



# NEWS LETTER

**G**ENIUS is only the power of making continuous efforts. The line between failure and success is so fine that we scarcely know when we pass it: so fine that we are often on the line and do not know it. How many a man has thrown up his hands at a time when a little more effort, a little more patience, would have achieved success. As the tide goes clear out, so it comes clear in. In business, sometimes, prospects may seem darkest when really they are on the turn. A little more persistence, a little more effort, and what seemed hopeless failure may turn to glorious success. There is no failure except in no longer trying. There is no defeat except from within, no really insurmountable barrier save our own inherent weakness of purpose.

—Elbert Hubbard.

**JANUARY**

**1935**

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.

HOWARD D. FARRANT Business Mgr.  
132 Russett Rd., West Roxbury, Mass.

January, 1935

Vol. 7, No. 1

### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting was held on January 7th at the Hotel Statler, Boston. The speaker was Mr. Harold W. Pierce, Chairman of the Greens Committee at the Country Club, and also Treasurer of the U. S. G. A.

Mr. Pierce told of several methods he and his greenkeeper, Howard Farrant, had used for improvement at their course. They found it much better to get away from straight lines along the edges of fairways, and from the circular in the case of greens. Money was saved by eliminating traps where they were not needed. A grassy swale is often harder to get out of than a trap, but the dub golfer does not realize this. Time has well been spent getting rocks and stumps out of the rough, and filling holes. A fairly deep bunker should have a tongue of grass for an exit. Traps should be made natural with no straight lines. To find holes in fairway or rough, ride the tractor over the area.

Speaking of the U. S. G. A. and the Green Section, Mr. Pierce pointed out that the U. S. D. A. has money in large amounts for the farmers now, and that some of this money should be used for turf experiments. Pressure should be brought by the mayors of cities to this end. There are some 5800 golf clubs in the country, the largest membership of the U. S. G. A. was 1129 member clubs, now much less. Bobby Jones no longer makes money for the U. S. G. A. People who used to attend tournaments are now playing themselves. Executives of the U. S. G. A. do not even get their expenses. There should be more member clubs so that the Green Section might do more.

Mr. Pierce also related the very interesting story of the trip with the Walker Cup team to Scotland last year, giving some of the highlights of that trip.

At the business meeting, the following officers were elected for 1935:

President ..... Guy C. West  
1st Vice Pres. .... Howard D. Farrant  
2nd Vice Pres. .... Ted Swanson  
3rd Vice Pres. .... J. C. Sullivan  
Secretary ..... Charles W. Parker  
Treasurer ..... Frank H. Wilson  
Trustee 3 yrs. .... Carlton Treat

#### Entertainment Committee

Homer C. Darling ..... Alex Ohlson  
John Latvis ..... Tom Galvin

Paul Wamberg

#### Auditing Committee

E. Hanson ..... Wm. McBride

#### Golf Committee

Arthur Anderson, Chairman  
Paul Hayden ..... Joseph Oldfield  
Emil Masciocchi ..... Ted Swanson

### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Fellow Members:

It is customary at this time to review somewhat the events of the past year, and to give an account of our stewardship.

The duties of the president are many and varied. Your president has endeavored to be a president in fact as well as in name. He has travelled over 1700 miles to attend every regular and Directors' meeting. In addition, he has travelled another thousand miles to attend the Rhode Island Short Course; two days; the Mass. State Recreation Conference for three days; the Joint Meeting with the Service Section Committee; the Pro-Get-Together; R. I. Greenkeepers Field Day; Lawn Day at Mass. State; and four meetings of the R. I. Greenkeepers Association, and reported all for the NEWSLETTER. He has spoken at eight meetings.

The highlight of the year's program was undoubtedly the tenth anniversary party held on February 5th at Woodland, at which with song and entertainment, as well as in more serious mien, we celebrated our ten years of existence as an organization, and paid homage to the founders of our club.

The other meetings have been held as usual, with something of a falling off in attendance, due no doubt to the fact that our members have been especially busy this past year. In my opinion, the attendance could be increased with benefit to both those attending and to our club.

