



NEWS LETTER

The first condition of success in the acquirement of knowledge is an honest receptivity and a perfect willingness to abandon all preconceived notions, however cherished, if they be found to contradict the truth.

—Herbert Spencer.

JANUARY

1938

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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213 Calvin St., Fall River, Mass.

JAMES McCORMACK . . Business Mgr.
19 Keene St., Stoneham, Mass.

January, 1938

Vol. 10, No. 1

This first issue of 1938 is designed as a sort of Publicity Number, to give our readers a little better idea, perhaps, of the Greenkeepers Club of New England, its purposes, and its deeds.

This Winter's educational program, as planned by Chairman Sam Mitchell and his Entertainment Committee, is presenting some very strong speakers. At the December meeting Dr. DeFrance and Mr. L. E. Erwin of the R. I. Experiment Station were the speakers. As told elsewhere in this issue, Herb Graffis of GOLFDOM was the speaker at the January meeting.

The program for the other indoor meetings, to be held at the Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass. is as follows:

February 7, 1938—Dr. Howard B. Sprague of the N. J. Agri. Exp. Station will speak on "Poa annua".

March 7, 1938—Dr. Walter S. Eisenmenger of Mass. State College will speak on "Soils".

April 4, 1938—Dr. John Monteith of the U. S. G. A. Green Section will speak on "Research—Past, Present, and Future".

All green committee chairmen and greenkeepers are invited to these meetings. We believe that all these speakers have much to interest all turf growers.

National Association Show Chairman F. W. Ermer has sent us the following relative to this year's Convention:

"The Twelfth Annual Convention and Equipment Show sponsored by The National Association of Greenkeepers of America will be held at

The Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 15 to 18, 1938."

"The Equipment Show which is over 80% sold now will be held in the Hall of Mirrors and North Hall and the educational program on the 16th and 17th in the Pavilion Caprice which is directly off the Hall of Mirrors."

"The Annual banquet will be held Wednesday night in the Pavilion Caprice including a two hour program of entertainment."

The Editor has reservation cards, and will be pleased to forward as many as needed upon request, to anyone wishing to write for reservations.

It has been suggested that some of our non-member greenkeeper readers may be interested in our eligibility for membership requirements. For this purpose we are here reprinting certain sections of our by-laws:

Regular Members. Any man of good character who is serving as a Greenkeeper shall be deemed qualified to become a regular member of this club if he has served two (2) years as Greenkeeper.

Greenkeepers having less than two years experience are eligible to become Associate Members.

Any greenkeeper-pro, or greenkeeper-manager, whose main interest is greenkeeping, and who has served as greenkeeper for two (2) years, shall be entitled to full membership.

The annual Recreation Conference will be held at the Mass. State College on March 11, 12, 13, 1938.

The tenth annual Short Course in Turf Management of the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University will be held on Feb. 7-12, 1938. If you are interested, write Prof. F. G. Helyar, Director of Resident Instruction, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

To our Massachusetts members and friends;—Get your State Representatives and Senators in back of our Turf Bill.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting was held at the Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre, Mass. on Jan. 11th. The business meeting with election of officers and reports of committees was held at 4 o'clock, followed by a dinner meeting at 6.30.

At the business meeting, Edward W. Murphy of the Belmont C. C. was elected to membership.

Officers elected for 1938 were as follows:

President	Robert A. Mitchell
1st Vice Pres.	John L. Counsell
2nd Vice Pres.	Homer C. Darling
3rd Vice Pres.	Arthur Anderson
Secretary	Philip I. Cassidy
Treasurer	Frank H. Wilson
Trustee 2 years	George Rommell
Trustee 3 years	Paul Wanberg

Entertainment Committee

Samuel S. Mitchell, Chairman	
Harold Mosher	Leslie Wildgust
Paul F. Hayden	Joseph Johnson

Golf Committee

Lloyd Stott, Chairman	
Michael O'Grady	Nicholas Bruno
Richard Mansfield	William McBride

