

In laying, we first firmly pegged 1½-in. heavy planks along the center of the green from front to back. The first row of sod pieces were laid with their sides pressing firmly against one side of this support. We built out to the edge of the green, after which the finished half was treated with topsoil as later noted and lightly tamped and watered. Then the planks were removed and, beginning where the planks were, the other half was built out to the edge.

Great care should be taken that no workman walk on the new sod while it is being laid or after laying until it is well settled and growing. By this plan all workmen on the green and all materials always transverse only an unsodded area, walking on broad planks laid for the purpose.

It is best to stagger the pieces so there are no long junction cracks, and take particular care not to topdress heavily until the new grass has actually started to grow. Just enough topdressing at first to fill up any little cracks between the sod pieces; this is best applied by hand from a bucket, first laying a gangway of wide board where necessary to walk. While applying soil the sod pieces can be lightly tamped where required, the workman always on the board. Threaten to fire the first man to walk on the sod, and do it. It will have a salutary effect and save you much conditioning trouble.

Too heavy topdressing is very apt to smother at the joints or in slight depressions, more particularly as it is advisable to keep the green fairly moist until growth begins. This should occur in a few days with healthy sod. The fertilizer already placed well under soil will encourage root growth searching for hidden nourishment. No further fertilizing is required for the balance of the growing year for fall sodding.

As soon as plants start to grow the usual cutting, topdressing and rolling can be begun. Do not roll before this period as rolling necessitates walking on the sod which should be avoided until firm growth has started. In a week's time, if the laying has been properly done, play can commence. Naturally the surface will not be perfect. The longer it is possible to delay play and to continue conditioning the new surface, the more pleased golfers will be with it when they finally play on it. There is, however, no harm in use, once the root system has taken hold, which will be evi-

denced by marked growth of leaf system.

This narrative is simply the tale of what has been accomplished in a Pennsylvania "small town club" under the writer's supervision at surprisingly small cost and with complete success. It would seem that the same technique might have equal success elsewhere. The author will gladly give more complete detail of this or of other plans outlined in previous articles in GOLFDOM, hoping thereby to perhaps ameliorate some of the terrors of the world's most thankless job—that of the green-chairman!

## MODERNISTIC SHOP

Crystal Lake at St. Louis  
Has Unique Building  
for the Pro

**T**HAT tricky style of architecture used so effectively at the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago is employed in the golf field for the first time at the new pro shop of the Crystal Lake GC at St. Louis, Mo.

The shop is located at the first tee, across the road from the clubhouse. Ex-



terior is of stucco and will be a particularly attractive place when the landscaping is completed.

Interior of the shop has sheet-rock walls and ceiling. The walls are lemon-colored and the ceiling resembles aluminum. Window sashes are trimmed in black and red. The lighting fixture in the center of the shop is strikingly modernistic. The door is painted with aluminum paint.

In the rear of the shop are living quarters for the pro.

**K**EEP a daily diary of each green's treatment. It eliminates guesswork when you want to know when and why a green was treated and how much material was used. Be sure to make entries indicating how the green responded to the treatments.