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Stoke Poges Golf Club last month asked Eton Rural District Council for permission to put up a 123 ft. long, 30 ft. high fence to protect a new house. Councillor Gasson thought it would be wrong to subsidise the inaccuracies of Stoke Poges golfers. The Chairman, Hugh Hughes, went one better. The fence would be a slight on the skill of golfers. "As one who is inherently a slicer, I object to having my slice cut off."

Worksop Golf Club is selling the turf from three greens and one and a half fairways, surplus to requirements after their recent extensions. Club members have put in bids for some of it, but Club Secretary Mr Harold Alker says that whoever wants part of a green for his lawn will have to get it from whoever buys the lot.

Arnold Palmer is giving away a million paper table napkins to hotels and guest houses in Margate. There is an Arnold Palmer Putting Course on the seafront.

The Joint Links Committee has decided that a bunker in the middle of the 8th fairway and another in the 14th of the Eden course are either redundant or unfair to women golfers. Either way, they are to be filled in.

A new ball harvester from Japan is said to be able to pick up 10,000 golf balls an hour, which is nearly three every second. The machine is a hybrid—somewhere between a lawn mower and a carpet sweeper and is hand operated. Phew!
AN OLD MEMBER LOOKS BACK
by S. C. DENNIS

At the moment I am in hospital with dermatitis contracted it seems over the years using the chemical products of my trade.

I therefore have time to reminisce over the past 50 years in greenkeeping. Things have certainly changed, since January 1919 when I started.

I was 14 and had just left school. My father died young leaving my mother to support two children. My grandparents brought us up under very trying conditions so I had to get out and earn the biggest shilling. That meant taking the first job going. Three months and two jobs later I went into greenkeeping, in those days as much a deadend job as the others.

Our main tasks were brush and roll, cutting with none of the present-day machinery—Shanks and Green's mowers with solid brass bearings clanking over the turf. It was hard work to cut four greens a day. And it was a hard day too. Weekdays 7.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., Saturdays 7.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Sunday mornings two hours. Our fairways were cut by horse and machine, about one fairway a day. Sometimes the horses were working up to 8 o'clock on a Saturday evening.

The main dressing for the greens was compost, which to this day is by far the best. For worming we used copper sulphate which did not kill; we had to work like hell to brush them up before they had a chance to return to the soil. The great break-through came between 1924 and 1930, tractors, fertilisers, mowers for worming. Many other things including gang mowers, almost forgot, up-to-date hand machines, running on ball bearings, what a relief after the graft of the years before! Even this was twice as hard as things are today.

Most machines where I worked were sent to the local ironmongers for repair. They were often returned no better than they left. They seemed to have been sharpened with a file.

Round about this time Ransomes were starting their repair service, which was to become the best thing ever from the greenkeepers point of view.

We were about to have a properly repaired machine, something we could work with; this was the start of, to my mind, the greatest advance in greenkeeping up to then.

The first tractor was the Metro on the old Ford chassis, Pattissons converted it; the drive was fixed, large rear wheels, with a big cog on the inner rim; these driven by nobles races from the driving shaft. If the engine stopped so did the tractors. It was immovable. We had many ways of starting jacking up with the jack wheel, or releasing the brake from the ratchet a little so that the clutch was released as well—both made starting much easier. Brake and clutch were all in one, two gears forward and reverse only.

It was this last way of starting these tractors that caused many accidents. One to my knowledge proved fatal in 1932. The late Ted Dunn's son had not long taken over Worcester Park Course; he had started the engine and as the tractor moved forward it knocked him down and the back wheels with long spikes passed over him.

I first joined the B.G.G.A. in 1926. The late Mr Catchpole of Ransomes came to Sonning where I was an assistant. His first words were “Do you belong to the B.G.G.A.”. I said “No”. “Very well, then you do now, I will pay your first sub.”

