or something of the sort which is very inexpensive. In all probability, some
may say this is not enough compensation
for the boys. However, we keep
two boys on the bench and the rest
are allowed to hunt balls and a good
caddy will usually bring in from twenty
to twenty-five balls when not otherwise
employed in caddying.

"When a caddy violates any of the
rules he is sternly reproved and given
a little time off to think the matter
over and if the offense is too serious
is prohibited from ever coming on the
course again. We have had only about
four cases of this kind during the three
years of operation of Alderbrook.

"I would say that 60 per cent of our
visitors are from the better clubs and
play Fulname marked balls. We take
these balls from the caddies the same
as from our local people and mail them
to the owners taking the owner's name
and address from our register. We lose
the caddy fee and postage on these re-
turn balls and charge the same to ad-
vertising."

Letters received from visitors who have
lost balls returned to them from Alder-
brook and Westmont give strong evidence
that the mailing of these balls is great
advertising.

The marked ball matter is so stressed
by Smith on a basis of honest sportsman-
ship and an unyielding insistence that
the marked ball continues to be the prop-
erty of its rightful owner, even if someone
else did find it, that a near-Arcadian status
in this respect prevails at the Smith
courses.

Turf Nursery Operating
Methods That Pay

By HIRAM F. GODWIN
Greenkeeper, Redford, (Mich.) Country Club
Digest of address at Greenkeepers' National
Convention.

Nurseries might be classed as two kinds,
one for growing sod or stolons of some
particular strain which you have decided
on investigation is the one you wish to
use. I would suggest putting this on as
true a piece of land and free of stones as
you can; it will enable you to do a more
even job of sod lifting. An experimental
nursery can properly be on quite rolling
ground, so that it will have slopes at least
equal to your greens, as some strains of
bent apparently give a true surface when
flat but on rolls or slopes they have a ten-
dency to form a nap or grain.

My early trial plats taught me a few
things about preparing ground for a nur-

WASHINGTON
The only strain recommended by any recognized authority—we
grow it exclusively. Our improved WASHINGTON—your
eventual choice when the facts are known.

Ask us for the facts

BENT GRASS CO.
HOOPESTON, ILL.

FEATHEREDGE
Shower Mats
meet your need

Featheredge Sponge Rubber Shower mats are non-
skid, easy on the feet, sanitary and wear long. They
are available in five colors and are truly economical.
Many well managed clubs of every size highly
dorsore the Featheredge mat as ideal for shower
bath use.

Big demand due to Ideal satisfaction of Feather-
edge. shower bath mats brings a 25% price reduction
this year. Featheredge price NOW is 95c a square
foot.

Write for samples today so you can have Feather-
edge mats in your showers this year.

FEATHEREDGE RUBBER CO.
346 West Huron St. Chicago, Ill.

Please mention GOLFDOM when writing advertisers
nery. If a well worked piece of ground is not available, do not try to plow and work under old sod; it is surprising how persistent and almost impossible to weed out are the rootstocks of bluegrass, red top, etc., when you are watering and fertilizing a nursery as it should be. Taking old sod off to the depth of two inches will eliminate the bulk of grass roots and weeds. It is not necessary to work the soil up; in fact, I think that leaving the soil firm is better.

It is preferable to start a nursery in the fall. Then by the following fall you are sure of plenty of stolons; but good results are obtainable from spring planting.

Make straight trenches about an inch or two deep. In fall planting, three feet apart; in the spring, two feet. String your stolons along this trench and cover with soil scraped from trench; or, if you want to hurry the growth, cover with compost.

Watering Practice

Right here, it might be well to speak a word of caution about allowing stolons to dry out. Some drying does not necessarily kill, but it slows up germination and affects the vitality materially. Stolons that are kept fresh hardly stop growing; it seems as though the leaves keep right on developing, but on stolons where the leaves are badly wilted or dried, the nodes are slow to root and send out new shoots. It is necessary to plant stolons near the surface and to keep them moist; during hot, dry weather the surface of ground must be kept wet. Anyone who has tried this knows that it is not so easy to do, as to prevent washing, only a small amount of water can be put on at a time.

After nodes root, the grass is more able to take care of itself. If the rooting period is long drawn out, there is just that much more chance for an accident and weeds have a better chance to get started. As soon as rows show, begin to cultivate; use care not to chop off or cover up ends of runners, as it checks the growth.

Another thing that checks growth very materially is allowing seed heads to form. This can best be prevented by using plenty of water and fertilizer. Grass that is forced shows very little tendency to seed. While hoeing or weeding, eliminate any grass that shows a variation from type you have selected; difference of growth shows up readily in rows. If you do not use your nursery rows for stolons the first fall or following spring, I think it pays
to turn them into a sod bed by mowing and topdressing, and start new rows for stolons.

