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pects of a revision of the U. S. G. A. policy on amateur expenses. The long jump many of the amateurs have had to make to California again has aroused the gossips who talk with plenty of freedom but exceedingly few facts of the ground and lofty tricks of amateur athletic financing. Despite its tremendous popularity golf has been fortunately immune from founded comment on unsavory commercializing of amateur's ability. To us, and to many others, it seems unnecessary to run the slightest risk of imperiling this high standing of the game and its players.

Of course our opinion, to use Mr. Rydstrom's phrase, "reflects an honest difference of opinion," and that only. In view of the A. A. U. mess on amateur's pay, the public washday for the soiled pockets in the mid-west intercollegiate Conference, and the piercing jibes at the highly paid amateurs of tennis, it doesn't look incompatible with the highest principles of truly amateur sportsmanship and protection against the peril of the times for the Massachusetts action to be given endorsement and extension by the presiding elders.

Some Thoughts on Fairway Watering
BY LOUIS J. BELL

The largest fairway watering system that will be found in the Chicago District is now being installed by the Country Club Developers, Crete, Illinois, for the fifty-four hole course for the Dixie Country Club, located one-half mile west of the village of Crete. This plan was decided on by Mr. J. C. K. Lindhout, president, after a very careful study and survey that he made of other golf courses in the district.

It is very fortunate that the property is located in a territory where an abundant amount of water can be secured from deep wells. It was decided that one central pumping station could take care of all sprinkling and fresh water service for the entire fifty-four holes, including fresh water for clubhouse consumption.

Accordingly, a 12 in. well was drilled on Course No. 1 down into rock to a depth of 300 feet, where a capacity of 500 gallons of water per minute was secured. This is being pumped into a six-acre lake to take out the hardness and soften the water, and is being done by means of a deep well centrifugal electrically driven pump.

Water from the lake is taken care of
with a horizontal electrically-driven centrifugal pump having a capacity of 750 gals. of water per minute, and is forced through an 8 in. cast-iron water main up to Course No. 2. From the 8 in. main the water is distributed on Course No. 1 for greens, tees and fairways.

For the fairway sprinkling, 1½ in. hose and Economy traveling sprinklers are used, with hose outlets located every 200 feet in the rough; perfect irrigation is accomplished. Course No. 2 will use Snap-Valve sprinklers without any hose, and the same will apply on Course No. 3.

For the benefit of the various greenkeepers and green-chairmen, the writer desires to give his opinion as to the proper method of water distribution for irrigating fairways and greens. I quote a letter received by a leading sprinkler manufacturer from one of the members of the Green Section, which we believe will shed considerable light on the subject:

"Experience has indicated to us that the caretaker of the average greens is looking for two things in a sprinkler—first, rapid distribution; second, large area coverage. From our knowledge of the correct principle of irrigation which we have acquired in the last twenty-five years, we consider both of these things as absolutely wrong.

"Two things must be considered in correct watering. One is that the water must not be applied more rapidly than the soil is able to absorb it. If the green is watered too rapidly, the surface of the green is caked and the ground is compact and washed. The second thing is that water should be distributed in a fine, gentle rain, and with this limitation it is impossible to secure more than a limited coverage from a single sprinkler on a green."

In the writer's opinion, another thing that should be taken into consideration when watering is—first, the condition of the soil; second, the amount of water necessary. The average golf course has about 50 acres of fairways. The amount of water necessary for fairway watering is based on 1 in. of rainfall, which is equivalent to about 27,000 gallons of water to the acre. Where soil conditions are ideal, the average frequency of watering should be every four or five days, at a temperature of from 80 to 90 degrees. Where the soils are clayey, watering should be done every three or four days. Average watering of greens should occur every second day, and the amount of water to be used should be from 5,000 to 6,000 gallons.