

out in the new green, I am certain the biggest part of your worries will be over and the dreaded brown patch less troublesome.

FILLING IN OF THE TOP SOIL

NEXT is the filling in of the top soil. This is done by wheelbarrows on plank boards, taking care that the grade of the subsoil or the rock in the trenches is not disturbed by the dumping of the soil. If a good, straight line is kept while the soil is being placed, it will give the man who is doing the leveling and grading a better chance to see the depth of his fill and enable him to do a better job of surfacing than he would if this work were being done in a hurried or careless manner.

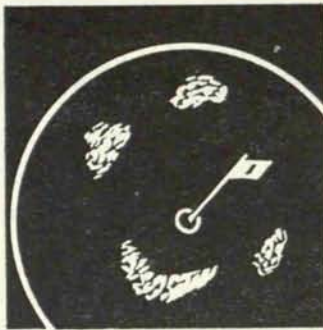
After the fill with the top soil has been finished and a fairly good grade given to the surface it should be given a thorough treading down both ways with the feet close together, to make it settle, and firm the top ready to be raked and graded smoothly for the sodding. Treading the soil, which is an old-fashioned method and which is still the best I know of, not only settles and firms the top, but also helps to break up the lumps which would be troublesome to the men doing the raking.

Now we are ready to resod the green with the sod which was taken and reserved from the old green or is to be supplied from the sod nursery. In cutting the sod I will explain the method I was taught in my apprenticeship and which I have continued to use up to the present time.

TOOLS USED FOR CUTTING SOD

THE tools used for this work are a good, stout chalk line about one hundred feet long wrapped on thin iron rods twelve inches long with sharpened points, two twelve-inch sticks, an edging knife and a sod-lifter or sod-knife. To start the work of cutting, first stretch the chalk line out to the desired length at the edge of the plot to be stripped, keeping it as square as possible to the outside line of the section which will be at right angles to the stretched line. The sod is to be cut three feet long by one foot wide, which is the most convenient size to handle. Start marking out on the near side of the line with the edging knife from left to right, cutting about two inches deep, and taking care not to move the line with the blade.

Stand a little back and to the right of the edger continuously cutting until you reach the end of the



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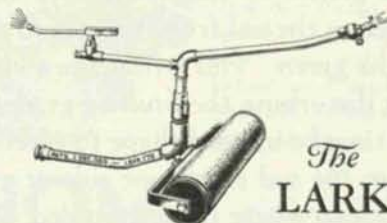
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The
LARK

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stretched line. This position will enable you to see and keep close to the line and will give you better control over the blade while cutting. This will make the cut slightly bevelled and it is more easily done this way than by trying to stand straight up over the line. The sticks now come into use to measure the width of the next cut at either end, so move the line for another cut using the sticks as a guide for the width from the first cut made and continue until you have all marked out into feet. Then change the line and place it at right angles to the first cut made and you are ready to cut the sod into one-yard lengths.

A good yard stick is a notch on the handle of the edger three feet from the bottom of the blade. Again cut from left to right until the job is completed. Try to keep the line square across the feet marks; it makes a better job laying the sod if it is cut square and fits snugly.

CUTTING SOD IS A TASK

CUTTING or lifting the sod is a task not all men are able to do with the precision and care a really fine job calls for. It takes quite a little practice to cut sod to an even thickness of about three-fourths of an inch which is about right for a new green, and when evenly rolled up is better to handle while laying it down again.

To cut the sod the cutter should start again from left to right, and the man rolling it should take the cut sod from right to left of the cutter. This keeps all the sod in proper place for laying and the bevels will fit tightly together scarcely showing a joint after they are laid on the green. But if the man reverses the rolling at different times from left to right of the man cutting, you will find that, owing to the bevels in marking them out, they will not fit as closely and tightly together as they would if they had all been rolled up from right to left.

To sod the green properly it is a good policy to have plenty of long boards to stand on also for wheeling the sod from the pile to the men laying it on the green. This will make a clean job and prevent disturbing the finished grade which should at this time be in good shape to receive the sod. Start to lay the sod along one side or end of the green nearest to where the sod is piled, and if the outside where you commence is irregular in shape, stretch a line from one end to the other, say from the back

to the front of the green, so that you will have the first row perfectly straight. The short bends on the outside of the line can be finished later.

