Sixty lbs. to 80 lbs. pressure should be maintained in pressure tank and not less than 40 lbs. at hose connection at green. Keep pipe sizes large to prevent friction losses as much as possible.

Size of pipe depends upon pipe layout. If a "loop" system is used much smaller pipe can be used, but if not, start off with 4 in. or 5 in. and use nothing less than 1¼ in. pipe up to greens.

We have installed both river and well jobs, but cannot notice much difference in water's effect on greens. George Sargent, Scioto C. C., Columbus, likes well water. A drilled well would be best if plenty of water can be obtained from the ground as it does not cause trouble that happens when pumping from a river. If river water is used a good filtering system should be used and you will always have trouble with suction pipe getting full of mud, leaves, etc., which must be cleaned every season.

New England Plans Short Greenkeeping Course

A SPECIALIZED course for men engaged in the profession of greenskeeping, or members of greens committees has been arranged at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in co-operation with the New England Greenskeepers' Club. The subjects as outlined can be effectively studied during the winter months. Tuition charge is $10.00. Registration fee is $5.00. There will be no laboratory charges.

Applicants for this school must be members of the greens committee, greenskeepers, or must have had at least one year's experience on a golf course, and their application blanks must be countersigned by the greenskeeper and the chairman of the greens committee.

The number of students is limited to ten, and registration will be confined to citizens of Massachusetts until December 1, 1927. After that date, if there be vacancies, out-of-state students will be admitted in order of the filing of their applications.

All prospective golf students who indicate their desire to take this course, will be sent a regular blank for enrollment. This may be secured by writing the Director of Short Courses at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Courses offered include: Grasses and Grass Seed, Cost Keeping and Analysis, Fundamentals of Landscape Arrangement, Drainage, Motors, Water Systems, Soil Fertility, Equipment.

Ask Me Another

By NOAH LOTT

Our expert answers two questions of general interest submitted to him. Send in your green-keeping problems; he'll be glad to solve them for you.

Question: Large patches of our fairways have died out in the past month, and on investigation we find there are thousands of grubworms just under the sod. They have eaten the roots of the grass. Of course, it is too late this season to remedy this condition, but if there is a cure for the trouble, we would like to learn of it.—(Iowa.)

Answer: Grubs raise havoc with the turf somewhere in the country every year, and accordingly the series of articles now running in GOLFDOM might well be condensed into a stock treatise for future reference. Fortunately, ordinary grubs differ from the grub of the Japanese beetle (on which the articles are particularly written) in that they are present in damaging quantities for one season only; for the next few summers, any particular piece of turf will generally be left alone.

Question: We are looking for a grass to sow in our fairways that will grow in our arid climate without watering. The usual sparse prairie grass grows on them in lumps, but the bare ground is exposed between the hummocks, so that a ball generally stops in a cuppy lie. Is there some kind of grass that will grow here? We hesitate to disturb the soil unless we can get something better.—(Montana.)

Answer: There has never been a turf grass found which would make a better growth under the semi-arid conditions of the country lying immediately east of the Rocky Mountains than the native sorts. The trouble is lack of water; with sufficient watering, any of the tame varieties can be grown. It would be interesting and valuable to experiment with small plots of several varieties of grasses, watering varying amounts and being sure to leave check-plots untreated for comparison. Your problem will have to be solved under the conditions prevailing in your climate; results attained in a humid region are of little, if any, value in your case.