. Even as the course I took ten years ago showed me how to be a better greenskeeper, I feel sure that the course you have just completed will prove beneficial to you also.

A recent letter from Frank Robinson, who for the past year has been in charge of Fenway Park, the home of the Boston Red Sox, contains some items of interest.

"I don't have any worry here about Winter kill as my grass is of a different type and some would be better off if it did die. The outfield is the most weedy of any spot I ever saw regardless of place or country. We surely had a tough Winter for young grass, wherever it was, but I have no worry about that. My trouble is football; that surely takes out turf like a bunch of cows. Cows could be killed, but football players are hard boys to tackle. But they make work for my crew who surely need it. The No. 14276, a small piece I planted, came in good in front of the pitcher's box where plenty of traffic exists. I am looking for a farm of two acres or so to put in a nursery of the velvet, so as to have a real patch to sod from to keep the whole diamond alike. Progress has been slow in finding a suitable piece of land within the money and distance. I have had fun in taking out some weeds this Winter at times. Freezing and thawing has pumped knot and plantain weeds up so much on the area where games were played with the football, that I took advantage of it when it dried enough when frost was out, and raked out the weeds with a dandelion rake, and we got about thirty bushels.

I had some fun also after the seed I put in last Fall was harrowed in lightly, and then the football team helped dig it in too. A bunch of Redskin football players doing farm work for me and they didn't know it! I suppose oxen harrowing in seed wouldn't know what they were doing either.

This year is the first that the diamond did not need resodding. I did a lot of topdressing with sandy loam and used a lot of rye grass seed to keep dry and have a cushion to protect it. . . . I have

bought six thousand feet of Mitchell's sod in New Hampshire that he took from his greens, to resod some of our skinned area, to make it smaller where it was trimmed, and also to make our home plate area smaller. . . ."

### TO ALL GOLFERS AND THEIR CLUB OFFICIALS

The Golf Course Superintendents' Association of New Jersey has abolished the name "greenkeeper". This is inadequate in defining the type of service rendered in directing maintenance and other work by approved practice on **Modern Golf Courses**.

Therefore:

The **Golf Course Superintendent**, is the one who plans and directs all work in conjunction with golf course maintenance, alteration and construction. He is qualified to select, budget appropriations, and needs of materials and equipment for course work. His presence is necessary at all meetings, to serve as technical advisor concerning the course. He has a free and undivided responsibility of his assignments on labor management and all other phases of his Professional Vocation.

It is urgently suggested that you appoint as Superintendent, the man in direct charge of your golf course. You can readily perceive the advantages of this move. It also protects your course against costly changes of "itinerate and illiterate greenkeepers", who do not qualify according to our Professional Standards.

Our National and Local Associations are cooperating with Golf Associations, State, Federal and Commercial Research Departments in extensive educational programs. The result is better playing conditions at less cost, in the past decade. YOU and YOUR CLUB will make a good paying investment by assisting financially, your **Golf Course Superintendent**, so that HE can attend monthly meetings, annual conferences, and also the college short-courses held in winter months.

This item is now standard in many budgets. A minimum allotment is suggested as \$25.00 a year per nine holes. May we have your support for **greater greens and more glorious golf?**

—Clinton Kent Bradley, Chairman, Advancement and Public Relations Committee, Golf Course Superintendents' Association of N. J.

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 ON LAWNS**

(Release from Bartlett Tree Expert  
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Almost every summer there is damage to lawns from chinch bugs and we are frequently asked either to control them or recommend methods of control. Applying tobacco dust with the proper nicotine content about once a month throughout the summer beginning in early June, may give control, but tobacco dust will not control a bad infestation. Wayne Ratcliff has written us in regard to a method of control which he has found successful and I am passing it on to those of you who may be interested:

"In reply to your letter of December 30th, regarding Chinch Bug formula, wish to advise that in light infestations we have used 1 pint nicotine, 20 lbs. lime to the 100 gallons; in heavy infestations we use 2 pints nicotine, 20 lbs. lime to the 100 gallons.

"We have used this solution at the

rate of approximately 100 gallons to 1,000 square feet of turf. It should never be applied under high pressure—we found 150 lbs. gives the best results.

"The application should be made on a clear, hot day and preferably during mid-day when the insects are most active. If there is any clover in the lawn there is quite sure to be some burning but it will not be serious. On Bent grass there would be quite a bit of burning but it will, of course, disappear after the first cutting.

"To secure best results this application should be applied as soon as you begin to see injury to the grass."

Jim McCormack left on the 3rd for a ten day visit to Pinehurst with several of his members from Unicorn.