Auditing Committee

Thomas Mattus	N. J. Sperandio
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At the dinner meeting, President Hartley Rowe of Charles River welcomed the gathering to his club, saying, "Any friend of Frank Wilson's is a friend of Charles River and always welcome here." Vice-pres. Harold Pierce of the U. S. G. A. told briefly of Green Section activities, and of the Walker Cup selections, paying deserved tribute to Francis Ouimet; Sec.-Treas. Campbell of the Mass. Golf Assoc. brought greetings from his organization; Frank Wilson told of the proposed turf bill and asked support; Dr. Fred Sievers, Director of the Mass. Exp. Station, told of the need of further research and promised his support of the turf bill; Dept. Supt. Harry Hayes of the Met. Dist. Comm. expressed his pleasure at being present and at the cooperation between his Commission and the Greenkeepers Club; Green Chairman Adrian Sawyer of Brae Burn, Prof. Lawrence Dickinson of M. S. C., and Carlton E. Treat, all Honorary members of the club, brought greetings.

The club was indeed fortunate in having as the principal speaker, Herb Graffis of GOLFDOM. Herb gave one of his characteristic talks, phrased in the well-known Graffis style. The general title of the talk was, "What's a Head in Greenkeeping?" Herb then said the answer was only partly—Aspirin and Headaches. Other pearls of wisdom, as gathered by this roving reporter, are: In no line of golf has there been such advances as with the greenkeeper; greenkeepers have made use of knowledge. But there has been no advance in the greenkeeper's salary, the reason partly has been that clubs in general have had a tough time, but now some have drunk themselves into some prosperity.

Green chairmen share fate of the greenkeepers; if green chairmen got paid by clubs for their time at same rate as they get paid at their businesses the clubs would be in hock. The Green chairman shares abuse with the greenkeeper for no dough! The two of them are not getting the appreciation and understanding they should from average members of clubs. Charles River thinks a lot of Frank Wilson, but this happens seldom at clubs.

In past fifteen years greenkeepers have devoted time to plant science, in the future attention must be paid to men in connection with the budget. Greensmen are often laid off during the Winter season, and even must go on relief in some cases; try to get members to employ these men during the Winter season. It is not a good reflection on a golf club to have its good workers starving during the Winter season.

The average member has no idea what it is all about. In most cases the educational contact of member with G. K. is the annual report and the signs on the bulletin board of "Winter Rules", "Temporary green on 3", or "do this" or "don't do that" with no why or wherefore. Education should reach out to members thru Bulletin Boards with explanation of any causes for such signs. Boards should also include reasons for methods on the golf course, as why topdress, etc.

A problem, seriously neglected, is that Greenkeepers are the world's lousiest press agents. (In New England there is less annual turn over of Green Chairmen than in rest of country.)

Publicity note—real estate values increase with good lawns; the “high priest” of good lawns is the golf course greenkeeper.

A place on the bulletin board for the maintenance dept. helps the club, prevents some kicks, shows that greenkeeping is a science.

Greenkeepers can not be made in ten weeks, it is a work of a lifetime. The best courses are often the hardest hit by trouble. There is need of the best available greenkeeper, for one never knows when trouble is to come.

The best advice is to let members know what is going on on the course; they then will get the idea that greenkeeping is a broad, intricate, complex job.

WHAT THE “GREENKEEPERS “CLUB” MEANS TO ME

by Howard D. Farrant
(The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.)

Fifteen years ago, Greenkeepers a few miles apart hardly knew each other, and what they found out about their particular course, how this and that worked, was somewhat of a secret to them alone; then a little later a few Greenkeepers got together and sent word for all those who could, to attend a meeting at which time some kind of a club would be formed. Being very interested in the Golf Course work I attended that meeting and became a charter member of the Greenkeepers Club of New England. The object of this club shall be “the advancement by co-operation of the interest and welfare of its members and the establishment of uplifting standards of dignity and skill among Greenkeepers by co-operative education and training in the varied requirements of our profession and the education and training of employees under us in the various departments of our work”.

I have attended what meetings I have been able to and have never come away from a meeting without some benefit. I have listened to the speakers, the many arguments, and have had plenty to think over, but the two or three minutes spent chatting with so and so gave me an idea, changed my mind or answered my question. I was pepped

up and went back to the job more determined to carry on.

One of the most interesting features to me is the opportunity to meet other Greenkeepers from all over New England and to get in on the exchange of new methods, and all these fellows make up a great group. We all have our faults, I admit, but the friendship of these men means a lot to me, to say nothing of the value gained from their ideas.

