

Bulletin of the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association

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A MONTHLY PERIODICAL TO PROMOTE THE BETTERMENT OF GOLF COURSES

CONTENTS

Page

The Golf Course Water Supply.....	2
Bent Grass and Lime.....	2
Artistic Sand Bunkers.....	2
Controlling Goose Grass or Silver Crab Grass.....	4
Killing Weed Seeds in Loam by Baking—Frederic C. Hood.....	5
Multiple Tees; Their Architecture and Maintenance.....	7
Sewage Disposal on the Golf Course.....	8
Controlling Velvet Grass.....	8
The Natural Use of Sand—Max H. Behr.....	10
Controlling Skunks.....	11
Some U. S. Golf Association Decisions on the Rules of Golf.....	13
Gorse and Broom.....	14
Controlling the June Beetle.....	15
Earthworms, Grubs, and Rich Soil.....	16
Questions and Answers.....	16
Boost the Green Section.....	20
List of Member Clubs of the Green Section.....	21

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The Golf Course Water Supply

Water from springs or wells is generally available on most golf courses, often in quantity sufficient for watering putting greens, and practically always in quantity sufficient for kitchen and drinking purposes. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1448, "Farmstead Water Supply," may be obtained upon application to the Office of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It discusses sources of supply of surface and spring water, the building and use of cisterns, the digging and driving of wells, filters, disinfection of drinking water, cleaning wells, pumps, hydraulic rams and other means of raising water, storage of water, and water softening and iron removal.

Bent Grass and Lime

The following report on experiments with liming grass land in England is copied from The Estate Magazine (London), October, 1925, page 770. Notwithstanding that the results announced in the report apply primarily to quantity of hay or pasturage yield, they are also applicable, nevertheless, to the problem of turf production.

"The liming of agricultural land is often advised indiscriminately as though it were certain to do good in all circumstances. Apparently this is by no means the case where grass land is concerned. Dr. Brenchley, of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, has found that the action of lime is apt to be very variable under different conditions, depending very much on the manurial treatment given in addition. In the course of long-continued experiments on grass land on heavy loam at Rothamsted, it has been found that with dung only the use of lime in heavy or light dressings caused a reduction in yield of both first and second crops, and no marked change in the composition of the herbage. With dung and artificials a light dressing of lime brought about a substantial increase in the first crop, which far more than counter-balanced a certain decrease in the aftermath. The character of the herbage was greatly improved. Heavy liming did not cause the marked increase in the first crop nor so much reduction in the second; but bent grass and tall oat grass were considerably reduced. * * * "

Artistic Sand Bunkers

In the illustrations on the opposite page the bunkers appear very natural, just like sand which has drifted into the low places. It takes a real artist to create such pleasing effects. On many golf courses the sand bunkers are merely holes in the ground, usually kidney shaped or clam-shell shaped. Too often the sand is wholly hidden, as if the architect were ashamed of his work. In the bottom view the extent of the sandy area surrounding the green is sufficient to create the impression that the sandy waste has resulted naturally from the erosive action of wind.

The illustrations are from a new course in southern California, and the builders are deserving of much credit.

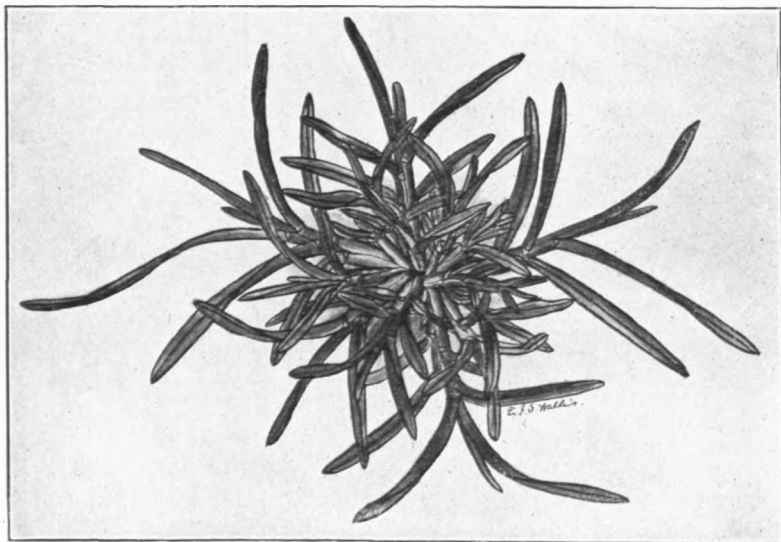


Artistically designed sand bunkers.

Controlling Goose Grass or Silver Crab Grass

This is a weedy grass which, uncontrolled, is capable of doing great damage in putting greens. Fortunately, however, its control is a simple matter if promptly and intelligently undertaken. It is a very common weed throughout the country, occasioning trouble in the South the year round, and in the North in summer. Experimental work with fertilizers indicates that it will disappear under the use of acid-reacting fertilizers, such as ammonium sulfate and ammonium phosphate, but that its spread is encouraged by the use of most of the other common turf fertilizers. The effects of the various fertilizers on goose grass have been reported in the articles beginning on page 50 of the BULLETIN, March, 1925, and page 269 of the BULLETIN, December, 1925.

Goose grass is readily distinguished by its flattened, compressed form, tightly hugging the ground, and by its tough, flattened, silver-



A young plant of goose grass (*Eleusine indica*).

colored stems radiating from a common center. It is also known as yard grass, wire grass, and silver crab grass.

Charcoal as a topdressing.—We have never been able to see any beneficial results from the use of charcoal as a topdressing. Certainly it is of no value as a worm eradicator. The best that can be said for it is that it does no harm.

Covering compost piles.—A covered pit is preferable to an open pit for keeping compost. Where a compost pit or pile is exposed to the weather there is always considerable loss caused by rains and other agencies. Yet a covered pit makes it possible to keep a compost pile in the proper stage of moisture, as it is necessary to keep the compost always fairly moist in order to promote the proper rotting. A covered shed or pit moreover enables the greenkeeper to work with the material at times when it would be too wet to work in the open.

Killing Weed Seeds in Loam by Baking

By Frederic C. Hood

It may interest greenkeepers to learn of the method used by the Kittansett Club, Marion, Mass., for killing the weed seeds in topdressing for greens. Compost heaps made of manure and loam have been considered safe to use by many clubs if the compost pile was allowed to rot for two or three years, perhaps with the thought that the heat generated by the manure would kill weed seeds. It may, however, be that sufficient thought has not been given to the elimination of weed seeds in other kinds of topdressing.

The foolishness of topdressing greens with any soil or compost mixture which contains weeds is too obvious to discuss; so the problem arises how to kill the seeds before topdressing the green. It is



Soil-baking oven for killing weed seeds.

much less expensive to kill the seeds before they are sown on the green than to dig the weeds out of the green after the weed seeds have been sown and germinated. The Kittansett Club has solved this problem by constructing a simple soil baker; the accompanying illustration shows the simplicity and inexpensiveness of the baker.

A three-sided brick foundation was constructed in an out-of-the-way location on the course, near however to the greenkeeper's tool-house and as central as possible. It should be as near to the compost heap and loam pile as practicable. This foundation could be made out of field stones, but is easier to construct out of brick. The sides should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, about 8 feet long, and 6 feet wide, the walls being 8 inches thick, with a chimney about 4 feet high at the back end. This chimney is necessary to cause a draft so that the wood fire will burn freely. The top of the oven is made of a large sheet or sheets of boiler plate $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Any junkyard would have a suitable piece of material for this purpose, which can be bought for a small amount. This plate is supported by several

1-inch iron rods spanning the two walls. In order that these rods do not bend when they become red hot, they are supported in the middle by brick piers.

A fire is started under the baker, fuel of cord-wood being used or limbs of dead trees which might be trimmed from around the course. If the loam is full of grass roots and other undesirable substances, it is first necessary to screen the soil through a 1-inch mesh screen. After screening, the loam is piled on top of the baker from 12 to 18 inches thick. During the baking operation the loam should be turned over about three times, which takes about 20 minutes for each batch; this is in order to heat all of the loam uniformly.

The loam will begin to steam at 180° to 200° F. After about 15 minutes the loam is shoveled off the oven top into a rotary cylinder screen operated by a hand crank. After passing through the screen the loam is comparatively cold and can be put at once into a small shed for protection against blowing weed seeds and general undesirable foreign substances which might get into the baked loam. After cooling, the baked loam can, if needed at once, be spread on the greens, and the balance not needed stored in the shed for future use.

It will be interesting to know that weed seeds purposely planted in large quantities in samples of loam before baking, could be seen under a microscope to have burst and charred after the loam had been baked. Samples of this loam with these seeds were watched, and no weeds sprouted, proving that they had been destroyed by the baking operation. The danger of burning the soil is not as alarming as one might suppose. Samples of average baked loam and overdone or burned loam were taken and grass seed sown in it. In both cases the seeds germinated at the same time, and continued to thrive equally well. The same experiment was tried using Washington bent stolons instead of seeds and with equally good results, no difference being apparent in the growing qualities of the loam whether baked or burned.

The cost of baking, including all labor costs, should not be over \$1 per yard. The cost of constructing the loam baker was as follows:

2 men, one day at 50c an hour.....	\$8.00
Iron bars from junk dealer.....	1.50
Boiler plate from junk dealer.....	1.50
Cement and brick	2.00
	\$13.00

When the loam is very dry there is no objection to sprinkling it with water so as to create steam. We have put seeds in water and heated the water to a temperature at which the seeds open and apparently become destroyed. The temperature at which they are apparently destroyed is around 200° F. In baking they seem to char, and disappear entirely at a temperature less than 220°. No difficulty has been found in germinating grass seeds when the loam has been baked at 250°.

Prior to the erection of this soil baker we had made plans for putting steam through our soil, but it was found that the cost of a device for creating steam and handling the soil by this method was considerably in excess of \$1,000, while the soil baker was built for \$13. All our laboratory experiments showed that the baking de-

stroyed the weed seeds just as effectively by means of the steam created in the soil baker as by steam created in a steaming apparatus.

The old adage that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in our opinion applies to the cost of baking the soil for topdressing in comparison with the cost of digging out the weeds on the greens.

