

NEWS LETTER

LIFE'S JOURNEY

Life is like a journey
Taken on a train,
With a pair of travelers
At each windowpane.
I may sit beside you
All the journey through;
Or, I may sit elsewhere
Never knowing you.
But, if Fate should mark me
To sit at your side,
Let's be pleasant travelers—
It's so short a ride!

—Charles Allen Branham.

JUNE

1937

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.

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June, 1937

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NOTICE

Your attention is called to the change of address of the Editor. The new address is 179 Jones Street, Fall River, Mass., and the new telephone number is Fall River 4068-M. Kindly address all communications to the Editor at this new address.

EIGHTH ANNUAL GREENKEEPERS' FIELD DAY

Rhode Island State College

The Eighth Annual Greenkeepers Field Day was held at Rhode Island State College on Monday, May 24. About 60 greenkeepers and other visitors were present.

The program started with a visit to the experimental grass plats at the college. The plats were in excellent condition and different kinds of grasses could be seen at their best. More than a thousand different plats representing various kinds of grasses, fertilizer tests, weeds, diseases, insect control and other tests were seen. These turf experimental plats are probably the most extensive in the country today.

Several dealers in equipment, fertilizer and seed displayed their materials.

A luncheon was served in the College cafeteria at noon. Following this luncheon a short speaking program was on the schedule. This was presided over by Director of Research, Dr. B. E. Gilbert. Vice-President John Barlow welcomed the visitors to the college and Dean G. E. Adams spoke on early turf experiments at the college. Dr. J. A. DeFrance gave a short review of the last National

Greenkeepers Convention held in Washington, D. C., in February. Dr. T. E. Odland was in general charge of the program for the day.

In the round table discussions following the speaking program, different subjects were discussed. Mr. Frank Wilson, greenkeeper at the Charles River Country Club (Mass.), led the discussion on fairway watering. Mr. Everett Pyle, Hartford Country Club; Mr. Guy West, Fall River Country Club; Mr. Jonathan Comstock, Comstock Park Country Club; and Mr. R. Wallace Peckham of Sachuest Golf Club contributed to these discussions.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Greenkeepers' Club which followed the round table discussion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Jonathan Comstock, Comstock Park Country Club, Oaklawn.
Vice-President, Oscar Chapman, Winnapoag Golf Club, Westerly.
Treasurer, Martin Greene, Wannamoisett Country Club, E. Providence.
Secretary, Thomas Galvin, R. I. Country Club, Nyatt.

For the June meeting the members voted to accept the invitation of Mr. Greene to meet at Wannamoisett Country Club. This meeting will be held on June 7.

For the summer meetings of the club the following dates and clubs were chosen:

July 12—Winnapoag Golf Club.
Aug. 16—Louisquisett Golf Club.
Sept. 20—(Annual clambake. Place to be chosen later).
Oct. 18—Pawtucket Golf Club.

Dr. J. E. DeFrance.

Mr. C. Adrian Sawyer, Jr., Chairman of the Greens Committee of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass. was elected to Honorary Membership in the club at the May meeting. Mr. Sawyer has for years been an outstanding friend of greenkeepers in this section, and as Chairman of the Service Section Committee of the Mass. Golf Association during its first years did a great deal to form and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between greenkeepers and club officials which has benefited Golf in general these last several years. We are pleased to welcome Mr. Sawyer to membership.

JUNE MEETING

A joint meeting of the club and the R. I. Assoc. of Greenkeepers was held on June 7th at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I. There was an interesting demonstration of the Whirlwind Power Mower.

An eighteen hole medal handicap tournament was held in the afternoon, with the following net prize winners:

N. Bruno—79-14-65.
M. Braga—103-38-65.
H. Farrant—89-21-68.
A. Barney—89-18-71.
A. Anderson—97-24-73.
P. Cassidy—89-16-73.
G. West—92-19-73.

TALKS ON TREES

by E. Porter Felt

Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories
Stamford, Conn.

The last few years have shown that pines as well as some other evergreens have their troubles.

