About 20,000 square feet have been planted so far and the area will probably be increased early next season. It is divided into two distinct areas, one portion of which is devoted to experimental work and the other to demonstration plots. The experimental section is cut up into plots 8 by 8 feet, similar to the Arlington Turf Garden plots. Certain sections will be devoted to testing various fertilizers on both putting green and fairway turf. Other sections will be devoted to weed control experiments, various grass strains or grass mixtures, diseases, and similar problems. The demonstration portion has been

Planting the new experimental turf garden, Mill Road Farm Golf Course, Everett, Ill., September, 1928

planted in 12 plots 24 by 24 feet, using different putting green grasses. These plots will be maintained in good putting green condition and will enable visitors to compare the quality of the different grasses maintained under identical conditions. Most of the common putting green grasses, both seeded and stolon, have been planted separately in plots 8 feet square, where they can be kept in the best possible putting green condition for direct comparison with the larger demonstration plots. Nursery rows of the important golf course grasses will probably be available for comparison by early summer.

Turf Experiments at Nebraska College of Agriculture

By Fred V. Grau

In the latter part of September, 1925, Nebraska's first experimental turf garden was started in the Plant Museum of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, at Lincoln. This was made possible through the efforts of Dr. C. V. Piper, who at that time was senior agronomist in charge of forage crop investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the cooperation of Profs. W. W. Burr and F. D. Keim, of the Nebraska station, who completed the arrangements. The shipment of stolons and seed was made from the Arlington nurseries at Washington, and the stolons were planted about the first of September. A good growth was made during the fall. All the grasses except the Acme velvet bent came

through the winter in good shape. The expenses of operating the turf garden are defrayed by funds furnished by the United States Golf Association Green Section and the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The field work is carried on by an assistant, usually a student, who is interested in this type of work. Dr. Keim, of the department of agronomy, personally supervises all operations.

The turf gardens lie on a deep layer of Waukesha silt loam. This is an old alluvial soil and is well adapted for bent grasses. The fertility and texture of the surface six inches are well fitted for mixing it with sand and manure for composting. The ratio of the compost used is 2-2-1, sand, soil, and manure respectively. Sharp, clean, plaster sand has been used with good success.

The turf work at the Nebraska station is conducted on an area of approximately 10,000 square feet. Of this area there are 80 plots 10 feet square which are devoted to clipping, fertilizing, and disease-control experiments. The nursery stock covers 1,000 square feet. The remainder is occupied with newly seeded plots of new and promising strains of bent.

All fertilizers, with the exception of the lime, are applied three times during the season. Lime is applied in the spring only. Compost is the vehicle used to spread the fertilizers, thus accomplishing two jobs with one operation.

Comparative growth is measured by standardized clipping and weighing of the clippings each time. Weed growth is determined by digging the weeds and then drying and weighing them.

Turf Experiments at Rhode Island Experiment Station

By E. S. Garner

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Rhode Island State College, at Kingston, commenced in 1905 a series of experiments with lawn grasses. The object, as then stated, was "to test the influence of different fertilizers upon the permanence of white clover and certain grasses and to compare the adaptability of different grasses and mixtures for lawns, golf-links and polo grounds."

Thirty-five plots, occupying an area of about ¼ acre, were laid out on a piece of fairly level ground. The topsoil of this land is mellow and friable, but is underlain by a plastic yellow silt loam which prevents excessive leaching. These plots have been mowed at ordinary lawn or fairway height. They have provided data for two station bulletins, and a third is about to be published.

In May, 1928, two new projects were approved. About 1¼ acres of new ground were taken. The soil is of the same type as that of the old lawn plots and has a degree of acidity of about 4.5 on the Ph scale. This land was divided into three sections, known as A, B, and C.

The first of the new projects is a study of the seed production of the bent grasses. The object in view is to determine the suitability of the bent grasses for seed production in Rhode Island. As very little is known concerning the factors influencing seed production, data will be obtained as to the quantity of seed produced from different species, varieties, and strains of bent. The uniformity and tex-