**Dues are payable January 1st. Help your club by paying the Treasurer, Frank H. Wilson, at once.**

## GREENKEEPER RECOGNITION

by Jack Gormley

(Recreation Conference Paper)

An expert is one who makes things look easy because he has perfected a plan by which he can accomplish much with minimum effort. He uses his gray matter to save himself physical exertion. He does not reach this stage without thinking and planning and plenty of hard work. He finds out that the right way is the easiest way, and because it is so easy, very few find it. The expert has done his hardest work when he has found the easiest way.

A man who is a recognized authority on any one subject or in any specific job, is the man whose ideas are in popular demand by those who are in need of his services or by those associated with him in the same line of endeavor. He holds a position of prestige, of respect and influence, that is not accorded those of us who have not reached the point where "Recognition" for our efforts should be our reward. A recognized authority is not only respected, but due to the fact that he has "risen from the ranks", he has gained a fair portion of financial success. This is what all greenkeepers have been striving for, "Recognition." Recognition of their chosen vocation as a **profession**, and adequate remuneration for the type of service they render.

We ask ourselves the question, "how far have greenkeepers progressed in attaining this aim?" and we answer, "not very far." We ask ourselves the reason why, and we find it not too easy to answer.

I have a friend to whom I was speaking several weeks ago, who told me a story that illustrates the professional status of a greenkeeper as compared with other professions. His name is Bob Scott, greenkeeper at the Baltimore Country Club. Bob has a son who is just over fifteen years of age, and who has advanced in his schooling to the point where serious consideration of his vocation should be determined. He pondered the future and what it held for him. At the suggestion of his mother, to whom he turned for advice as to what he might make his life's work, he went to the government library in Washington, and borrowed a book which listed 45,000 jobs in the United States of America. He brought the book home and studied it industriously, and as

future events proved, he derived from it a wealth of information.

That evening, when Bob came home from work, the boy immediately started popping questions at him. "What is a greenkeeper, Daddy?" "How much salary does a greenkeeper get?" "What does a greenkeeper do?" "Is greenkeeping a job?" The boy was confused and he evidently wanted an answer. Bob was surprised and asked him his reason for the sudden thirst for knowledge regarding greenkeeping. The youngster proceeded to explain that in the book listing so many thousands of jobs of all descriptions, that under the heading of "Golf Course Positions" he found that a golf course architect received from \$500.00 to \$5,000.00 for laying out a golf course. Caddiemasters were listed as receiving \$25.00 to \$40.00 per week. Laborers at 40 to 60 cents per hour. Caddies were paid 75 cents to a dollar per round and professionals received as high as \$5,000.00 per season. Greenkeepers??—Well, there wasn't any listing of that job at all. "Your job can't amount to much, Daddy," he said.

When Bob looked at the book and found out how true were the words of his son, he realized as we all do, **how little** the greenkeeper is mentioned when credit is being passed out. Very little thought has been given to how much depends on this forgotten man of golf, when you find that in a book listing over 45,000 jobs that "greenkeeper" is not even listed. It is further deplorable to note that the word "greenkeeper" has also been omitted from the dictionary.

We have often wondered why the greenkeeper has not been considered a leader—an authority—an expert. We have often wondered if golfers stop and realize, as they play over the course, that the man responsible for their golfing playground is given less thought, and greater condemnation than a grade C caddie. Of course they don't. If they did, they would know that they are not qualified to be a judge of golf course maintenance. We have wondered what we could do to change the general impression that the greenkeeper was just another laborer on the course. Up to the present time, we have done very little about it, except "WISH". We seem to have resigned ourselves to apparent facts, and consoled ourselves with the thought that, perhaps, some day our "WISHES" may come true, and