A stolon nursery need not be over one-fifth the area you wish to plant with stolons. Usually, after the first year, when sod has formed, some clover, bluegrass and other weeds work in; these weeds, along with the bumpy way sod comes up, require more weeding and top-dressing to produce a good turf than where year old nursery stolons are used.

Before starting any nursery be sure that you can give it regular care. Sod from a neglected nursery is not desirable for a green and experimental plat would give you no real information. Nurseries can be useful or only a matter of expense. Do not try to have a sod bed so large that it would be three or four years before you could use it. Have just about what you will use in a year; it saves a good deal in the cost of mowing, weeding, etc. Keep renewing your nursery where sod has been removed; you will find that after the first crop of sod, the successive plantings are much more free of weeds. Sod is formed quicker and at less expense by broadcasting stolons.

**Use of Sod**

On an established course, I should always rely on a sod nursery for the material to replace a green. A few years ago I took the mixed sod off of nine greens and replanted by the stolon method. Although I did not begin the work until after September 15th I had them playing on better greens than the old ones by the following May 30th; there was plenty of complaint about being off the regular greens. My greens chairman and his committee certainly stood behind me, but I knew from occasional anxious inquiries as to how the greens were coming that they were recipients of complaints that I never heard about.

Since then I have found that I could grow sod, transfer it to the greens during the latter part of November or the first part of December, and the players generally are not inconvenienced. Some sod, of the same strain as the greens, comes in very handy for patching. Early last spring some vandals; that is, caddies not busy caddying, found a can of oil which they poured on a portion of a green and then set fire to it. On discovery, I immediately had the oiled patches replaced with nur-

---

**Now Available**

 Worm Eradicator

(in Sealed 100 lb. Bags)

Cole Importers

COLLINS SEED SERVICE CO.

60 Congress St., Boston, Mass

---

**Worm Eradicator**

Collins Seed Service Co.

60 Congress St., Boston, Mass
GOLF WHEELS

Equip your Fordson tractor with the R. H. Golf Wheels. Better traction; easier steering; stronger and rounder edges to protect the turf.

R. S. HORNER, Geneva, Ohio
(If your dealer cannot supply, write direct)

CLUB MANAGEMENT
MADE PROFITABLE—

"If a club needs a thing in its business, it is likely to cost more NOT to supply the need than the thing itself would cost!"

To foster healthy club management and profitable growth or expansion, and to prevent failures due to lack of system, this organization renders a complete service to club managers and executives throughout the United States.

Write for Free Details

Business Systems Corporation
210 Transportation Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
Specialists and Designers of Accounting Systems for any line of business.

WATERWEEDS removed easily and effectively from any lake, pond or river. Write for particulars. Aschert Bros., 309 East 36th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

USE SNAPPY sport cuts in your club magazine and other literature. Proofs of hundreds, some on golf, and other activities, free to club executives. Wellman, Montvale, N. J.

POSITION WANTED — Greenkeeper with extensive and successful experience with first class clubs in central states, desires eastern position. Best of references. Address M. C. Care of GOLFDOM, 236 North Clark street, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED: Greenkeeper with fourteen years' experience desires position on an eighteen hole course. Best of references. Address: H. H., care of GOLFDOM, 236 N. Clark St., Chicago.

sery sod and after two weeks of growing weather you could not tell where the patches were. Knowing that he can replace destroyed turf immediately relieves a greenkeeper of just that much worry.

Use sod for plugging where large weed patches are removed; although with a good strain of bent on a green, I do not think large patches should be allowed to form. One thing I would not attempt to do; that is, to change the character of turf on a green by plugging with sod.

Here Nursery Pays

A few years ago I heard a greenkeeper say that they had several acres of "Washington" bent sod that they would not use because it turned brown over winter. I did not know what kind of turf he had on his greens; I doubt very much if it was as fine putting and as easily taken care of as the "Washington" would have been.

Now, there was an expense that could have been avoided by the use of an experimental nursery, as a plat 10 feet by 10 feet would have shown that club the characteristics of "Washington" bent.

For testing strains, I should plant in rows. One piece of sod I received from Washington, supposedly of a particular strain, showed on being planted in a row that it was composed of at least five distinct strains.

A nursery is just the place to try out that chemical that you have been told will kill chickweed and not hurt the grass, or that acid that clover doesn't like. If you think that watering in the sunlight hurts the grass and night watering is better, try the two ways on different spots in the nursery.

I would say that if you have never handled bent, it would pay you to try some experimental plats for a couple of years to find out which strain you like and how to take care of it; while a sod bed, properly cared for, offers a means to change permanent greens over into the finest kind of turf, at no inconvenience to the players.

Nitrogen in the Compost Pile

By GUY C. WEST

Supt., Fall River C. C., Fall River, Mass.

HE vast amount of compost used on the average golf course today makes it imperative that all compost shall be prepared as efficiently as possible. The nitrogen in the compost pile is very important, and large quantities of it may easily be lost. These facts are often lost sight of by the average builder and user of compost.