NEWSLETTER

From compromise and things half done,
Keep me with stern and stubborn pride;
And when at last the fight is won,
God keep me still unsatisfied.

—Louis Untermeyer

MAY • 1941

We Are Distributors for

All McCLAIN Chemicals and Equipment

Fungol

SAFE, POWERFUL TURF FUNGICIDE AND VERMICIDE

Fungol is a great preventative and control of both Large and Small Brown Patch. Works fast and has exceptional soil retention properties.

Great covering capacity of Fungol makes it the most economical fungicide you can buy.

By using Fungol under regular scheduled applications you need not purchase extra chemicals for eradication of Soil Vermin — earthworms, sod webworms, cutworms, grubs, beetles, snails, etc.

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Nitrogen 21% — Phosphoric Acid 13% — Potash 10%

THE COOL FOOD FOR PUTTING GREENS

More Golf Courses are using Veg-E-Tonic every year because it is wholly soluble, clean, odorless and leaves no residue on Greens.

Veg-E-Tonic contains no useless fillers and every pound is full 16 ounces of top rated chemical grass food.

There is no waste of any kind in Veg-E-Tonic. This cuts down handling, drayage, storage, and makes application easier.

Packed in 100-pound sealed, air tight drums. Write for free sample.

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REMARKABLE GOLF BALL CLEANER

KlenZip is the newest development in Golf Ball washing compounds. Contains no soap, acids or alkali to injure paint on balls.

Just mix a small quantity of powdered KlenZip in water and fill Ball Washers regularly as needed.

KlenZip is clean and odorless and does not curdle nor become rancid from continued usage.

KlenZip leaves no film on balls to soil hands or clothing.

High cleaning properties of KlenZip make it the most economical ball washing compound now on the market.

Free samples and special literature upon request.

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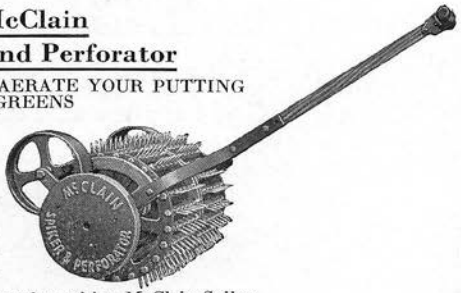
Spiker and Perforator



CULTIVATE AND AERATE YOUR PUTTING GREENS

Better fertilization and less fungicides are two of the more important results. Opening up the soil with millions of holes by the long, smooth, round spikes produces aeration of the turf, and better application of water and top dressings. Oxygen around roots gives healthier and stronger grass.

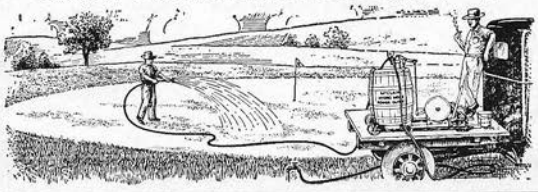
Unbreakable steel spikes, bronze and roller bearings, alemite oiling and pressure-spring grease retainers. Weight 220 pounds. Extra weights supplied with each machine.

Make your Putting Green equipment more complete with a McClain Spiker.

McClain Hydro - Mixer

FOR RAPID TREATING AND FERTILIZING PUTTING GREENS

Popularity of the Hydro-Mixer Outfit for applying Fungicides and Fertilizers is constantly increasing.



Hundreds of Outfits now in use. Successful everywhere because of its simplicity, low cost and operating speed. Nothing approaches this equipment for rapid, uniform and efficient spraying of Putting Greens.

When attached to hydrant of your water system, Greens may be treated or fertilized in 10 to 15 minutes. Works on any water pressure.

May be had for either hand or power operation.

NEW ENGLAND TORO CO. - West Newton, Mass.

NEWSLETTER

This NEWSLETTER is published 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 for ten copies.

GEORGE J. ROMMELL, JR., *Editor and Business Manager*
54 Eddy Street, West Newton, Mass.

