

pected, give the greens a light dressing of prepared compost or humus and rub it into the existing turf with birch brooms or the backs of rakes. Weed them every Monday morning and thicken up any weak places with seed and compost mixed together.

When the greens begin to show signs of wear and tear or an unhealthy color, give them a "dusting" of compost or humus mixed with about 25 to 50 pounds per green of 400 square yards of a complete artificial fertilizer and water in. From two to four barrow loads of compost is usually the right quantity per green. This may be necessary the first of July and then another feeding advisable the first of August.

It is much better during the dry season to apply several light dressings than one heavy one.

About the first of August or the latter part of July, all greens should be raked before cutting so as to lift the stems of any crab grass or September grass when it is young and tender within reach of the mowing machine. If the plants are not allowed to ripen and go to seed, they cannot reproduce themselves as they are an annual. Sometimes crab grass establishes itself so quickly that it is necessary to remove the plants by hand or slash the crowns with a sharp knife.

Always the best thing to remember is to keep the greens healthy with a thick strong mat of turf; and the weeds will not have room to assert themselves.

Most always weeds appear when turf has suffered from wear, heat, and gotten into a semi-comatose condition.

During dry weather, water greens about twice a week and soak them thoroughly right down to the sub-soil, so that when the surface soil dries off, the roots of the grasses go down deep in search of moisture. Water six greens an evening on an eighteen-hole course.

Divide the workmen into groups and give each group a certain number of greens to take care of, offering a cash prize at the end of the season for the set of greens in the best condition right

through the season. When the work on the course is slack, always turn to the compost heap and prepare further supplies for future use. Dig out any peat or leaf-mould deposits and sweeten with lime. Make stable manure composts, adding sand if the soil is of a heavy nature.

Order your Fall seed and fertilizer requirements early, and plan to give the whole course a good renovation the last of August or the first of September, as this is the best time of the year. It is also the most satisfactory season to sow down new ground.

Remember to watch the greens and nurse them along at the right moment in the right way. Never sand or lime the greens during hot, dry weather. Apply sand in already mixed and sweetened composts.

The Lido Links at Long Beach

BY PETER W. LEES

THE construction of new golf links all over the country goes on apace, but, up to the present time, the building of the Lido Links at Long Beach is perhaps the most ambitious and most difficult work yet undertaken.

Imagine one hundred and thirty acres or so of marsh land, and the greater part of the same an inlet of the sea, where good fishing, etc., could always be had, turned into a stretch of today a fine, close carpet of turf! It seems like a fairy-tale, to say the least; but, nevertheless, it is true.

Where two years ago the fisherman, the wild duck and flower held sway, there is today a fine carpet of close turf on which it will be possible to play in a few weeks' time.

It may be asked how we were able to get such good results all at once, as never before had there been anything attempted in this form of golf course construction, and one would naturally

think that the after treatment of the filled-in land must largely be a matter of experiment.

This was not the case, as while the course was being constructed experiments were being made with a view to determining the best after-treatment. These experiments were very important and showed the methods and materials which gave the very fine results as is shown to-day on the course itself.

The selection of the proper kind of seed, fertilizers, and humus was also determined by those experiments.

Anyone who knows anything about the sowing down of a golf course knows that the very best time to carry out this work is in the latter part of August and the first week in September.

However, owing to various delays, we were unable to sow down at this time, and the first of the seed was not put into the ground until the second week in September, and several of the greens and fairways were not seeded down until the first week in October.

As in most things, chances have to be taken at times, and we were taking a big chance here.

We were not afraid, however, and results have justified our judgment in running the risk.

The late fall turned out to be much in our favor, being mild and moist, and our latest seeding got a start right away.

As is to be expected, night frosts are common at this time of the year, but to combat them the whole of the young grass was covered over so as to protect it; very lightly, however, as care was required so as not to smother it.

Under this light covering the young plants grew strong, so that when the very cold weather set in they were able to easily withstand it.

A thick covering all over was put on for the winter, and when this was removed in early spring very little "winter-kill" had taken place, and the plants were strong and vigorous.

The foregoing seems very simple,

perhaps, to many, but I can assure my brother greenkeepers I do not wish them to have the same anxiety that I have had in this seeding down at Lido, as it was always just possible that my calculations might be a trifle wrong, seeing I was practically working in the dark, and had nothing to go by.

It must, however, be clearly understood that even now all our troubles are not entirely over, as careful nursing of the young grass has to be seen to.

The proper top dressing, rolling, mowing, etc., has to be done, each one at the proper time.

Again, I must confess nature herself has been good this spring, as the copious rains have helped a lot, especially as up to date no water supply has been laid with which to sprinkle the grass.

In conclusion may I be permitted, and I do not say it in a boastful spirit, to mention that if one knows what he is up against and also knows just what to do, chances can be taken at times even in the humble occupation of the cultivation of grass, and the person who has taken these risks comes out on top. Lido has been a succession of big chances, but we are glad to say that all obstacles have been surmounted, and the course will soon be completed.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—As is well known, Peter Lees has been in entire charge of the work at Lido, and it is due to his expert knowledge that the present marvelous results have been attained. As an engineering feat, alone, Lido reaches a high rank, but the problem of the turf production has far overshadowed it. Numberless difficulties have been encountered and overcome, even though Lees has been greatly handicapped by the necessity of doing so much in the dark. Nothing quite like Lido has been attempted, and, when completed, the course will be a lasting monument to the materials used and to the skill of Peter Lees.)