



NEWS LETTER

"IT COULD ALMOST BE WRITTEN DOWN AS A FORMULA THAT WHEN A MAN BEGINS TO THINK THAT HE HAS AT LAST FOUND HIS METHOD HE HAD BETTER BEGIN A MOST SEARCHING EXAMINATION OF HIMSELF TO SEE WHETHER SOME PART OF HIS BRAIN HAS NOT GONE TO SLEEP."—Henry Ford.

FEBRUARY

1936

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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312 Mt. Pleasant St., Fall River, Mass.

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February, 1936 Vol. 8, No. 2

WASHINGTON AS A GREENKEEPER

While we have no evidence that Washington played golf or had anything to do with the care of golf courses, it is a fact that greens of a sort were one of the hobbies of the First President of the United States.

Mount Vernon was the home of George Washington from early childhood. Later it came to him by inheritance, then a plantation of 2700 acres.

Like many Virginia gentlemen, he loved the soil.

It is not generally known that Washington devoted considerable attention to transactions in real estate. In this way he added to the original homestead until it became 8000 acres. Real estate dealers in subdivision property may point with pride to the fact that The Father of His Country was one of the first to purchase tracts of ground and subdivide them for sale. A plot of a survey made by Washington himself, drawn by his own hands, is still said to be in existence, and is a model of careful draftsmanship.

In addition to operating his vast plantation, which became one of the first demonstration farms where diversified farming and mule raising were put on a profitable basis, Washington found time to gratify his love for the beautiful in landscape gardening.

An elaborate boxwood hedge twined into the form of a serpentlike design was laid out at his direction. This was partially destroyed by fire many years ago, but was reset from the original plants, and now stands about as laid out. In the lawn there stand today two lofty pecan trees which were given to Washington as seedlings by Thomas Jefferson and which the President set out with his own hands.

The liberal acreage of Mount Vernon provided for many fine grassy slopes or "fairways" and choice "greens" that would warm the heart of the most ambitious greenkeeper.

Washington had the spirit of the investigator, always searching for practical, profitable results in the operation of his plantation. This was in striking contrast to the usual country gentleman of his day. In a letter to a friend in England he wrote: "Our course of husbandry in this country, and more especially in this state, is not only exceedingly unprofitable, but is so destructive to our lands, that it is my earnest wish to adopt a better."

This thirst for profitable methods enabled George Washington to multiply several fold his original inheritance, until at his death, his wealth was estimated at something like a half million dollars, as measured even at that time.

—from "Brown Patch".

FEBRUARY MEETING

The February meeting was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Feb. 3rd. At the business meeting, Ralph Thomas of the Paul Revere Golf Club, Lexington, Mass. and Edward Buecher of the Manchester (N. H.) C. C. were elected to membership. A Library Committee of Robert Mitchell, Chairman, Franklin Hammond, and Philip Cassidy was appointed to initiate and supervise the newly voted club library. Pres. Farrant announced the following committees for 1936:

Welfare—John Counsell, Sam Mitchell, Thomas Galvin.

Employment — Guy West, Martin Greene, Wm. McBride.

Inter - relation — Mass. Section — George Rommel, John Latvis, John Clinton.

R. I. Section—Oscar Chapman, James Lawson, Wallace Peckham.

The Entertainment Committee sponsored a series of talks by various members. Robert Mitchell spoke on "Velvet Bent," Philip Cassidy on "Why a Turf Nursery?" Carl Treat on "The Advisability of Course Changes", Lloyd Stott on "Should the Greenkeeper Play Golf?" and Leslie Wildgust on "Height of Cut."

WINTER SCHOOL FOR GREENKEEPERS

With an enrollment of twenty-three students from ten states, Canada and Bermuda, the 1936 Winter School for Greenkeepers opened at the Massachusetts State College Monday, January 6. The course will be brought to a climatic close on the week-end of March 13, 14, 15 with the annual Golf show held in conjunction with the Outdoor Recreation Conference.

