



NEWS LETTER

Recreation Conference Number

"Nothing worth while was ever accomplished that
did not at first seem impossible."

MARCH

1938



Life Begins at 25



“LIFE,” said Hippocrates at the commencement of his Aphorisms, “Life is short . . . Art is long . . . Opportunity fleeting . . . Experiment uncertain . . . and Judgment difficult.”

Nineteen thirty-eight ushers in the 25th year of our commercial life . . . Not a long time in the span of things, but considerably above the average career of business enterprises.

And now that we have reached this milestone, it is well to pause for an instant and see where we stand in the greatest field of life, which is human relations. Here is what we find:

In our factory organization, ten of our employees have been with us since the company was organized, and fifty-five per cent have been with us ten years or longer. This loyal service is your guarantee of a high quality product.

In the Toro organization, sixty-eight per cent of our distributors have been with us ten years or longer.

Our engineering and manufacturing facilities, combined with our long experience, are devoted to the development and production of machinery to meet your requirements and to provide faithful service.

TORO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.
Established 1914

J. S. Clapper
President

We will meet you at the Amherst Show, March 11, 12, and 13.

MILORGANIZE THIS SPRING!

Give your members those luxuriant, green, and thickly-matted fairways they love to see and play on. **Milorganite** will do the trick.

Easy to apply, safe to use, **Milorganite**, the all-organic nitrogen fertilizer, is the leader when it comes to use by golf courses. You know the excellent results.

Large stocks now on hand for spring demand.



Why not inquire for details of a fertilization program over such a period of time as circumstances and conditions warrant?

Special: In view of the overwhelming deluge of requests for the "A B C of Turf Culture" by O. J. Noer as well as details of the **free** soil analysis offer, we have prevailed upon the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission to send us an extra allotment of the booklets. Copies will be gladly mailed free to those so requesting.

Milorganite is Distributed in New England by

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When writing, mention NEWSLETTER.

This NEWSLETTER is published monthly by the Greenkeepers Club of New England, and sent free to its members and their Green's Chairmen. Subscription price ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year.

GUY C. WEST Editor
Rhode Island Country Club
West Barrington, R. I.

GEORGE J. ROMMELL, JR.
Business Mgr.
28 Granville St., Dorchester, Mass.

March, 1938 Vol. 10, No. 3

The ideas and opinions expressed in the subject matter of this NEWSLETTER are not necessarily those of the Editor or the members of the club as a whole.

Jonathan Comstock, owner and manager of the Comstock Park course in Oaklawn, R. I. for the past several years has leased his property to the Arrow Hill G. C., who will operate the course as a semi-public club. The mansion and garage are being remodeled to care for club house and locker room activities. The course layout has been changed so that the first tee will be near the new clubhouse. Mr. Comstock will make his home in Louisville, Ky. after March 1st.

The Highland C. C., Attleboro, Mass. is installing a new water system, pumping water from a local pond. Piping this year will care for greens, tees, and two fairways, but system will eventually include all fairways. A hose system is being used.

The Rhode Island Greenkeepers Association met on February 21st at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence. The main speaker was President Robert A. Mitchell of the Greenkeeper Club of New England. Mr. Mitchell spoke of his many years experience in greenkeeping, and compared maintenance changes over the last fifteen years. Dr. J. E. DeFrance of the R. I. State College read a preliminary draft of a proposed circular on "Scald", which will soon be released from the College.

Charles O'Keefe, for many years an assistant to Frank Wilson at the Charles River C. C. has recently been appointed greenkeeper at the Myopia Hunt Club, So. Hamilton, Mass.

We recently heard that Jay Heald is now a Citrus grower of no small proportion in the Lakeland Orange Belt. Jay has two groves and is setting out additional trees in a recently acquired area. Jay is still a working man and insists on having his hands in the dirt every day. His routine is 7 A. M. to 12 N. in the groves and afternoons he spends on the shady porch with the Boston Herald. Our correspondent suggests that any of you who like "Tree ripened oranges or grapefruit" might send Jay a five spot and allow him to ship you some real hand picked fruit. Quality and delivery guaranteed.

J. O. Campbell, former President of the Conn. G. C. S. Association is spending the winter in Sarasota, Florida. Playing golf, swimming, fishing and entertaining the Northerners takes up most of Jim's time and no small part of his vacation budget.

The new Greenkeeper for the Hartford Golf Club is Donald McKay, formerly of the Sunset Ridge Country Club at East Hartford, Conn. Tom Kean of the Hartford Golf Club died last year.