Take the sod with the lap on top and start to lay it along the line from left to right to the far end of the green. Then remove the line as you now have a line of sod to guide the remainder of the laying. When the first row is down place boards on the top of it all the way through, this for the men laying the sod to stand on, and continue row for row moving the boards forward as the rows proceed. This will pack the sod after it is laid and keep it smooth while the work is going on; otherwise you will have quite a job rolling and tamping to get the footmarks out when the sodding is finished.

It is not necessary that you complete each individual row of sod before you start another; several rows can be laid at the same time after you have the first line down. But insist that the men keep on the boards while laying. The runways of the men wheeling should be moved from time to time at different angles so that it will not pack the sod too much in the same place before moving the boards.

ROLLING AND TOP DRESSING FINISHES JOB

WHEN the sodding has been completed in this manner, the surface should be gone over carefully and any loose pieces of sod dropped in the progress of the work picked up to patch any places which may have been missed while laying the sod. After this the green is ready for rolling and the high spots carefully tamped down. A light top-dressing of good compost should now be spread evenly and well rubbed in with a flexible steel mat or other tool for this purpose.

This, I think about completes the work of rebuilding the putting green, but I would suggest that any places scarred, torn up, or which have been disturbed in the progress of the work, be taken care of before you call it a finished job. Leave the outside and surroundings as clean as the green itself—then you have something which will speak for itself when completed.

TEES REQUIRE CARE TOO

WHILE the rebuilding and resodding of tees does not call for the same exactness and care in the making as does a putting green, still there is no reason

whatever that this work should be slighted and carelessly done at any time. Although you do not have to be quite so particular about the soil, it does not mean that you should not use a little care and thought in its building, for a good-looking and nicely kept tee is very pleasing to those who appreciate good workmanship. So the building or rebuilding of your tees should receive as much thought and interest in the making as will be in keeping with the rest of a first-class golf course.

Many players like a tee somewhat elevated while others prefer playing from tees built on the natural ground. But this, of course, must be governed according to the lay of the ground out in front. A tee built on the natural ground is much preferred if the elevation is such that it will drain itself after heavy rains and also preferable from the standpoint of upkeep cost, as they can be mowed with the tractor machines at less cost than those elevated with steep slopes all around them.

If the tee is to be built on the natural ground, a few lines of drain tile placed fifteen or eighteen feet apart through the playing area will greatly help to keep it in much better shape, especially after a heavy rain, and the grading should be done so that the natural drainage of the surface will be to the back of the tee instead of to the front.

Drainage towards the front is a bad fault to be found on many courses where this work has been done in a hurry or where insufficient allowance has been made for the settling of the soil before it was sodded, with the results that the surface is cuppy and holds water and the players are complaining of having a down hill lie, which should never be the case with a tee shot. A slight rise to the front on all tees is preferred by the players and should be remembered when building a tee.

When building a tee which is to be elevated, the height would have to be regulated according to its location and more especially to the lay of the ground in the line of play out in front and so that the rising slope of the fairway can be carried without interference by an ordinary well-played shot. A little good judgment is necessary in this case, as there is no hard and fast rule to regulate the height of an elevated tee.

I would like to say that whatever the height of your tee is going to be either in the front or on the

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sides, do not build it with slopes so steep that the players will have to climb up steps to get on and take a jump to get off instead of a nice long slope up which they can walk easily. This condition is often found on many courses where the tees have been thrown up without regard to how it looks when finished or to the players' convenience. This kind of tee-building is very poor and shows slovenly construction work and should never be tolerated.

GOOD-SIZED TEE IS PREFERABLE

A GOOD-SIZED tee is always preferable—one which will be large enough to allow at least two or three changes of the markers across its width. I would consider a good tee to be around twenty-five or thirty feet wide and from forty to sixty feet long or even more, providing of course that there is plenty of room and funds are sufficient to allow for this. A good large tee which is roomy enough for the constant changing of the markers soon pays for itself as it is more easily kept and much less repair work needs to be done to it than is the case with a small dinky tee which is always torn up, worn out, and unsightly at best.

