coming down from the Piedmont clay section of the state, which passed through our country. These streams carried in flood times a mixture of clay from one section and gravel from another which was deposited in pockets in the sand section and mixed with it thoroughly.

"It seems that nature took these materials from the different portions of the state (bringing some for a hundred or more miles) and deposited them in our section in the proper proportions, to be eventually used for the construction of tennis courts, golf putting greens and driveways.

"After the putting greens are built of this material a coating of sand, which also has to be of just the right coarseness, is sprinkled on the surface and kept moist by constant watering and kept smooth by dragging with a piece of carpet."

White Beeches Shows Pro a Helping Hand

WHITE BEECHES Golf and Country club sends Golfdom a copy of its excellent and interesting club publication, "White Beeches Golfer." There are two ideas among many in this publication that are worthy of consideration. One concerns the personnel of the club's directorate. Each of the committee chairmen is a member of the club's board of directors.

The other idea that is worthy of emulation concerns the way in which the club is giving a helping hand to its pro, Dave Hanley. In its paper the club very promptly accepts Golfdom's suggestion of helping pros with their merchandising problems by saying:

"With the comparatively recent great growth of golf, the consequent tempting profits to those dealing in golf supplies and the ever present spirit of trade competition in those supplies, there has come to our professional, as well as to all professionals, the problem of bucking cut-price competition.

"Because of the proximity of our club to New York City with its large department stores and cut-rate golf shops, it is natural that many of us have become thoughtlessly susceptible to the lures held forth.

"Dave Hanley, our professional, is a good golfer, an excellent teacher and a credit to the club. He is paid a moderate retainer to give service to us. The major

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The Celebrated FULNAME
Golf Ball Marker
FREE

Greens Committees and Professionals should write immediately for details of our New Club Plan by which we are now able to offer a FULNAME Golf Ball Marker absolutely free of charge.

Every club and every professional, with the interests of their membership at heart should investigate this unprecedented offer and the opportunity it affords to obviate at one stroke the evils of golf ball thefts, bootlegging of balls and other abuses incident to "lost" golf balls.

The Fulname Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer without notice.

Write today — Now. Ask for the new FULNAME Free Marker Plan or simply cut out this ad and pin to your letterhead.

The Fulname Company, 707 Southern Railway Bldg., Cincinnati
part of his living must come from the sale of golf supplies, golf balls and from the lessons that he gives. His prices are reasonable and his supplies are of the finest quality, which ordinarily is not the case in cut-rate houses. The profit that he makes is his living and he is entitled to your support. Under good golf ethics a member patronizes his club professional."

Archery Takes on at Country Clubs

Sporting goods supply stores report that archery is taking on as a side-line sport at some of the smart country clubs. It is confined to women at present and apparently is proving to be a relief from bridge. Bows of a good grade sell at $10 to $45

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET AFTER THOSE WORMS!

Earth worms can be eradicated thoroughly and without harm to the turf by using

MOWRAH MEAL

For information and prices on this Worm Eradicator, write to

E. L. WINN, Inc. - 355 Jersey Ave., ELIZABETH, N. J.

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THE LYMAN CARRIER PRODUCTS

For Better Turf

The Washington strain of creeping bent for vegetative planting. Satisfactory turf guaranteed. Price of stolons reduced.

Nursery, Granger, Ind.

Cocoos creeping bent seed, the last word in fine turf.

Warehouse, Coquille, Ore.

Lecco, the complete grass food. Takes the place of ammonium sulphate and compost. Many clubs are reporting excellent results from its use.

Factory at Granger, Ind.

Poa bulbosa, a winter green grass for the South.

Warehouse, Coquille, Ore.

LYMAN CARRIER

GRANGER, INDIANA

or

COQUILLE, OREGON
Planning a $30,000 Model Clubhouse

(Continued from page 29)

ent and taste will make up a whole lot for the absence of money. Strangely enough a clubhouse that we cite to prove our case is that of the Olm Elm club, the most exclusive, and probably the wealthiest, club in the Chicago district. In the first place it is light. The “atmosphere” of out-of-doors prevails even in the showers, for skylight lighting has been employed with wonderful results in many places throughout the club’s home. The place has character and distinctiveness all through it, and although money wasn’t stinted in its construction it is the genius of the architect, Ben Marshall, that makes it the gem it is.

The First Mistakes

Two of the mistakes on the preliminary plans were the location of the grille and the pro shop. The grille was so located that service would have to be supplied through the lounge, and although the grille was convenient to the men’s quarters its location was out of the question for proper service. The more we think of it the more we believe that in a layout like this the best thing to do is to have enough space at an end of the locker-room for several tables at which buffet lunches and set-ups could be served. Such a feature, located far enough away from the showers, ought to go well. In this event a grille is not necessary.

