



NEWS LETTER



“Nobody borrows trouble, but the man
who already has
more than he needs of it.”



A P R I L
1 9 4 1

PRICE CHANGE ON "STANDARD" ALUMINUM PRODUCTS

March 20, 1941.

You are of course acquainted with the aluminum situation. Government priorities have requisitioned all virgin aluminum. Prices are about 40% higher. All Standard Manufacturing Company prices as published in our recent catalogue are hereby cancelled. You will please change with your pen those prices as given below:

Page	Item	Old Price	New Price
3	No. 1 Ferrule	\$0.30	\$0.35
	No. 2 Ferrule75	.85
	No. 3 Ferrule35	.40
4	Direction Sign Plates	5.00	6.00
	Bag Racks	4.50	6.00
	Entrance Signs	12.00	14.40
	Parking Regulation Signs	8.00	9.00
5	Rule Signs	3.50	4.00
	Fairway Yardage Markers.....	1.75	2.00
	Mushroom Tee Markers	1.25	1.60
	Arrow Type Marker, standard wording ...	1.25	1.60
	Arrow Type Marker, special wording	1.75	2.25
	Practice Green Marker	1.50	1.75
6	Aluminum Putting Cups	1.75	2.10
	Cup Setter	2.00	2.40
8	Ball Retriever	1.25	1.50
	Ball Washer only	15.00	18.00
	Ball Washer with 5' post	16.00	19.00
	Ball Washer with stand	18.50	21.50
	Direction Sign Complete with post, sign plate and bag rack	12.50	15.00
	Bag Rack with post	6.00	7.50

All orders on hand March 20 will be filled at the old price. All orders from this date forward will be accepted only at current prices.

NEW ENGLAND TORO COMPANY

Distributors for New England

1121 Washington Street • Tel. BIGelow 7900 • West Newton, Mass.

NEWSLETTER

This NEWSLETTER is published 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 for ten copies.

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April 1, 1941

Vol. 13, 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.

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GREENKEEPERS' CLUB OFFICERS

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Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass.

THOMAS MATTUS, *Chairman Golf Committee*, Pokochoag Club, Auburn, Mass.

WINTER SCHOOL AT WALTHAM

Let's all be at the last night of the Winter School at Waltham.

It starts at 7 P.M., with a 70-minute picture called "Wheels Across India." Followed by a 35-minute picture called "Army on wheels."

For eight danger filled months the famed Denis-Roosevelt Expedition trekked through trackless jungle, explored forbidden temples, visited strange places in exotic India to bring you the most exciting film of the decade, "Wheels Across India."

This small group of intrepid explorers braved countless perils to reach their goal — the worshippers of the sacred snake. A ritual that may never be seen by white man again. You won't believe your eyes when you see these fantastic rites.

There are a hundred and one other thrilling sequences.

Added feature of "Army on Wheels" will show our mighty Mechanized Army in action.

This will be followed by a lunch, which in turn will be followed by a round table discussion.

Where could you get an evening packed with so much for nothing.

FREE LIFTS

CUT fungicide burn to a minimum after throwing away cheap spring scales and getting set of scales capable of weighing accurately in ounces.

REPLACE cheap tee towels with a better grade and buy large enough supply so that very frequent changes could be made. Surprising member response.

HAVE fire extinguishers in clubhouse checked for condition and location.

AGITATOR on Root Spreader makes damp compost go through.

WORTHINGTON tee mowers used with power. For higher cut for aprons and banks around Greens. Substitute softer spring in adjusting mechanism. Result: Neater appearance. Lower unit labor cost. More use from power mower.

UNDERGROUND boxes for sprinkler and right amount of hose near each Green.

BRUSHES on the back of Worthington Overgreen (Street Broom) used, to work in top-dressing in place of mat.

HOWABOUT Sodium Arsenite on traps for weeds? What are the dangerous possibilities of Sodium Arsenite on traps near greens?

AT CLUB not employing gardener grow annual flowers in rows for cutting. Use in Lounge, Ladies' Locker Room and Dining Room.

WORTHINGTON power unit adapt garden cultivator tools or have a sturdy steel rake made for renovating and softening Traps.

KEEP parking space open during snow storms, especially near clubhouse. Good member response.

DON'T be too late in watering in early spring. Your fairways may be soaking wet, but your greens may be dry, particularly the top inch or two.

USE auto soap to mix emery powder with instead of oil for lapping-in mowers. Cleaner, quicker, and if a large amount of lapping is done emery may be reclaimed.

ELIMINATE the unsightly pile of clippings near Greens. Scatter on approaches and thin spots in nearby Fairways right from grass boxes.

NOW is the time to level the tees up.

TAKE care of your drains now.

ADD two nipples, one T, one valve to the intake on the McLean barrel. A real time saver when recharging.

HAVE top dressing crew split up two to a wheel barrow, each crew spreading adjoining strips. Makes for better speed and uniformity of spreading.

