

SWIMMING

From Survey made by Cascade Hills

Name of Club	Location	Size of Pool	Depth	Shape of Pool	Gallons Capacity	Lighting Underwater or Floodlights	Cost of Construction	Source of Water Supply
North Shore G. C.	Glenview, Ill.	30x75	3 to 9½'	Rect.	90,000	Both	\$15,000	Well
Rockford C. C.	Rockford, Ill.	2 Arms 40 x80	3½' to 9'	T Shape	155,000	Floodlights Floodlights	8,400 27,000	Well City
Kent C. C.	Grand Rapids, Mich.		3 to 10'	Rect.				
Detroit G. C.	Detroit, Mich.		to 9'	Rect.		Both	30,000	City
Exmoor C. C.	Highland Park, Ill.	35x75	3 to 9½'	Rect.	125,000	Both Floodlights	42,000	City City
Pine Ridge C. C.	Wickliffe, Ohio	50x100	to 15'	Rect.				
Glenview G. C.	Golf, Ill.	30x75	3½' to 10½'	Rect.	100,000	Both Underwater	22,000 30,000	Well City
Kenwood C. C.	Cincinnati, Ohio	35x75	3 to 12'	Rect.				
C. C. of Peoria	Peoria, Ill.	37½x75	4 to 10'	Rect.	120,000	Floodlights		City
Shaker Hts. C. C.	Cleveland, Ohio	40x82	3 to 10'	Rect.	155,000	Underwater	25,000	City
Meridian Hills C. C.	Indianapolis, Ind.	30x75	3 to 9'	Rect.			30,000	City
Northmoor C. C.	Highland Park, Ill.	25x75	to 9'	Rect.	65,000		16,000	City
Bloomington C. C.	Bloomington, Ind.	30x80	3 to 8'	Rect.		Floodlights	8,000	City & Spring
Rock Island Arsenal G. C.	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	40x60	2½' to 9'	Rect.	84,000	Floodlights	9,000	City
St. Charles C. C.	St. Charles, Ill.	30x75	4½' to 9½'	Rect.	100,000	Floodlights Floodlights	8,000 16,000	Well & City
Chicago G. C.	Wheaton, Ill.	40x80	to 8'	Rect.				
Springfield C. C.	Springfield, Ohio	25x75	to 10'	Rect.	90,000	Underwater	17,000	City
Lake Shore C. C.	Glencoe, Ill.	35x75	2½' to 12'	Rect.	92,000	Underwater	26,000	City
Lincolnshire C. C.	Crete, Ill.	45x82½	3 to 11½'	Rect.	150,000	Underwater	20,000	Well

SEED SELECTION AND BUYING

NAGA Address

By H. F. A. NORTH

IN the field of golf, our selection of grasses must be somewhat limited. The seed catalogs are like elaborate hotel menus. What seeds shall we choose from them? Twenty-five years ago there was only one kind of a certain seed, and it was easier to choose.

Greater interest in the subject would develop if it were coupled with a formula for obtaining the money to purchase seeds. No doubt production could be expanded in the seed growing sections if the golf clubs were in a position to buy. However, the predictions are rather optimistic for better times.

It may be interesting to consider how much money is spent for seeds on the average golf course. The figures taken from GOLFDOM's surveys show that in 1931 the 18-hole clubs spent \$414, and the nine-hole clubs \$143. In 1936 the expenditures were \$256 and \$67 respectively. The money spent for seeds is approximately one-half that for fertilizers.

Our interest in seed has been shown in

the Green Section Bulletins. The proper naming of grass seeds in the United States has been straightened out through the combined efforts of the Green Section, Professor Hillman of the Division of Seed Investigations, and the late Doctor Hitchcock of the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction. The Green Section has voiced the opinion that a name such as Rough-Stalked Meadowgrass for *Poa trivialis* should be brought into line with American usage, and in Doctor Hitchcock's recent "Manual of the Grasses of the United States," the name is given as "rough bluegrass." Two bulletins were devoted entirely to the production of seeds. In recent years, grasses proven by the Green Section have been under cultivation for seed in Rhode Island and Oregon.

