Announcements

There seems to be some mystification why clubs that are members of the United States Golf Association are charged less for membership in the Green Section than are other clubs. The answer is that the Green Section is not yet self-sustaining, but is assisted financially by the United States Golf Association out of their funds. As this money comes from the United States Golf Association member clubs, surely they should have some slight concession made them in reference to the Green Section.

It is the ambition of the Green Section that it become self-sustaining and render its service to all adhering clubs at the least possible cost. This will be reduced just as rapidly as is warranted. Its cost to each member can be reduced to a small sum if a large proportion of the clubs become members of the Green Section.

First Meeting of Delegates to the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association

The Green Committee of the U. S. Golf Association has decided to hold a meeting or meetings of the delegates to the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association, in Washington, July 18 to 22, 1921, at the time of the National Open Championship. Some convenient hotel will be selected as headquarters so that the delegates and those interested in the work can get together for informal discussions, in addition to at least one formal meeting. Any member of a subscribing club interested in the subject of greenkeeping will be welcome though not a delegate. A more complete announcement of the committee’s plans will be made in the next issue.

Philadelphia the First to Organize District Green Committee

Philadelphia has the honor of leading the way in the organization of a District Green Committee. This was accomplished at a dinner given May 5th by Mr. George W. Elkins, Jr., who was appointed Chairman of the Philadelphia Golf Association Green Committee.

The interest in the work is indicated by the acceptance of the representatives of thirty-five of the thirty-six clubs invited, and by the attendance of thirty-three.

The object of the Committee is to carry out in the Philadelphia District the aims of the Green Committee of the United States Golf Association by the interchange of information and the co-operation which it is confidently believed will bring about better results for all the clubs participating.

A number of meetings will be held during the year, each time at a different club, and it is expected that members of the Committee will be able to get in a round of golf at each meeting and thus inspect the course at which the members are to meet.
Under the supervision of the Committee, mowing machines and other equipment will be tested and the merits and defects of the various makes will be noted. Among other things, all the various types of sprinklers on the market will be assembled and tested at the same time under the same conditions, so that the Committee may have the data as to the sprinklers which get the best results.

An Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Golf Association Green Committee has been organized which will have direct charge of the work, and through this Executive Committee it is contemplated that the member-clubs can obtain information as to seeds, materials, and sources of supply.

Not only will the members of the Philadelphia Committee hold frequent meetings, but the Greenkeepers will be assembled several times during the season so that they may interchange views and confer with the members of the Committee.

These district associations provide the means for more intimate contact between those interested than can possibly be furnished by the Green Committee of the United States Golf Association, and it is hoped that green committees in other centers will promptly follow the example of Philadelphia.

Earthworms

C. V. Piper and R. A. Oakley

Earthworms are also known as angle-worms and fish-worms. They constitute the zoological family called Lumbricidae, of which there are known to exist in the United States 3 genera and 24 species. The number of species is doubtless much greater, but the earthworms have rather been neglected by zoologists. There is yet much work to be done in collecting and studying the American species.

Different kinds of earthworms live in very diverse locations. Some of them are confined to leaf mold in the forests, others to stream banks, etc. Comparatively few kinds live in grass turf or, indeed, in farm land. The common earthworm in turf land in the northern United States is *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, and the same species occurs in Europe. The probabilities are that it is native to Europe and introduced in America, like most of our annoying pests. It is known from New England, New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Colorado and California, and probably occurs in all northern states, but it is not recorded from the South. So far as now known, it is the only species that causes annoyance to golfers in this country.

This species is abundant in Europe, and very interesting accounts of its habits were published by W. Hoffmeister in 1845 from studies made in Braunschweig, by V. Hensen in 1877 from observations at Kiel, and by Darwin in 1882. Darwin's account is based on his own observations and those of previous writers. The following notes are compiled from several writers.

Anatomy. The earthworm is about midway in organization in the animal series between the lowest and highest forms, and therefore is an excellent subject to study as a typical animal. Its anatomy has been studied very minutely by a number of zoologists, and nearly every student of zoology learns to know much about the creatures' structure.