NEWS LETTER

"The men who try to do something and fail are infinitely better than those who try to do nothing and succeed."

JUNE

1939

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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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.

JUNE MEETING

The regular monthly meeting was held on the 5th at the Blue Hill C. C., Canton, Mass. An 18-hole medal handicap tournament was played with the following results:

Best selected nine, E. Masciocchi.
1st net, S. F. Hannon, 92-24-68.
2nd net, N. Bruno, 83-11-72.
3rd net, tie:
T. Mattus, 90-14-76.
J. Latvis, 100-24-76.

At the business meeting, Anthony J. Sperandio of the Leicester-Hillcrest C. C., Leicester, Mass. and Wm. F. Larner of the Albermarle G. C., Newtonville, Mass. were elected to Associate Membership.

LAWRENCE HAY,

well known greenkeeper for the past forty years at the Agawam Hunt Club, East Providence, R. I. died on June 12. Hay built the second nine holes at Agawam and also the world famous grass tennis courts there. He was twice honored with testimonial dinners by the Agawam members, and has been highly praised by golfers and tennis players alike for the excellence of his work. His passing is a distinct loss to all of us.

EASTERN SECTIONAL MEETING

The first Eastern sectional meeting of the G. S. A., with the locals affiliated co-operating, was held as scheduled at the Canoebrook C. C., Summit, N. J. on June 5th and 6th. We understand from our N. J. Correspondent, Kent Bradley, that some over 125 attended, and that 111 attended the dinner.

We understand that our worthy secretary, Phil Cassidy, was among those present, so we expect a report from him for the next issue!

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS ON GOLF COURSES

Ernest N. Cory
State Entomologist
College Park, Maryland

Outline of Talk at Canoebrook C. C.
E. S. E. C.

Japanese Beetle

The Japanese beetle injures shade and ornamentals in the adult stage and injures turf in the grub stage. The dying of large areas of grass in either the fairways or on the greens will indicate the presence of the grubs of this insect. They cut off the roots of the grass, and the turf can be pulled up like rolling up a carpet.

Eggs are laid in the ground from approximately June 14 to the middle of August. The larvae feed immediately after hatching, and when cold weather comes they go downward to remain over winter and return to feed in the spring.

Control of larvae: Arsenate of lead applied at the rate of 10 pounds per thousand square feet. This should be applied with top dressing soil at the rate of 10 pounds of arsenate of lead per 100 pounds of the carrier. It should be distributed evenly over the surface by means of a lime or fertilizer spreader and watered in. On greens it can be distributed by hand and watered in.

Control of adults: Spraying shade trees and shrubbery with arsenate of lead at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water with 1 pound of flour added to increase adherence. Where white coating is undesirable, you can use 4 pounds of rotenone, 2 pounds of rosin

residue emulsion in 100 gallons as a spray.

Golf courses that are treated for control of the grubs can use traps to advantage.

Hairy Chinch Bug

Injury first appears like brown patch fungus and is somewhat like sod webworm injury. This insect is especially injurious to Bent grasses. The adult overwinters and begins to deposit eggs about the middle of May. Egg-laying runs over a considerable period, depending upon the time of emergence, which may be delayed until early June. The peak of hatching usually occurs about the middle of June, and the young mature in approximately one month. The second brood begins egg laying in about the middle of July, continuing through to the middle of September. The young feed until the first week of October. There is a short-winged form and a long-winged form, the latter generally predominating.

Control: Tobacco dust at the rate of 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet, or 1% rotenone at the same rate has given good results. Pyrethrum sprays 1-400 have given good results when two applications are used, one following immediately after the other. Spraying will require at least 100 gallons per thousand square feet. Black-Leaf-40 2 pints to 100 gallons of water with 1 pound of soap is effective. Dust applications should be washed in shortly after being applied.

Sod Webworms

There are a large number of sod webworms, but all have the same general appearance. The worms are about ¾ inch long, feed on the grass usually at the crown, and construct tubes leading down into the soil into which they retire when disturbed and frequently to feed upon particles of grass that they have dragged into the burrows. The moths are about 1 inch long and may be seen frequently flying in numbers in the fairways.