A new disease has appeared on Austrian pines. It is marked by a browning and dying of tips several inches long. It may extend down the branch for some feet and may seriously disfigure a tree. The cause is believed to be a fungus known as *Sphaeropsis* and related to the disease which causes apple canker. The best that can be recommended at the present time is cutting and burning the affected tips, one or two sprayings with a fungicide in the spring to prevent further infection and feeding in order to stimulate new growth.

Occasionally weakened shoots are attacked by a small dark brown beetle which may extend its operations to the inner bark of branches nearly an inch in diameter. This insect appears to be largely secondary and capable of developing only when branches are weakened by fungus or drought.

The European pine shoot moth thrives in Austrian and Mugho pines, the small brownish caterpillars wintering in the buds and tunnelling the new shoots and causing them to wilt and turn brown. This European introduction commonly kills all but one of a

cluster of buds, consequently it produces a somewhat characteristic deformation which has justified the common name "bayonet moth". The old work of this insect is indicated by dead tips traversed by galleries a little over one-eighth of an inch in diameter, the whole with small masses of pitch here and there.

White pines are somewhat commonly affected by the white pine weevil, an insect which limits its attack to the leaders. A new insect, the white pine tip moth, bores in the lateral shoots of this tree in early summer, producing wilting, lopping of the tips and their death. This insect is well established in southwestern Connecticut and southeastern New York. No satisfactory control has been discovered.

It is well to find out about these troubles and methods of controlling them before they have progressed beyond the remedial stage.

It would hardly seem that a few caterpillars on various trees should cause apprehension. Much depends on the character of the insects and the conditions under which they are found.

A few days ago we observed moderate numbers of the forest tent caterpillar on sugar maples. Some were crawling upon the steps and the side of the house. The minute black droppings of the caterpillars upon the gravel walk were more significant, though less easily seen. The appearance suggested somewhat the effect of a giant pepper shaker. It was unquestioned evidence of the abundance of small forest tent caterpillars, although there was little to be seen in the way of leaf injury. This was a lull, as it were, before the storm. The presence of the small caterpillars and particularly the abundance of their blackish droppings indicates that within the next two or three weeks there will be a tremendous amount of feeding, possibly stripping of the trees, and people in houses near badly infested trees are likely to be greatly annoyed by hordes of crawling pests on the steps and entering the doors and windows. These conditions are likely to obtain here and there in northern Connecticut, western Massachusetts and northern New England in particular. Those concerned with the welfare of their sugar maples will do well under these conditions to have the trees sprayed with a poison.

A similar condition prevails in south-

eastern New England where gipsy moth caterpillars are prevalent. They are commonly more abundant upon oak, though they feed upon a variety of other trees. They are now about half grown, feeding rapidly and the presence of numerous black particles on the ground beneath the trees is a good indication of the abundance of the insects on the foliage. Where these conditions obtain one may expect extensive defoliation later.

Residents in these areas are confronted by a condition which demands prompt action if they would protect their trees.

The weather is bringing out the insects as well as the foliage and troubles of various kinds may be expected.

There are many different kinds of plant lice or aphids, and although they are soft-bodied and easily killed, they multiply with astounding rapidity and thus overcome unfavorable weather conditions and systematic attacks by many parasitic and predacious insects. The lady beetles live to a great extent on plant lice and a number of tiny parasites find in the bodies of individual aphids abundant sustenance for a complete life cycle. In spite of natural checks, aphids frequently become extremely numerous. This is likely to occur during a cold, damp period, since such weather greatly checks the activities of their natural enemies. Temperatures have been somewhat low recently. Some of the weather-wise predict a cool summer. This favors an abundance of plant lice.

The battle is on, as evidenced by the tender rose shoots with their thick clusters of plant lice. There are two species of plant lice occasionally very abundant on birch, both having witch hazel as an alternate host. The under side of the elm leaves are acceptable to a pale green plant louse, which is occasionally so abundant as to keep moist the surface of walks beneath infested trees. The wooly beech leaf aphid is a common and frequently abundant species and the same is true of the tulip tree aphid. These and other aphids occur annually in small numbers, await favorable conditions and then multiply with such rapidity that trees and their surroundings are literally coated with honeydew. The Norway maple aphid is frequently the cause of smeared cars parked beneath this shade tree.

These little insects are easily controlled by spraying. The essential is to spray early and check the pests before serious injury or material annoyance has been caused.

