



NEWS LETTER

SUCCESS

depends on

CARE

CAUTION

KNOWLEDGE

FORETHOUGHT

WATCHFULNESS

(Anon.)

JULY

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.

GUY C. WEST Editor
Rhode Island Country Club
West Barrington, R. I.

GEORGE J. ROMMELL, JR.
Business Mgr.
28 Granville St., Dorchester, Mass.

July, 1938 Vol. 10, No. 7

The ideas and opinions expressed in the subject matter of this NEWSLETTER are not necessarily those of the Editor or the members of the club as a whole.

JULY MEETING

The John Shanahan Memorial tournament was held at the Brae Burn C. C. on July 18th, with some over forty pro-greenkeeper teams competing. Tony Manero and Jack Counsell of Salem with 75-67 tied with George Apple and Lloyd Stott of Meadowbrook, 80-67, for the low net, and will play off for the Memorial Shield at a later date.

The leading scores were:

Tony Manero and Jack Counsell, Salem	75 67
George Apple and Lloyd Stott, Meadowbrook	80 67
Maurice Hyland and H. C. Darling, Juniper Hill	76 68
Harold McSpaden and Leslie Wildgust, Winchester	80 69
Denny Shute and Art Anderson, Brae Burn	81 69
Jack Reidy and Tom Mattus, Pakachoag Hill	77 70
Bob Crowley and Nick Bruno, Norfolk	78 72
Ed Burke and Rueben Peckham, Newport	77 74
John Thoren and Bud Hayden, Woodland	83 74
Ed Kirouac, Unicorn, and Ted Swanson, Bear Hill	80 75
Roland Wingate and Howard Farrant, The Country	85 75

Jim Fogertey and Charles Keefe, Myopia	87 75
Marty Higgins and Ed Phinney, Fall River	83 76
Art Gusa and John Latvis, Tatnuck	89 76
Lester Dunn and Steve Hannon, Winthrop	89 76
Roland Hancock and Jim McCormack, Mt. Hood	82 76
Joe Stien and Bill McBride, Sandy Burr	87 77
Bill Cosgrove and Simeo Braio, Wachusett	89 77
Joe Makara and Ed Buechier, Manchester	89 77
Steve Golbert and N. G. Sperandio, Marlboro	83 78
John Bernardi and Frank Wilson, Charles River	90 78
Emil Mashie and Alex Briggs, Oak Hill	80 79
Tom Jones and Guy West, Rhode Island C. C.	89 79
Charles Chambers and R. Mansfield, Colonial	91 79
Clyde Usina and Joe Donaher, Unicorn	80 80
John Gilbolm and Ed Ohlson, Segregansett	88 80
George Ford and Phil Cassidy, Needham	89 80
Alex Bird and Cliff Hunt, Marshfield	82 81
Charles Malloy and Joe Oldfield, Furnace Brook	89 82
Harold Cahoon and E. Hanson, Concord	93 83
Jack Leary and John Fitzpatrick, Scituate	93 84
Joe Rustic and Joe Dinardi, Bellevue	97 84
Clarence Gibney and Sam Mitchell, Ponkapoag	98 84
Jim Dunn and Tom Burke, Cohasse	98 86
John Homan and Harold Mosher, Riverside	98 86
H. B. Randell and A. M. Barney, Wamponoag	96 87
Jack Harvey and Bill Margeson, Sagamore Spring	92 92
Pete Bella and E. N. Murphy, Belmont	94 94

The July meeting of the R. I. Greenkeepers Association was held at the Annaquatucket G. C., Wickford, R. I. on the 11th. The August meeting will be held with the Greenkeepers Club of New England at the Agawam Hunt Club on August 1st.

TREASURER'S NOTICE

As instructed in Article XIII, Section (d) of our By-Laws, I am publishing a list of members in good standing, as of July 1st:

Arthur E. Anderson
 Edward M. Murphy
 Walter Howe
 Joseph Oldfield
 Clifford E. Sowerby
 Paul G. Wanberg
 Howard D. Farrant
 Stephen Hannon
 John S. Latvis
 Sam S. Mitchell
 Lloyd G. Stott
 Leslie Wildgust
 T. W. Swanson
 Charles T. O'Keefe
 Everett Capello
 Elmer Fuller
 William J. McBride
 Louis Marratto
 W. W. Partridge
 George J. Rommell
 Roland Robinson
 Ralph Thomas
 Thomas F. Burke
 Simeone Braio
 R. W. Peckham
 Emil A. Masciocchi
 James C. Sullivan
 Alex Ohlson
 Nicholas Bruno
 Richard Mansfield
 Harold Mosher
 Geno Pettizoni
 Thomas T. Mattus
 Frank H. Wilson
 Homer C. Darling
 Arthur Fontaine
 John Counsell
 Earl Polhamus
 H. B. Cottelle
 Thomas Brennan
 Henry Mitchell
 N. J. Sperandio
 Martin Greene
 Philip Porter
 Patrick Tameo
 Edward Phinney
 John Clinton
 T. P. Anderson
 George Volmer
 Edward Buecher
 Thomas O'Leary
 Valentine Flood
 James McCormack
 E. H. Stephenson
 Robert Mitchell

Philip Cassidy
 Oscar Chapman
 Guy West

Frank Wilson, Treas.

WOODRUFF FIELD DAY

The sun shone, the birds twittered, the bees hummed, snakes crawled, lions roared, John Diggs mixed, some sixty-five were happy, and it was only in the tent! Outside the rain was descending with violence and voluminity! It was the 28th of June at the F. H. Woodruff & Sons test plots at Milford, Conn., and the Annual Field Day was scheduled. Between the showers the plots were examined, during the showers refreshments were in order. Your correspondent's notes got so wet that he can't decipher them, and Chan Baker hasn't sent us the write-up on doings at the plots that he promised, so our report must be brief. However, the meeting was held, we were there, we saw some fine test plots that should be examined with care during a dry period, and we must report that we can not blame the weather on Woodruff, but we can advise all of our readers to examine these plots when they have the opportunity. They are well worth your study.

The Carpenter Tool Co., makers of the Carpenter Lawn Mower Grinders, have recently moved to 45 Baker Street, Providence, R. I. These new quarters will give enlarged facilities, made necessary by rapidly expanding business.

What It Sounded Like

A little boy who had been sent by his mother to a shop to buy a pound of salted cashew nuts, pointed to the nut jar and said: "I want a pound of sneezes."

—Anon.

Not Time for Long Parade

When your husband thought he was drowning, did all his past sins come up before him?"

"Oh, no, he wasn't in the water all that time."

—Anon.

A SUCCESSFUL WATERING SYSTEM

(A 1937 Winter School Paper)

An interesting and rather unusual type of watering system has been installed at the Schenectady Municipal Golf Course in Schenectady, N. Y. This system was installed with federal money, and no expense was spared to have the best and very latest. The material for this system cost \$16,000 exclusive of labor.

The water for this system is supplied by the City of Schenectady and is drawn into our pump house through a two-stage horizontal pump. The pump boosts our pressure up to 160 lbs. constant pressure. A 4,200 gallon hydro-pneumatic tank outside our pump house is used for storage. This tank has a check valve which keeps our supply constant throughout watering.

The piping of this system was laid out to form a loop with gate valves conveniently placed so that if any part of the line had a broken pipe, the gate valves could be shut down in that area and water could be forced around the loop to the gate valve in the broken area. There are five gate valves on this system which gives us four separate areas. There are two six-inch lines leading from the tank on the loop, and from these six inch lines we reduce to a four inch line, and then to a three inch line.

From these lines leading from the pump we hook on our fairway, greens, and tee lines. The size of these pipes for our fairway watering is three inches, and the number of sprinklers on each line varies with the length of the hole. These sprinklers are placed from 96 to 104 feet apart varying with the different lengths of pipe. On the low spots in the fairway are placed drain-cocks to drain out the water when the system is closed for the winter. The top of these sprinklers is placed just level with the ground so that fairway tractors cannot do them any harm. These lines for the fairways are placed in the center of each fairway and run to the greens. These sprinklers cover an area of 180 square feet with a discharge of 58 gallons per minute. This water coverage of 100 feet covers the entire fairway, and with the sprinkler valves 104 feet apart there is enough overlap to cover the whole fairway.

From these fairway lines we pipe to our greens with $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipes. Around each green are placed four valves equally separated and the valves are put in on humps or the bank of the greens where they are not visible or in line with play. We used the part circle sprinkler for the greens, and they on account of equal separation cover the entire green and the front two take care of most of the approach. These sprinklers cover a radius of 64 feet and discharge 22 gallons per minute.