They drop their eggs into the grass indiscriminately, and a large population may be built up in a short time. Broods overlap so it is necessary to be ever on the alert to locate the damage early in the season. The presence of black birds, robins, and other birds on the greens and fairways in large numbers early in the morning is a good indication of the presence of either sod webworms or cutworms.

Sod webworms can be controlled by using a pyrethrum soap mixture at the rate of 1 pint to 80 gallons of water. About a gallon of the mixture will be required per square yard to treat the greens. Arsenate of lead is sometimes effective provided it is left on the upper surface and not watered in, but as soon as it is watered in it goes too low to be effective against sod webworms. Kerosene emulsion is also effective and should be made as follows: Dissolve 1 pound of laundry soap in 1 gallon of boiling water, add ½ gallon kerosene; stir thoroughly until a creamy emulsion is obtained or pump the mixture back into itself with a spray pump. Use 1 gallon of this stock solution to 50 gallons and apply at the rate of 1 gallon to a square yard. This will mean about 500 gallons to the average green. It can be applied with a sprinkling can, and should be applied during the evening rather than in the heat of the day.

Ants

If there are large nests near the greens they can be fumigated with carbon bisulphide by punching holes with a hoe handle in the nest and pouring in 1 tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide into the hole and closing the hole with the heel. For a large nest it will require several holes at different points in the nest. Explosive!

Carbon bisulphide, however, will not eliminate ants eltogether and is not satisfactory for the control of the smaller species. Regular poison stations should be maintained around the greens and a poison made as follows should be used:

Water 1 pint; sugar 1 pound; honey 3 ounces; thallium sulfate 27 grains; and tartaric acid 15 grains. Bring the mixture to a boil and stir vigorously.

The poison should be exposed in tin salve boxes that have a little excelsior in them. The lip of the can should be pressed in so that the ants can gain access to the poison. Small depressions around the green can be used to place these cans in so that they will not interfere with the play.

An object in possession seldom retains the same charm that it had in pursuit.

Pliny the Younger.

THE GREENKEEPER AND HIS CLUB

by Joseph Ryan, Past Pres. G. S. A.

The relationship between the greenkeeper and his club is a very important subject in the successful cooperation between club members and employees. The constant changing of club officials makes it necessary for the greenkeeper to be always mindful of his position as to where he stands with the entire membership of his club. Many greenkeepers have in the past made the mistake of catering to the whims of their chairmen and paying no attention to the requests of the average member. The average player of today may be the chairman of the Greens Committee tomorrow so it is poor policy for the greenkeeper to try to please just the chairman.

Mr. James Morrison, Chairman of the Cincinnati Country Club, in an address at one of our G. S. A. Conventions spoke on the Chairman's viewpoint. He has been Chairman of the Greens Committee at his club since 1925 and to him interest in greenkeeping practices has become a hobby. I quote from his talk:

"There are few clubs today where golf is the only activity. Yet they are nearly all called golf clubs. If the golf department of a club fails to cooperate with other departments, there is friction and where there is friction, there is trouble. The greenkeeper must cooperate with the Pro and the Caddie Master and they, in turn, with him. These are the greenkeeper's principal contacts but there are others and it is only through cheerful cooperation that the machine runs smoothly.

"The man who causes the friction is soon found out and let out.

"A great many greenkeepers make serious mistakes in their dealings with their Chairmen. Some look upon the chairman as a necessary evil, a man to listen to while he is talking and then forget all that was said and proceed as before. Then there is the greenkeeper who feels he must agree with every whim of his chairman and follow his suggestions or orders even when he knows them to be wrong. Both types of greenkeepers are headed for trouble. Listen to everything your chairman has to say. If his suggestions have merit, say so and go ahead. If they have no merit, try to explain why and unless he is most unreasonable, he must see the error. Good ideas can sometimes come from even a chairman."

Mr. Morrison's statement is significant to every greenkeeper and don't think for a moment he is the only Greens Chairman who has that viewpoint. A great many greens chairmen recognize the necessity of greenkeeper diplomacy today.

My subject deals more with the greenkeeper than with the club. At all educational conferences the programs are set up with the thought in mind of enabling the greenkeeper to do a better job on the golf course. I have no quarrel with this arrangement of affairs. It is necessary so but in gaining this technical knowledge let us not forget to do something for ourselves while doing a good job for our clubs. The very fact that the golf course is in fine shape is not enough. We should be in that condition ourselves. The greenkeeper who goes around the course looking like a workman will always be so considered by his club members. He must look the part of the vocational man that he has educated himself to be. He must not only look the part but act it. He should be alert, courteous and diplomatic in his dealings both with his help and club members.