Multiple Tees; Their Architecture and Maintenance

The advantages in having a large teeing ground or more than one separate tee for each hole are obvious. It is impossible for any golf architect to lay out a hole having but one small tee which will be fair and satisfactory to all types of golfers. For this reason it is recommended that two and preferably three tees be constructed for each hole. Indeed, this is now being done very commonly. The common practice seems to be to make these multiple tees approximately 10 yards wide and 15 yards deep and to place them so as to give the different types of golfers a chance to play the shot according to the type of hole and the individual ability of the golfer.

Furthermore, multiple tees lend themselves better to efficiency in upkeep, in that one tee may be rested and gotten back into shape through natural recovery of the turf while the other tees are in use.

If a single tee is used, it should be at least 10 yards wide and 20 yards, or preferably 30 to 40 yards, long. With a single tee of these proportions the driving spaces can be rotated and the advantages of a multiple tee in a measure, though less satisfactorily, can be thus secured.

An elevated or raised tee is justified only when it is necessary to secure proper drainage or good visibility. If the ground is well drained it is better, both for architectural reasons and for economy in turf maintenance, to leave the tee on a level with the surrounding ground. A tee so constructed can be cut with the fairway mower.

Don't build your tees too small. The wear and tear on the teeing ground is enormous, and the only way in which to have satisfactory teeing turf is to provide ample space.

The best turf obtainable is none too good for the tees. In the North this is without doubt creeping bent; and in the South, Bermuda grass. The turf nursery should be ample to provide material from which to plant and maintain the tee turf vegetatively; and with proper attention as regards topdressing, fertilizing, rolling, and watering, a satisfactory teeing turf can be maintained at all times with relatively little expense. There is nothing so conducive to bad driving as a scraggly, uneven, bumpy tee. In many cases the average golfer drives badly because he is forced to play from very unsatisfactory tees, and the initial effort of his game is automatically destroyed because of the condition of the ground from which he drives.

Back numbers of the *Bulletin* are available to member clubs of the Green Section at 35 cents per copy. The entire 12 numbers for 1925 can be supplied, and of previous years as follows: 1924—all months except January and March; 1923—March and June to November inclusive; 1922—July, August, October, November, December; 1921—entire volume bound in paper, \$2.25.

Sewage Disposal on the Golf Course

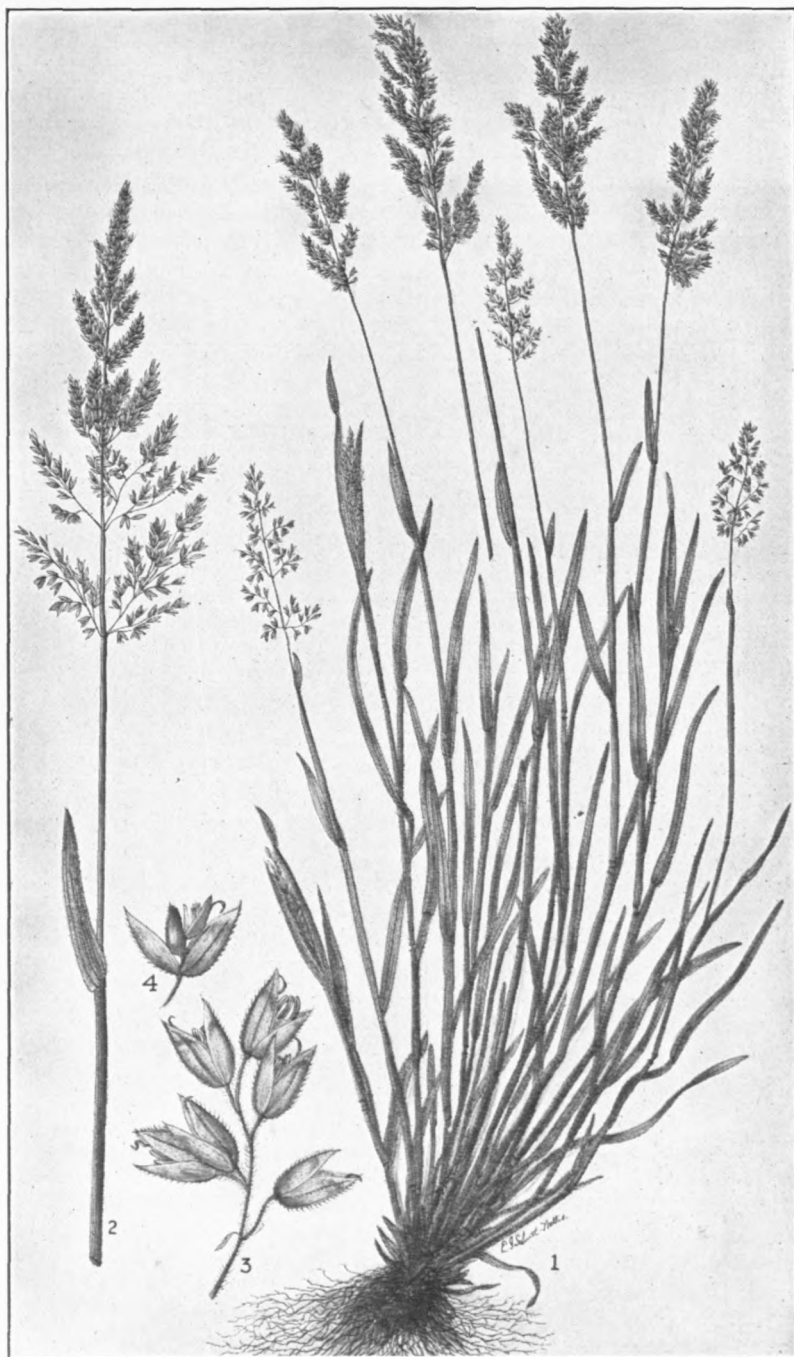
The proper disposing of the sewage collecting on a golf course is an important matter. In cities, as a rule, one need give little concern to the sanitary problems involved, as they are taken care of by the municipality. In out-of-town properties, however, the situation is different. There due precaution must be given to the health of the occupants and guests. The occupants of a golf course are not so numerous but that adequate arrangements for the safe disposal of sewage may be undertaken by the golf club itself, under proper guidance. The subject is fully treated in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1227, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Sewage and Sewerage on Farm Homes." This bulletin of 55 pages, which may be obtained free upon application to the Department, is well illustrated with photographs and plans, contains necessary structural specifications, and discusses in detail the following features of sewage disposal: locating and constructing sanitary outhouses; chemically-treated vaults; liquifying vaults; disinfectants and deodorants; cesspools; kitchen-sink drainage; grease traps; locating and constructing septic tanks; laying of sewer pipe; sewer-cleaning tools; sewage siphons; submerged outlets; distribution fields. Cost data are also given.

Bare spots in fairways.—If the spots are large the soil should be scratched and seeded preferably late in August. If the turf is merely thin, much better improvement can be obtained by the use of fertilizers than by any other means.

Controlling Velvet Grass

Velvet grass is a long-lived perennial occurring throughout the United States except in the Southwest. It is not sufficiently aggressive however to occasion trouble on golf courses except along the Pacific Coast as far south as San Francisco, where it not infrequently occurs as a bad weed in putting greens. Its characteristic pale color and hairiness of foliage make it exceedingly objectionable on putting greens. It is very persistent when once established, and under close cutting spreads by short underground stems. Occasionally single plants will spread over an area 10 feet in diameter. The only certain way to get rid of the grass is to cut it out bodily, destroy it, and replace with good turf. The effect of acid-reacting fertilizers on velvet grass has not been determined. When found in putting greens, the grass is also likely to occur in the rough on a golf course, and unless it is kept from producing seed in the rough it is likely to spread to the greens at the time of year in which it is producing seed. For this reason it is advisable to keep the grass from seeding wherever it may occur on the course. This can usually be done by a single mowing when the grass is in bloom, although at times a second mowing may be necessary.

Velvet grass is known by various common names, including meadow softgrass and, in England, Yorkshire fog; on the northern Pacific coast it is called mesquite, and at times crab grass.



Velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus* Linnæus, *Notholcus lanatus* Nash): 1. Plant showing habit (about one-fourth natural size); 2, a single panicle (about natural size); 3, a branch with six spikelets (much enlarged); 4, a single spikelet (much enlarged).

The Natural Use of Sand

By Max H. Behr

Sand is a necessary adjunct to a golf course, but its universal use for the purpose of hazards has rendered us insensible to the fact that, in most cases, it is a foreign element to the character of the surrounding country. Today, when there is an unmistakable tendency toward the creation of beauty of design, and we know, or we ought to know, that our success in achieving this is dependent upon whether our modifications of the ground reveal that undercurrent of natural forces which are forever changing the face of the earth,



A sand bunker artificially constructed but with the idea in view of imitating the effect that would have resulted had natural forces been in play to produce the bunker.

it follows that to throw sand anywhere, simply because somewhere there must be a hazard according to a pre-conceived scheme of things, is not intelligent. Geologically sand has something very definite to say and, if misused, it remains illiterate, and, hence, a disharmonious note in that natural orchestration of the landscape which we are all seeking to create.

One does not have to be very observing to know to what situations sand is native. The two principal agents responsible for the movement of soils are currents of air and the erosion of water. In golf architecture it is with the latter that we have most to do.

The flow of water is governed by the law of gravity—it seeks hollows. And as most of our bunkers are hollows in the ground, we have only to consider that when a hollow becomes filled with water and overflows; a channel is created which in time grows larger until the original hollow ceases to exist as such and becomes the end of a wash or swale. And what is sand but the residue of soils? And what is a residue but something that occupies the bottom of things? Hence sand is a geological sign of erosion. If, then, we are to make our employment of sand appear to be authentic, it should occupy slightly cup-shaped hollows, which should surface-drain through channels to which artistry must give the illusion of having been eroded. If this is successfully accomplished, then the fact that the hollow is man-made will not obtrude itself upon the golfer's vision.

Where air currents are responsible for the movement of soils (and it is realized that a particle of fine sand is several hundred thousand times larger than a particle of clay), we have that form of erosion where all the finer particles of the soil have been blown away leaving behind a residue of sand in flat wastes which, under the continuous urgency of the wind, are transformed into dune-lands. Hence if we are to use sand in great wastes, these should be large enough to create the illusion that erosion has resulted from wind.