On December 18th, thru the courtesy of Mr. Roland Wingate of the Country Club, four of your officers spoke concerning the club over WAAB, with a net-work of eleven stations hooked up for the broadcast. The results of this publicity are not known as yet, but will doubtless be a boost for the club.

The various activities of the club will be reported by the various officers and committees in charge. It is not necessary for me to amplify their reports. It is sufficient for me to say that I believe that our club has marched forward and not backward this past year. This forward progress has not only been shown by an increase in membership, but also by a greater understanding of our club by other golf organizations and individuals, and by further calls for cooperation and service.

It is significant that, in spite of added duties and responsibilities, many of our members have still found the time to carry on the activities of this club. Some thirty-four members have served as officers or on committees during the year, and many others have aided the club in one way or another. This club has grown to have a definite meaning to its members, and I believe also has become a distinct factor in the Golf of New England.

The Greenkeepers Club of New England should speak and act for Greenkeeping and Greenkeepers here in New England. To a certain extent, it has done this in the past. It should increase its scope in the future. It should become even more active in the affairs of Golf in general. We must realize that greenkeeping is one of the most important phases of Golf, and so educate the golfing public that it will realize and appreciate the fact. We must be on the lookout for favorable publicity, and beware of the unfavorable. We must be ever ready to cooperate with any individual or organization for the good of Golf.

At this time it seems necessary to again ask your cooperation with the Editor of the NEWSLETTER, and ask

you to send him more articles and news-notes. Upon his shoulders a heavy burden is resting, that you may lighten, if you will.

I appreciate greatly the fine work which has been done during the year by all the officers and committees; to them all I extend my thanks and the appreciation of the club.

We suffered a great loss this past year in the death of our beloved Honorary President, John Shanahan, on whose sage advice we had learned to count. May the wisdom that was his remain with us so that we who remain may so conduct the affairs of the club, that it may ever go forward under wise counsel.

In conclusion, I again wish to thank one and all for the cooperation I have received, and for the honor of being your President this past year.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy C. West, Pres.

January 7, 1935.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. President, and members of the Greenkeepers Club of New England:

In this, my third annual report as your Secretary, I will say that the year 1934 has measured up quite well with preceding years.

The regular golf meetings were held at the following clubs:—Weston, Marshfield, Unicorn, Agawam Hunt, Blue Hill, Brae Burn, and Franklin, three of these being clubs never before visited by the greenkeepers. At several of these meetings, equipment demonstrations were held; and the Brae Burn tournament was the third annual Greenkeeper-Professional tournament, the popularity of which has been increasing yearly.

The indoor meetings have been well attended and of value and interest to us. The special attractions were Mr. Monks from the Ford Motor Company; a general dealers meeting to which dealers or their representatives were invited and given the opportunity to present short talks; Mr. C. Adrian Sawyer, Chairman of the Service Section Committee to lay before us a new policy in regard to the Turf plots at Charles River; and Prof. North of Rhode Island State College.



The regular February meeting was set aside to make way for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of this club. A dinner, entertainment, and dance were held February 5th at the Woodland Golf Club. In recognition of their yearly efforts in organizing the Greenkeepers Club, Mr. Thomas Fahey and Mr. Alex Bryce were extended special invitations to this celebration, which was exceedingly successful, and has perhaps pointed the way to a similar special meeting each year.

The Club has cooperated with the Massachusetts State College in its three day Recreation Conference and with the Massachusetts Golf Association in its Joint Greenkeeper-Club Official meeting, which is becoming an annual event on the early Spring calendar. Early last month, your president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer were invited to participate in a broadcast over WAAB by Roland Wingate.

From my observations as your secretary for three years and from contacts made during that time from my position, I cannot help but see the increasing appreciation that is coming to the Greenkeepers Club and its members from other associations, club officials, and governing bodies of the Golf World. We have been most fortunate in the officers of this club and individual members, who serving on committees, have met at various times in cooperative effort with other groups in the interests of Golf. We should appreciate their work, but we cannot expect to be carried along indefinitely by a few hard working conscientious members. I believe that 1935 will open up to us an opportunity to further ourselves and this club by all of us taking an intelligently aggressive part in the formulating of a policy for the continuance of the turf plots. If we wish to continue to progress and keep faith with our own members who have done so much for us in the past, we must definitely indicate that when an opportunity is offered us to enter a field from which we have been excluded, we are capable and anxious to do so.