About 1930 the Research Station had just started and what was the Acid Theory was being advocated. Tom Mason was much in favour of this treatment. I, on the other hand, was not (contd. on p. 6)
Southern Section Autumn Tournament—Crews Hill G.C.
Northern Section Autumn Tournament—Huddersfield G.C.
Welsh Section Autumn Meeting—Carmarthen Golf Club.
Midland Section Autumn Tournament—Sutton Coldfield G.C.
Southern Section visit to ATCO.
North East Section Autumn Tournament—Morpeth G.C.
Southern Section v. Secretaries Match—Sutton Coldfield G.C.
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Wings Appeal
SEPTEMBER 15th – 20th 1969

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so much in favour; we had our little heated fors and againsts, but we always parted the best of friends. In 1929 I had just taken over Sonning at the age of 24 which in those days was very unusual. Unlike today, you were never considered for a head job with less than five years’ experience. Tom Mason was Head Greenkeeper at Hendon for as long as I can remember; he was a few years older than me, but I tried to keep up with him. We often sat and compared our experiences but compost was always the basis of good turf. Greenkeepers before the last war had plenty of time to experiment. We just saw that things were done. I, myself, had a staff of eight, each man saw that the tools he used were looked after and put away clean. A large amount of unemployment kept staff with one club for years, unless they took over a course elsewhere. I myself trained three such men.

Our Annual Tournaments were great fun and often a hundred or more would attend. So many piling into a train carriage with their assortment of clubs and baggage was a sight to be seen.

After the first morning’s practice and the afternoon annual meeting we would hold the auction in the evening; there always seemed to be a lot of money around for this event then; not so today; it’s a long time since this auction has taken place.

The weather in our play as well as our work has played some funny tricks. I recall to mind our visit to the Research Station in 1930 in a practice round at Hawkworth near Bingley. I was playing with the late Ted Berry, his handicap was plus 1, a great golfer, the rain fell in bucketfuls half way round the course. We were both soaked to the skin. Getting to the 18th green his ball lay in a deep bunker guarding the green, in at least 2½ ft of water. His remark was, "Stan, I can't get any wetter; here goes, straight in to get this ball".

The competition proper followed the next day with seniors marking for juniors, either in the morning or afternoon, changing over next day. I once played with Ted Dunn—he off 7, me off 4. We finished in 75, he 75 on the first day and I led the field by two shots.

Next day I was going well until the 11th a hole about 260 yards with a stone wall running close to the green. Here I met trouble; going for the green I put nine balls out of bounds. I took the last ball out of the bag, put it on the green, and holed the putt for an 11. Out of bounds was fortunately distance only there.

During the war I was discharged from the Army, in April 1941. I did not go back to Sonning at once but to Calcot, on the other side of Reading. It had been run by one of my former assistants who was still in the Army. I recall a long list of old friends—Ted Dunn, Arthur Tydeman, Fred Nye, Alf Honby, Charlie Saunders, Bill Smithers, Dave Ness, Mac Maclean, Charlie Fry, Tom Bridges and the Mason brothers to name just a few. After the war the Association had to be reorganised. There was very little money in the kitty but Sir Emsley Carr of the News of the World gave us 100 guineas to put us on our feet. Our founder, the late F. G. Hawtree, worked hard in every way to help all members of the B.G.G.A., and the greenkeepers of the twenties and thirties have done much to help the young ones into their positions today. Now they have opportunity to make real progress in wages and conditions and knowledge.

Mr Dennis’ present address is 116 Hall Lane, Upminster, Essex.

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Botanical names! *Lolium perenne!* *Anthoxanthum odoratum!* *Lotus corniculatus!* Probably these have caused more worries to groundsmen, especially in examinations, than any other section of the syllabus, and yet if groundsmen and candidates thought a little differently about these names, there might not be the same terrific problem. I suppose most people approach these things parrot-like: they learn by heart that the botanical name for a daisy is “*Bellis perennis*” and the name itself means nothing to them. It is forgotten that these botanical names were derived to make easier the identification and classification of plants.

These botanical names are usually derived from Latin, and have been used for hundreds of years. Why was Latin used in the first place? This language was understood by educated people throughout the world in the Middle Ages —when the first attempts were made to identify plants—and although fewer people study and know Latin today, it is still used by scientists as an international language.

