

nt. The progress of each player will be calculated at these points and relayed to large scoring boards erected near the starting tee.

More than one hundred fifty caddies will be required for the first two days of play, which include the qualifying rounds. The majority of these boys will be obtained from the carefully trained corps of Minnehaha caddies, but the best caddies from some of the other Twin City golf and country clubs will be asked to enter their names through the golf committees of their respective clubs.

Owing to the limited capacity of the clubhouse, it has been decided to accommodate only the officials, club members, and players during the tournament week, but refreshment facilities for the hundreds who will comprise the galleries will be established on the grounds.

The automobile and police committee is giving much consideration to its problems. It is possible that soldiers from Fort Snelling may be secured to patrol the courses during the tournament week.

Checking Details of Course Architecture

A 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:

Fees—

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.

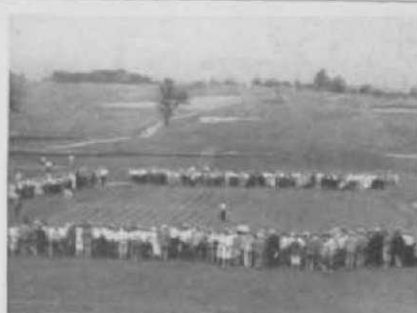
Chemicals have their place on the golf course and play just as important a part as any implement used in the maintenance of a course, so of course the competent greenskeeper will be familiar with their use.

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