# NELSON

## SPRINKLING EQUIPMENT

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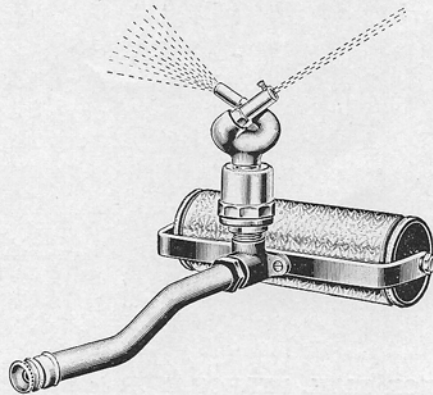
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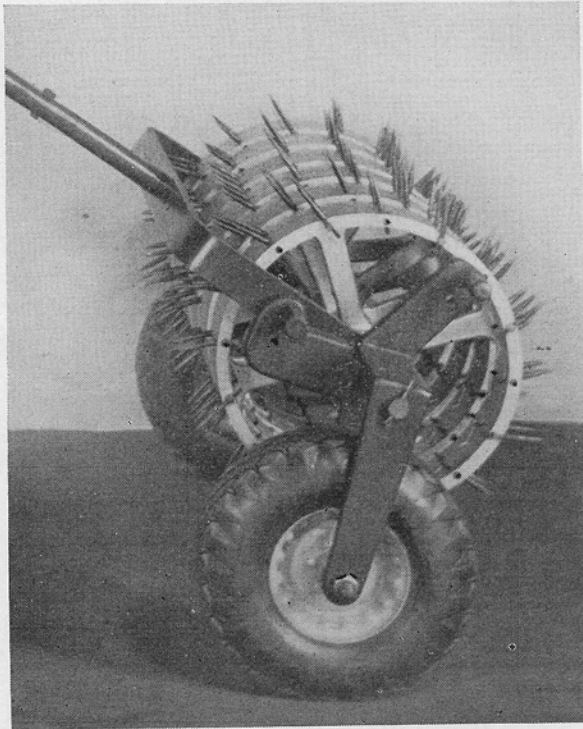
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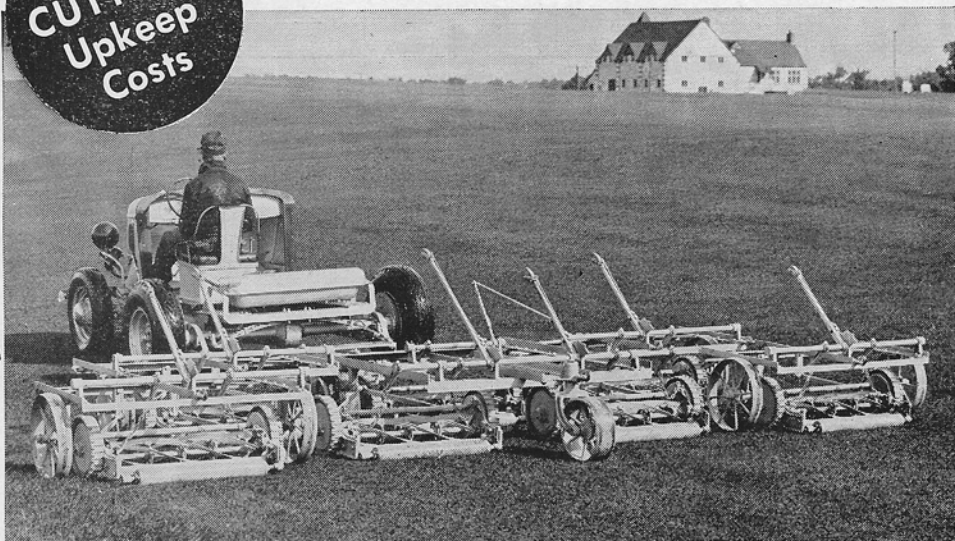
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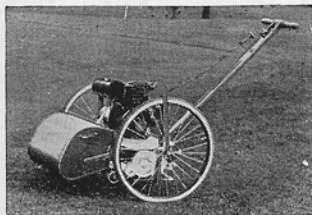


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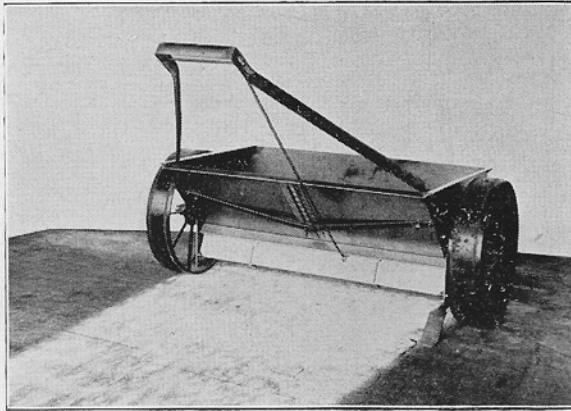
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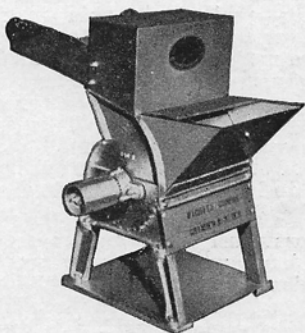
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that "Recognition" would eventually be ours.

There's a whole lot in wishing; providing we work as hard as we wish. One of the best stories I have ever read was about "WISHING." Everybody has had an ardent desire at sometime or other—a feeling for something that has seemed always beyond reach. Many of us have had our WISHES gratified and many of us have not. There is an old saying, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride;" and there is no question regarding the truth that these words imply. But—if you stop to consider it, "Wishes" are "horses", and "beggars" can ride. By "beggars" is meant those of us who have started life with little or nothing. We can ride, if we WISH hard enough. Wishing has been called one of the most unproductive industries. Wishful thinking has been called the lowest activity of the mind. But it all depends.