When plants were collected and used for various purposes, it was necessary to be able to tell them apart. Early, primitive people knew that some plants had leaves or fruits that could be eaten, and some provided poisons which could be used on arrows; others could be used as dressings on wounds or as medicines. Do you ever remember as a child when you were stung by a nettle and you went looking for a dock leaf? You put this on the nettle sting, and almost miraculously the pain of the sting seemed to lessen.

It was the collection of plants for medicinal uses that formed the basis of botany in most parts of the world until the sixteenth century. Today there are more than 2,000 species found wild in the British Isles, but the story of the gradual building up of botanical knowledge begins in the far off days of the primitive people gathering medicinal herbs and it was only in the middle of the sixteenth century, during the Renaissance, that the crude lore of the medicine man began to give way to the knowledge of the scientists.

**Beginnings of British Botany**

William Turner, a Northumbrian who was a student of medicine in 1520 at Cambridge, mentioned some 300 native species of plants, which he described from his own observation and experience. Slightly later, Mathias de l'Obel, a Flemish doctor who settled in England in 1568, managed to identify another 80 plants which were unknown to Turner.

In 1629, an expedition left London and headed into the wilds of Kent.

This, although the people concerned may not have realised it, was a landmark in British field botany, because they set out with the intention of looking for plants as plants, and not as herbs for medicinal use. In all these early stages of the identification of plants, there would be a mass of description of leaf shapes, colour or flower characteristics. They would be known by a long, descriptive sentence, which to say the least, would be unwieldy.

**John Ray**

John Ray now enters the scene, and he seems to have been a remarkable man. A blacksmith's son, he was born in Essex in 1627, and through the interest of the vicar of Braintree, who must have sensed something special about Ray, he went up to Catherine Hall, Cambridge. He eventually became a Fellow and then a tutor. He also published a catalogue of plants found in Cambridgeshire, but this was something more than a list of plants found in a limited area in Britain, for Ray tried to sort out the chaos of cross-references, long and obscure descriptions, and he (contd. on p. 10)
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He produced a manageable mixture of names on which he and his successors were able to build a sound knowledge of our plant life. He went on to produce other books, one of which was the first and long-awaited complete description of British flora, which about this time listed about 1,000 species.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, plenty of botanists were carrying on Ray's work in this country, but nothing out of the ordinary had happened. Indeed, in the year 1734 one professor of botany at Cambridge did not deliver a single lecture—because there were no students there to hear him! British botany certainly seemed to be at low ebb.

Linnaeus

In Sweden, however, something new had happened. Carl von Linne, known to the world by his Latin name Linnaeus, was building his system of classification that was soon to take the botanical world by storm. He hit upon a very simple and very useful method of plant identification. He pointed out that the number of stamens in a flower is always the same in the same kind of plant—any flower in the Iris family, for example, always has three, any flower in the Amaryllis family has six, and so on. This classification system was most effective, but Linnaeus himself realised that it was not a natural one. Plants with the same number of stamens were not necessarily closely related. For instance, the mint, with its opposite leaves, square stems, strong smell and four stamens is obviously related to the sages which share these characteristics—and different only in the number of the stamens, sages only having two. A more natural system would have been one that classified plants by their ancestry and how they developed. This, indeed, is the now generally accepted system that has been evolved by the people who give plants their names.

In spite of the simpler method of naming plants introduced by Linnaeus, it is possible that the system would not have had such appeal if it had not also introduced the "bi-nomial" method of naming the plant, instead of the cumbersome polynomial method in use before. The bi-nomial method simply means that the plant has only two parts to its name, while the polynomial name had three, four or more parts to it. Linnaeus undertook the task of naming and classifying the whole living world from beetroot to butterflies. What is more, he achieved his objective; he brought order out of chaos, and indexed the vegetable world on a basis so sound and acceptable, that to this day most of his names are still in use.

