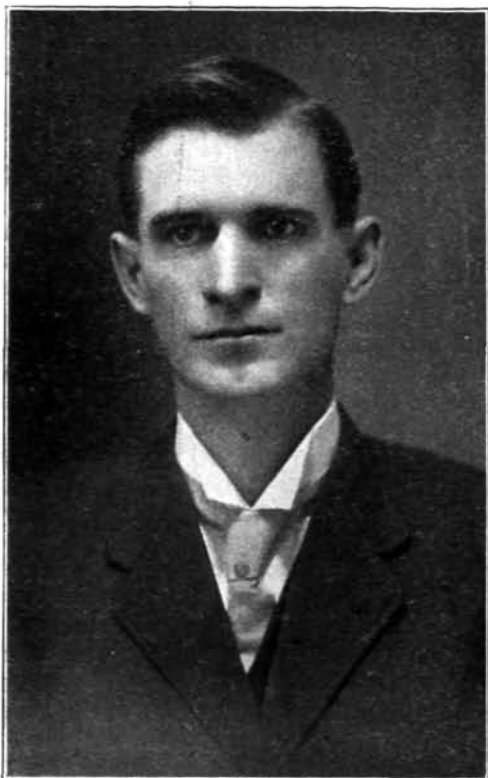


The Green Section Loses Carrier



Lyman Carrier, Advisory Member. Prof. Carrier severed his connection with the Green Section April 15, 1924.

On April 15, 1924, Prof. Lyman Carrier severed his relations with the Green Section, to take up commercial work. By his resignation the organization has sustained a loss that is irreparable. Professor Carrier has served with the Green Section from the beginning and has made himself immensely valuable to the golf clubs of the country. His advice and suggestions have proved 100 per cent sound and helpful. As a diagnostician of sick golf courses he is unexcelled, and no one can prescribe for their troubles better than he. In his qualifications are found the rare combination of years of experience and training, good judgment and tact, and unbounded enthusiasm and devotion. Wherever he has gone he has made friends. Men of Carrier's stamp are not encountered every day, nor are the institutions of learning or the agencies of experience turning them out in large numbers. What a

real economic and social loss his leaving causes! Here is a man who is peculiarly fitted for the field in which he was engaged—a field crowded with large and important possibilities, a field which needs him and in which he can serve better than in any other. Why can not such men be encouraged to continue in the sphere of their greatest usefulness to society? Carrier's departure from the Green Section leaves a real vacancy and has greatly increased the burden of those who are carrying on. May health, happiness and success attend him! Should he ever come this way again he will be welcome.

The Japanese Beetle and Its Relation to Golf Courses

Address Delivered by B. R. Leach, U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the Annual Meeting of the Green Section, January 5, 1924.

The Japanese beetle was first observed in this country in the summer of 1916, a few beetles having been collected that year at Riverton, New Jersey. Since that time the insect has increased in numbers by leaps and bounds until at this writing the beetles infest a circular area of 2,500 square miles situated in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The center of this area is heavily infested. The degree of infestation di-