

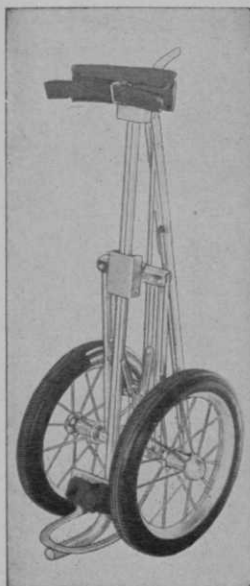
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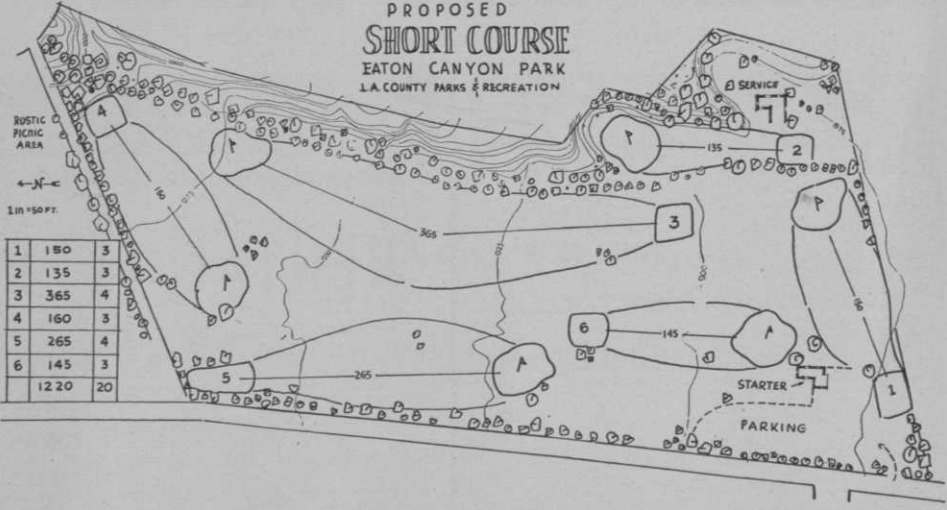
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2	135	3
3	365	4
4	160	3
5	265	4
6	145	3
	12 20	20



Six-hole golf course planned by Los Angeles County as part of regional park around flood control dam.

large Eucalyptus served as a boundary along the right with some large traps planned to hold the tee shot into a narrow passage.

No. 4, is 160 yards from an elevated tee to a green tucked in under two large sycamore trees.

No. 5, is a short four-par of 265 yards which will be heavily trapped off the tee, calling for a well placed tee shot.

No. 6, the finishing hole, is a straight away one-shotter of 135 yards. Both final holes are down-hill affairs which will serve as inducements to circle the layout again.

All trees on the map are now on the property, and are large oak, sycamore, and eucalyptus. Landscaping studies are now being made to provide some center planting.

Lakewood GC Leased by County to Prevent Subdividing

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors have approved the leasing of the Lakewood Golf Club, near Long Beach, at an annual rental of \$125,000.

Owners of the 180-acre property were on the point of subdividing the property when Supervisor Herbert C. Legg and Board Chairman Roger W. Jessup offered a joint resolution proposing the lease.

The county will operate the club as a public recreation center. Owners of the property agreed under the lease agreement to construct a \$150,000 swimming pool and a needed underpass between the fourteenth green and the fifteenth tee to allow golfers passage under an entry road.

The county will maintain the facility and remit all taxes due during the term of the lease.

Both Legg and Jessup proposed the action on the grounds that "we can not afford to lose any more golf courses or recreation areas in this county."

Poa Annua Experiment Looks Promising to Lon Mills

Lon Mills, supt. Whittles Springs, Knoxville, Tenn., munny course, has been experimenting with success, so far, with TAT in controlling poa annua on greens. Mills has been using the material at the rate of 10 to 12 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. throughout the winter, applying it every two or three weeks.

He believes that it could be applied to snow-covered grass effectively. Poa annua has been bad in winter and spring at Whittles Springs but now Mills has it eliminated where he has been conducting the experiment of continuing the treatment in winter. There has been no damage to desirable grass.

