

lounge, office and caretaker's quarters, has also been built through the WPA. Construction on the course was begun in May, 1935, under the E.R.A., but was taken over by the WPA, who have expended \$400,000 on the project.

A sharp contrast to this expenditure is in Indiana where 26 projects, including two new 9-hole courses, are in work or have been completed by the WPA. However, only \$335,039 is involved in these projects. A new swimming pool is being added to the new 9-hole course at historic Pottawatomie park near St. Charles, Ill. Actual figures were not available on the amount involved in this project.

Students at Ohio State University at Columbus will be provided with golf playing facilities by the summer of 1937, at which time the new 18-hole course built by the WPA will be completed. The cost of this project was not given and is not included in the total expenditure for Ohio in the chart. \$75,000 is being spent through the WPA for remodeling of fairways on the J. Edward Good Park Golf Club at Akron, Ohio.

Wisconsin, with four new clubhouses, leads the states in the number of WPA constructed clubhouse facilities. Georgia and North Carolina with three new clubhouses, and Wyoming and Utah with two each are other states benefitting most through WPA constructed clubhouses. A number of other states received one new clubhouse through the WPA.

Golf's Share Is Half of One Per Cent

Approximately one billion dollars had been approved for various projects under the WPA through Dec. 31, 1935, of which golf course work received one-half of 1% of the total amount. Through Dec. 31, 1935, \$118,721,210 was spent by the PWA for parks, playgrounds, etc., golf receiving approximately 4.6% of this total. Not such a large percent, perhaps, of WPA funds, but grants for golf course work were probably given whenever there was a sponsor for such an undertaking. In other words, few requests submitted to WPA officials for golf project funds were denied, and these with due consideration of all the facts.

In Alabama, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia no expenditures were authorized for golf course purposes.

In the majority of cases, new courses were constructed without a clubhouse,

although approximately 22 new clubhouses have been or are being built with WPA funds throughout the country. Sprinkling systems, caddie shelters, bridges, and tennis courts were frequent items in the WPA golf course work.

Approximately half of the 75 new courses constructed by the WPA are now in operation. The rest are scheduled for completion by fall, and will be opened to the public by next spring. All golf course work by the WPA necessarily was for the use of the general public, so these new courses will be classified as municipal layouts, either operated by the corporate towns, park districts, or public commissions. Approximately eight of the 75 new courses were begun under the C.W.A. and E.R.A. work programs, but were finished under the WPA administration.

Greenkeepers Planning for Big Annual Sessions, February 2-5

EARLY reservations for equipment and supply display space at the eleventh annual conference and show of the National Association of Greenkeepers to be held at Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 2 to 5 inclusive, give evidence that the golf maintenance business is very definitely on the way up.

Frank Ermer, Box 2257, Brooklyn station, Cleveland, O., chairman of the show committee, says that space in the Wardman's Continental room, where the equipment display will be made, is going faster than at any other time since 1929. About the same amount of space is available for the 1937 show as was provided for the 1936 show at Cleveland and an overflow may be necessary for the latecomers.

Conference sessions will be held in a theater within the hotel. There is seating space for 500. Rooms at the Wardman for the convention will be quoted only at one rate—\$3 for a single with bath and \$5 for a double with bath.

Planning is under way on the conference program with the present indications being that it will feature best ways to catch up on work neglected during the period of enforced budget cuts and methods of raising the condition standards of small town courses that always have limited budgets.

AN EXPERT estimates 7,200 individuals were responsible for the 80,000 rounds played on an eastern municipal course in 1935. One player went 175 rounds.



G. F. Erich, Lehigh CC pres., credits the recently installed swimming pool with having pulled his club out of the depression depths.

"OUR POOLS SAVED US"

*. . . so testify two country clubs
after first year of pool operation*

ONCE again this year swimming pools have proved greatly effective in increasing memberships, extending the scope of club interest to take in the entire family and raising restaurant and bar revenue.

A typical case of swimming pool help to a country club is that at the Lehigh CC, Allentown, Pa. About 10 years ago a new and excellent course and clubhouse were built by the Lehigh club. During the depression the club, like many others, lost so many members that maintaining club facilities became a serious problem.