The effects of winter upon trees and shrubs vary from year to year and there are frequently unusual features.

There have been several cases of injury to white pines and fir under lawn or park-like conditions. The first related to trees which had been sprayed and some were inclined to blame the spray. The next case occurred on white pines which had not been sprayed and it was therefore certain that this could not be the explanation. The trouble started with wilting of clusters of needles here and there on the tips, subsequent drying and a condition which indicated partly dried foliage. This extended to include the dying and browning of much of the foliage on branches or clusters of branches and in time much of the top. The thin bark of the trunks shrunk in strips several inches wide and extending much of the length of the stem, the cambium beneath being dead or nearly so. There was dead cambium lower under the thicker bark. The root hairs were mostly dead and in the case of one tree which died very rapidly, roots a quarter of an inch in diameter were slimy.

The symptoms indicated an inability of the roots to supply the growing demands of the top. Last winter was remarkable for the light snow-fall and as a consequence there was probably deeper freezing of the soil which might easily result in frozen rootlets when there was rapid evaporation from the top during warm winter days. The damage in a number of cases was to trees standing in light soil and with little of the pine needle mulch which ordinarily protects the roots. There was no evidence of insect attack or the presence of disease. The obvious preventive is to keep trees growing by judicious feeding, especially in light soils, and where necessary, supply needed mulch with pine needles from the forest, leaves or even peat moss.

There is danger in attempting to grow trees under conditions markedly different from normal.

"Nobody is a failure until he has stopped trying to succeed."

A STUDY OF GOLF COURSE LABOR

by Geoffrey Cornish

West Vancouver, British Columbia

(Presented at Recreation Conference)

In this paper I intend to speak of factors affecting labor in an endeavor to show how a complete understanding of hired help or labor by the greenkeeper is essential to the well-being of the golf course.

To make a complete study of labor it is necessary not only to examine the laborer himself, his standards of living, and other things about him, but to consider economics in so far as it has bearing on the labor problem.

Throughout the paper I would like you to think of laborers as you know them on your own and neighboring courses. Consider first how cosmopolitan the gangs are in education, age and nationality.

Some of you recall time during the depression when college graduates would have been glad to get work on your respective courses. To-day there are considerably more high school men working on the courses of the country than prior to the depression. In general the educational standards of greensmen have gone up.

Since labor is not paid for what it knows, education—that is, book learning—does not help a laborer in his actual work, though it should influence his standards of living and thus increase his efficiency.

On the other hand, the chap who has received a fair education and who finds himself working as a greensman, is often discontented and hopes to be elsewhere shortly, and so does not put his whole attention into his work.

From points of view of the club and the greenkeeper, the type of education that a greensman should receive should be in the form of experience on other courses, mechanical training of some sort or even farm experience.

In age, greensmen vary all the way from 15 or 16 to 50 or 66. No doubt the young chap is more excitable and less steady than the older fellow, though it is a debatable point which one is the better suited for the work. There is little doubt, however, that every man has a prime, and for the golf course labor, I would say that it is between the ages of 21 and 31. The general run of fellows under 17, in my opinion, should

not be allowed to handle any job requiring the discretion of an older man.

Regarding nationality only general statements can be made. It is the individual that must be judged, and the fact that a man belongs to any particular race is not enough to disqualify him from work on your course, nor is it sufficient basis on which to select a crew. It is true that differences exist. For instance, Germans and the Slavic peoples, the Ukrainians, Poles and Western Russians have always impressed me. Their thoroughness, energy, and above all their contentedness tend to make them ideal as laborers. The average American fellow is hard to beat when he gets down to work, but the chances of his remaining in this work are remote. The Irish, Scandinavians, and Finns seem to excel in rough work found in construction, but for fine maintenance laborers they are somewhat rough and ready. Even with such differences in mind, I again say that nationality in a consideration of ability does not mean a great deal; and if any such broad basis for selection of men is desired it is to be looked for rather in the environment that the man was brought up in.

The major part of golf course laborers started in this work not because they were interested in the growing of grass but because there was no other place for them in the business world. Some will stay the rest of their lives as greensmen because they have to; a few because they have acquired an interest; and most will go into other fields as soon as opportunity presents itself. No doubt there are a good number of young men gaining practical experience on some course with the intention of eventually becoming greenkeepers. With the high standard of greenkeeping required to-day, there is something of a career for a young man starting in this way.