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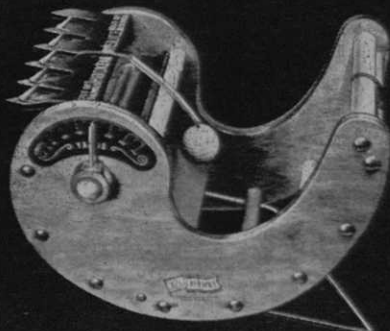
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in fair weather or foul . . . Folda-Fairway is a sure road to better golf. Sets up anywhere you can swing a club. Accurately records the length of each shot whether with woods or irons, and indicates a hook, slice or the sweet one down the middle. Play a round of golf at home . . . hit a regulation golf ball. For a better swing and immediately lowered scores, Folda-Fairway is your answer!

Midwest Floods Again Add to Superintendents Load

Floods that did multi-million dollar damage in the northern central section of the United States hit hard at some golf courses, although for the most part the courses that suffered worst were not undergoing the ordeal for the first time.

The Minnehaha CC, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., for instance, had its outgoing lower 9 flooded this spring as usual. Such courses as Tam O'Shanter, Glenview, Bob O'Link, Northwestern University and Forest Preserve layouts, which flank the north branch of the Chicago river, had acres submerged by a stream that in summer is a narrow, muddy trickle.

The Credit Island course at Davenport, Ia., was so badly flooded the \$15,000 Davenport Open was called off. Flood kept that course closed last year. Pro Jack Fleck's shop, on the highest point of the island, had 5 ft. of water in it. Some greens were under 12 ft. of water, which means supt. Henry (Hank) Hennings has a reconstruction job this year. Hennings had to move his furniture from his home. Fleck, not knowing when there'd be play again, among other emergency jobs got busy getting his assistant located elsewhere.

Other courses in the Davenport area weren't seriously affected but were concerned about the possible damage to water supply equipment.

Al Spiess, Davenport (Ia.) CC and his wife tried to drive out to see what they could do for the Hennings but the Spiess team couldn't get close on the submerged road.

Council Bluffs, Ia., courses were saved when the levee held, reports E. G. Todd, supt., Elks CC. George Holbrook, pro-supt., Clinton (Ia.) CC reports that he had one green under water for about 10 days. Part of two fairways also were under water. Holbrook says he doesn't expect that the damage will be worth mentioning after his staff's cleaning-up work.

No Repeat in Kansas City

Clarence Radtke, supt., St. Joseph (Mo.) CC says that due to St. Joseph's location on a high bluff, his club escaped damage and all the worries of course maintenance this year will be the normal ones. Farther down the Missouri, in the Kansas City area, Kelly Clark, supt. Swope Park municipal courses, reports that no noteworthy damage was done and this year's flood was nothing compared with the flood of July, 1951.

"At that time," says Clark, "every course in the area suffered; not from the flood water on courses but because one of the city's major pumping stations was flooded and for a week or 10 days few of the courses in the Kansas City area had water just when they needed it most, except what they could pump locally from ponds or streams.

"It took a lot of hauling and more work than golfers ever will realize for the superintendents around Kansas City to save their greens, but almost every superintendent managed to save all except the fringes of his greens.

"Our No. 2 course was possibly the most seriously affected directly by high water. The Blue River runs across the lower edge of the course and runs wild when we have heavy rains.

"Our No. 5 green and fairway were completely under water during the 1951 flood and for a while it looked as though we'd have to evacuate our equipment from the barns and clubhouse. But everything turned out O.K. and the green is in good shape again after flushing the silt off and aerifying.

"The courses in this district are in good condition now and golf is normal. All of the men who are responsible for golf course maintenance around here are reconciled to expecting abnormal conditions hitting their courses frequently but manage to do better than hold their own."