The president of the club, G. F. Erich, and three more of the club's prime movers called together various groups of 8 to 10 members, instead of calling a general meeting, and proposed a pool. After laying the details and appeal before entire family groups, especially the active younger people in the community, the Lehigh people had enough subscription promises to finance the pool. The proposition was as follows:

Subscribers to be paid in four monthly payments. Subscribers to be repaid out of earnings of the pool. Family memberships for use of the pool per season were set at \$15. Guest fees to be 50 cents weekdays and 75 cents Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. After operating ex-

penses are paid, balance to be returned to members at end of season. As the result of the first season's operations, practically 20% was returned to subscribers.

President Erich describes the Lehigh pool:

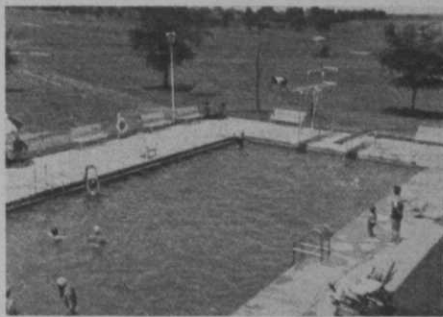
"The pool is built of Gunite, which is a form of concrete applied with a machine known as the Cement Gun. Due to its method of application, Gunite is more dense and water resisting than concrete and for that reason is extensively used for lining reservoirs over concrete or directly against earth bottom and slopes. The design of this pool was therefore premised on this theory of using the solid earth slopes as a backing for the major depth of the pool thereby reducing the vertical wall cantilevered section to a minimum height, which naturally meant a reduction in thickness.

"An accompanying illustration of this pool after completion and prior to being

filled shows the unique feature of this design. It will be noted that at the base of the 4 ft. vertical wall there is a step standing out 12 in., from which step the bottom slopes on a 45 degree angle to the variable depth. The Gunite in the bottom is 2½ in. thick, and on the slope varies from 3 in. thick at the bottom to 5½ in. thick at the base of the vertical section. This step serves the double purpose of providing a landing or resting place, and is of importance in the design. The sidewalk section shown is a horizontal and cantilever beam binding together the entire pool.

"Expansion joints have proved a great handicap to the construction of concrete swimming pools, and consequently advantage was taken of the characteristics of Gunite to build this pool without such joints. This was made possible with the design of horizontal beam slabs, and the elimination of square corners and joints, with the result that this main pool, 40 ft. x 75 ft. has no joints and shows no evidence of any cracking. Corners are especially heavily reinforced.

"The illustrations show a division wall across the pool. This divides the main pool from the children's pool, and provides a definite stop for competitor swimming. The children's section, 25 ft. x 40 ft., makes the total surface area of the pool 40 ft. x 100 ft., with depths of from one to two feet in the children's pool, and a minimum depth of 4 ft. to a maximum of 10 ft. 6 in. in the main pool. An expansion joint is provided between the two



Joliet CC has added 75 new members since pool opening last summer.

sections and circulation is obtained through holes in the dividing wall.

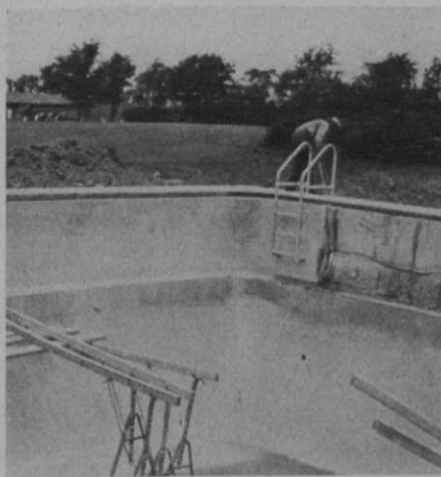
"One of the construction features is the scum gutter, which eliminates the hazard of the generally accepted type. The gutter has sufficient drainage capacity and yet the water level is only four in. below the sidewalk level. The face of the vertical wall is only three in. out from the edge of the sidewalk. Exceptionally pleasing lines have been obtained on this gutter.

"This pool is equipped with every modern device for safety and health. In addition to the step referred to, there are four ladders. Double drain outlets eliminate the suction hazard of one outlet. A triple system of filtration tanks, with necessary pumps and chlorinators, provides continuous purification and change of the water. Water passing through these filters is pumped back into the pool through four inlets at the children's end. Through the addition of about 3,000 gallons of new water each day the loss through scum gutter waste is made up, and the proper temperature maintained. Scum gutter waste is carried through separate drains to sewage outlets.

"A subaqueous lighting system assures safety to night bathing, besides adding to the beauty. These lights are placed two feet below the water level on both sides.