DOLGE Weed Killer for poison ivy very effective. Give a second dose at first sign of reappearance for certain kill.

CLAPPER is furnishing mowers for experiments at Waltham Field Station.

THE cost of an odometer for Fairway tractor more than justified. Areas of Fairways can be figured very accurately. Fertilizer will be used more efficiently and accurate area information is absolutely necessary if chemical weed control is to be practiced.

POSSIBILITIES of snow mould after late snow, use snow mould control early to combat it.

KEEP your cups on the front of the greens, in the early spring.

A MONTHLY report to the Chairman showing; How much money has been spent. How it was spent. What the results have been. In a great many cases will save a lot of time and trouble and will make a big hit.

CHANGE colors of flags every year, don't use same colors as your local High School uses, for obvious reasons.

SEED thin spots in fairways before you roll.

PULLING out Rag Weed and grubbing Poison Ivy well worth time put in at it.

SEED on top of snow in late winter or early spring.

(Editor's Note.—If every one will contribute one of these squibs each month that would be seventy to a column. No names will be used. We can all learn a great deal from it.)

RUTGERS REFLECTIONS

The following notes and impressions were obtained while attending the Short Course in Turf Management at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

There should be no conflict between the production of turf and its proper use; nor any conflict between the professional men whose primary purpose is to grow grass, and those who are entitled to use it.

The objective should be to produce a durable sward, suited to the use expected of it, with a desirable appearance and to keep the expense as low as is compatible with the results desired.

Heavy soils should have a pH between 6.5 and 7.0 for best results on turf.

Soils of low pH exclude air.

Too much organic matter is harmful, it may produce a hard layer.

If the top two inches of the soil is moist, rain will penetrate much deeper in the soil.

You fertilize the soil not the plant, the plant receives only what the soil will give up.

Sufficient lime will take care of aluminum and iron toxicity.

Burning dead grass in the late fall or early spring is beneficial for moisture penetration.

Lime may be needed even though the pH is satisfactory.

Sodium in excess quantities puddles the soil; calcium improves the physical condition.

The retention of fertilizer elements or plant nutrients in the soil, and their release into the soil solution, is due to the action of a certain portion of the soil known as the exchange-complex.

The primary principle, from the viewpoint of the production of a good turf, is to maintain and insure that the exchange-complex is adequately supplied with plant nutrients in abundance and in the proper ratios. If this condition is fulfilled good root development is assured. One of the best examples of the effects of improper nutrient ratios in soils develops following the use of excessive amounts of nitrogen. Root systems fail to develop adequately under such conditions. Similarly, if the soil contains too much hydrogen (acid) the plant is unable to obtain enough lime to meet the needs of the cell walls.

The hydrogen ion concentration, which is the active element of any acid, is too great for normal growth.

High acidity tends to bring certain elements, such as aluminum, manganese, and others into solution, which may prove harmful to plant growth.

The supply of calcium and magnesium as a plant food may not be adequate in acid soils.

Plant food availability in general is greatly affected by the soil reaction.

Lime not only neutralizes the acids but restores calcium to its place in the colloidal fraction of the soil and produces significant effects on various physical properties of the soil.

The supply of organic matter and phosphates are influential in increasing the buffer capacity of soils and throwing out of action toxic amounts of aluminum and manganese.

The light or sandy soils require less lime to raise soil reaction by a certain pH than do the heavy or clay-like soils; and a soil high in organic matter requires more lime than one low in organic matter.

The greatest number of soil organisms is found in soils which are nearly neutral in reaction.

The control of weeds by making the soil strongly acid is considered unwise because certain weeds are as tolerant of acid conditions as the grass, and excessive acidity does not permit healthy growth of turf throughout the season.

White clover was held in check by close cutting combined with the regular use of soluble nitrogenous fertilizers.

The addition of 10-15 lbs. of lead arsenate per 1000 square feet a year in top-dressing eliminated all earthworms and greatly reduced the abundance of certain weeds and annual blue grass.

Lead arsenate should not be applied unless needed to control grubs and earthworms, since its continued use may possibly have a harmful effect on the soil.

Because fungi are plants, moisture is necessary for spore germination. High humidities and free water on turf grasses occur generally at night and consequently most of the infection by fungi takes place during the night. Infection may also occur in the daytime, especially if prolonged, rainy or cloudy spells occur. Once the spore germ tubes enter the grass blades, they branch into numerous fine threads. These threads absorb food from the invaded cells, secrete toxins and cause death of the cells involved. Other types of fungi may invade the roots, the type of injury these produce is more serious, however.

Corrosive sublimate is the most quickly effective fungicide. The period of protection is relatively short, and there is a tendency to burn.

Calomel is the best for dollar spot. Period of protection is longer than corrosive sublimate, and causes least burn.

Mercuric Oxide-yellow and red, is rated between corrosive sublimate and calomel in effectiveness and likelihood of injury.

