



NEWS LETTER

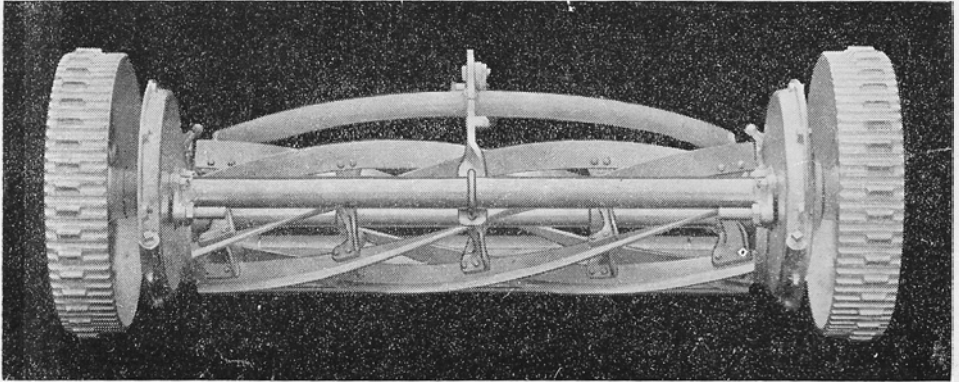
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*Two most serious problems for men:--
getting along with ourselves, and getting
along with other people.*

—Dr. Hugh Baker at Conference.

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MARCH
1940



NO CORRUGATED FAIRWAYS with the NEW 1940 SUPER MOWER!

We had two objectives in mind when we designed the 1940 Super Mower. One was the elimination of the current bugaboo of corrugated fairways. . . . The New Super Mower has only 14-inch drive wheels, but with a 3-inch tread it clings to the ground like a leech.

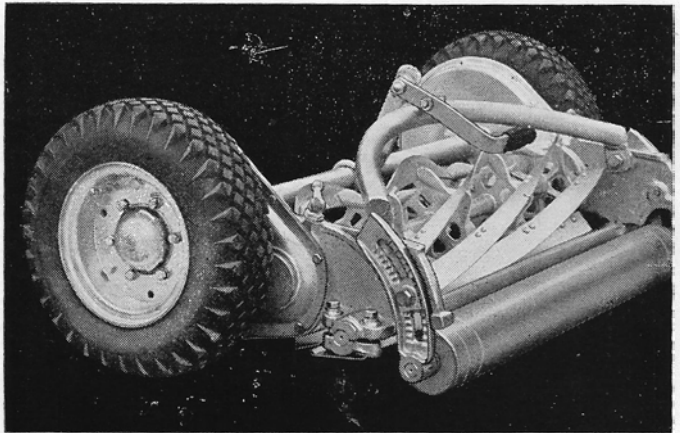
The next objective was to build a mower that could be disassembled quickly by any ordinary workman. . . . The New Super Mower can be taken down in just about half the time required for the older models.

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You can put Pneumatic wheels on the New Super if you want them. They are no good for Golf Courses, but they are fine for Parks and Institutions.

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Aided by one of the best tractor engineers in the country, we have been busier than beavers, refining and improving the Bullet Tractor.

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You asked for more power. The 1940 Bullet has double super-low power and speed range.

You asked for a power take-off on the back end where it belongs. You're getting it.

You asked for a comfortable seat. Try this one—we believe you'll like it.

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New England Toro Co.

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1121 Washington St., West Newton

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65 Inch Wheelbase - Radius $4\frac{3}{4}$ Feet

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
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March, 1940

Vol. 12, No. 3

Contributing Editors

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 Frank Wilson

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.

M. S. C. CONFERENCE

The Greenkeeping Superintendent as a Professional Man was the timely theme for the 14th Annual Golf Course Conference held on March 15, 16 and 17th as part of the Recreation Conference at Massachusetts State College. The program was well constructed, and presented many phases of the greenkeeper in his daily life.

The Conference is the climax of the ten weeks of study and discussion of the Winter School for Greenkeepers, and the program opened with graduation exercises of this group. Papers were presented by Thomas R. Bowen and Waldo E. Martin of the class. The Charge to the Graduates was given by John L. Counsell, President of the Greenkeepers Club of New England. Director of Short Courses, Roland Verbeck presented certificates to those graduating.

The Friday afternoon program was started in fine style with a talk by golf architect Robert Trent Jones, "The Greenkeeper and the Golf Course Architect". "The Greenkeeper and the Committee Chairman" was presented by Green Chairman Richard L. Jackson of the Silver Springs C. C., Ridgefield, Conn. Mr. Ralph T. King, Director,

Roosevelt Wildlife Forest Experiment Station, Syracuse, N. Y., spoke on "The Greenkeeper and Nature".

P. G. A. President Thomas Walsh opened the evening program with a talk "The Greenkeeper and the Professional Golfer". Following this cooperative talk, several slides and three reels of motion pictures, taken by Prof. Dickinson, were shown. Various organized "bull fests" kept many present until a late hour.

On Saturday morning the program consisted of talks by Dr. O. J. Noer on "The Greenkeeper and the Commercial Man"; by President Hugh Baker of Massachusetts State on "The Greenkeeper and Himself"; and by Robert Smith on "The Greenkeeper and His Community".