Aborystwyth timothy, and Svorlof ryegrass may be useable for golf turf. Trials are being made at Cornell.

—Kent.

RECREATION CONFERENCE NOTE

The speakers for the Saturday afternoon program will be:

R. A. Mitchell Velvet Bent
J. Counsell Irrigation, and Putting
Green Reconstruction
H. Darling The Public Golf Course
View Point
A. Anderson Manure Beetle
F. Wilson Seasonal Conditions
M. O'Grady Algae on Putting Greens
G. Rommell Forestry Program in
connection with Golf Maintenance

Because of its general interest to all who are concerned with golf course and other turf, we are pleased through the cooperation of Mr. Harold Pierce, Vice President of the United States Golf Association, to reprint the annual report of the Green Section for 1937.

GREEN SECTION COMMITTEE

Frank M. Hardt, Chairman

During 1937 a large amount of correspondence was handled and many reports were made to member clubs on visits to courses and on materials submitted for examination, including samples of soils, grasses, fertilizers, seed, insects and peat. A considerable amount of technical information in literature was located for various clubs and organizations, and consultations were had with technical workers in the United States Department of Agriculture on special questions raised by club officials or through experimental work. Many conferences were held with greenkeepers and chairmen of green committees. A number of articles were prepared for golf magazines and publications interested in turf culture.

Dr. John Monteith, Jr., Chief of the Green Section staff, visited 59 clubs in 19 states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, attended the Fourth International Greenland Congress in Wales, and inspected turf improvement work in Europe.

During the visits to courses here a great variety of conditions requiring special attention were found, which included:

On Putting Greens: Problems arising from disease, insects, earthworms, rodents, weeds, poor physical condition of soil, layers of different materials, poor drainage, faulty watering methods, unsuitable grasses, improper fertilization, grain or nap, unsuitable top-dressing methods, etc.

On Fairways and Tees: Problems arising from disease, insects, earthworms, rodents, weeds, poor or thin soil, faulty fertilizing practices, inadequate or excessive watering, unsuitable grass mixtures, poor drainage, etc.

Various tested methods for remedying the defects mentioned above were recommended. Approximately 2,000 letters were sent to member clubs with reports on courses visited, materials examined or methods advocated.

Experimental work at the Arlington turf garden was considerably expanded. The areas devoted to tests of various strains of putting green grasses as well as the old putting green fertilizer series which had to be abandoned a few years ago were planted again in the spring. A new series of plots was also planted to test the relative value of special strains of Kentucky bluegrass, fescue and rough bluegrass for use on tees and fairways. Another section was planted to test the merits of different strains of Bermuda grass and Zoysia grass. Experimental work on chemical weed-killers was continued this year at Arlington and on nearby golf courses. Experiments were conducted with new methods to destroy weed seed in compost.

Grasses: Various species and strains of grasses suitable for turf are tested at Arlington under comparable conditions. Most of these grasses were newly planted in turf this year and will have to be observed at least three years before we will feel safe in recommending them. The number of plots devoted to these tests is listed below:

Creeping bent	186
Velvet bent	117
Colonial bent	28
Kentucky bluegrass	48
Zoysia	25
Bermuda	8
Fescue	8
Poa trivialis	8
Timothy	2

430

In addition to the above plots, a cooperative test has been planted by our staff on a local golf course using 11 of our most promising creeping bent strains. The test will enable us to observe them under actual playing conditions without any maintenance cost to us.

Grass nurseries have been established for growing the necessary supply of planting material and for the elementary test of many grasses. One large greenhouse unit has been placed at our disposal by the Bureau of Plant Industry for grass work. Last winter it was used and again this winter it will be used for speeding up the propagation of planting material of our most promising grasses. We have also supplied planting stock from our nurseries to numerous member clubs. The following different varieties and strains of grasses are grown in nurseries and greenhouse:

Fescue	83
Creeping bent	32
Kentucky bluegrass	38
Velvet bent	22
Poa trivialis	28
Zoysia	5
Bermuda	5

213

Fertilizers: The effect of fertilizers on putting green and fairway turf is studied on 120 plots. This work includes not only observations as to immediate response of grass to fertilizers but also the effect of accumulations of harmful or beneficial residues of fertilizers or materials applied with them.

Weed control: In response to increased interest in weed control with economical chemical methods, we have conducted 85 series of experiments at Arlington this year. Each of these tests involves from 4 to 100 plots with different treatments. A large number of samples of chemicals was prepared at Arlington for shipment to member clubs co-operating with us in these weed control investigations.