"In designing this pool, the engineers took advantage of the design of a similar pool they had built for a hotel in Bermuda, centering the entire plan on the axis of the clubhouse. By this method it was possible to take advantage of the natural slope of the ground and improve the landscape feature by creating a level lawn from the pool to the clubhouse steps, and at the same time partly conceal the pool locker-room. This has produced a very attractive effect, and has allowed the use

(Continued on page 54)



Section of Lehigh pool showing step around walls. Scaffold shows comparative pool depth.

EIGHT SUCCESSFUL WAYS TO

JUST as we instinctively duck the tax collector as a man to be avoided, so for the past few years have prospective club members turned the cold shoulder to invitations extended by membership committeemen. But no longer do committeemen feel they have the job of the damned, or must perform a Houdini trick to produce new members for their club. Recent reports from all parts of the country point to a healthy 1936 gain in club memberships, a return of waiting lists in many cases—something we have heard little of for the past few years—and indicate that these membership gains have been obtained without the use of side show ‘come-ons’ to obtain prospective new members.

This last point is significant and certainly encouraging when you think of the many schemes and methods used during the depression to entice doubting, unwilling prospects into the fold and in trying to retain the regular members.

Clubs are realizing the importance of holding the interest of their members and families throughout the entire year. Increased or full rosters at those clubs where swimming pools have been added, tennis courts built, or perhaps trapshooting and skeet facilities provided, attest the worth of providing a definite appeal to every member of the family.

At any rate, latest reports show that clubs have ‘rounded the corner’ regarding this very important matter of building membership.

Dues Count; Fee to Join Helps Little

Clubs used widely varying means of securing new members this year, and GOLFDOM presents a few of these methods for possible use at your club. C. B. Willard, green chairman at the Hardscrabble Club, Fort Smith, Ark., has this to say of his club’s successful membership campaign:

“Originally the membership of the club was limited to 200 active members and the entrance fee was \$500, the stock non-transferable. We lost about 80 or 90 members during the depression, and realizing that it was the annual dues and not the membership fees which maintained a club

from year to year and that it would be impossible to get any new members at \$500, we adopted a new policy. For a fee of \$25, we transferred the stock in the treasury, which had been surrendered by those that had resigned, to new members acceptable to the membership committee.

“We were able to get a great many new members under this bargain proposition, and it is the firm conviction of the writer that had we maintained the original membership fee of \$500, we would not have secured a single new member.”

Made Clubhouse “Easy on the Eyes”

On the assumption that making the place ‘easy on the eyes’ would be a good investment, the Wheeling Country Club credits its 38 new members mostly to the carrying out of this idea. According to Jack Grimes, green chairman: “Our board members agreed that the old green paint on the inside and outside dining-rooms had to go. We tore out a private dining-room and converted the main floor into one large room, increasing our seating and standing space, got a good decorator on the job, and made the place as attractive as home.

“Then we threw a real open house and asked our members to drop in on a Sunday afternoon last April for free lunch and a dipper of hard cider or something. We told them to bring all the friends they wanted, and they did. We obtained a good list of prospects, and on the following day all of these prospects had heard about our attractive membership proposition that would be open until May 1st. Initiation fees, at \$50 from \$250 since the depression days, would be raised to \$100 on May 1st. Our plan worked and diligent follow-up by our committee enabled us to get our new members.”

P. D. Berry, chairman of the membership committee of Wildwood Golf Club, Middletown, Ohio, comments:

“We have an excellent golf course to

SELL CLUB MEMBERSHIPS

sell to prospective members, which had a great deal of bearing upon the excellent results we obtained. We didn't put on any particular selling stunts or ideas, although we did follow through a special inducement to prospects which produced excellent results.

"At the beginning of our campaign, we plotted the city not only with regard to business and professional districts, but, also, the industries. One or two committee members were appointed to take care of each district, depending upon size.

"All reports were followed up and if the applicant wasn't sold, we would shoot in a committee member from another district who might bring some pressure to bear or some influence which would help. So far as solicitation was concerned, it was merely a case of organizing and following through to a definite conclusion on all prospects contacted.

"We received a great deal of help from the club members furnishing prospects. Also, to stimulate interest, we issued a so-called guest card which permitted a prospect to play our course three times without payment of green-fees. The record of these cards was kept by our clubhouse manager and I am glad to say the privilege was never abused. The results obtained were more than we expected, as considerably over 50% of such prospects made application for membership."

