

gree by the wishes of the players. In some clubs very short, keen greens are preferred, while others like them a trifle slower.

About Green Cuttings

There is much debating over the question of carrying the grass catcher or not. By removing the cut grass, you take away a great deal of potential fertility that, if left, would eventually be used over again by the turf. The objection is raised that clippings left on the grass become unsightly, and clog the surface with the rotting leaves. However, on greens that are cut regularly and frequently, there is not the danger of this that many would suppose. In general practice we find that the clippings are removed; but, nevertheless, the advisability of leaving the clippings on the green might be well considered by those clubs that have limited means of topdressing, and must conserve their resources in every possible way. In the event of carrying the grass catcher, the contents should eventually be taken to the compost heap and not left in a rotting, offensive pile by the green.

Many well-built, undulating greens are marred in appearance by mowing a rectangular or circular putting space in the middle which is quite out of keeping with the outline given it by the designer. It may be cheaper or more economical of time and supervision to cut out a regular pattern than to follow the sweeping lines of banks and bunkers, but in so doing it is possible to ruin the attractiveness and finish of what might otherwise be a green of outstanding character. The artistry of green design should be preserved in every detail. Greensmen should be instructed to make at least two rounds to outline the putting surface before striking across, and to cut in a different direction each succeeding mowing. With creeping bent, this is important to prevent the growth of long unattached runners that will appear when following one direction for many days.

The banks of raised green may be either cut short, or allowed to grow long enough to present a shaggy appearance. Bankers seeded to Sheep's fescue and permitted to become "woolly" have a striking effect: a native touch, that is pleasing to the eye, though often hampering to play. Balls will run to the bottom of smoothly shaven banks instead of being held on the slope, and the bunker hazard considerably reduced. By setting up the bunker mowers as high as possible, these features will

form a pleasant contrast with the smooth putting surface.

Watering

Without water it is practically impossible to maintain a satisfactory turf on the putting green except in favored maritime locations where fogs are a daily occurrence and bring up sufficient moisture for the grass. In inland sections sprinkling becomes a necessity, and at times a regularity. More care should be given to watering than many people suppose, for by injudicious use of the hose it is possible to do as much harm as good. On a free, open soil of a sandy nature, where excess moisture can readily escape, there is but little danger of over-watering, except that quantities of water passing down may leach away valuable plant food. Such a soil type, however, is unsuited for putting greens; they are too lean and, during dry spells, will "go back" in spite of unlimited watering. On the other hand, retentive soils may be "drowned" by ordinary quantities of water if a sudden change of weather retards the natural moisture losses; calm and cloudy days will reduce evaporation to a minimum and surplus water in the ground at this time not only suffocates the roots but assists, to fullest degree, the spread and development of fungus disease. It is unwise to water in the late afternoon when these conditions prevail, as the grass has no chance to dry off before night falls; late night or morning is safest at this time.

While much has been said in the past against watering in the sunshine, there is nothing to prove that such sprinkling has an injurious effect. The chief objection to daytime or afternoon watering is that it interferes with play; people do not like to walk over the wet grass unnecessarily, and if caddies are required to shut off or move sprinklers, they might not be put back in place properly. The best time to water is that which fits in with the regular routine work.

Complaints have been made that hard or chlorinated water, as is sometimes supplied from municipal mains, is injurious to turf. From extensive experiments there has been no evidence obtained that city water has in it sufficient foreign substance to be unhealthy for the grass plants.