Of the two names given to each plant, the first one is the generic name (group of genus). This, if you like, corresponds to our surname, the family name, but calling it a family name can cause some confusion, especially when natural orders get involved. The second name, the specific name (species) is only given to one plant of the same genus—liken this, if you like, to a person's
PATTISSONS TO SHOW AT GROUNDSMENS' EXHIBITION

H. Pattissons & Co. Ltd., of Stanmore, Middlesex, have been manufacturing and selling all turf maintenance equipment, accessories, mowers and horticultural machinery since 1896. They will again be at the forefront of exhibitors at the National Association of Groundsmens' Exhibition at Motspur Park, Surrey, from September 16th (Stand No. 2 on Avenue "A").

Pioneers in the field of gang mowing, their Hydrogang Parkover machine has already drawn praise from the U.K. and many overseas markets and will be available for demonstration. Another exhibit bound to attract attention is the Pattisson Self Propelled Turf Piercer. This revolutionary labour saving machine has nine different attachments and can carry out every turf maintenance and aeration function except mowing. A unique feature is the fact that being self propelled it can be worked on heavy ground when tractors cannot be used. It has already proved its value on parks, golf courses and large sports grounds.

So diverse are the activities of this company that their equipment and services are used at Wembley Stadium, the All England Lawn Tennis Club, Twickenham, St Andrews Golf Club and the Oval and by Manchester United, the Greater London Council, and Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield Corporations. No matter how big or small the sports centre, Mr K. J. Hemingway, the Managing Director of H. Pattissons, has a life-time of knowledge and experience and is always pleased to offer his advice and personal attention.

For those unable to attend the exhibition the company has a new catalogue and price list available free on request.
Christian or given name. In some cases, a third name is added, when the plant is a variation of the species. This third name is the variety or varietal name, and can be likened to another Christian name, or nickname.

Putting all this into something we know, let’s have a look at two lawn grasses, Chewings Fescue and Creeping Red Fescue. Their respective botanical names are Festuca rubra commutata and Festuca rubra gruina. Leaving all the explanations of the meaning of the Latin names until later, it can be seen that both are in the Festuca class, both are in the rubra species, and it is only in the variety stage that they are different, thus showing that, for practical purposes, there is not a great deal of difference between the two grasses.

What those Latin names mean

The Latin names of plants often refer to some part of the plant which makes it stand out. For instance, the Latin name for Foxglove is Digitalis purpurea, and it is helpful to realise that digitalis comes from the Latin “ belonging to the fingers ” thence the popular name, and purpurea means “ purple”—the colour of the flowers. The three common Plantains are called Plantago major, Plantago media and Plantago lanceolata. This is descriptive of the size of their leaves, their respective common names being greater plantain or broadleaved plantain, hoary plantain and ribwort.

The botanical name may refer to something else of importance about the plant. Odorata means a sweet-smelling plant, like Anthoxanthum odoratum, a grass which gives off a fragrant smell when cut or crushed. Repens means a plant that creeps—for example, Trifoliom repens (white clover).

The botanical name officinalis is often come across, and it simply infers that the plant was used in medicine. It comes from the word officina, the name given to the storeroom of a monastery where medicines were kept. Examples of this are Taraxacum officinale, the dandelion, which once was used for the treatment of liver complaints, and Cochlearia officinalis (scurvy grass), which contains vitamin C and was once eaten by sailors to prevent scurvy.

Plants are sometimes called after the botanists who first discovered them, or reintroduced them to some country. Gagea lutea, the Yellow Star of Bethlehem, was named after Sir Thomas Gage, and Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum) was named after Adam Lonicer, a botanist from Frankfurt.

Some are called alba because they are white, some rubra because they are red, some are aquatilis because they grow in water. Some are called vulgaris because they are common, and some pratensis because they grow in meadows.

All botanical names have a meaning but the most important thing about them is that they can be understood all over the world. Ragwort is a common plant often described as a weed of turf. It is also called in various places St James wort, staggerwort, stammerwort, stinking weed, stinking Willie, etc. A bit confusing, but it has only one botanical name, and that is Senecio jacobaea, a name by which it is known throughout the world. This of course is the real value of botanical names.

