

from New Zealand, it encounters on its voyage a period of approximately twelve to fifteen days in the torrid zone, where the hot humid condition is destructive to the germinating qualities of the seed. After the seed arrives in this country, it sometimes germinates as high as 80 per cent, but often after remaining in storage a short time, some of its germinating qualities are lost.

Unlike the Bent grasses, Chewings Fescue does not have creeping roots, but the plants have a tendency to branch out and sometimes spread a foot from the original tap-root. The turf is of a beautiful dark green color. Chewings Fescue does well on practically all soils, including sandy and gravelly soils, and also thrives in shady places. Owing to the conditions affecting its germination, it is necessary to seed heavily.

Sheeps Fescue (Festuca Ovina)

Sheeps Fescue is a native of Northern Europe, principally Germany and is the cheapest of the fescues. Unlike any of the other fescues, excepting Hard Fescue, it grows in tufts or bunches, usually six inches apart. This of course makes it undesirable for putting greens.

It is however, well adapted for the rough, especially on thin rocky ground, also on small embankments where there is danger of a washout. It is also preferable for the rough on account of the obstruction it offers. A

player who is obliged to play from a rough where Sheeps Fescue prevails cannot so easily get his ball out with a wooden club.

Sheeps Fescue may be distinguished from other grasses by its stiff bristle-like leaves and pale green color, which grow in tufts.

Hard Fescue (Festuca Duriuscula)

Hard Fescue is a sub-variety of Sheeps Fescue. It is a small even tufted forming grass with narrow blades and still finer bottom leaves of a deep green color.

Like Sheeps Fescue it should be used in the rough as the tufts or bunches make it very desirable for this purpose. It should never be sown on a putting green or fairway. On account of its growing characteristics, it should be sown with other grasses for best results. A mixture of Hard Fescue and Canada Bluegrass is considered an excellent formula for the rough as the Canada Bluegrass will fill in between the tufts.

Ryegrasses

There are several varieties of Ryegrass, the best known of which are Italian and Perennial. Italian Ryegrass has long been used in Europe for hay production and to a certain extent in the United States. It

(Continued on page 36)

Relaxation

By JOHN MORLEY

President, The National Association of Greenkeepers of America

THE manager of a large industrial organization is reconciled to the fact that some of the most important officials under his charge, will if not allowed at various times to have a vacation, soon crack under the continuous strain upon the nerve system.

While it may be true that a greenkeeper gets a lot of time to relax during the winter months, yet he often gets so much that it becomes monotonous. He is ever looking forward to the time when the robins will again appear, and the noise from the motors is like sweet music in his ears. When this time comes he is jubilant that the season is at hand to get the course in shape for the players.

But it is a long time from March 15 to November 15, and around the middle of the season the appearance and disposition of the greenkeeper often rapidly changes. The continual grind day after day; the many petty grievances he has to hear and bear; the anxiety for rain during a dry spell; some of his most important employees sick or away on vacation; his desire every time his club stages an important tournament to make it a success.

With all these facts in view, golf officials should insist that the greenkeeper take a few days off now and again away from his course. He should be given enough time for the relaxation of his body and mind.

On a large number of our up-to-date courses, the officials follow this policy, and in any such case the chairman of the Green committee will tell you that it pays.

But the fault is not always with the club officials. There is something about the profession of greenkeeping that often causes the greenkeeper to take his work too seriously. He often imagines that if he is absent for more than an hour or two at a time the golf course will immediately go to ruin. When a greenkeeper gets into this frame of mind, he should take stock of himself.

At the close of a busy season, tired and often cross, though he may be very sorry afterward, he is quite likely to give a surly reply which will offend an official or a member of his club.

Don't let your nerves get to the breaking point. See that you take time to relax.