On many courses it is difficult to obtain weed-free top-dressing for putting greens at reasonable cost. Therefore, this year we have conducted a number of experiments to develop more economical methods for destroying weed seed in compost.

Disease Control: The amount of disease control work at Arlington had to be curtailed this year. Nevertheless, 48 plots were devoted to tests with different chemicals. Most of these plots received several treatments.

Soil Improvement: The soil improvement series, consisting of 50 plots, which was started several years ago, was continued this season.

The Green Section took part in a number of educational programs ranging from greenkeepers' short courses to informal gatherings of greenkeepers and others interested in turf maintenance. Such programs were held in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Lansing, Mich., Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Bridgeport, Conn., Albany and Tuckahoe, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., Haverford and Valley Forge, Pa., Baltimore and Washington.

A turf garden was planted at Atlanta, Ga., in co-operation with the Atlanta Athletic Club. The planting material for the garden was prepared at

Arlington. The planting was supervised by us.

Since facilities at Arlington are not adequate nor sufficiently varied for all our tests and as some types of tests can be more economically handled on golf courses, we have conducted a large number of tests on golf courses in Washington and other cities. These tests include grasses, fertilizers and weed control methods.

In February, Mr. A. E. Rabbitt joined the Green Section staff, coming to us from the College of Agriculture of the University of Maryland. Mr. H. F. A. North, who joined our staff last year, left our organization in October to take up other activities. In October, Mr. John W. Bengtson, a recent graduate of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska, was added to our staff.

Continuation of experimental work now under way is assured by the size of the Green Section Reserve Fund, which is composed of unexpended portions of annual appropriations by the Executive Committee to the Green Section.

LIME—Its Place in the Maintenance of a Golf Course

During the last decade golf courses have passed through what may be known as the acid era. In the early days the greenkeeper caught with a bag of lime on his course was shot at sunrise. Gradually the tide has turned and it has been found that the judicious use of lime is necessary for healthy growth of golf course grasses. Bent grasses grown in extremely acid soils were in hot weather weakened and susceptible to scald, large and small brown patch. The roots did not decay in these extremely acid soils and a hard layer was formed on the surface of the green that was detrimental to good golf. However this does not mean that large quantities of lime can be used indiscriminately.

The use of various soil kits by greenkeepers should not be taken as a final and conclusive proof that lime is not needed. There may be other factors entering in that do not make the pH findings conclusive. However, they should not be discarded for they are useful as an indicator; the health of the grass is a much more accurate guide.



RARE AND NEW VARIETIES

These are becoming increasingly popular, and we can supply them in limited quantities as follows:

Svalof Victoria Rye Grass, Certified Mother Perennial Rye Grass, Yarrow (Imported), Yarrow (Domestic with Red Top), Crested Wheat Grass—Pasture strain, Buffalo Grass, Velvet Bent—Genuine Piper (B. P. I. 14276), Velvet Bent—Emerald (Kernwood type), Wild White Clover from Kent Co. England (Certified), from New Zealand (Certified), from New Zealand (Uncertified), Yellow Trefoil, Genuine Creeping Red Fescue, Poa annua, S-50 Timothy—Extreme.

Also—a complete line of REGULAR GRASSES at popular prices. Send us your inquiries.

GRASS SEED DIVISION

F. H. **WOODRUFF** & SONS
MILFORD
CONN.

The Sign of
Good Seeds

Calcium and magnesium are two of the many essential plant foods, which should be enough present in the soil at all times for normal healthy growth of grass. In certain cases lime may be needed where the soil shows an alkaline reaction, and may show as beneficial a result as when applied where there is an extremely acid condition. Careful and thorough soil tests are the safest method of proceeding. The liming of a small area of narrow strip across a green will very quickly show the proper method of procedure. Relatively large amounts of aluminum compounds in the soil may be the limiting factor in the growth of grasses and these toxic substances may be bound up by the use of lime so that their detrimental effect is done away with. Liming also increases the availability of Phosphorus in certain soils.