Also from our fairway pipe lines we run lines to our two tees at each hole. The size of the pipe is one inch and we have on these tees sprinklers known as pop-ups. These pop-ups are regulated by a small one inch gate valve on any convenient place off the tee. These pop-ups cover a radius of 30 feet and are set in the center of each tee.

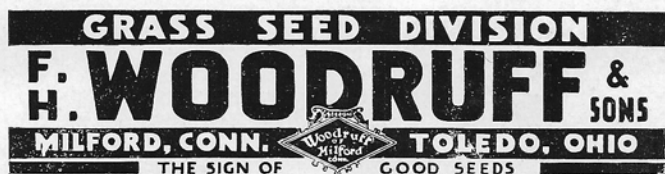
On this system we have 132 fairway valves, 72 green valves, five 6 inch gate valves, 37 pop-ups for tees, 56 drain cocks for fairways, green and tees, 8 drain cocks for the main watering line and 21 one-inch gate valves for the tees. All six inch, four inch and three inch pipe used in this system is black steel pipe and all pipe two inches or under is galvanized iron.

The plan of watering which we follow for the best cultural management of our course is that we run nine sprinklers at one time for best efficiency. Any more than nine at one time lowers the pressure so greatly that proper coverage of fairways is impossible. We plan on doing at least six fairways a night. We let these sprinklers run at least two hours, and this gives us a watering of at least an inch per week. Only one man is required to operate this system of fairway watering as there is no hose to carry and you are always working ahead on your fairway, and at the most there are only two sprinklers to carry at a time. We had no system for watering greens and we take a test each day to see how deep the moisture is in the green. On account of construction of some greens, a different amount of water is applied to each green. All of the watering on this course is done between the hours of twelve to seven in the morning due mostly to the amount of water we consume, which cuts into the supply of a small community alongside of our course, and the play on the course which starts at seven A. M.

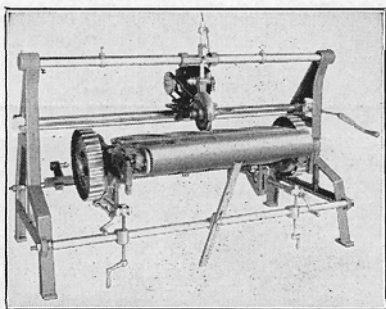
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Greenkeepers battling brown patch are passing along this good news fast! With *Special SEMESAN*, you can treat 6,000 square feet of turf for as little as \$1.29—save money in labor cost because fewer applications are needed in severe brown patch weather—and at the same time *save your greens*, for *Special SEMESAN* contains *two* real organic mercuries to give tip-top protection to turf. Easily applied in water solution or dry with compost. Five lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$33.00; 100 lbs., \$129.00. Order from your supply house. For free Turf Disease pamphlet, write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc.



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Regular Semesan, the original brown patch fungicide, and *Nu-Green*, the preventive which hastens recovery of infected turf, are also available to greenkeepers who prefer them. *Regular Semesan*: 5 lbs., \$9.90; 25 lbs., \$45.50; 100 lbs., \$180.00; 300 lbs., \$535.00. *Nu-Green*: 5 lbs., \$6.30; 25 lbs., \$29.00; 100 lbs., \$115.00; 300 lbs., \$338.00.

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, INC., DU PONT BLDG., WILMINGTON, DEL.

We have a 50 horsepower, two stage horizontal pump that is capable of pumping a supply of 500 gallons per minute which is enough for our wants on fairways and greens.

In the fall when watering is finished for that year we drain our tank, start up the compressor in the pump house and fill our tank with compressed air. With this compressed air we blow out our lines. This process is done by unscrewing one green valve on the outermost part of our course and letting compressed air out of the tank, and this air blows all the water out through the opening in the green valve. This process is done three or four times until all lines are blown out.

This system has been installed since 1934, and to date there has been little

or no expense attached to its upkeep.

In conclusion I would like to state that this Buckner System has given us great efficiency, a constant supply of water, and little or no trouble in its operation.

Submitted by
Henry J. Duval
Schenectady Municipal Golf Club
Schenectady, N. Y.

Advanced Domestic Economy

Mr.—Aren't you cooking considerably more for dinner than we can actually use, darling?

Mrs.—Of course, silly? If I don't, how could I economize by making dishes out of leftovers?

—Anon.

