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The editors are always glad to receive notes of interest for publication in "The Bulletin." Contributions from greenkeepers and greencommitteemen are always welcomed.

### Standards in Course Architecture

A prominent golf architect recently embodied some charming sentiment and excellent advice in a letter to a friend. His words are as follows:

"I rarely hear any criticism from the average class of players about courses being too hard; they are not, generally. We have a few which offer a supreme test, but that is quite proper. We must have a standard in golf as we have in music. How often we hear people say that the finest operas are beyond them, but they all want to go; they are the standard of music and never grow tiresome or common. So it is with golf and other things. And it is undoubtedly true that the courses offering the best and fairest test of golf, other things being equal, are the most popular. The only thing which ought to be shunned on any golf course is having it too hilly. Bunkers and hazards mean nothing to the average players, but they all rightly despise hill climbing and rough sections where balls are apt to be lost."

### Winterkilling of Turf

By LYMAN CARRIER

This is the season of the year when many of the northern greenkeepers are confronted with the matter of preparing their greens for winter. On some of the northern courses putting greens come through the winter in bad condition. Often much of the grass is dead, necessitating reseeded. The writer visited the Minneapolis-St. Paul district early last spring for the purpose of studying the subject of winterkilling of turf. In previous seasons New York and New England courses have been visited. One thing seems to be clear: bluegrass, the bents, and fescue are not killed by cold weather anywhere in this country if the soil conditions are right for their growth.

As previously stated in THE BULLETIN,\* most of the winterkilling is due to faulty drainage. This was clearly evident on a number of the greens studied. In a few cases the killing was confined to depressions in the surface from which the water could not escape so long as the soil beneath was frozen. A great many of the greens that have winterkilling are built in side hills and the greens are water-logged with seepage from below. No protective measure will save the turf on poorly drained greens except drainage. In some cases this means a relocation or rebuilding of the green.

There was some winterkilling in the Twin City district which could not be charged to faulty drainage. Some greens had dead spots, definite in outline, indicating that weak plants had succumbed. Often adjoining these dead areas were perfectly healthy patches of velvet, creeping, and Rhode Island bents. It is not easy to identify the species of grass which make up dead turf on a putting green. There were sufficient remains, however, to show that the dead grass was mostly of the *Agrostis* genus,

\*THE BULLETIN, 1922 Volume, pages 84 and 162.