Bent grasses grow best in most cases in a mildly acid soil. For this reason acid reacting fertilizers have come into general use, and their use should not be discouraged. Ammonium sulphate that has in recent years been given such a black eye by greenkeepers is still a good golf course fertilizer, and if lime

is used to correct extreme acidity, will give very good results. This does not mean that ammonium sulphate should be used to the exclusion of other fertilizers, a complete fertilizer the formula of which is suitable to your soil conditions, determined by soil tests in which one of the sources of nitrogen is ammonium sulphate is certainly permissible. Lime may solve part of your Brown Patch and Scald troubles and give you that healthy growth you are striving to obtain. As a word of precaution, do not use lime immediately after an application of fertilizer or fertilizer immediately after an application of lime, but let two weeks intervene.

(from an advertising leaflet)

Have proven to my satisfaction this past year, the practicability of TALK-OVISION, a simple, silent and speedy means of line-of-sight golf course communication.

—Kent.

“Knowledge, like timber, needs some seasoning.”

CINCINNATI CONVENTION NOTES

By Kent Bradley

The National Association of Greenkeepers of America will hereafter be known as the Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association. The name as suggested at the 1937 Washington Convention was dropped, inasmuch as the procedure did not comply with the State Laws in which the Association has its charter. Delegates from the thirteen affiliated locals passed on the new set of by-laws. 1938 Officers are: President, Joseph Ryan, Rolling Green C. C., Media, Pa.; Vice President, Frank Ermer, Ridgewood C. C., Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. Brandon, St. Charles C. C., St. Charles, Ill.; Directors: J. A. Gormley, Wolfrets Roost C. C., Cohoes, N. Y.; Don Boyd, Portage C. C., Akron, Ohio; Chester Mendenhall, Mission Hills C. C., Kansas City, Mo.; John Gray, Essex Golf and C. C., Sandwich, Ontario, Canada; Harold Stodola, Keller Park Muni. G. C., St. Paul, Minn. and Arthur A. Snyder, Wilkinsburgh, Pa.

Three hundred and eighty greenkeepers registered, and 393 persons attended the banquet. The speaking program was better heard this year, due to use of amplifying system. (The editorial comment in March 1937 Newsletter may have had some bearing on this item.) A large map depicting the growth of greenkeeping organizations was on exhibition—and plans are to show it at the MSC Recreation Conference. We noted with interest that the NEGC was listed as the first to form, and that the MSC Winter School for Greenkeepers was given due mention, and that Prof. Dickinson sustained a lame arm, due to many giving him the glad hand, during his short stay at the Convention.

Twenty-five new members were accepted, with many more new applications made. The courses we visited were as green as ours would be in early April. A committee on membership qualifications was formed, and the outcome promises to be interesting. The Green Building Contest was judged by Messrs. Dickinson, Monteith and Noer—won by The Mid-West Greenkeepers' Assn.—modeled by Fred Kruger, Olympia Fields, Ill. A large silver cup was presented. This conference was the best yet, and under the new name, the members expect to go to town in organized greenkeeping.

KENT'S COMMENTS

THE OPINION of this ornerous observer is that the possessive pronoun MY denotes patriotism.—MY country, family, creed, job,—even MY ASSOCIATION. We note with appreciation that five members of the New England Greenkeepers' Club have rallied with contributions to the NEWSLETTER.

THE BLAST made by your ballyhoo bugler, may,—or may not have had something to do with this, as with the 'shake proof machine nut' matter. However, while the articles in the January Newsletter were both interesting and inspiring, AN ARMY, not a few patriots, are needed for successful campaigning!

WE APPRECIATE that many are more proficient at doing things, than writing about them. "The hand", it is said, "teaches the mind." Reversing the adage, the mind can guide the hand—IF that mind keeps active.

YOUR EDITOR HAS, and IS doing yeoman work for the NEWSLETTER and the organization. But, taking a new position has its cares and responsibilities.

NOW IS THE TIME for those who sit back and do nothing, to stand up and do SOMETHING. My plea is to give Guy West cooperation and assistance by furnishing him with material—so he does not have to hunt for it!

TWO MISUNDERSTANDINGS have been made on the large greenkeeping organizations. The first, that the "National" was run by a group in the mid-west. Second, the fallacy that the New England Greenkeepers' Club was controlled by those around The Hub.

THE RECORDS show that in both instances, these groups dealt with promotion, not politics.

THE MEN in outlying districts who cannot attend meetings regularly, should at least devote some time to writing for the official magazine; be present by letter, if not in person. My suggestion is to read and study the three articles on "WHAT THE GREENKEEPERS' CLUB MEANS TO ME", and make it mean that to ALL!

—C. K. Bradley.

Year Round Utility with the IDEAL Caretaker



A Power Lawn Mower — a Power Sweeper — a Power Roller all in one convertible combination—the Ideal Caretaker.

