



NEWS LETTER

IN THIS ISSUE

HAND vs. POWER GREEN MOWING

BROWN PATCH CONTROL

MAY MEETING

NEW JERSEY FIELD DAY

NEW HANDICAPS

MAY

1931

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

GUY C. WEST Editor
312 Mt. Pleasant St., Fall River, Mass.

MARSTON BURNETT Business Mgr.
330 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass.

May, 1931

Vol. 3, No. 5

A subject of great interest to all interested in mowing greens is whether they should be mowed by hand or by power. We are pleased to publish in this issue a frank statement of what one greenkeeper believes. We hope that this article will start the ball rolling, and that we will receive for publication other articles, pro hand mowing, and pro power. Through a frank discussion we believe all can benefit.

A letter from E. R. Sawtelle of the Worthington Mower Company brings out certain points which should be remembered in this discussion:

"We are very well aware of the fact that there have been many, many objections to the use of power mowers. The most frequent are as follows: weight, unreliable engine, gas and oil dripping, that it takes experienced men to run them, in regard to the Overgreen—one man cannot keep three mowers adjusted in regard to competitive mowers—a single unit of 18 or 19 inch width cannot effect any substantial saving whatsoever and practically just eliminates the labor involved in pushing.

"The writer would like very much to call to your attention the importance of not putting all power mowers under one heading or classification. It is very true that the Overgreen is a power greens mower, but it differs so radically in its design from any mower that has been developed in the past or that is offered on the competitive market today, that it is not fair to those interested in labor saving devices or improved maintenance equipment not to make this point in an attack perfectly clear as to which type of power mower is referred to. Without any question I think everyone will agree that the Overgreen, with its gang mower principle and deflated rubber tires, is absolutely a machine above the reach of competition.

"We both know that this year is a particularly trying one for the greens-

keeper when almost all clubs are cutting down on appropriations and demanding that he use less men for his maintenance work. As an example, if a crew on an 18-hole golf club has been cut one or two men, by using the Overgreen which is guaranteed on the average course to save from twelve to fifteen hours per day, this time saved in labor hours practically amounts to another man and a half or two men, so that after all the greenkeeper has just as many labor hours at his disposal as he has always had."

POWER CUTTING GREEN MOWING VS. HAND MOWING

I have often asked myself the question whether power putting green mowers are economical. I have tried to sum up the advantages as well as the disadvantages, and while I find a few minutes time saved in actual cutting, I do not believe the condition of the green is as good as those mowed by hand.

I shall try in the following lines to show why I think that power mowers are not as profitable as we might be led to believe.

We'll take the three unit mower first. It is said by the agents that this mower will mow a green of 6000 square feet in ten minutes; this is certainly saving time, but never once do the agents mention the time getting the mower ready, getting to the first green, the time getting from green to green, as well as getting back to the tool house, cleaning it up and putting it away, all of which is counted in hand mowing; for, from the time I tell the men to mow the greens until the mowers are back in place in the tool house is charged to mowing greens. I have figured the time, other than actual cutting, and find it about as follows: getting mower ready and getting to first green, 15 minutes; from green to green, 5 to 7 minutes. and from last green cut until the mower is put away, 10 minutes; in other words, if a man has three greens to cut, he spends more than half an hour other than actual cutting, all of which is charged to mowing greens. This is an average of more than ten minutes per green.

Now if my memory serves me right, at Braeburn two years ago, it took a man with the machine mentioned above fifteen minutes to mow a green; this is half the time again as told by the agents. I am quite willing to split the difference

and call it twelve and a half minutes, and added to that is the ten minutes average as explained above, making the mowing of an average sized green 22½ minutes. This, of course, is still saving time.

Now, there are two ways to mow a green with this machine, the circular way, and by dividing the green in half, starting from the side of the green to mow one half and as you come around to the center, instead of continuing to mow the same half, cross over and mow a strip on the center side of the opposite half. By mowing in this way, you will not have to make a figure 8 to finish with, because of the fact that while you have been working toward the center on one side, you have been working away from the center toward the side on the other half, and so you are the same distance apart when you finish as at the start. But in this way, as well as in the circular way, there is always a part of the green that has got to be gone over a second time or more, thus making one part of a green faster than the other, and a green which is not true because of such, and which perhaps will be noticed by the few, on every course, who are far quicker to find a fault than a perfection.

