

out of order. Any sprinkler that revolves begins to wear out with the first turn, and no matter how carefully made will soon give an uneven distribution of water. Our sprinkler can be carried in one hand when occasion requires the following of a footpath through the woods. They cost so little that we are making more of them, and the hose is therefore all that we carry any great distance. The past month (June) has been hot and dry and we have found the device particularly valuable in watering at night, when the workman can not so easily watch his step. We have yet to find a footprint on any of our new greens. Even on greens that are well established it is not unusual to find evidence of thoughtlessness in changing the location of a sprinkler, requiring heavy rolling to correct. Rolling is necessary at times, but it is the antithesis of cultivation, and many a new green has been rolled to death, the only plants surviving being dandelion, plantain and crab-grass."

Turf Nursery

E. J. MARSHALL

Pictures of turf gardens may lead to the thought that a turf nursery is an extravagance not to be indulged in even by the more prosperous clubs; but it is not so. Every well-maintained course should have its turf nursery, in which turf for repairs should be grown and experiments should be made. Tees and greens can not be kept in first-rate condition unless good turf is available for replacement. Certain types of weeds, such as chickweeds and pearlwort, should be cut out as soon as discovered, when it can be done with an ordinary hole cutter. It is much easier and cheaper to maintain a moderate-sized turf nursery and use it to replace turf cut out to remove weeds, than to let the weeds get beyond control. There is always risk of losing a green or part of a green by disease, misuse, weeds or what not, and it is only a reasonable precaution to have spare turf in good condition for replacement purposes. The conditions and soils at two clubs are seldom alike and it is not an extravagance to maintain a little nursery in which three or four kinds of grass are grown and kept under observation. It is not necessary to keep the nursery in the pink of condition all the time as a green would be kept, but it should be kept healthy and vigorous. The great likelihood that vegetative propagation will supplant seeding as the means of producing fine, uniform turf, makes it clearly reasonable to keep a nursery to grow what might be called the breeding stock. A few rows of bent fairly well taken care of will furnish enough stolons to plant a large area by the vegetative method. A turf nursery, say one hundred or two hundred feet square, is a real necessity and in no respect an extravagance.

Starting Bermuda Grass Turf by the Vegetative Method

The following interesting note on the starting of Bermuda grass turf by the vegetative method is contributed under date of June 3, 1921, by Mr. Leonard Tufts, president of the Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C.: "There is another thing we have learned down there in the sand hills in connection with Bermuda which might be of benefit to the people where conditions are similar. After planting the roots of Bermuda we put on an ordinary spike-tooth harrow and keep the ground harrowed until we have a complete mat of Bermuda. It seems as if the harrow tears

up every root that is planted, but it keeps down the weeds, and we find that we get a good mat of Bermuda the first year; whereas if we do not harrow we have a crop of weeds that gets started ahead of the Bermuda and checks its growth, and it takes several years to get as good an effect as you can in one year by harrowing."

Dear Bill Letter III

Richland Center, N. Y., July 4, 1921.

DEAR BILL:

Instead of sobbing on my shoulder why don't you write to Cynthia Grey or Dorothy Dean and tell how your young life has been blasted? You certainly have less sense than Thompson's colt; and I believe it is an historical fact that it had none.

After all I've said you've listened to the *experts* again, because it was easier than working out your own problems. It you haven't enough interest to study and find out for yourself, don't expect me to waste perfectly good paper writing to you.

Of course, your expert was "johnny on the spot" with a satisfactory answer to all your questions and a complete solution of your troubles. Did you ever hear of the infant prodigy who could mystify audiences by multiplying 46,473.47 by 732,427,222 and give the answer as soon as the last figure passed the lips of his questioner? Expressions of wonder and great applause attended every exhibition until some person of less than ordinary intelligence inquired if it would be a good idea to take down the figures to see if the boy's answer had any relation to the figures given.

Do just as you like—either find out for yourself or listen to the expert.

Don't understand that there are no highly qualified men in the green-keeping business, because there are lots of them; but the best are never afraid to say they don't know, if they don't. The "expert," however, always knows. His fountain of knowledge never runs dry. He'll sell you enough stuff to keep you busy a couple of years getting rid of it, and then, just like the little red rooster, he won't "come around as often as he useter."

You are a shining example of the green-committeeman who can wear a pretty golf suit and just get in the way. The average greenkeeper looks upon the chairman and committee as something which must be endured, and, with more or less tact, depending on the man, the fool suggestions and orders of the committee are ignored or put on the shelf until they are either forgotten by the committee or superseded by something new but equally fatuous and futile.

You positively may not hope (as our ex-President might put it) to be entitled to the respect of your greenkeeper and the men unless you get down to brass tacks and learn something about the business and how it should be done. If you are in earnest you'll find out, in a general way, of course, how to adjust a lawn mower. You'll find out whether it is run by gears or clockworks. You'll find out what each job on the course really is and how it is done and how long it should take. When you know something about the practical end of the work, you'll use a little more sense in making suggestions or giving orders and you'll commence to have some notion about where your money goes.

If you contemplate taking all the degrees and possibly being a Past