HENRY MITCHELL, *Assistant Editor* ROBERT A. MITCHELL, *Picture Editor*

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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.

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TURF MANAGEMENT POINTERS

A Lecture Given at Amherst

By Charles K. Hallowell

Observations have been made on golf courses, cemeteries, athletic fields, public parks and lawns, as educational work on turf improvement has been carried on. The 50 or more golf courses in the vicinity of Philadelphia have been a most interesting study. Some are managed by men with both technical and practical training, others by men who just happened to drift into golf course management. All who are interested in improving themselves have an opportunity to do so by participating in the monthly meetings of the Philadelphia Golf Course Superintendents Association. Because of their affiliation with this organization, many have become better golf course managers.

In observing the various courses one often wonders who has been responsible for the selection of the site of the course. In the Philadelphia area there are two courses located six miles apart, both being approximately 15 miles from the center of the city. Sites were selected and the courses constructed about 1925. One selected 200 acres in a valley where soil fertility has always been rated as high and drainage excellent. Livestock farming had been followed on this land. A sound rotation of crops had been practiced, with not over one-quarter of the acreage being plowed in any single season — alfalfa and bluegrass pasture predominating.

The site selected for the second course was in a very narrow creek valley with steep slopes. Farmers of that neighborhood had always described the soil as sharp and shallow. There were numerous old stone drains in the low portions. The type of farming was what one would expect from tenants who move every few years. Both courses had the same architect and contractor, and construction time for each 18 holes was the same. Specifications, which called for completion within a certain number of days, did not provide for growing manure crops on poor soils, nor were there any special funds for heavy applications of manure on the soil low in fertility.

These courses when completed had cost both organizations similar amounts. The membership of both consisted of persons of similar incomes. The individual members no doubt expected one thing: "New course, perfect playing conditions." How different the jobs of the two managers of these courses have been!

Under the heading of soil fertility, it has been observed that when ample lime and an abundance of phosphorus have been used in growing turf the recovery from injury resulting from excess rainfall, disease, insects, or drought is quicker than when these two elements are deficient in the soil. When the writer first started work with turf, numerous soil tests for acidity were made with soil from both greens and fairways. On eight different courses the lime content of the soil from the greens was higher than the fairway soils. At that time it was unusual to find the pH of the soil from a green below six and that from a fairway above six. The turf on these greens was listed as satisfactory, while on most of the fairways the growth of grass was undesirable.

In southeastern Pennsylvania, these two elements — lime and phosphorus — are classed as fundamentals on which to build better turf. For the courses which endeavor to have their turf superfine, it has been found they can quickly get the grass growth out of balance, if a heavy nitrogen feeding program is followed and the calcium and phosphorus supply is allowed to become low. Soft growth, that is quickly attacked by insects or disease, is likely to be the result of such a

program. A good fairway fertilizer management program calls for limestone applications to keep the pH above six and 500 to 600 pounds of superphosphate every two years. Nitrogen produces deepest roots and gives the thickest, sturdiest turf when most of it is applied in September, with two-thirds of the amount being of the organic form of nitrogen. Light applications of nitrogen early in the spring are used when fertility is low, or when it is desired to get a dark green color early in the spring.

To date no better test as to the amount of nitrogen to use on turf has been developed than the eye of the man on the job. Where funds are low and there seems a possibility of times getting better, it has been demonstrated that a few dollars spent for lime and phosphorus on fairways will help produce a turf of the better grasses, fairly free of weeds. If these two materials are omitted until more funds are secured, it is quite common to find the plant population mostly weeds.

Potash is not emphasized in good-management fertilizing practices, for when used on greens the results have not been noticeable. This is probably due to the fact that Southeastern Pennsylvania soils are mostly high in potash and that the topdressing materials commonly used contains a large amount of spent mushroom soil. There is as much potash in this material as there is in stable manure. On fairways potash has been avoided since there are indications that this plant food element promotes the growth of clover. From comparison demonstrations it has been observed that potash produces more clover than either lime or phosphorus, or a combination of these two materials.