Mowing either in circular or in the other way which I have described eliminates the beautiful appearance, as shown by hand mowing, for the beautiful lines, with two shades, add greatly to the appearance of any green, but are entirely blotted out when gone over the second time.

One other reason why I am not won over to power mowing is that as a man mows a green in circular form he gradually moves toward the center of the green; now suppose some player comes along, here are the man and the mower standing on some part of the green, perhaps near the center, the motor chugging away regardless of the "fussy foursome" or the "crack" player; regardless, too, whether the ball is six or sixty feet away.

Now, while I have pointed out what I call the disadvantages of this mower, I am still mindful of the fact that to those who care little about the appearance of a green, this mower is the biggest time-saver I know of.

Now as for the other two power mowers, (one unit), one of which it took a man sixteen minutes and a half to mow a green at the same demonstration, and he was doing anything but running, at that.

These two machines have one good feature in that the green is cut the same as by hand, so that one can be on the side of the green when players are approaching, and that also, the appearance is as though it was mowed by hand—beautiful.

Now, as for saving time with these mowers, it is just a trifle, for I hardly think a man can average better than 20 minutes per green for five greens or more, then added to this is the ten minutes average per green, as explained above, making an average of half an hour per green. Now, in view of the fact that three of our men took a hand mower each, left the tool house at 12.40 o'clock and were back to the same house at 4.20 P. M. with 18 greens cut, is reason enough for my refusal, as yet, to buy one.

Now, personally, comes my main reason for not having one. These mowers weigh 150 or more pounds; this weight is almost entirely on a small roller, probably not more than ten or eleven inches in diameter. Now, considering the vibration of the motor, this weight must be at least equal to an iron roller eighteen inches in diameter weighing 300 pounds or more; and too, I am quite sure that the rollers on these mowers are ribbed, which makes it all the harder on the green, especially with a roller so small. What greenkeeper would want to see a roller weighing 300 pounds or more going over his greens every day? I hardly think many would care for such practice. I wonder how many will call me a liar when I say that the only roller that goes on the greens of the Portland Country Club, besides those on the hand mowers, is a light wood roller, and I am almost sure that not even this roller went on our greens last year, either Spring, Summer, or Autumn; and if there comes a thought that our greens are not true, just ask any of those that played in the New England Amateur on our course last year, and no extra preparation was made for that event except cleaning around the course.

We mow all our greens by hand. I cannot say anything about the upkeep cost per year on power mowers, but I can say that our hand mowers cost us less than \$2.00 per year, for the fact is, this is the first year that we have had them sharpened, and we have had some of them six years.

It appears to me that where a machine heavier than 80 to 100 pounds is used every day, a very large amount

of water would be needed to keep the green in such condition that a ball played right would stay on; perhaps this is not so, but if it is, this extra amount of water would be injurious rather than beneficial to the green.

Now I am going to give someone else the chance to say liar, when I say that for the past four or five years our greens have not had an average of one pound of seed per green, and many of them do not get an ounce, and they are not bent at that.

There are three things that get the credit for this condition; namely, hand mowing, just enough water to keep them from turning brown, and a well-balanced fertilizer; and I might add to this, no rolling with iron rollers. It is laughable, if not tragic, to hear many greenkeepers say that "iron rolling improves turf". There is but one thing that will improve grass, and that is food—fertilizer, and I have yet to see any grass-food or any other kind of food, come out of an iron roller.

Many reading this will think I am selfish in my views as expressed; I am not; I have written this after giving the subject much thought; and I am writing, not because I have anything against power mowers or those who sell them, but because the subject is very important at the present time. And I hope that this article will not only set others thinking, but that their views, for or against the views I am writing, will be passed along to as many as possible, for in this way will we more quickly and better know right from wrong.

John S. Parsons,
Portland Country Club.

MY TROUBLES OF THE PAST SEASON AND HOW I SOLVED THEM

When a greenkeeper starts telling of his troubles or problems of the past season he surely is up against it to know which problem to start with as number one. There are problems in every direction all the time. (As my father-in-law used to say, "If it isn't one thing it is two".) In any case I will have to make a choice to start and I will choose water. I have had some time to get water enough to be of much use. I have a good water system, but our supply of water ran out in the early Summer, and to say I commenced

to be fitted for an insane asylum is putting it mildly. I had spent a lot of money building the course, laying pipe, buying equipment, and so forth. and not to forget the fire of May fourth which made it necessary to buy more equipment, I did not feel like asking for more money to procure water any more than the owner wanted to spend it. We did the best we could by using a sprayer, hauling from the club well, to encourage the grass to be patient until a rain might help us out.