Watering Frequency

It has been said that the frequency of watering and the amount put on at the time, influences the root growth: that fre-

quent and moderate applications will produce shallow roots and infrequent, heavy drenchings, encourage deeper penetration. While there may be some truth in such an assertion, there are other and more important circumstances that influence the root range. In the first place the severe close cutting that is practiced will limit materially the development of the plant below the surface and secondly the custom of topdressing permanent greens to maintain fertility will bring the roots to the rich surface layer of soil. Regular watering is a safe rule during rainless spells, not occasional heavy drenchings, sufficient to wet the roots, and moisten the ground below as a reserve for the plant to draw upon, and encourage the greatest depth. One inch of rain equals approximately fifteen hundred and sixty U. S. gallons per green of five thousand square feet, so that a working basis of a thousand gallons, at an application, is about the same as a steady day's rain in the temperate parts of the North American Continent. In dry weather it is usual to add another thousand gallons to the approach, where the soil is clayish, to prevent the ground from becoming too hard, and making pitch shots uncertain.

Rolling

The observations of the last few years shows that the roller is being relegated more and more into the background since it is an established fact that constant rolling, with a heavy implement, packs the soil so tightly that healthy grass growth is arrested. The extent will depend upon the soil; clay formation will harden like concrete, whereas sandy ground is not so affected, if at all. Implement makers, realizing this danger, manufacture light rollers to avoid the evil. Rolling is practiced to obliterate the lumps and hummocks in the turf and, it is said, to improve the quality of the grass. In support of the latter statement, it is pointed out that the grass on lanes and pathways is so much better than the long grass at the side, and this is due to the treading effect thereon. It is the writer's opinion, however, that the scruffing action of foot or wheel preventing the growth of long grass is more directly the cause, and that mowing the grass is more closely drawn parallel. That rolling with an effective roller will iron out inequalities, is not questioned, and it is wise under certain circumstances as, for instance, in the spring to settle the ground after the frost is

out; but, to continually resort to this method is not considered good management. Inequalities in the surface of the green are not so likely to occur when it is properly topdressed and fertilized; and this is by far the more natural way of providing true putting.

Topdressing

This is as much the ordinary routine of green management as watering and mowing, and should be properly placed in the program of work so that each green gets its attention in due course. The frequency of topdressing depends upon the resources of the club—it costs money—but expense on this is saved in other respects, as in seed, rolling, weeding and so on. If first-class turf is required, and particularly so where play is heavy, topdressing is absolutely necessary. Effort should be made to give every green at least two topdressings per year, once in the Spring and again in the early Fall. This should be the minimum, and if the work is carefully planned, need not be beyond the means of any club if they can employ labor at all. Compost is the best material, but failing that good rich topsoil, if loamy, will serve, or mixed with sand if on the stiff side. It is unreasonable to expect a green to hold up without some nourishment. Topdressing applications may follow in quick succession without harm, providing the grass is not smothered; but, from a standpoint of economy, once a month is a favorable and effective practice, at the rate of one cubic yard to five thousand square feet of green surface. It is unwise to topdress when the turf is dormant or semi-dormant, as in the hot, dry months of summer, or when growth ceases in the Fall.

The daily raking of the sandtraps is a routine matter that must not be neglected. In this connection the greenkeeper should have the co-operation of the caddie master who should see that the caddies keep out of the traps. The replenishing of the sand is best done in Winter, when the frozen ground will permit heavy trucks or wagons on the turf without making ruts.

Changing the cup location should take place whenever there is a sign of padding or wear in the neighborhood of the pin. With heavy play over week-ends, this means that it may be necessary to change them on Sunday mornings. Not much damage would accrue from leaving them till the following day, but since many players have their only chance of the week on Sunday, they are entitled to this consideration.

Planning the Kitchen for Growth

By FAYETTE M. SMITH
Kitchen Engineer, Albert Pick and Company

HOW should a new club plan its kitchen to take care of present demands, and in addition provide for later growth so that a minimum of trouble and expense will be encountered? The unfortunate experience of a golf club located in one of Chicago's suburbs may better illustrate the great wisdom of correct planning. Less than a year after this club opened the rapid increase in membership with the resultant increased dining-room patronage found the kitchen facilities entirely inadequate. Since no allowance had been made for growth, the process of rebuilding the kitchen was extremely expensive, as much of the old equipment could not be used in the remodeled kitchen and extensive alterations in the building itself were found necessary. Much of this expense could have been avoided if future growth had been given more consideration in the original planning of the kitchen.