Organic mercuries have no greater effectiveness than inorganic forms. Not as quickly acting as corrosive sublimate, but more rapid than calomel. Burning effect is intermediate.

The modern conception of weather is that of battles between air-masses of different geographic origin and thus, of very different properties. They do not mix and it is along their fronts that birth and development of disturbances take place and that sudden changes of weather occur.

Most weather disturbances head for New England where they are met by the Polar Atlantic winds from the northeast, with the result that New England has more disturbances than any other section of the United States.

Proper land drainage removes excess free water and lowers the water table, vacating open pore spaces and drawing in air.

Increases the capillary supply of moisture; a lowered water table increases the zone in which capillary water, clinging to the soil particles, is available to plant roots.

Improves the soil-structure; a wet soil is pasty and will not crumble in response to tillage, hence cannot readily become loose and friable. Drainage allows deeper root penetration followed by increased bacterial activity and leaving a residue of vegetable matter.

Makes the soil warmer; excessive vaporization from a wet soil may reduce the temperature 3 to 8 degrees. A warm drained soil permits earlier germination and more rapid growth.

Assists decay and nitrification; soil bacteria, causing the decay of vegetable matter secure oxygen and nitrogen from the air and build up the reserve of nitrogenous plant food.

Drainage prevents heaving and winter killing of grass. Freezing wet soils causes heaving, lifting the crowns of plants, shearing the roots, or exposing them to extreme cold.

Nitrogen supplied solely from slowly available materials such as activated sewage sludge, is less effective than soluble nitrogen fertilizers which stimulate growth in the spring and fall. Not more than one-third of the total nitrogen required should be supplied from such slowly available materials, on normal soils.

Not more than one pound of soluble pure nitrogen per 1,000 square feet should be applied in any one application and not more than 1½ pounds total nitrogen.

In diagnosing turf ailments it is necessary, in addition to the chemical analysis of the soil, to make a systematic study and analysis of many factors such as drainage, texture and structure of the soil, insect and disease outbreaks, climatic conditions, and maintenance procedures.

JOHN COUNSELL.

A DISCUSSION OF THE NAME OF THE GREENKEEPERS' CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND

At the March meeting of the Greenkeepers' Club of New England a motion was carried to change the name of the Greenkeepers' Club of New England to read New England Golf Course Superintendents Association. This motion is to be voted upon at the April meeting.

In view of the above, we are running two articles in the NEWSLETTER, each one taking a different slant on changing the name. Each one who has written an article is enthusiastic for his plan. Read each one, think it over, and come to the next meeting and exercise your right to vote. —Ed. Note.

What's in a Name?

If you have not been previously informed, your notice of the April meeting will tell you that you are expected and privileged to vote on whether you desire your Club to be known as the "Greenkeepers Club of New England" or the "New England Golf Course Superintendents Association."

You know of course that our organization is credited with being the first of its kind in the United States.

The Greenkeepers Club of New England was founded on February 25th, 1924, and the subsequent history of the Club has brought glory and commendation to its "Greenkeeping" members.

Recently the by-laws of this Club were strengthened to conform to the desire of its members to keep this organization one of Greenkeepers and their recognized assistants with the necessary qualification to join.

The Club members have taken advantage of certain privileges in the by-laws and elected to Honorary membership, men with outstanding contributions to the Greenkeeping profession.

The title Superintendent is not necessarily objectionable as it does denote one who is an overseer with power of direction; but taken with the words "Golf Course" it just doesn't jibe as a definition of a Greenkeeper.

You may disagree but the title "Golf Course" in itself lacks the old world glamour which is reminiscent of the connection with "Links" and "Keeper of the Green."

There are many individual cases where the title "Superintendent" or the name "Golf Course" is appropriate without detracting from the fact that the Course is in reality a "Links" and the "Superintendent" really the Greenkeeper.

It is true that at times the title Greenkeeper has been appropriated by men employed under us due probably to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the word as we

recognize it, or for the purpose of making an impression.

If this reason is the sole one that inspires the desire to change the name of our Club then the fault should be corrected at its beginning by instructing the men employed by us what their position is: foreman, mechanic, greensman, laborer, etc.

It is only natural that a person with a slight knowledge of the game and its necessary maintenance personnel should, when speaking to or referring to any groundsman, call him a greenkeeper.

For example, when that traffic cop (new on the force) came over to bawl you out, didn't you say, "Did I do something wrong, *Cap-lain?*"

When in doubt, one usually gives a person a high rating in order not to underrate his standing.

I feel it unnecessary to point out the financial cost or the loss of prestige of such a change were it desirable.

On the assumption that we may still progress with the sound background we now have without claiming the title Superintendent, then let us do so, and extend our efforts not in a cry against some imaginary lack of recognition as to the true definition of "Greenkeeper," but in the work of furthering Greenkeeping as members of the Greenkeepers Club of New England.

