The high dive, with diving elevations at two-foot intervals, is constructed entirely of brick and concrete with the exception of course, of the top springboard. Water is 9 feet deep at this point.

at two inlets at about the position of the floats (35 ft. from the deep end of the pool). Water coming from the scum gutter can be by-passed to run to waste or can be sent through the filter system. The water in the children's wading pool, as above noted, is also connected to and can be individually filtered by the filter plant.

This filter equipment can not be seen in the picture but has been placed under the concourse floor at the deep end of the pool, involving the use of the Bintz patent. This irregular-shaped room has a width of 10 ft. 4 ins. to 13 ft. 4 ins., a length of approximately 41 ft., and has an area of 465 sq. ft. which is equivalent to a building 16x30 ft. In this room has been placed the above described filters with ample room for other storage. The room in which the filter plant is placed, is of course properly lighted, has the electrical control panels for the flood lights and motor, has continuous floor drain over its length, four large windows, and access by a stairway.

Gives Cost Data

A few general facts will be of interest to the reader who might be contemplating a pool or as a comparison to the one he has. They are as follows: Cement at $2.60 per bbl., sand at $2.25 per cu. yd., gravel at $2.10 per cu. yd., form lumber at $40.00 per M, brick at $25.00 per M, common labor at 78½c per hour, carpenters at $1.25, and masons at $1.50 are the important material and labor costs. The project has 1400 cu. yds. of earth work, 242.3 cu. yds. of concrete work, 15.4 tons of steel, 2,250 bricks, 102 ft. of railing around the children's wading pool, 83 sq. ft. of windows, 1,340 ft. of drain and sewer tile and fittings, 10,500 sq. ft. of painting, 630 ft. of expansion joint, along with plumbing, lighting, pool equipment, purification system and miscellaneous details.

Contracts were about as follows: General contract $7,446, plumbing and purification system completely installed $5,185, painting $350, and electrical work $395, making a total cost of $13,376. The walk connecting the pool with the club house was bid in at 20c per sq. ft. and added several hundred dollars to the above cost. The entire project including commissions, was kept well inside of the $15,000 originally set as top, an easy thing to do when one is entirely familiar with this type of structure and equipment involved.

Formula for Cut-Worm Control Is Given

DR. RAY HUTSON of the Entomology department, Michigan State college, advises control of cutworms by the use of poisoned bran bait sprinkled over the turf late in the evening.

Formula

1 bushel bran
½ gallon cheap molasses
A little water
1 pound white arsenic or
1 pound paris green
2 or 3 oz. amyl acetate (banana oil or bronzing liquid).

Moisten the bran with the water which carries all the ingredients except the banana oil. Thoroughly mix the bran and other ingredients.

Cutworms have been an important pest on turf during the past season.

THOSE COURSES that have made a practice of maintaining a sod nursery are the lucky ones this season. They have had the necessary turf to patch bare spots on green, tee and fairway brought about by the drought and keep their courses in playable shape.

Other clubs will do well to plan the establishment of a sod nursery at an early date. Admittedly such a plot costs money to cultivate, but a well-conditioned course brings financial returns far beyond the expense of having sod available when it is needed.