

them treated with respect and some explanation as to why they will not work.

I really do not see why the chairman of a green-committee should have a rough time. Personally I had a lot of fun while holding the job, with a small amount of trouble. Both Jack Way and I tried in all our changes to keep the rights of all classes of players in mind. There seems to be no doubt but that this attitude on our part has been recognized and appreciated by our members.

A Brief on Renovating Poor Turf

*By E. E. EVAUL

BEFORE reseeding or resodding turf that is thin or bare, find out the reason for such conditions and correct them. In trying to locate the reason or reasons for failure of your turf, the following list of "Turf Trouble Hints" may be of some aid.

1. Is the surface and sub-surface drainage adequate?
2. Is the soil texture as good as it should be?
3. Is there enough organic matter in the soil?
4. Is the water-holding capacity too high or too low?
5. Is the soil reaction too low?
6. Is the soil too compact as a result of rolling?
7. Is the grass that I am growing adapted to my soil and climate?
8. Is there enough plant food for normal growth?
9. Is the fertilizer, insecticide, or fungicide application too heavy for this time of year?
10. Is the poor condition of the turf due to grub injury?
11. Is the disease condition checked and under control?
12. Is my condition due to the presence or removal of weeds?

After the trouble has been located by means of the above trouble hints, some "Rules for Rejuvenation" should be of value. They may be stated briefly as follows:

1. Correct any poorly drained areas, either by regrading or tilling.

*At Rutgers University greenkeeping short course.

2. Correct soil texture and water-holding capacity.

- (1) Organic matter and clay will be found useful on sandy soils.

- (2) Organic matter and sand will be found useful on clayey soils.

3. Level and roll the area to be reseeded or resodded.

4. Scarify this area in all directions.

- (1) This will work out old grass and weeds, and also loosen up the soil.

- (2) A spike roller is a handy tool for this operation.

5. Mix the right seed for your conditions with screened topsoil or like material and then reseed, rake and roll lightly.

6. If sod is used in place of seed, cut sod in convenient size strips of equal thickness.

- (1) Lay as soon as possible after cutting.

- (2) Tamp the sod well.

- (3) Top-dress in order to fill up all cracks.

- (4) Make allowance for settling.

7. Water reseeded or re-sodded area thoroughly.

- (1) A light water soon evaporates and leaves a cracked and crusty surface.

8. After grass is up a few days or has started to grow, a light application of a nitrogenous fertilizer applied in solution will hasten growth.

9. Follow best maintenance practices.

- (1) Regular mowing and top-dressing.

- (2) Removal of clippings when disease is present.

- (3) Water and fertilizer when needed.

10. Establish a sod nursery.

- (1) Area for greens, fairways, and tees.

- (2) Every course should have one.

A. J. Wilder, Young Greenkeeper, Ends Life at Rochester, N. Y.

ALBERT J. WILDER, greenkeeper at Oak Hill C. C., Rochester, N. Y., was found dead from poison, self-administered, on his course May 14. Wilder was 28 years old and a fine lad with a bright career apparently ahead of him. He had a fine record at Kirtland, where he broke into greenkeeping, and at Fenimore where he later located up to the first of this year.