

that we must use the same heroic means that we would in treating diseases of the human body. I am more positive than ever that all cases of brown patch can be prevented. My long investigations have led me to the belief that there are only two forms of treatment that should be used. The first I wish to mention is whipping the greens. If one could whip a green one hundred per cent perfect before the light or sun touches it, it is my opinion that this would be one of the most effective ways of preventing brown patch. One learns a great deal about a green when in the act of whipping. It is very much like placing the finger on the pulse of a sick person. The character of a pulse, although it is indescribable, tells the learned physician whether the patient will live or die; so will the rod in the hands of the experienced operator give him the same thrill and the same information.

Chemicals

I am not recommending any particular preparation for the treatment of brown patch; I wish merely to mention some of the chemicals which I used in my investigation. Any strong poison or antiseptic that will not destroy the grass will be effective. My early investigations were carried on with a solution of bi-chloride. I had not gone very far until I found that it broke down the vegetable cells so rapidly that on a fine turf I would not recommend its use. In many of my experiments I used semesan. I am now positive that such a preparation will prevent the development of brown patch if 1 lb. is used in solution on a small green and 2 lbs. on large greens, spraying the green every 9 days, starting two weeks before the brown patch season and always using a good force pump.

You will notice that I am very strong on the preventive treatment of brown patch. I am sure that the future treatment will be to keep the green always under the influence of a strong antiseptic.

Municipal Golf Pays in Grand Rapids

OPERATION of public golf courses by the local government authorities is accepted today in Grand Rapids, Mich., as a matter of course. It is not uncommon

for more than 1,300 rounds of golf to be played on the four municipal courses in one day. These courses are not only self-supporting; they are operated at a profit to the city.

In 1924, the Department of Public Welfare, seeking to demonstrate its contention that the time had come for active, rather than passive, recreation, opened a nine-hole course experimentally at John Ball Park. Interest in municipal golf from that time on was rapid and sustained.

At a nominal fee of 15 cents per round, or two rounds for 25 cents, the course was self-supporting from the start, and last season, on an income of \$6,685, it produced a profit of \$2,189, 35,375 rounds being played by 23,839 patrons.

Following the success of this demonstration, the late Charles R. Sligh gave the city a long-time lease of 67 acres in the northern section, and advanced \$9,500 toward its improvement as a second course. This course has a total length of 5,066 yards, par 66. On a fee of 50 cents per round, 35 cents for nine holes, or 75 cents for a day's play, it showed a profit of \$8,233 in the 215 days of permitted play last season. The season's receipts were \$22,834, and maintenance, \$14,601.

In 1928 the Indian Trails municipal golf course was completed and opened on a 100-acre section of Woodlawn Cemetery property that will not be needed for cemetery purposes for a number of years. Although opened late in the season, it showed an operating profit for its first year of \$3,390. A second small course, opened this year at Highland Park, has not entirely met the demand.—*American City.*

IT MIGHT be said that the "natural" school of architecture means that the original topography is disturbed as little as possible, and where such is necessary, the actual work is disguised as much as lies within the art and skill of the designer and constructor to look as if the work had been done by nature herself. Needless to say, working along these lines leaves a memorial pleasing to the eye of the golfer and gratifying for the green-keeper. Freakish mounds and greens of extraordinary originality are hard to keep up and really give little satisfaction in proportion to their cost. In my opinion, they rarely conform with what might be called ideal golfing holes.—*C. A. Tregillus.*