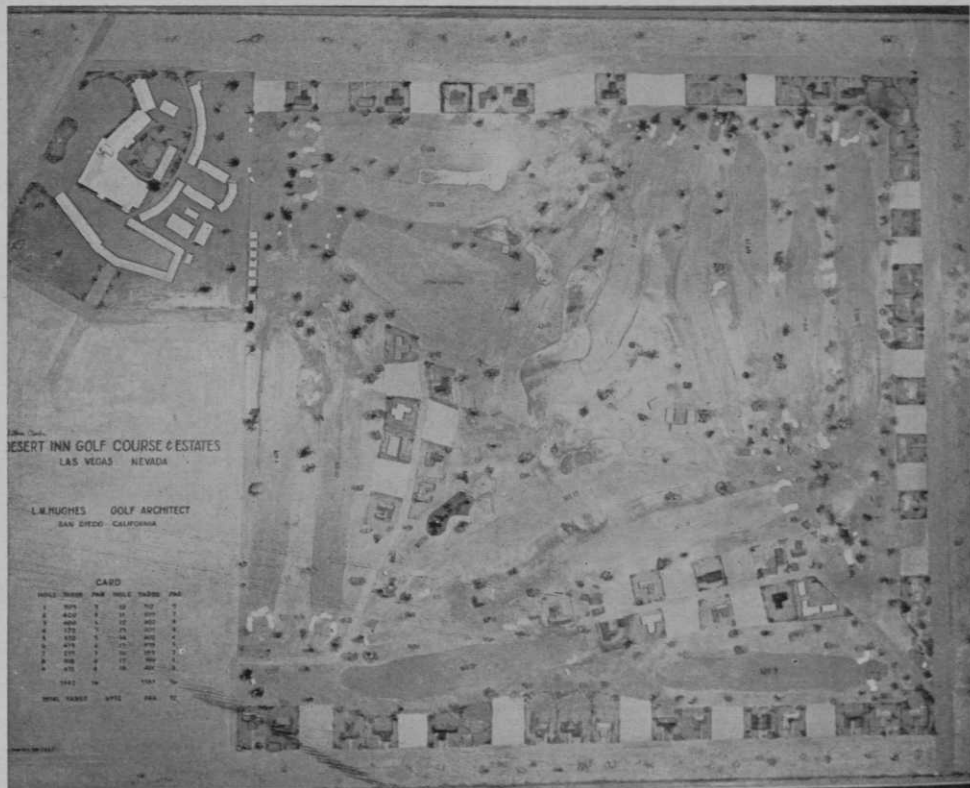
Bill Adams, veteran pro of the Sioux City (Ia.) Boat Club, reports that their course didn't suffer severe damage. "We kept the Missouri river off our course by allowing the Big Sioux to flood it. Maybe some of the silt deposit will help.

"But there was 30 inches of water in our locker-room and in our grill and in my shop water was deeper than 5 feet. Our directors are considering building a new clubhouse."

Canavan Loses Life's Savings

One major casualty of the flood was suffered by Jim Canavan who had bought the 9-hole South Ridge course at South Sioux City, Neb. The Missouri was 3 miles away, but it went raging and wiped out Canavan's course, the buildings, equipment and pro shop inventory, and the home which he'd built.

Jim had put his savings of 32 years as a pro supt. at some excellent clubs into that South Ridge plant. Now, without any futile complaining, he is starting all



\$2000 FOR COURSE MODEL

A 5 ft. by 7 ft. relief model of the 18 hole course under construction at the Desert Inn., Las Vegas, Nev., has been placed on display in the lobby of the hotel. The model cost \$2000. The Desert Inn course, designed by Lawrence Hughes, will be opened for play on or about July 1.

over, financially. He's looking for a golf club connection as pro, or assistant pro at a large club. He's a very competent man who has developed many fine men and women and junior players and he knows how to keep a course in good condition.

He prefers a job on high land.

Dale Harris, Acushnet salesman, tells of Bill Adams' ingenuity at Sioux City with details the modest Adams wouldn't volunteer. Adams' course is located at the juncture of the Missouri and Big Sioux. Bill deliberately broke the dike on the Big Sioux side so the comparatively clean water of that river flooded the course instead of having the muck of the Big Mo deposited on fairways and greens.