Diplomacy is perhaps the most important quality we can acquire. Webster's definition of diplomacy in the sense and angle of interest to us is.... "Diplomacy is characterized by special tact in management of affairs." In other words, I firmly believe that as our Kibitzer wrote—Tactnical training as well as technical training is today's requirement.

A great historian once observed—When diplomacy fails, war begins. To paraphrase this historical philosophy... We might say when a greenkeeper fails to recognize diplomacy, there is great chance he will end up with a miniature war of his own making with very little opportunity of winning a single battle.

I realize that diplomacy, like personality, is a hard thing to define or determine and that it becomes an individual's own problem. Therefore, I believe every greenkeeper should devote some thought to his individual characteristics. Remember too that the average player or dub golfer is the one that largely foots

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the bills of your club's operations. Most of them are interested, if properly approached, and are likewise curious.

In the case of new work, I think the Pro should be consulted and certainly all important events should warrant his advice on placing cups, etc. He can do a lot to help your department. In most cases you will find him a very fine teammate. Don't go stampeding across the fields or you are liable to trip on your traces.

In most cases of major course alterations I would recommend that a competent golf architect be employed. By competent I mean one of national repute whose work is identification of his ability. In this way all the club's amateur architects can be referred to him, who, being an outsider, can impartially decide what is the best to do.

Do not burden yourself with this responsibility because if the work should happen to be the whim of one Greens Committee you will find yourself behind the 8-ball because you will inherit the change in your maintenance schedule long after the committee who ordered this alteration has gone out of office.

I have touched on but a few of the many ways in which we can improve our status in our clubs. I shall listen to and read with interest more detailed thoughts that others may offer in the future on this vitally important subject.

Ed. Note: This article is based on a talk made by Mr. Ryan and transcribed from notes made by Kent Bradley reporting the Sixth Annual Recreation Conference, Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.

LABOR

(presented by Homer Darling at Greenkeepers' Conference, Waltham Field Station, Mar. 24, 1939)

Before we go very far in discussing labor on the golf course, special consideration should first be given the man who controls and supervises labor. The workman's first question is, "What kind of a boss is he?" The Greens Chairman will ask what kind of a manager is he? What does he know about turf culture, etc.?

If we attempted to classify the different types of greenkeepers or golf course superintendents perhaps we would find three general groups.

1. First there is the capable manager type. A good manager of men and the business, an expert on turf culture, well informed on all phases of his work, a constant reader to acquire more knowledge, a diplomat, and in all ways well fitted for his work.

2. Next there is the 70% man. One who has just a passing grade. He may be an expert in just one of the many duties he is responsible for. He may be a natural on the care of greens but only a mediocre manager of men. He must have a great liking for the mechanics of his work but be weak on fundamental knowledge of this specialized form of agriculture. And perhaps he isn't doing much about improving himself and for this reason never will be more than the passing grade type.

3. Then there is the misfit type. The man who never had any business to be a greenkeeper but due to circumstances, the need of some kind of a job, or perhaps a pull with someone, found himself a so-called greenkeeper. Possibly he had enough pick up experience to get him the job, but really lacked experience in soils, plant life, and general maintainance problems. Or he may be a man not at all suited for this specialized agriculture. If such a man finds himself learning to love this out of door work, and is aggressive and industrious in acquiring knowledge he may fit into the picture in time. But if an analysis of himself indicates that this type of work has a tendency to bore him, then he and the golf course would be better off if some other type of job is located.

Now that we have grouped the different types of greenkeepers into the three classes, perhaps the next step is to point out the exacting qualifications of the greenkeeping profession. There are few professions so diversified and requiring such a wide knowledge. The greenkeeper must be a workman skilled in the performing of a multitude of tasks and at the same time a trained executive. Greenkeepers who do not thoroughly understand turf culture usually cannot keep golf courses in satisfactory condition. Greenkeepers who are poor executives cannot operate courses economically and satisfactorily. Results will speak for themselves. Lack of knowledge

of the technical side will cause deteriation of courses. Lack of executive ability will cause increased operating costs.