The **mower** assembly embodies advantages found in no other mower. Full-floating, power-driven cutting unit with 8" reel. Will trim close around flower beds, drives, etc.; and will handle a wide variety of mowing conditions with maximum efficiency.

The **sweeper** assembly offers an efficient method of windrowing—leaves in the fall; sweeping dead grass and debris from lawns in the spring; sweeping snow from walks, driveways, platforms and skating rinks in the winter.

It takes less than 30 minutes to convert the "Caretaker" from a power mower to a power sweeper or vice versa—the power unit will haul lawn roller, spiker, etc. Truly an implement of practical, year-around utility.

Write for complete information and catalog, or ask to have our nearest representative call.



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TALKS ON TREES

By E. Porter Felt

Director and Chief Entomologist
Stamford, Conn.

I hereby resolve to give my shade trees a square deal in 1938.

A New Year's resolution such as the above seems startling. Some may even conclude that it is not necessary. Trees are living organisms. They add much to the beauty of a locality. They require certain conditions if they are to thrive. A thriving tree and beauty are almost inseparable. There are literally millions of trees, both on the streets and on private properties, which are not being given a square deal. This is, in most cases, not intentional on the part of the owners or those responsible for the well being of the trees. It is usually due to an ingrained belief that trees should take care of themselves. That is true broadly speaking under natural conditions. It is not so in the case of the numerous trees on lawns, in parks and along roadways. They are growing, though it may not be fully appreciated, under abnormal conditions. In many cases it is impossible for the trees to make a vigorous and healthy growth.

An essential in giving a tree a square deal is to know something about its present condition. The average man can easily detect dead branches. It is not difficult to locate areas where the bark is dead or the underlying wood exposed to the elements. With a little more care one can easily go farther and by examining the twigs determine whether the tree grew vigorously last summer. If there are only a few inches of new growth, easily ascertained by looking for bud scars which mark the beginning of growth last spring, it is easy to conclude that something is wrong. An off-color or brownish condition of the evergreens may well raise a question. All of the above can be readily seen in the winter. It is suggested that in the next few weeks trees generally, at least the more highly valued ones, be looked over for defects of one kind or another.

A first step in giving trees a square deal is ascertaining their condition. Let us resolve to do this early in 1938 as an initial step toward better tree care.

Some of the planting possibilities of trees and shrubs are well suggested in a recent Massachusetts Bulletin on Woody Plants for New England Gardens, Parks and Roadsides.

The author, Professor George Graves, has listed alphabetically nearly 800 different trees, shrubs and other woody plants, giving under each a brief summary of the characteristics of the plant and its requirements. He has listed for example 136 deciduous trees, 71 evergreens, 87 woody plants suitable for ground cover, bank planting and under planting, 138 adaptable for use in rock gardens, 306 plants with a shrub-like habit and 19 vines, the relative roadside and garden value of each being indicated by different type.

The author has been somewhat conservative in his appraisements, classifying but 2 of 10 maples as being the most desirable, only 1 of 7 birches, 2 of 7 dogwoods, (1 of these being our well known flowering dogwood), 4 of 16 junipers, 2 of 8 magnolias, 4 of 11 ornamental apples, 3 of 9 spruce, 4 of 9 pines, 2 of 11 ornamental plums, 4 of 7 oaks, 8 of 22 rhododendrons, 6 of 22 roses, 3 of 12 willows, 4 of 10 spireas, 2 of 7 lilacs, 1 of 4 elms, and 3 of 12 viburnums.

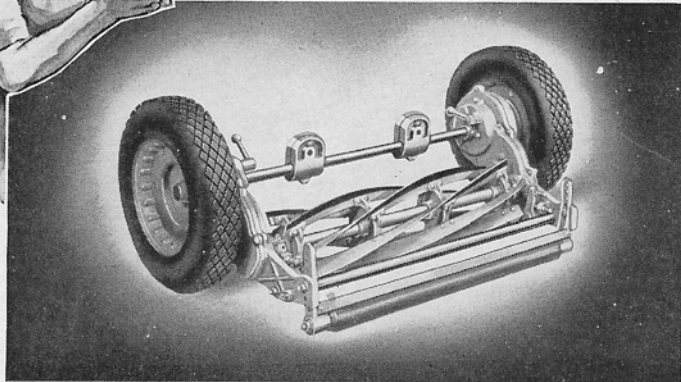
This comprehensive annotated list gives a concrete idea of the wealth of material available for use in gardens and along roadsides in eastern New England, and suggests possibilities which have escaped the attention of most gardeners. The ornamental value of various trees is illustrated by several excellent photographs which should stimulate activity in the planting of a greater variety of desirable species where suitable conditions are found. The same is true of many ornamental and woody vines. These last are too frequently ignored, since they are neither trees nor shrubs and as a consequence, up to recently, there has been relatively little on vines as a group, although they are among the most beautiful and ornamental of our woody plants.

