will be with you in every respect.” Thanking you I am, Yours truly—Bonnie Weaver, Care of Burlington Golf Club, Burlington, Iowa.

“Enclosed find $5.00 money order and application. Am certainly glad the boys have got together at last. Will be pleased to see a lot of the old boys at the March meeting. Kindly send card and acknowledgement of receipt of this.

“I am with best wishes for success.”—Chas. L. Ream, Station D, Route 2, Box 920, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

One Green committee chairman, in desperate straits to secure a good greenkeeper, seems to require just two qualifications, commonsense and experience. His plea reads:

Oh, give me just one man who knows
That greens are not laid out in rows;
Most any man who does his stuff
Can tell the fairways from the rough,
But give me just one man, that’s all,
By him I’ll stand or by him fall;
Just one who has some commonsense
To throw in with Experience.

Commonsense and Experience—well, he just about covered the ground. Commonsense is the tie that binds loose brains together. And Experience plays the leading part on the stage of the world. It’s a sure thing that it plays a leading part in the profession of Greenkeeping. Golf clubs which have retained the services of greenkeepers over a period of from fifteen to twenty-five years can testify to the value of experience in maintaining good greens. Green committee men come and go, but a good greenkeeper stays with the course.

Against all the forces of Nature the greenkeeper maintains a fighting front. Morale in the ranks of the workmen on his course must be kept up; turf diseases creep in, often over-night, and he must know how to combat them and rescue threatened greens before they are destroyed. The sun refuses to shine, and heavy rains leave in their wake washouts which must be filled in and re-turfed. North-westers uproot some of his finest trees, and blow the sand out of the bunkers. When Nature chooses to destroy she makes a thorough job of it. And a good greenkeeper makes a quick job of cleaning up the wreckage.

Keeping a golf course in playable condition against the onslaught of destructive storms, summer droughts, and unseasonable freezing and thawing is a fine test of courage. But as John Morley says, “That’s only part of being a greenkeeper.” As in every other line of work, the good greenkeeper is the man who can overcome obstacles and get results.

Memberships in the National Association are now coming in rapidly by every mail. In every instance statements are made in the letters which come with them to the effect that such an organization for the men who keep the greens has been needed for years. It is well to reflect that as the need has existed over a long period, the rapid growth of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America is assured. In looking over the By-Laws, any greenkeeper can check-mark at first reading at least ten good reasons why he should join the Association as a Charter Member.

How Rubber Hose is Built

“Twenty-five years ago,” says Mr. Gattshall, of the Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown, Ohio, “no one ever heard of a piece of water hose over fifty feet long, and great excitement was caused by the announcement that a new method would permit the building of a continuous length up to five hundred feet. The old “wrapped” type was made of three, four, five, six or seven plies of duck or sheeting wrapped upon a mandrel, each ply being first coated with a thin sheet of rubber. When this tightly wrapped mandrel was subjected to heat the rubber would run together, but the best manufacturers could do would not permit of making an even tension on the duck, consequently when the hose was bent sharply a kink would result and a leak would soon appear at the kink.

“Molded and braided water hose is made in an entirely different way. The tube or water way, made from specially compounded rubber stock, is placed in a braiding machine, where bobbins revolve about it, braiding on the tube, threads, a good deal in the fashion a May Pole is wound up. Sometimes one thread is braided on, sometimes two, and naturally it makes considerable difference in the strength of the hose whether the braid is single or double. The size of the thread also is a determining factor. After the braid is applied a sheet of rubber is put on the hose which acts as insulation between plies and friction to hold the plies together. Then another ply is braided on. Generally only two plies are used, but sometimes more are called for. This makes a hose which can be bent and twisted without causing kinks and breaks. “The Fairway hose made by the Republic Rubber Company is furnished with the name of the club imprinted on the label, which serves as a mark of identification.”