Recently in the “News Letter” an article referred to the “Greenkeepers Club” as a pink tea affair; evidently our club has thrived on pink tea better than any other organization of its kind in the country. Maybe it is because instead of too much loud talk we have really done some things to help our members and our clubs.

I have heard people say, “What do you get for your money, belonging to the ‘Greenkeepers Club’?” My answer would be, “If you are interested in your work, there is knowledge to be gained each day in all the one hundred and one jobs we must do.”

Let’s not be too old, stubborn or wise to learn.

WHAT THE GREENKEEPERS CLUB HAS MEANT TO ME

By Sam. S. Mitchell
Ponkapoag Golf Course, Canton, Mass.

In Article II of the Constitution and By-laws is stated the purpose of this club, “the advancement by cooperation of the interests and welfare of its members, and the establishment of uplifting standards of dignity and skill by co-operative education and training in the varied requirements of our profession.” To boil this down, we get—advancement, cooperation, uplifting standards, skill, education, varied requirements.

In a sense this is just what the Greenkeepers Club has meant to me. While I am a comparatively new member of the club, I have been attending meetings with my father ever since the earliest days of the club. I can remember those Winter meetings in Horticultural Hall. In those days I was perhaps not so vitally interested in greenkeeping as today. Those trips were holiday outings to me.

Then came my decision to take up greenkeeping as my vocation. I went to the Stockbridge School at Mass. State College. There I found that the men in the Greenkeepers Club of New England were considered by the faculty of the college as the ideal coaches from whom a young man like myself could get the practical training so necessary to supplement the theoretical training given at the school.

My first big job was at a real estate development golf course in Wisconsin. After being there a year I had the pleasure of attending the early meetings of the Wisconsin Greenkeepers Club, whose main aims and endeavors followed closely after the older N. E. organization.

With the crash and depression came the retrenchment of real estate developments, so that I was soon back in New England. After securing a position here I became a member of the club and attended meetings in my own right. I have found the club to be just what Article II states: a place to advance through cooperative education in the skill and training in the varied requirements of the profession. In other words, a grand opportunity to talk over with my fellow members the problems that may be troubling me; a place to enjoy the fellowship of men with interests and ideas very close to mine.

WHAT THE GREENKEEPERS CLUB MEANS TO ME

by Homer C. Darling

(Juniper Hill G. C., Northboro, Mass.)

It is a mistake for any man to ignore any opportunity he may have to better himself mentally, practically, and technically. Can anyone afford to pass up intimate contact and friendly association with other men in his own profession, or field of practice. The answer is NO. That is why I belong to the Greenkeepers Club.

The Greenkeepers Club appeals to me because it is free from politics. There is an abundance of unselfish willingness to aid the other fellow with his problems. There is no holding back of trade secrets. The other fellow's knowledge is yours for the asking. There is an earnest desire on all sides to gain more knowledge of the art of Greenkeeping and to transform this acquisition into better golf courses

where so many people may more thoroughly enjoy this wholesome national game.

Of course, any greenkeeper may obtain advice and information he desires without being a member of a greenkeepers club, but from my observation there is a difference. Constant contact with the other greenkeepers at regular meetings through-out the year is a governor on egotism and self satisfaction. In spite of how well-kept your course appears to be you will always find the other fellows just a bit better somewhere, if you look. This creates the desire to learn more and to do a better job at home.

The benefits derived from the educational talks and discussions held regularly through-out the winter months are of untold value in keeping up to date on experimentation and technical information, and all goes toward making a more valuable greenkeeper.

The summer meetings which present the opportunity to see and play on some of the best golf courses in the section and the exchange of ideas right when the problems of your course are most prominent and acute is an advantage that no greenkeeper should overlook.

I have heard it said that some greens chairmen object to their greenkeepers being away from their courses once a month to attend these valuable meetings, but I feel sure if the chairman could follow the line of thought at every one of these meetings and see the favorable reaction and personal gain from this contact at a time when most needed it would not only eliminate any objection, but would create the desire to insist on the greenkeeper attending every meeting.