The course of study offered during this course includes a study of landscape appreciation, botany, water systems, drainage, equipment, managerial problems, grasses and turf culture, cost keeping and analysis, soils and fertilizers. In addition a forum and a special lecture hour are scheduled for each day during the term.

This school for Greenkeepers and the Growers of fine turf is the oldest of its kind in the country. It was founded in 1927 by Lawrence S. Dickinson, turf specialist at the college, and since that time other colleges have presented similar courses, but all are of much shorter length. Graduates of this school are to be found in responsible positions on Golf Courses throughout the country and in Canada.

Registered in this year's school are George W. West, Construction superintendent for the Thompson and Jones Co., Golf Course Architects, London, Ontario, whose home is in Bermuda; Clinton Robinson, Manager of the Sunnysdale Golf Club, London, Ontario; Ed Newkirk, Professional Greenkeeper, Lincoln, Nebraska; Elmer Schacht, Professional and Greenkeeper of the Des Moines Golf and Country Club, Des Moines, Iowa; Jack Welsh, Golf Course employee at the Wakanda Country Club, Des Moines, Iowa; Hector Clark, Assistant Greenkeeper, Woodhill Country Club, St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Byron Chamberlain, Pro-Greenkeeper, Somerset Club, St. Paul, Minnesota; Robert Williams, Greenkeeper, Bellaire Country Club, Wauconda, Illinois; John Sadlon, a member of the Greens Committee, Mohawk Valley Country Club, Little Falls, N. Y.; Andrew Goodoof, Assistant Greenkeeper, Oakdale Country Club, Rumford, Maine; Griffith O'Keefe, Pro-Greenkeeper, Schroon Lake Golf Club, Glen Falls, N. Y.; Floyd Nelson, Pro-

fessional and Greenkeeper, Cobleskill Country Club, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Felix Thompson, Greenkeeper, Greenfield Country Club, Greenfield, Mass.; Alex. McIntyre, Professional, Edison Club, Rexford, N. Y.; Thomas Danaher, Pro-Greenkeeper, Twaalfskill Golf Club, Kingston, N. Y.; Robert Shepardson, Golf Course foreman, Berkshire Hunt and Country Club, Lenox, Mass.; Lewis Payson, Assistant, Colonial Golf Course, Wakefield, Mass.; Joseph Dinardi, Greenkeeper, Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose, Mass.; Melvin Lucas, Assistant, Colonial Golf Course, Wakefield, Mass.; Sherwood Moore, Barrington School Golf Course, Great Barrington, Mass.; and Charles Parker, Superintendent of Grounds, Wiano Club, Osterville, Mass.

As the time draws near when we all shall be purchasing supplies and equipment for this season, it will be in order to remember that the advertisers in the NEWSLETTER make your paper possible. Outside of the fact that advertising in the NEWSLETTER is real advertising, in that it contacts many potential buyers, we should appreciate the aid that those advertising give us. Read the advertising matter as carefully as the rest of your paper, show those who advertise that you do read it, by mentioning some part of it, or writing for folders or prices. Mention that you saw it in the NEWSLETTER, and when ordering, show your appreciation of co-operation which has been given. Our advertisers are the cream of the dealers, and, all other things being equal, we believe that they deserve your business.

The time—March 12, 13, 14—the place—Mass. State College—what?—Third Annual Outdoor Recreation Conference with Tenth Annual Golf Show and Conference. Your club will sponsor the Saturday afternoon program at this Conference. You should be there.

A new bulletin of interest is Bulletin 636 from Cornell Univ. Agri. Exp. Station, "Disinfecting Soils by Electric Pasteurization." Another is Bulletin 635 from the same station, "Weeds of New York."

GOLF COURSE PESTS

By Ernest Law

(Reprinted from Pacific Greenkeeper.)