The afternoon session presented Prof. L. S. Dickinson, speaking on "The Greenkeeper and His Business Management"; and Dr. Howard B. Sprague of the N. J. Agri. Exp. Station, who talked on "The Greenkeeper and the College".

The annual Golf Section Banquet was held Saturday evening at Draper Hall, at which time, the Winter School Class presented Prof. Dickinson and his able assistant, Carl Treat, with gifts. The entertainment during the evening was of high order and enjoyable to the slighter than usual number present.

On Sunday morning the annual "Experts on Trial" with Carl Treat as Chairman attempted to solve a few golf course programs in a very interesting manner. Chief Justice Sprague had as his assistant justices: Prof. Marston, Prof. Markuson, Dr. Noer, Prof. Dickinson, Prof. MacLaughlin, Mr. Longnecker, Dr. Davis and Dr. Eisenmenger.

In a frank analysis of the Conference this year for those of our readers who were unable to be present, we are sorry to state that most of those present missed the Exhibition part of the Conference. There was no show this year, and although Room 20 of Stockbridge Hall was used to some extent as a meeting place between programs, it was not as handy as the Cage, and the whole Conference, we believe, missed this former feature.

The whole speaking program was interesting, well conceived along a certain plan, and well received by those present. As a whole we believe that it was the strongest program ever presented. In our opinion no small part of the success of the speaking program was due to the fact that the program was

less formal. Short stretches here and there during long periods of sitting helped a great deal in preventing boredom. As your Editor has been campaigning along these lines of more informality and shorter, better planned programs, relieved here and there with a few minutes of rest, etc. for several years, it is very enjoyable for us to report that we believe that these ideas helped!

Time and space in this issue prevent a more complete story of the Conference. More details next month!

MARCH MEETING

The regular March meeting of the club was held on the 4th at the Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Walter Johnson, Supt. of the George Wright Golf Course, Hyde Park, Mass., was the speaker. Mr. Johnson spoke on golf course construction and beginning with the selection of land available, step by step outlined desirable points to be considered and followed in laying out a course. Some of the points mentioned were: select best land suited for golf course, not cheapest, topography, few stones, no ledge, defined ponds or brooks, sandy loam soil, for 18 holes clubhouse parking space and tennis courts 120 acres, club house on easterly boundary of property, last holes not into sun, trees, emphasize prominent natural attractions, layout holes to eliminate congestion, 2 nine hole loops, all sections and holes of equal interest to the player, imitate Nature in grading and planning, fewer traps, grass a natural hazard, steering and penalizing bunkers, if greenkeeper has been selected by Club well to have him on job when final fill and grade is being made, greens contoured to fit the setting, terraced or several smaller tees on each hole for easier maintenance, height of cut around greens, matches won or lost on the greens, the greatest shot on the golf course is still the long putt.

General discussion took place during Mr. Johnson's talk and each of the members present took part in discussing points brought up.

Homer Darling then spoke on birds on the golf course and his display of bird houses lent spice to his talk stressing the value of the birds to the greenkeeper and the present need to feed the birds. Bird bulletins are available.

The Entertainment Committee announced that Dr. Evaul would be the speaker at the April meeting.

The Winter School Committee announced the probable dates for the School would be March 22, 25, 29 and subjects tentatively selected would be in order, brown patch (including cost of mecurials), your individual problem (to be written and submitted for round table discussion), and appreciation of natural features of golf courses such as trees, flowers, birds, etc.

Pres. Counsell and Frank Wilson gave interesting reports on attending the G. S. A. Conference in New York in February.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Your roving editor was among those privileged to be present at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Association of Golf Course Superintendents, held at the Tumble Brook Country Club, Bloomfield, Conn., on March 4th.

At the business meeting in the afternoon the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Pres., A. F. Lentine, Tumble Brook C. C., Bloomfield.
V. Pres., G. Moquin, Manchester C. C., Manchester.
Sec. - Treas., C. Traverse, Mill River C. C., Stratford.
Asst. Sec. - Treas., A. M. Locke, Longmeadow, (Mass.) C. C.
Director (3 yrs.), W. B. Lindsay, Wampanoag C. C., West Hartford.
Hold over directors are Charles Baskin of Waterbury, and Mr. Perkins of Yale G. C.

In spite of very inclement weather, some sixty attended the dinner social and educational part of the meeting. Sports Editor Art McGinly of the Hartford Times acted as Toastmaster for the speaking part of the program. The principal speakers were:

Mr. Vincent Sauchelli of the Berkshire Chemical Co., speaking on "Soils and Turf".
Mr. Wm. Lindsay of Wampanoag C. C., "Soils, Sub-soils, and Grasses".
Mr. C. W. Baker of F. H. Woodruff Seed Co., "Seeds and Grasses for Golf Course Uses".
Dr. Jesse A. DeFrance of the R. I. Exp. Station, "Fertilizers for the Bent Grasses".

Frank Wilson Reports the Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association 1940 Turf Conference and Equipment Show

HOTEL NEW YORKER, NEW YORK

February 6, 7, 8 and 9

Leo J. Feser, Honorary Chairman

Dr. E. E. Evaul, Chairman

The Equipment Show opened at 10 A. M., February 6th. Booths around the wall space of the mezzanine floor were occupied by dealers displaying golf supplies, seed, chemicals, fertilizer and equipment. The United States Golf Association had an exhibit of interest. The United States Department of Agriculture showed in detail through pictures, mounted insects and grubs, and bulletins; the life history, ravages and control of the Japanese Beetle.