PHILIP I. CASSIDY.

Change the Name

"Greenkeepers Club of New England"

Why?

In spite of the fact that the Greenkeepers Club of New England is one of the oldest, if not the oldest club of its kind in the country, notwithstanding the fact that the term Greenkeeper originated with the game of golf and for this reason has much sentiment attached to it, and even in spite of the fact that Greenkeeping is recognized in the golfing world as a profession, I say, "change the name. Give it the new name of, New England Golf Course Superintendents Association."

Put "New England" at the beginning of our name where it immediately points out our location and where it is the most natural and easiest way to say it. Substitute "association" for "club" because it seems to be more applicable to an organization of our type. Drop the name "greenkeeper" and in its place substitute "Golf Course Superintendents." Why? Because the name of our organization is not only supposed to describe what we do and who we are to the golf clubs, and the golfing public but to the general public as well.

If we in our profession are going to make progress, if we are going to raise our standards,

if we are going to elevate our position and if we are ever going to increase our incomes why don't we do it with a name *everybody understands?*

I say the name greenkeeper is a misnomer in describing our duties and responsibilities. We outgrew the name many, many years ago. It is possible that at the beginning of the history of the profession it was intended to include more than "Keeper of the Greens." I presume the term green then included all green grass on the course and the "Keeper of the Greens" was not confined to the greens as we know them today.

If you look for the definition of greenkeeper in the ordinary dictionary you will be disappointed in not finding it. But if you go to the trouble of locating a large recent unabridged edition of Webster you will find it defined as "a person responsible for the upkeep of a golf course." But I say, even the latest definition of greenkeeper does not do justice to the position. A great deal more is expected of the 1941 greenkeeper than Webster defines. He must not only be an expert and a business manager of the upkeep of a golf course, he must be a specialist in the care and maintenance of skating rinks, tennis courts, swimming pools, toboggan slides, skiing, ski tows and other forms of recreation. Who can say how many other responsibilities will be added to the list in the future.

Even though Webster's unabridged latest dictionary does define a greenkeeper, the general public is still very much in the dark as to what the job is all about and I think always will be until we make it easier for them to understand. They have no idea of the responsibilities, the knowledge and experience required, and the technical skill demanded. I am not so sure that even the golfing public is very familiar with the duties, and there is a question whether they ever will either until a name is applied which is more clearly understood.

How many of our members have seen that blank expression on a person's face when told that you are a Greenkeeper? Wouldn't the position you hold be so much better understood if you stated that you were a golf course superintendent. How many times have you heard of your own men working under you telling strangers that they too are greenkeepers? Would they be so inclined to say that they were the superintendent?

The man who develops football players, molds the individuals into a smooth working machine, and controls their every action in play, is known and recognized by the public as the football coach, and not the water boy, or the trainer.

The man who has complete charge of the personnel and the operations within a manu-

facturing plant is recognized as the superintendent, not the foreman, the efficiency expert, or the engineer.

If someone told you he was the janitor of the Empire State Building you might immediately picture him as a sweeper and duster, but if he told you he was the superintendent of the Empire State Building it would immediately convey to you a position of responsibility with attractive remuneration.

So it is, I believe with the man who has complete charge of the personnel and the work on the golf course. I believe that the sooner this man is known by the public as the superintendent of the golf course, the sooner the public will understand the responsible position this man holds on the golf course. They know the meaning of superintendent but I doubt if they ever will know the true position of greenkeeper.

I don't believe the sentiment supposed to be attached to the name Greenkeeper means very much any way you look at it. It doesn't elevate his true position, it doesn't increase his prestige and it certainly doesn't seem to increase his remuneration. I think it is time we were looking forward rather than backward. I say change the name of our club to "New England Golf Course Superintendents Association."

— HOMER C. DARLING.

CHAIRMAN MAILING ADDRESSES

Greenkeepers please send in correct mailing address of your greenschairmen, so that they will be sure to get your NEWSLETTER. If you have Winter Sports at your club send in the names and addresses of the chairmen of Winter Sports. — *Ed. Note.*

THAT RED FLAG — DUES

All members are expected to pay their dues by January 1. Up to March 3, only 9 had been paid up, out of a possible 70. Let's get together and be all paid up by May 1. We could provide a doctor for the treasurer in case he gets heart failure.

Water must be added to certain antifreeze materials to keep them from freezing. For example, pure ethylene glycol solidifies at 10 degrees F° above zero, while a 50-50 mixture solidifies at 40 degrees below zero. Pure glycerin freezes at about 60 above zero, while a 70 per cent glycerin and 30 per cent water mixture freezes at about 34 below zero. — By W. J. ARTHUR, Charleston, West Virginia.

Only eight of the 21 islands in the Hawaiian archipelago are inhabited.