One day, early in the morning, I took a walk down near our number one green in a swamp, and waded through bushes and briars until I was obliged to decide I would have to buy a new pair of pants, not merely to replace the torn ones, but to cover the cuts on my flesh also. I felt paid for the trip, however, as when I returned to the club house I must have had some expression on my face that called for a question from Mr. Comstock. He asked me what I had on my mind, and I said, "I have found traces of water in the swamp, and I believe our troubles of water could be ended at small cost." He said, "Why don't you get a shovel and dig a pond?" I was surely pleased to hear this and the insane asylum was cheated of at least one victim. Within two days I had a good pond dug out, and two feet of water in the driest time.

Another problem is brown-patch, which I have solved by prevention rather than cure, by using semesan or nu-green as the case demands, if plenty of water is available, about every three weeks; also, watering early mornings with water the same temperature as grass. A saying I heard some time ago goes with my method of checking brown-patch, "Change your tires before they blow-out". Prevent, rather than cure, brown-patch.

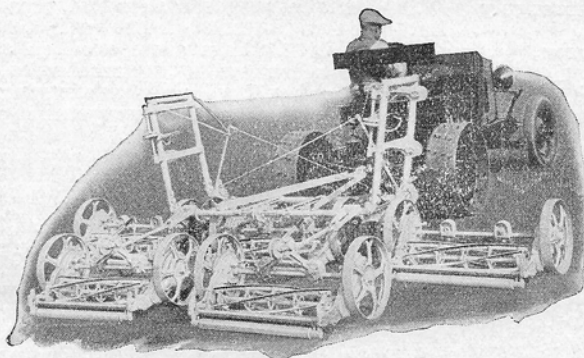
Before I forget it, I would like to say I believe that Peckham's R. I. grown bent seed is the most drought and disease resisting grass grown.

One more problem I have is the tee. Our course enjoys a large following and with some new golfers who do dig grass at the start. To solve this problem, I have put in clay tees.

Another problem this past season was too short a golf course, so to solve this, we are putting in another nine holes, to be ready about August first.

I had a problem this past year keeping greens composted enough to make them healthy, but I have solved this for 1931 by buying a Toro compost

TOTAL 2-YEAR REPAIR BILL FOR QUINT AND TWO GREENS MOWERS—50 CENTS!



"The PENNSYLVANIA Quint we purchased two years ago," writes Mr. Wilbur Arnett, greenkeeper of the Bridgeman Golf Club, Bridgeman, Michigan, "has given wonderful satisfaction on fairways and rough. **The fairways improved greatly and we kept the rough at the right height all the time at a saving of more than half. OUR TOTAL REPAIR BILL FOR THE TWO YEARS IS 50c!**

"We also have two PENNSYLVANIA Super Roller greens mowers which have given two years' satisfactory service with no expense.

After nine years as greenkeeper, I say, 'PENNSYLVANIA can't be beaten!'"

Write For Complete New Golf Catalog

JOHN J. NYHAN

120 Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass.

RACKLIFFE BROTHERS, INC.

New Britain, Conn.

Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Works, Primos, Delaware County, Pa.

BRECK'S

85 State St.—20 Lewis Wharf
Boston

Ask For Demonstration

In 1923, the Jacobsen Manufacturing Company introduced the first Power Putting Green Mower. Having inherited certain fundamental principles already perfected in the well-known Jacobsen 4-ACRE Power Mower, the design of the putting green mower was well founded and the improvements made from time to time were mainly in the nature of mechanical refinements and adaptations to the peculiarities and changing nature of putting green turfs.

Greenskeepers, recognizing the economic need of a power green mower, have worked closely and willingly with us from the beginning and the Jacobsen Power Putting Green Mower has earned a definite place and wide recognition as a practical, economical and efficient cutting unit on putting greens. By its use, savings have been recorded of from \$600 to \$2000 in a single season.