Said in another way, the greenkeeper may be a better carpenter than he is a mechanic, and better in theory than in either. He may know most of the fine points of raising turf and keeping good greens under trying conditions. However, if his executive ability is not greater than any single accomplishment he possesses, he will not be a success as a greenkeeper.

The best executive in a group of equally competent turf specialists is likely to be the most successful.

Now that we have the boss of labor on the golf course classified and qualified we are ready to consider the problems of labor on the golf course. If the workmen on the course are the greenkeeper's own choice and selection the chances are they will reflect his personality, his general attitude, his loyalty and broad views on life. If the greenkeeper is a hard working, industrious and ambitious type he will not be satisfied long with workmen of the opposite type. If he demands in himself absolute honesty in every form, that's the type of workman he will be happy with.

In any event, just as the qualifications for a good greenkeeper are very exacting and diversified, the same is more or less true of the workmen on the course. The golf course is no place for lack of intelligence, a careless worker, or a lazy worker. He must first be adapted to this type of work. He must thoroughly enjoy working out of doors and it is an advantage if he loves nature. If he has these qualities to start with plus intelligence, honesty, and a willingness to learn, even though he lacks golf course experience, he can be taught to do most anything on the course.

Give the new man a reasonable amount of time in the instruction period. Getting a man started off right is a very important part of the greenkeeper's duties. Impress the new man with promptness in every phase of his work. Instruct him carefully in the machines or tools he is to use and the work he is to do. The greenkeeper should make sure he has made everything clear. Let the man understand he is free to ask questions about his work. Encourage him to think for himself so he will understand the reasons for doing certain things. This will immediately make a man feel an interest in the work and a definite part of the whole proposition. If he has the right qualities he will quickly become an asset to the greenkeeper and the club.

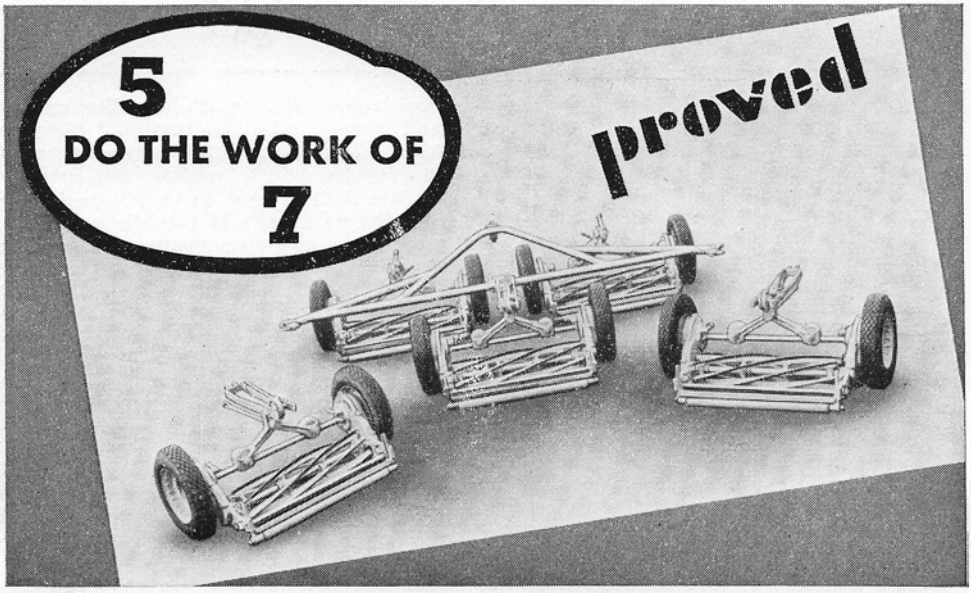
Since a large part of the golf course maintainence budget is spent for labor, the importance of careful and economical handling of labor is readily seen. As soon as a greenkeeper begins to modernize his methods of work and keeps records of the time spent on each job during the day, he cannot help realizing how much lost labor motion is costing his club, and the greenkeeper is directly responsible for this lost motion.

If a greenkeeper sends a man to mow greens at a time when the man is sure to interefere with players steady progress the greenkeeper is at fault, not the man. If several men are allowed to work together when the greenkeeper is not around there is sure to be time wasted in idle talk. Few men can talk and work too.

