



NEWS LETTER

*OCTOBER MEETING
WHITE GRUBS
NEW NURSERIES AT MEADOWBROOK
TEE MAINTENANCE
FALL WORK AT HIGHLAND*

OCTOBER

1932

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OCTOBER MEETING

Forty-four teams competed in the first greenkeeper-pro tournament, sponsored by the Greenkeepers Club of New England, and held at the Bear Hill Country Club, Stoneham, Mass. on October 3rd. The tournament was run on the basis of pros playing at scratch, and greenkeeper partners playing two-thirds of their handicap, strokes to be taken where they came on the card, for the net prize; with gross scores as a four ball, best ball tournament.

A fine 71, put together by the Unicorn team, James McCormack and Roland Hancock, won first gross. First net was won by Joseph Oldfield and Jack Curley of Stony Brae with a 74-71.

Prizes for best first nine were split between the teams of John Fitzpatrick and Jack Leary of Scituate and Paul Wanbery and A. Johnson of Weston, with scores of 36.

The team of Masciocchi and Briggs from Oak Hill took the best second nine with a 35.

The scores follow:

J. McCormack—R. Hancock
Unicorn—71-69.

E. Masciocchi—Briggs
Oak Hill—73-73.

J. Oldfield—J. Curley
Stony Brae—74-71.

P. Wanberg—A. Johnson
Weston—75-73.

J. Darling—G. Anderson
Colonial—75-74.

M. McDonough—R. Bronson
Oyster Harbors—76-73.

F. Wilson—J. Bernardi
Charles River—76-74.

H. Farrant—Brookline
D. Hackney—Vesper—76-75.

J. Fitzpatrick—J. Leary
Scituate—76-76.

R. W. Peckham—Sachuest
E. Burke—Wanumetonemy—77-75.

C. Sowerby—J. Linehan
Marlboro—78-76.

J. Latvis—D. Morrow
Tatnuck—79-75.

G. West—M. Higgins
Fall River—79-77.

L. Stott—E. Anderson
Meadowbrook—79-78.

M. O'Grady—J. Gilholm
New Bedford—80-76.

T. Mattus—H. Nettleblatt
Auburn—80-77.

E. Fuller—F. Gilholm
Highland—80-79.

W. Lindsay—J. Hendry
Manchester, (N. H.)—81-78.

J. McDonough—I. Drysdale
Salem—81-78.

Spence—J. Harvey
Stow—81-79.

T. Swanson—L. Cottrell
Bear Hill—81-79.

M. Maxwell—A. Bird
Marshfield—81-81.

J. Sullivan—B. Cay
Waltham—82-79.

E. Phinney—L. Cole
Paskamansett—82-79.

M. Burnett—Lineberry
Wyantenuck—82-80.

E. Allen—J. Capello
Hyannisport—83-80.

C. Treat—C. Burgess
Woodland—84-82.

C. Parker—B. Nicoll
Belmont Springs—84-83.

C. O'Keefe—L. Hansberry
Charles River—85-83.

H. Darling—Elphick
Juniper Hill—86-80.

P. Hayden—J. Bagley
Woodland—86-80.

Durkin—W. Duffey
Albermarle—86-81.

T. Murray—W. Nash
Tedesco—86-81.

D. W. Fuller—Hannon
Winnesocket—86-83.

H. Browning—Tollman
Point Judith—89-84.

E. Hansen—W. Cahoon
Concord—90-83.

O. Wendell—A. Wendell
Locust Valley—97-85.

No cards: A. Barney—F. Norman, Wampancag; E. Stephenson—J. O'Rourke Ledgemont; T. Galvin—T. Jones, Rhode Island; E. Polhamus—T. Bishop, Wildwood; P. Cassidy—Delaney, Needham; W. McBride, Nashua—J. Shea, Kernwood; A. Anderson—F. Lowe, Braeburn.

The Board of Directors held a meeting on October 10, at Woodland Golf Club.

Howard Farrant is busy this month at the Country Club, rebuilding the Primrose 9th green so that the steeplechase can go back to the original course. He is also digging out several knolls, and levelling the steeplechase course in several places.

Jim Sullivan has been resodding his tees at Waltham, and has enlarged four.