The pro shop, in the preliminary plans, is in a location where both men and women members can get at it, but it is too far away from the first tee.

In the September issue of GOLFDOM we intend to show rough preliminary sketches of the floor plan and details. When you
It tells about one of the biggest improvements ever made in Shower Bath equipment. At last! A Shower Mixer has been invented that really regulates the temperature of the shower bath, regardless of pressure changes in the supply lines due to use of nearby showers, flush valves, etc.

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36 years of specialization in Temperature Control
Offices also in Boston, New York, Toronto and 33 other cities.
See your telephone directory.

Write for this Book

One Reason Why I Wouldn't Be a Manager

Of the problems that confront the manager of a golf club all but one seem to be susceptible to a rather completely satisfactory solution. That one remaining problem is a valid excuse if offered for a manager being driven to drink or to an asylum for the mentally unbalanced.

This is the problem of handling members with something to sell to the club. A member in the wholesale grocery, meat, soft drink or other business having golf clubs as a market thinks his own club should buy his product to the practical exclusion of all competing lines. And it must be said that he usually has some basis for his position.

Some competing products may have slightly better prices, they may be in fairly solid possession of the members' favor, or they may be more desirable in many other respects. But see what happens when the management tries to convince the member with something to sell, should the manager be bold enough to try conviction instead of bowing to what he believes to be the inevitable. Or, if the manager does stock the member's product and it doesn't sell as swiftly as the member thinks it should, there's still a thinly veiled mistrust of the manager on the interested member's part. This reciprocity buying has every purchasing agent in the country worried, but in no other place does it figure where it makes as much misery as it does for the golf club manager.

How Minikahda Prepares for National Amateur

MINIKAHDA is going after all of the details of handling the National Amateur August 22-27, on a basis that supplies some valuable guidance for other clubs that may be hosts to important tournaments. Minikahda started its work with committee organization right after the National Amateur award was made.

CHARLES E. MADDOX CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Let us construct your golf course according to your architect's specifications, for a flat contract price.

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A general tournament committee composed of F. H. Stinchfield, president of the club, Senator W. F. Brooks, green chairman, and J. M. Harrison, was appointed to have general supervision of all of the activities. Committees appointed to handle the affairs of the tournament are: publicity, automobile and police, gallery, souvenir program, entertainment and transportation, finance, admissions, grounds, public welfare, house and caddies and scoring.

Senator Brooks and the club's well-known greenkeeper, Charles Erickson, have been busy for months planning grooming of the course so it will be "in the pink" for the National Amateur.

Several new tees have been built, giving additional length to several holes. These tees have all been newly sodded and are in excellent condition. The old tees have been resodded, where necessary, so that every assurance can be given of a fair shot on the drive of every hole. The weather has been propitious in that there has been a plentiful rainfall and in addition to that, the fairways are being sprinkled day and night so that there are no burned out spots. The grass is heavy and thick. The fairways are kept constantly mowed and

Altitude

This aeroplane view of the famous Hot Springs, Arkansas, course appropriately symbolizes the high quality of Scott's Seed that made this wonderful turf possible. Mr. Jones' letter reflects the enthusiasm of hundreds of green's chairmen who are solving their turf problems with Scott's Pure Seed.

Write today for detailed facts and a quotation.
Checking Details of Course Architecture

Canadian Golfer has made a list of points that must be decided upon both in the architecture of the course and in the design and construction of the various holes. Having read it through, perhaps one realizes that the efficient professional architect is a valuable ally in the establishment and rearrangement of the golf course.

A. General Scheme:
1. Sporting possibilities: (a) Professional player; (b) Amateur champion; (c) Average player. Good design will provide for all three classes of players.
2. Beauty of design: (a) Natural; (b) Artificial.
3. Practical application: (a) Simple upkeep; (b) Elaborate upkeep.

B. Detailed Scheme:
1. Number per hole: (a) Single; (b) Multiple.
2. Shape: (a) Parallelogram; (b) Unconventional.
3. Elevation: (a) Built-up; (b) Level with terrain.
4. Size: (a) Type of tee shot; (b) Shape; (c) Multiple distance.