Selected the Men They Wanted

Spokesman for an old, prominent Eastern course who prefers that its name not be mentioned, says of its membership campaign:

"In securing 75 additional members in our club this past year, there were no special stunts or selling ideas used but we did make rather a systematic study of the proposition and tried to put over our ideas.

"In the first place, I think that we have the outstanding golf course in this district. We stressed that fact and we made sure that the local newspapers had every possible opportunity to mention it (we gave honorary memberships to the sporting editors of each of them).

"Probably the most important thing we did was to put the campaign in the hands

of a "live wire" and gave him complete charge of it. We did not make a drive for new members in the customary sense of the word because we felt from observations at other clubs that such drives, as usually carried on, were of little benefit except for one year and that members secured in such a drive turned out in many instances to be unsatisfactory and lasted only a few months or a year.

"We picked out the men we wanted in the club and went about securing them. We made it a hard and fast rule that we would not reduce standards in any way and we did not. Nor did we reduce the dues, which I think are the highest, or just about the highest of any club in the district.

"The only concession we did make was in connection with a limited supply of membership certificates which had been turned back to the club on account of resignations and deaths. These were gathering dust in the files and we decided, so long as they lasted, to present them to new members free. We didn't advertise this generally and, as I say, we picked and chose the men we wanted to have them.

Talk Up Club As Community Asset

"We set out to maintain the standards of the club and not lower them simply for the sake of getting a new member, and that is just what we accomplished. We think that is going to pay us dividends in the long run."

The Nashua Country Club, (N.H.) substantially increased its membership by talking up the club as a community asset and by making former members realize that with improved business conditions they should rejoin the club. Says Paul Sadler, grounds committee chairman:

"We had a special meeting of our members, and each member in attendance was given names of prospective members he was to canvass personally. The prospective members were influenced by the members to value the club as a community asset. We were quite successful in securing a number of younger men, which of course is a healthy condition.

"We have been very fortunate here, hardly realizing the depression. During the years when we lost considerable mem-



Clothing, shoes and golf equipment from the surplus stock of members of the Pine Lake (Mich.) CC are gathered near the end of each season and passed on to the caddies. The affair, tactfully and pleasantly handled, is a timely and helpful expression of sportmen's consideration for the kids.

bers, particularly non-resident members, we still maintained our high standards, such as not lowering the green fees, and maintaining the same excellent service and quality in our dining room."

Price Raise Threat Brings Prospect Action

The Meadowbrook Country Club (Detroit district) used several methods in adding 65 new members to its roster this year. E. E. Prine, secy., reports:

"The first method we tried was dividing the locker-room—the east side against the west. We appointed a chairman for both sides, and then a captain for each row of lockers. This made about 10 men to a team, and about 20 teams all working for new members.

"Memberships which sold for \$1,000 prior to the depression came down as low as \$50. In 1935 we raised the membership fee to \$100, and after we had our membership campaign well organized this year, without making a lot of noise about it, we notified all of our members that on July 1st the membership would go to \$300 without any exceptions. This caused a rush of applications for membership in order to get in on the \$100 basis, and brought us in short time to our 300 closed membership figure."

A new swimming pool, plus diligent work by the membership committee, was responsible for a gain of 105 new members at the Lehigh (Pa.) Country Club. A full account of this club's progress is found elsewhere in this issue.

The Fox Chapel Golf Club, (Pittsburgh district) increased its membership by taking in a group of players who pay dues but pay no initiation fee and have no vote in club affairs. Included in this list of

new members, are a few former members of the club who were forced to drop out during the depression.

All of the ideas and methods of obtaining new members presented above have proved effective and successful in building up club memberships. Increase in golf play, golf interest, revival of country club atmosphere, and the generally improved business conditions everywhere, point to sustained building up of club memberships for next year. Certainly no sound club should have to rely hereafter on trick offers to increase its roster.

Open Cup Is Safe—The National Open Cup, reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., as having been lost in the ruins of a jewelry store fire, was recovered and fortunately needed only minor repairs.

Managers Meeting — Eleventh annual convention of the Club Managers' Association will be held at Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky., February 16, 17 and 18. Preliminary plans call for emphasis on clubhouse rehabilitation in keeping with the pronounced revival in house activities during 1936. Modernization details that effect old clubhouses and a discussion of ideas that call for consideration in new clubhouse construction will be featured in the managers' program.