I have always made it a practice when building

elevated tees whether they be single or in a series of step formation one behind the other (which is often to be found on some good courses) to keep the surface level from side to side and to elevate the front from the back sufficiently that it will be self draining under all conditions. A fall of one foot in twenty-five feet of length gives a nice grade and makes a good-looking appearance when the slopes are well carried out. This elevation on the surface not only sheds the heavy rains quickly, but also makes a comfortable stance for the players.

Another thing to be remembered is building the tee with the sides parallel to the fairway as nearly as possible, and the front square across the outside lines. To do this stretch a long line through the center of the tee and down to the approximate center of the fairway where the first tee shot would land; then stretch another line across the front of the tee and square the two lines where they cross in the middle. This will give you a true line up. The square of a tee to the line of play has often been questioned and criticized by players, many of whom blame the direction and the position which the tee faces for bad tee shots.

When the height of the tee has been determined and the stakes set to govern the outside lines of the surface, other stakes should be set to mark the bottom of the slopes all around. And at this time I would like to suggest for the convenience of the players and the economy in upkeep, besides the more pleasing effect it will give, that these slopes have not more than twenty-two and a half degree pitch or less from the playing surface until they reach the natural ground. Of course this cannot always be done, but where it can I am sure it makes a very desirable and pleasing tee from all angles.

When the fill is being made on an elevated tee either by the scraper or dump wagons a better job will be accomplished if it is spread while dumping in layers of six or eight inches deep, keeping the top levelled off a little as the dumping takes place. This will help to pack and settle the fill by running over it until the next layer is placed. This method makes a cleaner job and assures a quick settling on a deep fill.

After the fill has been finished and the rough grading done, a layer of fairly good top soil should be spread evenly over the surface and well trodden down. It is then ready to be raked smooth for the

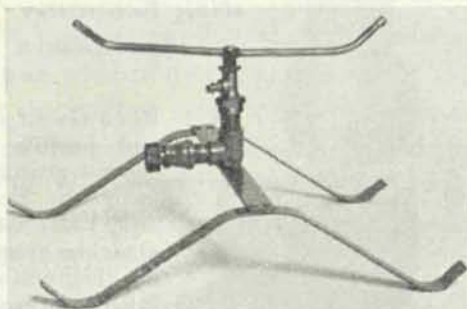
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sod laying, and should be done in the same manner as in sodding a green. The men both laying and wheeling the sod should use boards for it saves a lot of work after the sodding is finished. It is best to lay the sod lengthwise on the tee to within one foot of the outer edges on the top.

You will find that by leaving this one foot all around a better connection can be made when sodding the slopes, so that the sod will have a better hold than it would have if joined exactly at the edge of the flat surface on top. In this way it also assists in shedding a heavy rain and is not so likely to break away from the top and settle as it would be if connected at the edge or top of the slope. After it is well rolled and the high places tamped down to a smooth surface, I think you will have a tee you will be well pleased with and one which will be a credit to your golf course.

Golf Tournaments

- May 30-June 2**—British Women's Championship at the Staunton Golf Club (Staunton, England).
- June 6**—Sectional Qualifying rounds for U. S. Open (courses to be announced).
- June 6-10**—British Open Championship at the Princes' Course, Sandwich (England).
- June 8-11**—Metropolitan Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Plainfield (N. J.) Country Club.
- June 23-25**—United States Golf Association Open Championship at the Fresh Meadow Country Club (Flushing, L. I.).
- June 27-July 2**—Intercollegiate Championship at the Cascade Golf Club (Hot Springs, Va.).
- July 4-9**—West Virginia State Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Greenbrier Golf Club.
- July 7-9**—Royal Canadian Golf Association Open Championship at the Ottawa Hunt and Country Club.
- July 11-16**—Ohio State Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Portage Country Club (Akron).
- July 14-16**—Metropolitan Golf Association Open Championship at the Lido Golf Club.
- July 19-24**—United States Golf Association Public Links Championship at the Cherokee Park course (Louisville, Ky.).
- August 4-7**—New York State Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Niagara Falls Country Club.
- August 8-13**—Royal Canadian Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Lambton Golf and Country Club (Toronto).
- August 16**—Preliminary Sectional Elimination Rounds for the U. S. Amateur Championship (Courses to be announced).
- September 12-17**—United States Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Baltimore Country Club (Entries close July 26).
- September 25-October 1**—United States Golf Association Women's Championship at the Salem Country Club (Salem, Mass.).

