ligent topdressing, but the greens get very hard unless water is used regularly.

As is doubtlessly well known, the climate in the region about Dallas is very irregular. It may rain 30 inches in the spring, and then not for six or seven months. So to keep a course in good shape here means that you have to supply the necessary water. To keep the grass on the greens in good shape, it must also be cut every day.

We really are playing on the young grass shoots and not on the old matted turf.

At the present time we water our fairways by means of a 4-inch main that parallels the fairways, with a rubber hose connection every 50 feet.

There is much interest in golf at Dallas. For example, there are six 18-hole courses at Dallas and four municipal courses, and more are planned.

The methods used in building the Brook Hollow course, along modern architectural ideas, and in the successful cultivation of Bermuda for the fairways and greens, have been used also by other clubs both at Dallas and in other parts of Texas as a basis for their operations, and as a result the old courses as well as the new courses are now in a most attractive shape, which means a greater enjoyment for the golfers of this section.

The Golf Course Beautiful

By W. L. McAtee

All golf courses are beautiful, for the expanses of smooth, green turf that are essential to golf assure the beauty of any landscape. There are degrees of charm, however, and even the course that can not boast of scenic attractions can attain a beauty of a more appealing, if humbler, kind. In many cases, also, a positive (and possibly expensive) policy of improvement is unnecessary, for much can be achieved by the negative, hence easy, method of sparing here and there beauty spots or ornamental details.

If your rough has a natural succession of wild flowers during the season, leave them there. The memory of many a spring match will be sweetened if it is played in part among the bluets and violets. Several kinds of violets thrive on comparatively barren hillsides, and one of them in particular, the birdsfoot or pansy violet, can transform forbidding rough into a bed of beauty that commands the envy of the expert gardener. Later, scattered daisies, black-eyed Susans, and the autumnal flowers will give the rough an almost festal appearance.

The sparing process of beautifying the golf course is particularly important as it relates to trees, for these can not be grown quickly when their need is felt. Therefore, in laying out the course and during alterations, consider the trees. Conspicuous flowering trees especially should be retained, as the dogwood, the redbud, wild cherry, and locust. A good putting green framed in trees whose masses of tender new leaves are splashed with clouds of dazzlingly white dogwood blossoms is a picture of perfect loveliness.

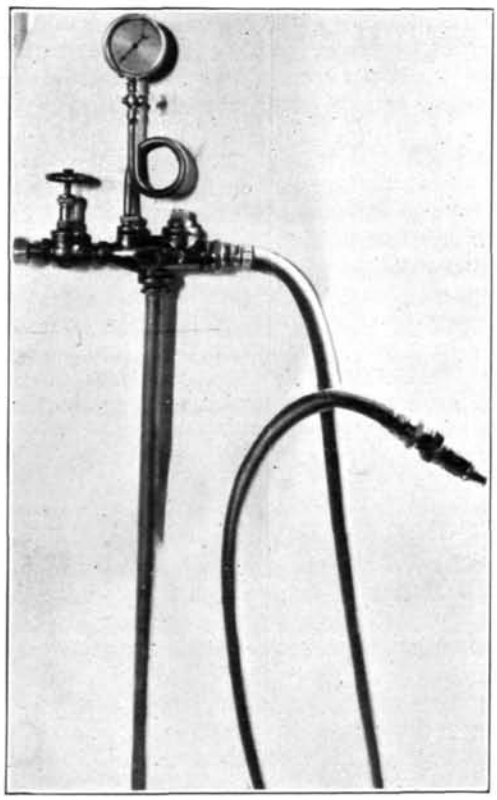
Wild cherry and locust minister pleasure not only to the sense of sight but also to that of smell. On quiet evenings, where numerous locusts are in bloom, the whole atmosphere is steeped in their fra-

grance. Honeysuckle and wild grape on fences, walls, or rockery, will, in their season, as effectively perfume the air. Sweet vernal grass and various clovers in the rough, and white clover on the fairway, will yield up incense on every warm day. The pungent fragrance of yarrow and of mint surely will somewhat divert the mind and thus tend to allay irritation of the golfer as he hunts for a lost ball in the brookside hazard.

Both the eye and the nose can be pleased by simply leaving where they are the beautiful things nature has provided. Let the golf course be so managed, therefore, that the players will be no less than truthful when they utter that familiar remark, "Well, anyway, we had a pleasant walk."

Proportioning Machine

The apparatus here illustrated is used for proportioning chemical fertilizers, fungicides, or insecticides that are soluble in water. It operates on the principle of the siphon. It consists of an ejector with ¾-inch brass hose couplings and a ¾-inch valve, a 1-inch brass suction tube about 3 feet long, and a water pressure gage. The strength of the solution proportioned varies with the water pressure. At 30 pounds pressure the ratio of stock solution to proportioned solution is about 1 to 10. The machine works well on pressure as low as 15 pounds. The water pressure is regulated by means of a valve on the apparatus. By the use of a proportioning appartus of this kind a uniform treatment can be given to all the greens. One who has used the apparatus in the treatment of little brown-patch describes the method of use as follows:



A proportioning machine operating on the principle of the siphon

Sufficient of the fungicide for the entire green is placed in a 50-gallon barrel. Twenty-five gallons of water is then added to make the stock solution. The apparatus is then placed on the barrel, with the suction tube inside, and the apparatus is connected to the water spigot with a length of hose. To the outlet of the machine sufficient hose is attached to permit the operator to cover the entire green. With a green of 6,000 square feet and 25 gallons of stock solution and a water pressure of 25 pounds, the entire treatment takes about 20 minutes. The nozzle is held downward about 2 feet from the ground. The operator can be sure of an even distribution