However, there are a limited number of greenkeeping positions available, and some of these are obtained by other means than experience, education and hard work. Hence for the greater part of the golf course laborers, there is no chance for advancement as long as they remain associated with golf.

Since most greensmen are only employed 8 or 9 months of a year with an average monthly income of less than \$100, it is not surprising that the labor standard is only medium during normal times. It is sad but true that many of our laborers during a period of labor

shortage are those that have not sufficient ability, enterprise and courage to find work elsewhere. However, the pleasant surroundings and general healthful condition of work do definitely attract a robust, outdoor type.

Before going any further I would like to point out what I think are the qualifications of a greensman.

First—An ability to take care of the job in hand, whatever it may be, as mowing, watering, weeding, etc. This necessitates that he understand what he is doing.

Second—His health must be such that he is not subject to undue lay-off due to ill health during the busy part of the year.

Third — Some muscular strength, though definitely not a strong back and a weak mind as looked for in some jobs.

Fourth—He must enjoy the work and should be interested in the whole operation of the course. If he enjoys his work he will be industrious and never need to be checked for loafing. Moreover, his mind will constantly be on what he is doing.

Fifth—To be able to use his head so that he can get the most done in the quickest time, and the best way, with the least exertion. That is efficiency!

Sixth—He must have self control and be able to take orders from the greenkeeper and those above him.

Seventh—He must be able to exercise judgement in the amount of time he spends on any one job; that is, he should have some sense of proportion regarding time and not spend $\frac{3}{4}$ of the day on any one job when he has others to attend to.

These qualities are not apparent when men are being hired but are established only after the greenkeeper has seen the man work for a week or so or even longer. On a new course it is a relatively simple matter for a crew to be chosen, especially if the greenkeeper has worked on the construction, because the men can be picked out of the gangs. Here I would caution you that the type ideal for construction is not always the ideal for maintenance.

On older courses when new men are to be hired, it is somewhat more difficult, especially if the greenkeeper is new to the district. Since nationality and education are not of great importance he must rely on physique, age, experience and personal appearance of the applicants. A good type of laborer can often be selected from farm crews.

If the qualifications that I enumerated

a moment ago were all found in one man, they would make up something that is certainly superior to an unskilled laborer; and to my way of thinking, they are all the things required by a greensman on a golf course. Unfortunately, clubs are not prepared financially to pay for such super-laborers, and I am sorry to say that during normal times when wages are high, they are impossible to obtain for the price clubs are willing to pay for them.

Let us look for a moment at how an economist looks on labor and how wage levels are set. Labor to them is a commodity or material that can be bought or sold and so is influenced by the law of supply and demand. Hence, if the supply is high and the demand small, the price is low, or in our case the wages. If, on the other hand, the demand is great and the supply inadequate to satisfy the demand, the price is high or the wages rise. Theoretically, then, a man's wages will be the lowest amount that he will stay on a course for. Such is not quite the case, however, because in our instance the seller is not separated from his product as with other commodities. For instance, if a merchant sells a sweater, it goes its way and the merchant his; but if a man sells his labor, he is not separated from what he sold, and his personal makeup will still influence the things he sold. Hence, wages must be high enough that a man can enjoy a standard of living sufficient at least to keep him in health and strength, and thus assure his maximum efficiency. Other things, such as minimum wage acts and fair play of employers all tend to make the price actually paid for laborers during depression years higher than a workman could actually demand with the amount of competition he has to face to obtain his job.

Prior to the world depression, wages for laborers were high because the supply of laborers was low and the demand high. This was not as accentuated in New England to the degree it was in the mid-west and west, because a large percentage of immigrants settled in the eastern states, assuring a constant labor supply.

A few years later the position was reversed. The supply was high and the demand was small. All sorts of good men were obtainable at low wages, and as a result the standard of greensmen went up; and I venture to say that in no time during the golfing history of the U. S. did the standard of greensmen

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so nearly approach the qualifications of the ideal.