I have yet to visit any golf course through these regular meetings without obtaining at least one good idea, sometimes not always useful at the moment, but surely of value for the future. So I say, that the Greenkeepers Club means much to me and I don't see how any greenkeeper can afford not to belong to an organization like ours for all the personal gain and satisfaction there is to be secured. I recommend to any greenkeeper who is not already a member of such a club to investigate for himself. Go to a meeting and listen to the talks and discussions. See the group in action and observe their policies and objectives.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT—1937

Fellow Members:

In reviewing the year of 1937, I suggest that you read over the year's numbers of the "Newsletter". It gives us the history of 1937 and perhaps we will find something for ourselves or the Club that went in one ear and out the other at the time.

Our membership has about held its own in the last year. The Golf activities have been carried on as usual.

The Turf Bill project failed but our committee is again hopefully at work.

The Entertainment Committee has strengthened the educational or professional improvement features of our meetings which I believe is steering a course in the direction of our main objective.

I wish to thank all officers and committees for their good work during the year. I also wish to thank the Club for its approval in again nominating me for President.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT A. MITCHELL,
 President.

THE MACHINERY TREND IN GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

by Philip Cassidy
 Needham Golf Club

Golf Course machinery, although in demand for many years, has, with the exception of greens mowers and minor accessories, seemingly waited for the so called "machine age" to develop.

That the development of the automobile is greatly responsible for the advancement in machine and motorized units, is a recognized fact.

There are, of course, climatic, soil and maintenance conditions which govern the use of certain powered units in the care of the Golf Course, but as a whole the economical feature alone makes the use of modern labor-saving equipment a necessity.

At present, there seems to be no new major equipment in the making but there is always a machine picture in some one's mind which needs but a sponsor to be developed.

Tractors have developed along with the auto from chain drive and fragile

heavy parts to light powerful units, easy to handle, having numerous attachments, which were once separate horse drawn units. The endurance and life of the up-to-date tractor, together with its adaptability, have made it a unit indispensable to golf course maintenance.

Cutting units have also developed accordingly.

The Fairway units, while horsedrawn, were very good, it is true, but it took the high speed at which they are now driven to develop them into their present efficiency. Where once they were heavy, fragile units of small cutting capacity, they are now light weight, high speed and practically unbreakable. Side frames are often malleable iron, reels are of different alloy steels, drive gears are of machine cut steel, nickel steel, and the demand for a lie on fairway turf similar to that found on the putting surface, has brought to us a machine which compares favorably in cutting ability with the greens cutting units. These machines which were once single units, now are hitched in gangs and the future of this development will be governed only by the hauling capacity of power hauling equipment, and landscape contours.

Hand mowers of all descriptions have become lighter, aluminum being used in some. The units now used for greens, tees, rough, etc. have a longer life and an easier operation, while accomplishing a more finished job.

Motorized accessories such as soil shredders, power greens mowers, power rough mowers, power grinders, and many other appliances have replaced slow hand machines and tools.

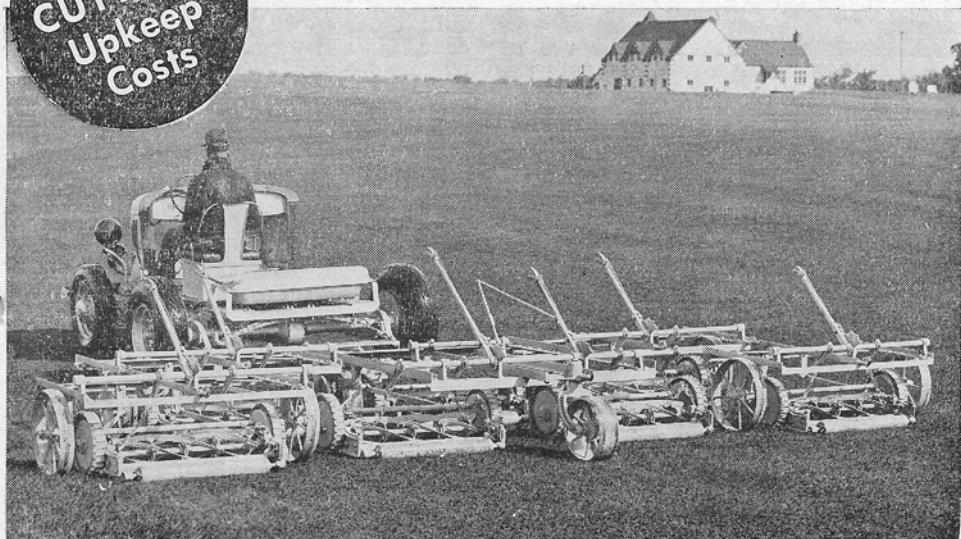
Pneumatic tires have gradually displaced steel wheels on carts and tractors; even the lowly wheel-barrow sports a pneumatic tire. The mowing units ride on rubber while the old joke about a rubber toothed rake is heard no more.

