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cally valuable short courses, say greenkeepers who constituted large attendance at the S&W sessions . . . Christian CC, Elkhart, Ind., by adding alternate tees to each hole of the 9-hole layout, gives patrons a "new" course to play the second time around. Tees are far enough apart to make pleasing differences in distance and shot angle.

Union County, N. J., Nominated as Top Golfing Center

By Gene F. Hampson

I INTIL a better example comes along we nominate Union County, New Jersey, as one of the top golfing centers of the United States. Reasons for the nomination are sound when one considers the hold which the game has upon the population of this Garden State sector, which covers approximately 100 square miles.

A recent survey shows that Union County, alone, boasts within its area no less than 19 golf courses while 14 others located within a 20-minute drive of its center are either partially or wholly supported by residents of the county. This does not include courses within a 20-minute ride from its boundary lines or the list could be substantially increased.

In other words, Union County has a hand in the support of no less than 33 links which represent a total of 573 holes. 333 of them in the county. A conservative estimate is that these courses attract a total of more than 6,000 golfers on a clear Sunday.

This record is established without the aid of a single large city. New York City is located within less than 20 miles of the eastern border of the county, but the Union County courses receive little patronage from Manhattan.

Of the 19 Union County courses 9 are

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strictly private layouts, 8 belong to the public links classification, while 2 have semi-private leanings. Of the 14 nearby layouts which have a Union County air, 9 are private courses, 4 are for the public while 1 rates in the semi-private class.

Located in the county and operated by the Union County Park Commission is one of the finest public golf courses in the country, the Galloping Hill GC. At present boasting 27 holes, the Galloping Hill layout will some time in the future be increased to 36 holes and Park Commission officials are looking forward to the day when it will be host to the national public links championships.

In the Baltusrol course, scene of the National Open three years back, Union County has one of the finest and most exclusive clubs in the country. The same can be said for the Essex County CC which is located a few miles away. Canoe Brook CC, in the county, was the scene of the Women's National championship in 1936, when Pam Barton, the British lass, won the title.

Then, too, the Shackamaxon CC and its island 9th green has claims to fame throughout the country. An interesting additional feature of Union County golf is the Shady Rest CC, a Negro club.

Despite the numerous courses, it is interesting to note that three of the clubs have found it profitable to turn a portion of their courses over to the public links players. Plainfield CC opened a seldom used third nine to the public divot-takers a few years back and has done exceptionally well.

Essex County CC found it convenient to turn one of its two 18-hole courses into a public layout this spring and is doing well. Locust Grove GC also solved the problem of a seldom used third nine by offering it for public play with plenty of takers.

There may possibly be other golfing centers of the United States able to beat this setup, but they will have to prove it.

Green-Chairmen: Know Your Job

An article in June GOLFDOM entitled "If I Were Green-chairman," which told how two green superintendents would go about the task of handling the green-chairman's job right, were they given the opportunity ('right' according to their observations as greenkeepers), was productive of another piece sent us by a green-chairman of a Midwestern club, who tells how he found out 'what it was all about' just by applying good, sound logic to a job he had taken without any previous knowledge of the duties he had to perform.

I WAS rather surprised two years ago when the president of our club asked me to be chairman of the green committee. I knew nothing then, and very little now, of the science of growing grass, or of soil fertilization, or its productivity, to say nothing of the various diseases which the soil may harbor. So I started on my new work and responsibility feeling that I was anything but qualified for the honor. I had two other club members on the committee, and we three tackled the job.

It seemed of primary importance to learn what this job really was, so at our first meeting we discussed the following: What is a good golf course, and why? How should it be maintained, and why? What members should be pleased, and why? Why did members play? Why didn't some members play? Why is there a green committee? What are the duties of the green committee?

After a thorough discussion of these points, we arrived at a few general policies, and outlined a program for the year. Then we called in the golf pro and the greenkeeper and went over with them the general policies we had previously decided upon. Some changes seemed desirable, but by adding here and omitting there, we had, when we were through, a really workable program for the year, and a definite idea of how we were going to carry it out. This was not an easy task, our budget being limited to \$6,000 for 18 holes, 12' of which are rather hilly.

The full committee met each month, which meant that the pro and the greenkeeper sat in with us. We kept a set of books, and we knew just what it cost to maintain each green, the cost of maintaining the traps, how much it cost to cut the fairways, and to trim the rough. At these meetings all the cards were put on the table face up. All complaints or criticisms by members were discussed, and action taken. At first, complaints by members were numerous, but in most instances we