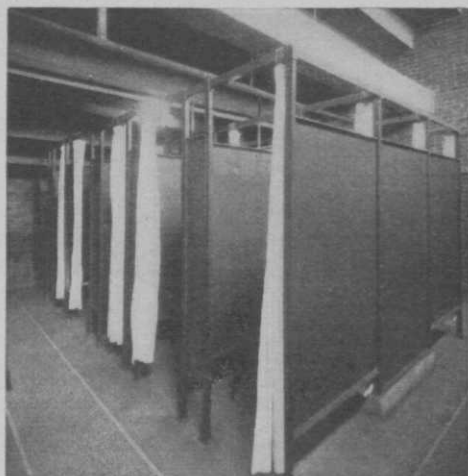


Shower Room Requires Constant Care

By HERB GRAFFIS



At all times, the shower room should be in immaculate shape.

FEEDING time at the zoo is an hour of profound silence compared with that span from 4:00 P. M. to 6:30 P. M., especially on Saturdays, when the weary golfer wends his way into the showers. Then a sea-lion viewing a basket of fish that puts an end to an eight-day diet is a silent, serene beast as rated by golf club shower-room standards.

"This is the best part of the game" comfortably and loudly proclaim the strugglers whose scoring sins are being washed away. What a spot for a manager to exhibit the attention to details that establish ability amounting to genius! And what a danger zone for the house-chief when the sprays are clogged, when the water is cold or hard to regulate, when the drains don't function properly, when the soap is in a miscellany of small hunks, when the linen supply gives out, when the dressing stalls are untidy, the floors wet and slippery, and when—well, what manager can't immediately call to mind a score of potential sources of complaint that exist in every locker-room.

Check Up Your Bath Section

One of the New York metropolitan district veteran managers, whose salary runs nicely into the five figures, sizes up this shower-room situation, by saying:

"The trouble with most golf clubhouses is that they are built backwards. The architect starts with a gaudy and over-large lounge and ends up with a bath department that looks like a row of telephone booths made to order for a troupe of midgets. A good part of the time, whether or not the player enjoys his shower, determines whether he is going to enjoy the rest of the club, no matter what else the manager and the staff do to make the member happy."

The difference in construction expense of a first class golf club bath department and one that is indifferently equipped is so small that usually two years' maintenance of a second-rate installation makes its cost considerably more than the combined installation and maintenance cost of a good job. There is really no reason, even in these times of squeezing the eagle, for putting in wooden shower compartments, or for installing makeshifts of other building materials, when rustless steel or imitation marble sections are obtainable in stock sizes at low cost. Sanitation certainly should be the key-note of every shower, and this is utterly impossible unless the showers facilitate easy and complete maintenance and have plenty of light and ventilation.

How many cases of so-called "golfer's foot" have been the result of the infection bred in soaked wood partitions, "duck-board" shower floors, and constantly moist floors in the neighborhood of the showers there's no way of telling, but the total must be alarming.

Brag About Soft Water

Many well-conducted clubs have water softeners for their shower supplies. Especially in territory where water is noticeably hard is such equipment something that the club members appreciate and brag about. In Pittsburgh, Pa., for instance, the Field Club has water softening equipment, and when a guest gets under this soothing spray he wants to park there.

One frequently overlooked item in bath

department operation is the condition of the brushes. When showing any signs of hard wear, they should be replaced. During their service they should be subjected to frequent sterilizing baths.

Replacement of the old untidy duck-board bath "mats" by sponge rubber mats has been almost general at the better clubs. A generous supply of high-quality toilet articles also is becoming the general thing. In the old days the talcum powder and soap too often were items picked up from job lots with which some club member was stuck. Today, the toilet articles in the men's and women's bath departments of well run clubs compare favorably with the supplies in barber and beauty shops.

Women's Department Important

Women are even fussier than men about the way in which their bath departments are constructed and maintained. There is a happy medium between sheer daintiness and utility, and the policy of operation of women's bath departments should take this middle road.

Too frequently there is a tendency to have the floor covering color of shower and locker-room darker than they should be. This simply means that the attendant is liable to clean carelessly. Light colors have their place in the golf clubs bath and locker departments as well as in the members' homes. In distinctive beauty the club bath departments today are as far behind their possibilities as a Chic Sale crescent-lit job is inferior to one of the modern domestic bathrooms shown in a Crane advertisement.

Make Up for Architects' Faults

Rarely has the manager properly designed and constructed bath departments, especially if his clubhouse is old. His only hope then is incessant care in maintenance. In the smaller clubs, where there is only one locker-room attendant, one of the larger caddies or other extra help should be drafted on the rush days, so gathering of towels, mopping and other jobs necessary to keep the shower and locker departments immaculate can be done instantly.

Adequate Sewage Disposal Plant Essential for Clubhouses

By R. F. MacDOWELL

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THE club director or manager who has had responsibility in connection with the building or operating of a golf clubhouse well knows that there is a distinct problem involved in the proper treatment and final disposal of sewage and other liquid wastes from shower baths, toilets, kitchen sinks and other drains. If a municipal sewer is available within reasonable distance of the clubhouse the problem is an easy one. But usually the golf course is located outside municipal limits and is considerably removed from a sewerage system, so that a separate disposal system must be provided. It is the purpose of this article to outline the factors which are involved in the problem and in its solution, with the hope that the suggestions made will be of assistance to those contemplating either

building a new clubhouse or making improvements to the present structure.

A large amount of water is used daily in a golf clubhouse and this water, when mixed with sewage and other wastes, must be collected by means of a sanitary sewer and thence conducted to the proper site for treatment and final disposal. The required degree of treatment or purification of the sewage will depend upon the size and constancy of flow of the stream, together with the extent of development of the adjacent territory and the use of the stream below the sewer outlet.

At the outset it should be understood that, as is usually recognized by the golf club architect, proper treatment and disposal of sewage calls for the services of a sanitary engineer, working either through the architect or directly for the club, and