



Audubon starts to work on changing its first green with a force of fourteen men

## Correct Green During Six Day Stop of Play

By A. G. CHAPMAN

Green Chairman, Audubon C. C., Louisville, (Ky.)

THE local weather bureau recorded unusually heavy rainfall in the month of June, followed by the least precipitation in the month of July of any July for fourteen years, with one exception.

One of the old greens (No. 1 at the Audubon C. C.) was not constructed to successfully meet and cope with these pranks of the weather man, and could not respond to the special treatment given it in an effort to bring it back. The surface drainage was poor; the soil was heavy clay beneath a thin top layer, and there was practically no underground drainage.

Being in the midst of the season, with a tournament coming on and no relief green to be used, the situation looked hopeless, or very embarrassing at the best.

At a meeting of the Greens Committee, where gloom was the predominant feature, the young superintendent, C. O. Bohne, made the statement that he could rebuild this green on Monday and play on it the following Saturday. The committee felt this to be impossible, but even if the green was out of play for three weeks it would be better than trying to play on the old one that was getting worse all the time. So Mr. Bohne was given carte blanche and this is what happened:

**Start Record-breaking at Dawn.**

At 4:15 o'clock the following Monday

morning fourteen inexperienced men reported for work, at 40 cents per hour. The old sod was lifted; 297 feet of 4 inch tile was arranged 36 inches deep, the trench being filled with 26 cubic yards of cinders to within 12 inches of the old surface.

At 11:30 o'clock, the same morning, this crew was replaced with fourteen other men who worked until 7:15 o'clock that night.

The following day the double shift was again used; 7,540 square feet of Washington bent sod was removed from the nursery and placed on this pulverized, carefully prepared soil, rolled, top dressed, watered, and at 1:30 p. m. of the third day the job was complete.

Nine inches of soil was taken from the forward half of the old green and placed on the rear. The traps were doubled in size to furnish sufficient earth to make a perfect 3 per cent grade over the entire surface of the new green.

Twenty-two cubic yards of humus, and 22 cubic yards of coarse, sharp sand were scattered over this surface, together with 50 lbs. of 44 per cent phosphate; 50 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, and 150 lbs. of arsenate of lead for grub-proofing; all exactly as advised by the Green Section. This was thoroughly mixed with the top 8 inches of soil, the double disc harrow going over it



On the sixth day the re-made green was in play and caring for week-end traffic

twelve times, making it in approximately perfect condition to receive the sod.

One of the accompanying pictures was taken on the second day while the work was in progress; and the other picture shows the players on the green the sixth day. There were 315 games of golf played over this green on the sixth and seventh days (Saturday and Sunday), with no signs of injury, and it has been in constant play ever since.

The following items of cost may be interesting:

Labor .....	\$272.90
Fertilizer .....	25.10
Cinders .....	24.70
Sand .....	46.12
Tile .....	8.90
Humus .....	44.00
Estimated overhead 15% ..	46.44

Total .....\$468.16

## Keeping Greens in Winter Play

By DENNIS CROWLEY  
Greenkeeper, Woolaston Golf Club

ALL preparation of greens to be open for winter play begins at Woolaston about September the twentieth. At that time the machines are raised a little; and then raised successive weeks until by October fifteenth they are just clipping the tips of the grass sufficient to keep the green putting true. When growth slackens they are cut only every other day.

During the middle of October every green on the course is given a good top-dressing of fine, sharp sand and compost mixed half and half. The roots of the grass will have this covering and will not be so badly injured by all the tramping, drying out, and other ills which come with winter play. The compost used in the above mixture is made of twenty per cent stable manure and eighty per cent good loam. The dressing is applied at the rate of three quarters of a cubic yard to an average green of 5,000 to 6,000 square feet.

Before the ground freezes it is a good

plan to cut several holes in different places on the green, fill these holes with newspaper and replace the plugs. Then later during thaws, play can be shifted around the green by simply lifting out the inner cup and putting it into one of the holes previously made. Thus the green is saved by preventing concentration of play.

The formation of ice is guarded against by proper surface drainage, but in time of thaws followed by quick freezes ice may gather. When this occurs break it up with a wooden mallet as soon as possible and remove.

Snow mold is apt to appear along the edge of snow banks during winter thaws. Southern exposures must be watched closest. The better plan is to remove the banks of snow, but when this is not feasible the active fungus can be checked with little damage by rubbing with the back of a rake. Do this while the ground is still moist. When the ground is dry and cold growth of the fungus need not be feared.

Finally it might be said that greens must be in good condition going into the cold weather if they are to survive heavy play. It has been my personal experience that bents stand up best under hard use.