Golfers who have known no other than artificial courses, where the hand of man is evident upon all sides, will no doubt wonder why there should be any need for the illusion of naturalness in this business of using sand. There is, however, a very practical reason. Instinctively the golfer knows that his pastime is a contest with the obstacles which nature spreads in his way; and this is proved by the experience that he readily accepts without question all natural hazards no matter how illogical or damnable they may be. But because an artificial hazard is an evident design to thwart his skill, he argues with it; and should its position not be justified and come to be generally condemned, out it comes. It is not with the sand that the golfer quarrels—he has been educated to accept it as a legitimate hazard,—but with the idea back of its location. And because all artificiality is conducive to thought, it may justly be laid down as an axiom of golf architecture that in the degree the golfer is conscious of design in that degree is it faulty according to the highest tenets of the art.

Controlling Skunks

These little animals, now valuable for the fur they bear and at the same time objectionable for their depredations in poultry houses and the stench that lingers after they have been prowling about, frequently do considerable damage to golf turf. Grubs are to them a delicate morsel, and in their search for such food they have been known to dig up the turf in spots as large as 5 inches in diameter.

There are two methods which have proved effective in ridding land of skunks, namely trapping and poisoning. On account of the restrictions enforced by many States in the use of poison baits, trapping is the preferable method, although poisoning may be the more efficacious. If the use of poisons is contemplated, one should first

familiarize himself with the local laws relative to the distribution of poisons.

Being neither suspicious nor cunning, skunks are easily trapped. A trap of medium size (No. 1) is used, and is best placed along the paths traveled by the skunks to obtain water, or near the openings of their dens. Skunks are often caught in unbaited traps. The head of a fowl, a sparrow, or a dead mouse however makes an excellent bait. The trap should be set lightly (the trigger filed down to fit the notch loosely), and a little light trash (leaves or grass) may be scattered over it with advantage. The bait may be placed on the pan, or a little beyond the trap, or between two traps. The path may be narrowed artificially by setting upright sticks in two converging rows along it, and the trap set in the narrow space. On account of the value of skunk fur it will pay one to use care in killing the animal when trapped. Among fur-bearing animals, the skunk is second in importance in the United States, being exceeded only by the muskrat in total value of fur produced. The animal, when trapped, may be killed by a quick blow across its back, or strangled with a wire noose attached to a pole. The noose is cautiously lowered over the head of the skunk, and by a quick jerk the animal is lifted and strangled. Many trappers, also, drown the skunk. In doing so, a tight box trap is employed for catching the animal, and when one is caught the box is carefully lifted and carried to water of sufficient depth to cover it. If no water is available to drown the animal, it may be killed in the box by carbon disulfid or chloroform. Doubtless, during the open season, arrangements might advantageously be made with trappers to capture as many of the skunks as they can on a golf course.

So valuable is the skunk in ridding farm lands of destructive insects that most of the States now have laws protecting the animals by a closed season. If trapping is resorted to one should therefore first carefully familiarize himself with the trapping laws of the various States. These are published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1469, "Laws Relating to Fur Animals for the Season of 1925-26," which may be obtained free upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For poisoning skunks a bait of powdered strychnin is used. Fresh meat of almost any kind will serve well as a bait, although best results are obtained with fresh pork fat or fresh liver. This is cut into squares of 1 inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, and opened by slitting longitudinally not quite the entire way through the square, leaving a narrow rim uncut to serve as a hinge on which the two severed portions may open like the leaves of a book. The bait is opened and 2 grains (about the size of a small pea) of powdered alkaloid strychnin is placed within. The bait is then closed. In this way no trace of the strychnin need be left on the surface of the bait. Procedure in poisoning likely to prove most satisfactory and of least danger to dogs is suggested as follows: About each skunk den or about attracting stations of chicken entrails or fresh meat placed out of the animals' reach, in favorable locations, expose six or eight dummy or unpoisoned baits like those later to be used with the poison. After being exposed two nights the dummy baits should be picked up and poison baits substituted at dens and stations at which skunks have taken the dummies. All of the skunks are likely to be poisoned on

the first or second nights. The baits left over may then be picked up and destroyed. In using strychnin it is necessary to exercise care to prevent the destruction of valuable animals or birds such as may frequent the course. Therefore, as suggested above, one should not fail first to familiarize himself with the local laws governing the distribution of poisons.

A procedure which has been found to be highly efficacious in ridding land of ground squirrels, woodchucks, and other burrowing animals and which would doubtless prove efficacious in controlling skunks, is the fumigation of their burrows with calcium cyanide. In view of the restrictions in many States with regard to the distribution of poisons, this latter method might very advantageously be adopted on golf courses. Calcium cyanide when exposed to the air generates a gas that is deadly poisonous to animal life of all kinds, and care should be used in handling it to avoid serious or fatal injury. Two or three ounces of calcium cyanide flakes may be placed, by means of a long-handled spoon, well back into each opening of the burrow, and the opening then closed by means of sod and earth. This method should be effective if the animals are in dens in reasonably level, open country. Should failure result from an attempt to fumigate the burrows by placing the calcium cyanide by hand into the openings, a blowing apparatus may be obtained from manufacturers of calcium cyanide by which the chemical may be forced through the burrows in the form of a dust.

Some U. S. Golf Association Decisions on the Rules of Golf

In playing from the tee the ball rolled off the tee while the stroke was being made, the player half topping the ball and knocking it into a practically unplayable lie. He reteeed a ball with a penalty stroke and played the second ball. Was he subject to a penalty?

DECISION.—Rule 2 under "General and Through the Green" covers the point. The ball was in play when the player struck it, but under the rule there was no penalty stroke added on account of the play being made while the ball was in motion. The player was within his rights to retee the ball and play it if he should decide it was in an unplayable lie under Rule 22.

A four-ball foresome playing a match decided to adjust the odds after they had played the first 9 holes. One pair won the 9 by one up. They then gave the losers one-half on the second 9, and this pair won the second 9 through the handicap of one-half hole. The first pair claimed that they won the match by one-half up. They claimed to have won the match by the difference of one-half hole as they won the first 9 by one hole and lost the second 9 by the half-hole handicap which they allowed the second pair. The second pair claimed that there was no such thing as a half-hole and that as they won the second 9 the match was square. Which is correct?

DECISION.—The situation you describe is not covered by the Rules of Golf; it must be decided on equity, as it is only a question of mathematics. One side (which we shall call A) was one up at the 9th hole and gave the other side (which we shall call B) a handicap of one-half hole. This therefore left side A one-half hole up. Apparently the last 9 holes were played evenly, which would therefore still leave side A one-half hole up and winners of the match by this

fraction. Undoubtedly if the handicap had been one hole the match would have been square. If the handicap had been anything less than one hole it seems that side A would have won by the difference between the fraction given and the one hole.

A player's ball came to rest about one foot under the branches of a bush where the branches lay on the ground and over the ball. To shoot toward the hole the player had to take his stance backed into the bush. To do this he lifted the branches and bent them back, holding them in place with his body while making the shot. In doing so he of course improved his chance to hit the ball. Did he incur an penalty?

DECISION.—Rule 15 under "General and Through the Green" covers this point. The player is entitled to take his stance under the conditions mentioned in the best possible manner that he can without breaking anything fixed or growing and without bending any fixed object more than necessary in order to take his stance. If the player in bending branches improved his chance to hit at the ball he infringed the above rule.

Gorse and Broom

The following additional information on these two shrubby plants is contributed by Mr. Leonard Biles, golf professional, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., reference being made to the article on the subject appearing in the BULLETIN, December, 1925, page 283:

"In 1914, after a visit to England, I brought back with me 1 pint of gorse seeds. At that time I was connected with and had charge of the course of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. I picked out what I thought to be a good and suitable spot and planted these seeds myself. They made fine headway all through the summer and fall, each plant averaging 8 or 9 inches in height, and looking healthy and strong. In order to protect them through the winter I put a light covering of hay around the roots and part way up the plants. The first winter I lost over 75 percent of the plants, and the ones that were left made no headway the following summer and died the following winter. Two years later, when I was constructing the course for the Wianno Club, on Cape Cod, Mass., I again tried it, but met with no success, the plants there all dying the first winter. I had hoped, on the lighter soil on Cape Cod, which more nearly approaches the soil conditions on which this plant apparently thrives in Great Britain, to get good results; but the winter seems too hard for it. It states in your articles that gorse occurs on the Atlantic coast from the vicinity of Nantucket Island southward to Virginia. I would say that I never saw it on Cape Cod, which is close to Nantucket Island. I know the coast of Virginia very well, and I can not say that I ever saw whins, as the plants are called in Scotland (gorse or furze, in England), anywhere along the coast. Broom grows prolifically on the Virginia coast, and there are a number of varieties of it, which possibly may be mistaken for gorse; but as for gorse such as we used to hack at with niblicks as kids in the Old Country, I must say I have never seen the true variety on this side of the Atlantic."

[Whin occurs naturalized in Nova Scotia and from southeastern Massachusetts to Virginia; broom is naturalized on Nantucket Island and south to Virginia.—EDITORS.]

Controlling the June Beetle

The following information on the control of the June beetle, submitted under date of December 16, 1925, by Mr. DeWitt Gallaher, of the Kanawha Country Club, Charleston, West Virginia, should prove of value to clubs troubled with this pest. Mr. Gallaher writes:

"A great many of the golf clubs in this section have gone through a most disastrous season of grub worms. From all I have heard and seen, each one of these clubs had worse experience than we did during the 1924 season, which was most discouraging. At the Kanawha Country Club during the past season this pest caused us less annoyance than anything else we had to contend with. Our greenkeeper informs me that during the entire season there were not more than 200 instances where the grub manifested its presence; in fact, we were almost immune. I can not state what brought about this fortunate condition. I have given this considerable thought, but am no nearer the solution. In every previous season we were annoyed by this pest, each season seeming to be worse. Any theory as to our success in 1925 is enlightened by the following facts:

"During that year we carried out three treatments to our greens that had heretofore never been prosecuted. These were: (1) killing June bugs during June and July; (2) combating brown-patch with mercuric chlorophenol and occasional Bordeaux; (3) a vigorous campaign of topdressing.