Today we find the position again changing. Already many of you have heard that some of your men are not returning in the spring. This, I believe, is only the forerunner of what is going to happen in a few years because workers of the type we need are also needed in industry. It appears to me that this is one of the greatest problems that is facing the greenkeeping world, particularly on courses built since the depression started. Even if the supply only goes as low as it was in 1929, we will have to content ourselves with a greensman who is inferior to the one that we have been used to for the past few years, whereas a better one is needed to-day with increased mechanization, a better and greater use of chemicals and a greater regard for efficiency on a course.

The increase in budgets in better times will not be sufficient to affect the wage demand of labor. Even when a man of equal calibre can be obtained in the place of the one who left, there is an additional expense in training this man.

There is one way that golf courses can compete with industry for labor and that is by assuring their employees work of a steadier nature. This is something extremely difficult to give, but not impossible. For instance, in some cases members of the club can be prevailed upon with their connections to obtain winter employment for the men.

Most men to-day know by experience that work in industry pays high wages for a time and then sometimes drops the man completely after possibly ruining his health under poor working conditions. At least golf courses have healthful working conditions.

The responsibility for holding labor on courses is the burden of the greenkeeper for the most part. If a man is happy in his work the chances are that he will be more likely to stay where he is; at least he will work better. In this connection I am going to list points concerning the greenkeeper that influence the state of mind of his men.

First—A man would rather work for a greenkeeper whom he respects and whom he knows understands his job.

Second—A greenkeeper should always have self-control when he is

around his men. Nothing aggravates men more than having somebody fussing around them when they are doing some job.

Third—Shouting and “highballing” at men is necessary in some cases, but shouldn’t be practiced on any greensman that can be trusted.

Fourth—Conditions that are obviously unfair to labor should be removed.

Fifth—Trust and responsibility placed in men appeals to them and makes them put more interest into their work.

Sixth—It is aggravating to men to see one of their number favored especially if the favored one is a poor workman.

Seventh—Greensmen prefer a boss who at all times tells them the truth concerning themselves instead of harboring grudges against them.

Eighth—The greenkeeper should make up his mind about the qualities of his men himself and not on reports of members and other greensmen.

One thing that I would like to mention before closing is in reference to the formation of labor unions among greensmen. It is possible that unions have benefited workmen in industry to a certain extent. However, I cannot see where they fit into the golf picture. It is sometimes possible to force executives’ hands when their fortunes and reputations depend on their organization, but to try to force a group of men who are gathered together for athletic and social purposes only into an unreasonable agreement is, I am sure, impossible. Indeed, I imagine that the outcome of any labor trouble in connection with golf would only result in the closing of many courses, the members seeking their exercise elsewhere; the greenkeeper, professional, and manager all suffering with the men.

It is interesting to note that the men organizing these groups are not connected with golf.

It would appear that this union movement will arise in all parts of the country sooner or later. I should say that it rests entirely with the greenkeeper to see that conditions on his course are such that the men will remain loyal to him and the club, and so avert what might become a national golf tragedy.

Golf course maintenance miseries will continue as long as the equipment suffers from upkeep.

—Kent Bradley.

NICKEL’S WORTH OF DOING

“A nickel’s worth of doing is worth a dollar’s worth of talk,” according to a common-sense philosopher. This is true in every phase of life.

The person who actually does something for his community, even though the service be insignificant, is a better citizen than he who merely talks about what ought to be done.

The person who sandwiches in between the tasks of a busy life friendly, helpful, little services for others, is doing much more than he who talks of the wonderful things he would do if only he had the time or the means.

The one who stores his mind with fine treasures found in literature, by snatching a moment here and there for reading, day by day, is doing more for the general cause of culture and education than he who talks about the books he would like to read if he only had the time.

Likewise, the person who actually begins his bank account with the little money he has, in a surer way to attain a competence than the one who is going to begin saving when he gets a “raise” or when he hasn’t so many other expenses.

—Little Falls Bank Notes.

The annual Turf Growers Field Day will be held this year at the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J. on June 21st.