POOL DATA

Country Club, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Season of Pool Operation	Daily Hours	Av. Daily Use	Total Club Membership	Annual Club Dues With Tax	Annual Swimming Dues	Daily Swimming Dues	Monthly Cost of Water	Monthly Cost of Guard	Annual Operating Revenue	Annual Operating Cost	Net Profit or Loss	Did Membership Build Up After Pool Installation
June 1—Sept. 15	10 to 10		250	\$264	None	None	42	\$300 (2)	\$350	\$1600	\$1250 loss	Yes
June 12—Sept. 13	10 to 10	200	265	135	None (\$20 fam. \$10 ind.)	.50		150	2250	1250	1000 profit	Yes
May 15—Sept. 15	10-12, 1-6 8 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	50	293	144		None	None	35	50			
May 15—Sept. 15	10:30 a.m. to 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.	250	725			.15	15				619 loss	Yes
June 1—Sept. 15	8 to 8	122	450	275	\$6	.25	50	160 (2)	4200	4490	290 loss	No
June 15—Sept. 10	7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	70	128	113	\$2	.25	40	50	700	350	350 profit	No
June 1—Sept. 15	10 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.		400	252	None	.25	100 (2)	1391	2853	1462 loss	No	
June 1—LaborDay	10 to 10	100	600	125	None	None	25	170	1000	1000	Even	Yes
June 1—LaborDay	10 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.	150	300	132	None (\$12.50 fam. \$5 ind.)	.50	30	125 (2)	2400	2000	400 profit	Yes
July 4—Sept. 26		135	350	198	\$5	.60 (\$1 on S.S.)	100	200 (2)	3500	1300	2200 profit	Yes
May 30—LaborDay	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.	100	220	158	None		None	60	150	700	1700	1000 loss
June 15—Sept. 15	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.	125	250	350	None	None		75			profit	Yes
June 1—Sept. 1	10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	50	90	69	None	None	55	60				Yes
May 25—Sept. 20	10:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.	40	370	66	\$10 fam.	.20	4	70	2600	700	1900 profit	Yes
May 30—Sept. 10	10:30 to 10:30		180	140	None	None	None	40	200	600	400 loss	Yes
May until Oct.			150	360	None	None	None	None	None	250		
May 30—Sept. 15	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.	75	475	113	\$5	None		120	1600	800	800 profit	Yes
May 15—Sept. 30	8 to 8	50	318				100	60				
May 15—Sept. 15	11 to 11	60	900	55	\$15	.50 (75c on S.S.)	50	60	4000	1200		Yes

Turf work at Rhode Island has revolved around the production of bent grass seeds, and while there I acquired intimate contacts with this interesting agricultural industry.

There is an increasing tendency at present to order special mixtures, or to mix them on the golf course under the direction of the greenkeeper, because he knows what grasses are particularly adapted for golf and for the particular soil and climate, as well as when to plant them. This practice is saving a great deal of money for golf clubs and producing much finer turf at the same time. The cost of grass seeds often seems excessive, and it is worth while to study the production from this angle alone. However, the greatest benefit from the study of seed production is the ability to buy with confidence. Suppose one desires red fescue and purchases some. The seedsman sells what he has bought for European red fescue, and this is planted in a fairway. After some time, it develops that the seed was hard fescue and the turf inferior to what had been expected. How much time and money would have been saved if, instead of re-seeding with Chewings fescue, which is

true to name, it had been asked for in the beginning. Even today bent seeds are sometimes sold under rather misleading names, and one must be familiar with the grasses under seed production in a particular region or costly errors may result.

There are several grasses that are important for the northern golf courses. The bent grasses are almost universally used for the greens in the North. The important grasses for fairways and tees are Kentucky bluegrass, redbottom, Chewings fescue, Colonial bent and rough bluegrass, the last being particularly useful in moist shade. For the rough, we have two types of seed: sheep or hard fescue, and Canada bluegrass. On the southern golf courses, the greens are usually composed of Bermuda grass during the summer, and ryegrass planted very thickly for making putting turf in winter. Fairways in the south are Bermuda grass or carpet grass.

Grass seeds may seem to be a very expensive commodity. However, in comparison with vegetable and flower seeds they are cheap. What we want in seed is 100% purity, and 100% germination. Kentucky bluegrass, 100% pure, for instance, has nothing else in it but Ken-