



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

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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.