The Jacobsen Power Putting Green Mower is built in two widths—one with a 19-inch reel, the other with a 24-inch reel.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Distributors for:—

Naco Golf Course Fertilizer
Royer Compost Machines
Synthetic Sulphate of Ammonia
Albion Distributor
Hardie Power Sprayers
Thompson Sprinklers
Seeds, Fertilizers, Etc.

Arthur B. Porter, Inc.

55 DEARBORN STREET

SALEM, MASS.

Tel. Salem 2317

Write for our 1931
illustrated catalogue.

When buying from our advertisers, mention NEWSLETTER!

machine and a spreader; and I believe a Toro outfit throughout would solve any golf course problems if thoroughly tried out.

Roland F. Robinson,
Comstock Park,
Cranston, R. I.

BROWN-PATCH CONTROL

For those who use either Calo-Clor or Calogreen in the control of brown-patch, the following letter from Mr. J. P. Tebbetts of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, will be of interest:

"You may be interested in knowing that we recently made a survey of the methods adopted by most greenskeepers for applying Calo-Clor and Calogreen and the result of this investigation is embodied in the following general recommendation:

First of all the actual number of square feet on each green was determined by measurement. Then figuring the regular dosage of 3 oz. per 1,000 square feet, the total amount of Calo-Clor for each green was determined. When applying dry the best results seemed to be obtained with dry sand when spread with the Calo-Clor at the rate of one-half bucket for each 1,000 square feet. With this information as a basis, a chart for the entire 18 holes was then made showing (1) size of each green, (2) the number of ounces of Calo-Clor required, (3) the amount of sand necessary to be applied to each green.

After this was determined a concrete mixer or a barrel churn was used for intimately mixing the Calo-Clor with the sand. We understand that Sears-Roebuck sells these churns for about \$15.00 and it serves admirably for this purpose. Some greenskeepers have found that by fastening flanges like the ends of old rakes on the inside of these churns they help to break the sand and Calo-Clor mass as it is turned over. These churns are about 15 gal. capacity and will hold the amount of sand and Calo-Clor that is required for the average sized green. Therefore, the mixture for each green is generally made separately and when finished is poured into a sack which is labeled with

the number of the green for which it is intended. In this way future applications can be prepared ahead of time. But when an attack of Brown Patch sets in these 18 bags are loaded on a truck together with a mechanical spreader and a hose with a spraying attachment, (not the ordinary sprinkling nozzle.)

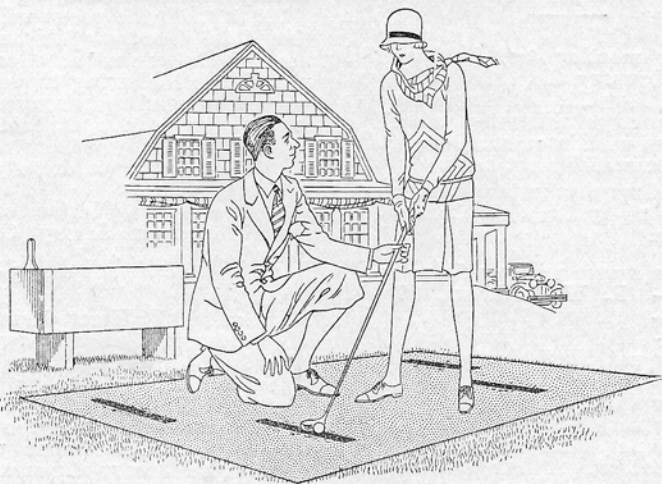
Those greenskeepers who have learned from experience just what quantity of material their spreaders will apply over a certain area prefer to mix sand and Calo-Clor together without separating the quantity required for each green. They merely use the proportions suggested above, that is, 3 oz. of Calo-Clor for every one-half bucket of sand and mix enough for the entire 18 greens and then pile it all in a large box, or some other receptacle which can be loaded on a truck for convenient transportation over the course.

Two or three types of spreaders have been used satisfactorily but the one which seems to be best from the standpoint of efficiency and economy is a device sold by Swift & Co. for spreading their Vigoro fertilizer. It has an attachment so that the rate of flow can be regulated to suit the job. If a machine of this type is used the sand and Calo-Clor mixture is put into it and then is run over the surface of the green just as you would push a lawnmower. After two or three strips have been covered a man follows immediately with a rose spray attachment and wets the grass comparable to a heavy dew. You can easily see that by following this method a green can be treated in 10 or 15 minutes with two men working. We have had greenskeepers tell us that as many as 36 greens can be treated in this way in a day without any difficulty.