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REPORT MAKING AND PRESENTING

(A 1937 Winter School Paper)

After several years of experience on a golf course I found that report making and presenting is very essential. That is, I make reports to be more professional, to act as a helping agent in giving advice, to give a clear-cut statement to the club or chairman so it can be clearly interpreted, to avoid misunderstanding, to overcome poor memory, to get immediate action, to defer a reply, to use it as a defense, etc.

Permit me at this time to relate to you an unfortunate incident that happened to a particular greenkeeper at one of his Board of Governors meetings. Several days before the meeting was to be held his superior boss, the greens chairman, informed him that a meeting was to be held at 8:00 P. M. of a given evening concerning the present water system. This announcement did not ex-

cite him in the least, and he hurriedly prepared himself for the coming meeting by merely relying upon his memory to carry him through. The evening of the meeting came and the chairman went through his usual procedures, then an open discussion was held concerning the present water system. The greenkeeper managed to struggle through the first five minutes of the discussion fairly well but from there on his mind grew dull and all he now could see were pipes, faucets, unions and shut-offs continually moving about the room in an endless chain such as in Henry Ford's factory. At this point he could think of absolutely nothing more to say, but still he honestly knew he had failed to stress many points. Well I may state that due to this event he did not get an appropriation for the given amount of pipe and unions that he was badly in need of, simply due to his lack of preparation. Oh, how much better it would have been had he made an outline or report to rely upon instead of his supposedly keen memory!

Example of an outline:**Report on the Present Condition
of our Water System**

1. At your request ----
2. To report on water system ----
3. I have made a careful survey ----
4. I found:
 - a. The pipe line along No. 1 fairway rusted etc. ----
 - b. The faucet and valve at No. 3 tee ----
 - c. The shut off for No. 5 and No. 6 greens leaking ----
 - d. The drinking fountain at No. 6 tee is broken off ----
 - e. The union next to No. 9 faucet slowly leaking ----
5. To install or replace such defected parts of our system ----
6. Statement of costs ----
 - a. Loss of water.
7. Work done by whom?
8. Time work is to be done?

Report Making

Example of the final report made from the previous outline:

102 Clay Street
Dorchester, Mass.
March 13, 1937.

Mr. L. Cornell
Chairman of Greens Committee
X Country Club
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

At your request I am presenting to you complete data concerning the present condition of the water system of our course.

Before gathering such information, I made a careful survey around the course and as a result of such I found the following data:

1. The pipe line along No. 1 fairway has rusted severely due to its exposure to the air for many years and undoubtedly will not withstand the pressure with-in much longer.
2. The faucet and valve at No. 3 tee are both leaking a considerable amount of water because of their worn condition.
3. The shut-off to No. 5 and No. 6 greens are worn so severely that the inner gate will not close down.

4. The drinking fountain at No. 6 tee has broken off and as a result a wooden plug was driven in to stop the flow and loss of water.

5. The union next to No. 9 faucet has sprung a fine leak because of a rusted condition.

We must as soon as possible replace the defects in the system because we are losing x gallons of water every day which is certainly a serious loss. Not only are we losing water, but should the poorly rusted pipe at No. 1 green burst at the time we needed water to apply a fungicide, the result would perhaps be the loss of a green.

In closing I have figured that the loss of water per day is x gallons. Now we need 100 yards of 2½" pipe which will cost x dollars. The installing of such would be x labor hours or \$x. Also the drinking fountain, faucet, two shut-offs, and union cost x dollars and the labor charges for such is x hours. The total cost for the entire job is x dollars. The labor will be furnished by my men and the supervision by myself. I would suggest that next week is an excellent time to do it but not later, however, than May 25, 1937.

Respectfully yours,

John Doe.

Reports to be sure have a definite form such as informal, formal, and semi-formal:

1. Informal reports are used for small items—they lack professionalism.
2. Formal reports are a set-up with a very definite system.
3. Semi-formals are comparatively the same as formal reports but lack a definite system.

I will now attempt to give you an example or steps to follow when writing almost any type of a report.

Example:

I am here at your request.

What for?

To advise drainage.

What do you know about it?

I carefully analyzed it.

What did you find?

