

linen, suspended from wrought-iron fixtures, form the window dressing.

The spacious main lounge, which is common to all members, is treated in a composite manner, chiefly in the Italian Villa style.

The decorated ceiling is being done by Lewis Amorosio, who is a mural decorator of national reputation. Soft greens and coral reds predominate. The furniture arrangement is planned for a composite of the restful and convenient. It is in direct relation to the architectural scheme of the building. There are conversational booths, and the major point of interest is a cut-stone mantel, over which will be placed a magnificent painting. The floors are blanketed by specially designed rugs that recall the colors used in the ceiling decorations.

From the main lounge the women go into their private departments. As an en-

try or foyer, there is a rest room, nicely equipped with chairs, sofas, tables and other articles of genuine comfort.

The women's shower-bath and locker have received particular attention and are models of their kind.

Wood-work throughout the structure is all antique enamel. Walls are soft blending with Travertine marble color predominating.

Locker rooms are planned for convenience and light airing.

The men's grill is masculine in effect, with heavy oak furniture, tile floors and imported, handblocked linen drapes suspended from wrought-iron fixtures.

Scheme of decoration was planned by Sterling B. McDonald, art director of S. Karpen & Bros., with the furniture and embellishments designed and especially made for the occasion.

Controlling Worms—Friendly Enemies of Greens

THERE has always been a question in the minds of many people as to whether worms are good or bad for putting greens. They have wondered whether the common practice of worming the greens is wise, and whether it would not be better for the greens if the worms were left in the soil. Their contention, of course, is that the worms play a most important part in keeping the soil light and porous so that the grass can secure the necessary nourishment more readily. They also contend that the worms cause better drainage by keeping the ground porous. And these assertions are unquestionably true. Worms do serve a very useful purpose.

These same people realize, however, that in the case of putting greens, worms can also do a considerable amount of damage as well as causing a great deal of annoyance. In the first place, you cannot have the worms without having the worm casts, and every player knows that worm casts have no more place on a putting green than they would have on a billiard table. The surface of the green must be smooth and true so that the ball will roll

exactly as the player directs it. Putting plays a tremendous part in the game, and in fact, championships are usually won on the greens. But aside from the fact that worms are recognized as a nuisance on account of the casts, which they throw up, they also injure the turf by uprooting the grass and by smothering the grass in spots where the casts are flattened by rolling. These are two of the causes for the small, round, bare spots on many greens.

It is evident, therefore, that worms are both good and bad for the greens. It seems essential to have them, and just as essential to get rid of them. If you let them alone, they ruin the surface of the green, and if you do away with them, you make it more difficult for the grass to obtain nourishment, and for the ground to drain properly.

When to War on Worms

Although there are two sides to the question, most greenkeepers and men actively interested in greenkeeping, have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to get rid of the worms when they become troublesome, in order to protect the greens. These men have also

found that carefully worming the greens once or twice each year does not have any harmful effect on the green. If worming the greens resulted in doing away with the worms permanently, then there would be something to worry about. But, fortunately there is always another crop of worms and although they are almost constantly performing their good work, they are not troublesome, except at certain periods. When they become too numerous and too active on the surface of the green, then it is necessary to get rid of them.

Someone has recently recommended mixing insoluble poison in the soil of the greens in order to do away with the worms permanently. This would, of course, eliminate the worm casts for it would kill the worms in the soil, and would prevent a new crop of worms from coming in from the surrounding area. Although this seems at first like a clever idea, we feel that it might eventually prove very disastrous to the greens. In the first place, the term "insoluble poison" means insoluble or almost wholly insoluble in water. These poisons, however, are very apt to become soluble in time through the action of the chemicals in the soil and the chemicals which are constantly being added in the form of fertilizers. In a soluble form, these poisons might be very harmful to the turf, and this would be especially true if arsenicals are used for the purpose. The greater danger, however, would be that by permanently eliminating the worms, you would also eliminate their work of keeping the ground porous, which is so essential. There is nothing to take the place of their work except plowing up the soil. The harmful effect of completely eliminating the worms might not show up for several years, but the soil would gradually become harder and harder, making it more difficult for the turf to secure nourishment and preventing proper drainage. With the soil in this condition, the green would soon become very sick, and Doctor Fertilizer would not be able to produce good turf anymore than he could on a brick pavement. It would then be necessary to build new greens.

Our advice is not to worry about the worms in your putting greens. Let them perform their good work, and when they become a nuisance, go after them. There are good worm eradicators on the market, and they do the work effectively, and without any danger of harming the green.

The Professional Golfers' Association
of Southern California

CODE OF ETHICS

Adopted April 11, 1927

MY BUSINESS standards shall have in them a note of sympathy for our common humanity. My business dealings, ambitions and relations shall always cause me to take into consideration my highest duties as a member of society. In every position in business life, in every responsibility that comes before me, my chief thought shall be to fill that responsibility and discharge that duty so when I have ended each of them I shall have lifted the level of human ideals and achievements a little higher than I found them. In view of this your committee holds that fundamental in a code of trade ethics for the Professional Golfers' Association of Southern California are the following principles:

FIRST: *To consider my vocation worthy, and as affording me distinct opportunity to serve society.*

SECOND: *To improve myself, increase my efficiency and enlarge my service.*

THIRD: *To realize that I am a business man and ambitious to succeed; but that I am first an ethical man, and wish no success that is not founded on the highest justice and morality.*

FOURTH: *To hold that the exchange of my goods, my service and my ideas for profit is legitimate and ethical, provided that all parties in the exchange are benefited thereby.*

FIFTH: *To use my best endeavors to elevate the standards of the vocation in which I am engaged, and so to conduct my affairs that others in my vocation may find it wise, profitable and conducive to happiness to emulate my example.*

SIXTH: *To conduct my business in such a manner that I may give a perfect service equal to or even better than my competitor, and when in doubt to give added service beyond the strict measure of debt or obligation.*

SEVENTH: *To hold that true friends demand nothing of one another and that any abuse of the confidences of friendship for profit is foreign to the spirit of our Association, and in violation of its Code of Ethics.*

EIGHTH: *To consider no personal success legitimate or ethical which is secured by taking unfair advantage of certain opportunities in the social order that are absolutely denied others, nor will I take advantage of opportunities to achieve material success that others will not take because of the questionable morality involved.*

NINTH: *Finally, believing in the universality of the Golden Rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them;" we contend that society best holds together when equal opportunity is accorded all men in the natural resources of this planet.*