Milwaukee Wants Greensmen — Milwaukee intends to put in a bid for the 1938 convention of the National Association of Greenkeepers. Ample and first-class hotel space for exhibitions and convention attendants is available at moderate rates. Central location of the city has been an important factor in making Milwaukee famous as a convention city.

COLLEGES ANNOUNCE SHORT COURSES

AMONG informed and experienced golf club officials there is a firm conviction that the time and money greenkeepers have spent in their educational work has been tremendously valuable in bringing golf courses through the depression. Such authorities as Gordon Anderson of those famous plants at Seaview in New Jersey and Boca Raton in Florida, and D. W. Driggs, green-chairman at Wilshire, Los Angeles, recently paid tribute to greenkeepers' educational activities in statements that should be given thought by club officials, what with college short course sessions in greenkeeping due for renewal early in 1937.

Anderson recently said: "Greenkeepers in the Philadelphia district hold monthly meetings and I have had the pleasure of attending a number of them. I am convinced that the day a month these men spend away from their clubs, playing and inspecting other courses and seriously discussing their problems after dinner is one of the best investments made by and for a club."

D. W. Driggs, in the Wilshire Club News is quoted: "I had the pleasure of being present at a recent meeting of the Greenkeepers Association of Southern California. It was a revelation to see to the extent our greenkeepers are going to gain the knowledge necessary to perfect playing conditions of our golf courses. The thought came to me of how little the average golfer knows of this work the greenkeepers are doing. My sympathy is with the greenkeepers who must get some terrible headaches as well as some good laughs from the advice and recommendations we golfers offer them."

Seven States Conduct Short Courses

Short courses and conferences are conducted by state colleges in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Plans for 1937 sessions have not been completed by Wisconsin and Minnesota, although the courses will be held as usual early in the year. Rhode Island conducts its session during the summer although field work and close contact with green-

keepers is maintained throughout the year.

The course at Massachusetts State college, Amherst, under the direction of Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson goes into its eleventh year on January 4 and continues until the middle of March, closing with the annual recreational conference, March 12, 13 and 14. The Massachusetts course is a rather advanced affair, being a course for greenkeepers and not one in greenkeeping ABC's. Already there is a large registration for the course, but there is room for a number of others if they have the qualifications.

Total cost is: tuition, \$10; registration, \$5; and health fee \$1.50, making a total of \$16.50. Room and board can be obtained in Amherst for \$10 a week.

Those eligible are greenkeepers, pro-greenkeepers, assistant greenkeepers, and anyone who has been brought up on a golf course and who is seriously intending to go into greenkeeping or is desirous of knowing about the greenkeeping profession as a help to his work. Says Prof. Dickinson:

"We do take a few straight professionals because we like to have their ideas in the class and because those that we take are anxious to know about greenkeeping—not to get the pro-greenkeepers job—but to become better professionals. We do not make greenkeepers, and so no one is admitted to the course who has not had a considerable amount of practical experience on a golf course. Each application must be signed by a greenkeeper and the chairman of the green-committee."

Details of the Massachusetts course are contained in the Winter Short Course number of the State College Bulletin, which may be obtained from R. H. Verbeck, director of short courses, MSC, Amherst, Mass.

Pennsylvania State college at State College, Pa., will hold its 1937 annual short course for greenkeepers February 1 to 20, inclusive. An intensive study for eight hours a day is made of the funda-

mental principles of soil fertility, grass propagation and identification, insect and disease control, drainage and irrigation, layout planning and plant materials, and cost accounting during the three week period of the course.

A two day conference for greenkeepers of the state is held immediately following the short course. Students of the course attend the conference.

Complete details of registration and costs may be secured by writing H. B. Musser of Pennsylvania State College.

Rutgers University College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, N. J. will hold the 1937 session of its excellent short course in turf management February 15-20. Lectures are supplemented by class room discussions and by laboratory and field demonstration. Tuition to residents of New Jersey is free. There is a small registration fee for others.

Complete details of the course and registration may be secured from Prof. Frank G. Helyar, Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

At Michigan State college, East Lansing, the annual eight week short course will be conducted from January 4 to March 5, concluding with a two day conference for greenkeepers, chairman, committee members and pros on March 4 and 5. Prof. C. E. Millar and James Tyson, assistant prof. in soils research, manage the course, with members of the college staff giving the majority of the lectures and several noted authorities as guest lecturers. Dr. Carter Harrison, technician of high standing in the golf field, is a newcomer to the Michigan State staff and will figure in the 1937 short course. Fee for the course is \$5 and club dues \$2.