Although a substantial membership is essential before purchasing the property and commencing the construction of the links and clubhouse, there are many individuals

who prefer to remain "on the fence" until the club is in actual operation before accepting membership. The rapid lengthening of the club roster during the early months of its existence due to this conservative element must be given consideration in planning the club facilities.

Plan for Growth

In the early stages of its growth, the average golf club need not have a large completely equipped a la carte kitchen. Why should a club burden itself with the initial cost and continued upkeep of a complete dining-room service? There are several reasons, both practical and psychological, which recommend the small initial kitchen arranged to be capable of enlargement to meet possible future demands. The heavy expenses always attendant upon the construction and equipping of a golf club usually must be met in the early years of its existence, and this critical period is passed more successfully when equipment is kept to the minimum consistent with practicability. The membership usually increases rapidly following the



Olympia Fields kitchen is big affair to handle tremendous business



Cleveland Heights Country Club, Lakeland, Fla., has ideal layout

opening of the club thereby making the cost of later additions more easily absorbed, and also making possible a more intelligent estimate of actual requirements.

Light luncheons, sandwiches, ice cream, and cold drinks usually complete the menu until a large and regular patronage is developed. Casual acquaintance among members gradually develops into friendship, consequently a need arises for a quiet restful dining service where a pleasant hour may be spent in companionable surroundings. The change from the light luncheon service to the la carte service will be described in the following paragraphs, together with a brief discussion of the equipment necessary for operating both types and its arrangement.

Let us say the architect allows us a room measuring 44 feet wide by 40 feet deep for our kitchen, with the west wall separating the kitchen from the dining-room. The serving window which has proven so popular in lunch rooms and small club kitchens is well adapted to the type of service we intend to offer at first. Diners can get their sandwiches, pastry, coffee, etc., at this window and carry it to their tables, or waiters can fill their orders without going in and out of the kitchen. The serving window should measure about twelve feet long and be located in the center of the partition which separates the dining-room from the kitchen. Two doors, one on each side of the serving window should be hung in this partition. Directly behind the serving window is space for a bottled goods ice chest, ice cream cabinet, coffee urn and serving counter. The counter top provides space for pastries, etc., and the base can be furnished with cabinets and drawers for storage of dishes, bread and uncut pies. Rapid and efficient

service is made possible by this arrangement.

Kitchen Equipment

The kitchen proper would ordinarily consist of a steam table, cook's table, two sections of range, cook's sink, refrigerator, preparation table, clean and soiled dish tables and a dishwashing sink. A partition should be located 25 feet from the front or west wall and should extend from the north wall to within 9 feet of the south wall. The ranges and cook's sink may then be placed in front of this partition near the center and the refrigerator set against the partition at the north end. A door opening should be provided in the partition about eleven feet from the north wall. Next place a small steam table and cook's table directly in front of the ranges and cook's sink leaving a four foot aisle between. Then place the preparation table along the north wall and the dish tables and dishwashing sinks along the south wall. We now have located all the equipment necessary to operate the light lunch type of service, and are ready to show how this equipment may be utilized in our remodeled kitchen.

In changing to a la carte service, it is best to eliminate the serving window as there will now be no self-service, and then too, a long window opening directly into the kitchen would detract from the atmosphere of quiet and refinement which we are now striving to create. Two doors, one entrance and one exit, placed near the center of the partition is all the means of communication necessary between the dining room and kitchen. As the waiter enters the kitchen from the dining room, he turns to the right and dumps his tray of



River Oaks at Dallas has compact kitchen equipment

soiled dishes on to the dish tables which are located in this corner. The old dish tables may be used as a part of our new dish pantry layout, but the dishwashing sink is replaced by an electric dishwashing machine. Directly back of the dishwashing pantry and along the south wall will be placed the pot and vegetable sink, vegetable peeler, and vegetable preparation table. The old dishwashing sink may be used for the pot and vegetable sink, and the old cook's table becomes the vegetable preparation table.