Green Section Opens West Coast Office

The West Coast gets its first Regional Green Section Office about June first. This decision was made at the spring meeting of the USGA Executive Committee at the National Golf Links of America.

Charles G. Wilson, Extension Agronomist for the Green Section, will head the affairs of the office, which will be at or near Davis, Calif. Wilson is known to many West Coast turf men because of his appearance at conferences and, more recently, during his survey to determine if a Regional Office on the West Coast is feasible and practicable.

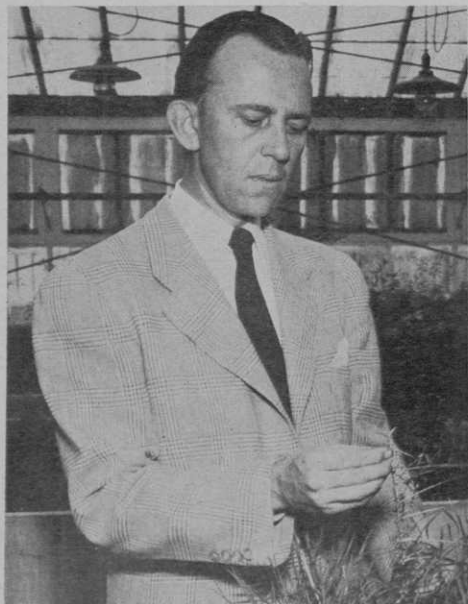
For years the Green Section has been doing yeoman service in developing the National Coordinated Turf Program and in coordinating widely separated activities in turf management. With the main Green Section office located at Beltsville, Md., in cooperation with the U. S. Depart-

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See page 93

ment of Agriculture at the Plant Industry Station, the problems of servicing USGA member clubs and cooperating institutions becomes increasingly difficult as the work load increases. In August 1945 when the Executive Committee of the USGA asked Fred Grau to develop the Green Section program, there were less than 10 workers in turf at four or five experiment stations in the United States.



Charles G. Wilson, appointed Regional Director of USGA Green Section's first regional office, at Davis, Calif. Wilson has been with Green Section since 1947. In 1950 he completed his B.Sc. at University of Maryland and became full-time extension agronomist for the Green Section, attending many turf sessions around the country and gaining high regard among supts.

The Green Section's Turf Research Review for 1951 lists nearly 100 workers at more than a score of stations.

The development of a Regional Green Section Office on the West Coast gives recognition to the splendid development in turf research during the past few years. It will serve to relieve the Beltsville office of considerable work and will help to develop the potentialities in the western states. The success of the West Coast office largely will determine the development of several other regional offices, covering the major turf centers of the country.

USGA member clubs and other turf interests have indicated their willingness to support the Green Section office financially. The declaration served to establish the office.

"The Regional Director will help in

every way possible to assist local state and regional groups to organize and to conduct their affairs in a sound, coordinated fashion," says Green Section Director Grau. He adds: "The Green Section has only service to offer. Close contact with research will be maintained. Research is essential as the basis of sound recommendations. We will sponsor and encourage needed research and, whenever possible, we will help to finance it. We will attend turf conferences and field days to assist with educational and extension service features. An Advisory Committee will be formed to help the Regional Director to develop sound policies and procedures which harmonize with local developments."

Some of the greatest developments in turf seed production in the world are in the three western states. Many seed growers are producing seed of improved turf grasses which are products of Green Section work. We want to assist these growers to do the best job possible in order to develop adequate seed supplies of superior turf grasses at sensible prices.

Howard Scoggins, Golfwear Specialist, Dies May 6

Howard Bolling Scoggins, founder of the Howard Scoggins Golf Co. of Dunedin, Fla., died May 6



Howard Scoggins

in the Foundation hospital at New Orleans, following an illness of several months. He was born in Baltimore. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Doris Price Scoggins, his mother, two sisters and two brothers.

Scoggins became interested in golf while with the Red Cross in England during World War II. He organized golf teams of American GIs. After the war he became associated with the North British Rubber Import Co. of America, then formed his own company to specialize in golf apparel for men and women.

