



Practicability is theme of new bathhouse to accommodate boy and girl swimmers at Glen Oak. Windows on all sides assure plenty of light and a cheerful atmosphere. Filtering equipment can handle complete water turnover in 6 hours. Roof of bathhouse will be made as outdoor dance floor.

as plans call for construction of dance floor on roof of bathhouse. Large towers at each end of the bathhouse provide ample lighting. Cost of the pool, equip-

ment, and bath facilities has been set at approximately \$30,000. Pool engineers are Battey & Childs, 231 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

"Practical Lawn Craft" Is Outstanding Turf Text Book

A Review by John Monteith, Jr.

THIS new book on planting and care of turf, as is indicated by the title, is written primarily for those who are interested in lawns. Since the author is director of the Board of Greenkeeping Research, St. Ives Research Station, Bingley, Yorkshire, England, the book naturally shows the influence of golf course turf management. There are also chapters devoted to the care of turf for sport and other purposes.

The purpose of the book, as explained in the preface, is to examine the subject of turf upkeep from the scientific angle.

* By R. B. Dawson, Crosby Lockwood & Son, Ltd., London, England.

It is explained that the "wider interest shown today in turf culture and the desire for advice demand a treatise designed to supply factual information of a reliable nature. Further, recent advances in knowledge of turf grasses, pest and weed control, to mention but a few subjects, demand exposition."

The subject matter covers the whole range of turf management including discussions of grasses, fertilizers, planting, mowing and other maintenance practices. Chapters are devoted to descriptions of pests and the control of insects, diseases, earthworms and vermin. There are chapters also on special problems encountered in the care of turf in shade or in areas such as bowling greens, tennis courts, football and hockey fields, polo fields and race courses.

The material is primarily based on experiments and observations at the St. Ives Research Station since 1929. The abundant information contained in the book is well arranged and convenient for reference.

The book serves to further prove that many of the fundamentals of growing turf are the same in different parts of the world. It, however, also serves to indicate that the applications of those fundamental principles may be entirely different under varying conditions due to soil and climate as well as public demands.

The book is naturally written entirely from the English point of view in spite of the many references to foreign work. It is pointed out that turf growers in England "are blessed with a climate that is favorable to the production of grass" but advantage is not always taken of that "good fortune."

Traces Work of Turf Research

The history of turf investigational work is traced from the first experiments with turf grasses in the Olcott turf garden in Connecticut through to the present widespread activities in this field in various countries. In referring to such work in the United States the author expansively proclaims "experimental work and demonstration plots gradually increased until almost every State College of Agriculture had its demonstration turf garden." Would that this statement were even approximately correct! What a disappointment would be in store for him if he visited all of our State Colleges of Agriculture looking for those turf gardens. He also states that "it is probably true to say that in the United States of America nearly as much attention has been paid to lawns as to grass land" . . . which is also interesting news to us in America.

The grasses recognized as best for lawns are the bents and fescues. Kentucky bluegrass is not considered a desirable lawn grass. The relative ease with which these grasses can be maintained in England as compared with most of the United States naturally affects the application in this country of many of the principles of lawn care as brought out in this book. The seed mixture recommended for general lawn use, for instance, is 7 parts of Cheiving's fescue with 3 parts of colonial bent.

When Mr. Dawson discusses planting new lawns his recommendations, like those found in many books and pamphlets even in this country, stress thorough prepara-

tion of the soil. This preparation includes the raising of preliminary crops and fallowing to kill weeds. Such idealistic preparation is seldom practical in America where home-owners are inclined to think of the interval between finishing a new house and establishing a lawn in terms of days or even hours rather than months. At any rate it is unlikely that we will see here many lawns prepared according to "another method that is worthy of adoption is to grow a crop of early potatoes on the site, getting these off by early or mid-August in time to enable autumn sowing to be carried out."

In the discussion of mowing a comparison is made between a cut of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. English lawns are certainly cut much more closely than is practical in this country even where bent and fescue thrive. Emphasis is placed on frequent mowing which we also advise even at our much higher cutting.

The chapter devoted to preparation and use of topdressing indicates that lawns must be topdressed in England far more extensively than in America. The fertilizing recommendations are in general similar to those in this country but with greater emphasis on the desirability of acid soil than we recognize in this country.