The two sections of range included in the layout of the initial kitchen need not be moved, but we will now require one additional range and a broiler to be set one on each side of the ranges. The cook's sink remains in the same place and a meat block is placed beside it. A vegetable steamer placed beside the ranges on the side nearest the vegetable preparation completes the lineup along the rear partition. Four feet in front of the ranges will be located the cook's table, steam table, bain marie and warmer. The old steam table may be used to good advantage as part of this combination, but the cook's table should be new with the top cut out to receive the bain marie.

A tray stand, dish warmer and roll warmer should be placed seven or eight feet in front of the cook's table, and a cubed ice bin and checker's desk placed to the right of the exit door as we face the dining room. The pantry may now be arranged along the north side of the kitchen and should consist of coffee urns and stand, a long pantry counter with dish

storage shelves and a chipped ice bin on the waiter's side and on the service side fitted with the old ice cream cabinet and bottled goods ice chest. A three foot working space will be left between the pantry counter and the old serving counter, the old refrigerator, and a small sink, all of which will be placed against the north wall. A small griddle and a toaster may be placed in the pantry for light breakfast preparation.

In placing the equipment for the main part of the kitchen, we have employed the entire width of the room as far back as the partition in front of which the ranges, broiler, etc., were set. This partition was located 25 feet from the front, therefore a space of 15 feet by 44 feet is available for the bake shop, storage refrigerator and store room. In addition there is ample space here for a meat chopper, sink, block and bench, and a fish box which may be placed along the rear side of the partition. All of the equipment in our original layout with the exception of the coffee urn has been employed to good advantage in our remodeled kitchen, and we now have a complete up-to-date unit in which one order or the largest banquet can be prepared and served in a way to please the most exacting of club members.

Each golf club has its own peculiar problems and it would be impossible to cover the various conditions and circumstances applying to individual cases in one article or even a book, but the general plan outlined in this article may be made to fit each individual case by careful planning.

"Big League" Management Tip to Clubs

By L. McCONNELL

Manager, Hinsdale (Ill.) Golf Club

THE organization of a country club might well be compared to a major league ball team, in this way; it is necessary to have good employees for each position or department. After you get the team or organization together all you have to do is to coach and train them to work as a unit; that's all there is to it!

Sounds easy; doesn't it?

Well, it is not, for the employees of a club are just as temperamental and erratic as any ball team. They require constant coaching and supervision, and of course the better the captain or manager the more

successful will his team or organization function.

One cannot stress too heavily the necessity of harmonious co-operation and team work to obtain the best results. In a great many clubs, however, the manager is hampered in his efforts by some star, so-called; an old employe or member's pet, usually, who plays the game solely for his own benefit, scintillating before certain officers and members who are sold on his star playing methods, and it is a manager's job to get the star to play team work in accord with the manager's own methods. Sometimes this is no easy task, but the better the team work and co-operation the more smoothly will things run.

Then again there are the officers and committees to please by your playing methods; but that's another story.

"Pros" Progress as Business Men

By ALEX PIRIE

President Professional Golfers' Association of America

THERE has been some thoughtful and valuable criticism of the golf professional as a business man. The professionals have welcomed it because constructive criticism is a valuable aid to the sincere efforts being made by all reliable professionals to elevate the standards and practices of their profession. But there also has been much said and printed about the pro that is spoken and printed without thought or deliberation and in wide variance with the facts. It is for the purpose of establishing a more thorough understanding and respect for what we have done and for what we are now doing, as well as for answering many baseless and ill advised comments regarding the business integrity of a characteristic majority of professional golfers, that I believe it well to state our position.