He and his wife established the Scoggins enterprise in Dunedin in 1946 and operated it so successfully that the company was able to build its own office and warehouse building in Dunedin and recently added to these facilities. He conducted the business on a "pro only" basis and acquired exclusive distribution of excellent lines, in which numerous items were made to the design and material specifications he and his sales staff found highly suitable and saleable at golf clubs.

Wisconsin Managers to Organize CMAA Chapter

Badger State Chapter of the Club Managers' Assn. of America will hold its charter presentation meeting at Milwaukee, June 2. Page Curran, CMAA pres., and mgr., River Crest CC, Ft. Worth, Tex., and Fred Bernet, executive sec., CMAA, will present the new chapter with its charter.

Charles Benson, Milwaukee Press Club, is president of the new chapter; Wm. Bangs III, Milwaukee CC, is vp; and Robert M. Dorion, Wisconsin Club, is sec.-treas.

Maine Supts. Organize; Name Jimmie Jones President

Maine Greenkeepers Assn. held its organizational meeting at Purpoock CC, Cape Elizabeth, Me., May 12. Officers elected: Pres. Jimmie Jones, Augusta (Me.) CC; Vp "Pete" Ernest Ruby, Portland (Me.) CC; and Dud Perry, Purpoock CC, was elected sec.-treas.

Art Cote, pres., New England Greenkeepers' Club, and O. O. Clapper, pres., Clapper Co. attended and were helpful in getting the new organization launched. The new association plans to affiliate with the National Assn. of Golf Course Supts.

Next meeting of the Maine organization will be held June 8 at Augusta (Me.) CC where it is expected that many other greenkeepers in the state will attend.

Clubs Doing Great Job on Rules

Many clubs have done a great job in advising players of this year's changes in rules but none have been better than Fox Hills Men's GC, Culver City, Calif.

In the May issue of the club paper, "Fox Hills Divoteer" new rules and how they affect local play are brought to the attention of the members.

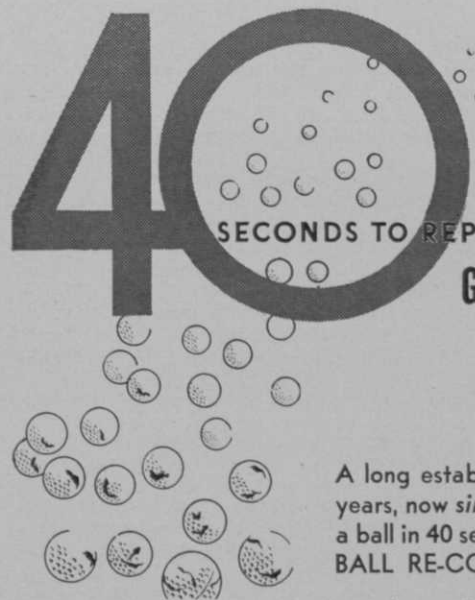
Quoting from Jos. C. Dey, Jr.'s article in the USGA Journal the "Fox Hills Divoteer" has concisely presented the national and local rules changes.

USGA rules and local rules changes have been posted throughout the clubhouse and pro shop.

N.C. Industrial Event

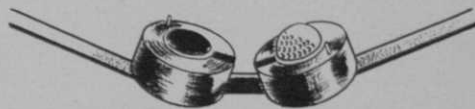
North Carolina Recreation Society, Industrial Div., sponsoring tournament June 12-14 at Mooresville Mills GC for employees of companies belonging to the association. Men's and women's events will be played.

Tournament details, which seem to set a good pattern for industrial golf events, may be secured from Ed Y. Sweet, Mooresville Mills, Mooresville, N.C.



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Robbins Heads Spalding Board; Brown Is New President

Charles F. Robbins, who has served as pres., A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., since 1933, was elected chairman of the company's board of directors at the board's May 22 meeting.

Elected to the Spalding presidency is William T. Brown, who has served as the company's advertising mgr., after which he was made, in 1937, vice pres. in charge of manufacturing, with offices at Chicopee, Mass. He now becomes the chief executive officer of the company.

Walter B. Gerould was elected vice pres. and controller.

New line-up becomes effective July 1.

