

sound information on course maintenance. We divided the work into two parts, one having to do with turf culture and the other with machinery and equipment. When any problem was presented on either of these questions and there was not sufficient information on file to take care of it, the secretary would call up one or more of our committee for additional information. If we needed still more facts, we did not hesitate to telephone, telegraph, or write letters. All the time information and experience was accumulating, until now our secretary is able to take care of practically all inquiries that come in, on almost any subject.

In conclusion, the Philadelphia Green Section and its Service Bureau want to acknowledge the fine co-operation and help always extended to us by the United States Golf Association Green Section. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the experimental and research work carried on at Washington. Without the assistance of this agency, any bureau such as ours could not hope to operate with the greatest efficiency. Here again, the Bureau enjoys a big advantage over an individual club; we have the problems and answers which develop with all our clubs gathered together at one source.

I can visualize the future, when bureaus like those maintained at Cleveland and Philadelphia will be scattered throughout the United States, and indeed other countries, at all principal golf centers. These bureaus can constantly exchange the information which each develops, to increase the value and efficiency of each separate bureau. Such an organization receiving the valuable and absolutely essential advice from the parent body, the United States Golf Association Green Section, is bound to bring about not only better playing conditions but a tremendous saving in operating costs.

Red Fescue As a Fairway Grass

Several golf clubs have had very unsatisfactory results with red fescue as a fairway grass even where all the conditions were favorable. The trouble is that during the first year or so this grass grows in small bunches, allowing weeds to occupy the spaces between the tufts. This result emphasizes the principle that a thick stand of grass is the best insurance against weeds. Even where such weeds as plantain and dandelion do not occupy the bare spaces between the tufts, the latter are very slow in spreading so as to make a complete turf. The conclusion forced by these results is that red fescue alone should never be used for fairways; and its use in a mixture is dubious. In practically every case where red fescue has been used, bluegrass and redtop would with little doubt have given better results. Where some bent seed has been included, it nearly always is helpful.

Trapping Moles

Several different methods of killing moles have been recommended which have doubtless met with success under certain conditions. These include the use of strychnine (THE BULLETIN, August, 1923, page 207, second paragraph), and paradichlorobenzene (THE BULLETIN, November, 1923, page 295), and stamping over the mole with the heel, or thrusting a sharp metal instrument into it, when its presence is indicated by the movement of the earth along the burrow (THE BULLETIN, February, 1922,