SOME PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON LANDSCAPE PLANTING

When we plant trees and shrubs we like to get immediate effect so close planting is practised. This is desirable if some one has the nerve to thin the plantings with the axe or transplant to another location provided labor is available.

Thick plantings will continue to grow and thin themselves but no well-developed specimens will result.

In our pictures the spreading white oak is a very beautiful tree when clothed with its summer foliage.

The trees in the hard wood group give landscape effect and are developed on one side but are only valuable as a mass of foliage. The white oak is admired for its size and great spread.

When planting why not first plan the location of trees to stand alone and those to be left after the extra trees for immediate effect have been removed thus securing full development of at least part of our trees.

If 50 feet is the desired distance planting at 6¼ feet will thin to 12½, 25 and 50 feet while 5 feet would result in 10-20-40-80 feet. One sees trees sometimes that are too close but if thinned would be too far apart.

We do not use our imagination enough when planting. We seem to think a tree is never going to grow higher than a man.

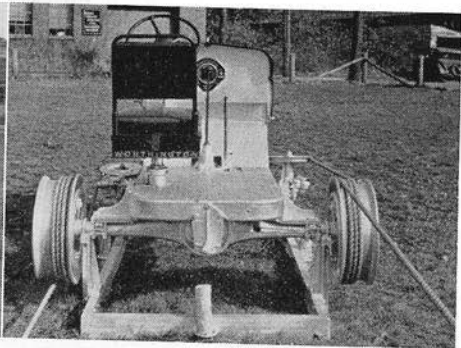
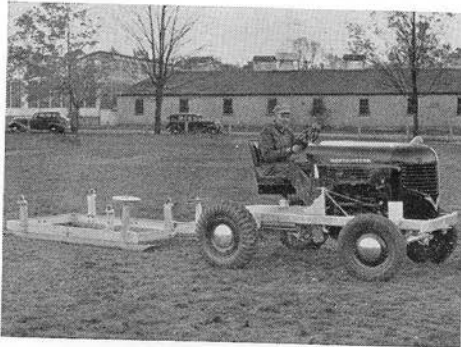
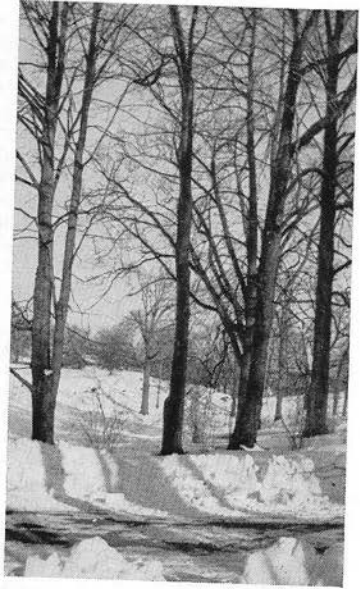
I once saw a blue spruce planted so near an avenue that just when it began to have size and beauty the lower branches had to be cut off to allow traffic to pass. Shrubs also if given ample space will grow to be something vastly different than the result where a large number are crowded into a small space. As shown in our pine grove pictures lumber trees must be close enough to discourage side branches that would make knotty lumber.

Good soil makes good trees. White pines thrive on sandy soil, elms can be happy in wet places.

We should note what trees succeed in our locality and start with them even if only pitch pines. Then try others out.

I have noticed on the North Shore that the hedges had been first covered with mostly poison ivy then followed pitch pines after which red oak were able to get started. So if one had a place that was wind swept with poor soil one could start with any kind of tree or shrubs that could endure the conditions to form a wind brake and conserve moisture following later with better trees.

A Greenkeeper was once requested to plant more trees but was limited to trees that produced a small crop of leaves to rake up. He decided he would have to omit all oaks and maples but could use elm, willow, ash, birch, linden, etc.



UNIQUE ORGANIC FERTILIZER

A new type of organic fertilizer is being produced here in New England, which is proving of much value to golf courses as well as for other uses in plant feeding and soil building. The ORGANO base, which is used in all the formulas of this fertilizer, is made by a unique, patented process of bacterial decomposition of various types of organic matter, chiefly vegetable waste products such as garbage.

It is not garbage tankage. The process is wholly different from that involved in making garbage tankage and the product does not resemble that material in any way. The ORGANO process in many respects resembles the familiar composting, but is done under controlled conditions in digesters, and specially selected break-down bacteria are added instead of relying on the slow, irregular and incomplete action in compost heaps. (Garbage tankage is cooked in a wet mass for the commercial recovery of greases.)

Bacterial action digests the raw material and the heat so generated plus circulating air dries the product, under controlled temperature conditions. This method of treatment preserves the vital organic substances, such as hormones and vitamins, which are broken up and lost when organic materials are artificially dried at high temperatures.

The ORGANO base then receives a secondary inoculation of the valuable strains of soil bacteria and is again ground and screened. The analogy to the process of the bacterial inoculation of legume seeds should be noted. The product is either sold at this stage for general soil building purposes or it is built up with other fertilizing elements into a wide variety of formulas to meet the needs of all kinds of plant fertilization problems.