This article is lovingly dedicated to those players on a golf course who by their carelessness, loss of temper, or wanton disregard of the rights of their fellows make the greenkeepers' life a burdensome one. Particularly referred to are the chaps who obey the dictates of their feelings and let the ruins fall where they may. You know the kind: they are seen mostly in the role of golfers disgusted with their game, tearing up and throwing away their score cards. Mildly disgusted players are not too bad; they discard their score cards intact which requires that a man shall bend down only once to pick up each one. Then there is the completely disgusted individual who rips his card across before he lets it fly, thus entailing twice as much work to pick up the pieces. Finally there is the lovely fellow who misses his eighth putt, gets purple in the face, and vents his spite on the in-offensive score card which he rends with great gusto into countless fractions.

But score cards are not so bad in themselves, neither are other bits of paper and cardboard which prefer a golf course as their final resting place. Tickets, programs, pasteboard containers, bills, receipts, and envelopes can be found breaking the monotony of the eternal green on any golf course. But taken as a whole they cause plenty of grief, particularly in these days when labor cannot be spared from the maintenance crew for the job of picking up.

The smoker's paraphernalia is entitled to a whole volume in itself, and comes under the head of those things which do actual damage to the course. Matches, match boxes, match containers, tobacco, tobacco boxes, tobacco containers, cigarette stubs, and cigar butts constitute an unsightly veneer in every nook and cranny. But the worst of all as far as the greensman is concerned are the still burning smokes which numerous players throw on the green or tee before making a shot. Frequently the players intend to pick up these partly consumed smokes but they forget and the stubs burn for a long time, leaving a long scar in the turf. Perhaps if the players were told the kind of fertilizers that are used on turf they would be

more careful where they placed their cigars or cigarettes. They might also be reminded that corrosive sublimate, one of the deadliest of poisons is frequently used on greens as a fungicide. Almost as bad as the wastrel who discards the burning smokes in his wake, is his brother who distributes tobacco cans all over the fairways to get tangled in the mower blades. Small wonder it is that the man who has to straighten out the cutting blades invariably buys his smoking fuel in paper packages.

One of the nastiest sort of persons is the Spartan who tears off yards of adhesive tape and continues his game without its protection, but leaving the ghastly remains for all to view. This surgical dressing is a wonderful thing to protect cuts, sores, blisters, and what not, but it does not do any good as a fairway decoration. Manufacturers of the stuff should be made to print the warning that it is liable to interfere with a golfer's game just as much as the wound it is supposed to protect, thus it should be applied after the game instead of before.

Any course superintendent will tell you that there is a special place in hell being reserved for the demon who gets worked up to such an extent over his so-called game that he must break something, usually a flagpole, tee box, or the surface of the green. This is the particular bane of the public golf course. Golf is a provoking game and there are times when a man may feel justified in tearing to pieces the first thing that comes handy. This would be less annoying if the damage was paid for but the offenders usually sneak away without a word, indicating that they are ashamed of themselves.

Then there is the sour-visaged specimen, the self-appointed chairman of the greens committee, who takes one look at the tee and decides that the markers are not in their most advantageous position. With an air of performing a great though painful benevolence he moves them around to suit himself. It is useless to explain to him that the markers in their original position are as fair to one as they are to another and that by changing them he is interfering with the system of tee maintenance. In spite of all entreaties there are always one or two people on nearly every course who persist in this pestiferous custom. Women are not infrequent offenders in this regard.

Another low form of life is represented by those pseudo golfers who play their balls way off line into a pile of hose, tools, or debris and proceed to scatter everything to the four winds without a thought of replacement. They are almost as bad as the sneaky chap who steals off to a quiet portion of the course, drops several dozen balls, and proceeds to pound away at them in practice, pitting greens, and trampling through carefully swept traps.