In the first place, I am confident that any thinking business man will agree that the business ethics of professionals generally are above those of most small retailers. Ask any of the experienced golf goods manufacturers and they will tell you that their credit losses among the representative pros with whom they do business are smaller than those they suffer as a result of doing business with the usual type of small sporting goods dealer, or other small retail outlets. Golf goods manufacturers who complain of credit losses among pros are those who do not exercise the simplest kind of business judgment in picking their customers. "You cannot condemn a nation," said Edmund Burke, and we might say, "You cannot condemn a profession," so why any sweeping indictment because of the shortcomings of a few? There are professionals who are hopeless as business men. We

An outline of the work that is being done by the Professional Golfer Associations to secure warranted recognition for their members as business men of high standing is presented here by Alex. Pirie.

Much is going on behind the scenes to help the able pro attain his proper station as one of the country's most substantial and alert retail merchants. Other professional associations have adopted and are enforcing membership qualifications like those of the Oklahoma association Mr. Pirie mentions.

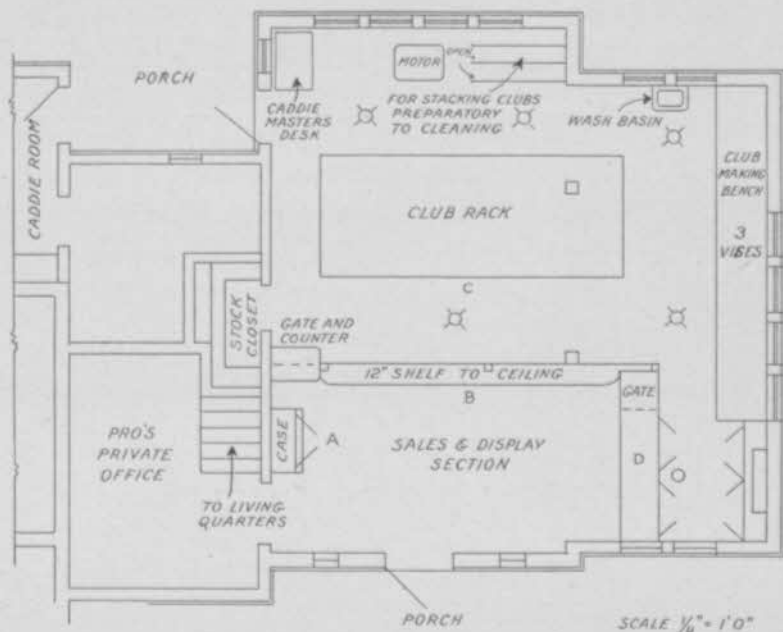
know it. But they are an exceedingly small minority and they are without standing in their association circles the way association affairs are being conducted today. The great majority of professionals are very careful of their credit standing, their service to their club and its members, and their helpfulness to the young men who are potential desirable recruits for professional golfing positions.

Oklahoma Demands Credit O. K.

As an example of the way in which professional golfer state associations exercise vigilance over the business standing of their members, we may take the Oklahoma Professional Golfers' Association, which is one of the state and section groups, distinct by itself, but allied with Professional Golfers' Association of America as a unit of a national body. This typical sectional professional golfers' association has among its officers associated with Neal O'Sullivan, its president, such men as M. S. Fellers, vice president, Arthur J. Jackson, secretary, C. P. Vance, treasurer, and on its executive committee and board of governors, E. H. Dinwiddle, G. S. Hensley, G. T. Larson, H. E. Cole and R. B. Atkinson.

From its characteristic constitution and by-laws we quote:

1. "The object of the Association shall be to promote interest in the game of golf; to protect the mutual interest of its members; to hold meetings and tournaments for the benefit of its members; to assist any deserving professional golfer or assistant who may be out of employment to obtain a position, and to effect any other object of like nature that may be determined from time to time by the Association.



Plan of Pro shop at Longmeadow Country Club

2. "To assist golf clubs to secure the services of capable professionals.