And finally, 1934 has left us with a greater obligation than ever before. Since it was necessary that John Shanahan should leave us, we individually and collectively must strive to so conduct ourselves as greenkeepers that we will

continue to propagate and advance the ideals that John had for us.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Parker, Sec.

### THE SEASON AT PROVIDENCE MUNICIPAL

In spite of the dry summer, the depression and competition from horse racing, we have had more players this year than ever before. We passed last season's total by more than 5000 players.

If play continues to increase like it has this year, there may be a demand for another course in Providence because there is a limit to the amount of play a golf course can stand and still be kept in good condition. An average of 200 eighteen-hole rounds per day right through the season, that means over 400 on good days and probably 50 or more on rainy days, gives any course quite a lot of wear and tear.

The greens on a municipal course get a great deal of wear and it sure is a problem to keep them just right. We have to utilize every foot of available cupping space. Some of the greens here are only 4500 to 5000 square feet and most of these come on the one-shot holes. They are the most difficult to keep in shape. Last fall we enlarged No. 7 green, adding 1400 square feet, and find that, even with more play this season, that green is in much better condition. Next spring we are planning to add to No. 5 green and to cut out to the very limit on all other small greens. We must have more cupping area if we are going to get heavier play.

One year ago last spring, the greens here had a pH of between 4.0 and 5.0. We spiked and applied limestone, 25 pounds per 1000 square feet, and also added lime (hydrated) to the compost, which brought its pH to 6.8 so we can use sulphate of ammonia whenever we topdress without fear of making the greens too acid. The greens have just been tested and show a pH of 5.0—5.5. The lime and top dressing have changed the soil in the right direction, and this fall the greens seem to have more color than last year.

For Brown Patch, we used Calo Clor with fine dry sand and spread it with a Thompson No. 110 Spreader. This is a better method here than the power sprayer because it is faster and inter-



feres less with the players. I like to apply the Calo Clor 1 ounce per 1000 square feet every week. Of course, the labor cost is greater but I have noticed that a two-ounce application every two weeks will not stop an attack a day or two before the two weeks are up, if conditions are just right.

Up until now, we have been successful in keeping clover out of the greens with a little careful weeding twice a year in spite of the fact that there is clover growing around the borders of most of them. However, I was suspicious that, while cutting these areas, many clover seed and stems were blown onto the greens and probably took root there. Being a firm believer in the adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure", I had a catcher made which would stop the mower from seeding the greens to clover. The man uses this catcher only while cutting immediately around the greens. The next step will be to chase the clover away from the greens altogether, but this will take a few years of careful fertilization.

In one issue of the News Letter, I remember reading an article entitled "When Dreams Come True". I do not recall what the dream was but I do know that I have experienced the same feeling as the author who wrote that article. The Providence Municipal Course is within the city limits and, on account of this location, was badly in need of fencing. I had begun to lose all hope of having a fence, realizing the great expense of such a project. However, thru the efforts of my greens chairman, Mr. E. K. Thomas, Park Superintendent, we obtained the materials and last summer erected over three miles of six-foot chain link fence around the golf course and also around the Athletic Fields which we are building next to the course. We did the work with ERA labor and, three months after the job was started, the fence was up. This fence insures the golfers more privacy, keeps out trespassers and vandals, and incidentally contributes to a more peaceful state of mind for myself.

Fencing the course was the outstanding improvement this year, but we are continuing our drainage program which was started last season. At present we are draining the areas in front of No. 7 and No. 8 tees. These places are wet only in the spring and, because they are near the tees, do not seriously inter-

fere with play; but, if they are drained, it will be an incentive to open the course to play earlier in the spring. Work of this nature which insures a longer playing season is appreciated not only by the golfers but by the men who work on the course also. If we are collecting greens fees, we can pay the men. No course, not even a municipal one, can afford to employ all the men twelve months of the year but if, instead of seven months' work, they can get eight or more because the course is taking in money, we are doing our part to relieve unemployment.