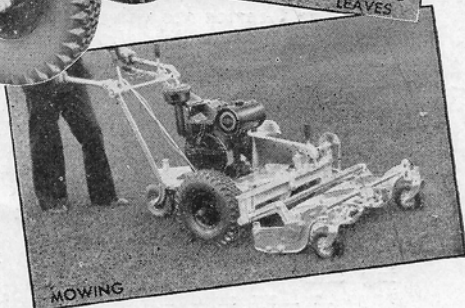
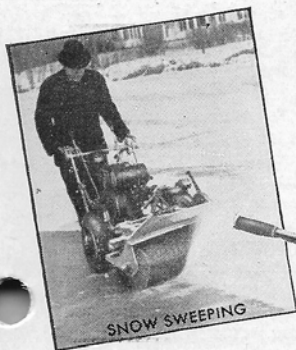
We have got to do so and so.

What is the problem?

The problem is, Ex: Finding outlet for drains.

Next paragraph give details.

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17 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

New England Distributor: Ideal Mower Sales & Service, 111 Cypress St., Brookline, Mass.

I estimate the cost in dollars and cents, or an accumulating error which will wipe out the green.

In last paragraph state when you are going to do this, the best time, and by whom.

In conclusion I think greenkeepers should find that report making and presenting are very essential parts of his club duties.

Submitted by

V. Lewis Payson
North Dartmouth
Massachusetts.

TALKS ON TREES

By E. Porter Felt
Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories
Stamford, Conn.

The bagworm is a southern insect which has become unusually abundant in the region about New York City.

The insect is a most interesting one, since the females are wingless and never leave the bag which they have constructed during a somewhat prolonged caterpillar existence. The eggs are laid within these unique bags and remain unhatched over winter. These bags or cases of the full-grown caterpillars are about two inches long, silk-lined, the exterior adorned with bits of leaves and leaf stems, and the whole firmly attached to the twig. The eggs hatch and the young caterpillars begin feeding and constructing their sheltering bags in May or early June. The case-making habit is so fixed that in lieu of the usual vegetable debris the exterior of the case may be lined with particles of paper or any similar material at hand. It is quite possible to secure a strangely variegated case by providing the caterpillars with different colored papers. Presumably one could not expect these little creatures to adopt an harmonious color plan.

Bagworms have a marked fondness for evergreens, particularly arborvitae and red cedars, and when numerous they may devour most of the foliage. They also feed upon a considerable variety of deciduous trees. The probability of injury another season is easily forecast by noting the number of bags upon the trees, since most of these contain eggs destined to hatch in due

time and produce their quota of caterpillars.

Recently a small white pine twig was brought in, the needles beyond a certain point reddish brown and the twig itself evidently dying. The reason was a band of silk around the base of the twig, really a girdle which had been spun by a bagworm and from which the bag itself depended. Ordinarily this type of injury, namely the strangling of the twig is of little importance. An occasional twig here and there is girdled by the silken bands in the same way as twigs on fruit trees, either from an encircling wire or a piece of twine. The bagworm is one of a series of native species which commonly winter in the egg, namely cankerworms, apple and forest tent caterpillars, and the much less conspicuous leaf-rollers.

The diseases which affect trees compel the plant pathologist to resort to the high-powered microscope if he would be sure of the cause of the trouble.

A suspicious roughening on an oak twig may raise a question as to the nature of the infection. This is why the scientist scrapes off a bit of the surface with a scalpel or sharp knife, places it upon a microscopic slide, drops a little fluid on it, covers this with a circle of very thin glass and then subjects the specimen to the searching rays of a high-powered microscope. He is looking, as it were, at the very origin of life and is seeking for tiny, practically invisible spores because in them he finds characters which permit definite identification. This procedure is necessary not only in the case of the anthracnose of the oak, but also of that unsightly condition produced by canker in apple twigs and branches. There are several apple cankers and they can be identified positively only by the minute spores.

The same is true of the disease which in recent years has caused the dying of many tips on Austrian pines in particular, though it also develops on Scotch pine. Little dark spots on the bark, usually somewhat roughened, are the source of the material which enables the observer to be certain as to whether the disease is actually present. It is also true of that insidious and comparatively recent infection of Norway and Colorado blue spruce, sometimes known

AGAIN THE
GOLF
ANT



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as gummosis because of the abundant exudation of pitch and more properly designated as *Cytospora*. Here again the conscientious scientist commits himself as to the identity of the trouble only after he has been able to detect spores with the aid of a microscope.

The leaf spots on elm, maple and horsechestnut, to mention a few of the more common diseases, are produced by fungi, each with its characteristic type of spore.