And note in the following quotation from the Oklahoma constitution and by-laws, the first requirement of active membership.

"Professional golfers, regularly employed as such, who have a satisfactory credit rating with the manufacturers and dealers of golf supplies. Their assistants, provided they are over the age of seventeen years and have served for at least two seasons under a member of this association, shall be eligible for election as associate members."

Now, with standards like this, I maintain that the P. G. A. member in good standing has not only evidence of his superiority to the average group of small business men, but shows plainly, speedier progress in business methods than any similar class of men you can call to mind.

Golf Business in Its Infancy

You have only to think back a few years when the first tidal wave of the golf deluge swept over the country. The pros were imported from England and Scotland where their income in their profession had been so small that when they got to this country with their families many of the pioneers were compelled to have the golf goods manufacturers finance them. I am confident that the history of these cases

will show that these early professionals were prompt to establish a high reputation for business integrity, and one that has exercised a strong influence over the majority of pros ever since.

The professional golfer associations, in promoting the progress of their members as business men, are confronted by situations that would deeply discourage most other organizations less confident of the high character of their membership. Golf's great growth has created such a demand for professionals that many who are unfit are given jobs. Some of the able professionals are worthy men who have been denied not only the benefits of a business education, but of a goodly part of any schooling whatever. The associations' job is to see that only the qualified are admitted to their ranks, and to help all their members learn the details of good business operation. It would surprise many to learn the extent to which the associations are going in these respects. The work is such that it is certain to earn the endorsement and co-operation of golf club officials and manufacturers.

One should not forget that the progress made by the professional golfers' associations is the result of work engineered by officials who have plenty of work to do in handling and properly servicing their primary responsibilities, their own club posi-

tions. The association work is done by elected and unpaid officers sacrificing their own time and energy and devoting to this work the exceedingly few spare moments a pro has during his busy season.

Pro Bodies Co-operate

The national and sectional professional golfers associations are making rapid progress in their respective fields and it requires no great flight of the imagination to foresee the day when they will be recognized as a business man's organization, second to none. They are in harmonious relations with the United States Golf Association, the Western Golf Association and all other territorial associations with

whom they, as golfing organizations, come into contact. Much of this confidence has been established because they have gone quietly about attending to the things that concern them and doing their level best to put their houses in order. The substantial golf professional (and there are many of them) is weary of being unceasingly preached at by those who are most profuse with criticism and advice that unfortunately is lacking in constructive elements. He (or they) will go on however, in the future, as in the past, and the game of golf shall not lose anything by their steadfast adherence to the basic principles of their calling.

Help Pro Buck Cut-Price Competition

WITH golf's comparatively recent great growth, there has come to many professionals a problem of bucking cut-price competition on golf supplies. With the older and more substantial clubs the pro's merchandising problem in this detail is not worth mentioning, for the members' business judgment and loyalty always give the pro an unbeatable "inside track" when his service, his merchandising, and his general business and personal conduct warrant.

In some of the clubs whose members are susceptible to the lures of the department store golf departments, the pro's loss of business has been so noticeable that the club officials have taken action to protect the interests of the man who is staking his livelihood on the prospect of a fair reward for his fidelity to his club job. One letter that was sent out to club members over the president's signature proved a tactful and valuable reminder that the club members owed their capable pro their business. This letter read:

Protects the Pro

"—, the professional of our club, is paid a moderate retainer to give service to our members. As is the case in practically all clubs, the major part of his living must come from the profit he makes from the sale of golf balls, clubs, bags and other supplies, and from the lessons that he gives.

"Under good golf ethics, a member of a golf club patronizes his club professional when buying golf supplies, and thereby

helps his club to support a worthwhile professional—one who can be helpful to the members and a credit to the club. Do this and help your club.