The Spalding board made further announcements:

David G. Christensen, formerly asst. controller, becomes sec. and asst. controller. Oriton O. Smith, formerly asst. controller, becomes asst. vice pres. Ralph F. Wheeler, formerly asst. vice pres., becomes gen. mgr., Chicopee factory. Luther E. Coleman, vice pres. in charge of sales; George Dawson as gen. sales mgr., and Donald H. Mudd, treas., will continue in those capacities.

Charley Robbins, a vigorous leader in the sports field, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 6, 1886. He looks 15 years younger, scores in the mid-80s, plays smart and active tennis and is an enthusiastic participant in other sports.

He was schooled at St. Paul's school and Yale, graduating in 1907.

He married Elizabeth E. Brown in 1919 and they have three sons, Charles F. Jr., William B., and Walter S.

After Yale he went into stock brokerage in New York, then went into phosphate mining in Florida and had a manufacturing business before he went with Spalding in 1915 as credit mgr. of the eastern division. He advanced to become mgr., New York wholesale dept., then mgr., New York wholesale and retail depts., and in 1917 was elected asst. treas. of the company. In 1919 he was made vice pres., and in 1920 was elected to the board.

He is a director of the National Blank Book Co. and of the Mass. Mutual Life.

William T. Brown is the son of William Thayer Brown who was a brother-



C. F. Robbins



W. T. Brown



W. B. Gerould

in-law of A. G. and J. W. Spalding and who joined the firm in 1878, at which time the name was changed to A. G. Spalding & Bros. Until 1916, the time of Mr. Brown's death, he served the company very actively as one of the three original partners.

In 1919, immediately after World War I, when big Bill Brown had finished his hitch as a pioneer in naval aviation, he became active in the company.

He started in Chicopee and was later transferred to the executive offices in New York where he had charge of various activities. He became Spalding's advertising mgr. In 1937, the office of Vice Pres. in Charge of Manufacturing was created and he was elected to that office and moved to Chicopee, which position he has held ever since.

He is a Vice Pres. and member of the Executive Committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and Director and former Pres. of the Employers Assn. of Western Massachusetts. Also a Director of the Hartford-Springfield Post of the American Ordnance Assn.

Walter B. Gerould was born in Evanston, Ill. in 1898. After graduation in 1921 from Cornell, he started in the Chicago store as cashier. He was shifted to the Pacific Division in charge of accounting in 1922, becoming mgr. of the San Francisco store in 1928. In 1931, he was promoted to Asst. Gen. Mgr. of the Pacific Division. He was elected Vice Pres. in Charge of Accounts in 1937 and in April 1939, upon retirement of C. S. Lincoln, was elected Sec. and Treas. In April 1941, he was elected Sec. and Controller.

He is Pres. of the Controllership Foundation and previously a Vice Pres. and Director of the Controllers Institute. He is also President of the Chicopee Manufacturers Assn.



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Court Upholds Solution of Course Race Problem

By FRANCIS GEORGE

The Miami Springs (Fla.) CC, like other southern municipal golf courses, had a race problem. H. H. Arnold, its supt., solved the problem in a manner that has been tested in court, is workable in practice and is so fair that Arnold has been able to overcome almost all opposition by showing objectors his records.

The Miami municipal golf course is supported solely by green fees, and it must be used by 200 golfers daily in order to break even. For a time Arnold threw it open to both colored and white golfers but white attendance dropped so seriously that he could not continue. He kept records of the number of players by race and during a typical week in April only 82 colored golfers used the course ranging in number from 52 on Friday to 6 on Sunday.

Arnold then adopted the rule that colored golfers exclusively will use the links one day a week, white the other six. Arnold's attendance records show how

many use the course; as soon as enough colored players use it to pay for their day, which they do not yet, he will allot them another day, and if enough come and white attendance declines he will allot additional days based on ratio of use.

This scheme has been held constitutional and not illegally discriminating for municipal facilities. Private clubs can make any rules they choose, but municipally owned golf courses must not discriminate, but if they are fair, and Arnold's records show that he is, they can segregate where it is necessary to the survival of the club.