Comparison plots of different grasses, the effect of fertilizers on the same types of grasses, and a comparison of a new strain of bent with what is standard for the section or the course can produce much helpful information. For the individual course it is advisable to keep the comparisons simple. Much valuable information was collected and many helpful observations were made from the turf plots started in 1932 under the direction of the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association at the Spring Mill course of the Philadelphia Country Club and at Pine Valley.

When looking for a new strain of a putting green grass, it is often observed that there is a good one on one or more greens. It is good management to remove such strains, propagate and observe them in a sod nursery. One advantage of selecting a strain growing on the course is that it is adapted to the environment. There are several good putting greens in the Philadelphia area that have been developed in that manner.

At some courses the management refuses to admit their most serious problems. A few years ago I sat in on the winter meeting of a Greens committee. The superintendent was asked to outline a program for the coming year. After fertilizer suggestions were made, tile drainage was recommended for four fairways. The committee was not interested — in fact, they had made up their mind to put over a modern fairway watering system (the previous season had been very dry).

The committee united, sold the club on a several-thousand-dollar watering system which was installed the following spring. Just once was the system used during the following rainy summer. Tile was laid on portions of two fairways during the summer, and the following spring, when the rainfall was even more than the previous summer, an additional 1,000 feet of tile was laid. Since that time tile has been installed on all poorly-drained areas.

Needless to add, the turf on that course is much better than a few

years ago. There is adequate drainage, a sound fertilizer program, and a modern irrigation system included with good management. That committee was big enough to admit they did not know the answers and now are quick to approve the recommendations of their superintendent.

Another fairway watering incident concerns a course that, where summer play was heavy, demanded fairway watering. Soil conditions were favorable so there was a gratifying response to watering. There was no modern fairway irrigation system, but with men working all night and with a large amount of hose the job was done. When the superintendent was asked why a new system was not installed, he was of the opinion that his committee was satisfied with the makeshift system. A short time later when there were some personnel changes in the Greens committee, new members wanted to know where were the plans for a modern fairway watering system. None had ever been prepared. A short time after that the superintendent was asked to resign.

It seems good management practice to put complete information for operating the course efficiently into the hands of the Greens committee.

When there is trouble on a course, good management practices call for doing something about it. Patches of clover in fairways and on aprons of greens were winterkilled a few years ago. Men in charge of some courses were sowing seed and topdressing these spots at the first break in spring, while others allowed them to go untouched until the season was well advanced. Seeding of patches as late as May 1st, seldom produces a satisfactory cover.

Keeping complete records is important. At Merion, Joe Valentine has developed a system of charts for each green tee, and fairway. Observations are made weekly and the line is charted for that week. Notations are made when there is any deviation in the line. Such records for several seasons give information that simplifies the management problem.

At one golf course in 1940 observations of the plant population were made on every fairway the middle of May. Follow-up observations were made in June, July, August, September, and October. It was determined that there were five different classifications. Five fairways had a plant population in which bent grasses predominated — these produced the best playing turf throughout the summer. There were six fairways where the mixture was bent and bluegrass, a dense mixture. On three fairways poa trivialis predominated — these were injured severely when temperatures were high but came back quickly in early September. Poa annua, clover, and sparse plants of bluegrass was the population on two fairways — on these the playing conditions for six weeks in the summer were very poor. Renovation with a chemical should certainly be tried on such turf as was found on these two fairways. The population on the two remaining fairways was Kentucky bluegrass and clover — on these the turf was rated as fair, except where there were a few solid patches of clover.

With the results of monthly observations on the variation of the different grasses, the management is in a position to vary the maintenance program according to the population.

