

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 12th making inquiry regarding our experience with cottonseed-hull greens, which seems to have been widely published to the world by the DALLAS DISPATCH, and I take pleasure in saying that we are greatly pleased with our experience so far, and I know no reason why the greens should not prove entirely satisfactory for all times.

"Prior to constructing the cottonseed-hull greens, we were using the sand greens, and owing to the high winds which sometimes prevail in this section of the state, we suffered continual difficulty in keeping the sand on the greens, the high winds sweeping it off. But we have no fault whatever to find with the cottonseed-hull greens in any respect.

"Since constructing the major portion of our greens a few months ago we have had a great deal of rainfall, more than usual for this section of the state, and we find that the greens can be used just as soon as the fairways are in condition to play upon them.

"The method of construction is to excavate about three or four inches for the size of the green that you wish to construct. In this excavation you place crushed rock about three-eighths of an inch in size. Tamp this rock and roll it thoroughly with a good heavy roller. Upon this rock you place your cottonseed hulls from 2½ to 3½ inches in thickness. The hulls should be very evenly distributed, should be pulled apart by hand, and then, when the spreading has been completed, should be wet thoroughly and rolled with a good heavy roller. This rolling should be done daily for several weeks, and especially so if there is very much wet weather. You will then find that the greens have settled and become even and smooth after a period of use, and perhaps in dry weather they may become a little hard and exceptionally fast. We then have another wooden roller, in which nails have been driven evenly about an inch apart. This is used for loosening up the cottonseed on the surface, and after doing so we roll again with a light roller. The expense of construction used for our greens ranged about \$225 for 9 greens.

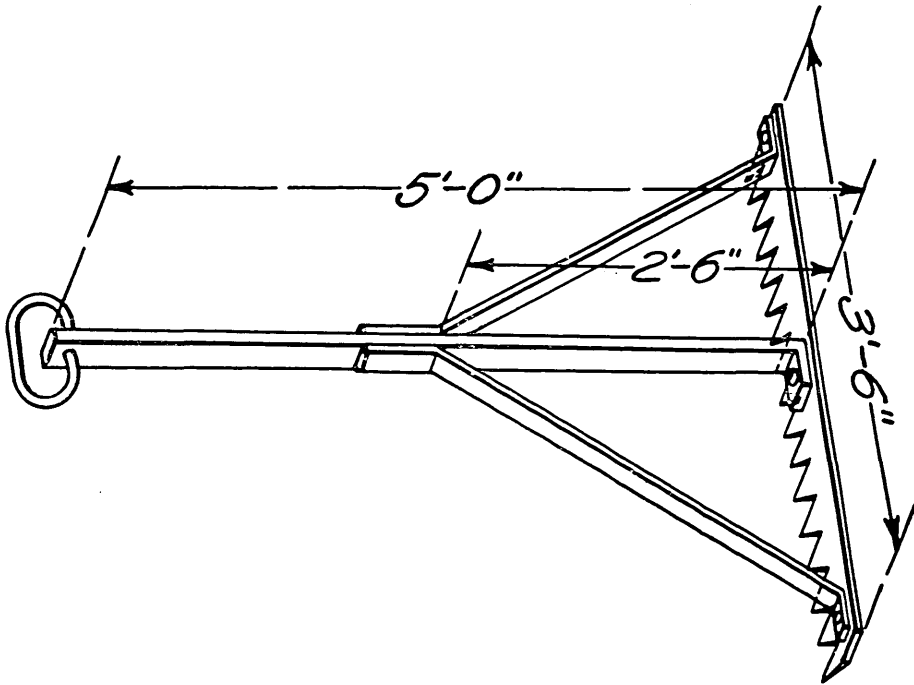
"There may be some local conditions prevailing in other sections which we would not have to contend with, especially around the edge of the greens where grass perhaps may grow and, in that way, create a lumpy condition. However, this can be guarded against as you find adverse conditions which may prevail.

"We are very much pleased with our greens, and if you require any additional information will be glad to furnish it."

It is thought that there may be many clubs in the drier parts of the country where it is difficult and expensive to maintain grass greens, which will be interested in what Mr. Hobbs has to say relative to cottonseed-hull greens. The Green Section has had no experience with cottonseed-hull greens, but offers the information contained in this article for what it may be worth to those who are seeking a substitute for grass turf.

Sand-Trap Rake Made from a Mowing Machine Knife.

We are indebted to Mr. Ralph C. Martin, greenkeeper at Shannopin Country Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the accompanying sketch of an inexpensive and efficient rake he has devised and uses for his sand traps. A 7-foot mowing machine knife is cut in half and a 5-foot iron handle riveted or bolted at a hole drilled in the middle of the knife. Two metal braces are welded to the handle 2½ feet from the knife and riveted or bolted at holes near each end of the knife. The ends of the handle and braces attached to the knife are first heated, bent, and drilled, to permit of fasten-



ing. A flattened or round ring handhold is welded to the end of the handle. Mr. Martin says the rake is inexpensive, easy to use, does the work rapidly, and leaves the sand in even ridges, which look well and make an extra, though fair, hazard.

“Herbae Prati”

In May, 1923, the United States Department of Agriculture, through a press release, called attention to the fact that meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior pratensis*) was being falsely advertised as a lawn grass under the name “turfing fescue,” and that seed of it was being offered for sale at an exorbitant price. Those responsible for the false and misleading advertisements apparently were reached by the Department’s published statement, but they were not sufficiently chastened, for they persisted in making the same or similar statements regarding the grass, the seed of which they continued to offer for sale. They did, however, change the name from “turfing fescue” to “*Festuca elatior*.” How long this name was used is not known, but evidently it carried with it too much information for the public, or it was not sufficiently alluring to catch the desired number of suckers, for it was soon discarded.

As early as November, 1923, advertisements appeared containing statements essentially the same as those used in the advertisements of “turfing fescue” and “*Festuca elatior*,” but this time a new name was adopted, one apparently designed to attract and impress. The new name is “Herbae Prati” which is a Latin name meaning meadow grass.