Charles River is planning more Winter Sports this year, with a longer toboggan shoot, a larger skating pond, and the erecting of either a log cabin or portable house near the pond.

Samuel Mitchell, son of Robert of Kernwood, has recently been appointed greenkeeper at the State course, Ponkapoag G. C., Canton, Mass.

Ted Swanson had one of the nicest lots of nursery rows we ever saw at Bear Hill this year. He has planted a large area for next year, and has given several greenkeepers supplies for their nurseries. The strain was the Green Section No. 14276, and we understand that Frank Wilson is planting several rows at Charles River near the Experimental Plots, so that greenkeepers desiring some of this strain next year can get a supply there. Hence, fine cooperation between these two greenkeepers, and many more can be helped next year.

The Wendell brothers are building grass tees at Locust Valley, and hope to have all completed before cold weather sets in. Locust Valley has had some very fine greens this year.

WHITE GRUBS

During this last Summer and Fall a great many golf courses have been troubled by severe infestations of white grubs. The damage in some cases has been confined to the rough, but in others the turf in both fairway and rough has been damaged. Large and small areas have been torn up by crows, skunks, woodchucks, and foxes, who feed on the grubs. In cases where the roots of the turf are only partially eaten off, these animals dig holes; where the roots have been eaten off clean, the turf is often turned upside down.

These grubs are distinguished from other forms by their habit of lying curled up in a semi-circle, and the

large brown head, white body and enlarged abdomen. Altho there are numerous species, they are very similar in color and form, and are the young of the large brown May beetles, or June bugs, which frequently fly into lights in late Spring.

The eggs are laid by these beetles mostly in June, preferably in grass land. The egg is a broad oval shape, about 1/10 inch long, and is laid in a small ball of earth a half inch in diameter from one to five inches below the surface. The eggs hatch in about two weeks, most of them hatching by the middle of July. The young grubs feed upon grass roots and grow slowly, as it requires two years or more for them to become full grown. In the Fall they burrow down into the soil, until by the first freeze most of them are 7-14 inches deep. The second year, being larger, they do the most damage.

When the grub is two or possibly sometimes three years old, it forms an oval cell 3 to 10 inches below the surface and there changes to a soft white pupa, sometime in June or July. The pupa stage lasts a little over three weeks, and in August or September the adult wriggles out of the pupa skin, but remains in the pupa cell until the following Spring, when it hardens up and comes out of the soil. These adult beetles feed upon the foliage of various trees. They hide in the soil during the day, and feed at night. Three years are occupied by the life cycle of each brood; the grubs in all stages of development may be found in the soil each year.

Arsenate of lead is used as a control. This should be applied in the Spring or Summer. In the Fall and Winter much of the effect of the arsenate of lead is lost and the grubs start down. Spring is the best time, and the arsenate of lead should be applied before the beetles lay their eggs.

The rate of application for fairway and rough is five pounds of arsenate of lead to 1000 square feet, which is a

little over 200 pounds to the acre. Applications to fairways may be mixed with the Spring fertilizer, applying the two together, or the arsenate of lead may be mixed with sand or any convenient carrier. When applying to rough, mix with sand. Application at the above rate will grub proof turf for several years.

Frank H. Wilson, Jr.

NEW NURSERIES AT MEADOWBROOK

A move to renew our greens and put in larger tees was started at the Meadowbrook Golf Club this past Spring. Plans were laid to extend this work over a five year period, and it was proposed not to deviate from this plan.

A turf nursery was our first consideration, and the site chosen contained approximately 18000 square feet. This land had been unused for years, so was nothing but an area of sod.

A cord and half of rotted cow manure was applied, plowed under, and constantly harrowed, until most of the sod was well broken up. Thirty pounds of cow peas were broadcasted on the area, and these were harrowed in, followed by a brushing in, which left the top soil in a fairly smooth condition.

The cover crop did exceptionally well considering the drought which followed the seeding, and by August first (three months after planting), the peas were turned under and allowed to rot.

I might add here that altho the site selected contained a fairly good grade of loam, it also contained undesirable rocks, so that our largest job was screening it, and this was accomplished with a Toro rotary screen. The weather for screening was with us, and by September 5, we had our loam spread back, minus many, many stones, etc.