On Wednesday at 2 P. M. the educational program opened with a discussion of "Finance and Greenkeeping" led by Dr. John Monteith, Jr. of the United States Golf Association Green Section. The high lights of the discussion were:

1st. That present finance or fund available to operate a golf course require better greenkeeping.

2nd. It is absolutely necessary that intelligent use be made of funds.

3rd. Revenue and where the greenkeeper fits in.

a. By keeping his course in A-1 shape to sell to prospective members.

b. By training his men to operate more efficiently.

4th. The standard of your course?

a. Where does your club wish to fall in the standard of golf courses?

b. What does it cost to maintain that standard?

c. What amount is the club appropriating?

d. Work out a plan striking a balance between the standard and the appropriation.

e. To successfully execute the plan it is necessary to be familiar with the details of the cost of operation through carefully kept records.

5th. The club's membership depends upon the greenkeeper's keeping his course in such shape as to create favorable comment at all times. It was also brought out that membership depends not to a small extent on congeniality.

6th. Comparison of bookkeepers costs in comparing courses.

a. Various clubs do not keep uniform accounting systems.

b. Courses vary too much in soil, contour, standards, amount of play and various other factors.

c. Essentially the greenkeepers job to make comparisons.

d. What can be set up as a unity of comparison? Much discussion but no answer. Traps were sighted as an example. Size, banks, amount of play, how often raked and number on the course.

7th. The importance of greenkeeper's records.

a. Necessary to operate economically.

b. Should be based on experience over a term of years.

c. The break down of these records important.

d. Detail report at least once a month to chairman taken from the records.

e. Details of the budget can only be taken from careful records.

f. Budget of one course useless on another.

8th. Do not forget that the accent is on growing grass.

The second discussion of the afternoon was by Mark L. Putnam, Personnel Assistant, Western Electric Company and the subject, "Maintenance Labor and the Country Club".

Mr. Putnam said in part; How to set up an effective work force and achieve employee effectiveness.

1st. You can not command or enforce except by leadership.

2nd. Set up conditions to satisfy the men.

3rd. Do work if possible when physical conditions are most favorable or do what you can to alleviate unfavorable physical conditions.

4th. Insist on high morale and loyalty to employer and supervisor.

5th. The physical condition of the men has a decided effect on their work. The mental condition of the men as affected by home conditions. Superintendent can sometimes alter both these conditions.

6th. Satisfaction of the men in their everyday work and their relations is important.

7th. There should be cooperation between all the men and the supervisor.

THE LEWIS PADDLE-TYPE WASHER

These washers have proved their worth on well-known golf courses throughout the world. For an inexpensive washer—they have no equal.

Paddle-Type Washers—1 to 10, ea. \$6.00; 11 or more, ea. \$5.50. (Price is washer alone.)

LEWIS Tee Stake of 1" x 2" x 1/8" steel channel, 5 ft. long, with channel cross member at top. Finished in white weather-resisting paint. Price \$1.25.

Weight 8 lbs.

Top of Stake should be 25" to 30" above ground level.

Standard Ensemble, each, \$10.65.

PADDLE-TYPE WASHER EXTRA PARTS

Brush with back and end spring	\$0.55
Brush without spring	.40
Paddle with Cadmium plated screw	.40
Paddle with chain and screw	.55
Bottom spring for tank, old style not turned up	.15
Thumb screws	.05
Chain for paddle	.15
Brush end spring	.03
Ban—25 lb. pail	4.50

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8th. The supervisor should keep fit.
9th. Boss should be sympathetic to crew's troubles.

10th. Information (Mr. Putnam stressed this point).

a. Inform the crew why you are doing a piece of work. Solicit ideas.

b. Inform the men as to the cost of the operations they perform.

c. Tell them something about the whole operation of the club. This increases the man's respect for themselves.

d. Take into consideration the mental capacity of the various men when giving them information.

11th. Summary:

a. Play golf yourself to get the members viewpoint of the game.

b. Insist that the men play golf after work.

c. Use the men's ideas if they have merit. They mean lower costs.

A further discussion by Eberhard Steiniger, Pine Valley Country Club and Kingdon Troensegaard, Old Oaks Country Club stressed the desirability of keeping a greens crew busy throughout the winter months. Various clubs were sighted that did this and the type of work the men did in the winter out-

lined: such as winter sports, cutting wood, renovating the club house, painting, plastering, electric work, wall papering, work on nearby estates. In one case men were sent to trade school to learn to do this type of work in the club house.

On February 8th—2 P. M.

Subject: "Handling One's Self".

Professor Ralph Childs, Columbia University.

Not everyone can be an orator but anyone can improve himself in speaking. To do this he must study the word language. Meaning of words is constantly changing and new words introduced. Be careful of your vocabulary in that the words you use convey what you mean to say. Put yourself in the place of the other person when talking. Study how people act and why. If you wish to impress a certain person study his reactions and why he does certain things. Why, use it in making a want or appeal. In making a public address people judge you by the way you look and act. The audience reacts to the stiffness or friendliness of the speaker. Do not begin your talk with a pointless joke. Conversational talk is

what is putting it across today. I know all the answers and will tell you does not go. Talk in good concrete terms—do not go off into the abstract. Illustrate your talk with actual objects if possible, if not possible use grafts, charts and diagrams. Practice speaking at every opportunity.

