

with the fairway turf. The latter is often extremely good, but the greens are usually very weedy. This points to something being wrong in the greenkeeping methods. The commonest weeds are *Poa annua* and pearlwort; but white clover, hop clover, chickweed, etc., are far from rare. Systematic weeding scarcely exists in British greenkeeping except for such taprooted weeds as starweed and plantain.

The golf leaders of Britain are deeply interested in the subject of turf and keen for the best information. Their courtesy was very marked and is deeply appreciated. As an earnest of their interest, it is worth noting that a meeting was held during the amateur tournament at St. Andrews looking forward to the establishment of an organization in Britain somewhat similar to our Green Section. Some of the American results will doubtless prove at least of suggestive value.

It would perhaps be unsafe to use American methods in Britain without first testing them on a small scale. Because certain things give good results in America is no criterion that they would be equally satisfactory elsewhere.

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### What One District Greenkeepers' Association Is Accomplishing

By John Morley, President, Cleveland District Greenkeepers' Association

The Cleveland District Greenkeepers' Association was formed in the spring of this year as the outcome of a suggestion made by a greenkeeper in attendance at a meeting of the Cleveland District Golf Association on March 29, 1924. This suggestion was to the effect that vastly greater benefit would result to the greenkeepers from gatherings of this nature if it could be arranged so that the meetings could be held upon the golf courses themselves rather than in hotels or similar meeting places.

The course of the Youngstown Country Club was selected for the first meeting of the association. This meeting was held May 12. Notwithstanding a cold rain the morning of the meeting, there were forty greenkeepers or chairmen of green committees present. We were favored with a talk by Prof. Lyman Carrier at this meeting, on the subject of grasses, particularly as regards the names of the various grasses occurring on golf courses. Our last meeting was held at the Congress Lake Country Club, on August 4. At that meeting we had two of the leading makes of tractors working side by side, which gave us opportunity for a comparative study of the merits of both machines.

Our officers consist of a president and a secretary. Our meetings are held under the supervision of the District Green Section, in that the chairman of the District Green Section is asked to preside at each of our meetings. We assemble at the club selected for the meeting, at about 10.30 in the morning. A preliminary meeting is held in the club house. After that a lunch is furnished by the entertaining club, and then the members gather on the course to discuss the subjects of soil, grasses, fertilizers, etc., and to inspect working equipment.

There is much to be gained by having such an association in connection with a District Golf Association. Through these joint meetings of greenkeepers and chairmen of green committees, a brotherly spirit is imbued and a closer understanding reached. From an educational standpoint it is believed that gatherings of this sort are one of the best movements that the Green Section has fostered. They not only furnish the young greenkeeper with valuable information of a practical nature, but the older ones

also profit from the observations made while visiting the various courses. There are about thirty golf clubs in the Cleveland District, which includes a territory of approximately 75 square miles. The attendance at our meetings is growing larger at each club we visit. The clubs in the district are anxious to have us visit them. We meet once a month, on Monday, which seems to be the best day for a greenkeeper to absent himself from his regular work. We now have enough invitations scheduled to last the remainder of the season.

### **The Work and the Needs of the Green Section**

The following resumé of what the Green Section is accomplishing and what is needed in order that its work may become of maximum benefit, as presented by Mr. John G. Anderson in *The American Annual Golf Guide and Yearbook for 1924*, will no doubt be of interest to the readers of *THE BULLETIN* especially as coming from so eminent an authority.

"Flourishing and prosperous in the number of clubs and their whole-hearted support the Green Section lived up nobly to all the encomiums of praise which by now through frequency have become commonplace. The usual aid to clubs and sectional committee heads, the monthly reports in their *BULLETIN*, the many questions answered, the hundreds of satisfied, shall we call them customers, all tend to increase the importance of this body.

"But there is a limit to human ingenuity and spread. Three hundred requests to visit courses and give advice! How humanly possible to attend to regular scientific duties and travel fifty thousand miles! It is and was absolutely impossible. If the Green Section is to function as wished for then it must have more funds to procure proper teachers to send round the land and additional money to conduct experiments away from Washington. To secure this the golfers of America have been asked to raise a million dollars as a permanent fund for the Green Section Committee work. An organization duly incorporated has been convened. No cause is more worthy and no results will be more satisfying. There are today a couple thousand clubs which need the benefits of this organization and *THE BULLETIN* at least. \* \* \* "

### **Golf, Grass, and Hay Fever**

By Dr. B. T. Galloway

Golf, grass, and hay fever. What have these in common?

We can at least say that it takes good grass and plenty of it to make good greens and good fairways. Good grass and lots of it also make plenty of hay fever victims.

Then again, golf used to be considered a sort of high-brow disease reserved for the elite. The same erroneous opinion prevailed with regard to hay fever. We do not know how many addicts there are to golf, but on the last count there were something over a million annual hay fever victims in this country. Hay fever is an annual visitant, so that there is an increasing army of weeping, blear-eyed, sneezing folks each year. It is now known that the disease is caused by the inhalation of the pollens of certain plants. The grasses and the ragweeds are the chief offenders, so that in years like the present one, when we had fine grass crops, there has been an unusual number of cases of the spring type of hay fever.

Contrary to the usual belief, roses and goldenrod do not cause hay fever. It is a case of being in bad company, for the roses bloom most when the grasses are spreading the greatest lot of pollen, and the ragweeds