

As a putting grass *Poa annua* is not without merit, at least in some latitudes. When abundant enough to make a solid turf, its putting quality is most excellent but a little slow. If only scattered plants occur in the turf, it is sometimes objectionable, as it may make the putting surface uneven. No matter how closely the grass is cut it will still blóssom and make seeds at the very surface of the ground. As the grass nears maturity it gradually becomes paler, partly due to the abundant flowers, and is then not so attractive.

On the whole the grass is to be considered desirable rather than a weed. Certainly it would be very expensive to keep it out of greens altogether, and surely its demerits if any are not sufficient to justify the attempt.

Seed of annual bluegrass has occasionally been obtainable in the trade, but usually containing much other grass seed harvested with it.

We hope that this article on *Poa annua*, reprinted from the first volume of THE BULLETIN, will arouse general discussion of the relative merits and failings of the grass as a putting green turf. What do you think of it, and why? In many parts of the country that is an important question, for your whole plan of maintenance will be governed by the answer. In short tell us all you know and believe about *Poa annua*.—Editors.

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### Let's Get Together

In the June number of THE BULLETIN a notice was published of the proposed meeting of the green committee chairmen and greenkeepers with the Green Section at Washington, to be held the latter part of August. It was requested that the Green Section be notified by all who expected to be present in case such a meeting should be held. The response to this request has been sufficient to justify a definite decision to hold a meeting but it is hoped that many more will be present than have so far signified their intention to do so. It may be readily understood that the more men who are interested in golf course maintenance get together at this meeting where all are free to discuss their problems and the results of methods practised the greater will be the benefit to all. Every man present at this meeting will doubtless have learned something from his experience that would be helpful to his fellow greenkeepers or green committeemen, as the case may be, and it is believed that such a meeting will be an ideal occasion for passing such information on to those that will benefit the most.

The Arlington Turf Garden should be at its best at the time this meeting is to be held, with most of the experiments showing up to the greatest advantage. This turf garden is in reality a laboratory in which the various turf grasses as well as hundreds of maintenance methods are subjected to the "acid test" for the purpose of disseminating between the satisfactory and the unsatisfactory grasses, and the practical and impractical methods of greenkeeping in general. The results of these tests have been the source of much valuable information and they continue to yield abundantly in this respect. A visit to the Turf Garden alone is worth the time and expense of attending the meeting, especially to any green committee chairman

or greenkeeper who has not seen it and had the various phases of the work there explained to him.

There are probably many greenkeepers who would like to attend this meeting but do not feel that they would be justified in bearing the expense of the trip here. In such case it will be to the advantage of the clubs to pay their greenkeeper's expenses and send him on, as there is no doubt that money spent in this manner will be a profitable investment for the club that takes advantage of giving its greenkeeper the information available at a meeting of this kind.

A Green Section meeting will be held in Washington on Monday, August 29. Visitors will be guests of the Green Section for the day. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., N. W. To complete the program as scheduled it will be necessary to leave the hotel for Arlington promptly at 9 a. m. Be sure to tell us that you are coming.

## Brown Patch Immunity?

By R. H. Patterson

The question of immunity to brown-patch in creeping-bent turf may well be approached with trepidation and misgiving lest one's reputation for veracity suffer the rebuke of Ananias before Peter. If anyone believes he has discovered a species of creeping bent immune to brown-patch he has thus far held his peace. However, in what follows the "discovery" is subject to the usual limits and qualifying considerations of time, place, and the human equation. Furthermore, like many another thing in nature's garden, there are certain irreconcilable ambiguities in the history of the particular piece of turf in question which leave one's conclusions like a lost ball in the rough.

In the early fall of 1922, through the kindness of the late Professor Piper, the writer obtained approximately a square foot of bent turf of a strain with which the Professor had been experimenting since 1916. In the fall of that year he had four selections of creeping-bent turf from the Columbia Country Club, at Chevy Chase, Md. These selections were planted in a nursery at Arlington and tested out under turf conditions. All except one, marked "No. 1 Selection," which is officially known as No. 02529, United States Department of Agriculture, failed to produce a satisfactory turf and were later discarded. In the meantime, however, No. 9 green at East Potomac Park had been planted to one of these strains in 1918. This green was severely attacked by brown-patch in 1919 and practically killed out.

In 1919, No. 9 green at Columbia was planted to stolons grown from Professor Piper's No. 1 selection and has proved very resistant to brown-patch ever since. This strain has also produced a satisfactory turf at the Arlington Turf Gardens, but has been rather susceptible to the fungus; in fact, much more so than at Columbia, and decidedly more so than either the Washington or Metropolitan strain at Arlington.

The square foot of turf received from Professor Piper was shredded and planted in September, 1922, in nursery rows 3 feet