Charles A. Burns, greenkeeper at Good Park Golf Club talked briefly on the subject confining his remarks to the greenkeeper. Be careful how you conduct yourself. Be careful about your personal appearance. Keep informed about the subjects of the day. Play golf, be cheerful and smile.

February 8th—3 P. M.

Subject: "Fairway Maintenance and Renovation".

M. E. Farnham, Superintendent at the Philadelphia Country Club was leader of the discussion. He told of the help he had received from the Pennsylvania State College Extension Service in solving his problems. Professor John O. Pepper, Entomologist, Pennsylvania State College, showed motion pictures of the insect damage to fairways by Japanese Beetles and the Hairy Chinch Bug and to greens by the sod Web Worm. He recommended for the control of the Japanese Beetle 10 pounds of arsenate of lead per 1000 sq. ft. of surface with 5 to 10 times as much carrier. If the budget would not stand the expenditure, 3 to 5 pounds could be used. but control would not be as complete and the period of immunity would be shortened from 5 to 7 years to 3. He recommended for the control of the Hairy Chinch Bug the use of $\frac{3}{4}$ % nicotine tobacco dust used at the rate of 25 pounds per 1000 sq. ft. of turf. If the tobacco dust was passed through a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh sieve giving a certain amount of coarse material the period of control is lengthened. It is important that applications be made when the young nymphs are just starting to run. Equal distribution of material is also important. He also stated that the Hairy Chinch Bug attacking turf was not the same as the one that attacks corn and cereals. For control of the sod web worm in greens he stated that they had obtained the best results by the use of pyrethrum at a 1 to 400 dilution or 1 pint to 50 gallons of water. Use one gallon of the dilute material per 1 sq. yd. of turf.

Dr. O. B. Dodge, Pathologist, N. Y. Botanical Gardens spoke on breeding

disease resisting varieties of turf grasses, and the difficulties encountered. Immune varieties after a time become subject to attack again by what was thought to be reversion to type but what is now thought to be caused by hybridization of the diseases themselves, producing new varieties of the disease. Most fungi attacking golf course turf inbreed and therefore are not subject to change. However brown patch is one that does hybridize and form new varieties.

Dr. Fred Grau, Agronomist, Pennsylvania State College, talked on fairway fertilization. He stated that the fescues were light feeders, blue-grasses heavy feeders and that the bents came in between. They had obtained the best results in fairway fertilization by the use of an organic and phosphoric acid at the ration of 1 to 2. The type of organic did not matter, milorganite, cotton-seed meal and soy bean meal giving equally good results. He stated that the addition of potash did not seem to be necessary. He also spoke on fairway renovation. The use of weed killers of various kinds were discussed. He recommended the use of 25 pounds of sand (dry and fine), 10 pounds of complete fertilizer, 1 pound of sodium chlorite, 1 pound of sodium arsenate.

February 9th—1.30 P. M.

Subject: "Residual Poisons".

Dr. Walter S. Eisenminger, Mass. State College, led the discussion and said in part: All elements alone are toxic to plants. Size of the particles of great significance in toxicity of soils. Toxicity of sands greater than clay. Copper sulphate poured on soil, blue at top, colorless when it comes out at the bottom. Salt is taken out of sea water by passing it through soil. Soil a great reducing agent. Copper, lead and mercury are found in insoluble forms in nature. Only by changing them into soluble forms can they be used as insecticides and fungicides. These changes are done by man. From copper, lead and mercury, if you do not get toxic conditions at the start you never will. They go back to insoluble forms. Organic matter in the soil has a buffer action preventing harm from toxic compounds. If the P. H. of the soil is up plants are not so severely affected by weedicides and fungicides. Lime overcomes the toxicity of poisons. Over doses of lead and mercury can be helped by lime. Bacteria in the soil affected by

More and More Golf Courses Are Standardizing On These

2 Proved Pennsylvanias

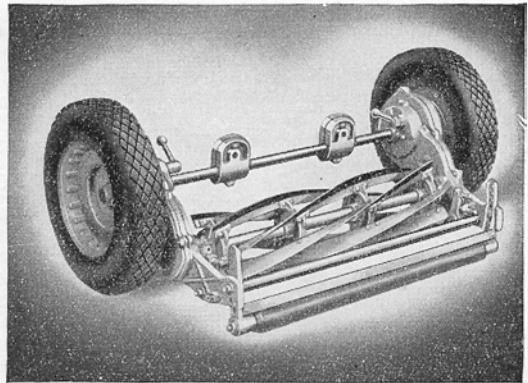
YEAR after year, more and more of the country's leading golf courses turn to Pennsylvania mowers as standard equipment. They know that these famous machines take the gamble out of the purchase of mowing equipment, because they are **PROVED** in every detail and incorporate every worth-while feature for efficient and economical operation. This year, more than ever before, these two Pennsylvanias are the greatest dollar-for-dollar value in golf course mowers.