The greenkeeper who keeps books on total hours of labor paid will soon see that many important jobs are being slighted, and that many hours of work are being charged to work of little importance. Advance planning of work therefore, is very important in order to handle the club's money economically. Don't waste the club's money doing unproductive jobs when careful planning could avoid this. If a greenkeeper neglects to have an advance plan of work in mind at all times he is likely to suddenly find several men out of a job with nothing special to do. Rather than allow them to loaf he may shift them to some distant point on the course to do some unnecessary or insignificant job. The result is, wasted gasoline, wasted time, and wasted motion.

Some greenkeepers have a special place in their note-book where from time to time they jot down all productive future jobs. This may save them the embarrassment of wasting the club's money when they are caught without a definite job to do.

Now let's consider the greenkeeper's personality, policies, and attitude in relation to the reactions on the workmen. How the greenkeeper conducts himself on the job will reflect in the



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men working under him. If the greenkeeper is dissatisfied with his salary, or his working conditions, or his relations with the greens chairman and permits these feelings to be known to the men it will act as a boomerang. He is likely to experience the same trouble with the men.

If the greenkeeper is honest, loyal, conscientious and considerate, this attitude will be an asset to him and the club, in the favorable manner in which it is reflected by the men. A fine atmosphere of loyalty, and conscientiousness in the entire working force is certainly one to be greatly desired over a dissatisfied and indifferent group of workmen. It makes for pleasant and cheerful working conditions for everyone and in the long run means a more successful golf club.

Now if the greenkeeper finds unfavorable working conditions for himself and his men, if he is not getting the cooperation he should from his superiors, if he is not receiving a fair and reasonable budget to work with, I believe much of it may be the greenkeeper's own fault. Of course there are some exceptions.

For the good of the club it is duty of every greenkeeper to be very sure he has so thoroughly informed the greens chairman of all phases of the work that there can be no question of understanding. Most reasonable men can not help but see things your way if you have done your job in educating them on the requirements.

Budgets should be self explanatory and should be prepared in such form that they will be easy to interpret. Frequently, budgets may be trimmed not because of the impossibility of raising the money but because the necessity or desirability of the work outlined is not understood thoroughly. If necessary, budgets should be explained item by item.

Greenkeepers should first be well informed themselves and then use sales ability to sell themselves and their requirements to their clubs. They have to be thorough and convincing why all items are necessary and important.

If the greenkeeper is business-like in all his methods and is sure of himself on what he does, he will not be afraid to ask for what he reasonably should expect. If he has had patience, persistance and consideration in properly informing and making friends with the greens chairman it seems to me his working conditions, the quality of the golf course, and the work of his men will be found satisfactory, and successful.

That brings me to my concluding thought or idea, which while somewhat off this subject, has been emphasized to me quite strongly while thinking over and developing this subject. It is in reference to the greenkeeper's standing in the golf world in relation to the position he actually holds.

When you carefully consider the type of work the greenkeeper is doing, that is, his executive requirements in addition to being a technical expert on so many varied subjects, it will be realized that here is a profession very unique and extraordinary, the importance of which is not at all well known or understood.

If the greenkeeper has not been elevated to the position he deserves it is probably the greenkeeper's own fault. We have been told this many times but we still are reluctant to do much about it. An article in the March issue of Golfdom emphasizes this. One kind soul, Charles A. Burns, a newspaperman, has come to our rescue by carrying on a publicity campaign on more or less of a national scope to sell the greenkeepers' responsibilities and achievements.

Somebody outside of the profession has had to help sell us to the public. If we leave it this way it will be a long, long time before we will ever be known and perhaps never will be properly recognized.

I have heard it said in meetings we have held in this room that this was not for us to do. If we do anything about it the club officials and club members will think we are tooting our own horn too much and we will be frowned on. I don't believe this is correct. If it is done in the right way I believe it will not only be approved of by the club members, but may even receive their endorsement and cooperation. Certainly if we work up ways that this can most successfully be accomplished there can be no harm in talking over the idea with the greens chairman and first getting his approval and suggestions.

At various times I have intimated that something ought to be done in our club in considering changing our name from greenkeepers to superintendents. Somehow it has usually been cast aside

as unimportant. I feel that we in the Greenkeepers Club of New England are back numbers in not falling in line with some of the clubs in other sections in what they have already started.