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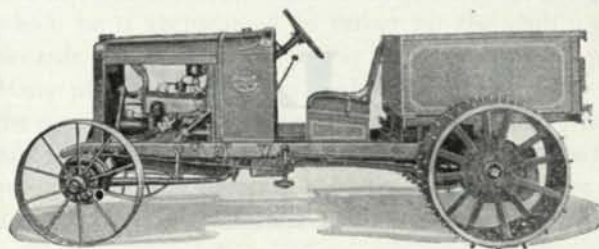
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Planting Ornamental Trees

By L. C. BREED

THE spring is considered the best time for tree planting and it has been found that old pasture lands, or other land which has had some cultivation makes the best earth for trees. Most soils contain a sufficient supply of the various elements of the plant food, and when the soil is in good condition it is generally unnecessary to make any additions in ordinary seasons.

It is better to obtain trees of nursery men than to procure them in the woods, and the nearer the nursery is situated the better. In the nursery the tree is trained to withstand the hardship of being transplanted to its final home.

Where quick results are desired it is advisable to buy trees two or three inches in diameter or those that are five to ten years of age. Trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter are often quite successfully moved. Very large specimens require the services of tree movers and their equipment. The size of the trees is an important matter and generally the partially developed root system of the seedling renders it the safest to dig up.

TREES SHOULD BE HEELED IN

IF the trees cannot be planted immediately on their arrival from the nursery, they should be "heeled in."

This is done by digging a trench about a foot and a half deep and of sufficient width to accommodate the roots of the trees without bending. In this trench the trees are set close together and the roots covered with soil, care being taken that it is worked in about them. Trees so planted can be kept for some time and be planted when holes are made ready.

In the process of digging many of the roots are broken off. To balance this loss of roots the tree should have their tops considerably reduced. This is done by cutting out superfluous branches and by heading in the remainder. With trees not more than three or four years of age the removal of most of the past season's growth will be sufficient. The more severe the pruning the greater the growth during the first few seasons. The roots also require some pruning and all mangled roots should be removed.

One of the elements of beauty in the planting of shade trees is to have them vertical. Newly-set trees are liable to become ill-shaped if not properly supported and generally during the first few years of their life.

WORK OF PRUNING SHOULD BEGIN AT TOP

THE work of pruning a tree should begin at the top, be continued in a downward direction and completed at the bottom. All dead and imperfect limbs should be removed and it should be borne in mind that when the work is completed the tree should look as if no limbs had been removed. The amount of top-pruning depends upon the species, since not all trees transplant with the same success.

The growth of trees should be carefully watched and all hindrances to their proper development promptly given attention and removed or corrected especially during the first few years.

The Lawn

BY LAWRENCE S. DICKINSON

Ass't. Professor of Horticulture
Massachusetts State College

Defines and Describes the Culture of
Turf in Park, Golfing and Home areas.

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Important Turf Plants	Cemetery Turf
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Pacific Coast Gossip

By ARTHUR LANGTON

THAT the Pacific Northwest is productive of more than apples, timber, and scenery can be demonstrated readily by an examination of the number of contributions this area has made to the world of golf.

Containing as it does many beautiful golf courses and some of the best players in the nation, this should not be surprising. From the finest strains of bent to the latest gadget for washing golf balls, the Evergreen Empire has showered its products upon golfing America. And throughout all this productiveness the region has remained quietly calm in strange contrast to a sister state to the south.

* * *

A forerunner of what may be a part of many greens of the future is being developed at Washington State College. This is a method of heating soil by electricity to stimulate plant growth. Although the system is in an experimental stage as yet, the possibilities which it discloses are myriad. To mention only one, it may lead to the lengthening of the playing season on northern courses. It is strange that this work is being carried on in a region where golf can be played the year around.