DE LUXE FAIRWAY—30 & 36 inch sizes. Unbreakable malleable iron construction. 6 heavy crucible analysis steel blades. Timken roller bearings on cylinder, **ADJUSTABLE** to take up wear. Raised edge lower blade—**REVERSIBLE**. Train of machine cut hardened gears on **BOTH** sides, protected by dust-proofed grease-retaining cases. Steel roller with improved dust-proof hardened steel bearings. Pneumatic tires optional. Available singly or in gangs of 3, 5 or 7.

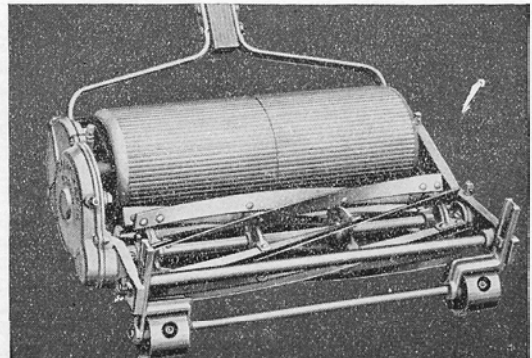
The 30 inch **MODEL K FAIRWAY** is similar in all important details to the De Luxe except it is made of **CAST** iron, therefore offered at a lower price.

SUPER-ROLLER GREENSMOWER—Ball-bearing, high-speed 8-blade cylinder insures a smooth, ribless cut, so essential for a perfect putting surface. Train of 3 cut gears, running in grease, insures an easy-pushing, fast-cutting mower. Castor wheels mounted on hardened steel bushings with alemite lubrication. Light weight aluminum rollers are interchangeable, right or left.

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toxicity and indirectly affect the plant. This is temporary. Lead becomes lead sulphate, insoluble and does not hurt anything. Arsenic and copper sometimes stimulate plant growth. The lower the p.h. the greater the amount of aluminum in the soil as aluminum sulphate and iron as iron sulphate, both toxic compounds. Borax or boron in small amounts beneficial, however, over-doses are disastrous and the substance dangerous to handle due to the difficulty in regulating the proper amount.

Professor Lawrence S. Dickinson, Mass. State College, summarized Dr. Eisenminger's talk briefly by stating that temporary toxicity might be dangerous, by burning the leaves. Toxicity greater in sands than clays. Organic matter lessons toxicity. Ammonium sulphate and then fungicides might cause severe trouble.

Edward J. Casey of Wykagyl Country Club and John L. Counsell, both greenkeepers, talked briefly on the subject, the former bringing out points regarding drainage and toxicity, and the latter the temporary stopping of the growth of the grass caused by toxicity.

February 9th—2:45 P. M.

Subject: "The Superintendent and His Future".

Dr. Howard B. Sprague, N. J. Experiment Station, was unable to be present and his paper was read by one of his staff. The high lights were that numerous parks, playgrounds, athletic fields had been laid out and constructed by W. P. A. funds and it was up to the greenkeeping profession to step in and assume the superintending of these projects. He also spoke of how the greenkeeping profession had changed during the last ten years, the forming of various short courses, greenkeeper organizations, research on golf turf, etc.

Fred J. Roth, Plainfield Country Club; Lester R. Moffitt, Walkill Country Club and Alex H. Reed, Twin Brooks Country Club also spoke on the subject and what the national organization could do to help.

The total registration for the convention was 697.

Officers elected at the annual Conference meeting of the Greenkeeping Superintendents Association meeting last month in New York are as follows:

Pres., John Gray
V. Pres., Harold Stodola
Sec. - Treas., A. L. Brandon

Directors:

Chas. A. Burns
Ed. B. Cale
Ray Rolffs
Robert Pollock
Chester Mendenhall

The 1941 Conference will be held at Detroit. Qualifications will start on May 1st, under plans now being formulated.

FROM THE GROUND—UP

The Road to Recognition

(continued from December issue)

by C. K. BRADLEY

January 20, 1960.

Dear David:

I've been sitting here reminiscing over the past twenty years and thought I'd write you. How times and conditions have changed for us Captains of Course Upkeep! It's too bad that many of our old friends have passed to Verdantland-Beyond too soon to see the mistakes made by not all working in harmony.

Now that our population curve has reached its peak, it is an esteemed title to be called "old". We are like the forest trees that grow great from roots in the ground, and with the passing of years reach upwards. Thus are we of seasoned lives regarded by youthful striplings of today. It has not always been so, Dave. When we were rather young, some of our elder colleagues, by effort and achievement, earned our admiration. Others demanded respect to dogmatic ways and negative attitudes. These were ignored or ridiculed.

There is an old gardeners' adage, "If an undesirable plant is removed, put something better in its place." What a beautiful turf garden we have today! There was a time when some men would condemn as unfit, certain growths of thought. That was, and still is, our privilege. But as sons of the soil, it is not practical to leave ground bare so that weeds of words would again grow there. Good turf management, among other things, calls for weeding and re-seeding to something better. Our turf solidarity now is due to the practice of men who would weed out a thought if they felt it unworthy and offer an alternative—better—in its place. As greenkeeping is largely a state of mind, we have, in this way, flourished.