ORGANO fertilizers thus give, in concentrated form, all of the best and most valuable features of composts plus, where needed, the chemical fertilizing materials for forced feeding.

The wide recognition now given to the essential roles of hormones, vitamins, bacteria and other organic substances, not naturally present in heat-treated organic fertilizers, makes ORGANO of outstanding and timely interest.

ORGANO golf course formulas for both greens and fairways have been in active use and under competitive test for several years. Results achieved in actual practice fully equal those which would be expected from the nature of the product.

March 19, 1941.

Contrary to legend the hyena's growl does not greatly resemble laughter.

SPOT NEWS OF GREENKEEPERS

Frank Tuscher who has been working for "Joe" Oldfield for a number of years, at Furnace Brook and is a member of The Greenkeepers' Club of New England was recently married and the next day was inducted into the army. Mr. Tuscher-Suh-is now at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Thomas Mattus chairman of the Golf Committee, who was married on Feb. 22, 1941, was drafted into the army March 22, 1941. "Tom" is greenkeeper at Pokachoag Hill, G. C. Auburn, Mass.

It's funny how these boys run from one war to another.

Arthur Anderson the esteemed greenkeeper at Brae Burn Country Club, has just returned from another battle front, where he emerged victorious over a murderous Double Hernia, and is now behind the lines, well on the way to recovery. Just another indication that you can't keep a good man down. We all wish you speedy recovery "Andy."

"Bill" Mitchell, he of the sod fame, has recently changed his working address to Portland Country Club, Portland, Maine. Beware ye grasses of Maine you will meet your master, now. To fight a Mitchell is dangerous. Hasn't Golfdom said there's 5 of them. What chance has a fungus or a bug against a Mitchell.



the only vitalized

ORGANIC FERTILIZER

made by

CONTROLLED COMPOSTING

without destructive artificial heat

- Its base is a rich soil building humus. Contains life-giving bacteria, and vitalizes your soil with hormones, enzymes and vitamins. Clean, odorless, easy to handle

- Two special golf course formulas:

For Fairways: 6, 5-3-1

For Greens: 8-6-2

FOR CIRCULARS, WRITE

ORGANO, Inc.

617 Concord Avenue

Cambridge, Mass.

TALK GIVEN BY JUDGE JAMES M. HURLEY AT THE MARCH MEETING

Judge James M. Hurley of the Marlborough District Court and Chairman of Selective Service Board No. 94 gave a talk on the Selective Service Act. He traced the history of the Act from last October when more than sixteen million young men between the ages of 21 and 35 registered. Judge Hurley explained the main classes with which all registrants are placed.

Namely:

Class 1-A, for general military service.

Class 1-B, for limited military service.

Class 2-A, deferred because of occupational status.

Class 3-A deferred because of dependents.

Class 4, cover a large group who are given deferred rating for many reasons. The first step in the process of classification was the giving to each registrant a serial number. This was done by the local Board and included all men registered within the jurisdiction of each Local Board Area. These numbers called the serial number were forwarded to Washington where the National lottery was held and at which time each serial number was drawn by lottery and given

a draft or what is known as the order numbers. The local board then set up the list in accordance with the order numbers as drawn and later mailed to each registrant in accordance with his order number a questionnaire. Upon receipt of this questionnaire the Board then determined those who were eligible for Class A. Such registrants were then mailed a medical blank called Form 200 and received notice as to the date and place for medical examination. Upon receipt by the Local Board of Form 200 the Board then proceeded to make final classification. If the registrant passed a good physical examination he was placed in Class 1-A; if the examination disclosed some physical defect the registrant was placed in Class 1-B, for limited military service or if the defect was serious in Class 4-F, physical unfit for any kind of military service. Judge Hurley then touched upon the other classifications such as students, officials deferred by law, aliens, ministers of religion and those who conscientiously object to war and who qualify only for civilian work of national importance. These young men who are being called for military training under this peace time selective service act are making a great sacrifice. But no thinking persons questions the need of some such training with world conditions as they are today.

— N. J. SPERANDIO.

Vc NEW PROCESS Fairway

6-8-4 FORMULA WITH A HUMUS-FORMING ORGANIC BASE

Here is an ideal golf course fertilizer and a sound investment if price be measured by comparative results. Scientific research has developed the proper, balanced ratio of plant food elements for growing good turf:

- 6 Units Nitrogen
- 8 Units Available Phosphoric Acid
- 4 Units Potash

V-C Fairway is non-acid-forming. It will not make your soil more acid and can be used continuously without fear of making the soil too acid for growing a good lawn.

V-C Fairway contains sterilized ground tobacco stems — that good humus material.

Ton, \$50.00. 5 tons, \$47.00 per ton.