* * *

The Southern California greenkeepers who decided to try several brown patch treatments on their courses in order to make a comparative check on their efficiency, have had a few opportunities to make observations already this year. There have been no heavy attacks as yet, nor will they be so heavy this year as last is the belief of one particular group of greensmen.

This group contends that heavy fertilizing tends to weaken the grass making it subject to the disease. Since few clubs can afford to apply fertilizers in any great amount this season, the argument is that there will be less brown patch. The end of the summer will see the truth or fallacy of this line of reasoning.

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The May meeting of the Greenkeepers' Association of Southern California was held at the Los Angeles municipal golf courses at Griffith Park. Interested guests at the meeting were the Los Angeles superintendents of parks.

Greenkeeper Johnson of this course is conducting one experiment in which he has bought Seaside bent from several different dealers, has planted each kind in separate plots, and is giving each identical treatment. He is doing this to determine whether or not differences in the price of this one kind of seed are justified.

* * *

One old course in the southwestern corner of the United States is being kidded into two factions by a herd of goats. The situation is this. One fairway of the course runs parallel and adjacent to an orange orchard with no fence or hedge to divide one from the other. It is inevitable that many golf balls are driven among the citrus trees, but the proprietor of the orchard raises no objection to caddies and players entering his property to retrieve them.

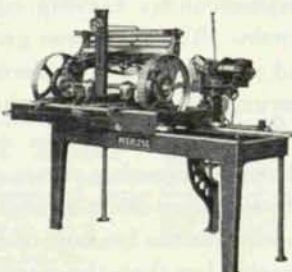
This same orchardist has a flock of half a dozen goats which he is accustomed to tether on the club's grass hazards, but not in such a way to interfere with play. Many players have grown used to seeing the billies and the nannies placidly feeding and have developed a fondness for them. But there are others who believe that the animals ruin the perfection of the golfing picture and demand their immediate removal.

This puts the club management in a bad spot, because if the goats are removed the farmer undoubtedly will close his orchard to trespassers. The greenkeeper wonders why the objectors can't look the other way when they come near the goats.

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New Jersey Notes

By JOHN ANDERSON, *President*
Greenkeepers' Association of New Jersey



JOHN ANDERSON

THE New Jersey Greenkeepers held their regular monthly meeting, Monday, May 9, at Hopewell Valley Country Club. Twenty-two members turned out for an afternoon of golf, etc., on Harvey Boyce's well-groomed course, and he assured me that he could not give it an extra dressing up for he is trying to get along with less help and seems to be doing a real job of it. All round, the Hopewell Valley layout was in great shape especially the fairways and the boys who played golf were unanimous in their praise of

the condition of the course. The President of the club, also the Green chairman joined the boys at dinner and entered heartily into the discussion that took place. Everyone enjoyed a real good time.

* * *

New Jersey was conspicuous by its absence in the last issue of the National Greenkeeper, owing to a heavy snow storm which kept all but a few members at home the first Monday in March. The few who braved the storm held a short informal meeting and a short discussion on the benefits to the greenkeeper from the Winter Short Course at Rutgers.

* * *

However, the April meeting was almost a full house, which was only as it should be, and so we hope it will continue all through the summer. After the regular business meeting and a spirited discussion on how to maintain the course on very sorely depleted budgets, some of which are only half what they were two years ago, it was made perfectly clear that everyone had his thinking cap on and is now holding his chin up determined to see this thing through. Ways and means are being devised to give the club members the best possible for the budget allowed.

* * *

The Association presented Mr. H. T. Isleib, retiring president, with a beautiful smoking set and pipe in recognition of his services. Mr. Isleib has been presiding officer for two years and has done much to put the Association in the position it is in today. A graduate of Rutgers Agricultural College and a student of nature he has worked continuously in an endeavor to raise the status of the greenkeeping profession.

By the way, have you fellows seen the new Top Dressing Spreader made by the Root Manufacturing company, Cleveland, Ohio, which was shown at the N. A. G. A. Golf Equipment Show in New York in January last. Through the courtesy of Fred Roth, greenkeeper at the Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield, New Jersey, and the New Jersey distributor, the Fertl Soil Company of Rahway, New Jersey, I was privileged to witness a demonstration of this machine and for top-dressing greens it is the most practical that I have seen so far. It is simple and sturdy, will spread almost any material evenly and quickly and is certain to be popular with the greenkeeper as only a minimum of labor is required to top-dress the greens.