But the most obnoxious pest of the lot is the club member who feels justified in giving orders to members of the course maintenance crew. This is usually a weak individual who is afraid to go before the board of directors and speak his mind, so he takes a more direct method of gaining his ends. Fortunately he is usually frustrated because course workers are instructed to take orders from no one except their foreman or superintendent.

As newly appointed Chairman of the Employment Committee, it is perhaps in order that we issue a statement as to the methods which we will hope to use to help our members get positions.

The first step is to get a list of members who either are out of work or who desire to better themselves, with qualifications. If all of our members who come in this classification will write me, I shall have the first step on hand, and all letters will be kept confidential.

The next step is to get available positions, and we will depend upon several sources for this information. Any of our members who know where there are available positions should notify me at once. I believe that the Mass. Golf Association will work with us along this line.

It should be remembered that one big reason why our club has prospered and why it enjoys the confidence of green chairmen and club officials is that we have never had the slightest sign of the labor union idea connected with our club. This is not the time to change. However, we as an organization of greenkeepers should make a firm stand against any practices which are detrimental to greenkeepers and greenkeeping. Lowered incomes have forced many clubs to cut their greenkeepers' salaries drastically. We should ever strive to see to it that salaries rise again with a rise in income. We should as an

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LAWN CARE,

Scott's timely little magazine on the problems of lawn maintenance, will be sent gratis to every greenkeeper requesting it. Right now is a good time to start planning spring lawn activities. We hope you will use

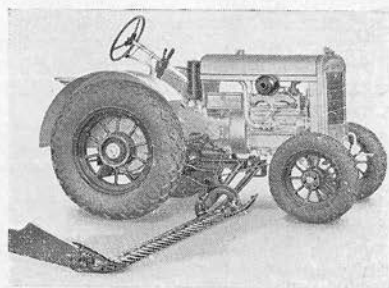


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organization fight against unfair cuts, and against any invasion of our profession by outside interests.

The Greenkeepers Club of New England is the logical place to look for a new greenkeeper. Any club desiring a greenkeeper and writing me will be furnished with a list of men who are desirous of obtaining a position, with their qualifications. All communications will be kept confidential. There is no better source from which to pick a greenkeeper than the local greenkeepers' association. We welcome inquiries.

GUY C. WEST, Chairman,
Employment Committee.

As we have among our members several who are members of the Alumni of the Mass. State College Winter School for Greenkeepers, we are printing the following message, which is self-explanatory.

Message to Alumni of M. S. C. Winter School for Greenkeepers, Third Annual Conference on Outdoor Recreation, M. S. C., Amherst, Mass., Mar. 12 to 15, 1936.

Fellow Members:

After two years of getting organized, I feel that on this, our third meeting, steps be taken toward our purposes of organizing. We now have approximately 200 men eligible to the Association, and I wish to make the following suggestions:

1. To make the School a focal point for the collection and distribution of information as, Maintenance costs, percentages and other statistics. Employment, by advising the School of positions open in your vicinity, and by employing Stockbridge Students on your courses, in Placement Training. Advise the School of your observations and experiences in golf course operation. Write the School for information desired on turf, equipment and all other factors entering in golf course operation.
2. Support the financial needs of your organization by payment of dues to cover cost of printing, postage and other expenses involved in collecting and distributing information.

3. Elect officers for reasonably long term, say from 2 to 4 years, and class representatives one year, these men to be your class proxy to vote on points of discussion.
4. Encourage social functions, as an annual dinner held by members each year at the school (each man paying for his own plate); have periodical meetings by members in geographical groups, and encourage correspondence between groups and individual members.
5. Advancement and promotion of the Profession of Greenskeeping. Keep in contact with other Greenkeepers' Associations. Recommend the school to prospective students, and suggest to the school, men who qualify as students. Distribute information relating to our activities to golf periodicals as the N. E. G. A. "Newsletter", "Golf-dom", "The American Golfer", "The Greenkeepers' Reporter", and similar publications. Encourage friendly relations and a better understanding of mutual problems between Chairmen of Greens Committees, Pros, Golfers, Club Managers and ourselves.
6. This being the tenth year of the M. S. C. Winter School for Greenkeepers, it is a good way to celebrate the "birthday" of Prof. Dickinson's Brain-Child, by having a big family reunion in 1936!