Velvet Bent Seed RARITAN and EMERALD

These improved strains are the finest of all turf grasses for golf greens and other closely cut turf



OUR SEED TESTS HIGH

Purity—95%

Germination over 85%



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Velvet Bent Sod

250,000 sq. ft. Kernwood

10,000 sq. ft. Piper

at putting green length

100% Weed Free

Matured Sod, strips 1' x 4'

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Connecticut Toro Co., Hartford, Conn.
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MEANS:

That you can get seed from its native source—New England—seed that is acclimated to the hot humid weather of August and the severe freezing of hard winters.

A growth of fine turf grass of beauty and texture is produced that will meet every requirement of your most critical players and the exacting demands of thrifty maintenance; thick healthy growth from seed of highest purity and germination; doesn't have to be "nursed"—requires only common sense handling.

SAVE for your club: Buy your seed direct from the grower.

A. N. PECKHAM

KINGSTON

RHODE ISLAND

ALSO FAIRWAY MIXTURES

I do not regret the hundreds of dollars and thousands of hours of my own spent in working for our Cause. We who have done so, now in our later years are reaping the harvest of satisfaction, knowing we helped sow and grow it. Yet, we do not keep the sheaves of thought for ourselves. We break bread with our brethren, the younger generation, and our old friends too . . . they who sat idly by as we toiled for the future.

We know, Dave, that it takes time for things and thoughts to grow to maturity. 'Way back in '39 a speaker at the Kansas City Turf Conference mentioned this time factor. Another speaker, dealing then with the subject of new developments in golf turf maintenance, confirmed the statement. Often there are times when it is **necessary to stimulate** growth. To **force** growth in plant or thought is to run the risk of **weakness** in results. Many factors and elements, we know, are essential to create sturdiness. If some are lacking, withheld or omitted in application, we know the results, both from experiences in the laboratory and the field.

Twenty years ago, in 1940, a new interest in greenkeeping was born. The "baby" did not appear to be much at the time. Things do not always happen as we hope or expect them too—they rarely do. The time factor, however, has shown what care and breeding will do with our children—even those of the brain.

A definite step ahead was taken, when greenkeepers and technicians discussed finance and greenkeeping, maintenance labor and the country club, managing oneself, along with turf renovation and soil poisons, and considered the **future** of the golf course superintendent. Men, money, machinery and materials are the means of maintenance of that for which we strive—the millenium of turf and golf course management. As the great Scottish poet, Bobby Burns, wrote, "For all that, and all that, and all that—its coming yet, for all that".

The great gap between the science of grass growing and the mechanics of turf mowing is rapidly being bridged by those whom we used to call "greenkeepers". That was during the era when the big problem with greenkeeping was the lack of cooperation between greenkeepers.

Dave, there is an old saying, that a prophet often goes unrecognized in his own country. In our greenkeeping history there are several who prophesied

the future that is now our present status. Today our calling is more than a means of livelihood and has become a design for living. We who maintain recreational facilities are now prominent in civic life.

The other evening, as a birthday present, I started to write son Clinton a book of memoirs. I hope to finish it before my eyes grow dim and my finger joints stiffen. I started the first page with: "Golf Maintenance Management as known at present is quite a respectable business, and a profitable one too. There can be no doubt that the recreation of golf within the past twenty years has made great strides. The business of course maintenance management has achieved high standards of perfection since, for a club to survive competition for patronage, maintenance must be efficient and precise. Therefore, the Maintenance Manager (as he who has charge now rates) is of considerably greater importance than the greenkeeper used to be in the old days, when anyone who could make up a time book or apply brownpatch treatment was considered good enough to boss the work on a club's main asset—the golf course".

The thought just came to me, Dave, that sometime in the dim past I heard THAT statement too, or one like it, made somewhere by someone. I'd better do some reviewing before going any further. We often ignore values near at hand and reach for objectives that are sometimes beyond our immediate reach.

Looking back over the years, Dave, we often wonder if there is such a thing as a new thought or if it is just something different—others' thoughts expressed in the past that first got little or no consideration. I also wonder how far ahead we would be **today** if progressive ideas that were advanced in the **past** were considered and carried out at the **start**.

Problems put us on our mettle and there is satisfaction in final achievement. The goal is more gloriously won if there are some obstacles that have been surmounted. If they cannot be moved or avoided, then perhaps it is best in the end to go over and leave them behind as past impediments on the Road to Recognition . . . Guy C. West, Newsletter Editor, who helped greatly to pave the way, once paraphrased Kipling to me, in speaking of our leaders. He said, "They try to say what they are doing, and what they have in

mind, while some keep fretting and stewing—a year and a half behind". There are few left today, that have not arrived, Dave.

Sincerely,

Kent.

TWO SPRING THOUGHTS

by Anthony J. Sperandio
Hillcrest Country Club, Leicester, Mass.

Wanted—Research Work

The golf course has a problem of high maintenance in turf from the lack of research and experienced men. Golfing has an investment of \$200,000,000 in the State of Massachusetts alone. This pays the city, state, and national government large sums of money through taxation. In return, they receive very little from the government in research work. Nevertheless, these clubs are great assets to the state and the communities in which they are located.

Many clubs are in poor financial condition, and it is only a matter of time as to how long they are going to survive. This industry is only seasonal and cannot afford to carry on research work from within because of the expense involved.