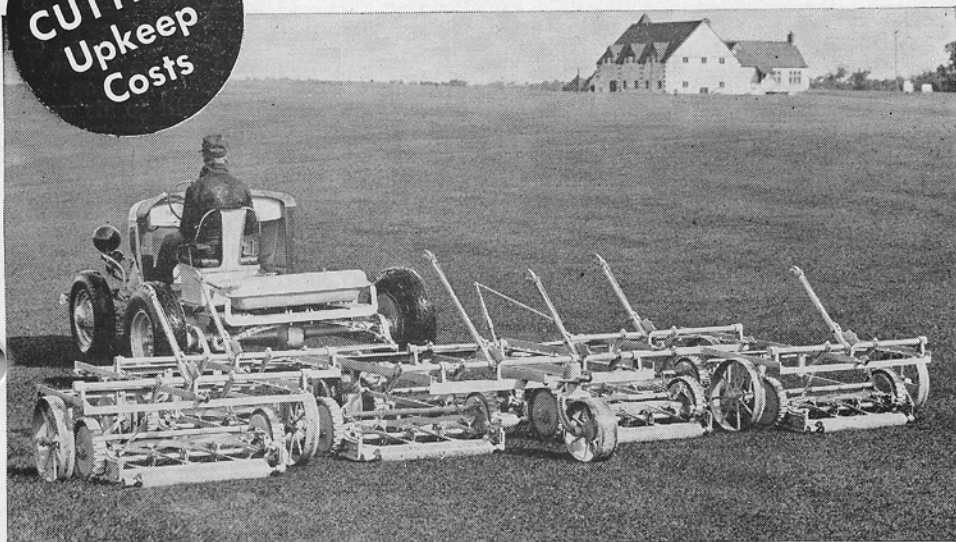
Definition: A specialist is one who knows more and more about less and less. Do business with dealers who specialize in golf course supplies. Steer clear of the Chick Sale variety, or you’ll sooner THAN later get stuck.

—Kent Bradley.

Calling a spade a shovel, anyone who brags about the hard work he does maintaining a course to-day, belongs back in the horse-mower age. Modern methods and equipment make efficient maintenance.

—Kent Bradley.

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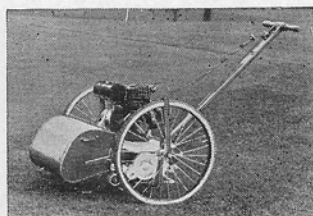


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The reliable and responsible manufacturer knows that the permanency and future of his business depends upon quality products, backed by a policy of square dealing and of fair treatment to the buying public.

The manufacturing channels of distribution may change from year to year, and the seller may feel he has no further responsibility to the purchaser, but the manufacturer is at one end of the line and his customer at the other. He, the manufacturer, must not lose that personal or direct contact with the customer if he is to carry out his policy of providing the kind of service the customer was told he would get, and to which he is justly entitled.

The manufacturer must invite and encourage direct contact whenever it is deemed that the customer can be better served, and the confidence established between maker and seller should not be broken.

Every manufacturer takes a great deal of pride in his product and therefore is careful to obtain the approval of his engineering and mechanical departments before any product is put on the market for sale . . . knowing too well the dangers of losing good will and confidence, the manufacturer is ever watchful to guard against mistakes.

The human element plays an important part in the manufacture of all kinds of products. All errors cannot be entirely eliminated, but in every reliable manufacturing plant they are being reduced and kept at a minimum. Take, for example, the procedure at the All machines are carefully assembled by experienced men. All machines are thoroughly inspected and worked-in on their own power and every necessary adjustment made before the machines are crated for shipment. Every precaution is taken to make sure that each machine is in ideal and first-class working condition when it is received by the purchaser.

A manufacturer has a far better knowledge of his products than anyone else, and he also has just as much interest in the machine doing the work in a satisfactory manner as has the purchaser. He carefully prepares instruc-

tions and timely suggestions which will prove helpful if properly taken into consideration before putting any machine into service.

The purchaser has a certain type of work to be done and he purchases a machine on the assumption and on the recommendation that it will do his work satisfactorily as well as economically. Any reliable manufacturer will gladly extend his facilities and help the purchaser get the most good out of the product purchased.

. maintains a complete index filing system that has the name, address and date of every purchaser and the kind of machine he purchased. This information enables the service department to check back to get the kind and model of machine any customer may write about and to render prompt and direct service.