Among staff members who handle the short course at Michigan State, and their fields, are:

Prof. R. L. Hutson, insects; Dr. Ray Nelson, grass and flower diseases; Dr. J. H. Muncie, grass diseases; Prof. Forest Strong, tree diseases; Prof. Karl Dressel, trees and tree surgery; Prof. C. E. Wildon, floriculture; Prof. J. W. Stack, birds, animals, earthworms, etc; Dr. Carter Harrison, grasses; Prof. O. E. Robey, drainage and irrigation, and James Tyson, soils and fertilizers.

At the short courses, sectional meetings and national Greenkeeper Association meetings it is conservatively estimated that greenkeepers invest about \$50,000 a year of their own money for the good of their clubs. In too few instances does a

club allow its greenkeeper his expenses at these educational affairs, although such expenses are a proper and highly profitable budget item. It is due to extensive use greenkeepers have made of these short courses, with the expert contributions of science and research by earnest staff men of colleges, the steady schedule of greenkeepers' meetings, and the constant helpful contact in person and by mail of the USGA Green Section, that the nation's golf courses have come through the depression in amazingly fine shape considering the limitations of budgets and the troubles from weather and insects.

Praises Minnesota Greensmen; His Chairman Is OK, Too

CHARLES ERICKSON, veteran greenkeeper of the famed Minikahda club at Minneapolis, surveys the situation in his territory:

"Depression budgets did not affect us very much, as most clubs in this section have been in very good shape. We had the equipment and we do a little remodeling every year. We turn over one or two greens each year and have plenty of water for our fairways. We have suffered a little for lack of fertilizer, but this year we bought a carload. Our equipment is in good shape so there is no worry there. I have found, however, that some of the clubs in this section are putting in the latest equipment for fairway watering.

"The greenkeepers here in the northwest have done very well. They have kept up their courses in first-class shape. I commend especially the greenkeepers in the Twin Cities and we have had some pretty tough weather to contend with.

"I feel that the greenkeeper and the green-chairman should work hand in hand with each other. I can give no better example than in my own case. H. C. Mackall, who has been our chairman since Wm. F. Brooks passed away, has given me more cooperation than any other chairman could. We suggest to each other and work out our plans and troubles together. In other words, I suggest and he approves, and he suggests and I approve. Everything runs smoothly when both chairman and greenkeeper can work together harmoniously.

"There really is no big problem at present to work out for 1937 unless something unforeseen happens. Due to the drought of the past two years in this section, we will need more fertilizer and water."

HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN

*. . . if these news notes from
the daily press are indications*

Wilmington, Dela.—DuPont clubhouse at Carney's Point, destroyed by fire last winter, being replaced by \$86,000 clubhouse. Architects are Tissell of Wilmington and Embury of New York.

St. Charles, Ill.—Plans of Robert Trent Jones, Jr., for Pottawatomie Park muny course have been approved and construction of WPA project is under way. Design makes use of Fox river on four holes. Intention is to make job ideal achievement of WPA 9-hole courses.

Paris, Ill.—Clubhouse of Paris CC burns. Loss, \$3,500. Will be rebuilt says T. J. Morrissey, president.

San Leandro, Calif.—Make start of 18-hole course and clubhouse in Upper Wildcat Canyon; WPA project.

Wilmington, Dela.—Construction work enlarging Rock Manor public course resumed with additional WPA funds.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Junior Chamber of Commerce pushes action for muny golf course to be built as WPA project.

Baton Rouge, La.—Louisiana State university board of supervisors authorize purchase of Westdale 18-hole golf course, costing \$25,000. Clubhouse, swimming pool, and tennis courts go with the purchase.

West Point, Va.—A. T. Donnell, president of Cypress club, heads committee raising funds for building new 9-hole course.

Utica, N. Y.—Muny course to have WPA \$40,000 in improvements and alterations. Robert Trent Jones, Jr., golf architect.

Virginia, Minn.—Completion of nine-hole course begun three years ago now undertaken following WPA allotment of \$23,940.

Uhrichsville, Ohio—Offer Big Bend Golf Co. 9-hole layout to city providing the city assume \$350 indebtedness against the company.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Olney Redmond, Mohawk Golf Club, elected president of the Northeastern New York Seniors' Golf association.