What does the word "greenkeeper" mean to the general public? I believe it means very little. It means very little that they understand at any rate. What does golf course superintendent mean to the general public? I believe this is far more significant and more understandable to everyone than the title we now carry, and in the long run will mean more dollars and cents to us than the name greenkeeper ever will.

Isn't it about time we studied our own future in the whole picture of golf and made some definite plans for our own well being?

TALKS ON TREES

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

Two new rhododendron pests are becoming established here and there in the southern areas of New York State and New England.

The first is a rhododendron whitefly which produces a yellowish mottling on the upper surface of the leaf and in some varieties a rolling of the leaf margin. The young of this insect are greenish, semi-transparent, oval in shape, greatly flattened and about a sixteenth of an inch long. They frequently occur in irregular clusters and produce considerable amounts of honeydew followed by the development of sooty mold. This insect does not injure varieties with thick leaves or those with hairs or scales on the underside of the leaves. Infested rhododendrons have been found in a number of localities within one hundred miles of New York City. It has been recorded from a number of eastern and Pacific coast localities.

The pale whitish maggots of the rhododendron midge develop in the young leaves of rhododendron in May or June and again when new growth starts in August. They produce swollen greenish-yellow marginal rolls marked later with brownish spottings which may develop into nearly complete browning of the young leaves. The general appearance is most suggestive of a leaf spot and usually the maggots have escaped before the trouble is noticed. It was at first supposed to be caused by a fungous disease. This insect, like the preceding, has a local distribution in the East. There are no reports of its occurrence in more distant localities, though this latter is probable.

The most promising control for the whitefly is spraying in the early fall or in the spring with a summer oil-nicotine combination, making the application to the underside of the leaves. The most effective check for the midge is probably a nicotine-soap and molasses combination applied just after the new growth starts in spring or midsummer. This spray is advised only for localities where the pest has become established.

The spruce gall aphis is a serious pest, and yet is most interesting because of its complicated life history.

There are two generations, one living in the gall and the other living upon the twigs. The pest winters as slaty gray particles about a fiftieth of an inch long

on the under side of spruce tips. These are partly grown females which become active with the coming of warm weather, feed for a time at the base of the buds and then may lay up to two hundred eggs. It is the young from these eggs which produce the unsightly galls. A most interesting feature is that the young which live within the galls and produce most of the deformities are unable to do this unless the mother aphid has fed at the base of the bud and thus caused an initial enlargement of the young needles.

The galls are aggregations of the swollen bases of dwarfed needles. They are green with the individual cells outlined with pinkish or yellow in early summer. They crack open in August or early September and the winged plant lice escape. The old galls turn brown and sometimes are so numerous as to give with the dead tips a brown cast to badly affected branches. Occasionally a considerable proportion of a tree is killed back.

There is a marked difference in the susceptibility of individual trees. Some may be entirely free from the pest and others badly infested. The winged females are quite local in habit. They attach themselves to the needles and when abundant may form rows along the needles, the eggs being deposited under the protecting wings of the exhausted aphids. The eggs hatch in about a week and the tiny young establish themselves for the winter on the under side of the tips of the branchlets, mostly near the base of the terminal buds. There may be a hundred of these slaty, gray specks on one branchlet, each partly covered with a little waxy wool.

This common pest may be controlled by thorough spraying before the new buds break, giving special attention to the under sides of the tips of the branches, since it is in these places that most of the insects winter.

Successful control of insect pests depends upon a knowledge of their habits, the materials which can be used and how they should be applied.

The above is so obvious that it would seem unnecessary to emphasize it. In the earlier days there were mistakes, especially in the case of insects which were comparatively unknown. More than thirty years ago the writer's attention was called to some fifty elms which had been sprayed for the control of the elm leaf bettle and yet the foliage had been entirely destroyed. This condition was exhibited as proof of the ineffectiveness of spraying. Really, it demonstrated the futility of an improperly applied spray. although the right material was used. The generally good results of later years have abundantly justified the opinion that the early application was not correctly made.