Our state and national governments appropriate sums of money to help the farmers, dairy men, fruit growers, and ranchers by research in schools, colleges, and experimental stations. At this time, the golfing industry needs the help of research work to train men in the production of good turf for golf courses. Home owners would also receive valuable information on their landscape problems.

Every man connected with the production of fine turf has an obligation to go to his city, state, or national government representative with this problem to conduct this research work. We have schools, colleges, and experimental stations but no money with which to carry on research work for the industry. If your representative fails to fulfill this obligation, he must lack interest in the golfing world. He is holding men down. He should step aside and leave his place to a man who has the interests of all at heart.

If such a program were carried on, the result would be the production of a better turf with more efficient methods at less cost. In return for this, the city, state, and national governments would be greatly rewarded by the improve-

ments in landscapes and by the money which they would receive by means of taxation. What would happen if the government lost this revenue? The public, as a whole, would suffer heavily if it lost this source of taxation.

Now is the time to act! Go to your representative and demand action!

Equipment Efficiency

In approaching the season 1940, let us attack a great expense problem—the maintenance of equipment. The time has come for efficiency and economy on the golf course in this department. There are many golf courses with old, worn-out machinery which is a great expense. This expense is getting greater day by day. Why? Because greenkeepers and the chairmen of the green committees will not give a little time to solve this problem of efficiency. This is poor management. These men should not have any connection with the golf course because they are a liability. If they would give a little thought to the matter, they could see what it costs to maintain these old machines and the danger involved in their use. If they would apply some common sense to golf course management, they would realize that this old machinery is a liability to the club.

A golf course is like any other business proposition today. Would they run an old, worn out car if it showed greater expense in upkeep than a new one?

Many club members have asked, "Why don't you buy new equipment?" Then the club officials' sad story of losing a few members and the small amount for greens fee is told again. The question of money for equipment is dropped. These clubs are creating a greater expense. They will go more into the red each year if they keep the same old equipment. In a few years, a passerby will say, "I can remember when that golf course was in beautiful condition, but I can not understand why it's so run down now."

Now is the time to act, not next year, or years later. Take account of stock and see if your present mowers, tractors, and other equipment are in need of replacement. If the expense necessitates the borrowing of money to buy this equipment, the new equipment will pay for itself in a short time.

Sell these ideas to the club officials. Many club officials are living on a budget each year. They think nothing of the

next year because they may not be in office then. The golf course will be there this year, next year and in the years to come. In what condition? The sad part of it is that when a club has a little profit the members are very anxious to spend it. For example, a member thinks a new trap should be made on the eighth hole. This may or may not be an improvement to the hole. The members should stop to consider all angles. Would the money used on the trap and its upkeep be well spent or should that money be used to replace equipment such as water pipe, a sprinkler, or other necessities?

Golf courses are business enterprises today. Every dollar invested should give returns in appearance or should help to cut expenses by its investment in efficient equipment.

Thus, maintenance problems in machinery and other departments can be solved with a little added thought.

NOTES FROM OUR ADVERTISERS

Now that adequate supplies of Velvet Bent Grass Seed are commercially available, more extensive use is being made of this superior grass on putting greens and similar turf. Pure seed of two (2) improved strains, EMERALD and RARITAN, planted at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per 1000 square feet, produces excellent playable turf in 3 to 5 months. The seed cost per green is low, considering the quality of turf produced.

"The new Worcester Shear hand mower advertised elsewhere in this month's issue is the latest in lawn mower development and represents a great deal of time and effort on the part of the manufacturer to produce a unit in line with engineering principles and yet have the finest up-to-date machine.

In the golf display room of the New England Toro Company may be seen the new Worcester Shear. Already considerable interest has been shown in this

machine and its new features. The semi-pneumatic tired wheels eliminate considerable noise and vibration; bearings are sealed against dirt, dust, and other impurities; adjustment is easy, quick, and accurate; and all around, the Worcester Shear is a precision machine made with the same care and expertness of a fine watch. The boys at the New England Toro Company will be glad to show you this mower the next time you around you this mower the next time you are around West Newton way.

Whether or not you need new fairway units or a new tractor, you will want to see the new TORO items for golf course work. Of particular interest is the new 1940 TORO Super Fairway Mower which is absolutely different from any fairway mower now on the market. Its features can best be seen from an actual inspection of the mower. TORO wishes to make it plain that the old standby Trojan unit is going along just as strong as ever and is available as always.

You will want to look over the 1940 TORO Bullet tractor which is the subject of many inquiries. This new outfit has a turning radius of 4¾' and a wheel base of 65". Note the double range of drive through two ranges, thus giving or making available six ratios of speed.

The TORO Pony Putting Green Mower has proved to be so exceptionally popular that this year it is available in the full traction drive type as well.