Turf insects are more efficiently controlled when insecticides are applied before they do severe injury. It has long been recognized that, if arsenate of lead is in the first mouthful of food eaten by the newly-born grub, the grub will soon die. It is important to know the life history of all damaging turf insects, and to observe their developments during the season. Young chinch bugs are controlled when tobacco dust is applied as they are hatching. In the Phila-

delphia area this is June 10–15th. If tobacco dust is withheld until three or four weeks later when the bugs are mature, it seldom checks their feeding.

Chemical control of weeds in turf has been the greatest development in turf management in the last ten years. All can make these chemicals work for them, if they read about what is being done and then start on a small scale. Where fairways are unsatisfactory, the chances of improving them is greater if chemicals are included in the renovation program.

Nature often produces sudden changes. No two years does growth of grass, development of diseases, or the feeding of insects happen just the same. The most important factor in turf management is the man on the job. In 1941, as in other years, each person managing turf must be ready for varying conditions. No doubt one of the trying problems for many will be labor. But, if the superintendent and the managing committee will work in close co-operation, turf troubles will be at a minimum.

Draftees

It would be a very nice thing if we all could write to those who are now doing war duty. Nothing cheers like a letter from the old familiar gang.

The proper way to address a letter to "Tom" Mattus, is as follows:

Pvt. Thomas Mattus.
Co. A—104 Infantry.
A. P. O.—26
Camp Edwards, Mass.

Director's Meeting, March 28

The tentative date for pro-greenkeeper tournament at Brae-Burn, July 21.

A letter from Prof. Dickinson thanked us for the very vital part we played at the Recreation Conference.

MARCH 31 CLASS AT WALTHAM WINTER SCHOOL FOR GREENKEEPERS

Mr. Alex Ohlson took charge of this meeting and introduced Mr. John J. Garrity. Mr. Garrity's subject was tennis courts.

Mr. Garrity's 30 odd years of experience in handling tennis courts is without doubt qualification enough to speak on them, but the information which Mr. Garrity had, was most interesting and helpful, as well as unusual.

We will endeavor to pass that information on to you, to the best of our ability.

Mr. Garrity talked about many different kinds of tennis courts. But his talk on Cork-Asphalt Courts was most interesting.

The Cork-Asphalt surface is a formula which is a trade secret, but it is, as the name implies, a combination of cork and asphalt.

The total cost of one of these Cork-Asphalt Courts including everything

but the fence is $500. This material may be purchased at the Old Colony Bituminous in Cambridge and there are one or two other concerns hereabout (New England Brick Co.), that this material may be purchased from.

One inch of this Cork-Asphalt may be put on top of two to three inches of asphalt base. This should be rolled with a 900-lb. roller, preferably a hand roller.

For a hard court it has a remarkable springiness. Yet, it has withstood the hard usage of regular shoes, for eleven years.

Another remarkable thing is that they have been able to play on them all winter.

The average cost of maintenance per year per court is $20.00 which includes tennis nets.

Resurfacing may be done at a cost of $100 per court, but they last on an average of ten years.

After people get used to these courts it will not bother them.

Some tips Mr. Garrity dropped to us were:

Lay your courts north and south.

One hundred and twenty-five feet length of court right.

Pick ground at highest point.

Have no aggregate larger than three inches in your gravel.

Have a gate on tennis courts with lock and key, so all members will have to come to pro shop for key.

Cost of fence with one gate $600.

Lead tapes too expensive.

Use a plaster sand with clay for clay courts.

Mr. John Russell

Mr. Russell was introduced by Alex Ohlson. Mr. Russell works for Breck & Sons, and his hobby is Spring Flowering bulbs. He has a show place in Dedham. The public are invited to this place. The price of admission 25c on week days, and 50c on Sundays. Mr. Russell expects that his flowers will be doing their best sometime between May 5 and 15. Address Sandy Valley Road, Dedham.

Most of these bulbs are native to Europe, but gradually we are making it possible to raise them here commercially.

This year tulips will be O.K. in spite of the war, but after this year no one knows.

Mr. Russell's work consists of naturalization of bulbs such as Narcisus, Jonquil and Tulips. Most Jonquils sold to us are not Jonquils, but Narcisus.

