

precipitation than was recorded in 1936.

During that same interval the Kansas weather bureau records showed less than 30 per cent. normal rainfall, which was the lowest on record. Missouri likewise had the driest similar period since records have been kept. Texas in that same interval had only 40 per cent. of its normal rainfall.

While the above States were scoring weather bureau records for dryness, many of the Eastern States were setting flood records. The average rainfall; for instance, in Pennsylvania for the month of March was nearly 7 inches, or about 30 percent. more than the previous high record. New York, West Virginia and Virginia each had the second heaviest rainfall on record for March.

In regions having excessive rainfall during the spring months, golf course turf is likely to be shallow rooted and therefore more apt to be severely injured by hot, dry weather in early summer. Where turf is watered, more care must be exercised to avoid excessive drying of surface soil if there is a shallow root system than if conditions have been favorable for the development of deeper root systems. Also, it is especially important under such conditions to control attacks of turf diseases promptly to avoid extensive damage, since grass with a shallow root system will not recover as rapidly from such attacks as will turf with a better root system.

#### MR. NORTH JOINS THE GREEN SECTION

The Green Section is glad to announce the addition to its technical staff of Mr. H. F. A. North, who during the past 6 years has been conducting experimental work with grasses and turf at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. North is a graduate of the Iowa State College and later did graduate work and served on the staff of the West Virginia University. Since going to Rhode Island in November, 1929, he has devoted much time to the study of velvet bent for turf purposes. This study included not only the comparison of the best strains of velvet bent in turf but also a study of the possibilities of each strain for seed production, with the view to making a dependable supply of seed of these grasses available on a commercial basis. His work in Rhode Island also included a study of fertilizers for turf purposes as well as observations on the control of diseases and insects.

In connection with the experimental work at Rhode Island, Mr. North visited a large number of clubs in the New England district and became thoroughly familiar with the golf course turf problems in that region. For the past two years he has been Secretary of the Rhode Island Greenkeepers' Club.

Mr. North will be located at the Green Section headquarters in Washington and will continue his turf investigations at the Arlington turf garden as well as take part in the technical advisory service of the Green Section.