

tion settled you can go ahead with the sand.

Use nothing but sharp builders' sand, not too fine, screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh. The matter of sharp clean sand is of the utmost importance because if there be any clay in it a crust will form making satisfactory putting impossible. Sand of this kind is often used because it is cheap and readily available but its use is far from economy. The green is being built to play golf and if you can't play golf there is no use having a green and you certainly can't play golf on a mixture of sand and clay.

You may use fuel oil of the cheapest grade or basic sediment if you can get it. Best results are obtained with 10 quarts of oil to four scoops of sand and in that proportion. Mix with a mortar hoe on an old piece of sheet iron or any flat surface like concrete or even a wooden platform. The durability of the iron commends it since you will be needing a mixing surface as long as you operate the course.

With the mixture prepared in this manner and spread according to the likes of your members the green is ready for play.

For maintenance always have $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of sand ready mixed for quick application. This, of course, for each green. You will find it a great convenience for week-end play particularly if there has been a rain on Friday night. Also a light spreading of sand after a rain will prevent greens being too fast. Often, although there is no water apparent, the greens are actually wet and this shows up in play. This light application will correct the trouble.

During my long connection with golf in the Southwest I have done a great deal of investigating and experimenting with artificial greens in an effort to develop a better surface. I must report that up to the present, properly prepared sand has shown itself to be best. I am still working on the problem, however, and sometime may have something interesting to report.

I am deeply indebted to that well esteemed son of Scotia, Billy Brown of Oklahoma who was noted for his sand greens years ago at Muskogee. My acquaintance with Billy goes back more than a decade and in that time we have worked out a number of problems together, that is to say I present the problems and Bill works them out.

Food Cost Hike Worries Chicago Managers

WITH food costs what they are now, it is necessary for a club in the Chicago district to charge \$1.30 for the same dinner that cost \$1.00 in February, if the club wants to make the same profit it made last year. Food prices in a year have increased 27.4%.

Suggested for general use at clubs is a bulletin the Chicago District Club Managers Assn. circulates. The bulletin reads:

WE ARE SORRY!

—House Committee

But we cannot control commodity prices.

Therefore, the first thing you notice on the menu today is a slight increase in the cost of eating.

Some of the commodity price increases are as follows:

Short Loins	107%
Tenderloin of Beef	54%
Lamb Racks	45%
Bacon	96%
Lobsters	41%
Fowl	47%
Eggs	64%
Butter	71%
Flour	66%
Oranges	53%
Grape Fruit	42%
Onions	200%

We could pass the responsibility for effectuating this change onto the incoming House Committee, but that would not be fair.

We hope you will believe that this action is necessary and for the best interest of your club.

Rising food prices are not the only trouble confronting these Chicago District managers. Labor bills now pending in the state senate are being protested by alert and active managers. The bills, if passed, will play hell with the clubs.

PRIZE contests at the MSC on soil analysis and seed sowing showed that the practical men know their stuff. Paul Lynch scored 100% in winning the seed sowing contest at a rate of 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. and Charles Grasse, jr., doped out soil analysis percentages right.