In planting these bulbs make a hole, with instrument similar to hole cutter or hole cutter about seven inches deep. Put in bone meal and sand on bottom, make sure there is no air pocket, then put in your bulb. Put in four inches of soil on top.

In Boston area, Daffodils bloom about May 1.

Narcissus Fly worst enemy of these bulbs.

Divide Narcissus in July.

Does not Winter Kill.

Prefers Moist Soil.

Mr. Russell's talk was interestingly illustrated by lantern slides.

We certainly owe Mr. Russell our thanks for a very fine and most informing talk. —Old Sod.

April Meeting

"Jack" Reedy of Pokochoag, explained the reasons why the pros would rather have the John Shanahan Memorial Tournament in September instead of July.

Professor Dickinson gave a very interesting talk on the Business Management of Greenkeeping. Professor Dickinson thinks that the greenkeeper is the logical man to take over duties of General Manager in a club, if a club finds it necessary to have one. However, the job should seek the man. We hope to have something further on this talk in a later issue.

THE STORY OF RARITAN VELVET BENT GRASS

HOWARD B. SPRAGUE, *Agronomist*
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

The beautiful turf produced by Velvet bent grass at its best, has attracted plant breeders, as well as superintendents of golf courses. This species appeared to have greater possibilities in the production of fine turf, than any other species available, *provided* a well-adapted strain could be produced that has desirable growth habits. About 1930, a breeding program was begun at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, to develop a strain of Velvet bent that had good vigor, rich green color, durability, and ability to resist pests.

The first step in the improvement program was collection of a considerable number of promising strains of Velvet bent, from old lawns and other sodded areas. These strains were all allowed to produce seed, and a large number of individual plants were studied in each progeny grown from seed. As a result of this study, a total of 40 outstanding plants were selected, and seed of these was saved, In the next plant generation produced from seed, about 30 plants were selected from each of these strains, and observations were made on individual plants for color, vigor, fineness of texture, susceptibility to insects and diseases, and seed setting ability. A total of 20 superior plants was saved from this breeding nursery, each of which served as the parent of a separate family. These 20 families were continued in the breeding nursery every year for the next four years, with a new plant generation annually.

The procedure each year was to plant 30 or more seedlings from a superior plant chosen to represent the family. All of the progenies in the nursery were allowed to cross-pollinate as freely as the species per-

mits, but such out-crossing was limited solely to the selected progenies in the nursery, and no crossing was permitted with unselected material. As a result of this procedure, the 20 families gradually became somewhat similar in appearance and performance, without any loss in vigor which usually accompanies inbreeding and close breeding. The undesirable traits originally present in these families were gradually unmasked and discarded, as the breeding program proceeded.

After seven years of breeding, three years in the preliminary stages, and four years of intensive selection, it was decided to combine seed of the 20 families to produce a new strain. Since tests as to the turf producing power of these strains had already been made during the later stages of the breeding program, and these had shown the high turf value of the selections, it was decided to encourage seed production of the new strain as fast as possible. Foundation seed was distributed to several state experiment stations, and to a group of selected seed growers. The new strain was named *Raritan* in 1938, and a limited amount of seed was produced that year. Seed production has increased steadily since that date, and this seed is certified by the New Jersey state agencies.

Raritan Velvet bent is entirely distinct in mode of its origin from such strains as Piper and Kernwood, which are the result of a much more limited program of selection. Because of its origin, *Raritan* Velvet will breed true to type, even when produced from seed for many plant generations. *Raritan* has also proved to have a broader adaptation to a range of climate and soils than any strain that has not had such a wide range of material entering into its inheritance. Being a blend of 20 strains, all simultaneously selected toward the same objective, with outbreeding limited wholly to this group of plants, *Raritan* has all the strength of a broad inheritance background combined with the uniformity of performance which follows continued selection for a specific type. Essentially, it is a regenerated selection in which desirable traits have been concentrated, and the undesirable ones unmasked and discarded.