"Our offensive against the June bug during June and July* killed about 5,000 of them, for which we paid the caddies $\frac{1}{2}$ cent apiece. In this connection it was interesting to observe that the rich soil on the approaches to the greens was fairly infested with grub worms during August and September.

"Our brown-patch control was very successful. We began the use of the mercuric compound the last of June, and used during the entire season only 200 pounds of this. We used two or three pounds to a green every 30 days, applying it in a large quantity of water. We observed during the entire season only ten or twelve small brown patches, which gradually recovered. A much larger number of large brown patches occurred, and we immediately used Bordeaux on them with great success.

"You may recall that last spring we submitted to you specimens of our turf and you advised frequent topdressings with a large content of sand. We topdressed faithfully every three weeks with about a yard of mixture to a green. At the beginning of the season we used a mixture consisting of one-half sand, but toward the end of the season this was almost 80 percent. This practice improved the texture of the grass one hundred percent, eliminating entirely the coarse runners of bent which persisted in staying on top of the grass instead of under the grass.

"There is no doubt that our greens were built with too much humus content, thereby making them attractive to the grub. Your examination of our turf last spring bore this out."

* For detailed information on the character of the campaign conducted by the Kanawha Country Club, see the Bulletin, August, 1925, page 173.

Earthworms, Grubs, and Rich Soil

By rich soil in this case is meant soil containing much organic matter, particularly humus and manure. In such soil earthworms and grubs are most abundant. All animal life must have organic matter available in some form to sustain life, differing in this respect from plants, which are able to subsist alone on the inorganic contents of the soil when they have access also to light, air, and water. The attraction of rotted manure to earthworms and grubs is readily noted on golf courses. Much therefore can be done in controlling these pests by the use of inorganic fertilizers alone, particularly ammonium sulfate and ammonium phosphate. The evidence seems to indicate that fine turf can be maintained by the use of inorganic fertilizers alone. Of course there is no way known by which the organic content of a soil can be extracted in a single operation without destroying the growing turf. Steam sterilization and baking of soil will destroy the vegetable and animal life in the soil, but will not remove the organic matter unless sufficient heat is applied to reduce the organic compounds to pure carbon.

This is a feature which may well be borne in mind in the matter of fertilizing turf, but especially so in the matter of preparing soil for growing new turf.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

All questions sent to the Green Committee will be answered in a letter to the writer as promptly as possible. The more interesting of these questions, with concise answers, will appear in this column each month. If your experience leads you to disagree with any answer given in this column, it is your privilege and duty to write to the Green Committee.

While most of the answers are of general application, please bear in mind that each recommendation is intended specifically for the locality designated at the end of the question.

1. Improving poor fairway turf.—Three of our fairways have large areas which are entirely bare, and on the remaining 15 fairways there is about a 25-percent stand of Kentucky bluegrass. The soil is very poor, which is doubtless the reason for the bad condition of the turf. It is our purpose thoroughly to renovate the turf this season, if it can be done, and we are requesting that you outline a program which we can follow with hopes of success. (New York.)

ANSWER.—We would recommend that you thoroughly disk manure at once into the bare areas to which you refer, then smooth the surface with a spike-tooth or chain harrow, then sow a mixture of equal parts of Kentucky bluegrass and redtop seed at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre, then cover the seed with a weeder or light harrow, and then roll. On the remaining fairways, on which there is about a 25-percent stand of bluegrass, we would recommend that you apply bone meal to these at the rate of about 300 pounds to the acre, then sow a mixture of equal parts of Kentucky bluegrass and redtop seed at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, then cover the seed and bone meal with a weeder or light harrow, and then roll. After the new growth of grass is well established, you can hasten its

development considerably by applications of ammonium sulfate. In this you should be guided by developments, but it will probably be well for you about April 15, and again about May 15, to apply about 125 pounds of ammonium sulfate to the acre, mixing and applying it with sand in order to obtain an even distribution, as if it is distributed unevenly burning will result in places. If the ammonium sulfate is applied in cool weather, and especially shortly before rains occur, no burning of the grass will result. If applied in warm weather, however, the grass is liable to be burned. If water is available it would be advisable to water the ammonium sulfate into the soil.

2. Rate of seeding Bermuda grass on fairways; fairway grasses for middle latitudes.—We shall seed about 50 acres of fairways this spring and have obtained a good price on 10,000 pounds of Bermuda grass seed for the purpose. Before placing the order we should appreciate any advice you are in position to give. (Virginia.)

ANSWER.—There is some doubt whether Bermuda grass will be satisfactory as far north as your latitude. In our judgment the best grasses for your fairways would be a mixture of 4 parts Kentucky bluegrass and 1 part redtop sown at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda grass seed is very fine and is sown for pasture purposes at the rate of 5 pounds per acre. For fairway purposes 30 pounds of Bermuda seed per acre would be heavy seeding. If you wish to try Bermuda grass alone on your fairways, for your 50 acres of fairway 1,500 pounds of seed should be ample. We would advise you to try the Kentucky bluegrass and redtop mixture.

3. Controlling *Poa annua*.—What is the best method of controlling *Poa annua*? (New York.)

ANSWER.—The only certain way to get rid of *Poa annua* in a putting green is to weed the plants out by hand in early spring before they have had a chance to make seed. If you do not do this it is sure to spread in your greens and make trouble. One club reports that it has rid its greens of *Poa annua* and kept them clean by the constant use of ammonium sulfate. We have not experimented with this, however, and therefore can only offer it to you as a suggestion.

4. Use of muck in building new greens.—We have an unlimited supply of muck in a piece of swamp land on our course. We are building 7 new greens, which are already contoured, and 6 inches of fairly good top soil has been placed on top. We are planning to cover this top soil with a seed bed composed of a 3-inch mixture of 60 percent muck and 40 percent sand. The muck and sand will first be screened. We have used this method before and it has produced wonderful results, but we would nevertheless like to have your opinion with regard to our plans. (New York.)

ANSWER.—We hesitate to object to your plans inasmuch as you have followed them previously with good results. As a better plan we would favor the working of the muck, unscreened, thoroughly into the soil by the use of a team and disk-harrow, and the use of manure in conjunction with it. Muck in itself is generally very poor in immediately available plant food, and it decays very slowly. On our experimental grass plots we can still find muck in the original con-

dition that it was in when we applied it 6 years ago. Furthermore, muck is a very light material, consisting mainly of vegetable matter, and dries out quickly when spread on a green, so that a good deal of it blows away. In our opinion a heavy rain would be sure to wash the bulk of the material off the green.

5. Putting turf of bluegrass and clover.—Our course is located between two rivers. We have a clay soil to contend with, with limestone formation underlying, which gives splendid bluegrass fairways, but we have had poor success indeed in obtaining first-class putting greens. We have tried various grasses for putting greens, such as redtop, fescue, and bent, but none of these grasses seem to thrive in our soil and climate. Last fall we seeded one of our poorest greens to clover, and this year it is one of the best greens on the golf course. Some of our members, however, seem to question the use of clover for putting green purposes, offering the objection that it burns out in midsummer and also gets coarse and stubbly. Do you recommend the use of clover for putting greens? Will clover give first-class results by itself, or should it be mixed with any other grasses? (Kentucky.)

ANSWER.—Offhand we do not see how it could be any more difficult to grow bent greens in your locality than it is here at Washington, where we have admirable success either by seeding or by the vegetative method. Redtop always makes poor greens and is not to be recommended except as a temporary expedient. Fescue in our vicinity is not a success and we are sure would not be under your conditions. We should urge you to try, on an experimental plot, further work with the bents, with which it seems to us you ought to succeed. Clover alone makes very slow greens, and we have never been able to keep a patch of pure clover, although we have planted areas vegetatively, but the clover does not hold. Bluegrass and white clover together make a fairly good green, and there is no question whatever that these will succeed with you. They are not of the high type of bent greens, but are satisfactory. We would therefore recommend that you use bluegrass and clover for your greens and continue in an experimental way to work with bent to see if you can make it succeed. Do not attempt to grow greens of clover alone, as we are sure they will not prove satisfactory to you.

6. Effect of heavy machinery on soil.—We have been using a very heavy tractor for pulling our mowing equipment. We find a number of clubs are changing to the use of lighter tractors. Do you consider the use of heavy machinery to be injurious to turf? (Tennessee.)

ANSWER.—We believe that the superior advantages of lighter tractors have been exaggerated. It is true that the use of very heavy machinery is injurious to turf on heavy soils, but on lighter soils it is rare that any injury occurs. Turf must be sufficiently rolled in some manner so that the soil becomes firm enough to prevent heel prints being made. We think there is no question but that soil should be compacted at least to that extent; whether it should be still more solidly compacted is a question about which opinions differ.

7. Value and use of sewage disposal refuse as a fertilizer.—We are offered by our local reduction plant the residue from drying out

garbage. This is a very fine powder and it seems as though there ought to be considerable fertilizer value to it. Have you any knowledge as to whether this would be good to apply with topdressing on putting greens? We can get this material for simply the cost of hauling it. (Ontario.)

ANSWER.—The chief objection to the use of dried organic fertilizers of all kinds, including commercial humus and animal manure, is their inert character. It is hard for them to absorb moisture and thus decompose and become readily available plant food. Furthermore, if the material is also pulverized, much of it is lost by being blown away, which will occur even after the material has been wetted and dried out again. Another point that should be considered, especially in connection with the use of sewage disposal, is that of sanitation, and authority from the local board of health should be obtained before an attempt is made to use the material. If it is decided to use the material we believe it can be used to best advantage by composting it for at least a year and using the compost as topdressing. In any event it can not be expected to take the place of fertilizers high in quickly available nitrogen, such as ammonium sulfate or ammonium phosphate, which are particularly desirable for use on putting green turf and which produce the acid condition of soil so necessary in the control of weeds.

8. Using a creeping bent nursery over one year old.—Are creeping bent stolons in a nursery two years old as suitable for planting purposes as stolons in a nursery one year old? Last spring we put in a rather large creeping bent nursery but were unable to make use of the stolons from the nursery in the fall. Would the stolons from this nursery be all right to use next fall? (Minnesota.)