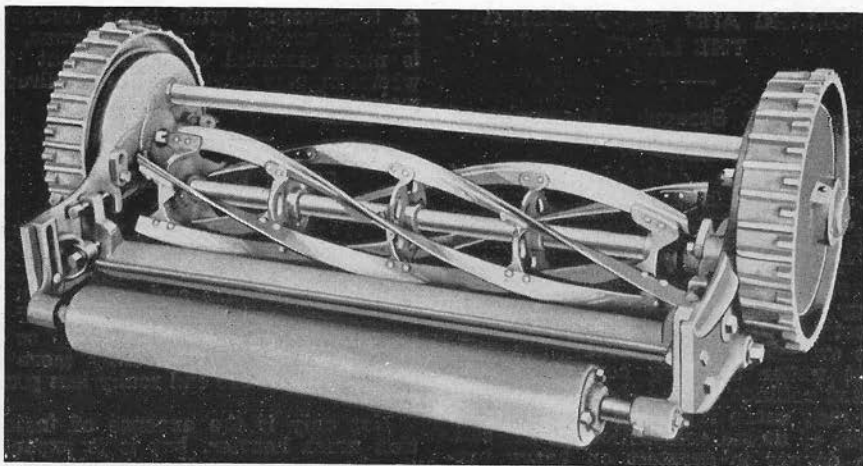
Cordially yours,

CLINTON K. BRADLEY,
Vice President.

(Classes of 1932-33)

Mr. Paul J. Lynch, Superintendent of Recreation for the City of Troy, N. Y., will address the Park section of the Recreation Conference on Friday afternoon on the subject of "Parks and Community Recreation".

It is the great mortification to the vanity of man, that his utmost art and industry can never equal the meanest of nature's productions, either in beauty or value.—*Hume*.



For 1936 --

A New and Better Mower

-- The IDEAL BULLDOG

The new "Bulldog" mower marks the greatest advancement that has been made in the production of fairway mowing equipment in recent years.

It is just as sturdy as it looks—it is the very acme of simplicity—and its design embodies the finest possible mechanical features.

The "Bulldog" mower which will produce the finest possible job of cutting is furnished in four frame combinations—3 gang, 5 gang, 7 gang and 9 gang.

We invite your inspection of this superior mowing outfit. Also remember that we operate the best equipped service station in the New England states.

IDEAL MOWER SALES and SERVICE

111 Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass.—Telephone Beacon 2898

Tell the advertiser you saw it in the NEWSLETTER.

ROLLING AND TOP-DRESSING THE LAWN

Howard B. Sprague, Agronomist
N. J. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Rolling is a desirable means of smoothing the lawn surface. There is no object in spring rolling, however, until all possibility of freezing and thawing is past. If the lawn is rolled when the soil is moderately moist, but not soggy, surface irregularities may be smoothed without injury to the turf. One or two rollings in spring are sufficient under ordinary conditions. Repeated rollings during the growing season may cause injury to the turf as a result of undue compaction of the soil. The danger is greatest on heavy textured soils, treated while excessively wet.

The roller should only be heavy enough to press the crowns of the grass plants into the soil, and correct the open soil structure produced by winter freezes. Since the weight required varies with the type of soil at hand, a water ballast roller which permits adjustment of weight is desirable.

Top-dressings of screened soil or compost may be applied to turf for correcting surface irregularities, and for increasing the general level of fertility. Although top-dressings in spring are not essential for producing satisfactory lawns on soils of average fertility, there are some conditions under which top-dressing is advantageous. The regular application of a suitable compost to a depth of 1-8 to 1-4 inch in spring and fall, will gradually build up a desirable soil on established lawns located on poor shaley, clayey, or sandy soils. Top-dressings also aid in smoothing the surface of rough lawns and are therefore frequently applied in spring on plantings of the previous year. Thin areas may be top-dressed to advantage before adding seed, to provide a suitable seed bed.