The breeding program followed in producing *Raritan* Velvet, has been continued with the object of still further improving the 20 parent stocks. In time, it is expected that an even better strain will be the outcome, a strain with even greater vigor, resistance to diseases and insects, excellent color and wearing quality. We do not know what the limit may be in such a breeding program but are sure that the limit has not yet been reached.

Tips for Cleaning the Club House

For cleaning porcelain in lavatories, tile, brass, copper, or woodwork I have found no equal to a product called Selaw, sold by Brown Wales Company, Boston, Mass. It removes grime, grease, and dirt quicker than anything I know of.

For removing grime, dirt and soap from shower partitions and cement floors there is nothing easier than steel wool and Selaw.

GOLF MEETINGS, 1941

May 5 — At Ponkapoag
Speaker at 10:30
Tournament at 1:30 — Best of 9 holes, 1st or 2nd 9, ½ handicap.

June 23 — Sectional Meeting with Rhode Island Greenkeepers Club at Misguamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.

July 7 — Greenkeeper — Chairman Tournament at Concord

Aug. 4 — Club Championship at Belmont

Sept. 22 — John Shanahan Memorial Tournament at Braeburn.

Oct. — Open

Nov. — Open

Tournament Committee

Alex Ohlson, *Chairman*

Ed Hanson — Homer Darling
Nick Bruno — Ralph Thomas

BUBBLES BURST

A small percentage of billions being spent for defense may find its way into the treasuries of golf and country clubs. Unless it is all retrieved by tax collectors or offset by rising prices we may have more money to spend in the near future. A little thought today may save headaches later on.

As prosperity increases clubs should increase their reserves and reduce their mortgages. Some money should be used for making permanent improvements, preferably of a nature which will not unduly increase future maintenance budgets and overhead, the remainder, if any, could be used to give the members some extra service and pleasure.

Greenkeepers should try to convince club officials that fertilizer for fairways is as important as swimming pools and dining room chandeliers.

— Lon Moore.

GREENKEEPERS CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND

MEMBERSHIP

Member	Club	Home Address
A. E. Anderson	Brae Burn C. C. West Newton, Mass.	358 Fuller Street West Newton, Mass.
T. P. Anderson	Ellinwood C. C. Athol, Mass.	Athol, Mass.
A. M. Barney	Wampanoag G. C. South Swansea, Mass.	Mason Street North Swansea, Mass.
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Nicholas Bruno	Norfolk G. C. Dedham, Mass.	Dedham, Mass. 1100 East Street
T. F. Burke	Cohasset C. C. Southbridge, Mass.	Box 64 Southbridge, Mass.
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R. W. Peckham	Sachuest Golf Club Middletown, R. I.	Middletown, R. I.
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A. J. Sperandio	90 Brimsmead Street Marlboro, Mass.	Marlboro, Mass.
N. J. Sperandio	Marlboro C. C. Marlboro, Mass.	Marlboro, Mass.

Member	Club	Home Address
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Ralph Thomas	Paul Revere G. C.	19 Howard Street Waltham, Mass.
Charles Vickery	Cohasset C. C. No. Cohasset, Mass.	No. Cohasset, Mass
George Volmer	Hatherly C. C. Minot, Mass.	Minot, Mass.
Leslie Wildgust	Winchester C. C. Winchester, Mass.	Winchester, Mass.
Paul Wanberg	Weston Country Club Weston, Mass.	17 Eddy Street Waltham, Mass.
F. H. Wilson	Charles River C. C. Newton Centre, Mass.	543 Dedham Street Newton Centre, Mass.
Guy C. West		32 Third Street W. Barrington, R. I.

TRIBUTE TO A. VICTOR EATON

The New Jersey GSA wishes to perpetuate the memory of A. Victor Eaton, one of the organization's most beloved members who passed to Verdantland-Beyond April 3, 1941, at 11.00 P.M. Death occurred due to a prolonged illness that confined the esteemed "Vic" to the Mercer Hospital in Trenton, N. J. Funeral services were April 7th, attended by many of his fraternal brothers.