George Washington dreamed of a liberated nation, and Lincoln of a united nation. These were the ambitions of America's saviors. Yet the ambitions began as a WISH,—a mental picture of what might be.

When a person wishes for something useless, or absolutely impossible, the process degenerates into a reverie, a daydream. Daydreaming never feeds ambition, but saps from it the good that is necessary to make WISHES materialize. But those who wish hard enough, and work persistently for the right thing in the right way, generally get what they want.

Irving Bachellor, the author, once wrote about "Happiness." He was seeking the secret of happiness and so he studied first of all, the life of a great humorist—a prominent figure of the day and age. But he discovered this man to be a very unhappy one. The reason for his unhappiness was that he was too self centered. He thought too much of himself and had no word of cheer, no thought of help for anyone else.

Then Bachellor searched into the life of a wealthy man—who had an overabundance of the world's goods. He too, was the picture of abject misery, because he worried of what would become of his riches after he passed on.

Searching further in the secret of happiness, the author came upon a poor woman who had, by the sweat of her brow—raised ten children. Strange as it may seem, Mr. Bachellor found in this woman, the happiest woman he had ever

met; he found out the reason for her great feeling of contentment—of satisfaction for what the world had bestowed upon her. He found that she was happy because her whole life was a routine devotion to others beside herself. He learned that it was her utmost WISH to live that way, and that WISH, being daily gratified, brought her absolute happiness.

Wishing—perhaps is akin to faith. Wishing, or faith is absolutely in vain, unless we work like the devil. That explains why a lot of us "beggars" are still on the ground. Wishes are "horses"—sterling steeds to those of us greenkeepers, who have the ambition, the courage of our convictions and the moral strength to hop aboard and ride them to success.

As I previously mentioned, we greenkeepers have wondered why we have not received a suitable recognition for the part we have played in the advancement of the game of golf. We have all wondered why the greenkeeper has been left in the cold—why he has been a forgotten man. Of all the people who have contributed to the well-being of the old Scottish game, the last to receive a word of praise or a word of commendation for work well done, is the greenkeeper. The professional receives acclaim because he plays the most difficult courses under par. He is recognized for his performances and made into a demi-god. He is feted and his praises are sung. But—it never occurs to anyone that one of the most logical reasons for his par shattering success, is a direct result of the greenkeeper's unending search for ways and means to make the fairways and greens smoother, truer, and easier to play. There is no comparison between the condition of golf courses today and those of fifteen or twenty years ago. Nor is there any comparison between the scores of yesterday with the scores of today. The suggestions of greenkeepers are responsible for the improvement of golf course machinery. The suggestions of greenkeepers are responsible for turf research work. It is the experience of greenkeepers in conjunction with turf research organizations that have made it possible for the playing professional to play sub-par golf. But this is not generally known, because the greenkeeper's accomplishments have not been exploited. The good he has done lies buried beneath the compost pile. And why? Is there any real reason why he should not reap the benefits of the

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fact that he has been an A number 1 contributing factor to the long strides the game of golf has taken in the last decade or two? Our answer is "No." Emphatically "no." There is no reason why the greenkeeper should not receive universal recognition. There is no reason why he should not take his place in line with the lawyer, doctor, agronomist, chemist, or what have you. His is just as important a job. And how are we going to receive this recognition? The following answer to this question is my own opinion, and is perhaps debatable.

The approach to the requirements of any job in the greenkeeping profession must be analysis. In that analysis, the very first thing we should know is ourselves—our limitations—our capacities—our strength or weakness—our knowledge of our ability to do our jobs well. We must add to our moral strength and eliminate weakness by inviting with appreciative welcome—constructive criticism from our associates or those qualified to make such criticism. The colleges have short courses in greenkeeping, the experimental stations financed by federal and state funds and men like Professor Dickinson, O. J. Noer, Dr. Monteith, and many others who have

spent most of their lives in turf work are certainly deserving of being mentioned as those qualified. We must know our objective and our plans for realizing the fond hopes of every greenkeeper's ambition, which is success in our chosen field of endeavor. In this connection, we must realize that we are seeking permanent success. The fool can accomplish enough to gain a flash of momentary glory, but when the truth is found out, as it almost inevitably is, it's the fool who suffers the penalty.

