called for grading amounting to 73,000 cubic yards, which has been mostly accomplished under the CWA program of the government. We have had as high as 356 workers on the job at one time, covering several months during last winter, but the original start of grading, tiling, etc. was done under the first relief program under the initials of RFC. We laid 612 ft. of 3 ft. concrete tile, 1,779 ft. of 30 ft. concrete tile, 1,200 ft. of 18 in. drain tile, all with this kind of labor.

"All abutments and retaining walls pertaining to the drainage system have been built, and a complete new water system spread out over the course. Our old water system consisted of one 2 in. main which connected on two sides of the links with city mains. We still have this same two inch line, and in addition, a new line consisting of two 4 in. leads from two separate sides of the course. One and one-half inch water lines are brought up to each green, and ¾ in. leads to nearby tees. We are hoping to have the whole course in play sometime in 1935.

Welton Offers Advice.

"We are standardizing on metropolitan bent grass planted on soil that was built under suggestions and direction of Kenneth Welton of the U.S.G.A., Green Section. Right here, for your own information, I would like to say a word of gratitude to Mr. Welton's work. We thought we were doing a good job of building soil until he came to the greenkeepers' meeting here last fall. He was kind enough to go over our work and he showed us by test methods how much better job we could do. We feel that the result of the Green Section work in soil and turf management will be worth thousands of dollars to our course in the next twenty years.

"Another improvement very valuable to the course is a 6 ft. chain link woven wire fence, topped with three barbed wires on three sides of the course, 7,200 ft. in length, which was made possible through CWA and the government purchase of materials. This fence enables us to control traffic on the course and to prevent damaging fires of incendiary nature, with which we have been troubled in the last four or five years.

"During the winter we found in our CWA crew an experienced house-mover, and by renting his equipment for approximately $20 for the job we moved all our service buildings into one place, and with CWA labor built them all together into one set of sheds with concrete foundations, sanitary plumbing, lighting, etc.

"Bag Starting" System Works Poorly; Asks Better Plan

Editor of GOLFDOM:

We are having quite a time establishing a satisfactory system for controlling starting times. Play is quite heavy (ours is a public course) on week-ends and we employ at present the "bag system," whereby a player, after buying his ticket, takes his bag to the starter's tee and leaves it in line until all others in front of him are on the tee. The plan is unsatisfactory. What other system would you recommend?

J. L. (Oregon).

COURSES habitually crowded find the best system is to assign a definite starting time to players at the time they pay their daily fee. The cashier is supplied with printed slips along the left hand edge of which appear an hour of starting intervals, one line to each time, thus:

—:00 _____ _____ _____ _____
—:05 _____ _____ _____ _____
—:10 _____ _____ _____ _____

and so on until:

—:55 _____ _____ _____ _____

The cashier prepares these slips, one for each hour in the day and at the time players buy their tickets, permits them to select whatever starting time is still open on the slips of the day.

The serial number of the starting ticket is then posted on the line opposite the time selected, and as a cross check, the starting time is written on the ticket.

These slips are given to the starter at the first tee far enough in advance to permit him to keep the traffic moving smoothly.

The plan is practically foolproof and barring connivance between cashier and starter, eliminates the evil (into which some starters fall) of squeezing in favored players to tee off ahead of their regular starting time.

CLIPPINGS from greens plots at the Arlington turf garden were weighed and analyzed during the season of 1930. The results indicate that to replace the fertilizer elements removed from the soil in the clippings taken from 18 average well-kept greens during one season, it would be necessary to apply fertilizers carrying the equivalent plant food to be found in about a ton of ammonium sulphate, 200 pounds of superphosphate, and 400 pounds of muriate of potash.