Mr. Eaton, a wounded veteran of the British Army, during World War I, first entered golf in the U. S. A. at the Yontakah C. C. in Nutley, N. J., where he served in capacity of greenkeeper two years. For the past 12 years he was manager of the Trenton Country Club, in the capitol city of the Garden State. At this private 18-hole club, Mr. Eaton served many State and social affairs, and was well known to business and legislative officials. He took the managership position in 1929.

The N. J. GSA had the honor of Mr. Eaton serving as its President in 1934–35. He is survived by his wife and two grown sons. Golf was Mr. Eaton's favorite sport, he played skillfully and with fairness at this game as well as Life itself.

— TIRF.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT

I have always wondered which would be the more economical, new equipment or repairs on the old. After considerable thought, I decided to buy some new equipment.

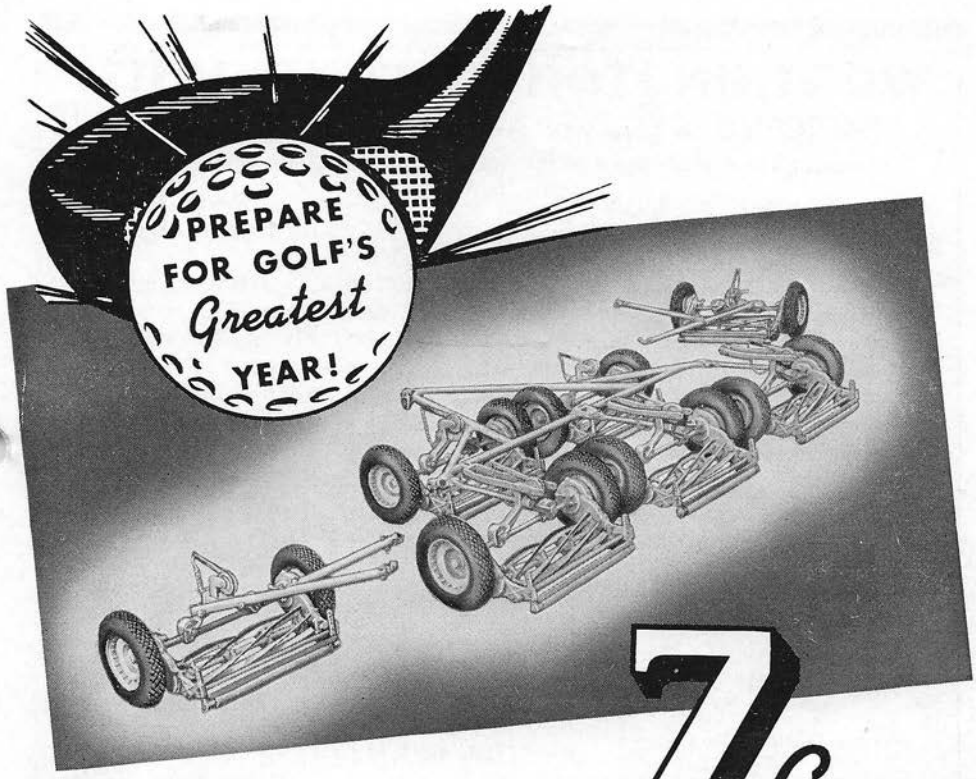
I received the equipment and was very enthusiastic. The new tractor was a beauty. It had speed, power, and endurance. The scythe bar attachment on the tractor practically eliminated all the hand scythe work. For example, a certain length of a bank of a brook took two men eight hours to cut. With the new attachment, this same length of bank is cut very nicely in thirty minutes. The men can now put their time in on other work which should be done and could not have been done if it were not for the new equipment.

The fairways were cut in one-third the usual time and with a great deal more ease of mind and operating the tractor.