I had almost forgotten to mention that last summer we drained, graded and seeded three acres of swamp land to be used as an addition to our practice field. This work also was done with ERA labor and sure is an improvement because this area is visible from the Club House.

With the same gang of ERA men, I cleared and seeded nearly two acres of land for a future fairway nursery.

During the summer, we invested in pneumatic tires for the tractors and will never go back to the steel wheels. They certainly have made a hit with me. We have the double wheels on the rear, and single on the front. Pneumatics give much more traction and are less injurious to the turf. We use our tractors both early and late in the season, and sometimes in mud and on frozen ground. Before we got the pneumatics, we were losing a great deal of time getting mired and I can remember days when the tractors could not be used at all on the frozen ground, but these troubles are now over. Another advantage that does not want to be forgotten is that vibration is reduced when pneumatic tires are used. This will save both the tractor and the driver, and will pay dividends in the long run.

There is more that I could write about the season here at Providence Municipal but I believe I have covered the more important events. I only hope that they haven't been set down in a form too dull and matter-of-fact to make good reading.

Everett J. Pyle.

We have recently received the announcement of a Golf Equipment Repair Shop at the Lake Sunapee C. C., New London, N. H., William F. Mitchell, Mgr.

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME N. A. G. A. CONVENTION**  
**Greenkeepers Ninth Annual Convention and Show at Royal York Hotel,**  
**Toronto, Canada**

**Tuesday, February 5th—10 A. M.**

Address of welcome by his worship Mayor Stewart of Toronto.

**Tuesday, February 5th—2 P. M.**

Control of grubs and pests in turf grasses by Professor Caesar, Guelph Agricultural College.

Greenkeeping in Canada by O. J. Noer, Milwaukee Sewage Commission.

Turf grasses and grass seed supply by W. H. Wright, Chief seed analyst, Ottawa.

The prevention of Brown Patch, Snow Mould (with motion picture) by Hunter Gooding, Wilmington, Delaware.

Golf Architecture—the Greenkeeper Vindicated, by Robert T. Jones.

**Wednesday, February 6th—2 P. M.**

Insect control, by Professor H. C. Crawford, Entomological Branch, Ottawa.

Limitations in the use and interpretations of chemicals on golf course soils, by G. H. Ruhnke, Professor of Chemistry, soil and fertilizers.

Fairway Fertilization by Kenneth Welton, Experimental turf gardens, Washington.

Compost Preparation and its uses by Chauncey Kirby, Rivermead Golf Club, Ottawa.

Golf Course Maintenance by Chester Mendenhall, Greenkeeper, Wichita, Kansas.

Greenkeeping, yesterday and today, by H. Hawkins, Greenkeeper, Lakeview G. C., Toronto.

**Thursday, February 7th—2 P. M.**

Fertilization, (Fairway and Putting Green) by B. L. Emslie, Fertilizer Division, Montreal.

Tennis Courts and Swimming Pools by Paul J. Lynch, Superintendent of Recreation, City of Troy, N. Y.

Organization, by J. Gormley, Greenkeeper, Albany, New York.

What to plant around the Club Grounds by Professor Tomilson, Agricultural College, Guelph.

Preparing Putting Greens for the winter, by L. Feser, Greenkeeper, Woodhall G. C., Minn.

**Wednesday Evening, February 6th—7 P. M.**

Annual Dinner at The Royal York Hotel. Many prominent speakers will be heard at this banquet which will be attended by the greenkeepers and their many guests.

**Thursday Evening, February 7th—12 P. M.**

Annual Midnight Show at The Royal York Hotel (Greenkeepers and Guests).

Golf Show opens at 10 A. M. and closes at 10 P. M. February 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Annual Convention and election of officers, Thursday, February 7th at 10 A. M.

