

could carry if the sod were cut thick. This also saved time and expense.

We were very careful in preparing the surface before laying the sod. We gave the surface plenty of rolling, and had a good, firm top. When it came to placing the sod, we lost no time. In the beginning we were a little too particular. In sodding the first green, the men got down on their knees, fingering each sod and shoving a little dirt underneath here and there. I tried to make the men understand the waste of time in this procedure, and laid sod myself to illustrate what I meant. We then kept speeding it up, faster and faster, and at the end it was an easy matter to do the biggest green we had inside of a day. If your surface is properly prepared (and this is most important), it will be a waste of time to devote much attention to laying the sod. If the sod is properly cut, the men do not even have to stoop in placing it, but may use pointed forks, and their feet, for this purpose.

If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then I am sure we were justified in our methods. These greens have come up beautifully, and in a very short time will be equal to any of the old greens on the course. The sod knitted very rapidly, and frequent top-dressings soon brought the greens to a good putting surface.

This experiment has been most valuable, and we have certainly learned how to sod in a hurry, save expense, and at the same time get results.



Compost shed at Yorktown (Virginia) Country Club. This shed is 100 feet long and about 25 feet wide. The club used in the neighborhood of 300 yards of compost for the first top-dressing on the fairways.