

mowers. The blades should be against the knife so that you will get an even cut the full length of the blade.

Now for winter greens in the south: Any green that is 5000 sq. ft., or more, should not have less than 250 to 300 lbs. of rye seed per green. This can be put in all at one time if your labor is limited, but I would suggest two applications; holding out a little for touching up thru the winter. If you want a green that will putt as good as bent, add red top, the amount to be governed by what you can afford. Perhaps 20 to 30 lbs. per green would be a good estimate. Of course a greenkeeper should know exactly the size of his greens and how much his club can afford to spend. You cannot cut corners and pinch nickels and have the best.

In cutting winter or summer greens I suggest double cutting from different angles. Bermuda should be cut every day except Mondays.

It is my belief that improper construction is why many greens are in bad condition thruout the south. Most clubs are in a hurry to complete the construction job so play can start. In this haste the work is not done properly. I have built quite a few courses myself. I built some of them in a hurry and tried to save money and found out to my sorrow that the job was not done right. I always go back and check a course many times after my work is finished, and in doing so I find mistakes. These mistakes

were made from haste, penny pinching, and trying to follow the other fellow's advice when he did not know what it was all about.

Southern Greens Building

The proper materials must be had to obtain the best results. I will never build another green unless I can build it as it should be built by using the materials that are required for a good green, such as peat moss, porous soil, 4 inches of sifted topsoil, giving it time to settle from rain and artificial watering to see if it has the proper drainage and that there are no water pockets left, and the undulations and rolls are not too severe. I have seen greens that were unfair to the best putting touch in the world. In building a golf course, do it right or don't start. It will save money and give more pleasure to the members at all times.

The most important part in the construction of a green is your drainage.

I like to build greens with a base of 24 inch depth of oyster shells and one foot of cinders with porous soil mixed thru. Clay soil is dangerous unless it is used 5 to 6 feet below as a base. If this foundation can't be used, then tile your greens with a 4 inch tile, laid in oyster shells or cinders, using strips of burlap around your openings.

There are greens in golf courses being built by men today who know absolutely nothing about what they are doing. This

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USGA GREEN SECTION COMMITTEE MEETS AT RIVIERA



Members and guests of USGA Green Section Committee meet at Riviera CC, Los Angeles, Calif., on afternoon preceding USGA Open Championship play. First row: (L to R) James Standish, Jr., chmn.; Fielding Wallace, pres., USGA; Dell Griggs, pres., S. Calif. GA; Robt. T. Jones, representing Golf Architects Assn.; Colin Simpson, Chmn., Green Com., Los Angeles CC and newest member of USGA Green Section Com. Back row: (L to R) Chester Mendenhall, pres., GSA; O. J. Noer, Milwaukee, member; A. R. Emery, Salt Lake City, member; A. L. Brandon, Exec. Sec'y., GSA and member Green Sec. Com.