A rich top-dressing prepared by pulverizing spent mushroom soil, or by composting manure and loamy soil, may take the place of commercial fertilizer in lawn management, if applied fairly liberally in spring and early autumn. Satisfactory top-dressings should be loamy to sandy loam in texture, well supplied with organic matter, mildly acid to neutral in reaction, and comparatively high in plant food content.

A top-dressing with these characteristics is useful on average lawns, but is most essential on closely cut turf where regular dressings are required to maintain a true surface.

FROM OUR FILES

It is sometimes recommended that the piping for fairway watering be laid deep in the ground below the frost line. That is a costly practice and comparison between that and shallow placing of the pipe proves that pipe laid deep or below the frost line is vastly more expensive and in the end really less practical.

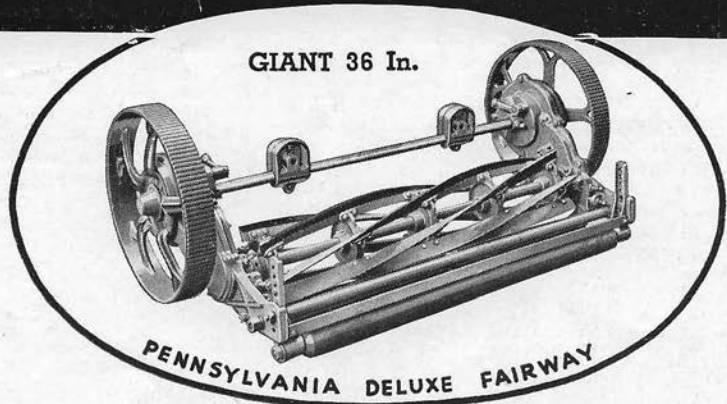
Not only is the expense of installation much heavier, but it is expensive to change any of the pipe lines later if a fairway or other part of the course is redesigned and laid out to require some changes in the position or course of the pipe. It is also expensive and slow to do a necessary repair.

A pipe placed between 6 and 12 inches below the surface is far less expensive and more practical. It seems desirable to have the pipe at least six inches below the surface so there will be no possibility of any of the pipe coming to the surface under any circumstances where tractors with lugs would tear it. This shallow placed pipe is easily blown out before the severe frost comes, so that there is no danger of the water freezing. Rust which accumulates in the walls of the pipe is also easily blown out, and from one to two days only are necessary, depending on the thoroughness with which the job is done.

It is important that pipe sizes be not too small, as the frictional loss of pressure from the walls of small pipe is often serious. Another source of friction pressure loss is the friction on the walls where the water passes through complicated valves before reaching the sprinkler nozzles. There is no advantage in having water come to the valve at high pressure if the frictional loss in the valve is so great that the effectiveness of the nozzle is seriously impaired.

You can get some idea of the relative frictional loss in pipe when you consider that the circumference or frictional surface of a 4-inch pipe is approximately 12 4/7 inches at any point, and the cross area would be the same. A 3-inch pipe has a circumference or frictional

A NEW High IN PLAYING CONDITIONS -A NEW Low IN MAINTENANCE COSTS



SUPER ROLLER GREENS MOWER

Light weight, high speed, smooth cutting, 8 crucible steel blades. Positive precision adjustment, Alemite lubrication. Cuts ribless 18 inch swath.

NEW LOW PRICE

The Model K (rugged, cast-iron construction) is the greatest value in low priced mowing equipment available today. At \$82.50 per 30 inch unit it has every improvement to be found anywhere in its field—and it costs you less!