Fairways—
1. Length: (a) Character of hole; (b) Par value.
2. Width: (a) Topography; (b) Expense of clearing; (c) Nature of Hazards; (d) cost of upkeep.
3. Outline: (a) Regular; (b) Irregular and in relation to topography and natural hazards.
4. Bunkers: (a) Tightening the play; (b) Protecting boundaries.
5. Natural hazards: (a) Those that should influence the play; (b) Those that should not influence play.

Greens—
1. Size: (a) Large, over 6,500 square feet; (b) Small, from 2,500 to 5,000 square feet.
2. Shape: (a) Regular; (b) Irregular.
3. Contour: (a) Flat; (b) Sloping; (c) Undulating.
4. Bunkering: (a) Close; (b) Open.

Rough—
1. Location: (a) Open Country; (b) Woods; (c) From tee to fairway; (d) Behind and around greens.

Turf—
1. For Greens: (a) Seeding; (b) Sodding; (c) Vegetating.
2. For Tees: (a) Seeding; (b) Sodding; (c) Vegetating.
3. For Fairways: (a) Seeding; (b) Developing established sod.
4. For Rough: (a) Seeding open ground; (b) Seeding woods and shady places; (c) Natural herbage.

Brown Patch No Danger to Healthy Greens

BY C. M. MELVILLE
Supt. of Grounds, Southmoor Country Club

In the past few years many chemical preparations have been used by greenskeepers throughout the country for the prevention and control of brown patch. Chemicals have their place on the golf course and play just as important a part as any implement used in the maintenance of a course, so of course the competent greenskeeper will be familiar with their use.

Attention Country Clubs and Employees

Do you know that the Chicago Hotel Employment Agency is headquarters for golf club managers, professionals and other employees.

LARRY A. MURPHY Manager

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BENT GRASSES

The extreme fineness and beauty of turf produced from Bent Seed are well known and its superiority for use on the golf course is recognized. Now that the cost is more in line with other grasses it is practical to sow Bent on your Fairways and Lawns.

For Early Fall Sowing We Offer

Grass Seed of Known Quality

Tested for Purity and Germination

South German Bent Seed. A natural mixture of Bent Grasses formerly and still known as Creeping Bent. Fine Quality—10 lbs. $10.00, 100 lbs. $75.
Superfine Quality—10 lbs. $12.50, 100 lbs. $105.
Cocoos Bent Seed. A strain of true stoloniferous creeping Bent. 10 lbs. $15.00, 100 lbs. $125.
Rhode Island Bent Seed. (Washington Grown) A pure strain of Rhode Island Bent Grass. 10 lbs. $15.00, 100 lbs. $125.
Colonial Bent Seed. Identical as to seed and plant with Rhode Island Bent. We offer seed practically 100% pure. 10 lbs. $13.50, 100 lbs. $110.
Special Putting Green Bent Formula. Contains a heavy percentage of Bent. 10 lbs. $5.00, 100 lbs. $70.
Bent Stolons. For those who prefer this method of establishing turf we offer Metropolitan and Washington Strains. Per 100 sq. ft. $25.
Chewing's N. Z. Fescue. Suits almost all soils, especially of sandy nature. We offer true seed of heavy weight, high vitality. 10 lbs. $5.50, 100 lbs. $45.
Prices, on larger quantities of the above, or on other turf producing grasses, on request.
A smooth and beautiful course is the natural result when Double Rotary Sprinklers are adopted. Use by golf clubs in all parts of the country has proved it. The Double Rotary waters a larger area—up to 5,000 sq. ft., with maximum pressure. It is self-operating; needs no attention. Operates on the rotating principle—sprinkles in a circle. Does not wash or pack the soil. Built to serve long and well.

Try 10 Days—Order a Double Rotary Sprinkler direct from factory on a Satisfaction or Money-Back Guarantee. Price $12.50 postpaid anywhere. Try 10 days. If not satisfied in every way, return sprinkler and your money will be refunded. Descriptive literature on request.

Dealers—Write for special proposition.

DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER CO.
Lou E. Holland, Pres.
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Kansas City, Mo.

One of the first remedies for the prevention of brown patch was corrosive sublimate. Its use still gives wonderful results, but like all mercurial products it is a dangerous chemical in the hands of inexperienced men. The chemical action that takes place in the soil from the use of corrosive sublimate robs the soil of the nitrogen and nitrogen is the most essential element of plant life. I have seen corrosive sublimate produce wonderful results on greens that appeared to be practically ruined by the small brown patch.

There is a chemical on the market at the present time that is a great help to the greenskeeper, but any chemical strong enough to kill the spawn and prevent the germination and development of rhizocturn will rob the soil—of the treated area—of its nitrogen element and the vitality of the plant will be weakened to such an extent that the plant will be unable to withstand the shock of losing the food in the soil. The cure will be almost as bad as the disease. The new material used the past two years with success, unlike some chemicals, does not rob the soil of the nitrogen.