At first the use of botanical names may be strange to a lot of people, but it is only a matter of use. Once botanical names get widely used, the strangeness will vanish. Campanula, veronica and clematis are all botanical names in common use, as are geranium, dahlia, primula, pyrethrum and a host of others. What is so difficult then about botanical names?

Somebody is going to say “I know what is difficult about them, how to say them”. I daresay a lot of people will agree that pronunciation is difficult, and I daresay that a lot of people will disagree about the way the words should be said. Shall the “c” be hard or soft? Shall the “c” in Cyclamen be pronounced as in Sickle or as in Comet? Personally, I do not think it really matters so very much. Let the syllable be sounded as it is written. Break up the word into bits, and say it in the most
Tomorrow’s greenkeepers are wanted today. Train an apprentice to ensure the future upkeep of your course. Details from the Joint Council for Golf Greenkeeper Apprenticeship. Hon. Secretary, 3 Skeet Hill Cottages, Dalton’s Road, Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent.
HENRY FRY

Henry Fry having served for 52 years, including war service, retired in 1962 at the age of 70. He began his greenkeeping at Swinley Forest Golf Club in 1910. When the First World War broke out in 1914, he joined the Royal West Surrey Regiment (Territorials). He served overseas in Mesopotamia in 1915. After the Armistice in 1918, he was transferred to the Indian Army as a Sergeant Instructor in the 90th Punjab Regiment and finally returned to England in time for Christmas 1920. He at once joined Clyne Golf Club as Head Greenkeeper where he remained until 1945 when he transferred to Pennard Golf Club.

Four years later he was asked to return to Clyne Golf Club to put their course right. It had got into a terrible mess, he says, whilst he was away. He felt he could not refuse so he returned there as Head Greenkeeper in 1949 and stayed until his retirement. He was held in such esteem by both golf clubs that both made him an Honorary Member of their club. His son Henry took over his job on his retirement.

Henry had a 4 handicap as a golfer. No mean feat. He is a Life Member of the B.G.G.A. He served on the Welsh Greenkeeping Committee for 42 years. He held the Farr and Daily Mail Trophy for four years, also the Welsh Greenkeepers Shield.

Congratulations, Mr Fry. You have had a most interesting life and one which you have every reason to be proud of. I am sure the B.G.G.A. is. The best of luck in your retirement.

CECEL JONES

Cecil Jones joined the greenkeeping staff of the Little Aston Golf Club in May 1918 at the age of 16. He remained there for 49 years until he retired in 1967. Since then he has been doing part-time work on the course.

He was first introduced to Little Aston Golf Club as a caddie in 1912 by his two brothers who had caddied there ever since its formation in 1908. They too joined the ground staff after they returned from service in the First World War in 1919. The Club Professional was then in charge of the ground staff. When he retired in 1950, Cecil's elder brother became the first Head Greenkeeper of the Club. He died in 1959 with 40 years' service to his credit and was succeeded by the second brother as Head Greenkeeper. He died in 1965 after 46 years' service.

Cecil has served his Club in almost every capacity, as caddie, greenkeeper, and assisting the professional in his shop. He started his golfing career with a handicap of 8 but he says he was never much good at Medal Competitions. He preferred four-balls. He joined the
B.G.G.A. in 1946. During the last two years he has written extensively on the game of golf, including a history of the Little Aston Golf Club; the History of Golf Greenkeeping; and also on the Wild Life on the Golf Course. He was made a Life Member of the B.G.G.A. in 1968. He recommends greenkeeping for anyone wanting a healthy outdoor life, especially on a course as beautiful as Little Aston. Cecil is now 67 and is still going strong. Long may he continue in his job. A great record of service for all three brothers.

With all that said, it may be a good idea to get down to actual names and to some idea of the meaning behind them. To go through the entire list of flowering plants would be a fantastic job, and, I think, beyond the needs of the majority of people who will read this article. If the weeds that are commonly found in turf and the grasses that are used or found on playing fields are discussed, this, I feel, would be all that need be done for the purposes of the readers of this journal . . .