Shocks to metal parts are absorbed by the rubber, and breakage even on light metals is practically unheard of.

Of course, certain soil conditions prevent the use of pneumatic tires but the general preference has practically standardized their use.

The present trend in all machinery is toward longer life, simplicity, flexibility of use, maximum results, for a lower purchase price and lower cost of upkeep.

For
CUTTING
Upkeep
Costs

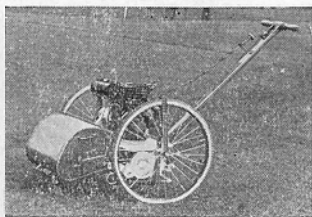


-USE THE NEW IDEAL BULLDOG

Greenkeepers, charged with the responsibility of keeping courses in the best possible condition, have for years standardized on IDEAL equipment. Designed for durability and economical operation Bulldog gang mowers produce results that win the acclaim of the Greens Committee. They cut large areas faster and with fewer men.

Available in 3, 5, 7 and 9 gangs, interchangeable. Seven or five-blade units optional. "Bulldog" units have drop-forged ring gears, cut steel pinion gears, one-piece steel roller, chrome-nickel steel double-edged bottom knife, and heavy chrome-nickel steel reels. Units may be lifted off the ground for speedy transportation over the roughest areas.

A copy of the new 1937 catalog of mowing equipment for golf courses should be in your files for ready reference. Write for your copy today.



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Dealers now point with pride at the long life of equipment and the comparatively low cost for parts replacements.

There is no doubt that the use of new equipment or equipment of the latest design is a saving in time, labor and the beginning of an economically operated golf course always in the finest playing condition.

GROWING VELVET BENT UNDER LOW BUDGET CONDITIONS

By Robert A. Mitchell
Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass.

A large stock of stolons to plant sod nurseries may be produced from a very small beginning (if well cared for), the increase being very rapid after the second year. One should begin with individual plants and be sure that they are all up to standard.

Even a named selection such as Kernwood, Piper or any other, should be separated into individuals and all inferior plants destroyed to improve the strain or to insure its not deteriorating.

If one is fortunate in having weed free and stone free soil that holds a medium amount of moisture, the cost will be lower. A rectangular piece of land is cheaper to work with machines and the sod can be lifted with less waste.

Sod grown on muck soil has not succeeded when transferred to high land but has done well when moved to greens on muck land.

Wet land grows weeds in spring before one can work on it.

If the soil is stony, the soil should be screened by power and deeply if more than one crop of sod is to be grown.

We think this will be cheaper than endless digging over, raking and picking stone, in order that the sod may be cut well and cheaply.

Starting in Spring the piece of land to be planted to sod in August could be double disc-harrowed early.

We think sponginess of one piece of sod was caused by plowing under sod and planting stolons to grow sod immediately.

If a nursery piece is fallowed; that is, harrowed as often as a crop of weeds germinate, there will be fewer weeds left.

If a nursery is to be planted each year plow enough for three years ahead and kill out the weeds by fallowing.

In order to be sure harrowing gets done, keep the harrow at or near the nursery piece.

A tractor doing fairway or rough mowing can hitch on when near and kill a crop of small weeds in a short time.

If a decision is not made until near planting time to plant a nursery, the sod, if any, can be removed with a power sod cutter and used for compost.

The cost of growing sod is less if one grows a supply of stolons, planting them one year before the sod is to be planted.

Young vigorous stolons that can be mowed with a scythe and planted broadcast are the best and are the quickest planted.

Old tussocks and sod like material that must be picked to pieces by hand require this extra labor and are less vigorous.

Five thousand square feet of Velvet bent has been a generous amount of sod to keep on hand for patching and plugging under our conditions. Hire a Rototiller or Tiltivator for pulverizing soil as these machines do the work more thoroughly and with less cost than with hand tools. To avoid deep tracks and to keep the piece smooth it is better to not plough or deeply work a nursery near planting time; or, if loosened up, then roll it down firmly and again loosen up the top inch only. If too soft, nursery land is easily filled with deep foot and other tracks.