During the years 1935 to 1939, we used between 1,000 and 1,200 gallons of gasoline and about 25 gallons of motor oil annually. In 1940, we used 435 gallons of gasoline and 5½ gallons of motor oil.

Isn't this proof enough to show that new equipment pays for itself.

— N. J. SPERANDIO.



WITH THE LABOR-SAVING 7 Gang PENNSYLVANIA FAIRWAY

This year your biggest problem lies — not in getting enough players — but in maintaining good playing conditions for the thousands who will tee off on your course. This heavy traffic presents a maintenance problem that will be aggravated by an acute shortage of unskilled labor.

This problem is easily solved. The 7-Gang Pennsylvania Fairway saves time, labor and money. And you get a bonus of 20% if you use the special 35-inch units — which cut a 20% wider swath than the conventional 30-inch size. This means a 20% saving in time, fuel and — most important at this time — a 20% saving in labor.

MANY REFINEMENTS THIS YEAR

The popular light-weight tubular frame has been further improved this year, making for the utmost flexibility in transportation and storage of the gang mowers. The iron wheel model has spuds cast on the treads to prevent slippage and to add to the life of the wheel. The casting with the lower blade attached is now removable without dismantling the mower. These are but a few of the outstanding features of the Pennsylvania Fairway, completely covered in our new catalog.

SEND FOR NEW 1941 CATALOG

Have all the facts before you when you select your new mowers. This 1941 catalog shows all the special Pennsylvania Golf Mowers that can save you money and solve your labor problems.

Write for Catalogue

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER WORKS

PRIMOS PENNA.

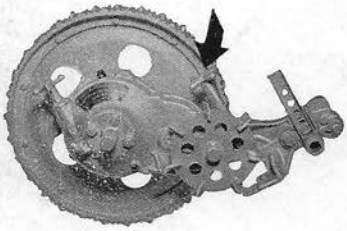
JOHN J. NYHAN .....120 Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass.
WOODWORTH BRADLEY, INC. .....131 Dorrance Street, Providence, R. I.

WORTHINGTON CUTTING UNITS

IMPROVED to give you the maximum of operating and maintenance efficiency at less cost in labor, time and money

Worthington fly-knife blades give you the *widest*, hardest section on the market today and this is the part that really does the work!

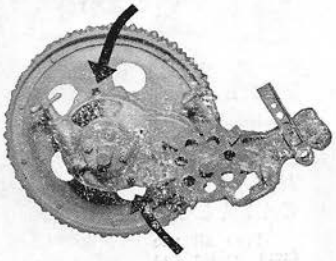
We have often heard the remark, particularly when the price question is being discussed, that "all cutting units must be alike — they all cut grass." It is true that all makes will *cut grass*, but Worthington engineers have paid most particular attention to mechanical devices to create a more practical unit so that *Worthington Units are different* — worth more — save you more in time and money. For example:



Single-Hand Adjustment

The bed knife steel of each cutting unit in the gang must be adjusted periodically during the day's mowing operations. Worthington Units have a *single-hand*, self-locking, adjusting handle on each side. No tools whatsoever are required. Other makes have double adjustments on each side, requiring wrenches or screw drivers. This may seem a trivial point to the casual observer, but if you consider this —

	Each Unit	Triple 3 Units	Quint 5 Units	7-Gang 7 Units
Worthington Units — Adjusting Devices	2	6	10	14
Other Makes — Adjusting Devices	4	12	20	28



Other cutting units have five or six outside grease or oil fittings requiring *daily attention*. Let's multiply 5 grease fittings per unit of other makes, by the number of units in the gang. For example:

Only Twice-a-Year Greasing

	Each Unit	Triple 3 Units	Quint 5 Units	7-Gang 7 Units
Worthington* — Daily Greasing	None	None	None	None
Other Makes — Daily Greasing	5	15	25	35

*Twice per season only.

These are three sound reasons why hundreds of golf courses all over the country standardize on Worthington equipment. Write us, today, for our illustrated golf course catalog showing how you can have a better course at less cost.

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