Brunswick, Ga.—Par not even threatened as Brunswick golfers formally opened their new 18-hole, par 68, course. Best score was 86.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Westwood Hills public course to be cut from 18 to 9 holes as result of property sale to 20th Century-Fox studios.

Vermillion, S. D.—Committee named by city council met with Vermillion GC to recommend site for new \$5,000 muny course to be built by WPA.

Des Moines, Ia.—Waveland course to get \$25,000 clubhouse.

Freeport, Ill.—Business Men's League, pushing for muny course, offered site and other substantial help by Kable Bros., city's big printing company.

Phoenix, Ariz.—City commission in controversy about constructing \$45,000 clubhouse at muny golf course. Proponents say, "We don't want any second-hand shanty to entertain wealthy people who come here to spend their money."

Brazil, Ind.—City council approves 9-hole course; WPA project.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Six holes at American Legion park course being improved by work under direction of Carl Swenson, local recreational director.

Omaha, Neb.—Clubhouse for trapshooters being built on the Happy Hollow club's grounds. Firing will start most any day, Johnny Morris, pro, says.

New Britain, Conn.—Forecaddies engaged to spot balls at A. W. Stanley muny course and speed up play. Veteran pro Val Flood is a member of local park board.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Muny golf course among \$4,000,000 city construction jobs.

Fresno, Calif.—Campaign begun for muny course with WPA helping to finance.

Boise, Ida.—Emery Bales heads committee for muny golf course now being constructed.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT

RECENT increase in interest in weed control on golf courses is probably due to several reasons. Drought and other unusually severe weather conditions in the past few years have caused much damage to turf in certain sections of the country with the result that weeds have been able to thrive where competition from the grass has thus been reduced. Curtailments in maintenance budgets have resulted in such neglect of turf that the spread of certain weeds has been encouraged. The increase in the use of water has in some cases proved to be a greater boom to weeds than to the turf grasses.

The increased interest in the control of weeds however is not entirely due to an actual increase in the number of weeds. It is due in no small measure to ever-rising standards of turf on golf courses. It is self evident that as turf is gradually improved the nuisance of weeds is more appreciated. Years ago the chief interest in weeds was that of controlling them in putting greens. When weeds are eradicated from putting greens it is only natural that an effort should be made to eradicate them from the turf immediately surrounding the putting green and from the tees. The next step in progress is to check them in the fairways. Attention is then focused on weeds in the rough where they cause much difficulty due to lost balls and delay of the game as well as serving in those places to provide a constant source of supply of weed seeds to contaminate adjoining turf.

Fairways Now as Weed-Free as Greens of Former Years

Not many years ago putting greens of fairly good clubs contained as many weeds as are now found in similar areas of well-kept fairways. Judging from the change in attitude towards weeds that has been coming about gradually in recent years it seems quite reasonable to predict that within a few years weeds in the fairway will cause as much unfavorable comment in better clubs as is now caused by weeds in putting greens. Even now with the present reduced budgets it is not uncommon to find fairways being hand weeded.

The Green Section from the beginning has recognized the weed problem in turf and has done considerable work with the

various weed prevention and eradication methods. Recognizing the increasing interest in this problem the Green Section in 1931 started a weed control research program to thoroughly test out the various chemicals that it might be practical to use on large areas of turf. Some of the most promising of these methods are still in the experimental stage but they have already been developed far enough to offer much hope. No doubt some of them will come into more general use in the near future.

Before considering the newer methods of controlling weeds it is well to review the old established methods.

Hand Weeding—The earliest method for the eradication of weeds from golf course turf is that of picking them out by hand. This method remains the most effective method for the control of many

Much hand weeding is not effective simply because it is not done soon enough.

weeds. Its chief objection is that the cost is excessive and the method is therefore impractical for many of the largest weedy areas on golf courses.

Certain weeds are easily picked out by hand whereas others are difficult to remove by this method. Dandelions, for instance, must have the roots cut off at a considerable depth otherwise new shoots will be produced from the top of the root that is left in the ground. Certain weeds as, for instance, clover and chickweed, can not easily be picked out since they have underground stems or produce roots from many points along the surface runners. They can, however, be effectively removed by the hand method in limited areas by removing the sod with some sodding or plugging tool and replacing it with new weed-free sod.

It should be pointed out that there is still much hand-weeding that is not effective simply because it is not done soon enough. Probably the most common example to illustrate this mistake is that