

not seem to thrive with continued nitrate of soda feeding. When *Poa annua* is allowed to grow slowly and to become more mature as is recommended during the summer, it may make the putting greens bumpy due to the profusion of stiff seed heads. This trouble can be overcome to a great extent by cutting the greens twice a day if necessary and by brushing the greens occasionally before cutting to stand up the seed heads in order that the mower will remove a greater percentage of them.

## Green Section Summer Meets to Be Locally Financed

**L**OCAL MEETINGS, formerly held in many sections at the expense of the Green Section of the USGA, this year will be conducted at the expense of local golf associations or groups of clubs in the same districts. Technical representatives of the Green Section will attend when expenses are paid by groups sponsoring the meetings. Necessity of continuing important research work of the Section despite a reduced budget is reason for change in the procedure.

These summer local meetings have been highly important to the advance in maintenance practice and have been held at most of the Green Section experimental plots in the country. Details of the new arrangement are available from the Green Section of the USGA at Washington and it is highly advisable that local districts make arrangements for their meetings without delay as considerable new and timely information is prepared for release at the summer meetings.

## 200 Attend New Jersey Field Day, June 20

**M**ORE THAN 200 green-chairmen, greenkeepers and others interested in fine turf culture attended the field day program conducted at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station on June 20. The meeting was sponsored by N. J. State Golf Assn., N. J. State Greenkeepers Assn., and the state agricultural experiment station.

Program began at 3 p. m. on the experimental turf plots of the agronomy department at the college farm, New Brunswick. Each of the several hundred plots were carefully labeled, permitting inspection of the turf experiments. During the

afternoon a discussion of the field experiments was conducted by Dr. H. B. Sprague, agronomist of the N. J. experiment station, and his associates.

Particular interest was shown in the effects of different types of nitrogenous fertilizers; the influence of lime and phosphorus in connection with nitrogen for bent grass turf; the relative value of specific grasses for putting greens; investigations on fertilizers for fairways; and improvement of soils by the addition of organic matter. Exhibits displaying the effect of different systems of feeding bent grass under controlled conditions in pot experiments, the response of *Poa annua* to various types of fertilizers, and the ability of different sources of organic matter to retain nitrogen compounds in spite of leaching, aroused considerable discussion.

At 6 p. m. dinner was served, followed by a program of talks on turf problems. The relative value of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, and the proper use of these fertilizers was considered in some detail in the light of critical experiments conducted during the past year and a half at the experiment station.

Robert F. Arnott, chairman of the Green Section of the N. J. G. A., officiated and short addresses were delivered by John Anderson, N. J. G. A., M. E. Farnham, Philadelphia Assn. of Golf Course Supts., and John B. Mackie of the Metropolitan P. G. A.

**S**AND GREENS of the Henryetta (Okla.) C. C. have considerable reputation locally as being close to the ultimate in non-grass putting surfaces. B. A. Troutman, the secretary of the club, writes GOLFDOM a few hints on how they get their greens in such fine condition. He says:

"We have found that common river sand screened through a six mesh screen is the best material for our greens. After the sand is screened it is well mixed with crude oil before it is placed on the putting surface. The oil keeps weeds and grass from growing and makes the sand lie close to the bed of the green. Not enough oil is added to cause sand to stick to the ball nor to create any discomfort to the players by getting their hands dirty.

"Greens are smoothed daily with a board or carpet drag and after each rain the sand is scratched up with a blunt pointed rake and allowed to dry, after which it is smoothed down again."