Improvements in the condition of your course usually call for corresponding increases in maintenance costs—but *not* when you use *these* mowers . . . The Giant DeLuxe Pennsylvania Fairway soon pays for itself,—for it works 20% *faster* with a 20% *wider cut* with 20% *less operating expense* . . . Yet this Giant 36 inch unit costs but \$15.00 more than the 30 inch unit! In addition to cutting down your *operating expenses*, the DeLuxe Fairway holds its *maintenance cost* to a new “low” because its *unbreakable* malleable iron construction eliminates the usual waste of time and money caused by broken parts.

The 30 inch DeLuxe Pennsylvania offers all the mechanical features of the 36 inch Giant in the conventional 30 inch size. At \$100 a unit these *unbreakable* units are available singly or in gangs of 3—5—7 and 9.

PENNSYLVANIA
LAWN MOWER WORKS
PRIMOS PENNA.
Write for Catalogue

wall at any point of $9 \frac{3}{7}$ inches, and a cross area of $7 \frac{1}{4}$ square inches. In other words, as the diameter of the pipe decreases, the area decreases more in proportion to the circumference of frictional wall.

—

The Veteran Greenkeeper Says:

When all the workers on your course
Are with you to a man,
And everything they do for you
Is every bit they can:
When you can count your daily work
As so much healthy fun—
You'll be a super-greenkeeper,
A HUMAN MARVEL, Son.

—*Golf Course Common Sense.*

—

Rhode Island Bent

Long before the Boston Tea Party the New England farmers harvested Rhode Island Bent Seed which at that time was called Burden, to plant on their fields and it was on this grass that they pastured the famous Narragansett breed of pacers—the “Rolls Royce” transportation of Colonial days. It was here that Bent grass was first discovered on this continent and from this smallest state in the Union, Rhode Island Bent derived its name. Rhode Island Bent is the natural grass of the New England States. It is the predominant volunteer grass of the high, dry land in this section of the country. If a field is left after cultivation and not sown with any grass whatever, Rhode Island Bent takes possession of its own accord except in very wet places where Seaside Bent is the natural grass. Rhode Island Bent, the seed of which is the most plentiful of all commercial Bents makes an excellent turf for lawns, tennis courts, playgrounds, etc. Rhode Island Bent is growing on more golf course greens than all other varieties of the Bent family of grass put together.

The plants of Rhode Island Bent spread but not in the same manner as either Creeping Bent or Velvet Bent. That is, they do not send out runners or stolons above or below the ground. The tuft or stool of the Rhode Island Bent plant gradually spreads out at the base and where the seed is sown sufficiently thick and there are enough plants they will crowd together and make a very fine turf. As well as making a beautiful turf it is extremely

hardy, never winter kills unless drainage is extremely faulty. Planted together with Redtop, Kentucky bluegrass or the Fescues it will crowd them out in a few years.

The cost of seed for a golf course is so small compared with other costs of constructing or maintaining a course that it does not pay to plant an inferior grass. Better sow Rhode Island Bent, the seed that has produced the beautiful lawns and wonderful golf courses along the New England Coast and northern states. This strain of Rhode Island Bent is acclimated to the American climate and is grown in the state of Rhode Island by American Farmers.

—

Areas Required for Various Games

Golf. 18 holes, 100 to 125 acres; mown fairways occupy 40 to 50 acres. 9 holes, 50 to 75 acres; mown fairways occupy 20 to 25 acres. Fairways, width 150 to 200 feet. Area of putting-greens, 1-10 to 1-4 acre.

Polo. Boarded field, 300 yards by 160 yards. Field not boarded, 300 yards by 200 yards. Goals placed 250 yards apart.

Lawn Tennis. Court markings are 78 by 36 feet. Desirable total area per court, 130 by 65 feet.

Lawn Bowling. 42 yards square or larger. If flooded for curling, 45 yards square; curling marks or tees, 38 yards apart.

Baseball. “Diamond” is a square with 90-foot sides, diagonally 127 feet, 3 3-8 inches. Area of field varies, average 3 1-2 acres.