Railroad Fare to Toronto will be full fare going and one third fare returning providing we have 100 valedated tickets to the convention—in other words, you pay full fare going and ask your ticket agent for a convention certificate to the N. A. G. A. Convention at Toronto, leave your certificate at the registration desk at the Hotel and if we have 100 or more certificates you will get one third fare on your return trip. (Don't forget to ask for your Convention Certificate when you are buying your ticket at the station).

We are pleased to announce that  
**MR. WILLIAM A. NYE**

who, for the past several years, has been Assistant to Professor Lawrence S. Dickinson of the Department of Agronomy, Massachusetts State College, is now affiliated with us and will continue our experimental work on our Proving Grounds for Turf Grasses here at Milford.

Mr. Nye will also call on you from time to time and we hope that, through him, we can be of further service to you.

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The following has been proposed as an amendment to the by-laws, and will be voted upon at the February meeting: That Article V, Section B, be amended to read as follows—"For new members the year shall be divided into four quarters. Applicants for membership in the first quarter shall deposit ten (\$10) dollars with the Secretary with their application; in the second quarter, the sum of eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$8.75); in the third quarter, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50); and in the fourth quarter, six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$6.25)".

Arthur Anderson has recently returned from a two weeks vacation in Canada. Incidentally, we understand that Arthur is much interested in the radio these days, as one of his "friends" who broadcasts has dedicated a song to him, that well known "Don't let your Love go Wrong."

#### PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF REDTOP

A new bulletin by this title, recently issued by the University of Illinois Agri. Exp. Station as Bulletin 404, has much of interest concerning this grass. The following extracts are taken from the bulletin:

Redtop occupies an important place in meadows and pastures in the northern humid region of the United States, particularly east of the Mississippi river, and in the more mountainous portions of the humid regions of the Southeast. It is the second most important pasture grass in the United States, ranking next to Kentucky bluegrass. About 85 percent of the world's supply of redtop seed and 95 percent of the total redtop seed in the United States is produced in a dozen counties in southern Illinois, and has been produced there since about 1875. A limited amount of redtop seed is produced in Iowa and Missouri as a volunteer crop with timothy.

Redtop, the most important of the grasses belonging to the genus *Agrostis*, is a perennial of the bent-grass group, having a creeping underground habit of growth which makes a coarse, loose sward. If grown isolated, a redtop plant makes tufts 1 to 3 feet in diameter which vary from about 30 to 40 inches

in height. The vigorous rootstalks are shallow and generally 2 to 6 inches in length. Redtop matures about the same time as timothy. It is unquestionably native to Europe and not to America, despite the claims of some early botanists and others that it is native to Illinois.

The concentration of redtop seed production in the southern part of Illinois has been due to a combination of economic factors, favorable climate, and soils not so well adapted to other crops.

The principal uses of redtop are: (1) as a wet-land or sour-land hay crop; (2) as a part of pasture mixtures, especially on wet, sour, and poor land and in New England where the English idea of seed mixtures for "top" and "bottom" grasses is well established; (3) as a part of lawn and golf-course mixtures; (4) as a soil binder; and (5) as an ingredient in seed mixtures for hay to be used on the farm.

#### Soil Treatment

The effect of soil treatment on the yield of redtop for seed and hay has been studied in work conducted on the Newton and Odin experiment fields in the main redtop district of Illinois.

The use of organic manures and lime, considered on these soils as basic treatment, gave yields considerably higher than the average for the redtop area. At Odin each addition in soil treatment resulted in an increased yield of hay but not always in an increased seed yield. At Newton rock phosphate gave increased yields of both seed and hay when added to the basic treatment. Increased amounts of limestone gave increased seed yields over the average yields on the treated check plots.

Redtop gives best results when planted on a well-prepared, compact seed bed, because the seeds are small and the plants delicate when young.

Redtop is usually sown broadcast. To obtain a stand ordinarily requires from 8 to 15 pounds of seed an acre, with an average of about 10 pounds. The amount of redtop sown at any one time depends upon (1) whether the seeding is new or supplementary; (2) whether the seed is thrasher-run or re-cleaned; and (3) whether redtop is seeded alone or with other grasses. The amount of re-cleaned redtop seed actually used for seeding at any one time probably averages not more than 4 pounds an acre and is seldom as high as 6 pounds.

