
the removal of the sod with a sodcutter from two to three inches in depth. This will leave a definite rim about the green's edge, amply defining the green's boundary. If there is a roll in the green, which will in all cases exist if the sod be cut from the natural contour; and the roll be no more than 1 inch in three to five feet, any sand washed or blown to the edge of the green will not totally escape. In a hard rain, even though the sand washes to the edge of the green, the water can escape over the rim leaving the heavier sand in deposit. To finish this rim, sod may be sloped to the base; if the drop is quick enough the rim remains, yet leaves a definite boundary without allowing a poor shot through the green from hitting the rim and bouncing baek.

After the base is formed and smoothed, the sand is applied. A sand green is not beautiful to any great degree, so we may dismiss the color of the sand used.

Many clubs have tried expensive processes of building a base to produce a cushioning effect by a layer of earth, a layer of straw, earth, straw, etc.; but the result does not justify the expense. The cushioned effect must be produced in the sand.

A graded river-washed sand should be used-one free from gravel, pebbles, and foreign substances. The sand should be applied $d r y$ and leveled to from $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ to $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ over the base. This may be done with a minimum of work with a drag made of a $4 \times 4$ about five feet long. The handle should be placed through the back center so that both the top and bottom

