

surface water, or hard poorly drained areas can be influenced to grow better turf next spring if these areas are dynamited. No, not blown up—just shaken. Dynamiting may be successfully done by drilling a small hole deep enough to go through the sub-soil and at least a foot or two into the foundation. If the hole is four feet deep and the dynamite well tamped, a third or half stick can be exploded without any injury to the greens surface. Thirty or 40 per cent dynamite is better than 60 or 80 per cent. While dynamiting may not be a permanent relief for poor drainage, its effect will last for two or three years.

This article, like last month's on fall seeding is intended to bring to the attention of the readers a few of the fall influences for good turf that should be carefully considered before any alterations are made or new construction work undertaken; it is an article on fall policy rather than facts. Undoubtedly the greenkeeper of each course knows many fall influences peculiar to his own course that should be exerted. Green-chairmen should realize that proper fall influences mean better playing conditions and usually a lower cost of maintenance.

Tree Nursery Valuable to Golf Club

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THE desirability of a tree nursery on the course needs to be more generally recognized. A small space, a little attention regularly applied and you have a really valuable adjunct for increased beauty to course and for comfort of players.

Grow trees native to your soil; gather mature seeds from the tree and plant at once in rows for convenient cultivation. Their rate of growth will surprise you and within three to five years you will be transplanting to permanent locations around your course. During this interval if you will transplant once in the row to uniform distance you will find it will greatly stimulate the growth of the fine hair roots so essential to the vigor of the tree.

If a frost occurs after the buds have swelled, quite often the leader will be killed and new growth will start from several buds simultaneously lower down

on the stem, all but one of these must immediately be pinched off about an eighth to a quarter inch from the stem to insure the continued growth of a straight leader. Failing in this your young trees will develop into low, bushy formations and lose valuable growth upward.

Watch for Worms

Worms are a continual menace throughout the growing season and close inspection is necessary to discover them. Almost all are concealed, some under the leaf, others with a tender part of the leaf curled over them. Here again an hour's work with the fingers will care for a thousand trees. Until August 15th cultivate after every rain as soon as a crust forms. It is not necessary to stir the soil more than enough to thoroughly break this crust and remove weeds. After August 15th stop cultivation and allow nature to mature the buds for winter.

Undoubtedly the greatest dangers to trees after they are placed in permanent locations are fires and damage from mowing. Both of these may be prevented by keeping cultivated a circle of about six feet diameter around them, although in the matter of mowing this will not be entirely sufficient and the greenkeeper will have to be good at hell-raising when occasion warrants. This latter also applies to large trees during the fall when leaves are burned in the rough and constant vigilance will be necessary to prevent losing valuable trees. The greenkeeper cannot be everywhere at once, but responsibility for this very important precaution must be unmistakably impressed upon those engaged in the work.

Protect Against Fire

Allow no fire within at least four feet of a tree if tap-rooted and not to come under the spreading branches of a flat-rooted variety. Equalize the leaves so that the burning will be uniform and not flare to heights that will injure the low limbs of nearby trees. Another item about burning of a different character, watch where your men put clippings from the greens. If these fresh clippings are put against a tree and left overnight, you can count on severe damage if not total loss of the tree; the heat a few inches down in the pile is intense.

Not only grow trees native to your soil but be sure the variety is the best for the permanent location; elms and sycamores for low spots, oak for high ones, etc.