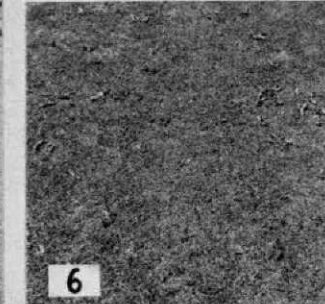
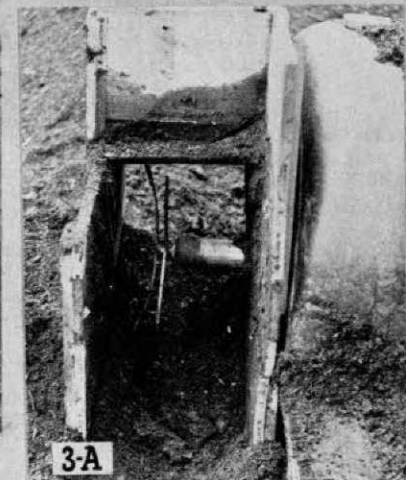
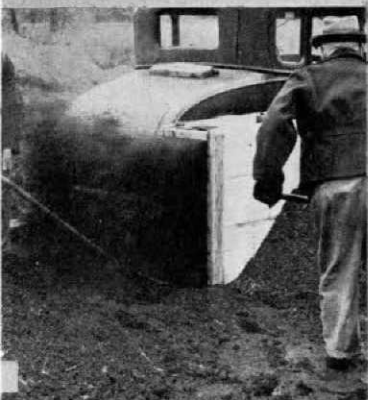
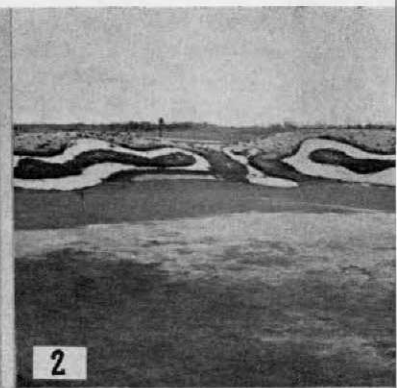


WITH O. J. NOER — South, East and West

Photo story of greenkeepers' battles
to provide best possible playing surface



- 1 —Unique fairway watering (flood) at Denver (Colo.) CC. Flooding is done with home-made canvas pipe.
- 1A —Showing method of manipulating canvas pipe for fairway watering at the Denver club.
- 2 —Damaged grass on high spots of green, and on top of mound in the back. This was caused by drying winds on exposed greens; damage due to dessication of grass.
- 3 —Leo Feser at Woodhill CC, Wayzata, Minn., shreds peat for use in topdressing mixture, with cheap Ford bought from auto dealer. One rear wheel was jacked-up and replaced with spring knives.
- 3A —Showing knives used to shred peat, and how they were attached to Ford rear axle. One man feeds lumpy raw peat in at top, and another takes the shredded finished material away.
- 4 —Hollow tine forking green at Midland CC, St. Paul. This operation is usually performed in spring or fall.
- 5 —Lou Trapp, demonstrating $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep hollow tine fork used by him at Dayton CC to improve greens with heavy underlying soil. Holes spaced approximately 8 inches apart.
- 6 —Weeds in putting green—introduced in weedy topdressing.
- 7 —Localized dry spots on heavily thatched stolon bent green. Grass turns blue first, then brown, and finally dies unless moisture is promptly restored. After that, green scum or algae takes possession. Serious damage generally confined to hot weather.