ANSWER.—In a creeping bent nursery over a year old the growth in the middle of the rows will be found to consist mostly of upright shoots, and not entirely of the creeping stems. It is these creeping stems of creeping bent which are needed for best results in vegetative planting of putting greens. It is for this reason that we advise against the use of stolons from a nursery over one year old if a club can arrange to plant its nursery anew each year. It will however be found that the margins of the nursery rows, unlike the middle of the rows, will consist almost entirely of creeping stolons. You should therefore be able to obtain good planting stock by making use of only the margins of the rows, discarding the middle portion.

9. Rate of application of bone meal and mowrah meal; weeds from creek water.—How is the best way to apply bone meal, and what quantity per green; also mowrah meal and quantity per green? Should these be applied to the greens before the topdressing or after the topdressing? Is there any danger, in using creek water, of introducing seeds of weeds or marsh grasses to the greens? (Wisconsin.)

ANSWER.—In applying bone meal all that is necessary is to scatter it as evenly as possible over the green at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per 1000 square feet; it never burns the grass. Mowrah meal is applied at the rate of 15 pounds per 1000 square feet and is then watered in with a hose. These applications can be made either

before or after topdressing. We do not consider creek water a serious menace as regards the weed problem. The great majority of the weeds that might be introduced with creek water could not withstand the close cutting given to putting greens. In the East there are probably only half a dozen troublesome weeds. The weed problem is easily solved if the greens are once freed from weeds by hand-weeding and then watched carefully to see that all weeds are pulled out as they appear. The whole weed nuisance is due to neglect—letting the weeds get a firm foothold before any attempt is made to eradicate them. Bone meal in itself has a tendency to encourage the growth of clover and a number of weeds, while ammonium sulfate has a marked tendency to discourage them. Our suggestion therefore is that you will get far better results by fertilizing with ammonium sulfate instead of bone meal.

Boost the Green Section

On the following 7 pages is printed a list of golf clubs now enrolled in the Green Section. The list totals 886 clubs. This is about one-fourth of the total number of clubs in the country.

If the Green Section means something to its 886 member clubs, it would mean vastly more if its enrollment were enlarged to include every golf club in the United States and Canada. That would mean an addition of approximately 3,000 clubs to its membership. The Green Section is a cooperative enterprise. The benefits of its services are enhanced as the extent of cooperation is increased. Each member club of the Green Section is an asset to every other club in the Green Section. It is therefore evident that at present the Green Section is functioning only twenty-five percent of the possibilities.

There is a very easy way to increase the Green Section membership. That is, to talk about the benefits that are obtained from it and to urge clubs which are not members to take out membership. Our BULLETIN reaches only one-fourth of the golf clubs in the United States. The value of the Green Section is attested by the continued support given to it by its member clubs and its continued slow but certain growth.

A sample copy of the February number of the BULLETIN will be mailed to every golf club in the United States and Canada which is not a member of the Green Section. It will be addressed, "Chairman of the Green Committee." Now is your chance to boost the Green Section by sending us the names of men connected with non-member clubs so that we may also write each an individual letter laying before them in detail the benefits of membership in the Green Section. Sample copies of the BULLETIN and circulars describing the work of the Green Section are available for distribution, and will be promptly mailed, accompanied by an individual letter, to each address that is sent in to the Washington office.

Get busy, Member Clubs, and boost the Green Section!

Alabama

Country Club of Birmingham, Birmingham

Arkansas

Texarkana Country Club, Texarkana

California

Annandale Golf Club, Pasadena
 Belvedere Golf & Country Club, Belvedere
 Berkeley Country Club, Berkeley
 Burlingame Country Club, Burlingame
 California Country Club, Culver City
 California Golf Club, San Francisco
 Claremont Country Club, Oakland
 Contra Costa Golf Club, Crockett
 Del Monte Golf & Country Club, Del Monte
 Flintridge Country Club, Pasadena
 Hillcrest Country Club, Los Angeles
 Humboldt Golf & Country Club, Eureka
 La Cumbre Golf & Country Club, Santa Barbara
 Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills
 Menlo Country Club, Redwood City
 Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles
 Montecito Country Club, Santa Barbara
 Ojai Valley Country Club, Ojai
 Olympic Club, San Francisco
 Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco
 Rancho Golf Club, Los Angeles
 Redlands Country Club, Redlands
 San Francisco Golf & Country Club, San Francisco
 San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel
 Santa Ana Country Club, Santa Ana
 Sequoyah Country Club, Oakland
 Stockton Golf & Country Club, Stockton
 Victoria Club, Riverside
 Wilshire Country Club, Los Angeles

Colorado

Boulder Country Club, Boulder
 Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs
 Cherry Hills Club, Englewood
 Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs
 Denver Country Club, Denver
 Lakewood Country Club, Denver
 Pueblo Golf & Country Club, Pueblo

Connecticut

Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport
 Country Club of Fairfield, Southport
 Country Club of Farmington, Farmington
 Country Club of Waterbury, Waterbury
 Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich
 Hartford Golf Club, Hartford
 Highland Country Club, Meriden
 Manchester Country Club, South Manchester
 New Haven Country Club, New Haven
 Race Brook Country Club, Orange
 Ridgewood Country Club, Danbury
 Round Hill Club, Greenwich
 Sequin Golf Club, Hartford
 Shenecosset Country Club, Groton
 Shuttle Meadow Club, New Britain
 Sound Beach Golf & Country Club, Sound Beach
 Southington Country Club, Southington
 Tumble Brook Country Club, Hartford
 Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton
 West Hartford Golf Course, Hartford
 Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield
 Woodway Country Club, Springdale

Delaware

Du Pont Country Club, Wilmington
 Newark Country Club, Newark
 Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington

District of Columbia

Friendship Golf Club, Washington

Florida

Belleair Country Club, Belleair Heights
 Cleveland Heights Golf & Country Club, Lakeland
 Everglades Club, Palm Beach
 Gulf Stream Golf Club, Delray
 Hollywood Golf & Country Club, Hollywood
 Lakewood Estates Country Club, St. Petersburg
 Miami Beach Golf Club, Miami Beach
 Miami Municipal Golf Links, Miami
 Orlando Country Club, Orlando
 Palm Beach Country Club, Palm Beach
 Pensacola Country Club, Pensacola
 Royal Park Golf Course, Vero Beach
 St. Augustine Links, St. Augustine
 Temple Terraces Country Club, Tampa
 Useppa Golf Club, Useppa Island

Georgia

Augusta Country Club, Augusta
 Capital City Country Club, Atlanta
 Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta
 Highland Country Club, LaGrange
 Jekyl Island Club, Brunswick
 Savannah Golf Club, Savannah

Hawaii

Oahu Country Club, Honolulu

Illinois

Aurora Country Club, Aurora
 Beardstown Country Club, Beardstown
 Beverly Country Club, Chicago
 Bob O'Link Golf Club, Highland Park
 Briergate Golf Club, Deerfield
 Bryn Mawr Country Club, Morton Grove
 Bunker Hill Country Club, Niles
 Butterfield Country Club, Hinsdale
 Calumet Country Club, Homewood
 Champaign County Country Club, Champaign
 Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton
 Country Club of Peoria, Peoria
 Crawford County Country Club, Robinson
 Danville Country Club, Danville
 Dixon Country Club, Dixon
 Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago
 Edgewood Golf Club, LaGrange
 Elmhurst Golf Club, Elmhurst
 Evanston Golf Club, Evanston
 Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park
 Flossmoor Country Club, Flossmoor
 Glen Flora Country Club, Waukegan
 Glen Oak Country Club, Wheaton
 Glenview Club, Golf
 Green Valley Country Club, Wheaton
 Harlem Golf Club, Forest Park
 Harlem Hills Club, Rockford
 Hinsdale Golf Club, Hinsdale
 Idlewild Country Club, Flossmoor
 Illini Country Club, Springfield
 Indian Hill Club, Winnetka
 Joliet Country Club, Joliet
 Kankakee Country Club, Kankakee
 LaGrange Country Club, LaGrange
 Lake Shore Country Club, Glencoe
 Madison County Country Club, Edwardsville

Mattoon Country Club, Mattoon
 McHenry Country Club, McHenry
 Meadow Woods Country Club, Centralia
 Midland Country Club, Kewanee
 Midlothian Country Club, Midlothian
 Mt. Hawley Country Club, Peoria
 Northmoor Country Club, Ravinia
 North Shore Golf Club, Glenview
 Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park
 Old Elm Club, Fort Sheridan
 Olympia Fields Country Club, Matteson
 Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest
 Ottawa Country Club, Ottawa
 Park Ridge Country Club, Park Ridge
 Pekin Country Club, Pekin
 Pontiac Golf & Country Club, Pontiac
 Quincy Country Club, Quincy
 Ravisloe Country Club, Homewood
 Ridge Country Club, Chicago
 Ridgemoor Country Club, Norwood Park
 Riverside Golf Club, Riverside
 Rockford Country Club, Rockford
 Rock Island Arsenal Golf, Rock Island
 St. Clair Country Club, East St. Louis
 Shewami Country Club, Sheldon
 Shoreacres Golf Club, Lake Forest
 Short Hills Country Club, East Moline
 Sinissippi-Ingersoll Parks Club, Rockford
 Skokie Country Club, Glencoe
 South Shore Country Club, Chicago
 Sunset Ridge Country Club, Winnetka
 Urbana Golf & Country Club, Urbana
 Vernon Ridge Country Club, Deerfield
 Westmoreland Country Club, Chicago
 Wright, Harold, Chicago