We understand that Swift and Company has three different sized spreaders measuring 14 in., 24 in., and 36 in. wide. We would recommend the 24 in. or 36 in. size for applying Calo-Clor. They range in price from \$6.65 for the 14 in. to \$18.96 for the 36 in. size.

You must remember that Calo-Clor contains Corrosive Sublimate that attacks metals with which it comes in contact so that after you have used a spreader of this kind that has some metal parts, the machine should be thoroughly washed."

PARATEX TEE MAT



Make this test:

Install a Paratex at your tee that shows the hardest wear, or at your practice tee. Note how it stands up—provides firmer footing and altogether better playing conditions. Ask your players what they think of it. See how you have put an end to tee maintenance expense and time.

Then, after you have sampled the benefits of this one Tee Mat, you'll have Paratex Tee Mats on every hole of your course.

The Paratex Tee Mat is a half-inch thick surface of rubber composition that sturdily resists the abuse and wear of spikes, scuffed shots and weather. **It is guaranteed for one season under any condition of play.** The use of patented wood or celluloid tees is provided for by small slots correctly placed in the Tee Mat.

Made in Three Sizes

4' x 6' \$25.00

4' x 8' \$32.00

4' x 10' \$40.00

Distributors
for
Pelican
Raining
Sprinklers
and
Emerald
Cord Hose.

BROWN PATCH CONTROLS
Barbak 211, Semesan, Nu-Green,
Calogreen, Calo Clor.

Complete Catalog on request.

Hovey & Company

150 MILK STREET

Boston, Mass.

Tel. Hancock 1454-1455

Distributors
for



Our advertisers aim to please YOU

MAY MEETING

The May meeting was held at the Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass., on Monday, May 11. Although the day was stormy, some thirty-five attended, and examined with interest and approval the fine Kernwood Velvet bent.

The list of winners in the tournament, as given to us by the Golf Committee, is as follows:

Low gross scores were as follows:

- 1st — R. W. Peckham, 87
- 2nd — Howard Farrant, 91
- 3rd — Ted Swanson, 93
- 1st low net, L. J. Stott, 75
- 2nd low net, John McDonough, 76
- 3rd low net, T. Galvin, 78
- 4th low net, H. B. Cottelle, 80
- 5th low net, Ed. Hanson, 80
- Best net 9, Arthur Anderson, Braeburn, 38

Special prize donated by Professional Shea at Kernwood Club, of 1 dozen golf balls, for poorest player of the day was won by Paul Hayden of Woodland Country Club with a gross score of 119 strokes.

Notice of a Field Day at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is contained in a letter from Dr. Howard B. Sprague, Agronomist at that Station:

"You are cordially invited to attend a field-day program devoted entirely to turf culture, at the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station on Monday, June 15, 1931. The meeting is sponsored jointly by The New Jersey State Golf Association, The New Jersey State Greenkeepers Association, and the State Agricultural Experiment Station. It is expected that a large number of people interested in producing and maintaining turf on lawns, golf courses, parks, etc., will be present.

The program will begin at 3 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time) on the experimental turf plots of the Agronomy Department at the College Farm, New Brunswick. Each of the several hundred plots will be labeled, so that visitors may draw their own conclusions as to the effects of the various treatments and conditions. A discussion of the

field experiments will be conducted during the afternoon.

At 6 P. M. the group will adjourn to the Hotel Woodrow Wilson where dinner will be served at a cost of \$1.50 per plate. Following the dinner, there will be an evening program of talks on turf culture and a discussion of problems. Several speakers of national reputation will address those assembled."

And a cordial letter of invitation from the New Jersey Greenkeepers' Association:

Rahway, N. J.

May 9, 1931.

Mr. Carlton E. Treat, Pres.
Greenkeepers Club of New England,
Woodland Golf Club,
Auburndale, Mass.

Dear Mr. Treat:

The next meeting of the New Jersey Greenkeepers Association will be held at the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick on Monday, June 15, 1931 in conjunction with the New Jersey Golf Association Green Section and the State Experiment Station.

The New Jersey Greenkeepers Association extends an invitation to the Greenkeepers Club of New England to be with us on this day, we believe you men will be interested in the work being done at New Brunswick and then too we shall have the pleasure of meeting you men from the New England States, which I know we shall all appreciate.