* * *

Next month the Association meets at Echo Lake Country Club, Westfield, New Jersey. Walter Totty is the greenkeeper. The Westfield Club has one or two major tournaments on its schedule this summer and will be a real test of golf.

Mid-West Notes

By C. A. TREGILLUS, *Secretary*



C. A. TREGILLUS

CHILLY winds and heavy rains were responsible for a delayed spring in the mid-west region. The slow starting of the turf tested the patience of us all. Many courses report the winter killing of seedling grass and new stolons. Much clover suffered, thereby causing the delayed recovery of many fairways.

* * *

The last meeting of the Mid-West greenkeepers winter session was held at the University of Chicago, where Dr. Harrison gave an account of his experiments on Kentucky bluegrass culture, a talk of real value to those assembled. Dr. Harrison exhibited a greenhouse demonstration of the different types of growth produced by a selected strain of Kentucky bluegrass under varying conditions during the winter months. The grass was grown in pots of pure quartz sand and supplied with fertilizers by means of nutrient solutions which contain the fertilizers mixed up with distilled water.

It was shown that plants which were heavily fertilized with nitrogen made a large amount of dark green top growth but the amount of roots and rhizomes was considerably less than the plants which had had their nitrogen supply cut off several months earlier. The latter plants made very little top growth; it was light yellow

in color, and the leaf blades were very stiff and upright when compared with the succulent dark green growth made by the plants fertilized consistently with nitrogen. The amount of root systems and rhizomes of the light yellow plants exceeded by far those of the plants which were heavily fertilized with nitrogen.

* * *

Dr. Harrison also illustrated, by microphoto lantern slides, the make-up of various parts of the grass plant showing both healthy and diseased tissue. Slides were also shown which illustrated the effects of mowing on normal grass growth.

* * *

The first outdoor meeting was held early in May at Northbrook Country club. Unfortunately rain interfered with the enjoyment of the day. Greenkeeper Mavor Boyd is to be congratulated on his economical maintenance and the good stand of putting green turf.



*Fred
Burkhardt
Says:*

By the time the June issue is off the press, printed copies of the By-Laws, as revised at the New York Annual Meeting, January 22, will be distributed to all members.

At present, preparations are being made for a second printing of the "Directory of Membership and Brief History of the Association."

This little vest-pocket booklet is compiled in such a manner, that it is unquestionably of real value. The facts it contains are complete and up to date, and the names of members are listed alphabetically under their respective states, thus making quick reference possible.

No doubt, it is welcome news to hear that a new edition of the Directory is to be printed, as the first one was made up over a year ago and many changes in addresses, etc., have occurred since that time.

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Canadian News

By J. H. EVANS, *Golf Editor*
Toronto Globe



W. J. SANSOM

"I HAVE never seen the courses in Toronto and throughout the Province, particularly those of the better known clubs, in better condition so early in the year."

Such was the comment made by President W. J. Sansom, as the clubs of Toronto and the Province opened their playing season, which commenced with matches and ceremonies of one description and another on May 14, after being compelled to postpone these openings on account of inclement weather on successive week-ends since April 30.

* * *

The all-important factor making for the general improvement of courses in Ontario, has been the installation of watering systems over the entire lay-outs. The installation of these systems, which are now common, came after the unpleasant and costly experiences of the spring, perhaps, the midsummer droughts or the not infrequent, cold dry falls of Ontario.

Golfers who commented on the excellent condition of their courses, receiving the explanation from their greenkeepers, were satisfied with the improvement undertaken by their club after considerable persuasion during the past two years. The condition of putting surface on many courses vindicates the opinion of greenkeepers as to the treatment to eliminate worms from the greens.

* * *

"The courses in and about the city of Toronto have never been in better shape for this time of the season. Our one hope is that the condition is maintained throughout the season," said Mr. Sansom. "We have had some rain for the past ten days with little sun and experienced difficulty in cutting fairways. Clubs that realized the wisdom of installing watering systems have noticed the vast improvement in fairway."

