

and Vice-President of the Eastern Section in 1934 and 1935. He regularly attends turf meetings and conferences and often is asked to participate. As he is situated close to the Beltsville, Md., office, Bob has been in close contact with the USGA Green Section down through the years, from the days of Lyman Carrier to the present day.

The Scott family holds the distinction of having a total of more than 200 years' experience in turf and golf-course work. Besides the elder Scott, Bob, and Bill, Dick Scott for the past thirty-two years has been superintendent at the Rolling Road Golf Course, Catonsville, Md.; David Scott is superintendent of grounds at the Prestwick Airport, in Scotland; and Bob's son,

Bob, Jr., is superintendent at Bonnie View Golf Club in Baltimore, Md.

Years ago Bob planted white birch trees to serve as directional markers in a background of evergreens to the rear of each green at the Five Farms Course. Bob laughingly says that the white birch is truly a Scottish tree, "it repaints itself each year." He is constantly experimenting with grasses and techniques on his golf courses and in his home. If you were to visit with him, he would show you around the golf course with the same enthusiasm and interest as if it were his first time over the layout. Although a veteran by all standards, Bob still is one of the keenest students in today's turf world.

Keep A Turf Nursery

ONE CAN NEVER ANTICIPATE attacks of diseases or insects, chemical burns, mechanical damage or vandalism which might destroy valuable turf on a putting green.

What do you do to repair such damage? Is it a matter of having to wait for the grass to recover, to grow back from seed, or do you have a nursery to which you can go and take enough sod to repair the damage quickly and easily? In case of such mishaps, a nursery can be invaluable.

There are numerous strains of improved grasses available which have been studied at experiment stations and have been tested on golf courses until they have positively demonstrated their merit. Those improved strains which are known to be adapted to your area should form the basis for your turf nursery. On most golf courses, however, there are patches of excellent turf, which have developed over the years. These patches arise from a single seed planted many years before. These strains are known to be adapted to local conditions. Sometimes they may prove to be superior to

some of the more widely tested strains.

Every superintendent should make numerous selections of strains that are thriving on his own golf course. They should be grown in the nursery and compared with standard, improved strains. If local strains prove to be better adapted, they should be submitted to state experiment stations for inclusion in a larger testing program. This is the way new selections come to be grown.

The question is frequently asked: "How can new and better strains be introduced into my existing putting green?"

There is a very good opportunity for new strains to be introduced into existing putting greens at the time that cups are changed each week. If you change cups two or three times a week, it does not take long to introduce improved grasses into your greens in considerable quantities. Each time you change cups, go by the nursery, take up eighteen plugs of the improved strains and substitute them into the old holes on the putting green. You will be surprised how quickly you will get the improved strain introduced.

COMING EVENTS

Sept. 14

Annual Turf Field Day, Westwood Country Club, St. Louis, Mo. Leo Bauman.

Sept. 15

First Annual Rocky Mountain Turfgrass Conference, Colorado A. & M. College, Ft. Collins, Colo. Prof. A. M. Binkley.

Sept. 17

Utah Turfgrass Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah. A. R. Emery, 721 East 3120 South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 21, 22

Eighth Annual Regional Turf Conference. State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash. A. G. Law.

Sept. 27, 28

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation Field Days, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Wm. H. Daniel.

Sept. 30

Northern California Turfgrass Conference, University of California, Davis, Cal. R. M. Hagan.

Oct. 4, 5

Southern California Conference on Turf Culture, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal. V. T. Stoutemyer.

Oct. 7, 8

Arizona Turfgrass Conference, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. J. S. Folkner.

Oct. 20-22

Fifth Annual Turf Conference, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. Wm. F. Pickett.

Nov. 8-12

American Society of Agronomy Annual Meeting. St. Paul, Minn.

Dec. 6-8

Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference, Stillwater, Okla. Dr. Wayne Huffine.

Dec. 13-15

Texas Turfgrass Conference, College Station, Texas. Dr. Ethan Holt.

COURSE MAINTENANCE: \$2,000 A HOLE

An analysis of course maintenance costs at 25 golf clubs from coast to coast, made by Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company, reveals a nation-wide average of nearly \$2,000 per hole as of 1952.

While costs run higher in the Metropolitan New York area than in other sections, it is interesting to note that salaries and wages constitute, uniformly, about two thirds of the maintenance cost.

A breakdown of the costs:

<i>Average All 25 Clubs— (513 Holes)</i>	<i>New York Area (12 Clubs— 297 Holes)</i>	<i>Chicago Area (7 Clubs— 126 Holes)</i>	<i>All Others (6 Clubs— 108 Holes)</i>
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AVERAGE COST PER HOLE—1952:

Salaries and Wages	\$1,356.20	\$1,550.00	\$1,102.67	\$1,152.27
Equipment, Maintenance and Repairs	144.15	167.05	113.55	120.66
Seed, Sand, Topsoil, Chemicals and Fertilizer	272.91	325.55	254.40	158.50
Sundry Supplies and Expenses	162.62	240.73	44.57	98.51
	\$1,935.88	\$2,283.33	\$1,515.19	\$1,529.94

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS—

1952 OVER 1951:

Salaries and Wages	+10.69%	+11.99%	+12.60%	+ 4.58%
Equipment, Maintenance and Repairs	+ 4.00	+ 7.67	0.00	— 3.47
Seed, Sand, Topsoil, Chemicals and Fertilizer	+15.60	+23.25	+12.57	+ 9.62
Sundry Supplies and Expenses	+15.24	+ 5.03	— 9.17	—50.57
Total	+11.19%	+16.29%	+10.76%	— 4.47%