My experience has taught me the safest and best method of staving off brown patch is to maintain the greens in a high state of fertility. A high state of fertility may be maintained by top dressing the greens at shorter intervals and applying fertilizers with a high percentage of nitrogen. The greens at my club have never contracted brown patch regardless of weather conditions sooner than the fifteenth day after fertilization.

As a rule if we take care of our bodies and keep ourselves in a healthy condition we are able to stave off disease and if good common sense is practiced on the greens, I believe we will be able to combat brown patch much more successfully and maintain—on our putting areas—the nice shade of green so pleasing to the members. If we neglect fertilization and let our greens degenerate they will be subject to various diseases.

Water them and feed them at the proper intervals and watch the pleasing results.

PATENTS I make a specialty of patents and trade marks. Protect and profit by your ideas.
Advice and Terms on Request. Fifteen years' active practice before U. S. Patent Office. Write today.
LESTER L. SARGENT
Registered Patent Lawyer
524 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C.
How Chicago Golf Waters Fairways

BY JOHN McGROR

The fairway watering system in use at the Chicago Golf Club, which was installed six years ago, was at that time considered the most up-to-date in fairway irrigation. Luckily there was a pond conveniently located on the course, which was enlarged to the extent of a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons, and which, as well as being a source of supply for the course, made two beautiful water holes. A six-inch well, 360 ft. deep, was sunk near the pond to maintain the supply. A shallow waterway was built about 75 feet long, with irregular stones protruding six or eight inches, which break and aerate the water as it flows into the pond. An air compressor is used to lift the water from the well, the capacity of which is 65 gals. per minute. The water is then pumped from the pond by a centrifugal pump (capacity 450 gals. per minute) to an elevated tank, 125 ft. elevation, capacity 50,000 gals. These pumps are driven by electricity.

The water mains are 6-inch cast iron and the extensions are 4-inch cast iron, reduced to 2-inch galvanized pipe for the greens.

There are hydrants placed every 150 ft. in the rough. The openings are 2-inch. The pressure at the hydrants is 75 lbs. A gate valve controls every fairway, which eliminates the necessity of closing down the whole system if anything should go wrong.

The operation of the system is something which requires some study. It was about two years before I perfected this, being too optimistic in expecting the rain which did not come. I waited too long before I started, so that I never did catch up with fairways the first year.

After the first week in June one cannot depend on regular rains. A good soaking rain penetrating about three inches, will hold the fairways for ten days, therefore it is necessary the fourth day after a good rain, to start watering. It takes seven days to completely water our fairways.

Making a birdie in Maintenance

Without danger of damaging the velvety turf, the rubber shod “Caterpillar” pulls a five gang mower or an eight ton roller... both at one operation if you will... up hill, down hill, or over wet turf or sand.

The heavy jobs, too... grading, road building and winter snow removal... all are within the scope of “Caterpillar’s” range of usefulness. Golf courses make the most of “Caterpillar” surplus power.

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BEST & BEST The Holt Mfg. Co. Facturing Company
At the Chicago Golf Club the type of sprinkler used throws 590 gals. per minute, and covers an area of 80 ft. in diameter. It usually takes 20 minutes to get a sufficient amount of water to penetrate the required three inches. On high spots which dry out more rapidly, the sprinkler is left 30 minutes. I have found this is sufficient to keep the fairways in good condition.

It requires six men to operate this system; two men handle the sprinklers and one man attends to the pumps. They work twelve hours, when they are relieved by the night men, who also work twelve hours. It is necessary to work twenty-four hours a day to cover the course in seven days.

Green Section to Meet
August 29

The United States Golf Association Green Section will meet at Washington on August 29, 1927, so that member clubs of the Green Section may send a representative to visit their experimental plots. It is hoped that every member club will find it possible to send their greenkeeper.

Headquarters for visitors to the Green Section meeting will be at Hotel Hamilton, 14th and K streets, N. W. The morning will be spent at the Arlington Turf Gardens. It is planned that the visitors will leave the hotel at 9 o'clock and return at 12 o'clock for luncheon. Through the courtesy of the Green Section several local golf clubs will be open to visitors in the afternoon. The visitors will then return to the hotel where dinner will be served at 7 o'clock, after which there will be an informal discussion on golf course maintenance. Greenkeepers and Green Committee men will be the guests of the Green Section during the day.