"Putting surfaces which have been treated with lead arsenate have come through the past fortnight remarkably free of worm casts. Until greenkeepers turned to



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study of course problems in a proper manner, it was not an uncommon thing to find greens smothered with worm casts daily during wet spring weather. It was impossible to provide a putting surface for golfers as they commenced their season. It is now possible."

GREENKEEPERS SHOULD STUDY FIXTURE CARDS

Mr. Sansom tendered a bit of friendly advice to his associates which did not directly pertain to their daily labors. He thought course superintendents might be well advised to study fixture cards, keep in close touch with club captains and by having their minds, on the minor events in their clubs assist the clubs in stimulating interest in the matches by providing perfect courses for the events. Mr. Sansom felt close cooperation would help the clubs greatly this year.

"The fixture cards of the clubs are out now," he said. "Every greenkeeper should keep them before him and do his utmost to have his course in shape for the club matches and also for tournaments. If the greenkeeper gives the golfer the course he expects for his club match which is as important to him as a tournament with championship at stake, the greenkeeper is assisting the club.

"The majority of greenkeepers should find that this is not a difficult task this year. On account of prevailing conditions they will have their same working force as in former seasons and are not confronted with the necessity of breaking in new men and inexperienced labor."

SENDING COALS TO NEWCASTLE

Announcement was made by Course Superintendent Hamm, of the Royal York Golf club, that the United States Government officials in Washington were sending him a supply of velvet bent to place in the Dominion Government's experimental plot on the club's course. Mr. Hamm said that U. S. government officials had expressed the belief that velvet bent might be successfully adapted to Canadian climate. [Editor's Note—Velvet bent is native to Canada and grows there and some of the seed comes from there.]

Velvet bent stolons and seed were sown in the Dominion Government's experimental plot last year. The catch from the stolons was poor which Mr. Hamm is prepared to attribute to the fact that the stolon was chemically treated as it passed through the states as a precaution against the Japanese beetle. The catch from the seed was excellent.

"Experiments conducted in Toronto show us that the

Washington and Metropolitan strains of bent are the best for Canadian courses." said Mr. Hamm. "We have planted twelve of the leading strains and come to the conclusion on the results we have obtained. In view of the experience in the United States with velvet bent which seems to last a season and does not stand cutting we will follow the experiment suggested by Washington on velvet bent with considerable interest."

Mr. Hamm stated that the Royal York course possessed sufficient Columbia bent on its own course to cover ten acres. Some use of it would be made, he added. He expects that Dr. Montieth and Kenneth Welton, a former Canadian now on the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture, will visit Toronto early in September to study the results of the experiments being carried on. Mr. Hamm noted that all stolons and seed sown in the Dominion Government's plot had been provided by the United States government.

Minnesota Gossip

By H. E. STODOLA, Secretary



H. E. STODOLA
Secretary, Minnesota
Association of Golf
Course Superintendents.

THE May meeting was held at Interlachen club in Minneapolis, where Alex Repin is greenkeeper. Sixteen members were present.

Alex showed us over the course and it certainly is a beautiful layout. It was the scene of the 1930 National Open, one of the most successful ever held. When Repin came to this club two years ago he was assisted by "Charley" Erickson of Minikahda who acted in an advisory capacity. The course had large, fine tees; soft, thick fairways, many trees and several lakes.

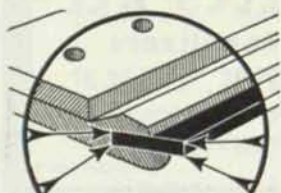
However, this club was one of the clubs that was unfortunate enough to get Virginia bent when bent first came out. It is a very hard grass to control and gets very coarse. In order to keep it as fine as possible the greens were cut closely. There was not enough mat for the ball to bite on so the greens were considered hard. It was a problem for anyone to tackle this grass.

The first thing Alex did was to spike the greens, let them grow longer, and dress with half peat and half sand. This has given him soft greens. I heard a pro say, "you can make a brassie shot stick now."

* * *

Now Poe Annua has come in strong and Virginia is losing out. In time he will have Poa Annua greens. However they are not the most dependable greens so the club has a large nursery of a local bent and in time plan to

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