"The profit that the golf professional makes on golf supplies is his living. He is entitled to it. Furthermore, it may be that any saving you effect puts you under obligation to someone who furnishes supplies to you at trade prices. This saving to you isn't worth the candle, and it takes away from your professional what he has a legitimate right to expect. Play the game—do the sporting thing, and give the professional his due.

"To have our club function in all its departments to the best advantage, there should be the most friendly feeling between the members and the club professional. During the course of the season there are many little things that the professional does for us as members, for which he makes no charge. Reciprocity in buying your golf supplies from him is helpful to the happiness of all.

"Very truly yours,

"PRESIDENT."

Griffith Bonner, the Kansas golf scribe, passes on to us another letter sent to all members of the organization. This letter reads:

"We know that every member of the Lakeview Golf club is anxious to do everything in his power for the club that a loyal member should do.

"Here's something that we all can and should do. Our pro., James Smith, is one of the best in the country—he knows his stuff like an expert golfer should know it,

and we are mighty fortunate to have him with us.

"Now to keep a good man here, he must have our patronage. You can get everything you need pertaining to golf from Smith, and the price will be right—so in the future when you need clubs, balls, or anything, please do your duty and get these articles from the club professional. He will appreciate your business, and you will be doing what you ought to by patronizing him.

"Another thing, when you buy a club from your pro you will be getting professional advice as to the kind of club best suited to you—this is of vital importance, because you can not do good work with the wrong tools, and when it comes to selecting golf clubs, it requires the knowledge and experience of a man like Smith to select the right clubs. Smith has qualified with the greatest professionals in the game, not only in play, but in the development of champions and in the intimate knowledge of fitting the right clubs to the player.

"Our professional is an exceptionally fine golf teacher, and if you want to improve your game, call him for an appointment and you will get a lesson that will be worth many times the cost in satisfaction.

"Let us all resolve in the future to practice the Golden Rule by treating our club professional as we would like to be treated if we were in his place."

In many cases such a letter is simple justice to the deserving pro. He is a beginner in the technique of strenuous competitive merchandising, and is ruled out by his position from importuning his members to buy more than their bare requirements. A member coming into a pro shop resents being "high-pressured" into a purchase, and the pro's selling reliance must be on a carefully selected stock of superior golf merchandise, so attractively displayed that it will do a good part of its selling itself.

Times without number the pro's services to his club calls for his presence away from his selling department. This faithfulness to all details of his job puts an additional penalty on his merchandising work. Considerate thought given to the pro's necessity of making a good profit from his shop will result in club action of a character that will secure for him the unwavering patronage of his members, providing he has a good stock and standard prices. Good pros are at a premium, and it is plainly noticeable that the leaders in the golfing profession are found at clubs where members are immune to the cut-price "come-on game" of the department stores or similar establishments.

Good Trade Is the Pro's

Though such inroads into the pro's logical business make some noticeable dents at times, the effect usually is only temporary, and frequently is observed among members whose normal business with pro shops is below the average in volume. Fortunately the established and apparently permanent channel of distribution of the better grade of golfing merchandise is through the pro. Close buying of the merchandise distributed through the department stores in itself is fairly reasonable evidence that the manufacturer who is not getting the pro-sold goods margin of profit, or the sales benefit of pro recommendation, is not going to be so keenly careful about the quality or uniformity of his product.

The pro pays the price and the pro's customer gets the quality. The story in the hands of the able professional merchandisers is as logical as $2 \times 2 = 4$, and as convincing as a federal court sentence, but the younger man at the pro business accepts as unavoidable his loss of the business to which he is entitled by virtue of his capably filled club connection, curses fervently to himself, wonders if he'll ever be as "tight" as his members when he gets some money, and goes on with his job. Then the club officials wonder why the young fellow seems to have lost the love of his work he used to have. If they'll investigate the sales situation, they probably will get the answer.