It would seem that the present abundant and accurate knowledge of most insect pests, especially the better known native species, would mean that no such errors would occur. Just a few days ago we learned of extended tree banding in early April, supposedly for the control of canker worms, in spite of the fact that fall canker worm moths ascend the trees and lay eggs from November until well toward spring, and the spring canker worm moths commence laying eggs during mild periods in winter, most of them being deposited by early April. Briefly, this banding was done after a large proportion of the canker worm moths had climbed the trees and laid their eggs. It was nearly a useless expenditure of money and time. One would expect that with such well known insects, and information so readily obtainable from a number of sources, that those responsible for the treatment would have taken the trouble to learn when the work should be done.

Shade trees are attacked by hundreds of species of insects, each with its own pecularities. Uniformly successful results can be secured only when the work is done at the right time and in the right way.

The hurricane destroyed or seriously damaged approximately a million large shade trees in the devastated area.

It is evident that shade or ornamental trees should be able to stand through most wind storms. The recent hurricane was exceptional in the wide area covered. Severe local wind storms occur somewhat frequently in this region. Many overlook the probabilities of storm damage or assume there are no practical methods of reducing it. The extensive loss in material values by the interruption of public utility services and the menace to life and limb justify serious consideration.

(Continued on Page 14)

... PROGRAM ...

LAWN DAY — FARM AND HOME WEEK

JULY 27, 1939

Massachusetts State College — Amherst, Mass.

10.00-10.05—Introduction. ..... L. S. Dickinson
10.05-10.35—Designing a Lawn. (Illustrated). ..... A. M. Davis, M. S. C.
10.35-11.05—Prof. Dickinson Interviews a Grass Plant.
Interpreter, Prof. George M. McClure, Ohio State University
11.05-11.10—Intermission.
11.10-11.40—Fertilizing the Turf. ..... George M. McClure
11.40-12.10—Emergency Accidents and Trouble to Turf. ..... L. S. Dickinson
12.10-12.30—Question Period.
12.30 —Luncheon.
2.00 - 2.30—Diagnosing Turf Troubles, Office Chat Finding the Facts.
G. M. McClure and L. S. Dickinson
2.30 - 3.00—Diagnosis and Prescription from the Facts. ..... G. M. McClure
3.00 - 3.05—Intermission.
3.05 - 3.35—The Influence and Effects of Cultural Practices. ... L. S. Dickinson
3.35 - 4.05—Grass Varieties to Use. ..... G. M. McClure
4.05 - 4.30—Turf Disease, Pests and Troubles. (Illustrated). L. S. Dickinson

TALKS ON TREES

(Continued from Page 12)

It is evident that many trees are poorly anchored to the soil. This is the result of a deficient root system due to various causes. The storm has shown the inadvisability of growing large trees in shallow soils, those with a water table near the surface or underlayed by hardpan or rock. It demonstrated the hazards of growing the more brittle trees such as red maples, poplars and willows in places where they may cause damage if wrecked. The more resistant trees were the white oaks, sugar maples and elms. It is true that more elms were wrecked by the storm than any other species. This was due in large measure to their being a favorite street tree.

The installation of public utilities such as water, sewers and gas has been an important factor in increasing storm damage. The necessary ditching cut many roots, weakened the hold of the trees upon the soil and the damaged roots were entry points for dangerous wood rots.

Observations in the devastated area show that trees well pruned, sprayed, cabled and fed generally escaped with little or no damage. This is of interest to the public utilities and many of their patrons. Some of the protracted interruptions in electric service were due to weak trees falling across transmission wires.

A long term program directed to the attainment of the above objectives is possible and will do much to conserve property values and public safety.

The shade tree census has a place in any well planned civic program.

A census of the trees in Scranton, Pa., as summarized in a local paper, reveals a number of interesting facts. In the first place, a total of 15,201 trees were found standing between the sidewalk and the curb line. This was an increase of more than 50% in the number which was used earlier as a basis for estimating the amount of money needed for tree care. Only 2,882 of these trees were in good condition. This is less than one-fifth of the total, almost exactly 19%. It was found that 9,023 were in "fair" shape, and 2,696 were in poor condition. This last is only a little smaller than the number in good condition and it will be noted that those reported in "fair" shape comprised nearly 60% of the total. Of the remaining 559, nearly 2%, or 228, were classified as dangerous, 256 as in bad condition and 75 as dead. This is hardly a good showing for tree health and is a condition presumably due in large measure to inadequate appropriations for tree care.