Indiana

Auburn Country Club, Auburn
 Broadmoor Country Club, Indianapolis
 Christiana Country Club, Elkhart
 Country Club of Indianapolis, Indianapolis
 Country Club of LaFayette, LaFayette
 Country Club of Logansport, Logansport
 Country Club of Terre Haute, Terre Haute
 Culver Military Academy, Culver
 Delaware Country Club, Muncie
 East Shore Country Club, Culver
 Elwood Country Club, Elwood
 Fort Harrison Country Club, Terre Haute
 Fort Wayne Country Club, Fort Wayne
 French Lick Springs Hotel Co., French Lick
 Hazelden Country Club, Brook
 Highland Golf & Country Club, Indianapolis
 Kokomo Country Club, Kokomo
 Miami Country Club, Mishawaka
 New Albany Country Club, New Albany
 Richmond Country Club, Richmond
 South Bend Country Club, Wymans, South Bend
 Ulen Country Club, Lebanon
 Valparaiso Golf Club, Valparaiso
 Wawasee Golf Course, Syracuse
 Woodstock Club, Indianapolis

Iowa

Council Bluffs Country Club, Council Bluffs
 Country Club of Fort Dodge, Fort Dodge
 Davenport Country Club, Davenport
 Golf & Country Club, Des Moines
 Sioux City Country Club, Sioux City
 Sunnyside Country Club, Waterloo
 Wakonda Country Club, Des Moines

Kansas

Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club, Fort Leavenworth

Hutchinson Country Club Association, Hutchinson
 Lawrence Country Club, Lawrence
 Milburn Golf & Country Club, Merriam
 Topeka Country Club, Topeka
 Wichita Country Club, Wichita
 Willowbrook Golf Club, Hutchinson

Kentucky

Ashland Golf Club, Lexington
 Bellefonte Country Club, Ashland
 Bourbon Country Club, Paris
 Fort Mitchell Country Club, Covington
 Highland Country Club, Fort Thomas
 Louisville Country Club, Louisville
 Twin Oaks Golf Club, Covington

Louisiana

Broadmoor Golf Club, Shreveport
 Marine Hospital Golf Club, Carville
 New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans
 Shreveport Country Club, Shreveport
 West End Country Club, New Orleans

Maine

Augusta Country Club, Augusta
 Blink Bonnie Golf Club, Sorrento
 Martindale Country Club, Auburn
 Megunticook Golf Club, Camden
 Oakdale Country Club, Rumford
 Penobscot Valley Country Club, Bangor
 Poland Springs Golf Club, South Poland
 Portland Country Club, Portland
 Prouts Neck Country Club, Prouts Neck

Maryland

Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore
 Bannockburn Golf Club, Glen Echo
 Burning Tree Club, Bethesda
 Catoctin Country Club, Frederick
 Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase
 Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase
 Congressional Country Club, Rockville
 Cumberland Country Club, Cumberland
 Elkridge Hunt Club, Woodbrook
 Fountain Head Country Club, Hagerstown
 Gibson Island Club, Pasadena
 Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, Garrison
 Indian Spring Golf Club, Sligo
 Maryland Country Club, Baltimore
 Sherwood Forest Golf Course, Annapolis
 Suburban Club of Baltimore County, Arlington
 Town & Country Club, Bethesda

Massachusetts

Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton
 Arlmont Country Club, Arlington Heights
 Bass River Golf Club, South Yarmouth
 Bass Rocks Golf Club, Gloucester
 Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose
 Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverley
 Berkshire Hills Country Club, Pittsfield
 Blue Hill Country Club, Canton
 Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton
 Brockton Country Club, Campello
 Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre
 Chatham Country Club, Chatham
 Cohasse Country Club, Southbridge
 Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill
 Concord Country Club, Concord
 Country Club, Brookline
 Country Club of New Bedford, New Bedford
 Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield
 Country Club of Springfield, Springfield
 Crow Point Golf Club, Hingham
 Dedham Country & Polo Club, Dedham

Essex County Club, Manchester
 Fall River Country Club, Fall River
 Framingham Country Club, Framingham
 Centre
 Franklin Country Club, Franklin
 Highland Country Club, Attleboro
 Hoosic Whisick Club, Ponkapoag
 Hyannisport Club, Hyannis
 Kernwood Country Club, Salem
 Kittansett Club, Marion
 Kokocache Course, Dover
 Lake Golf Course, Pittsfield
 Longmeadow Country Club, Longmeadow
 Meadowbrook Golf Club, Reading
 Merrimack Valley Country Club, Lawrence
 Myopia Country Club, South Hamilton
 Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham
 Northampton Country Club, Northampton
 North Andover Country Club, North Andover
 Oak Hill Country Club, Fitchburg
 Oakley Country Club, Watertown
 Ould Newbury Golf Club, Newburyport
 Petersham Country Club, Petersham
 Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth
 Pocasset Golf Club, Pocasset
 Salem Country Club, Salem
 Segregansett Country Club, Taunton
 Sharon Country Club, Sharon
 Taconic Golf Club, Williamstown
 Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester
 Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott
 Tekoa Country Club, Westfield
 Unicorn Country Club, Stoneham
 United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association,
 Boston
 Vesper Country Club, Lowell
 Weston Golf Club, Weston
 Whitinsville Golf Club, Whitinsville
 Winchester Country Club, Winchester
 Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair
 Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale
 Woods Hole Golf Club, Falmouth
 Worcester Country Club, Worcester
 Wyantenuck Country Club, Great Barrington

Michigan

Ann Arbor Golf & Outing Club, Ann Arbor
 Battle Creek Country Club, Battle Creek
 Belvidere Golf Club, Charlevoix
 Birch Hill Country Club, Detroit
 Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Birmingham
 Burt Lake Golf Club, Indian River
 Cascade Hills Country Club, Grand Rapids
 Coldwater Country Club, Coldwater
 Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe
 Country Club of Lansing, Lansing
 Detroit Golf Club, Highland Park
 Detroit Masonic Country Club, Mount Clemens
 Duck Lake Golf Club, Albion
 Gowanite Golf & Country Club, Mount Clemens
 Grosse Ile Golf & Country Club, Grosse Ile
 Gull Lake Country Club, Richland
 Hastings Country Club, Hastings
 Hawthorne Valley Golf Club, Dearborn
 Highlands Country Club, Grand Rapids
 Jackson Country Club, Jackson
 Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids
 Klinger Lake Country Club, Sturgis
 Lenawee Country Club, Adrian
 Lincoln Hills Golf Club, Ludington
 Lochmoor Club, Grosse Pointe Shores
 Masonic Country Club of Western Michigan, Masonic Temple

Meadowbrook Country Club, Northville
 Monroe Country Club, Monroe
 Muskegon Country Club, Muskegon
 Niles-Buchanan Country Club, Buchanan
 Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham
 Otwell-egan Country Club, Allegan
 Pine Lake Country Club, Pine Lake, Pontiac
 Plum Hollow Golf Club, Redford
 Portage Lake Golf Club, Houghton
 Port Huron Golf & Country Club, Port Huron
 Rambouillet Golf Club, Walled Lake
 Redford Country Club, Redford
 Red Run Golf Club, Royal Oak
 Saginaw Country Club, Saginaw
 Wawonowin Golf Club, Ishpeming

Minnesota

Brainerd Country Club, Brainerd
 Cloquet Golf Club, Cloquet
 Country Club, Minneapolis
 Eshquaguma Club, Gilbert
 Golden Valley Golf Club, Minneapolis
 Interlachen Country Club, Hopkins
 Interlaken Golf Club, Fairmont
 Lafayette Club, Minnetonka Beach
 Mankato Golf Club, Mankato
 Mesaba Country Club, Hibbing
 Midland Hills Country Club, St. Paul
 Minakwa Country Club, Crookston
 Minikahda Club, Minneapolis
 Minneapolis Golf Club, St. Louis Park
 Northland Country Club, Duluth
 Oak Ridge Country Club, Hopkins
 Ridgeview Golf Club, Duluth
 Somerset Country Club, St. Paul
 Town & Country Club, Merriam Park, St. Paul
 White Bear Yacht Club, White Bear
 Winona Country Club, Winona
 Woodhill Country Club, Wayzata

Missouri

Algonquin Golf Club, Webster Groves
 Bellerive Country Club, Normandy Hills, Normandy
 Excelsior Springs Golf Club, Excelsior Springs
 Forest Park Golf Club, St. Louis
 Glen Echo Country Club, Normandy
 Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City
 Kirkwood Country Club, Kirkwood
 Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City
 Midland Valley Country Club, Overland
 Moila Golf & Country Club, St. Joseph
 Normandie Golf Club, Wellston
 St. Louis Country Club, St. Louis
 Sunset Hill Country Club, Sappington

Nebraska

Country Club of Lincoln, Lincoln
 Eastridge Club, Lincoln
 Happy Hollow Club, Omaha
 Highland Country Club, Omaha
 Omaha Country Club, Omaha
 Omaha Field Club, Omaha

New Hampshire

Beaver Meadow Golf Club, Concord
 Cochecho Country Club, Dover
 Hanover Country Club, Hanover
 Lake Tarleton Club, Pike
 Manchester Country Club, Manchester
 Mojalaki Country Club, Franklin
 Nashua Country Club, Nashua
 Portsmouth Country Club, Portsmouth

Waterville Valley Association, Waterville Valley
Wentworth Hall Golf Club, Jackson

New Jersey

Asbury Park Golf & Country Club, Asbury Park
Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol
Beacon Hill Golf Club, Atlantic Highlands
Braidburn Country Club, Madison
Cohanzick Country Club, Bridgeton
Colonia Country Club, Colonia
Country Club of Atlantic City, Northfield
Deal Golf Club, Deal
Echo Lake Country Club, Westfield
Elmwood Country Club, Warren Point
Englewood Golf Club, Englewood
Essex County Country Club, West Orange
Essex Fells Country Club, Essex Fells
Forest Hill Golf Club, Belleville
Glen Ridge Country Club, Glen Ridge
Green Brook Country Club, North Caldwell
Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack
Hollywood Golf Club, Deal
Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly
Lakewood Country Club, Lakewood
Linwood Country Club, Linwood
Manasquan River Golf & Country Club, Brielle
Merchantville Country Club, Merchantville
Montclair Golf Club, Montclair
Moorestown Field Club, Moorestown
Morris County Golf Club, Convent
Mountain Ridge Country Club, West Orange
Newark Country Club, West Orange
New Brunswick Country Club, New Brunswick
North Jersey Country Club, Paterson
Norwood Golf Club, Long Branch
Oak Valley Country Club, Woodbury Heights
Penns Grove-Carneys Point Golf Club, Penns Grove
Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon
Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood
Raritan Valley Country Club, Somerville
Riverton Country Club, Riverton
Rockaway River Country Club, Denville
Roselle Golf Club, Roselle
Rumson Country Club, Rumson
Seabright Lawn Tennis & Cricket Club, Seabright
Seaview Golf Club, Absecon
Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield
Somerset Hills Country Club, Bernardsville
Spring Brook Country Club, Morristown
Springdale Golf Club of Princeton, Princeton
Suburban Golf Club of Elizabeth, Elizabeth
Tavistock Country Club, Tavistock
Teterboro Golf Club, Hasbrouck Heights
Upper Montclair Country Club, Upper Montclair
Yountakah Country Club, Nutley