Football. Between goal-posts, 330 feet. Total advisable length, 400 feet. Width recommended, 160 feet.

Cricket. Field should be 150 yards square; pitch or distance between wickets is 22 yards.

Lawn Hockey. Length 110 yards by 50 to 60 yards wide.

Archery. Golds are from 30 to 100 yards from the archer. Allow an additional 300 yards at back and sides for safety.

Lacrosse. 100 to 125 yards long, 90 to 100 yards wide.

Croquet. 35 yards long by 28 yards wide.

Clock Golf. A circle of turf 20 to 24 feet in diameter is large enough.

Tether Ball. 20 by 20 feet.

NEW ENGLAND GROWN

Winter-hardy, Acclimated

BENT SEED

for

New England Golf Courses

Direct from the farms of

A. N. PECKHAM

KINGSTON, R. I.

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Write for your

NEW

"Something About Turf"**F. H. Woodruff & Sons**

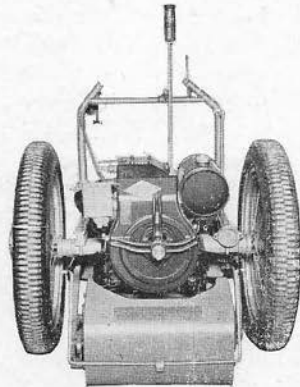
Milford, Conn.

Worthington Mowers**The Worthington Overgreen**

Cuts Three Greens
In Less Time Than
It Takes One Man To Cut One

In short, it does three men's work. Releases two men for other work. These Overgreens pay for themselves in the money they save.

Send for Overgreen Catalog.
Get the facts. See for yourself.

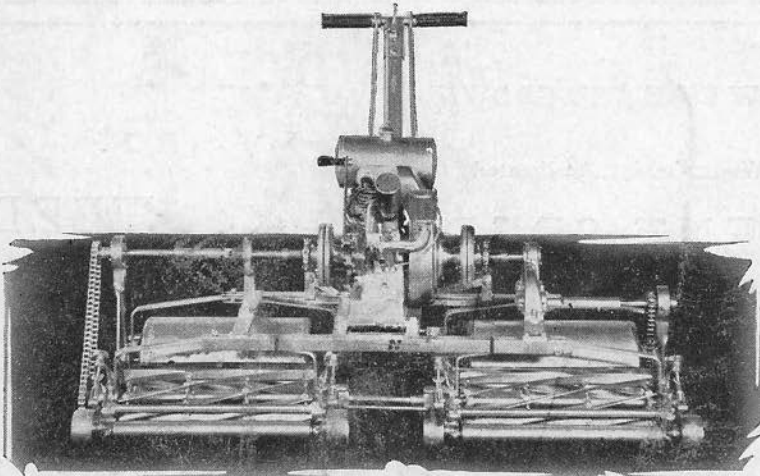


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**THE DUPLEX PRINCIPLE OF MOWING HAS BEEN
QUIETLY PROVEN OVER A THREE YEAR PERIOD**

For 1936 TORO offers a new and proven means of cutting greens by power and at the same time maintaining all the well known and definite advantages of hand mowing.

Ten of the leading Country Clubs of Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska have been quietly using the Duplex Principle of two mowers held in line for periods ranging from one to three years with thoroughly satisfactory results.

There are many advantages to the Duplex. In the first place, it has a cutting swath of thirty-five inches or double that of a hand mower. In the second place, because of its construction it is reasonably light in weight and it cannot possibly pack the soil. Thirdly, it allows the operator to maintain the ribbon effect in the green which is desired by all Superintendents.

With the Duplex one man can cut eighteen greens in an average of six hours. Transporting from green to green is now an easy matter with the simple extension rubber tired caster wheel attached and detached in less than a minute.

It will pay you to write today for complete information on this new revolutionary mower.

New England Toro Co.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.