The enjoys the enviable reputation of producing the highest quality and most dependable products of their kind on the market, and is recognized as the largest manufacturer of its combination line of grass cutting and maintenance machinery. It considers the confidence and good will of its customers, employees and sales organization, its biggest and most valuable asset.

Its policy shall be to merit a continuance of this confidence and good will and to render the purchasers of its products a broad-gauged service."

Not Safe to Leave It to Him

When Sandy met his girl in the evening, she was looking into a confectioner's window, so he politely inquired: "Weel, Jennie, what are y' gaun t'have the nicht?"

Anxious not to ask too much, she answered:

"Oh, I'll just tak what you'll tak, Sandy."

"Ah, then," said Sandy, "we'll tak a walk."

—Bank Notes.

"Man succeeds not by antagonizing or changing Nature, but by recognizing Nature's laws."

"Putting it off will never put it over."

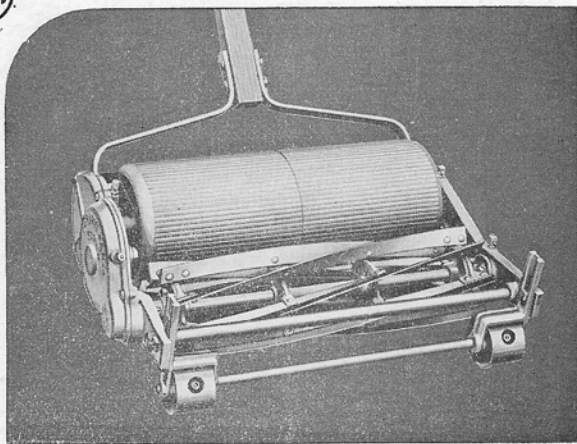
"Man reaps whatever he sows, unless he happens to be an amateur gardener."

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THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPER-ROLLER GREENS MOWER

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PENNSYLVANIA
 LAWN MOWER WORKS

PRIMOS, PENNA.

KENT'S COMMENTS

"Out of the frying pan, and into the fire".....Modern version, Out of Frazer's, and into Funk & Wagnalls'. We are all a-dither over the fact that the "green-keepers" are not listed this year in a certain golf directory. However, there is some solace in knowing that the word is on the list for the next printing of a popular dictionary.....

Like mowing poa annua when wet, (and there's plenty this year), slip one step, stride one step..... "Time marches on!"

The night-rates gag in the last (May) issue was not plagued from another paper as may seem. The gag was passed on simultaneously by this chronic-commentator to the Editors of "The Green-keepers' Reporter, and the "Newsletter."

Hot tip...There will be a new type of fungicide on the market next year. This is not a lily-gilding-type dye, but, as we get it, a vaporized metallic mercury condensed or precipitated on a colloidal base material. Features are, 30% metallic mercury content, non-burning, quick acting, long lasting in effect, very little danger from poison by handling, will not corrode metals. It is a worthy contribution to the trade from the N. J. State Agricultural Experiment Station. Two forms are available, for dry and spray method of application. Having no foot-ball field type of publicity, this can be construed as a scientific advancement. True Science, we are told by some one in the "know", is never accompanied by ballyhoo!

"A soft answer turneth away wrath." When you hate to admit a thing, say, "I have come to the definite conclusion that perhaps you are right!"

THE WEATHER

The weather has interested man since the first agriculturist watched the sun and rain mature his crops and the first mariner ventured on an ocean which reflected the temper of the winds. The first primitive hut was an attempt to ameliorate annoyances caused by weather. Prognostications and prophecies of the weather are such ancient habits of man that they have become almost instinctive.

With man's mastery of the upper air

came opportunities for atmospheric studies which have revolutionized this ancient science. Airplane ascents at regular intervals, air sounding with accurate instruments for measuring temperature, humidity, density and pressure, have made possible air mass analysis and the determination of the origin of these huge currents of air which are constantly moving, side by side, or one above the other, through the upper atmosphere.

Each air mass retains characteristic properties which identify its source of origin. The polar Canadian, where the oblique sun rays of winter fall on a snow covered expanse, gives to the air qualities of temperature and dryness which are readily distinguishable from the air which has rested on the warm, moist, tropical Gulf of Mexico long enough to be impregnated with the conditions of that region.