Planting possibilities may well engage the attention of those interested in the broader phases of community development and beautification. There is much which can be done along this line.

"When a salesman resorts to guessing or bluffing, the fact can be detected by many customers."



AN OZ. OF *Protection*

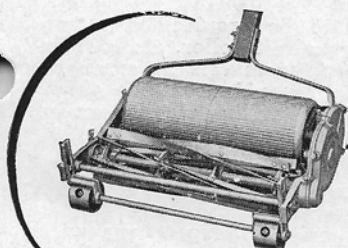


IS WORTH A pd. OF *Care*

All fairway mowers are subjected to equally rough, hard work—but, all fairway mowers are not equally *protected* against this damaging “abuse.” Eliminate big maintenance bills for the *care* of your fairway mowers—Pennsylvanias are *protected* against damage by their . . .

1. *Costly Malleable iron construction.* Makes the Pennsylvania DeLuxe tough, because it defies sudden shocks and strains. It is UNBREAKABLE.
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Other features of the Pennsylvania DeLuxe Fairway which protect your budget and the playing conditions of your course are too numerous to include here. Our new catalog describes them all in detail. Your request for a copy will put in your hands information you should have before deciding on the purchase of new equipment.



SUPER-ROLLER GREENSMOWER

Light weight, high speed, smooth cutting, 8 crucible steel blades. Positive precision adjustment. Alemite lubrication. Cuts ribless 18-inch swath.

PENNSYLVANIA

LAWN MOWER WORKS
PRIMOS PENNA.

TREATMENTS FOR THE SOD WEB WORM

By Lloyd G. Stott

(Meadow Brook G. C., Reading, Mass.)

The year of 1937 will long be remembered by greenskeepers as one of woe. Not content with giving us an overdose of brown-patch, manure beetle, pythium, etc., it had to ship along "our friend", the sod web worm.

Meadow Brook was infested three times during last season, early in June, August, and the middle of September.

The first sign of this pest gives the green a moth-eaten appearance, and upon close examination one finds numerous short lines or runs usually from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. These so-called "lines" are caused from grass which was eaten by the web worm during the night. The worm does its damage by cutting the base of the grass blade, causing the top leaves to wither and die. If this moth-eaten appearance hits one or more of your greens, and you are not quite sure if it is grubs or worms, just trace the brown lines with a knife blade, and you will uncover the worm in his nest just waiting until night when he will go forth again to do more damage.

The web worm averages $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length, is gray in color, and its body is the size of a wooden match. The eggs of the worm are laid by a moth, who no doubt chooses the choicest of spots on a golf course—the greens!

Lead arsenate treatment put on with a spray barrel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds per thousand square feet, brought complete control. To those who water at night, it might be advisable to treat on your off nights, giving the lead a better chance to stay on the grass without being washed off by sprinklers. The dry method of poisoning was also tried and was effective, although the method of application was slower. The greens were watered to hold them for two nights, the lead was applied three pounds per thousand sq. ft. This was brushed both ways and good results accomplished.

"Beware the man who doubts all others' motives."

IDEAL ANNOUNCES INNOVATION OF LAWN MOWER INDUSTRY FOR 1938

One of the most interesting pieces of new equipment that has come to our attention recently is a new combination outfit called the "Caretaker" and manufactured by Ideal Power Lawn Mower Company, distributed throughout New England by the Ideal Mower Sales & Service, Brookline.

From the description furnished, the Ideal "Caretaker" is really an all year round machine. It can be used as a lawn mower and has a combination attachment that permits quickly converting it into a power roller, power spiker, power sweeper, and a power sprayer. This should be one of the most adaptable power mowers for golf course. Mower is of nature that permits wide range of adjustment, therefore it is a handy machine for auxiliary work on bunkers, tees, approaches and clubhouse lawns.

The power sprayer that can be provided with machine has tank capacity of 25 gallons equipped with small two cylinder high pressure pump and should make an excellent machine for treating greens as well as spraying shrubbery, etc. around the clubhouse lawn.