In order to be successful, we must be leaders, and we must know that a leader is one who really leads, rather than one who drives. We must know that in order to be a leader, we must always keep ahead of the procession. That we must study in order to grow. It is wise to remember the saying, "if I rest, I rust." We must know the needs of the members of our club, and try to please them. We must learn how to get cooperation from them, from the greens committee, and from the men we employ on the course. We must know how to organize, how to choose assistants, and how and when to place responsibility. We must understand our men, their ambitions, their objectives, their faults and virtues,

their families, and the things that will inspire them to do their best for our interests, as well as their own. We must develop them with a capacity for initiative, self-reliance and self-direction so that they will work with the least cost of supervision. We should develop them to the point where they will be capable of answering the knock of opportunity when it presents itself. We must realize that a good greenkeeper cannot succeed except as his men succeed. The majority of men are satisfied to follow, rather than to lead, and I firmly believe that more is to be gained for the cause of **individual** recognition of the greenkeeper if we handle men as human beings, rather than as a mass machine. We must know how to have a sympathetic understanding of all their problems and how to reward and compensate them for work well done. At the same time, it is wise to know, that for our club's sake as well as our own, that it is only kindness to get them to seek other work, if by their actions they have demonstrated that they are not fitted to perform their duties satisfactorily. We all make mistakes in judgment, and the only proper thing to do for all concerned, is to correct them as soon as possible.

Necessity once forced a greenkeeper who was doing some construction work, to resort to the old fashioned method of using wheelbarrows, to haul soil from one side of a green to the other. He had six men working. He noticed that one of the men always pulled his wheelbarrow behind him, while the other five men pushed theirs forward and seemed to accomplish a good deal more than this particular individual. So he asked him why he did not push like the others. The fellow looked up surlily and said, "I'm damned sick with the sight of it." That is an example of a mistake to be corrected. A man who is not satisfied with his work is a detriment to its progress. As our men succeed, so will we.

Another point we should consider, and one of the most important is: when it is better for us to say "No", rather than "Yes", to suggestions that become an absolute obsession to the chairman of the green's committee. If these suggestions are contrary to the best interests of the club, and its members, and we are absolutely sure that we are right, our answer should be "No." If a boss will not listen to an intelligent "No", based on knowledge and careful thought, such a boss is not worth working for, and the job that we have, cannot hold

much future for us. If saying "No" get's us fired, we are better off out of the job.

Knowledge is the most component part of success, but it is not enough merely to have knowledge. Even if we are capable of the BEST construction and maintenance of golf courses—the World is not going to beat a path to our door to engage OUR services. We've got to TELL the world that our work is the best. If we have the ability—we can't wait for the people to discover it—we must let them KNOW that we are capable—and we must prove it. Being a "yes-man" will never call attention to our abilities; but being a "No-man" will do the trick. Saying "No" to the chairman of the green's committee takes real courage, but it is often worth the risk and it is a real forerunner to being recognized as an expert, and when we have been so recognized, then can we say that "WISHES" that are horses will have been ridden to the individual success.

But individual success is not enough. Because one individual is recognized as an expert does not mean that 6,000 other greenkeepers have been so honored. We must go further. We must endeavor to perpetuate greenkeeping as a profession by taking advantage of all opportunities and by realizing that Opportunity does not knock only once, but many times, contrary to the old adage. It would be a sorry thing indeed if only once in a man's life the chance came to become important, to do something worthwhile, and to rise above the crowd. If this were so, it would seem that only those of us who are intelligent enough to avail ourselves of that "one" opportunity would go to the top of the heap, and those who let the chance slip thru their fingers and would live the remainder of their lives in oblivion.

It is a fortunate thing for the world that this is not true. The successive steps in the development of culture and refinement have not been accomplished by people who have had only a flashing vision of "Opportunity", and were quick enough to grasp the chance that might not come again. Our very modern wonders of the world—our great men—the things they have done show that such thought is erroneous.

The great knowledge that has been gained in the study of grass and turf, in the study of soils and soil organisms, has always been done by men who have fumbled and failed, and fumbled and



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failed again, but who have had the courage to keep on trying at every opportunity until they pulled a gleaming light out of the darkness. The opportunities that these men have lost pave the road to the attainment of every good thing their searching minds have given to the greenkeeping world.

Chief among the opportunities offered a greenkeeper is the opportunity for recognition thru organized cooperation. Those of us who belong to greenkeeper organizations know how much good we have derived from our periodical meetings. We know that collaboration has helped us become an asset in the operation of golf clubs. We also know that before we had this method of distributing maintenance knowledge, that the greenkeeper was considered a much inferior figure than he is today, in the eyes of nearly all who were connected with the game of golf. This opinion is gradually changing and is directly due to organization. Proof of this is seen in the interest green chairman and other club executives are showing in the programs being sponsored by our greenkeeper groups.

In the November 1930 issue of *Golfdom*, an item appeared that is a little amusing to one who reads it today. It was titled "In Golf Club Circles", and reads as follows:

"A man who can supervise the routine work of a golf course is rated as a FOREMAN by those in authority.

A foreman who knows the theory and practice of fine turf management, is a GREENKEEPER.

A greenkeeper who can decisively demonstrate on paper, what it will cost to maintain the course for the coming year, is a GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENT.

