

and at the same time keep control of the mower. Very often these outer edges are more or less undulated; consequently they require most careful handling of the machine. The only way I know that a man can properly control a mower is by having his hands on the crossbar of the handle, and in order to do this he must have room to stand. I have always advocated first making several circular cuts around all greens, whether built up or not, to preserve the lines, if for nothing else. With these island greens, four or five such cuts will give ample room to cross-cut from any direction.

If the few simple hints described above are carried out in practice we will not see many mangled greens hereafter.

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### Named Strains of Creeping Bent

When in 1916 the first tests were undertaken of individual strains of bent grasses, about one hundred different selections were made. Each of these selections was given a number and a record was preserved of its origin, characteristics, date of selection, etc. In 1921 some of the best of these selections were distributed to a few golf clubs, each under its appropriate number. A year later it seemed desirable that the more promising ones be given names. To keep the record of each strain numbered and named by us, the following data are supplied. These are the only bent strains named by the Green Section up to date.

*Washington Bent.* No. 02986. A creeping bent selected in 1919 from No. 4 green at the Washington Golf and Country Club, near Rosslyn, Va. At the time the selection was made, the piece of turf selected was only slightly affected by brown-patch, although nearly the entire green was brown.

*Metropolitan Bent.* No. 02809. A creeping bent from a piece of turf sent in for identification in 1917 by a seed firm in New York City.

*Virginia Bent.* No. 02987. A creeping bent selected in 1919 from No. 18 green at the Washington Golf and Country Club, near Rosslyn, Va. The selection, at the time it was made, was found to be strongly resistant to brown-patch, but not immune.

*Columbia Bent.* No. 02529. A creeping bent selected in 1916 from Columbia Country Club, near Washington, D. C. This is the strain used to plant No. 9 green at the Columbia Country Club.

*Vermont Bent.* No. 02882. A creeping bent received in 1917, without any special data, from Middlebury, Vt.

*Acme Bent.* No. 02541. A velvet bent selected in 1919 from the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*Revere Bent.* No. 02511. A seaside bent from the wet salt meadows at Revere Beach, Mass., where it occurs in large areas.

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### Some U. S. Golf Association Decisions on the Rules of Golf

QUESTION.—Please advise us in reference to distribution of prizes in qualification. On Saturday our club had qualifying round for five sixteens medal play handicap net scores. Because a large number of our members go away over week-ends during this season of the year, we allowed them the privilege of qualifying any day during the week previous by signifying their intention to a member of the Committee. Now the question arises, Are these players eligible to win either of prizes offered, low gross and net?

ANSWER.—The Committee in charge of golf tournaments have entire authority to arrange the conditions according to their best judgment. If therefore your committee gave the privilege to a large number of members to play in the qualifying round under the conditions you mention they are entitled to compete for the prizes as well as those who played on the day originally scheduled. In the opinion of the Rules Committee of the United States Golf Association, however, a qualifying round competition should always be played on the same day where conditions are more apt to be uniform.

QUESTION.—A, B, C, and D, are playing a four-ball match, A and B being partners and C and D partners. All four balls are on the green, C's being nearest the hole and A's farthest from the hole. C thinks that his ball may aid A in making A's putt, and therefore, before A putts his ball C lifts his own ball, claiming he has this right under General Rule No. 1 for three-ball, best-ball, and four-ball matches. A claims that he only, being "the player," has the right to request that the ball be lifted or putted, and that C has no right to touch his ball unless requested by A. What is your decision in the matter?

ANSWER.—Rule 1, "Rules for three-ball, best ball, and four-ball matches," covers the point. C was well within his rights in having his ball lifted.

QUESTION.—We have had quite a little discussion on the following rule, and I would appreciate it if you would give me the rule as you see it. "May a club be soled in a path worn to the bare earth by the players as they walk away from the tee?"

ANSWER.—You are referred to definition 6, "Hazard," as follows: "A hazard is any bunker (except casual water), ditch (unless excepted by local rule), bush, sand, path, or road. Sand blown onto the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards." It is clearly a case for your local committee to decide whether this spot you speak of is a path or a bare patch; the first would be a hazard, and the second would not.

### **Meeting of the United States Golf Association Green Section, Green Hill Farm Hotel, Overbrook, Pa., Sept. 24, 1924.**

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. by the Chairman, Mr. H. Kendall Read, Secretary of the Philadelphia District Green Section, about one hundred persons being present. Following introductory remarks, the Chairman introduced Mr. Wynant D. Vanderpool, President of the United States Golf Association. After reviewing the story of the establishment of the Green Section and the very important position it has come to occupy in the golf world, Mr. Vanderpool continued as follows:

"About a year ago the United States Golf Association had a meeting, and we decided that if the Green Section was to be put on a sound basis it was necessary to raise a very substantial sum of money, the interest from that money to be used in the further development and promotion of the Green Section work. Mr. J. Francis Burke, who was then our General Counsel, very generously gave his services, and the Green Section was incorporated in Pennsylvania. It is a corporation not formed for profit. It is formed for encouraging investigation and education in turf production for golf courses, parks, etc., and then there is a long list of other things that follow. The main point is to carry on and develop this work. It is not an organiza-