(Rice v. Arnold 1 Fla. 45 So. 2d 195)

GOLF COURSE ACCOUNTING

(Continued from page 53)

However, it might not be true in the case of seed, chemicals, etc. Suppose, for instance, that, in order to protect the club against an expected price increase, the committee, in December, 1951, buys all or a large part of its needs for 1952. Which year's expenses should be charged — certainly not the 1951 expenses. How, then,

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can we get around this? The answer is that the material on hand at the end of the year should be inventoried and an entry made on the books crediting the 1951 expenses and charging an inventory account with the value of the merchandise. In 1952, the process is reversed—green committee expense is charged and the inventory account credited.

Thus far, we have been considering green committee expense on an annual basis but, you may say, how about our monthly expense comparisons? Is there any way in which we can make any given month's expenses compare with the same month of the prior year?

This brings up a new problem. If wages are paid semi-monthly, the two months will be comparable but, if they are paid weekly, they may not be because one month might have five pay periods and the other only four.

This might be explained to your chairman or, better yet, a bookkeeping method could be adopted whereby each month is charged with wages earned rather than wages paid. As to seed, fertilizers, etc., the inventory method works just as well on a monthly basis as it does on an annual basis. Joe Valinetine, for instance, prepares such an inventory at the end of every month and, after verifying his pricings and arithmetic, which are usually correct, the expenses are adjusted accordingly. As a result, each month's expenses are charged only for the material actually used within the month, which is as it should be.

Even though all these things are done, the figures for the month may show a substantial increase over the previous year for various reasons. The rate of pay, or salaries may have been increased or the cost of seed and chemicals may have advanced. Unusual weather conditions may have made additional expenses necessary or there may have been an infestation of some grub or fungus which required expensive treatment. These things are unavoidable and, when they occur, it is only natural that expenses should go up. However, the elimination of caddy, professional and grounds committee expense items makes the picture clear—an increase in green committee expense is what it appears to be and not something which was due to driveway resurfacing or some other item which has nothing at all to do with golf course maintenance.

Urges Uniform Accounting

When I said that the expenses of one club could not be compared directly with another, unless certain adjustments were made, I did not mean to imply that such comparisons have no value and my own feeling is quite the opposite. I think each club, for its own good, should make its figures available to the other members of

the association and that they should be compared.

The difficulty, at present, is that, through the use of different accounting methods, the figures for the various clubs make a true comparison difficult, and it is not necessary that this should be so. It wouldn't be any great trouble for all the clubs in the district to adopt a uniform system with respect to the accounting for green committee expense and the figures thus obtained would have a much greater value for comparative purposes.

If such information were available, it would have great value, both for you and your chairmen, and you might well find that something which you had heretofore considered an unavoidable expense could be eliminated without difficulty.

If the comparison should put you in an unfavorable light, you can always fall back on the explanation that so-and-so has much less acreage, that there is more lime in his soil, that his course has better drainage, or less clay or any one of 50 other explanations with which I am sure you are more familiar than I, who have only listened to a few.

At any rate, the number of men employed, the matter of winter employment, the methods of machinery and tool maintenance and many other things are of interest to all and a free exchange of this information would hurt no one and help a great many.

Another reason for uniformity in green committee accounting is the fact that green committee chairmen are changed with such frequency. If a club were a business organization, the chance are that a green committee chairman who filled the job satisfactorily would go on for years and, in the course of time would become so familiar with the problems of the superintendent that a tedious explanation would not be required every time it becomes necessary to spend some money.

Clubs, however, are not business organizations. The officers, governors and chairmen serve without pay and it is unreasonable to expect that they should devote their time and efforts to the club's affairs over a long period of time. After all, there are lots of other members—let them do something for a change so that I can go out and play golf and concentrate on my putting instead of brownpatch, beetle grubs and the like.

As a result, Mr. Brown, who, although a lawyer by profession, has become a pretty well informed green committee chairman, hands the job over to Mr. Smith, who might be in the advertising business. He knows little about grass except that it is green and requires water and cutting but is willing to learn and, in the course of time, may become a fine chairman, at which time he will undoubtedly hand the job to Mr. Jones, whose