At present there is a surplus of foremen, an adequate supply of greenkeepers, and a decided shortage of superintendents."

It would seem that in 1930, *Golfdom* did not think highly of a greenkeeper's ability. The item continues:

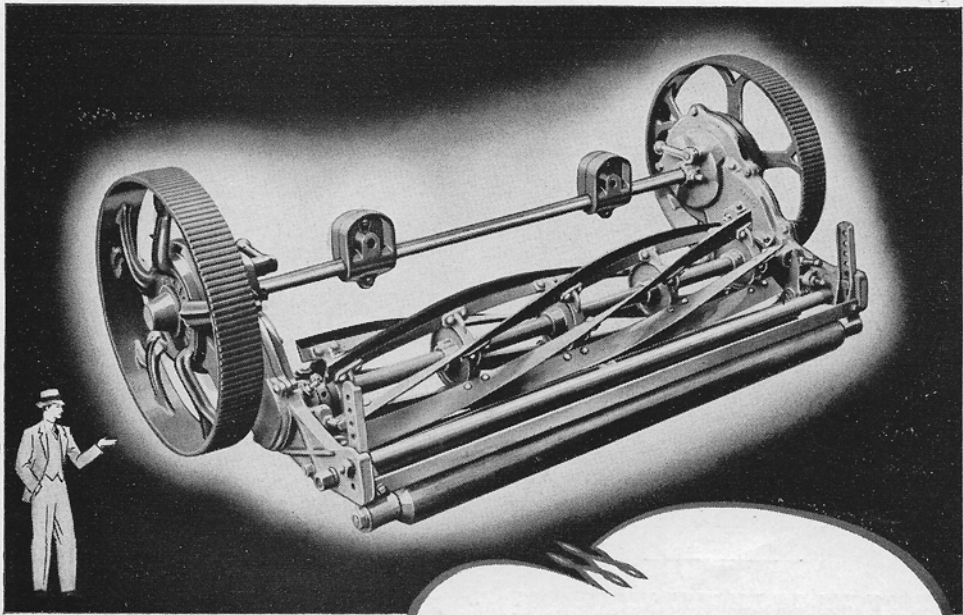
"Foremen are just four and one half inches ahead of the sheriff; GREENKEEPERS have turkey for Thanksgiving, while Superintendents are worrying about their investments."

This item was all boxed off like a quarter page add, to lend emphasis to the considered fact that the FOREMAN, the Greenkeeper, and the GOLF

COURSE SUPERINTENDENT were three separate and distinct individuals. I don't suppose Herb Graffis ever expected anyone to pop out and dig up the past, but there it is.

NOW, I am of the firm opinion that all of this might have been true in 1930, but that was over six years ago. Today, thru the efforts of greenkeeper organizations and the holding of monthly meetings, the foreman has dropped out of the picture. He has either been educated into a good greenkeeper or a Golf Course Superintendent through this organized cooperation, or else the sheriff has caught up with him. He is either able to have turkey for Thanksgiving, or only what the sparse dole of the W. P. A. worker will allow. He is either worrying about his investments or worrying without investments. If he is STILL a member of a greenkeeper organization in good standing, he does not have to worry at all. If he is still a member he is an outstanding example of what organized cooperation has done and can do.

But it is deplorable to note that only a small portion of greenkeepers belong to our organization. Only 20% of the greenkeepers of this country are actively engaged in seeking a position of prominence for the profession of greenkeeping. There are over 6,000 greenkeepers in America, who can put their shoulder to the wheel and help batter down all obstacles in the pathway to the successful fulfillment of our ambitions, and those who have organized for that purpose are in the minority. Our great need is to increase the number of members in all of our organizations. We must go after the fellows who have been standing aloof. We must ask them why they are not among us, and their reasons for holding back. We must tell them what we are striving for—what our aims and objects are. We must show them that our organizations are represented by the cream of the greenkeeper crop and make them feel that they are the losers if they cannot see fit to be among us. We must explain to them that organizations of this kind must carry on to right the wrongs that exist in our profession at the present time, that we need the wholehearted collaboration of every greenkeeper in the country in order to insure our future in turf culture and golf course maintenance, and also to insure common sense, individual financial productivity. We must insist that they join our

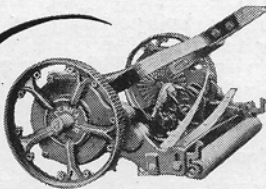


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That—is the bonus offered by the Giant 36-inch Pennsylvania DeLuxe Fairway Mower, compared with the conventional 30-inch unit.

Another big saving is brought about by the fact that **FIVE** Giant Fairways will cut a swath of approximately the same width as **SEVEN** ordinary mowers. This means a saving in the original equipment investment and the maintenance of five instead of seven machines. Ease of handling and other advantages too numerous to mention here are included in our literature. Better write for it today.



