injunction held that the restrictions in the deed to the Cleveland CC were of no effect because they were merely part of the description of the property and did not appear in the granting or habendum clauses. The Supreme Court disagreed, saying in part:

“The roadway which Hobbs proposed to construct and maintain would be inconsistent with and violative of the restrictions which Cleveland Realty Co. undertook to impose. The golf course was restricted to recreational uses. It was not the intention of the realty company that it should be even a limited thoroughfare for public travel and have a roadway thereon incidental to the development of residential subdivisions by independent developers of land outside the Cleveland Springs Estate (original name of the course), and thereby became a consideration and inducement to prospective purchasers in independent subdivisions. It was undoubtedly contemplated that the golf course would be a relatively private and secluded area where those entitled thereto, children and adults, might enjoy recreational activities without the dangers, interruption and molestation of vehicular traffic.

“Where lots are sold and conveyed by reference to a map or plat which represents the division of a tract of land into streets, lots, parks and playgrounds, a purchaser of a lot or lots acquires the right to have the streets, parks and playgrounds kept open for his reasonable use, and this right is not subject to revocation except by agreement. (Citations.)

“The map of the Cleveland Springs Estate shows no roadway between the seventh green and the eighth tee, and no roadways extending across the golf course to property outside the subdivision. To permit a roadway, open to public use, to be constructed, maintained and used over and across land dedicated for the purpose of a golf course would amount to a dedication of the land to a purpose in conflict with that for which it was originally dedicated. If it is permissible in this instance, we see no reason why a roadway, open to the public, could not be maintained between each green and tee and outside each fairway.”

**Hudson Newsletter Includes Some Hot Weather Suggestions**

A recent issue of the Hudson Valley GC SA Newsletter, edited by Bill Smart, supt. at The Powelton Club, Newburgh, N. Y., contains some interesting hot weather tips. Particularly valuable to turfmen are remarks made in a section of the article that deals with wilt conditions.

Troublesome hours are ahead, it is pointed out, when there is severe moisture loss in fine turf. There are numerous signs that tell when this is going on. Small birds sit with their bills open, as if gasping ... Dogs dig holes and lay in them ... Dirt roads are powder-dusty ... Water from a hose is almost too hot to touch when it first comes out ... An automobile is too hot to touch ... Streams drop rapidly.

The article goes on to suggest that greens should be checked the first thing in the morning and at two hour intervals until around 3:30 or 4 p.m. If, in the early morning, there is an absence of dew on any spot or portion of a green, there could be trouble ahead. This is a localized dry spot and should be dealt with immediately.

**Make Sure of Proper Care**

Where there is a history of disease, the article recommends that regular spraying be carried out during the hot period. It also tells the supt. never to leave his course in the summertime unless he is absolutely sure that the greens will be properly cared for in his absence. This applies to even a few hours as well as days.

Fungicide treatments are made more effective and scums and algae are better controlled if greens are treated in mid-season with a light application of hydrate of lime, according to the Newsletter piece. A 5 to 10 pound application, put on dry with a 36-inch spreader, is recommended. The lime should be watered in and no fertilizer treatment should be made immediately before or after the application.

Muriate of potash (60 per cent) is recommended for stiffening grass blades and
making them more heat resistant. The suggested dosage is one pound per green, applied with a power sprayer and watered in. Application of dark or black material, such as topdressing, says the article, probably should be avoided during the hot days because it absorbs the sun’s heat and raises the green’s temperature.

Water Beyond Green
When it comes to syringing greens, the Newsletter says that the watering shouldn’t be confined to the immediate putting surface, but to the area surrounding it for best results. The air temperature is lowered over ground that has been watered and the cooling effect shouldn’t necessarily stop at the green’s perimeter.

Finally, it is recommended that green mowers should always be adjusted before they are sent out. They should be lapped every four weeks and their cutting height frequently checked. Dull mowers, it is said are more injurious to blade tips during hot weather than they are when it is cool. Greens mowed with dull mowers often look like coco mats when viewed from a distance on warm days.

USGA Brochures List Benefits
Clubs not currently members of the USGA are being sent two brochures describing the benefits of the organization. The USGA stresses the fact that it has provided national standards for golfers and conducted valuable research in the establishment and maintenance of fine turf that has aided all course operations. The USGA feels that non-member clubs have received many benefits from the organization without sharing the costs. One brochure contains information on the purposes and objectives of the USGA, and the organization that has evolved to handle these goals. The other brochure describes the services of the USGA green section.

Price Was Wrong
It was inadvertently stated in June Golfdom (page 50) that the price of “Golf Club Reconditioning”, published by Lakeside Golf Center, Whalom Park, Lunenburg, Mass., is $2.25. The price of this book is $5.00.