With grateful acknowledgments to "The Groundsman".
INTERNATIONAL TURF SPECIALISTS VISIT LEVINGTON RESEARCH STATION

Following the First International Turfgrass Conference at Harrogate in July, some of the delegates have been touring British places of turf interest. This included a visit to the Levington Research Station of Fisons Limited, as part of a two-day tour of East Anglia organised by the Company.

After seeing St Andrews, Murrayfield and Muirfield Golf Courses, the party flew from Scotland to Stanstead to be met by their Fisons hosts and conducted via the Backs at Cambridge to the American War Cemetery at nearby Madingley before having lunch at a typical country inn.

Most of the 64 members of the party were Americans but there were also turf experts from Japan, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, New Zealand and Canada.

Chief guide on the tour, which took them on to Newmarket Racecourse and through some of the loveliest of the East Anglian countryside to Ipswich, was Mr R. L. Morris, chief horticulturist at Levington Research Station, himself a delegate and contributor at the Conference the previous week. At dinner in Ipswich, Fisons presented their guests with scrolls on which an ancient map of Suffolk was reproduced, as a memento of their visit to the county.

During their visit to Levington Research Station the following day, delegates were shown some of the turf research work which had been presented at the Conference including nutritional studies, broad-leaved weed control and an evaluation of experimental fungicides. Other aspects of horticultural research were included in the programme.

Before the party left for London and the final stage of their tour, they visited Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies Ltd. in Ipswich to see the manufacture of mowing equipment.
President’s Team Versus Midland Greenkeepers

A RECORD NUMBER OF GREENKEEPERS came along to this, the 17th Annual Match against the President’s Team, at Handsworth Golf Club on 26th June.

Once again, our President had selected a very strong team and provided everyone with an excellent supper after the match.

The President told members present that, during the 17 years this match had been played, he had included in his team; one British Amateur Champion and two Runners Up; three English Amateur Champions and two Runners Up; and eight International Players.

The match was first played with 10 a side in 1952, and four of the Amateurs and three greenkeepers who played on that occasion were playing on Thursday evening.

The Captain of the Handsworth Club, Mr R. N. Smith, the Association Chairman, George Herrington, and the Section Chairman, George Hart, all expressed their gratitude and for those they represented for this most enjoyable event.

The Steward and Stewardess, Mr and Mrs Thistleton, once again put on a first-class meal, and Vic Smith and his ground staff had the course in the excellent condition we have for years taken for granted.

The result was once again a resounding win to the President’s Team, but a most enjoyable evening had by all.
Autumn Tournament

THE ANNUAL AUTUMN TOURNAMENT of the Section will be played over the course of the Huddersfield Golf Club, Fixby, on Wednesday, 17th September, by kind permission of the Club Committee.

Sheffield Match

By courtesy of the Club Committee, the Annual Match versus Sheffield Section will take place on Thursday, 16th October, over the course of Halifax Golf Club, Ogden.

President’s Trophy

This event took place on Tuesday, 1st July, at the Horsforth Golf Club, 50 members taking part. Prize winners were:—

- Cup and 1st Prize: C. Ramsden. Other winners were C. Garnett, D. Ward and C. Geddes. The prizes were presented by the Captain of the Club. Our thanks are due to Mr Mountain for his most generous hospitality. Also to Ron, the Club Steward, for the most appetising and filling meal and all other members of the Club staff who helped to make such an enjoyable outing.

Phillip Carter

Members will be pleased to know that one of our younger members, Phillip Carter, is making satisfactory progress after a shotgun accident on the course of the Leeds Golf Club, Cobble Hall. I know all members will join me in wishing Phillip a speedy recovery.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Section was held in the Queen’s Head, Bingley, on Wednesday, 18th June, 18 members attending. This, as usual, was a most disappointing attendance.

Once again the Treasurer was able to give a satisfactory report on the financial position of the Section. The following were elected as Officials for the year:—

- President, W. Mountain; Chairman, A. Robertshaw; Vice-Chairman, J. Scott; Committee, Messrs D. Roberts, C. Garnett, A. Marshall, G. Bennison, J. Mawson, M. Barrett, J. Doull, T. Kershaw.