The survey showed there were nearly 6,000 silver maples, almost 1,200 Carolina poplars and 90 Lombardy poplars on the streets, a total of 7,275, almost 50% of the street trees. These figures in connection with the fact that over 50% of the trees severly damaged in New York City and Newark, N. J., by the hurricane of last September were soft maples or poplars, raises a question as to the advisability of extensive planting of such species. It is true that these trees grow rapidly. The silver maple is brittle and is frequently weakened by wood rots, while the Carolina poplar, largely because its roots stop drains, has been barred from many city streets. The survey shows a considerable proportion of Norway maples, namely over 3,000. They and others of the more desirable street trees, such as the small leaved linden and possibly the scarlet or pin oak, might well supplant soft maples and poplars to a great extent.

It is believed that these figures justify more attention to the species of trees planted upon streets.

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NEWSLETTER officers, see page two.

Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson has written us the following relative to the Annual Lawn Day program on July 27th at the Massachusetts State College:

Facts About the Program

1. Prof. George M. McClure is a nationally known turf expert.
2. **Fundamental** facts and **practical** suggestions will be given in an interesting manner.
3. There will be no "hot air" in speech or room. (Coolest on campus).
4. Schedule strictly followed.
5. Five minutes of each period for questions.
6. Home owners, superintendents, and contractors will learn the facts of turf management.
7. Place: Stockbridge Hall, Room 20.
8. Lawn Day is a part of the 21st Farm and Home Week program. (July 25-28). Complete program can be had by writing Extension Service, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Do come and meet the "old sods" and "young blades" that gather here each year in the interest of fine turf.

A Technical Explanation

An electrician returned from work one evening to find his small son waiting for him with his right hand swathed in a bandage.

"Hello, sonny." he exclaimed. "What's the matter? Did you cut your hand?"

"No, Dad," he replied, "I picked up a pretty little fly and one end of it wasn't insulated."

Ex.

A Disappointing Novel

Customer—"Do you refund the money when merchandise purchased here isn't satisfactory?"

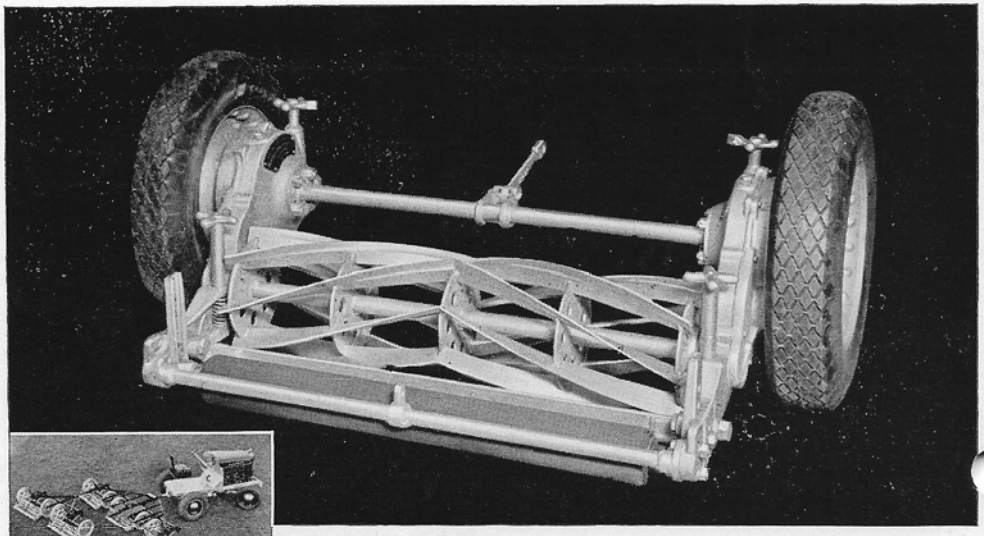
Merchant—"That depends somewhat on the article and on the circumstances of the case."

Customer—"Well, I've brought back this book."

Merchant—"What was the trouble with it?"

Customer—"I didn't like the way it ended."

Ex.



ABOVE: *Your choice of wheels with demountable metal rims or pneumatic tires, as illustrated.* LEFT: *Worthington Multigang [seven cutting units] used with the Golf Chief cuts a 16-foot swath. This fast and flexible combination we believe to be the most efficient and most economical gang-mowing outfit in the world.*

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