

or too close during hot weather as this causes the roots to become exposed to the hot sun, thereby causing a great loss of grass.

Don't reduce your maintenance force! Watch your water supply closely and keep it in good repair.

I would like to hear through Golfdom the hot weather methods of other greenkeepers. We have very little rainfall and lots of hot winds in this section and the procedure I have described above enables us to handle the situation quite well.

## A Longer Term for Greens Chairmen

By C. B. HILLS

THE greens chairman occupies a peculiar position with his club. The ideas he puts into practice depend for their success upon the "time" element. A man may little more than start a maintenance program or get no farther than "first base" on some grass-growing experiments when his term expires. His findings may be of immense

value to the club he serves yet he is apt to have half-truths by the time the annual election is held. The next man in office may continue his predecessor's theories or he may not. Perhaps he isn't of the experimental type. He may have been chosen greens chairman because of a pleasing personality or a noticeable amount of leisure.

When the wise heads who framed our constitution adopted a four-year term for Presidents, they decided that a man couldn't put over a constructive program in less time. So it is with the humble yet vitally essential office of greens chairman. He can't make grass grow overnight. He can't test all the worm killers and the brown patch cures in a short term. He can't work out the multitudinous problems of his administration in a year or even two years. In fact, he needs more time than that to become familiar with the best sources of supply for items that come within his jurisdiction.

Why not inaugurate a three- or possibly a four-year term for greens chairman? The right man will more than compensate for the less capable if such a policy is adopted.

# Getting the Greens You Want

By FRANK W. CURRIER

Greenkeeper, St. Thomas Golf and Country Club

WHEN you build greens one of the first things to realize is that you can't hurry nature if you want permanently satisfactory results. Building and grading should be done at least three months before seeding or planting with bent so you will get greens that won't sag or sink.

The quickest and cheapest method of building greens starts with the employment of a team and scraper to take off the top eight inches of soil and sod, distributing it around the edges of where the actual green is to be so it will be handy for return to the green. When this is done the subsoil should be ploughed about four to six inches deep. Let it dry out for several days then harrow, level and roll.

The next matter is drainage. This all depends on the condition of your land. If the land is sandy it is unnecessary to drain unless the greens in a hollow, sur-

rounded by hilly land. If the green is on level ground or elevated, drainage offers no perplexities as the sandy soil will take all the water and allow quick drying. On heavy clay or loam it is absolutely necessary to pay particular attention to drainage, otherwise you will have lots of trouble that could be very easily avoided by proper care at the time of building.

It is my opinion that much of the trouble with worms and brown patch really is the result of faulty construction of greens. Improper drainage and excessive watering, I have noted, are certain forerunners of the dread grass disease. Too strong use of "dopes" for treatment tends to impoverish the soil and this, together with forcing methods and too close cutting early in season, makes the greens ready victims of brown patch. I haven't had an inch of it in the last 10 years and I am satisfied that it is because