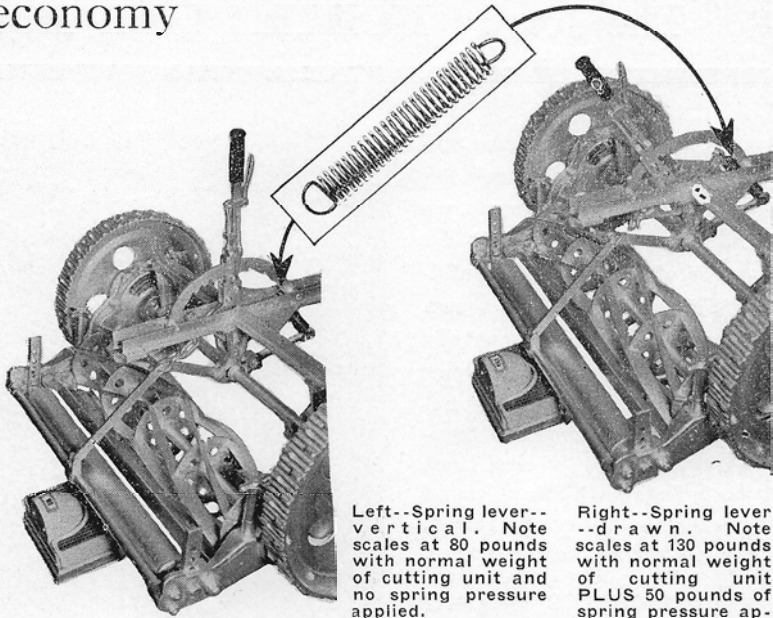
Turning aside from machinery for the moment, you will find in the display room and warehouse of the New England Toro Company in West Newton a large and varied stock of fresh spring supplies and accessories for the golf course—in fact, practically any item you will need to have your course ready for the opening gun. Now is a good time to get those supplies and have them on hand for the opening day. The boys at TORO will be only too glad to answer any of your questions or get any item promptly for you that may not be handy in stock when you call."

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WORTHINGTON 1940 IMPROVED CUTTING UNITS

give you smoother operation, longer life and greater economy



Left--Spring lever--vertical. Note scales at 80 pounds with normal weight of cutting unit and no spring pressure applied.

Right--Spring lever--drawn. Note scales at 130 pounds with normal weight of cutting unit PLUS 50 pounds of spring pressure applied.

"The Spring's the Thing" that saves you wear and tear and fuel costs

For 26 years, as mowing conditions and the requirements of our customers have changed, Worthington has incorporated advances in design and improvements in materials as they have been developed. Today, the 1940 Worthington Cutting Unit is the most advanced machine in its field.

There is one important feature of Worthington Gang Mower frames we have retained through the years—a feature exclusive with Worthington—and so we say, "The Spring's the Thing." It holds the roller down to the ground with sufficient pressure to eliminate all uneven or scalloped cutting, particularly when mowing at the high speeds of present practice. Ordinarily, without the spring, other gang units are found

to bob or jump along the ground, leaving ridges or "scallop" in the grass. While adding **NOTHING TO THE DRAFT**, the spring exerts a downward pressure at all times sufficient to insure a smooth and even cut. Other mowers depend on the dead-weight of the frame to hold the cutting unit firmly against the ground. This extra weight increases the draft, which consumes more fuel, adding to the operating cost. The extra weight usually produces a greater shock—thus the spring cuts down on wear and tear.

Investigate the **NEW** and **IMPROVED** Worthington Cutting Units for 1940 before you place your Spring orders. Tear out and mail this coupon today for new illustrated folder and handsome illustrated catalogue showing how you can save time and money with Worthington mowing and maintenance equipment.

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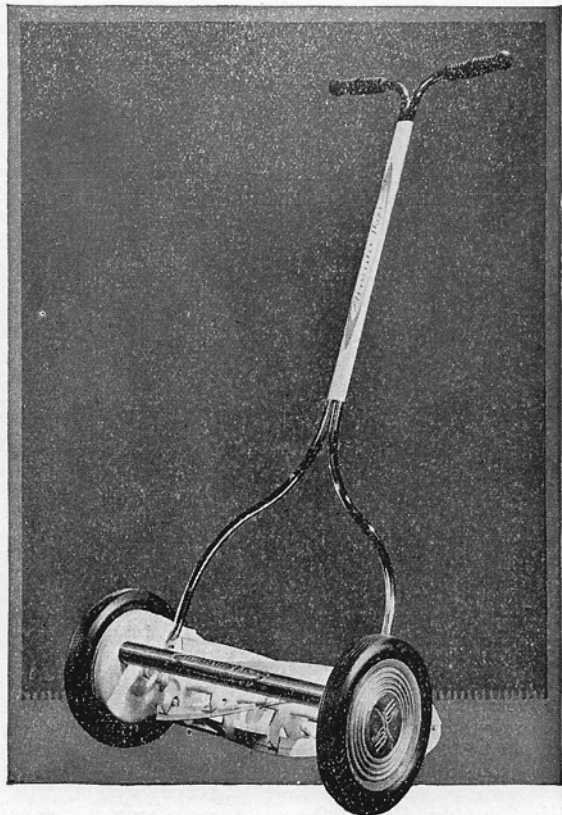
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IN designing this new machine, the manufacturer has retained in their best forms all the principles that 50 years of experience in building lawn mowers have shown them to be fundamentally sound. To these principles they have added every improvement in material, construction, and method that their tests have shown would result in easier operation, longer life and better service.

"WORCESTER SHEAR" is therefore a machine whose beauty of appearance is the direct result of refinement of quality . . . a machine which is not experimental in any respect . . . a machine which will repay the owner many times over in satisfaction and in freedom from service or replacement expense.



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