British Like Sulphate of Iron

The weed problem is discussed in detail and apparently is largely handled by frequent use of sulphate of iron and sulphate of ammonia. Indeed, sulphate of iron would appear to be almost indispensable in British turf management. The author reports that in the United States "sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of iron are regularly used for topdressing to kill weeds" but actually the lawns that receive this combination treatment here are indeed rare.

In recent years the St. Ives Station has given much prominence to the control of "leather jackets" which are grubs that injure turf in much the same manner as do the larvae of the June or Japanese beetles in this country. The control method most extensively used has been applications of ortho-dichlorobenzene. Dawson reports that 400 acres of turf have been treated by this means since 1935. Apparently their injury by grubs is by no means as extensive as ours. It is interesting to note that the arsenate of lead treatment used effectively on so many hundreds of acres to control grubs in the United States is

Golf Club Owners' and Operators' Assn. of Chicago, which includes 41 daily fee courses of the district, is pushing a strong promotion campaign. Among items in the campaign are free group lessons, a golf league divided into several territorial divisions, and numerous tournaments. The association plans a big banquet for golfers at a downtown hotel during the season.

recognized as having some merit in England.

British turf likewise fortunately is not troubled with so many and such destructive diseases as ours. Their mild and relatively infrequent attacks of diseases apparently make it practical to use copper compounds and dilute solutions of malachite green for control. The compounds of mercury are obviously regarded as too dangerous for general recommendation in England, while in this country for many years thousands of pounds of mercury compounds have been used on turf without harm.

In the section devoted to "turf upkeep in some other countries" our American greenkeepers will undoubtedly be interested in the pages referring to the United States. Here we learn that "syringes, hypodermic needles, and oil cans are used for applying weed killers to the crowns of tap-rooted weeds." Also in reference to chinch bugs, "derris dust is the easiest method of control."

This book as a whole represents a distinct step forward in text books of turf management.

Raise \$28,000 in Ten Weeks for Retired Managers' Home

TEN weeks after the announcement of the plan for a resort home for retired club managers was made at the Denver convention of the Club Managers' Assn. of America, \$28,000 has been raised for the enterprise.

Quota is \$150,000, but establishment of the Club Managers Home, Inc., affiliated with the CMA, need not await raising of the entire quota. Officers of property and long term financing have been received from Florida, California, Arizona and Texas. Right now the plan has advanced to the point where facilities are available for caring for any incapacitated member of the CMA.

Chicago chapter of the CMA added an-

other substantial amount when the net proceeds of its annual stag, held at the Morrison Hotel, April 25, were turned over to the Home fund. The Chicago party, put on by a committee of which Jack Febel, Northmoor CC mgr., was chairman, drew about 500, and was a standout success in every respect. Other chapters probably will use the Chicago method of adding to the Home fund.

Organization expenses of the Home proposition are being kept virtually nil because of the appointment of Chicago managers as the organization committee. Barney O'Grady, former president of the CMA, and originator of the Home idea, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Irving Williams, Martin Whalen, Jack Febel, Otto Guenther, Frank Murray, Charles Bangs and Frank Bruenner.

St. John Promises 'Plenty to Do' at Canadian Open

AMERICAN golf professionals and leading amateurs who take part in the Canadian Open, to be held in St. John, New Brunswick, August 17-19, will not lack for something to do in the way of entertainment when they're not batting a golf ball around the Riverside G&CC, the course over which the tournament will be played. Eric Thomson, of St. John, who spends his winters in Pinehurst, is authority for the above statement; he paints a picture of St. John that should make any golfer 'go' for "one of the pleasantest vacation lands in the North, with mountain and seacoast scenery unsurpassed anywhere on the continent." Thomson concludes with the statement, "The fishing will be excellent at this time of the season."

The Riverside course is not so long as tournament courses go, but narrow fairways and trees are an added hazard and make the course a great test of accuracy. The fact that the holes were redesigned by Donald Ross, noted architect and pro golfer, provides sufficient evidence of this fact. Entries can be mailed to B. L. Anderson, secy., Royal Canadian Golf Assn., 357 Bay St., Toronto, Canada. The fee is \$5.00.