

If a club wanted to make a number of the shelters and did not have men in its maintenance crew capable of turning out the concrete posts, it should be possible to have them made at a reasonable price by any local maker of concrete specialties.

Both seat and shelter are supported on pre-cast reinforced concrete posts or columns. Plain concrete is used to backfill around the posts after they have been set in holes dug as small as ground conditions and available tools will permit.

Do not use earth to backfill around the posts, as it cannot be tamped tightly enough to keep them from shaking in a high wind. This is not theory—I have tried it. If the tongues and grooves of the top sheathing are liberally smeared with thick white lead and linseed oil before fitting the boards together the top

will be sufficiently water tight without requiring a roof covering of canvas or fabric over the wood. Be sure to paint the top to simulate a canvas awning.

If the shelter were being constructed out of a termite zone, the uprights, of course, could be made of wood posts. For wood posts, which would have to be larger than concrete posts, I would suggest 8 in. by 8 in. at the ground, tapering to 6 in. by 6 in. at the tip, with, of course, minor changes in other dimensions of the roof framing to suit the increased dimension of the post. It must be remembered, however, that even in locations where termites are unknown, wood posts are subject to damage by dry rot. All in all, I believe that concrete posts, such as we have built at our courses at the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard, are much more preferable.

HOW TO BUILD A GREEN

By William Watson

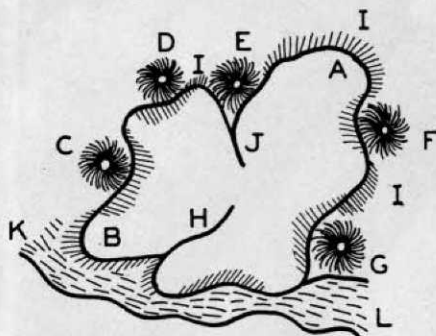
IN my opinion the two most important points in the construction of putting greens are: (1) to give greens a covering of 6 to 8 inches of good soil, and (2) to see that provision is made for surface drainage. Greens should be built so that they will be playable almost immediately after a heavy rain. No pools should ever appear on any well-made green.

Surface drainage can be secured, first by having a gentle slope from the back towards the front of the green, or from the right to the left side, and then by introducing irregular varieties of scarcely noticeable swales, which will also provide all the contouring the surface of a green usually requires. These swales are formed with the back of a rake as a finishing touch just before seeding.

With efficient surface drainage, no tile draining is required as the latter method demands too much sprinkling in dry weather. On level ground greens should be raised a few inches above the surrounding territory to allow for effective surface drainage. Wide grassy hollows will give adequate protection from washes if placed so that they divert any superfluous water from the surrounding of the green.

The most uninteresting green is one without definition. Mounds, slopes, grassy hollows, sand pits, all have their values in beautifying the setting of our greens and in giving them distinctive definition—

if artificially arranged without appearance of artificiality. Mounds should have wide



Green, such as diagrammed above, should be built on level ground, and is suitable for long par 3 or long 4 par hole.

(KEY)

- A. B.—High points.
- C. D. E. F. G.—Low rounded mounds to fit in with contour of the green.
- H.—Shallow drainage swale running into wide grassy hollow.
- I.—Rolling contour between mounds.
- J.—Low diminishing ridge running into green from mound E.
- K. L.—Wide grassy hollow with low sloping banks.

This type of green should not be placed on low or water-logged ground.

bases; no slopes should be steep. Grassy hollows should be wide and all surrounding contours formed so they may be cut with the lawn mower.

A good rule is to stress the importance of fitting in all grading work to harmonize with the surrounding territory.