The methods of the laboratory are fundamental not only in identification but also in establishing the practicality of control methods.

Ten thousand balloons released in two years and less than five hundred recovered.

These were toy balloons filled with hydrogen, each bearing a tag requesting the finder to return it with information as to the time and place where found. The recoveries, even though relatively small in number, supply pertinent information as to drifting probabilities in the area within fifty miles of New York City and suggest what may be expected in the spread of the Dutch elm disease.

First, there is a somewhat prevalent easterly drift. A swerve to the north carried balloons to Popham Beach, Maine, 260 miles from Stamford, Conn., with scattering returns from intermediate points. Easterly drift carried balloons to the Cape Cod area and dropped thirteen in well distributed points in Rhode Island. A number of balloons found the day of release drifted at the rate of thirty to forty-five miles an hour. Possibly the most significant returns were from the south shore of Long Island, the number indicating a considerable drift out to sea and suggesting that such was the probable fate of millions of European elm bark beetles in earlier years and from the area where the Dutch elm disease was most abundant. This probability is further suggested by the hosts of Japanese beetles in midsummer drift on both New Jersey and Long Island beaches. These latter insects would be readily seen. The elm bark beetles are only a tenth of an inch long, brown or black and the probabilities of their being noticed in tidal drift, even if abundant, are decidedly small.

The balloon data also indicate a marked drift in certain directions. Many balloons were picked up near bodies of water. Diseased trees frequently occur in such localities. Two balloons released three weeks apart were found forty miles distant and only sixty rods from each other. That is fairly good shooting.

A knowledge of the probable movements of drifting beetles gives valuable clues as to places where trees affected by the Dutch elm disease may be found.

RIGHT IN HIS OLD LINE

Many people not experienced in farming have, in recent years, taken a notion to move to the country, with widely varying results.

A genuine farmer not long ago drove past the place of a newcomer, stopped to chat, and casually inquired what had been his neighbor's previous business or occupation.

"Oh," said the husky fellow, "I was a professional wrestler. Maybe you've read about me in the sporting news. And I suppose you wonder how I happened to get me a farm."

Here was, indeed, a new type of neighbor, and the farmer was interested.

"Wrestlers," remarked the retired exponent of the art, "are apt to be careful with their dough. A guy who ranks well enough as a wrestler to draw good money is seldom broke, because it ain't his custom to go in for high life. A mat man makes much less money in one match than a top-notch boxer, but the wrestler works oftener and saves more. Take me, for instance. I'm through and I'm kind of cracked up from so much rough stuff, but I've got enough to buy this farm."

"Let's see," the farmer nodded, "I forget just how many acres there are in this tract."

"One hundred and ninety-five acres," said the retired mat performer, with a touch of pride.

"Well," reflected the seasoned farmer, as he stepped on the starter, "you've got something to wrestle with now."

(Bank Notes).

KENT'S COMMENTS

by Kent Bradley

A person may take pride in having an open mind when it's merely vacant.

Watch your jump! Some conclusions may rush you right over a precipice.

Busy people seem to have the most leisure.

We are often the authors of our own disasters.

A pessimist is one to whom money is owned by an optimist.

Some may fail to hear Opportunity knocking because they are at it so hard themselves.

Cloudercraft, New Mexico lays claim to having the loftiest golf course in the United States. Atop the Sacramento Mountains, the links are 9,000 feet above sea level.

People who get things for nothing, come back for more on the same terms.

Dreams are not apt to come true for people who merely keep on dreaming.

Some people who like to be referred to as dreamers are simply sleepers.

The will to work is the will to win.

Recognition is not made or given—it is worked for and won.

The way to get the best of an argument is to avoid it.

CORRECTION

In the last issue, page 15, the price of the Buckner Greenkeeper Sprinkler, on roller stand, should have read "\$9.00", as it is given in this issue's advertisement.

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MERCURIAL MIXTURE

Amherst, Massachusetts
July 8, 1938.

Announcing the 1938 Farm and Home Week Lawn Day

Dear Friends:

The annual Farm and Home Week Lawn Day will be held on Thursday, July 28; all meetings will be in Stockbridge Hall, Room 20, (the coolest lecture room on the campus), one minute from parking spaces and 30 seconds from the dining hall.

Your avowed interest in the growing of good turf makes it especially desirable that you attend the meetings, and I want you particularly to meet Dr. James Tyson of the Department of Agronomy at Michigan State College.