Mr A. Robertshaw was elected as the Section’s nomination for Vice-Chairman of the Association for the coming year.

Alf Routledge

I am sure that all members will join me in wishing him a full recovery from his serious illness. His cheery and happy disposition has been missed at Section functions and Committee meetings.
our meeting so pleasant. Thanks to all concerned.

**Subscriptions**

Please don't forget to send your subscriptions on as they are long overdue. Please send them to Mr Geddes, 23 Fenton Place, Porthcawl, Glam. Your subscriptions should be paid before you play in the competition.

**Visit to Carmarthen G.C.**

Now lads please take notice of these notes; the bus for the competition at Carmarthen Golf Club will be leaving the Library, Whitchurch, Cardiff, on 24th September, at 8.00 a.m. sharp. Will all members who intend to make the trip make sure of letting me know not later than 25th August, Monday, so that I have time to arrange the picking up of everybody. The route will be—leave Library via Llantrisant Road to A.48 road at Bridgend bypass at Bridgend Roundabout, then straight on to Morriston. Please make sure of letting me know where, on this route, you can be picked up so that I can notify the driver.

**By F. W. Ford**

**Visit to ATCO's**

A coach will be at Charing Cross Underground Station (Embankment Entrance) at 8.45 a.m. on Thursday 25th September to take members to the ATCO works in Birmingham. At the time of writing there are 15 vacant seats. Please note that the coach will leave promptly at 9 a.m.

**New members**

A warm welcome to the following new members: G. Giddings (Reading), W. A. Cutts (Leatherhead), and C. L. Hucklesby (Hartsbourne).

**Handicap Error**

The handicap for E. Sabin should read 22.

**NOTE**

Apologies

Due to a printing error in last month’s Southern Section notes we regret Mr J. Wallis Arthur was incorrectly referred to as Mr Arthur Wallis.

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Loganberries should now be in season. They are more tart than raspberries so always need a little more sugar, unless you like tart dishes. Never pick them until they are really ripe.

Loganberry Wine
1 gallon of boiling water, \( \frac{3}{2} \) lb. of granulated sugar, \( \frac{3}{2} \) lb. of loganberries.
Wash the loganberries very well, put them in a large bowl, pour over them a gallon of boiling water, mash the berries with a wooden spoon and stir well. Cover the bowl and leave for 2 weeks. After the fortnight strain them into another bowl and add the \( \frac{3}{2} \) lb. of sugar. Stir until the sugar has dissolved, cover the bowl and leave another 4 days, but stir twice a day.

It can now be bottled (after straining again). Cork very loosely at first. It should be ready in 8 months, but if you can keep it longer it will be much better.

Loganberry Fool
Carmine, 2 oz. of sugar, 1 pint of milk, 1 oz. of custard powder, 2 tablespoonsfuls of golden syrup, and 1 lb. of loganberries.
Cook the loganberries very slowly in the golden syrup, keep stirring until soft and pulpy, put through a hair sieve, put them on one side until they are cold. Place the custard powder in a pan, add the milk and stir until boiling, add the 2 oz. of sugar. When the custard is cold stir in the loganberry puree. You can add 2 or 3 drops of carmine to give it a richer colour.

Loganberry Seedless Jam
Sugar, 6 lb. of loganberries, 1 pint of water.
Cook the loganberries slowly, in the pint of water, until the fruit is very soft (about 40 minutes). Strain through a jelly bag, measure the dripped liquid, and to every pint add 1 lb. of sugar. Bring to the boil and boil rapidly for 20 minutes, keep testing to see if it has set. Pour into warm jars, when cold, cover. —Until September . . .

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TO MANUFACTURERS.—In order that our information may be kept constantly up to date, manufacturers or suppliers are requested to forward their latest trade lists, catalogues, and any other confidential information regarding their products. By so doing the Bureau will be able to make a contribution to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

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