The meeting will probably start at 3 P. M., with an inspection of the turf plots with short talks by Dr. Lepman, Dr. Sprague and Mr. Eraul, then along about 6 P. M. we shall adjourn to the Woodrow Wilson Hotel where we will enjoy a dinner which will be about \$1.50 each. After dinner Dr. Sprague has promised me to have several speakers who you will enjoy. So taking it all around, we should have a splendid afternoon and evening.

The New Jersey Greenkeepers Association shall certainly deem it a pleasure to welcome the Greenkeeper's Club of New England at New Brunswick. Personally, I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting the boys from New England.

Fraternally yours,

H. Tisleib,

Rahway, N. J.

Chairman

New Jersey Greenkeepers Assoc.

The Worthington Lawn Tractor

Engine, Ford, Models T or A

Short wheel base—turns on radius of seven feet.

Minimum weight, 1000 pounds. Prevents injury to the turf.

Abundance of power. 23 horse. Guaranteed to pull a Worthington gang mower up any hill that requires cutting, on any golf course in America.

Unequalled Speed. Safely operated at twelve to fifteen miles per hour.

Lighting System. Enables operator to cut the fairways at night.

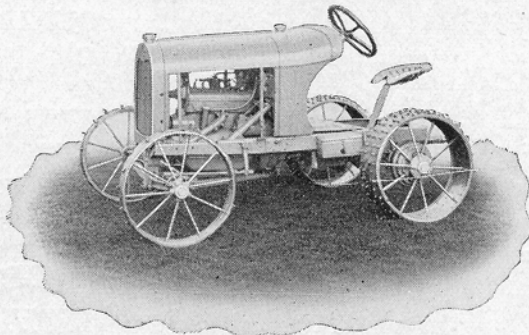
It has become the standard lawn tractor of the foremost clubs, parks and private estates of the country. Fully guaranteed.

Price—Model T (starter and lights extra)

\$496.00 f.o.b. factory.

Price—Model A (with self starter)

\$625.00 f.o.b. factory



Write For Full Particulars To The
NEW ENGLAND REPRESENTATIVE

For The Worthington Mower Company

E. R. SAWTELLE

ONE STATE STREET

BOSTON

Telephone Hubbard 2424

Give our advertisers a trial

REVISED HANDICAP LIST OF
GREENKEEPERS CLUB OF N. E.

May 11, 1931

	Handicaps
Eben L. Adams	20
Jacob C. Adams	20
Arthur E. Anderson	20
Thos. Brennan	25
C. Bradley	20
H. C. Browning	8
M. Burnett	30
Everett Capello	15
P. Cassidy	24
A. G. Clark	15
John Clinton	15
John L. Counsell	15
H. B. Cottle	30
Thos. Fahey	10
Howard Farrant	10
Jas. Ferme	10
J. J. Fitzpatrick	5
V. Flood	10
Elmer Fuller	35
Tom Galvin	15
Thos. F. Grady	15
Martin Green	20
Wm. E. Hanniger	15
Ed. Hansen	24
Lawrence Hay	15
Paul F. Hayden	15
Jas. Holden	18
John T. Johnson	15
John Latvis	20
Jas. Lawson	15
W. S. Lindsay	12
E. B. Lord	25
Charles Mullaney	9
James McCormack	9
John McDonough	18
Louis Marrato	15
S. L. Martinage	15
M. D. Maxwell	15
Herbert J. Moran	18
Harold A. Mosher	18
T. Murray	20
Wm. J. McBride	18
M. J. O'Grady	15
Alec Ohlsen	0
Chas. O'Keefe	32
Thos. O'Leary	20
Jos. Oldfield	10
Chas. W. Parker	30
Wm. Patridge	15
R. Peckham	6
G. Pettazoni	15
E. D. Pierce	12
Earle Polhamus	30
John Riley	15
R. F. Robinson	15
Jos. F. Sheridan	22
C. E. Sowerby	3
L. G. Stott	22

Pat Sullivan	20
Ted Swanson	7
Pat Tameo	18
Carl E. Treat	15
Geo. Volmer	15
Paul Wanberg	28
Guy West	15
Frank Wilson	24
Jas. Sullivan	15
C. E. Sowerby.	

