Here are things that are provided or what we try to prevent:

**Heat** — can cause prostration, sunburn, excessive perspiration, etc. Sedatives, restoratives, creams, ointments, insect repellants in various forms are part of each man’s first aid kit.

**Cold** — frost bites, exposure, etc. We furnish suits of thermal underwear, boots, gloves, uniforms, and coveralls. (These are actually cheap fringe benefits. They more than pay for themselves in increased work output.)

**Rain and lightning** — USGA has done a fine presentation on this. Our men are instructed to go out in their cars to bring in stranded members and caddies.

**Several Regulations**

**Driving** — on the course, club property, etc. — golfers and children are hazards here. We have speed limits. On our tractors and other mobile equipment are mounted multiview mirrors, similar to the type used on busses. Brakes are constantly checked; parking or stopping on steep hills is forbidden. Keys are never left in equipment. Mounting and unmounting can be hazardous; men are taught the correct method. We request all employees to walk around a piece of equipment before it is mounted.

**Mowers** — these can be treacherous. They should be treated as such. One person only adjusts the reel at a time. Leather gloves are worn when adjusting in the shear area. It is interesting to note that there are twice as many finger amputations for the age group under 18 years than all others. One can readily see why some states will not allow youths under 18 to work with power equipment. An experienced man handles this for us — we put the coolest man on the hottest job. We have one rotary — the man who uses it has safety protective shoes. Common sense safety practices are in effect when work is done in any way, any place, any time, as regards mowers. The danger of burn, hand, finger, or foot injury multiplies in the mower area; therefore, precautions and safety practices should multiply in ratio.

**Know How It Works**

**Electricity** — Know where the live wires come into the buildings and on to the course. Alert your crew on switch operation. Motors should be as automatic as possible. Have warning signs, paint danger areas, lock buildings or fences.

**Chemicals** — these can be the big bad wolf. In general, instruct your crew to treat all chemicals with utmost respect. Again, we furnish rubber gloves, aprons, boots, face masks, goggles, and protective creams. If not too windy, we want chemicals mixed outside for good ventilation. We have built a platform so that workmen can put chemicals down into a tank rather than hold them overhead. This avoids spilling into eyes, face, and body. Plastic containers and measuring cups are safer. May I suggest to the manufacturer that chemicals be marked in a better manner, including dangers and precautions involved and antidotes prescribed. At my suggestion some manufacturers have pre-

(Continued on page 112)