

multiflorum) resembles perennial rye grass very closely. Furthermore, it serves much the same purpose on golf courses. Although it is an annual species, it nevertheless commonly has a tendency to persist for more than a year under conditions such as are found on fairways. Where quick-growing emergency grasses are needed on the golf course to provide a grass covering for any reason whatsoever, Italian rye grass is better than perennial rye grass. In the South, Italian rye grass is very useful for making a winter covering on Bermuda grass putting greens and lawns. Seed of it is sown on Bermuda grass turf in the fall, and in a short time a very good putting surface results if proper care is given. Heretofore the supply of seed of Italian rye grass has come from abroad. Recently a considerable quantity has been produced in the Pacific Northwest, which section promises to become the important source of supply for our American golf courses. The seed resembles that of perennial rye grass in general appearance but has an awn at the tip which is not completely removed even in carefully milled commercial stocks. In the weight per bushel and price per pound there is little difference between the seed of Italian rye grass and that of perennial rye grass. Seed of neither species should be used as an important constituent of turf grass seed mixtures.

The Psychology of Fescue

By C. V. Piper

The word fescue has a soft, alluring sound to the ear, and this apparently is the reason why a lot of people who know little about grasses look wise and say "fescue." It was such a one doubtless who started the myth about the wonderful fescue greens of Britain. There are no pure fescue greens in Britain. Excepting perhaps a few newly sown greens, there is not one in Britain which has fifty per cent fescue. If one ignores the weeds which are all too abundant in British putting greens, the average putting turf is considerably less than one-half fescue, the rest being bent. These two grasses get along together pretty well in Britain. In the United States they do not; the bent will crowd out the fescue.

There are very few passably good fescue greens in America. At their best they are far inferior to bent. Furthermore, if by any chance bent is sown on a fescue green, it is but a few years until the green is all bent.

It is unquestionably true that many golfers have no clear conception of fescue. Due perhaps to the British myth, they think any particularly good turf must be fescue. It has been a common experience to have well-known golfers show us their splendid "fescue" greens, as they thought, when the greens were really all bent. Not long ago a greenkeeper showed us a new green of pure fescue, as he thought, and the seed which he said he sowed was, upon inspection, found to be true Chewings' fescue. Nevertheless his green was pure bent. The source of the error is not clear; but the greenkeeper insists that his bent green is pure fescue.

In a few places in America, upon sandy soils northward, red fescue has shown merit. In over ninety per cent of the region where it will grow at all it is a delusion and a snare. If a seedsman or an architect insists on your using fescue, better quit him cold. He knows better, if he has any intelligence at all.

There are hundreds of species of fescue, fine and coarse, tufted and creeping, etc. Sheep's fescue is superb for the rough and for the rough alone. The only good turf formers are red fescue and fine-leaved fescue, and these are what are in mind when putting greens are discussed.

On very sandy soil northward, especially on fairways, some red fescue is probably desirable. It is not advisable to sow it alone.

Green Section Clubs by States

On November 1, 1924, there were 800 clubs which were members of the Green Section. In the following table the number of clubs by states is shown. Some states have a much smaller number of member clubs than should be the case. In such cases there is a fine opportunity for Green Section boosters to get busy.

UNITED STATES

New York.....123	Maryland 12	North Carolina.. 5	Utah 1
Pennsylvania ... 85	Virginia 12	West Virginia... 5	Wyoming 1
Illinois 66	Florida 11	Nebraska 4	Dist. Columbia.. 1
Massachusetts .. 58	New Hampshire. 10	Oklahoma 4	Hawaii 1
Ohio 58	Rhode Island... 10	Oregon 4	Alaska 0
New Jersey 51	Texas 10	South Carolina.. 4	Arizona 0
Michigan 35	Georgia 7	Tennessee 4	Arkansas 0
California 28	Maine 7	Louisiana 3	Idaho 0
Minnesota 23	Washington 7	Vermont 3	Mississippi 0
Connecticut 21	Iowa 6	Delaware 2	Montana 0
Indiana 18	Kansas 6	North Dakota .. 2	Nevada 0
Wisconsin 18	Colorado 5	Alabama 1	New Mexico.... 0
Missouri 14	Kentucky 5	South Dakota... 1	

CANADA

Ontario 17	Alberta 4	Nova Scotia 1	Saskatchewan .. 0
Quebec 10	Manitoba 2	Newfoundland... 0	Yukon 0
Brit. Columbia.. 5	New Brunswick. 2	N. W. Territory. 0	

FOREIGN

Mexico 2	Bermuda 1	Chile 1	Cuba 1
Argentina 1			

How To Select and Compare Vegetative Strains of Creeping Bent

In the course of its investigations the Green Section has selected and compared about 100 strains of bent grown vegetatively, most of which have since been discarded. A number of greenkeepers in various parts of the country have made selections of their own. Some of their selections are very promising, others distinctly inferior. A few greenkeepers have grown a selection in considerable areas of turf before discovering that it was very susceptible to brown-patch or in some other way inferior. It is very desirable to have each greenkeeper select bents in his own locality, as there is good evidence that a bent may behave differently in one place from the way it does in another. This type of work requires care and at least three years of testing to secure results at all reliable. It is therefore important that efficient methods be used if success is to be achieved. The methods used by the United States Golf Association Green Section will, it is believed, be helpful.

1. MAKING THE ORIGINAL SELECTION.—On any old putting green long sown to South German mixed bent, a careful inspection will disclose circles