of a course where there were two drinking fountains purchased, over the protest of the greenkeeper, and after they were installed the committee men were convinced that it would require the continuous running of the motors of the pump-house, to supply pressure to make them operate! Therefore this equipment was a total loss at approximately $300.

So I would suggest in line with economy; hire a good greenkeeper, put him in charge of the course, make him responsible for results, give him a good chairman to work with—one who is reasonable, one who is fair in his decisions, one who will take the blame for his own mistakes and not put it on the shoulders of the greenkeeper. Most of all, pay the greenkeeper for being a greenkeeper, for in this he will save you many times his salary where a cheap man usually proves very expensive.

Has Hunch on Eradication of Brown-Patch
By ARTHUR BOGGS
Kirtland Country Club
For 3 years I have had the co-operation of a chemist and laboratory facilities checking the efficiency of various chemicals in controlling and eliminating brown-patch. Turf troubles of this description are due to fungi and the problem presented is the destruction of this mold without injury to the turf. A very great deal of work has been done on this subject by other investigators and numerous chemicals have been tested and tried for checking the growth of the fungus or eliminating it altogether. It is believed that the alkalinity or acidity of the soil, the kind of fertilizer used and climatic conditions are all important factors which have to be taken into consideration when studying plant diseases of this kind. Furthermore, different types of grass vary in their resistance to the ravages of the fungus.

During the past year we have approached this question in a manner similar to that used by sanitarians for the eradication of diseases in general. We have isolated the fungus which is the principal cause of our brown-patch trouble in pure culture and have subjected it to the action of different chemicals to test its resistance. The results from this work have convinced us that the organism is sensitive to a group of chemicals which have not heretofore been used, so far as I am able to determine, for the eradication of this turf pest. One of these chemicals according to early tests is more than 600 times a destruc-
We have made practical applications of this chemical and the results have been so outstanding that I place this preliminary report into the hands of greenkeepers without delay. Briefly, our method of procedure has been as follows: Different quantities of the chemical were dissolved in 50 gallons of water and the greens treated in the customary manner. Before the spray was applied cultures were taken to determine the presence of the fungus. Three days after spraying, further cultures were taken and it was found that the addition of as little as 1/2 ounces of the chemical were sufficient to eradicate all traces of living brown-patch fungus from a green of 5,000 sq. ft. in size.

It should be added that this test was made under strictly controlled conditions. In our practical experiments we were careful to allow small portions of the greens to remain untreated so that the effect of changes in temperature, humidity, etc. could be observed while the treatments were made. It is yet too early to state definitely how long a single treatment will render a green sterile so far as fungi is concerned, but the outstanding results secured thus far from the use of the chemicals convince us that a continuance of this study is desirable.

Chicago, Ill.—Frederick Klapproth, pres., Chicago Lumber & Box Co., recently said: "The old proverb—'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure'—is certainly true, yet it is interesting to note how little attention golfers pay to possibility of becoming infected with athlete's foot. Week after week they walk barefooted in the locker-room and then wonder why they pick up an aggravating infection.

"When the comfort and convenience of wooden sandals is taken into account, it seems to me it would be a lot easier to buy a pair of these sandals and wear them when walking to and from the shower room, thus avoiding the possibility of picking up athlete's foot which may result in considerable expense to the individual in the way of medicines and antiseptics, and sometimes even results in large doctors' bills. Taken in this light, wooden sandals may be regarded as a form of insurance."