The brush attachment can be used for sweeping greens, for windrowing leaves and sweeping skating rinks, walks, etc. in the winter.

The roller to be provided is a two section water ballast roller, trails from behind the tractor and is so arranged that the operator rides on the roller and of course the rolling weight can be governed by the volume of water carried in the two water tight drums.

Another very valuable attachment for golf course work is the Buel Spiker that has a special hookup to use with "Caretaker" power plant for spiking greens.

Lead arsenate will be colored pink this year, and from now on, due Southern State Laws. Now in 4 lb. and 25 lb. cartons, due high cost of 100 lb. drums.

—Kent.

V. C. FAIRWAY

6-6-4 Formula with a
Humus - Forming Organic Base

PURVEYORS OF—

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- Golf Course Supplies.
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BRECK'S

85 STATE STREET — BOSTON, MASS.

Tested Seeds and Florida Humus

—THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN NEW ENGLAND—



Pioneers in Soil Tests for Lawn Seed Mixtures

Have you heard:

That Prince Edward Island is producing fine Velvet Bent mixtures, containing certified percentages of 12% to 86% pure northern grown Velvet Bent seed, for greens, in place of German Bent with unknown Velvet content?

That Yarrow gives good results on tees where play is heavy?

Inquire early on your spring seed needs for our special Greenkeepers prices. Our fine stocks of turf grasses were bought with your requirements in mind.

JOHN D. LYON

SEEDSMEN

CONSULTANTS

17 Bartlett Avenue—Belmont, Mass.

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WINTER HARDY—ACCLIMATED
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of highest quality for lowest price that seed of equal quality can be offered.

NATURE HAS WRITTEN A PRESCRIPTION for your course. Right here in southern New England is the natural home of the entire family of the Bent grasses, the principal member of which, namely R. I. Bent, derived its name from this, the smallest state in the union.

You can grow NATURE'S OWN INSURANCE into your turf by using FRESH, VIABLE seed which grows in YOUR latitude in YOUR country.

SAVE for your club: Buy your seed direct from the grower.

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Peat-Poultry Manure

Moisture-retaining
 humus - forming
 Peat Moss blended
 with the finest
 natural fertilizer,
 poultry manure



**BUELL FERTILIZER
 COMPANY**

SENATE BILL NO. 220

by Frank Wilson

Our turf bill has been passed on favorably by the Committee on Agriculture.

Your committee wishes to thank those greenkeepers and their friends who attended the hearing and helped.

A hearing of the bill will be held shortly before the Ways and Means Committee. If you wish this appropriation to pass we can not let down for an instant. You will be informed of the date of the hearing. It is essential that you be there. Do not let your fellow members down, **be there.**

It is necessary that we work and work hard, **now.** The test is before Ways and Means. If you have talked with your Senator and Representatives, remind them of the bill again and ask them to speak to the Ways and Means Committee. If you have not seen your Senator and Representatives do so at once. Write them if you are unable to see them and get others to write. The Ways and Means Committee must be convinced that the work is worth while, badly needed, and will benefit a large number of people. A large part of this work can and must be done before the hearing.

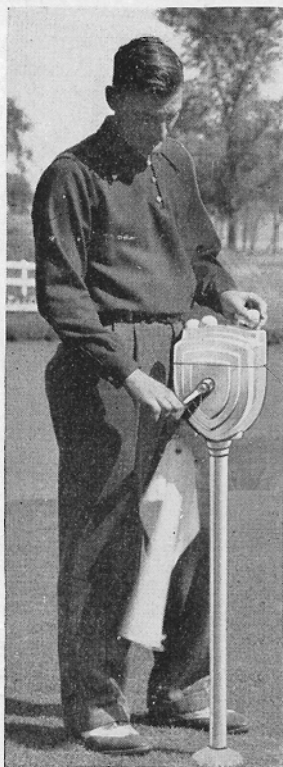
Remember that this bill will benefit home owners, gardeners, park, playground and cemetery superintendents, athletic coaches, as well as greenkeepers. See these men in your locality, get them interested and ask them to see or write their Senator and Representatives. Ask the members of your own club to write. **Work yourself and get others to work. Do it at once.**

Dues were payable on Jan. 1st to the Treasurer. Help him by remitting **NOW.**

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- Treasurer Frank Wilson, Charles River C. C., Newton Centre, Mass.
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NEWSLETTER officers, see page two.



