

country tell that the way to compact soil on a newly constructed putting green was to use the old fashioned method of treading: Line up eight or ten men in a row and start them treading the soil to compact it and give it the desired degree of texture that is wanted. This practice went out of date with bustles. How much easier it is to run a roller over it a few times to get the same results.

Violent forking is another old fashioned method of loosening up a hide-bound green. I once saw a green being forked; after the forking process was over, the green could not have been used for anything but a pasture, it was so rough. To correct the roughness, they immediately rolled the green with a 600 pound roller and the green was back to where they started. Where is there any economy or results to be obtained by that method? A good spike roller to open up the surface and then a top-dressing of good sharp sand and compost with a lot of organic matter in it would have been lots better.

And after all, it takes a good freeze to really loosen up a hide bound turf. In the springtime, don't use too heavy a roller. Several light rollings are better than a heavy one. Introduce a good quantity of sand and heavy organic compost into the turf and that will do more than all the rolling and forking you can give a green.

Heavy watering will compact the soil as quick as anything. When the soil becomes water-logged and then dries out, it bakes as hard as concrete. Light watering and more often is the better method. Grass roots do not take up water in great quantities at any one time. They absorb it slowly. Nothing is gained by flooding a green, expecting the grass plants to assimilate all the water. They take it only as they need it and want it. And again you destroy the natural rise and fall of the natural moisture in the ground known as the capillary action. Heavy watering is often demanded by the players who think a ball should hold the green even if it is a topped shot.

Maybe a national champion did criticize your greens but after all, WILL THE OTHER FELLOW'S IDEA PAY YOU IF YOU ADOPT IT?

Chicago, Ill.—Armour Fertilizer Works has new booklet "Turf Maintenance" giving details of a turf program employing Armour's Special Turf fertilizer. Booklet is free on request.

Iowa's Greens Short Course at Ames, March 7

IOWA STATE college, at Ames, will have its first greenkeeping short course on March 7, 1932. An attendance of about 60 greenkeepers is expected. Details of the program may be obtained from C. G. Yarn, owner of the Woodside G. & C. C., Route 4, Des Moines, Ia.

Long Island City, N. Y.—Schavolite Golf Corp. has appointed T. A. Rector of International Pharmaceutical Co., Wichita, Kan., representative for Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

RESEARCH RESULTS IN NEW SOIL STERILIZATION METHOD

Morristown, N. J.—Suresults Products Co. has conducted exhaustive research work on soil sterilization chiefly for the benefit of golf and country clubs. Every greenkeeper knows of the importance of eliminating weed seed, fungus and insect pests from top-soil or compost before applying it to the green, but were without economical or efficient method of sterilization. The Suresults company has developed a method enabling golf clubs to not only sterilize their top-dressing, but kill all wild and undesirable growths on their fairways by sterilizing without any digging or cultivating. More can be accomplished by this method in 3 minutes' time than can possibly be accomplished in several seasons by any other method, the Suresults organization claims.

PEERLESS MOWER SHARPENER IN NEW MODEL

Plymouth, O.—New model D Peerless mower sharpener, made by Fate-Root-Heath Co., grinds all makes and types of power-driven, fairway, putting green and hand mowers without removing mower wheels or reel knives. It grinds the blades with speed and accuracy, with the proper clearance behind the cutting edge, makes the mower run easily and lengthens the life of the mower, state its makers.

The bed or frame is a one-piece box section heavy casting, mounted on three heavy cast iron legs and two steel supporting posts.

The carriage has a travel of 42-in. and, rolling on steel balls, requires only a slight pressure for feeding the work along the grinding wheel, eliminating all feed mechanism.

The grinding head carries a 6-in. grinding wheel driven by a ¼ h.p. motor, a smooth, quiet and compact drive.

A reconditioner attachment can be furnished, at an additional price, for "lapping in" mowers with emery paste.