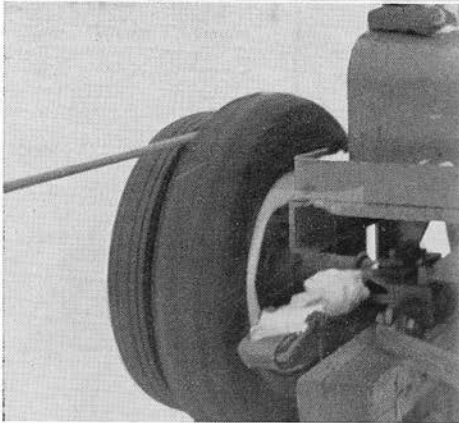
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SEEDSMEN SINCE 1818

BOSTON, MASS.

MARLBORO COUNTRY CLUB SKI TOW, MARLBORO, MASS.



Operated by Toro Tractor

Photos by Clapper

OUR SKI TOW

Last winter we decided that quite a bit of revenue could be garnered and a great convenience offered to our members by the erection of an inexpensive ski-tow on our golf course. We found on investigating the matter that it is really a very simple problem which may be worked out by anyone who has some mechanical ability.

The pictures enclosed better tell the story than words, but these few facts might really interest you. The total length of rope is about 900', and is of course spliced into one continuous length. This is operated over pulleys with the return portion quite high. The upgrade portion is run with one pulley at each end which allows the rope to touch the snow if necessary, but it can be held at normal waist height with ease.

Power is gained by simply bolting a second-hand car wheel with tire to the outside of our TORO Bullet Tractor rear wheel. This acts as a sheave, and, having tires for side walls, prevents slipping. Travelling speed of the tow rope is normally from 7 to 10 miles per hour. However, by using the several gear ratios, this may be lowered or increased. No governor was found necessary, but one might be added later if the load fluctuates too much.

We have 9 floodlights so arranged that these are on the same poles which carry the tow-rope pulleys. Such posts are offside to prevent injury should one be careless when coming up the tow.

As yet no accidents have taken place, and we have handled as many as 2,000 up the tow per hour on many Sundays. Next year we shall remove the electrical safety cutoff used on our Sickle Bar Attachment and rig this to a bumper at the top of the tow run. The slightest bump into this by a skier who might not let go in time will shut off the power and thus prevent any injury.

The total cost of our ski tow — that is, ropes, pulleys, lights, wires, and erection or construction — is about \$200.00. The operation cost is very small as the tractor burns about one gallon of gasoline per hour and lights are very inexpensive.

Our ski tow is extremely popular with the less skilled skiers for the reason that our hill is not too steep and the run is not too long. Such hills can no doubt be found on most golf courses. We prefer to cater to the rank and file of our members than to the experts who insist on the longer and more rigid skiing tests. These we leave to the mountainous regions.

We find that the average person will gladly pay the small charge for use of the ski tow and thus be relieved of the physical effort of the uphill climb. After all, the great thrill of skiing is the downhill run and the tricks

or stunts which can be done without great physical injury hazards.

Incidentally, we are able to use the TORO Tractor to run our ski tow because of its versatility and speed range. During the rest of the year this machine is used for mowing fairways and also runs a Sickle Bar Attachment for cutting the rough. A snow plow attached to the front of the tractor keeps all our driveways and roads open promptly after storms. In addition, it is an excellent outfit for general utility work all over our golf course.

I invite every greenkeeper who may have a similar idea in his mind to visit our ski tow at any time and see how simple it really is, how many folks patronize it, and what an opportunity it affords to please members in the "off season."

N. J. SPEFANDIO,

Marlboro Country Club, Marlboro, Mass.

OUR INTELLIGENTSIA

Messrs. Counsell, Wanberg and Henry Mitchell left Boston on Sunday morning February 15, for New Brunswick, New Jersey, armed with their Sherlock Holmes outfits, where they sniffed and snooped, for information at Rutgers and then back to Boston and look down their noses at the rest of us.

OLD SOD.

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The Greens of the

NEW ALPINE COUNTRY CLUB

IN FITCHBURG

of which there are nine in good condition. Address inquiries to R. J. PROCTOR, c/o Fitchburg Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

A sequel to the article in March issue.

"Old Glory," is the oldest established National Flag in the world, and Betsy Ross was not the original designer of "Old Glory," as is generally believed, but that Francis Hopkinson, is the original designer and that he also designed the "First Great Seal of the U. S."