Air rises or falls when pressure changes, because it expands or contracts. Expanding air does work, contracting air has work done upon it, with resulting changes in actual or potential temperature. Hot air will hold more water vapor than cold air, and as it cools, the water which it cannot retain becomes clouds, rain or snow.

As air cools when it rises, precipitation may result from an ascending air mass or from the contact of a warm body of air with a cold one. At the plane of contact between two such bodies the radiation of temperature causes disturbances, although the main masses of air are not affected. Such a plane of contact is called a front. These fronts slope forward or back and the air soundings reveal the angle of the slope of the wedge of thrusting air which forces itself under another air mass.

The air is as restless as the ocean. There is constant movement, and the courses of air masses are constantly plotted. With the direction in which they are moving established, and, knowing the character of the air masses with which they are destined to come in contact, an accurate presumption of weather conditions can be made.

The slight motion in mass of the earth caused by the irregularities in the relative motions of the earth and the moon produce the movement of the air. It is now claimed that by astronomical calculations these movements can be predicted for from one to two years in advance and general weather conditions forecast for a like period.

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RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER

Barometer	Wind from	Weather Indicated
High and steady	SW to NW	Fair and little temperature change for one or two days.
High and rising rapidly	SW to NW	Fair followed by warmer and rain within two days.
High and falling slowly	SW to NW	Rain in 24 to 36 hours.
Very high, falling slowly	SW to NW	Fair and slowly rising temperature for two days.
High and falling slowly	S to SE	Rain within 24 hours.
High and falling rapidly	S to SE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 to 24 hours.
High and falling slowly	SE to NE	Rain in 12 to 18 hours.
High and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 hours.
High and falling slowly	E to NE	Summer—light winds, fair. Winter—rain in 24 hours.
High and falling rapidly	E to NE	Summer—Rain in 12 to 24 hours. Winter—Rain or snow and increasing winds.
Low and falling slowly	SE to NE	Rain will continue one or two days.
Low and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Rain and high wind; clearing and cooler in 24 hours.
Low and rising slowly	S to SW	Clearing soon and fair several days.
Low and falling rapidly	S to SE	Severe storm soon, clearing and cooler in 24 hours.
Low and falling rapidly	E to N	Northeast gales with heavy rain or snow, followed in winter by cold wave.
Low and rising rapidly	Going to W	Clearing and colder.

This table, furnished by the United States Weather Bureau, is adapted for use with Aneroid Barometers. The infinite variety of weather experienced during the early months of the year, especially in New York and New England, offers a greater opportunity for testing its accuracy than any other season.

(The Thread of Life).

**LAWN DAY AT MASS. STATE COLLEGE
TURF SCANDALS TO BE AIRED IN COURT**

G (grass) men have entered secret indictments against prominent turf growers. Warrants have been issued; and arrests made.

The trials of these men should be attended by all persons desiring to grow fine turf and lawns, as it is **known** that much valuable information on the subject of turf growing will be brought out in the **testimony** and evidence presented.

THERE WILL BE

EXPERT WITNESSES SNAPPY LAWYERS JURORS
and a Fair (green) Judge.

ORDER OF COURT PROCEDURE

10.00 A. M. The statement of Joe Greengrass.
10.30 A. M. Cemetery Superintendent on trial.
11.30 A. M. Park Superintendent on trial.
12.30 P. M. Recess for Lunch.
1.45 P. M. Athletic field and Playground Director on trial.
3.00 P. M. A Lowley Homeowner vs. Joe Greengrass.
4.00 P. M. Rendering of verdicts and general discussion.

There will be recesses during which witnesses may consult experts concerning their particular problem.

COURT CONVENES AT 10.00 A. M.

Thursday, July 29, 1937



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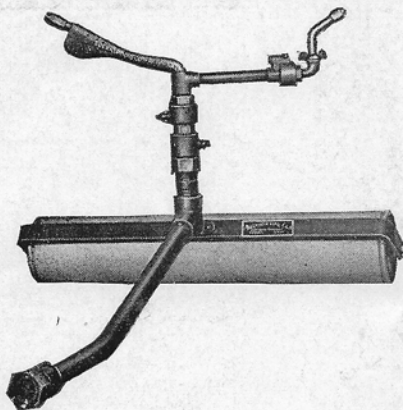
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