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organizations and become a part of the struggle being waged for better recognition of our profession. We must argue them into adding their weight to the growing momentum which is steadily carrying our aims and objects onward. We must tell them that they should feel that it is NOT necessary for them to become members. We can use our country, the great United States of America as an example of what unity means. We must convince them that no man goes forward whose eyes are closed or whose ears will not hear. We must get them to join with their brothers of the greenkeeping profession, for its elevation, for fraternalism, for education, for success. We must impress upon them that 6,000 voices will be heard more easily than one. If we can accomplish this, we can safely say that **RECOGNITION** will be ours.

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## EFFECTS OF EXCESS WATERING

by

John N. Everson

(Recreation Conference Paper)

In the usual discussion of the effects of excess water on soils, it seems to be the custom to place great significance on the removal of nutrient elements, particularly nitrogen, from the surface soil. It is not the purpose of this brief paper to minimize such losses, but to place emphasis upon some factors other than nutrient losses, which result from excessive watering. In order to understand some of these effects it is necessary to recall the fact that soil is not an inert, dead mass, but is a highly reactive living body. Not being static but active, the soil is ever changing and one of the greatest causative forces affecting soil change is water.

### Ideal Water Relations

Ideally, water should be present in the soil to such an extent that: there will be sufficient water to dissolve and transport nutrients to the plant; enough to translocate, or move, nutrients within the plant; and enough for ample evaporation from the plant. There should not be so little water as to cause excessive concentration of salts in the soil water. Such an excessive accumulation of salts within the soil will cause withdrawal of water from the plant tissue.

With excess watering there is such an excess of water that air is excluded from the soil. The amount of water should be such that a mellow, granular, open condition is attained in the soil. Such a condition is usually maintained when the amount of water in the soil is one-half of the maximum amount which the soil is capable of holding. This leaves room for air. Water and air are both essential in the soil for the production of ideal growing conditions.

### How Soils Differ

Soils differ in their physical, chemical and biological aspects. Each soil is a problem in itself and so each soil must be treated as a special problem. Only very general statements are made here as to the manner in which excessive watering changes physical and biological activities in the soil.

### Organic Matter

Many lawn specialists recommend the use of large amounts of peat in lawns because this material retains large amounts of water. Greenskeepers use very large amounts of peat on greens because a wet peat acts as a shock absorber, taking up the force of impact of a ball, and slowing the ball.

One pound of saturated peat will retain from two to twelve times its own weight of water. In absorbing this water the peat swells. A heavy top application of peat in a fully saturated condition may swell to such an extent that air will be excluded from the soil. Because of the slowing effect of wet peat and because of the fact that dry peat is very springy, causing a ball to bounce, there is a tendency to overwater a soil which has a peat top dressing. This may actually cause a lack of air in the soil, with serious effects which will be shown later.

### Peat Composting

In applying peat as a top dressing, the peat is sometimes mixed with sand. Peat is very light in volume weight while sand is heavy per unit volume. With excessive watering, the first effect is the swelling of the peat and the second a tendency for the peat to float, while the sand sinks. This causes a separation of the peat and sand into layers. With subsequent additions of peat top dressing, this layering effect is continued, giving alternate layers of peat and sand. The alternation of overwatering, causing swelling of the peat, and too little



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watering, causing contraction of the peat, may cause strains upon, or the actual breaking of, grass roots.

#### Physical Effects upon Mineral Soils

The first effect of overwatering any soil, and particularly a clay soil, is the swelling of the clay particles. With continued excessive watering, the soil particles tend to settle. In heavy soils the clay particles compact between the coarser parts of the soil causing a puddled condition. Upon drying out, clay contracts. With the drying out of a puddled soil, the soil will crack vertically. Excessive watering, particularly in an acid clay soil, tends to change the structure from a granular condition, favorable to plant growth, to a puddled unfavorable condition. Organic matter, which has decayed, in the soil, and addition of lime tend to retain the granular condition.

#### Living Organisms

It was previously stated that the soil is a living thing. The soil teems with living organisms of microscopic size. These organisms may be roughly divided into two groups: those which live in the presence of air, and those living with little air. Medium watering favors the growth of those organisms which require large amounts of air. Excessive watering causes inactivity of this group. Among the organisms requiring air are many of the group causing rapid decay of plant tissue, and the group which convert ammonia to nitrate nitrogen. As previously indicated, excess watering causes air to be driven from the soil. Under conditions induced by excess watering, the groups of organisms which thrive with little air assume the major role. One group of these is the protozoa, microscopic animals. This group live upon bacteria, and their growth may actually kill the favorable organisms in the soil. A second group favored by excess water is fungi. This group includes many of the organisms causing plant diseases. Excessive watering may cause the death of favorable bacteria, and produce growth of disease organisms.