THINGS TO AVOID

1. Do not dip the Flag of the United States to any person or anything. The regimental color, State flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor. At sea the Flag may be dipped in acknowledgement of the salute of the flag of another nation.
2. Do not display the Flag of the United States with the union down, except as a signal of distress.
3. Do not place any other flag or pennant above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.
4. Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.
5. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States.
6. Do not use the Flag as drapery — use bunting.
7. Do not fasten the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn.
8. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top or sides of a vehicle, or of a railroad train, or boat. If it is desired to display the Flag on a motor car affix the staff firmly to the chassis or clamp it to the radiator cap.
9. Do not use the Flag to cover a speaker's desk or to drape over front of a platform or over chairs or benches.
10. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except on a staff.
11. Do not use the Flag as a ceiling covering.
12. Do not use the Flag of the United States as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.
13. Do not put lettering on the Flag.
14. Do not use the Flag of the United States in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a flag-pole.
15. Do not display, use, or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

A BIT OF WISDOM

By Albert Edward Wiggam

Many people say, "Oh, how much happier I would be if I could do Bigger Things."

Is this true?

Yes

No

Answer to Question

In most cases, no. Success pleases anyone, but the mere size of the job is not the chief source of happiness, but doing the job successfully—whether big or little. The testimony of people doing big things shows they are no happier in their jobs than people in humbler positions. Psychologist Goodwin Watson, who has devised tests of happiness, finds that happiness is an attitude of mind, chiefly due to healthy performance of one's everyday duties and meeting wholeheartedly the obligations of life. Friends, and a fairly congenial job, are the chief things that bring happiness.

The oldest known turtle on record is a Marion's tortoise that lived on the island of Mauritius for 152 years.

The pyramid of Cheops in Egypt contains 4,000,000 tons of stone.

PUZZLED?

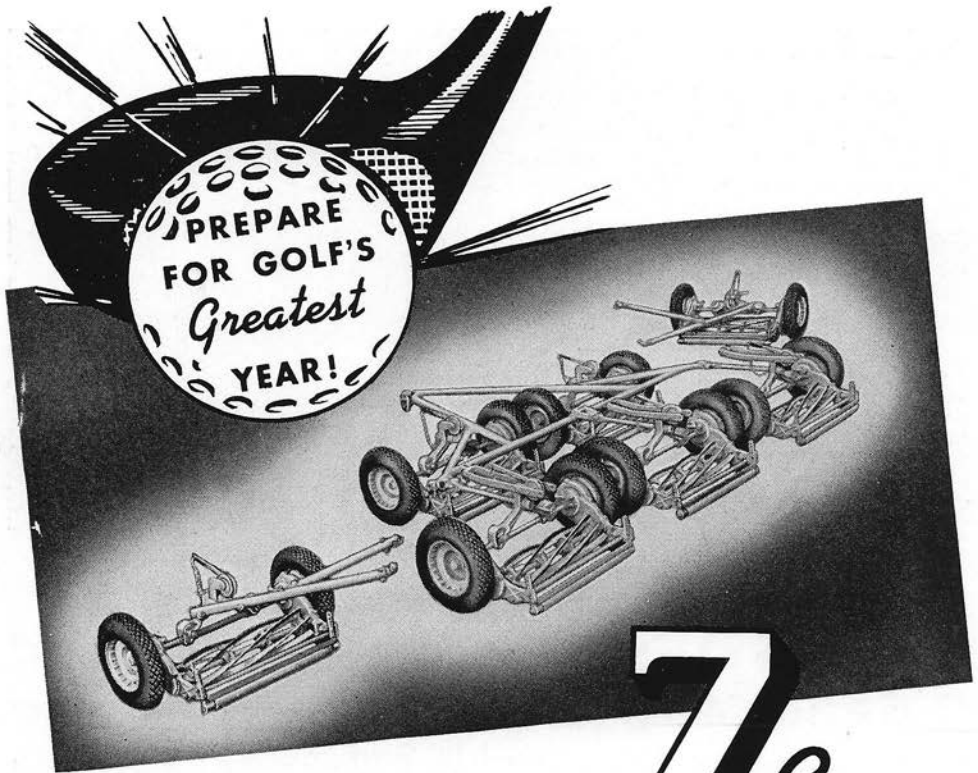
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This year your biggest problem lies — not in getting enough players — but in maintaining good playing conditions for the thousands who will tee off on your course. This heavy traffic presents a maintenance problem that will be aggravated by an acute shortage of unskilled labor.

This problem is easily solved. The 7-Gang Pennsylvania Fairway saves time, labor and money. And you get a bonus of 20% if you use the special 35-inch units — which cut a 20% wider swath than the conventional 30-inch size. This means a 20% saving in time, fuel and — most important at this time — a 20% saving in labor.

MANY REFINEMENTS THIS YEAR

The popular light-weight tubular frame has been further improved this year, making for the utmost flexibility in transportation and storage of the gang mowers. The iron wheel model has spuds cast on the treads to prevent slippage and to add to the life of the wheel. The casting with the lower blade attached is now removable without dismantling the mower. These are but a few of the outstanding features of the Pennsylvania Fairway, completely covered in our new catalog.

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With the Worthington Golf Chief Tractor that "goes wherever anything on wheels can travel," you have the most efficient, most economical mowing combination on the market today.

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