"Member Is Right," Is Successful Policy

By PETER HAUSEN

Manager, Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago

TO insure successful club management first of all it is necessary to impress all the employes with the idea that we are here to please, and that members are always right, and that no employe should enter into an argument with a member.

When a diner wants a special dish prepared in a special way to suit his particular taste, the dining room attendant should tell the chef exactly how this member likes his or her food cooked, and as much as possible the chef should endeavor to prepare it that way. Of course, in large clubs this is not always possible, but in smaller institutions, this rule should be followed. When only the best quality of food is

bought and prepared in a careful way, the chef giving his personal attention to everything that leaves the kitchen, there is very little doubt but that the result will be gratifying.

In Edgewater's locker room everything is well systematized. All lockers have combinations (so no keys can be lost) and the man in charge has been with the club for twelve years. With the locker rooms running smoothly, members are kept fairly well at peace with the world, and every care should be taken to assure swift and satisfactory service in this important part of the clubhouse.

Extension of Brown Patch Treatment in Prospect

SOME further interesting results are expected this year from the more extensive practical use of calomel (mercurous chloride) as a brown-patch control medium. Last year's observations of the green section at Arlington gave promise of widespread use of this material; the prolonged protection given and the comparative safety from the standpoint of burning turf being mentioned in the Green Section Bulletin as merits of calomel in brown patch treatment, together with its control and economy. Tests made during the past two summers also revealed that calomel did not injure the turf with cumulative mercury poisoning.

Calomel advocates are citing the green section statement in forecasting an active use of the treatment during this season. The December, 1926, number of the Bulletin stated: "If tests in various parts of the country next season substantiate these preliminary observations, as it is to be expected from the results with bichloride, it is probable that the most economical use of mercury against the disease will in the future consist of an early season application of bichloride against the fungus and earthworms, followed by treatments with calomel during the months when burning is most likely to occur."

One phase of the prospects for calomel is shown in the entry of another of the well known manufacturing chemical organizations into the business end of golf. This company is marketing its product as Calogreen, and recommends the use of one-fifth of a pound of the product to one thousand square feet of green, with five or six treatments being suggested as brown-patch control treatments to follow the pre-

ventative treatment of bichloride of mercury early in the season. After the bichloride of mercury treatment, the Calogreen people recommended that no further application be given the green until the brown-patch appears. A single treatment of their product, they state, will last from two days to two weeks, depending upon weather conditions. Particular stress is laid upon the finely powdered condition of the Calogreen material by its manufacturers, they stating that the finely powdered condition results in its staying in suspension longer when sprayed, providing perfect distribution in solution, and in easy and thorough mixing when used in compost. The finely powdered state also is responsible for the bulkiness of the material and its close adherence to the grass. Complete working instructions for the use of the material are supplied by the manufacturers to greenkeepers.

Club Within a Club Boosts Golf

By GRIFFITH BONNER

TOPEKA, KANSAS, has one of the progressive public links in the state. The Topeka Golf club, public course, is run on the basis of a club within a club idea, and this is working out very satisfactory.

The ground and clubhouse are owned by Joe M. White, former star backfield man of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The club now has close to 500 golfers using the course.

Dues for the season are \$30.50 a year, with no fee for rounds; \$5 a season for man and wife, with a round fee of 25 cents, or \$3.50 a season for a single ticket, with a round fee of 25 cents. Playing fees are 75 cents a day for week-days, and \$1 for Sundays for all not holding cards.

The club directors act in an advisory capacity to the owner, and are a rules and etiquette committee.

Fathers of the public course club in Topeka are Courtland Rogan, J. C. Clements, Sam Crow, Forest E. Wright, Norman Horn, John Hornsby, Ray Moore, Joe White and Griffith Bonner. This club in no way conflicts with the other golf clubs in the city, but rather tends to be a feeder for the other clubs. Team matches with out-of-town and local clubs are played during the year.

The club directors do more than play golf; often they help in oiling greens, or in nailing a tee box, planting trees, etc.