feeling too guilty about it at the office," White explains.

Thursdays are set aside for the ladies with golf in the morning, luncheon at noon and golf or bridge in the afternoon. Stag parties are scheduled for every other Thursday night. Every Friday night is family picnic night.

The idea of constructing a country club in Spencer arose in the minds of Joseph Cash and E. L. C. White in 1918 shortly before the armistice was signed. In the early part of 1919, Wilson Cornwall, now the city attorney, became interested in the proposal. The three men, assisted by Clarence McClurg, began the sale of stock and soon sold 200 shares at \$100 a share. A meeting of the stockholders was then called and officers and directors were named. White was chosen as the first president and served in that capacity for two years.

A tract of land southeast of the city was chosen for the club, but to get it the officers had to buy an entire farm. This was done without making a down payment. All except 45 acres was then sold at a profit which went into the fund for the construction of the course and clubhouse. A local bank accepted a \$4,500 mortgage on the club and building operations began during the summer of 1919. A \$20 assessment on each stockholder was later necessary in order to complete the initial program.

The course itself now measures 3,051 yards with a par of 36. This includes five par-4 holes, two par-5 holes and two par-3 holes. Sand traps protect 5 greens. Creeping bent is used on all greens. Hills serve to toughen the layout on 6 of the 9 holes.

All in all, the club is an outstanding example of what can be done in a small city through cooperation on the part of the officers, the stockholders and the associate members.

Wisc. Greenkeepers Meet at Madison— Forty-six attended the August meeting of the Wisconsin Greenkeepers, held August 7 at the Blackhawk CC, Madison. Preceeding lunch, John Bone, Blackhawk greenkeeper, put on a demonstration of his club's new fairway watering system, which was put into operation last year. After the luncheon at the club, the boys held their monthly business session, featured by a questions and answers session. A round of golf concluded the day's activities.

## Green Section Sponsors Meet at Arlington Plots

THE USGA Green Section and the GSA are again planning to sponsor an allday program meeting for greenkeepers, green-committee members and others who are interested in the establishment and maintenance of better turf. The meeting is to be held in Washington, D. C., on Friday, September 22. All who are interested in the problems involved in growing grass for turf purposes are invited to attend.

As was the case last year, the general meeting will open in the morning at 9 o'clock (standard time) on the turf garden at the Arlington experimental farm. During the morning there will be a general review of the experimental work now in progress on the turf garden. This experimental work is conducted by the Green Section in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Dept. of Agriculture. In the afternoon, time will be set aside for the visitors to congregate in small groups to discuss with each other and with members of the Green Section staff those experiments which are of most immediate interest to them individually.

## **Investigate Putting Turfs**

The experimental program which will be discussed includes the selection of many strains of creeping bent, velvet bent, Kentucky bluegrass, trivialis bluegrass, fescues and Bermuda grass. Selections have been made for ability to stand up in color, density and texture under adverse conditions, for resistance to disease and in some cases to insect injury, and for ability to withstand heavy trampling. Other investigations include a study of the responses of creeping bent and of Kentucky bluegrass to various fertilizer combinations, under putting green and fairway conditions respectively; the usefulness of such substances as peat, sand, manure. cottonseed hulls, buckwheat hulls and charcoal in improving the texture of the soil; the chemical control of weeds in turf and in compost; and the improvement of weed-infested turf by combining fertilizer application and reseeding with the chemical control of weeds.

In addition to the review of the experimental work there will be exhibits of named turf weeds, of seed of various turf grasses and seeds under binocular micro-