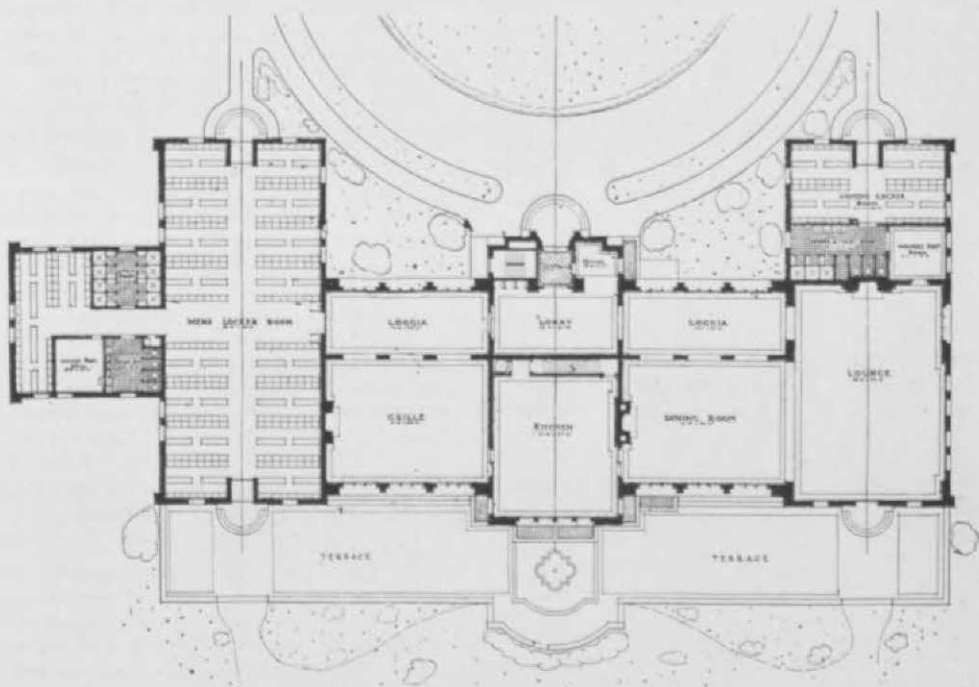


The New Clubhouse of the Month

ILLINOIS GOLF CLUB



Note size of kitchen and the separation of men's and women's departments on opposite ends of building as two of the outstanding features of the new Illinois clubhouse.

WEST of Glencoe, Ill., in the Chicago district, the Illinois Golf club has recently completed its new clubhouse, a structure in keeping with the \$162,000 course where A. W. Tillinghast transformed a flat piece of land into one of the most interesting layouts of the Chicago sector of the golf field.

J. W. Morehouse is the architect responsible for the new Illinois clubhouse which has as one of its distinguishing features the location of men's and women's sections on opposite sides of the lounge. The Illinois clubhouse is of the Spanish type with white walls and red tile roof. The roadways, walks and terraces, not yet completed, will provide an inviting entry to this new show-place.

The interiors are of Spanish period with an influence of the Italian.

The lobby is of formal treatment of the Spanish-Italian furniture, and provides an entry to both the men's and women's loggia,—the men's loggia also being a smoking room of unusual attractiveness and comfort, the furniture being made of various colored leathers.

The women's loggia is also the Palm room to the dining room. It is furnished in a lighter vein, chiefly Spanish.

The dining room is of colored antique furniture, mellow in effect. The chairs are adapted from one originally designed by Chippendale. For this occasion, however, the design was happily tied to the Spanish environment. Hand-blocked

linen, suspended from wrought-iron fixtures, form the window dressing.

The spacious main lounge, which is common to all members, is treated in a composite manner, chiefly in the Italian Villa style.

The decorated ceiling is being done by Lewis Amorosio, who is a mural decorator of national reputation. Soft greens and coral reds predominate. The furniture arrangement is planned for a composite of the restful and convenient. It is in direct relation to the architectural scheme of the building. There are conversational booths, and the major point of interest is a cut-stone mantel, over which will be placed a magnificent painting. The floors are blanketed by specially designed rugs that recall the colors used in the ceiling decorations.

From the main lounge the women go into their private departments. As an en-

try or foyer, there is a rest room, nicely equipped with chairs, sofas, tables and other articles of genuine comfort.

The women's shower-bath and locker have received particular attention and are models of their kind.

Wood-work throughout the structure is all antique enamel. Walls are soft blending with Travertine marble color predominating.

Locker rooms are planned for convenience and light airing.

The men's grill is masculine in effect, with heavy oak furniture, tile floors and imported, handblocked linen drapes suspended from wrought-iron fixtures.

Scheme of decoration was planned by Sterling B. McDonald, art director of S. Karpen & Bros., with the furniture and embellishments designed and especially made for the occasion.

Controlling Worms—Friendly Enemies of Greens

THERE has always been a question in the minds of many people as to whether worms are good or bad for putting greens. They have wondered whether the common practice of worming the greens is wise, and whether it would not be better for the greens if the worms were left in the soil. Their contention, of course, is that the worms play a most important part in keeping the soil light and porous so that the grass can secure the necessary nourishment more readily. They also contend that the worms cause better drainage by keeping the ground porous. And these assertions are unquestionably true. Worms do serve a very useful purpose.

These same people realize, however, that in the case of putting greens, worms can also do a considerable amount of damage as well as causing a great deal of annoyance. In the first place, you cannot have the worms without having the worm casts, and every player knows that worm casts have no more place on a putting green than they would have on a billiard table. The surface of the green must be smooth and true so that the ball will roll

exactly as the player directs it. Putting plays a tremendous part in the game, and in fact, championships are usually won on the greens. But aside from the fact that worms are recognized as a nuisance on account of the casts, which they throw up, they also injure the turf by uprooting the grass and by smothering the grass in spots where the casts are flattened by rolling. These are two of the causes for the small, round, bare spots on many greens.

It is evident, therefore, that worms are both good and bad for the greens. It seems essential to have them, and just as essential to get rid of them. If you let them alone, they ruin the surface of the green, and if you do away with them, you make it more difficult for the grass to obtain nourishment, and for the ground to drain properly.

When to War on Worms

Although there are two sides to the question, most greenkeepers and men actively interested in greenkeeping, have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to get rid of the worms when they become troublesome, in order to protect the greens. These men have also