New York

Albany Country Club, Albany
Antlers Country Club, Amsterdam
Apawamis Club, Rye
Ardley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson
Auburn Country Club, Auburn
Bartlett Golf Club, Olean
Bedford Golf & Tennis Club, Bedford
Bellelaire Golf & Country Club, Bayside
Bellevue Country Club, Syracuse

Bellport Country Club, Bellport, L. I.
Binghamton Country Club, Binghamton
Blind Brook Club, Port Chester
Blue Hill Country Club, Orangeburg
Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont
Briarcliff Country Club, Briarcliff Manor
Brookville Country Club, Glen Head, L. I.
Century Country Club, White Plains
Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, L. I.
Coldstream Country Club, Hempstead, L. I.
Colonie Country Club, West Albany
Country Club, Buffalo
Country Club of Ithaca, Ithaca
Country Club of Rochester, Brighton
Creek Club, Locust Valley
Dunwoodie Golf Club, Yonkers
Dutchess Golf & Country Club, Poughkeepsie
East Aurora Country Club, East Aurora
Elmira Golf & Country Club, Elmira
Elmsford Country Club, White Plains
Engineers Country Club, Roslyn, L. I.
Fairview Country Club, Elmsford
Fenimore Country Club, White Plains
Fishers Island Club, Fishers Island
Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I.
Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, L. I.
Garden City Country Club, Garden City
Garden City Golf Club, Garden City
Glens Falls Country Club, Glens Falls
Glen Springs, Watkins
Goulet, Robert, Chester
Governors Island Golf Club, Governors Island
Grassy Sprain Golf Club, Bronxville
Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison
Hempstead Country Club, Hempstead
Huntington Country Club, Huntington, L. I.
Indole Golf Club, AuSable Forks
Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I.
Irondequoit Country Club, Pittsford
Jackson Heights Golf Club, Elmhurst, L. I.
Jefferson County Golf Club, Watertown
Kishawana Country Club, Brewster
Knollwood Country Club, White Plains
Lafayette Country Club, Syracuse
Lake George Club, Diamond Point
Lakeville Golf & Country Club, Great Neck, L. I.
Lawrence Country Club, Lawrence, L. I.
Lenox Hills Golf Club, Farmingdale, L. I.
Links Golf Club, Roslyn, L. I.
Longue Vue Golf Club, Hastings on Hudson
Mahopac Golf Club, Mahopac
Maidstone Club, East Hampton, L. I.
McGregor Links, Saratoga Springs
Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.
Metropolis Country Club, White Plains
Milburn Country Club, Baldwin, L. I.
Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady
Monroe Golf Club, Pittsford
Moon Brook Country Club, Jamestown
Mount Kisco Golf Club, Mount Kisco
Nannahagan Golf Club, Pleasantville
Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.
National Golf Links of America, Southampton
Niagara Falls Country Club, Niagara Falls
North Fork Country Club, Cutchogue, L. I.
North Hempstead Country Club, Port Washington, L. I.
North Shore Country Club, Glen Head, L. I.
Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester
Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.
Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe
Oheka Golf Club, Woodbury, L. I.

Old Country Club, Flushing, L. I.
 Oneida Community Golf Club, Kenwood
 Oneida Country Club, Oneida
 Onondaga Golf & Country Club, Fayetteville
 Oquaga Lake Country Club, Deposit
 Orange Country Golf Club, Middletown
 O-te-sa-ga Golf Course, Cooperstown
 Owaseo Country Club, Auburn
 Park Club of Buffalo, Buffalo
 Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor
 Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley
 Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, L. I.
 Port Chester Country Club, Port Chester
 Powelton Club, Newburgh
 Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck
 Raquette Lake Golf Club, Raquette Lake
 Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, S. I.
 Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
 Rockefeller, John D., Pocantico Hills
 Rockland Country Club, Sparkill
 St. Albans Golf Club, St. Albans, L. I.
 St. Andrews Golf Club, Mount Hope
 St. Georges Golf & Country Club, Stony Brook, L. I.
 Saranac Inn, Upper Saranac
 Saranac Lake Golf Club, Saranac Lake
 Scarsdale Golf Club, Hartsdale
 Schenectady Boat Club, Schenectady
 Shelter Rock Country Club, Roslyn, L. I.
 Shepard Hills Country Club, Waverly
 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I.
 Sir William Johnson Country Club, Gloversville
 Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon
 Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough
 Soundview Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I.
 South Shore Country Club, Buffalo
 Southward Ho Country Club, Bay Shore, L. I.
 Stafford Country Club, Stafford
 Sullivan County Golf & Country Club, Liberty
 Sunningdale Country Club, Scarsdale
 Sunset Hill Golf Club, Ossining
 Teugega Country Club, Rome
 Timber Point Club, Great River, L. I.
 Town & Country Club, Lockport
 Transit Valley Country Club, Buffalo
 Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo Park
 University Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I.
 Waccabuc Country Club, Lake Waccabuc
 Wanakah Country Club, Buffalo
 Westbrook Golf Club, East Islip
 Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Rye
 Westchester Hills Golf Club, White Plains
 Westhampton Country Club, Westhampton Beach, L. I.
 West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills
 Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, L. I.
 Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck
 Wolferts Roost Country Club, Albany
 Women's National Golf & Tennis Corporation, Glen Head, L. I.
 Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I.
 Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle
 Yahmudasis Golf Club, Utica

North Carolina

Asheville Country Club, Asheville
 Biltmore Forest Country Club, Biltmore
 Charlotte Country Club, Charlotte
 Elizabeth City Country Club, Elizabeth City
 Esceola Golf Club, Linville
 Forsyth Country Club, Winston-Salem

Pinehurst Golf Club, Pinehurst
 Sedgfield Country Club, Greensboro

North Dakota

Fargo Country Club, Fargo

Ohio

Acacia Country Club, Cleveland
 Arlington Country Club, Columbus
 Ashtabula Country Club, Ashtabula
 Athens Country Club, Athens
 Avon Field Golf & Tennis Club, Cincinnati
 Brookside Country Club, Barberton
 Brookside Country Club, Canton
 Canterbury Golf Club, Cleveland
 Catawba Cliffs Golf Club, Catawba Island, Port Clinton
 Cedarhurst Country Club, Wickliffe
 Cincinnati Country Club, Cincinnati
 Cloverbrook Country Club, Cincinnati
 Columbus Country Club, Columbus
 Columbus Lodge, No. 37, B. P. O. E., Columbus
 Community Country Club, Dayton
 Congress Lake Club, Hartsville
 Coshocton Town & Country Club, Coshocton Country Club, Cleveland
 Country Club, Toledo
 Dayton Country Club, Dayton
 Defiance Golf & Country Club, Defiance
 East Liverpool Country Club, East Liverpool
 Elmwood Country Club, Massillon
 Elyria Country Club, Elyria
 Fairlawn Heights Golf Club, Akron
 Greenville Country Club, Greenville
 Hillcrest Country Club, Cincinnati
 Hyde Park Golf & Country Club, Cincinnati
 Inverness Club, Toledo
 Kirtland Country Club, Willoughby
 Lakewood Country Club, Dover
 Lorain Country Club, Lorain
 Losantiville Country Club, Cincinnati
 Lost Creek Country Club, Lima
 Madison Golf Lakelands Club, Madison
 Maketewah Country Club, Cincinnati
 Marion Country Club, Marion
 Mayfield Country Club, South Euclid
 Miami Valley Golf Club, Dayton
 Napoleon Golf Club, Napoleon
 Norwalk Country Club, Norwalk
 Oakwood Club, South Euclid
 Oberlin Golf Club, Oberlin
 Portage Country Club, Akron
 Portsmouth Country Club, Portsmouth
 Scioto Country Club, Columbus
 Shaker Heights Country Club, Warrensville
 Shawnee Country Club, Lima
 Spring Brook Country Club, Lima
 Springfield Country Club, Springfield
 Steubenville Country Club, Steubenville
 Sylvania Golf Club, Toledo
 Troy Country Club, Troy
 Trumbull Country Club, Warren
 Twin Lakes Golf Club, Kent
 Urbana Country Club, Urbana
 Washington Country Club, Washington Court House
 Westbrook Country Club, Mansfield
 Western Hills Country Club, Cincinnati
 Westwood Country Club, Cleveland
 Willow Bend Country Club, Van Wert
 Willowick Country Club, Wickliffe
 Wooster Country Club, Wooster
 Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown
 Zanesville Golf Club, Zanesville

Oklahoma

Dornick Hills Country Club, Ardmore
 Enid Country Club, Enid
 Muskogee Town & Country Club, Muskogee
 Oakhurst Country Club, Tulsa
 Tulsa Country Club, Tulsa

Oregon

Eugene Country Club, Eugene
 Illahee Country Club, Salem
 Lake Oswego Country Club, Portland
 Oregon City Golf Club, Oregon City
 Tualatin Country Club, Portland
 Waverly Country Club, Portland