Just prior to preparing the seed bed, a water system was laid parallel to the

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nursery, containing three upright outlets. The loam was spread out in blocks separated by one foot paths, enabling a man to thoroughly water the areas, no matter which way or how hard the wind blew.

To eliminate any pockets and indentations the soil was thoroughly tread upon, raked, rolled both ways with a heavy hand roller, and then raked again. This process brought about a firm, yet not packed condition.

Arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds per thousand square feet was added, and also a generous supply of superphosphate (16%) was raked in. As both manure and cow peas supplied the added nitrogen to the soil, no pre-seeding nitrogen fertilizer was used. With the arsenate and superphosphate raked in, South German bent at the rate of eight pounds per thousand square feet was sown, lightly raked in, and rolled lightly.

Constant light waterings soon had the seed showing good progress, and to date the nurseries are going into the Winter in good condition.

A tee nursery was also started and the same condition prevailed.

Lloyd G. Stott.

TEE MAINTAINENCE

Tee maintenance is becoming such a serious problem at private courses due to the great increase in women's play that several courses are considering installation of mats in some section of all grass tees.

This line of thought was brought out in an article in the August issue of Golfdom, bringing forth one of the problems of tee maintenance, therefore a problem of the greenkeeper.

We have had considerable difficulty here at Weston in maintaining turf on our seventh tee in past seasons, it being a short hole, and an iron shot, which is sure death to any turf.

To overcome this difficulty, we reconstructed the front tee, putting in a mixture of 5 parts sand, two parts loam, and one part screened clay, which has proven satisfactory to both members and our professional.

During the season this tee is given a few minutes attention each morning in levelling, and is kept moist. The sand proportion keeps the material from being skiddy during a wet spell and prevents compaction of the soil for tee penetration.

A mixture of this material through the center of any grass tee, (five feet wide) does not have an artificial appearance. I consider this better economy than sodding and repairing a tee continuously throughout the season.

I want to mention the fact that this tee has been played in a Women's State tournament.

Paul G. Wanberg.

FALL WORK AT HIGHLAND GOLF CLUB

Considerable work has been done this Fall along the lines of fairway renovation. We have done considerable seeding on the fairways, as the drought last Summer burned out several large areas. We have used the wheel harrow, going over them several times, and then put on new soil, and fertilizer, and then seeded them. The results have been very good.

We have taken advantage of the low price of fertilizer, and have fertilized all fairways this Fall. We have constructed several new traps and built one new tee. All these changes will make the course better to play, and will make par harder to get.

Elmer B. Fuller.

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SNOW MOLD

Snow-mold is most prevalent in the northern tier of states. It may appear in the early spring on both the putting green and the fairway.

Snow-mold is caused by the fungus *Fusarium nivale* which lives in most soils. To thrive on turf, it must have a temperature near the freezing point and a supersaturated atmosphere such as is found on greens when snow drifts slowly melt in the spring. High organic matter content of the soil, tender grass, and snow on unfrozen ground encourage its development.

Snow-mold occurs in irregular circular patches usually less than twelve inches in diameter, which may run together to cover large areas. The spots are a dirty white or gray color, and may have a pinkish cast. Individual plants have a characteristic bleached appearance and when the leaves are wet have a slimy feeling. The fungus attacks mainly the leaves and at times the patch is covered with a cotton-like growth or aerial mycelium. Sometimes this mycelium is so abundant that the leaves are matted together and form a thick layer over the affected area. When this condition occurs the grass is usually killed and has to be resodded. After drying, the spots somewhat resemble large brown patch.

Snow-mold—Treat the greens, just before the ground freezes, with one pound of Semesan in 50 gallons of water to each 1,000 square feet of turf.

	Semesan	NuGreen
5 lb.	13.00	9.00
25 lb.	51.25	33.75
100 lb.	200.00	130.00

Where snow-mold is a problem, Corrosive Sublimate is often used alone, or in combination with calomel. Where the combination is preferred, Calo-Clor is the ideal fungicide, being a mixture of these two preparations. Some may prefer to use straight calomel, in which case Calogreen will probably be preferable to the ordinary kind of calomel.

	Caloclor	Calogreen	Corrosive Sublimate
5 lb.	8.50	8.00	4.90
25 lb.	38.75	36.25	21.25
50 lb.	75.00	70.00	40.00

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