To-day's requirement is a Superintendent to watch over a golf course, not a greenkeeper to work on it.

—Kent Bradley.

#### COMPLEXES

There are an infinite number of inferiority, and perhaps an equal number of superiority, complexes of which we recognize a large proportion as belonging to our friends. We cannot recognize our own so readily, and mill through life with insolence or timidity according to which complex is predominating at the time. Long periods of isolation might develop and expand these complexes beyond the limits of sanity. It is our contacts with our fellows that offer us salvation, prick the bubble of our self-conceit and fix us at our proper level. Somewhere between what we believe ourselves, and what others believe us, is what we really are. It is a serious mistake to utterly ignore others' opinions of what we should be or what we should do. Our judgment of ourselves cannot but be biased.

(The Thread of Life.)

"A man is also known by the kind of company he keeps away from."

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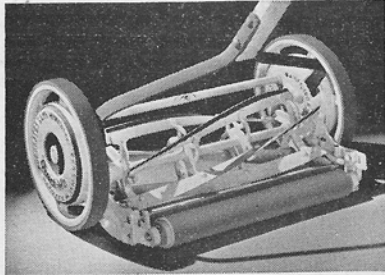
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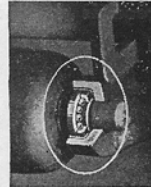
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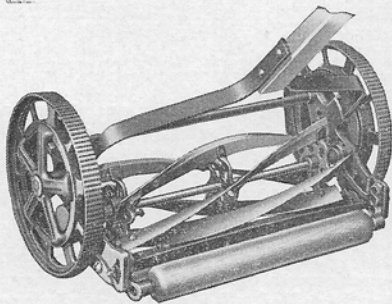


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Width of Cut	15"	17"	19"	21"
Weight	42	44	46	48 pounds
Price	\$ 16.50	\$ 17.50	\$ 18.50	\$ 19.75



**INVINCIBLE 5 BLADE**

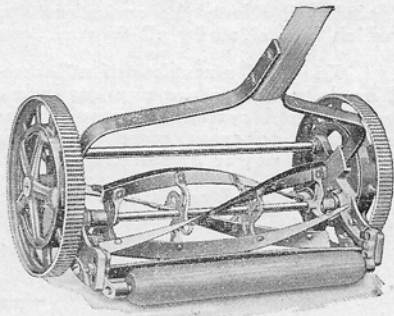
A high quality mower at medium price. Especially adapted for general trimming. First quality blade steel and lipped edge bottom knife. 10" wheels. 5 blades.

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**INVINCIBLE 4 BLADE**

Similar to mower on the left except has 4 blade cutting reel. Recommended for rough mowing around tees, bunkers, and mounds.

14"	16"	18"
\$6.50	\$6.75	\$7.10



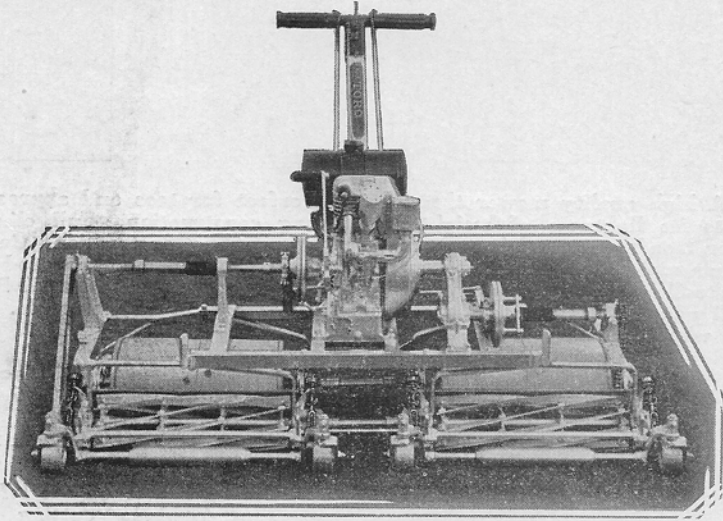
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There are many advantages to the Duplex. In the first place it has a cutting swath of 35 inches, or double that of a hand mower. In the second place, because of its construction, it is reasonably light and the weight is spread over a larger surface so there cannot be any packing of the soil. Thirdly, it allows the operator to maintain the ribbon effect in the green, which is desired by all Course Superintendents.

For 1937 a number of refinements and improvements have been added. The drive drums are now made in two sections to facilitate easy turning; a simplified system of gearing has been installed; Universal joints are rubbered covered; more gearing has been added to the motor, and an ingenious power driven transport truck is now available.

With the Duplex one man can cut eighteen greens in an average of six hours. Transporting from green to green is an easy matter.

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