Pennsylvania

Alcoma Country Club, Wilkinsburg
 Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley
 Aronimink Golf Club, Drexel Hill
 Ashbourne Country Club, Ashbourne
 Athletic Association of the Philadelphia Electric Co., Philadelphia
 Bala Golf Club, Philadelphia
 Beaver Valley Country Club, Beaver Falls
 Berkshire Country Club, Reading
 Blairmont Country Club, Hollidaysburg
 Brackenridge Heights Country Club, Tarentum
 Brinton Lake Club, Concordville
 Buck Hill Golf Course, Buck Hill
 Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne
 Butler Country Club, Butler
 Cedarbrook Country Club, Mount Airy
 Chartiers Heights Country Club, Thornburg
 Clinton Country Club, Lock Haven
 Coatesville Country Club, Coatesville
 Colonial Country Club, Harrisburg
 Corry Country Club, Corry
 Country Club of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh
 Country Club of Harrisburg, Harrisburg
 Country Club of Lansdowne, Lansdowne
 Doylestown Country Club, Doylestown
 Eagles Mere Golf Club, Eagles Mere
 Edge Hill Golf Club, Edge Hill
 Edgewood Country Club, Pittsburgh
 Elk County Country Club, Ridgway
 Ellwood Country Club, Ellwood City
 Fox Chapel Golf Club, Pittsburgh
 Fox Hill Country Club, Pittston
 Glen Brook Country Club, Stroudsburg
 Greene County Country Club, Waynesburg
 Greensburg Country Club, Greensburg
 Green Valley Country Club, Philadelphia
 Greenville Country Club, Greenville
 Grove City Country Club, Grove City
 Gulph Mills Country Club, Bridgeport
 Hannastown Golf Club, Greensburg
 Highland Country Club, Bellevue
 Homestead Farm Golf Club, Bethany
 Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Jenkintown
 Irem Temple Country Club, Dallas
 Kahkwa Club, Erie
 Kennett Square Golf & Country Club, Kennett Square
 Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster
 Lawrence Park Golf Club, Erie
 Lebanon Country Club, Lebanon
 Longue Vue Club, Verona
 Lu Lu Temple Country Club, North Glenside
 Manufacturers Country Club, Oreland
 Marble Hall Links, Barren Hill
 Meadville Country Club, Meadville
 Media Heights Golf Club, Lancaster
 Merion Cricket Club, Haverford

Montour Heights Country Club, Coraopolis
 Nemacolin Country Club, Beallsville
 North Hills Country Club, North Glenside
 North Penn Golf Club, Bradford
 Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont
 Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown
 Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook
 Park Hills Golf Course, Altoona
 Pennsylvania Golf Club, Llanerch
 Philadelphia Country Club, Bala
 Philadelphia Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill
 Philmont Country Club, Philmont
 Pittsburgh Field Club, Aspinwall
 Pleasant Valley Golf Club, Scottsdale
 Plymouth Country Club, Norristown
 St. Clair Country Club, Bridgeville
 St. Davids Golf Club, St. Davids
 St. Marys Country Club, St. Marys
 Saucon Valley Country Club, Bethlehem
 Shannopin Country Club, Pittsburgh
 Sharon Country Club, Sharon
 Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee on Delaware
 Somerset Country Club, Somerset
 South Hills Country Club, Pittsburgh
 Springhaven Club, Wallingford
 Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh
 Sunnybrook Golf Club, Flourtown
 Titusville Country Club, Titusville
 Torresdale Golf Club, Torresdale
 Tredyffrin Country Club, Paoli
 Uniontown Country Club, Uniontown
 Valley Country Club, Hazelton
 Wanango Country Club, Reno
 West Chester Golf & Country Club, West Chester
 Westmoreland Country Club, Verona
 Whitmarsh Valley Country Club, Chestnut Hill
 Williamsport Country Club, Williamsport
 Wyoming Valley Country Club, Wilkes-Barre
 York Country Club, York

Rhode Island

Agawam Hunt Club, Providence
 Conanicut Country Club, Jamestown
 Metacomet Golf Club, East Providence
 Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill
 Newport Country Club, Newport
 Pawtucket Golf Club, Pawtucket
 Rhode Island Country Club, West Barrington
 Sachuset Golf Club, Middletown
 Sakonnet Golf Club, Little Compton
 Wannamoisett Country Club, Providence

South Carolina

Charleston Country Club, Charleston
 Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken

South Dakota

Minnehaha Country Club, Sioux Falls

Tennessee

Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville
 Cherokee Country Club, Knoxville
 Chickasaw Golf Club, Memphis
 Colonial Country Club, Memphis
 Green Meadow Country Club, Maryville
 Kingsport Country Club, Kingsport
 Memphis Country Club, Memphis

Texas

Corpus Christi Golf & Country Club, Corpus Christi
 Dallas Country Club, Dallas

El Paso Country Club, El Paso
Houston Country Club, Houston
River Crest Country Club, Fort Worth
San Antonio Country Club, San Antonio
Spring Lake Country Club, Waco
Stark, H. J. Lutchter, Orange

Utah

Country Club, Salt Lake City

Vermont

Champlain Country Club, St. Albans
Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester
Hyde Manor Golf Club, Sudbury

Virginia

Country Club, Norfolk
Country Club of Virginia, Richmond
Danville Golf Club, Danville
Hampton Roads Golf & Country Club,
Hampton Roads
Hermitage Country Club, Richmond
Lakeside Country Club, Richmond
Newport News Golf & Country Club, New-
port News
Princess Anne Country Club, Virginia Beach
Roanoke Country Club, Roanoke
Virginia Hot Springs Golf & Tennis Club,
Hot Springs
Washington Golf & Country Club, Rosslyn
Winchester Golf Club, Winchester
Yorktown Country Club, Yorktown

Washington

Inglewood Country Club, Seattle
Manito Golf Club, Spokane
Rainier Golf & Country Club, Seattle
Seattle Golf Club, Seattle
Spokane Country Club, Spokane
Tacoma Country & Golf Club, Tacoma
Walla Walla Country Club, Walla Walla
Wenatchee Golf & Country Club, Wenatchee
Yakima Country Club, Yakima

West Virginia

Clarksburg Country Club, Clarksburg
Greenbrier Golf Club, White Sulphur
Springs
Guyan Country Club, Huntington
Kanawha Country Club, Charleston
McDowell County Country Club, Gary
Spring Valley Country Club, Huntington
Wheeling Country Club, Wheeling

Wisconsin

Black Hawk Country Club, Madison
Blue Mound Country Club, Wauwatosa
Butte des Morts Golf Club, Appleton
Chenequa Country Club, Hartland
Delavan Country Club, Delavan
Dells Golf Course, Kilbourn
Kenosha Country Club, Kenosha
Lake Geneva Country Club, Lake Geneva
Lakeside Country Club, Manitowoc
Lynx Club, Milwaukee
Maple Bluff Golf Club, Madison
Menomonie Country Club, Menomonie
Michiwaukee Golf Club, Milwaukee
Milwaukee Country Club, North Milwaukee
Oshkosh Country Club, Oshkosh
Ozaukee Country Club, Thiensville
Racine Country Club, Racine
Swan Lake Country Club, Portage
Tripoli Country Club, Milwaukee
Tusumbia Country Club, Green Lake
Watertown Country Club, Watertown

Wyoming

Casper Country Club, Casper

Alberta

Calgary Golf & Country Club, Calgary
Calgary St. Andrews Golf Club, Calgary
Edmonton Golf & Country Club, Edmonton
Mayfair Golf & Country Club, Edmonton

British Columbia

Colwood Golf & Country Club, Victoria
Jericho Country Club, Vancouver
Point Grey Golf & Country Club, Vancouver
Vancouver Golf & Country Club, Vancouver

Manitoba

St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg
Southwood Golf Club, Winnipeg

New Brunswick

Westfield Country Club, Westfield Centre

Nova Scotia

Lingan Country Club, Sydney

Ontario

Beach Grove Country Club, Walkerville
Essex Country Golf Country Club, Sandwich
Glendale Golf & Country Club, Hamilton
Lambton Golf & Country Club, Lambton
Mills
Lookout Point Country Club, Welland
Oxford Golf & Country Club, Woodstock
Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto
Royal Ottawa Golf Club, Ottawa
St. Clair Country Club, Tecumseh
Scarboro Golf & Country Club, Scarboro
Summit Golf & Country Club, Jefferson
Thornhill Golf & Country Club, Thornhill
Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch
York Downs Golf Club, Toronto

Quebec

Beaconsfield Golf Club, Montreal
Canadian National Railways, Montreal
Country Club of Montreal, Montreal
Grand Mere Golf Club, Grand Mere
Kanawki Golf Club, Montreal
Laval sur le Lac, Montreal
Manior Richelieu Golf Course, Murray Bay
Mount Bruno Country Club, St. Bruno
Quebec Golf Club, Quebec
Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie

Bermuda

Mid-Ocean Golf Club, Tuckerstown

Argentina

Golf Club Argentino, Buenos Aires
San Andreas Golf Club, Buenos Aires

Chile

Valparaiso Golf Club, Valparaiso

Cuba

Country Club of Havana, Havana

France

Le Touquet Golf Club, Le Touquet

Mexico

Mexico City Country Club, Mexico City
Monterrey Country Club, Monterrey

New Zealand

New Zealand Golf Association, Wellington

Meditations of a Peripatetic Golfer

Treat your Bermuda greens just as is advised for creeping bent, and you will be delighted with the results.

Theory is worthless unless it leads to good results. Some greenkeepers are too prone to theorize.

A golf course with the first 4 holes measuring over 1,700 yards! At this rate the course would be 7,650 yards long. To play it would require seven-league boots.

Corrosive sublimate or bichloride of mercury is the best of all wormkillers. There is no basis for the idea that it accumulates in the soil and then ruins the turf.

Hole No. 1 on a golf course with its green quite invisible! What a thrill the members sitting on the front porch must get, especially if they are betting on who wins! No wonder the president is cursing the architect!

Letting the grass grow tall is the best known method of ruining the turf.

Never use manure of any sort anywhere on a golf course. Use Bunkum's fertilizer. Don't mind what the grass says.

Watering a putting green is best done in the morning, at noon, in the evening, or at night; but be sure to use a convenient time.

Chewing's fescue does not grow in bunches—except in about 90 percent of the cases.

A blind bunker is the "bunk." No reservations will be considered. If your putting greens are not good, look for criticism, not praise.

Any one can imitate the mechanical features of a golf course. But to be an artist who comprehends landscaping is another story.

Mow your putting greens every day in the growing season.

Florida golf clubs will be very grateful if every northern golfer will bring along a pocketful of real soil so as to improve their putting greens.

We don't quite see the relation between pretty bathing girls and golf. Maybe it is to stimulate the bald heads.