If one plants in early August sometimes several rainy days come along resulting in need of very little attention.

At this time the seed on the stolons ("Velvet Hay") will be saved and it helps greatly to thicken up the sod.

Also the sod will be far advanced on the way to a usable condition by the time of freezing weather. But if a hot spell appears, very close attention to watering is required for the first ten days. If planted in September after the seed is lost, there is less danger of drying while planting or afterwards, and less watering is needed. One can gather the seed if unable to plant early, and use it later with the stolons or separately.

Good success has been obtained by covering the evenly scattered stolons with a compost spreader. The heavy ridges made by the machine anchor the stolons holding them in contact with the

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The Sign of
Good Seeds

top loose inch of soil. Nothing is gained by scattering the stolons too heavy as only those in contact with the soil will grow. Do not cover the stolons all over, as may be done with Creeping Bent possibly, because Velvet Bent will rot if completely covered. Only the parts sticking out will grow. Use a light roller after covering the stolons to bed them in and water them in before they get dry or they may not grow well. Watering may be needed as often as once an hour if you get 90 degree days. Keep the soil from turning grey much. This may be done by setting sprinklers or by hand watering. If the piece is narrow it can be watered by hand from the edges avoiding deep tracks made when tending sprinklers. The excess of water applied by sprinklers makes the land very soft.

Velvet Bent requires very little weeding after it becomes established. Some growers are getting by without weeding or only use chemicals. Clover and Chickweed should be taken out when very small if they are to be weeded out as at that stage the whole plant can be removed. If the soil is loaded with crab grass or other weeds the cost of hand weeding will be more

than the value of the sod. Better do it with a harrow before the planting year. Do not forget the soil used for dressing may be full of crab grass, clover, chickweed, etc. Better spread it out and fallow it before using.

Mow nurseries with a putting green mower as soon as possible. If we mow the nurseries with the greens the job will get done and with less time cost than if done separately, after the grass is too long.

Planning ahead is a promising move to remove the handicaps of growing Velvet Bent at a low cost.

In our last September issue, our N. J. reporter pleaded for a new type of washer on golf course equipment. We have just received word from the New England Toro Co. that they have adopted "shake-proof" washers up to and including $\frac{3}{8}$ ", and will use the larger sizes when their present stock is exhausted. Also that the Toro Manufacturing Co. has been using the half inch size on power mowers for the last three years. From this, we wonder whether we should say, "How mighty is the 'NEWSLETTER'", or "How mighty is Kent's plea"!

NEW JERSEY NEWS

by Kent Bradley

The annual social party of the N. J. Golf Course Supts.' Assn. was held Dec. 13 at Mountainside Inn. Cheers and hand-claps were in order for the good work done by the officers of 1937, and were unanimously voted to carry on their positions for the coming year.

The Executive Board consists of:— President, John Cameron, Yontakah C. C., Nutley; Vice President, Edward Bettis Cale, Canoebrook C. C.; Second Vice President, Lester Moffet, Walkill C. C.; Treasurer, Arthur D. Burton, Mountain Ridge C. C.; Secretary, Aleck Reid, Twin Brooks C. C. Edward Fogerty of Shackamaxon C. C. is trustee for the next three years.

Ed. Cale will continue handling the educational program, and Kent Bradley will blow the horn of ballyhoo.

We have received notice of a new Crab grass killer, known as "Gone With The Wind". This material is packed in 8oz. cans, each to be mixed with 5 gal. of water and sprayed on 660 sq. ft. It is claimed that one application will usually kill out the crab grass in ten days. There is some discoloring of the regular perennial lawn grasses for 10 - 14 days, but permanent grasses are not killed. This material makes quite extravagant claims according to our present knowledge, but doubtless deserves a trial this coming season. It is handled locally by New England Toro Co.

Pre-season dope from New England Toro is here. Why haven't we received any from other sources?

Toro reports:

The Parkmaster is a TORO Master Tractor with the Master frame but with the added fixture that will lift the entire three mowers from the ground while transporting. This has

been extended so now the Parkmaster will cut with five and will hoist all five into the air for transporting. The extra two mowers are swung up and in over the tractor rear deck thereby holding the transporting width to the cutting width of three mowers. An additional feature is that the sickle bar may be used at the same time or may be carried upright without removal from the tractor when mowing with regular rotary type reel mowers.