This is the new
LEWIS MULTI BALL ROTO-WASHER

Now you can wash golf balls as fast as you can feed them into this new washer. Simply turn the crank and out they pop—clean—sparkling—white!

Nothing “tricky” about this washer—it scrubs the dirty balls with brush, soap and water—the most effective way to clean a golf ball. It entirely eliminates splashing.

The circular brush wears evenly because its entire surface contacts the balls. This is due to patented deflecting baffles which also rotate the balls in all directions while being scrubbed.

Uniform pressure on balls regardless of wear on bristles is effected by a coil spring. Brush is easily renewed and a drain plug facilitates cleaning. Base of washer has socket for standard 1 1/4" pipe.

and, of course, the

LEWIS PADDLE WASHER
 TYPE

These washers have proved their worth on well-known golf courses throughout the world. For an inexpensive washer — they have no equal. They do a good job of washing—have a long life, and are easily kept clean. The patented slot in the paddle rotates the ball so that entire periphery is exposed to the cleaning action of the brushes.

The ensemble illustrated includes the Washer, Tee Stake, Tee Data Plate, Waste Container, Towel and Ring. The units of this ensemble may be purchased separately if desired.

Manufactured by
G. B. LEWIS COMPANY
 Watertown, Wisconsin

Distributed in New England by

NEW ENGLAND TORO CO. - - - WEST NEWTON

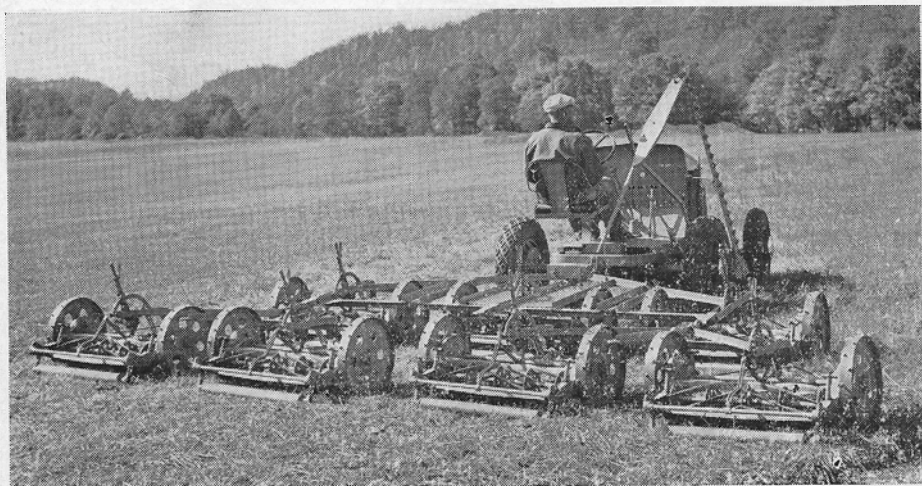
SOLD BY RELIABLE DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT U. S. A.



LEWIS BAG RACK

Lewis Racks pay for themselves in a few years by preventing excessive wear on players' bags and also by keeping the tee in good shape. Scalloped aluminum casting set-screwed to 1-5/8" galvanized pipe, 54" long.





Worthington Tractor and 7-Gang Mower taking the "ough!" out of the rough at Shawnee.

WORTHINGTON TRACTORS

give you a more
playable rough
and finer fair-
ways.

With the sickle bar attachment, Worthington Tractors mow a 5-foot swath through your tall grass, hay and horse weeds at 5 steady miles per hour. The 7-gang mower with its 16-foot cutting swath keeps them down as well as enabling you to keep your fairways perfect, for you can instantly adjust the height of cut from 11/32" to 4". And you can change from the 7-gang through all combinations down to the 1-unit mower in a few moments.

The tractor with its sturdy Ford motor is economical to operate and can be serviced by any Ford dealer. Its close-coupled 61" wheelbase enables it to turn on a 5.5' inside diameter—important in confined areas about traps and green approaches.

There is further economy in the power take-off which runs sprayers, compost mixers, rotary brushes, pumps and saws—it saves you the purchase of extra equipment to run your separate units—and no other golf course tractor has all these exclusive features.

The Worthington Tractor saves you time, manpower and money. Thousands of golf courses here and abroad are Worthington equipped—44 out of the 56 championship courses in the United States, Canada and England, on which the National Open and Amateur Championships have been played, have used Worthington equipment to keep in championship condition.

• *Tear out this coupon so that you may have all the facts about Worthington equipment for a better golf course.*

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