Dr. Tyson is the pioneer in turf work in Michigan and the director of the Greenkeepers school there. This is his first turf lecture in the east and we are indeed fortunate to obtain him for our program.

The program this year is very simple as much time will be allowed for general discussion and questions.

PROGRAM

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------|
| 10:00 A. M. | Important features of a lawn mower and its maintenance, and lawn mowing. | L. S. Dickinson |
| 11:00 A. M. | The management of bent grass lawns. | Dr. James Tyson |
| 12:30 P. M. | Lunch hour. | |
| 2:00 P. M. | Lawn grass seed mixtures, seeding and weed control. | L. S. Dickinson. |
| 3:00 P. M. | Fertilizers for lawns. | Dr. James Tyson |
| 4:00 to 4:30 P. M. | General summary of the day's program. | |

I hope that you will be able to come to these lectures and that you will bring your friends and family.

See you July the 28th.

LAWRENCE S. DICKINSON,
in Charge of Lawn Day Program.

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Made by the pioneers in golf course irrigation, BUCKNER Watering Equipment gives you the most practical and scientifically efficient means for keeping your course in prime condition. In operation on hundreds of leading courses everywhere, BUCKNER Equipment has proved its superiority in dependability and performance. Ask our distributor to give you complete details.

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Operates on pressures as low as 15 lbs.—covers diameters up to 60 ft. on 25 lbs. Head only, \$5.50; mounted on wing base, \$7.00; on roller stand, \$9.00.

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Built for heavy duty of bronze and brass to stand abuse, grit-proof, No. 6A will last for years. An exclusive Buckner-patented sprinkler. Reasonably priced.

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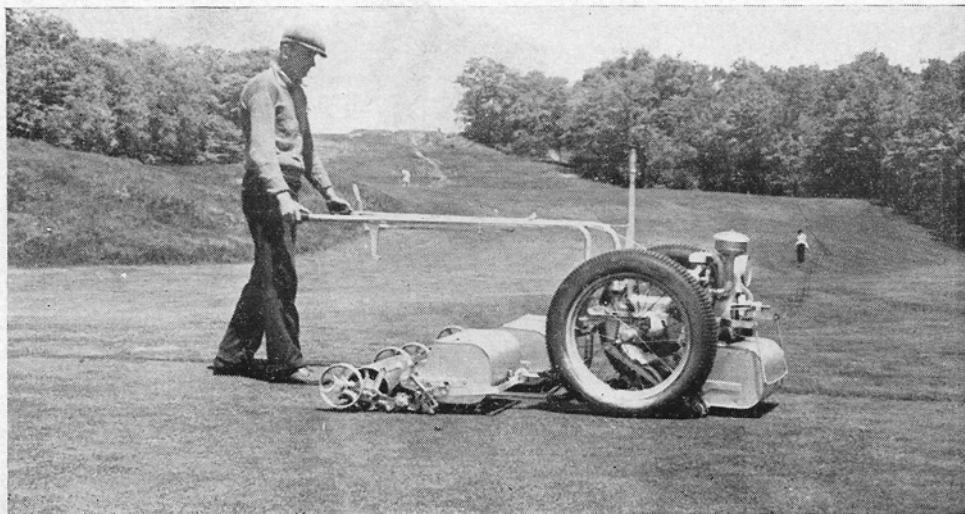
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The Yale Golf Club, New Haven, Conn., keeps its greens in perfect putting condition with the Worthington Overgreen.

WORTHINGTON OVERGREENS give you "truer" putting greens

The Worthington Overgreen cuts in concentric circles giving you always the same nap or grain for your ball to travel over on its way toward the cup. Overgreen cutting eliminates the alternately "fast" and "slow" strips or ribbons which old-fashioned methods of cutting produce. It means "truer", more accurate greens and fewer putts.

Besides increased playing satisfaction, Overgreens save money and man-power for your club. One man with an Overgreen can cut the full 18 holes in approximately 4½ hours—a job that usually takes from 18 to 22 man-hours on the average full-size course.

Prominent clubs the world over use Worthington equipment with complete satisfaction and get better playing surfaces at tremendous savings in upkeep costs. 44 out of the 56 championship courses in the United States, Canada and England, on which the National Open and Amateur Championships have been played, used Worthington mowing equipment to keep in championship condition.

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