The present two small model power mowers, the 20" Premier, and the 24" Fairlawn, are now equipped with a differential.

A new model 27" replaces present 26" Parklawn. This as well as all models may be had on pneumatic tires.

A new model, the Homelawn, will be an 18" motor driven machine. This will weight but 95 lbs. on the grass. Powered with B. & S. motor of 1-2 H.P. Wheel type machine mounted on heavy air cushioned tires with diamond tread.

Toro prices for New England delivery will not be advanced in spite of higher wages being paid, higher raw materials cost and increased taxes.

We will advance only such general golf merchandise items as our cost of these advance. We will not make a general raise to cover our increased labor and tax costs believing these should be absorbed by the merchant to the best of his ability.

TORO has a Bantam Single blade snow plow for their Park Special Power mower. We have used it on sidewalk and ice work. It works perfectly. Finds a ready place on ice as it can be used on 4 inches or less while tractor equipment requires 5 or more inches. The mower is of course equipped with dual pneumatics as steel tread tires are not desirable for ice or snow work.

OFFICERS' DIRECTORY

President	R. A. Mitchell, Kernwood C. C., Salem, Mass.
Secretary	Philip Cassidy, Greendale Ave., Needham, Mass.
Treasurer	Frank Wilson, Charles River C. C., Newton Centre, Mass.
Chairman Enter. Comm.	Sam S. Mitchell, Ponkapoag G. C., Canton, Mass.
Chairman Golf Comm.	Lloyd G. Stott, Meadow Brook G. C., Reading, Mass.

NEWSLETTER officers, see page two.

What's New For 1938

It is a bit too early to make a full disclosure of the new items for 1938. Here are a few of them:

TORO EQUIPMENT:—

"PARKMASTER"—The new model frame will now carry FIVE as well as THREE Super on Trojan mowers clear of the ground while transporting.

"ROUGHMASTER"—The sickle bar attachment for 1938 model tractors will be carried ahead of the two forward mowers on the Master outfit and may be raised to a vertical position from the operator's seat and allowed to remain up and on the machine while mowing fairways or rough with the rotary reel type mowers.

"PARKLAWN"—A 27 inch Power Mower on pneumatics with differential for tee and approach mowing.

"HOMELAWN"—A new 18 inch Power Mower on rubber tires for small area mowing.

There are several new and interesting machines yet to be announced—we hope next month to introduce them in these columns. One of these will be a motor-unit that may quickly be attached to your present TORO hand putting green mowers, thereby converting them into efficient POWER PUTTING GREEN MOWERS. The price is so low that you can afford to equip every machine at the start of the season. You may have a showing or demonstration before spring if you make your desire known.

TORO PRICES FOR 1938:—

There will be NO price increases on TORO Golf Equipment this spring.

While labor, material and tax costs have been increasing rapidly, we shall continue to supply you with the best products at the lowest prices consistent with quality merchandise.

New England Toro Co.

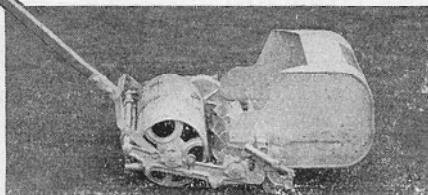
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Announcing the NEW WORTHINGTON SCOUT



For better putting surfaces and
a chance to save you time and money

This new light-weight Worthington hand mower, built of high tensile strength aluminum and ball bearing equipped throughout, pushes easily. The blades are special long-lasting alloy steel which can be removed in a moment for sharpening without disturbing the gear housing. By actual test it is lighter, it is more durable, and it will do a finer job of cutting.



Quickly adjustable and perfect alignment — one knob, one turn, no tools required — enables you to raise or lower the height of the cut 1/64" and, because the Scout is the highest frequency cutter on the market, your greens will be smoother, better putting surfaces with less time, trouble and expense. Independent front roller casters, a full length roller, or the napkin ring roller are optional.

Consider Worthington equipment when you are budgeting for 1938. Remember, if at any time you decide to buy an Overgreen, you save the cost of extra cutting units. It is easy to remove the Scouts' handles and rig them in a simple frame attached to the Overgreen.

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