Mr. Peter Bracken, Greenkeeper of the Framingham Country Club, died suddenly April 23, 1931.

He was a kindly man, well thought of in his profession, and had seen long service at the Framingham Club.

He was the type of man that we like to call friend, and in his quite unassuming way had endeared himself to many.

In the death of Peter Bracken the Greenkeepers Club of N. E. has lost a valuable member. The Club desires to express to his family its deep sympathy.

C. E. Treat, Pres.

The June meeting will be held at the Fall River Country Club, Fall River, Mass., on Monday, June 1. We hope to have a large attendance.

"QUALITY"
LAWNS, GOLF and
SPORT TURF



MATERIALS

American and Imported Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Manures, Chemicals, Fungicides, Soil Sponge, Imported Peat and Mowers.

60 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Liberty 6021

IT PUTS THE
GREEN
INTO GOLF GREENS

and what is more important, it gives you Greens that STAY GREEN throughout the season.

Write us for further information about—

Gro-Fast Golf Green Fertilizer
and
Gro-Fast Fairway Fertilizer

the two mixtures that furnish a complete Fertilizer treatment for Golf Courses.

The
Rogers & Hubbard Co.
Portland, Conn.
Established 1878

OUR  BRAND

GOLF SEEDS

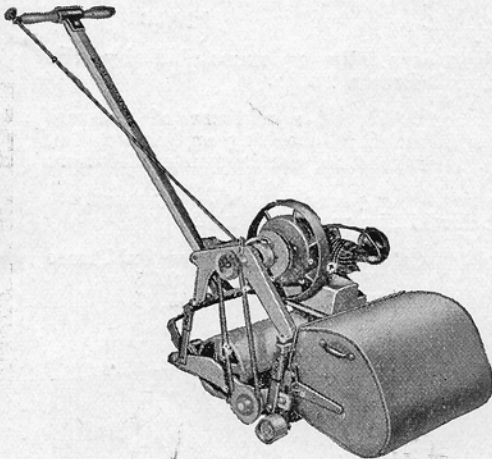
are produced by the world's foremost growers

Officially analyzed for purity and germination and sold on that basis.

Distributors of
VICTORY PUTTING GREEN
FERTILIZERS

Write for price list or send specifications where large quantities desired. Prices reasonable.

Thos. W. Emerson Co.
215 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Wholesale Merchants Since 1865
Telephone, HUBbard 0985



IDEAL POWER
GREENSMOWER
LIGHTEST IN WEIGHT.
EASIEST TO OPERATE.
AND LOWEST IN PRICE.

We carry a complete line of golf equipment and maintain a fully equipped service station.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER CO.

Boston Factory Branch
273 BOYLSTON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

When writing our advertisers, mention NEWSLETTER



Prevent Brown Patch With Proven Fungicides



There's plenty of trouble in the maintenance of Golf greens without adding Brown Patch to your worries. Every greenkeeper knows Brown Patch may ruin a perfect green overnight if proper protection is not given the grass.

Applied to turf at regular intervals, either Du Bay Semesan and Nu-Green can prevent large and small Brown Patch. If the disease has already appeared, a prompt application quickly restores the grass to normal health.

Semesan and Nu-Green application chart:—One pound to 50 gallons of water will treat 1000 square feet of turf by sprinkling. Applied in a power sprayer 50 gallons of Semesan solution treats from 2000 to 3000 square feet, and 50 gallons of Nu-Green solution treats from 1500 to 2000 square feet. Neither will burn or injure the turf.

Nu-Green	Size Package	Semesan
\$ 9.00	5 lbs.	\$ 13.00
37.50	25 lbs.	56.25
145.00	100 lbs.	220.00

Calogreen is a calomel product especially recommended by the Manufacturers for the control of Small Brown Patch.

Calo-Clor is a newer product consisting of a mixture of Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate. It is very effective in checking and controlling both Small and Large Brown Patch. Also good for earthworm eradication.

Corrosive Sublimate has been used for years for not only accurate control of both Brown Patches but for killing worms in turf.

Size Package	Calogreen	Calo-Clor	Corrosive Sublimate
5 lbs.	\$11.90	\$14.05	\$ 9.95
25 lbs.	57.25	66.25	45.75



NEW ENGLAND TORO COMPANY—NEWTON, MASS.

Phone or wire collect.—Newton North 7900-7901