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"Material is carefully sieved and is free from objectionable roots and dead branches and no toxicity."

**Prices:**

Per ton—\$25                      ½ ton—\$15  
¼ ton—\$8      100 lb.—\$1.75

May be purchased on Budget Plan if desired.

**M. F. SMITH**

Concord, Mass.

P. O. Box 174

Announcement has been received of the Seventh Annual Short Course in Turf Management at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., to be held this year from February 18-22. A very fine program has been prepared with Dr. Howard B. Sprague as Leader. Enrollment for this course is limited to sixty persons.

President West has appointed the following Committees for 1935:

**Welfare:** James Sullivan, Chr., 47 Hammond Street, Waltham, Mass.; Martin Greene, John Counsell.

**Employment:** James McCormack, Chr., 450 William Street, Stoneham, Mass.; M. D. Maxwell, Michael O'Grady.

**Inter-relation, Mass. Section:** John Latvis, Chr., Tatnuck C. C., Worcester, Mass., Lloyd Stott, John Clinton; **Rhode Island Section:** Everett Pyle, Chr., 204 Calla Street, Providence, R. I.; Wallace Peckham, Oscar Chapman.

Dues are now payable to the Treasurer, Frank H. Wilson, Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

**Townsend****HEAVY DUTY FAIRWAY UNITS**

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3 Gang with Frame	\$300.00
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F. O. B. Boston Prices

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Fairway Chief with 900-15 Airwheels and Dump Body	\$768.00
Park Chief---75" Wreel Base 900-15 Air Wheels	\$800.00

95% of the Blackhawk Tractor consists of the new Ford V8 chassis and engine. We guarantee the engine and chassis through Your Local Ford Dealer.

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### Seed

**Acreage.**—Redtop harvested for seed in Illinois has varied in acreage from year to year, and has shown considerable tendency to be up for two years and then down for two years. The acreage harvested for seed continued upward thru 1931 and then moved downward rather sharply. Acreage harvested for seed in the state during 1922-1932 ranged from 150,000 acres in 1922 to 272,700 in 1931 with an average of 204,800 for the period 1922-1933.

**Yield.**—Yield of redtop seed averaged 54 pounds an acre for the period 1922-1932 but varied from 30 pounds in 1925 to 75 pounds in 1927. Variation in yield from year to year has been a greater factor in variation in production than has change in total acreage. Differences in yield from county to county were pronounced during both 1931 and 1932. Counties in the northern half of the seed-producing area tended to show higher yields than those in the southern half.

**Production.**—Domestic production of redtop seed averaged 370 carloads or 11,120,000 pounds of cleaned seed for the period 1922-1933. There was a wide variation from year to year, production being as low as 200 carloads in 1925 and 1933 and as high as 600 carloads in 1927 and 1931.

**Seed.**—For some years past redtop seed has been the only product from the redtop crop having a commercial outlet. Yearly supplies showed a strong upward trend during the ten-year period 1923-1932 because of increase both in production and carryover, while disappearance of seed showed only a very slight trend upward.

Except as retained to meet the relatively small planting requirements of near-by producers, the redtop seed crop which is used entirely for seed plantings must go into commercial channels. The crop is harvested mainly during the second half of July and moves rapidly out of the growers' hands. During 1922-1932 an average of 20 percent moved out of growers' hands by August 15, 65 percent by September 15, 85 percent by October 15, and 90 percent by November 15.

Most of the redtop seed has been utilized in the eastern half of the United States north of the southern line of Tennessee.

Both Kentucky bluegrass and redtop seed are important constituents of lawn-grass mixtures. For most lawn-grass mixtures Kentucky bluegrass is considered the base but may be displaced in part by the bent grasses, and for shady lawns by *Poa trivialis* (rough-stalked meadow grass) and fescues. Redtop seed finds an important place in all such mixtures. Some rye grass is added as a companion crop, the amount being determined largely by the price at which the mixture is to sell.

