employing a man to supervise, and economizing space. The sketches on pages 8 and 9 show one method of accomplishing this object, with dimensions that have been worked out in practice.

It is clear that it requires less parking space if machines are parked on a sharp angle than if they are parked on a right-angle, as they can be run into the parking space and backed out, and the operation requires a great deal less room.

Where the parking space includes several rows of cars, it will be noticed that space can be saved if the stalls are staggered in the manner indicated in the sketches. If a car is put in one of the stalls on the side, it will be seen that only one front wheel can touch the end of the stall, and that a triangular space is wasted in the front and rear of each car, whereas the cars that park in the center space where the stalls are staggered run in so that both front wheels touch the end of the stall.

The sketches are intended only to illustrate the principle involved. The stalls can be built in a variety of ways. It has been found in practice that it will not do to build these out of planks with concrete posts, as the planks are too frequently broken. It will be much better to build the stalls out of heavy pipe, or with concrete curbs.

Until members become accustomed to the use of such a parking space it is desirable to put up signs directing them to head into the stalls and back out, as in that way they can see what they are doing and avoid injury to the stalls or other cars, whereas if they attempt to back in they cause an unnecessary amount of damage.

Sanctity of Formulas

Proprietary products, as patent medicines, fertilizers, and especially cure-alls in general, owe much of their popularity to the awe-inspiring force of the unknown. Take any common-place remedy, give it a mysterious origin, advertise it with extravagant claims, and it will be purchased by the credulous. At present the crop of grass-growing nostrums appears to be above normal.

It is not the policy of the Green Section to decry every proprietary preparation. There are many compounds and mixtures used in connection with turf growing which can be made in large quantities by manufacturers more economically than the individual can prepare them in limited quantities at home. When these are honestly made and sold at reasonable prices the Green Section takes great pleasure in spreading information among its members as to the nature of the products and where they may be purchased. But when a manufacturer takes a well-known product and tries to foist it on the public as something never before heard of and at a price much above what anybody need pay on the open market for the materials contained in it, the Green Section will do its best to expose the deception.

The Green Committee recently ordered direct a bottle of worm-killer which is being offered for sale to golf clubs, and received a letter from the manufacturers stating that they would be glad to let us have a sample for a "practical test" but that it must not be analyzed and the formula thus exposed, or that they would be glad to give us the formula provided we would promise to keep it "strictly confidential." As the Green Section is lacking in facilities for keeping secrets, these offers were ignored.

Such an attitude towards the buying public as was exhibited by these manufacturers is much out-of-date in this period of pitiless publicity when compounders of proprietary medicines are compelled by law to state on each package offered for sale the ingredients, and in the case of certain specified chemicals the percentage composition contained in the preparation. The situation is not so serious in the case of golf preparations to call for a national law governing their sale, for if a little more discriminating judgment on the part of the buyers is exercised the trouble will be easily corrected.

Success With Carbon Bisulphide in Controlling Grubs

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Essex County Country Club

On page 253 of the December BULLETIN Mr. Alan D. Wilson utters a cry for help for a practical method of controlling grubs of the Southern green June-beetle over large areas and without injury to the grass. Our success with the use of carbon bisulphide here at West Orange, New Jersey, during the past season leads me to write of our experience in the hope that it may in a measure assist in solving the problem brought up by Mr. Wilson.

The grub of the Southern green June-beetle has caused wide havoc in this territory during the past fall. We have, however, been especially fortunate at Essex County, having the grub appear in only one or two places, never on the fairways, but in the rough. From Mr. Wilson's experience at Pine Valley it appears that they were successful in controlling the grub "reasonably well" on the putting greens with the use of carbon bisulphide, "but with great labor and expense"; but, that they have been unable to find any practical method of utilizing this treatment on the large fairway areas. The method of application used at Pine Valley, as described by Mr. Wilson on page 252, is squirting the bisulphide into the burrows with a long-nozzled oil-can, and then plugging the hole with clay to prevent the fumes from escaping. When the grub first appeared at Essex County it was only in one place in the rough. We thereupon immediately examined the whole course with the greatest of care, and after treatment with carbon bisulphide we are convinced that we checked the spread of the grubs at every point. The method we used was the punching of holes in the fairways with a pointed rod about one-half inch in diameter, to a depth of from four to six inches, about ten inches apart, and injecting about half a tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide into each hole, and immediately closing the top of the hole with soil. For injecting the carbon bisulphide a large oil-can with a spring-bottom is used; a funnel is also helpful so the mouth of the oil-can will not become plugged. The carbon bisulphide quickly volatilizes when ejected from the oil can through the funnel, and its fumes, being heavier than air, sink downward through the soil, killing such insects as may be present. We have found that the injection of this quantity of the material in the manner stated exterminates not only the grub of the Southern green June-beetle, but also ants; and in the November BULLETIN, on page 232, in his article on "Fighting the White Grub at Merion," Mr. Wilson reports success with the material in the extermination of the white grub. In this latter case, however, Mr. Wilson adds that