

## The Annual Meeting of the Green Section

Astor Hotel, New York, January 9 and 10, 1925

The Annual Meeting of the Green Section will be held at the time and place above indicated. There will be both morning and afternoon sessions on Friday, January 9, and a morning session on Saturday, January 10. Mr. Findlay S. Douglas, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, New York, will serve as Chairman. A very instructive series of papers and addresses will be given, and in addition several moving pictures relating to golf, including a film on earthworm eradication and films illustrating the styles of great golfers.

Every Green Section club should send its Green Committee Chairman and its Greenkeeper to this meeting. It will be money well invested. Come along and meet the other fellows and help boost the Green Section. It needs your support and encouragement.

Some of the special addresses to be given are as follows:

Annual Report of the Chairman.....	C. V. Piper, Washington, D. C.
The Japanese Beetle.....	B. R. Leach, Riverton, N. J.
Modernism vs. Fundamentalism in Greenkeeping.....	E. J. Marshall, Toledo, Ohio
Acapuleco Grass.....	Frederick Snare, Havana Country Club, Havana, Cuba
Golf Turf in Great Britain.....	C. V. Piper, Washington, D. C.
The Root Growth of Turf Grasses.....	O. B. Fitts, Washington, D. C.
Fertilizers in Relation to Quality of Turf and to Weed Control.....	R. A. Oakley, Washington, D. C.
Local Green Section Work:	
Philadelphia.....	H. Kendall Read, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland.....	J. K. Bole, Cleveland, Ohio
The New England Greenkeepers' Association.....	John Shanahan, Brae-Burn Country Club
Known and Unknown Factors in Greenkeeping.....	K. F. Kellerman, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Why the Green Section Must Be Enlarged.....	C. V. Piper, Washington, D. C.

## Greenkeepers' Club of New England

The following interesting letter has been received from the Secretary of a new type of club that should be copied in all parts of the country. Greenkeepers' clubs can do much to advance the status of greenkeeping.

"The Greenkeepers' Club of New England was formed in January of this year (1924) and holds a meeting on the first Monday of each month. The officers consist of a president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and three trustees. The purpose of the club is the social and educational advancement of its members.

"In April a meeting was held at which the chairmen of the green committees of the various clubs were present. At this meeting Dr. C. V. Piper was present. Since that time we have visited and inspected several golf courses—in June, the Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, Massachusetts; in July, the Pawtucket Country Club, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; in August, the Nashua Country Club, Nashua, New Hampshire.

"The September meeting was held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, where the club heard lectures on grasses, pests, soils, fertilizers, and examined grass plats and equipment of various kinds.

"The October meeting was held at the Winchester Country Club, Winchester, Mass. The club has planned a very interesting winter program of talks on subjects of vital interest to greenkeepers. We have at present 60 greenkeepers enrolled and will before the first of January (1925) have 100. The club insignia consists of a pin the center of which is a rolling green around the outside of which is lettered 'Greenkeepers' Club of New England'."

---

### Watering Putting Greens

The following additional contributions to our discussion of the subject of watering putting greens which appeared in the October and November numbers of THE BULLETIN will be of interest to our readers.

"I find that the water outlets on most golf courses are too small. In some cases the outlets are only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. They should not be less than 1 inch. Hose of 1-inch diameter also should be used. I do all of my watering in the morning, starting at 7 o'clock. I have one man for every three greens. During July and August I water each green for one hour every morning, while in September and October the period is reduced to one-half hour. We have only 20-pound pressure. With 60-pound pressure the watering can be done in half the time. Our greens are all uniform. You do not have to play one green that is soggy and another green that is lightning fast. I have been keeping greens for 27 years and have never been troubled with brown-patch. With this system also you have finished watering by 10 o'clock in the morning, and there is thus no interference with the players. Greens should not be allowed to become too dry before they are watered."—*John Pressler, Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa.*

"We seldom use water on our course except at night. We start our sprinklers at 8 o'clock at night and run them until 8 o'clock in the morning. When the range of a sprinkler is not enough to cover one green, we use two sprinklers, and they require no attention other than setting them up at night and taking them down in the morning. The sprinklers and hose are stored in concrete pits with the covers flush with the ground adjacent to the tees and greens, which does away with the necessity of handling and carting them from the tool shed to their various positions. When we were building our new 9 holes we watered the greens and tees during the day and tried to keep the ground damp or moist at all times so that it would not crust. We have never been troubled with brown-patch, to our knowledge."—*W. R. Hurd, 2d, United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, Beverly, Mass.*

---

THE "BIG LEAGUE" STUFF.—"Years ago when our love for the great outdoors induced us to build our golf course, we used tomato cans for cups, and the weeds were so high at our tees that we could not use our drivers but had to use our irons. I forget the number of holes we had. Did you ever play on a course like that? If so, you know now how to enjoy the regulars, the 'big league' stuff."—*W. B. Meisner, Cornell University Golf Club, Ithaca, N. Y.*