A lawn-grass mixture for general purposes usually contains Kentucky bluegrass, redtop, one or more fescues, some rye grass, and frequently white clover. Redtop develops quickly and is fairly lasting.

As a binding grass on sour, poor soils that are subjected to alternate periods of excess moisture and drouth as well as to considerable tramping, redtop serves a useful purpose and large amounts are used by the highway departments of many states.

With a better understanding of the characteristics of redtop and with more attention being given to improved mixtures for various types of seeding, redtop seed consumption may be expected to show further increase.

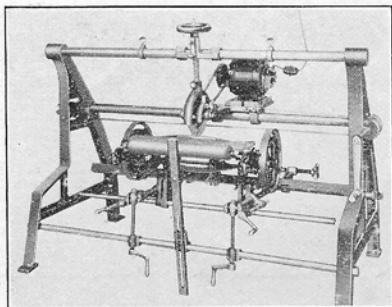
### Methods and Problems of Marketing Redtop Seed

#### Marketing Thru Local Dealers

Redtop harvest for seed begins somewhere between July 8 and July 19, most frequently averaging around July 16. Threshing may begin any time after a reasonable amount of curing has taken place, that is, after ten days or more depending on the weather. It is a common practice among producers to obtain from a local dealer a supply of cotton bags of the kind used for seed and grain. Into these the redtop seed is placed as it comes from the threshing machine. A farmer is seldom if ever formally obligated to sell to the dealer who furnishes him with bags, altho he rarely sells elsewhere. Time of active selling by producers extends from the latter part of July thru October, being influenced in part by progress made in threshing and in part by trend in price. The usual date of sale in 1931 was about September 1 and in 1932 August 20, according to reporting producers. Dates of sales were influenced chiefly by the personal opinions of producers concerning the possible price changes as the season advanced.



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The operation is very simple. Your club mechanic will use it with perfect success right from the start. Write us for complete information.

**CARPENTER TOOL COMPANY—East Providence, R. I.**

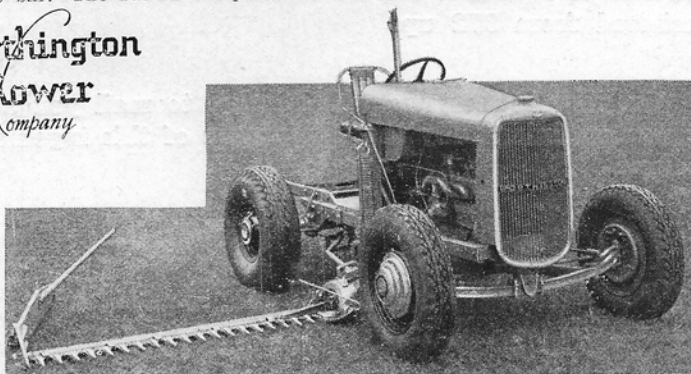
## Worthington Mowers

### Again Worthington Cuts down Cutting Costs

**A** GAIN Worthington cuts down cutting costs for you. No need to buy the whole tractor outfit to get it. If your Worthington is any model from the 1933 one on, it can be equipped with a power take-off and sickle bar. The bar folds up out

of way when not in use. Is easily removable. With Worthington tractor, gang mowers and sickle bar, the one outfit meets all your cutting needs. Send for circular. Get the facts. See for yourself.

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## NOW YOU CAN CUT THE ROUGH WITH TORO MASTER TRACTORS

The New Sickle Bar rough cutting attachment is now available on Toro Master Tractors. Easily attached, it is interchangeable with gang mowers in twenty minutes' time.

This new attachment greatly simplifies rough cutting problems. Operating satisfactorily at a higher rate of speed it will get over the ground quickly and keep the rough in a condition which will please your members.

Not only is it available on all new Master Tractors, either Model A or B, but it can be furnished for the older models numbered from 372 up.

On your request we will be glad to mail you a special circular outlining fully the advantages of this ingenious new machine.



# New England Toro Co.

West Newton, Mass.

