

testimony of the ablest agronomists that sheep's fescue will not spread from the rough to the fairway, the writer can not but feel suspicious. Twelve hundred dollars was spent last year on one Michigan 9-hole course in clearing out all the sheep's fescue from the fairways and, while at the job, getting out every root from the rough also; and we now feel safer than we would if our rough were still full of seeding plants of this nuisance.

There is no more exasperating fairway pest than this wretched grass, and greenkeepers and green committees should be more awake to its menace than they are as a matter of fact today. Wherever there is sheep's fescue there is turf which gives a large percentage of bad bounds and of penalizing lies, and this should not be in fairways unless, indeed, it be planned for certain spots as hazards; and such spots of cuppy turf are objectionable as fairway hazards unless very clearly marked so that their exact limits may be recognized at a distance. To be frank, the writer hates this grass "with a perfect hatred" and wouldn't allow it in any capacity upon a course for which he was responsible.

Sheep's fescue is so prevalent and so pestiferous a fairway nuisance that it would seem worth while to observe very closely, with definitely planned and definitely recorded observation and experiment, to learn beyond all doubt if this grass, seeding in the rough, will spread to fairways.

Red fescue seed, including Chewings fescue, often contains sheep's fescue,\* and this has doubtless been the cause of introducing the grass unintentionally into many courses.

### A New Service to Golf Clubs

ADAM G. MARSHALL, *East Orange, N. J.*

Formerly, when engaged as a traveling salesman, selling mowers to golf clubs, I was amazed to see the slovenly methods in caring for lawn-mower machinery when not in use. Frequently the club had a shed or a house which was too small to protect the mowers from the winter weather, and the machines were usually repaired by some shoemaker, or anyone who hung out a sign "lawn-mowers repaired" got the work to do. That is why we started in business.

We now take complete charge of all machinery belonging to a club and are held responsible for the condition of its stock. Every week we call at the various clubs, have a talk with the operator, examine the machinery, instruct him how to oil and adjust it properly, and if a machine needs repairing we immediately get an order for its repair, saving the club a new mower, because it is repaired before it is ruined. Every club has from \$3,000 to \$10,000 worth of machinery. When a club is in need of new machinery we advise and submit prices for its approval. We thus save the club time and a lot of correspondence. All we expect for this service is the repairing of the machinery and supplying the club with new machines. Our prices for repairing and sale are the same as factory charges.

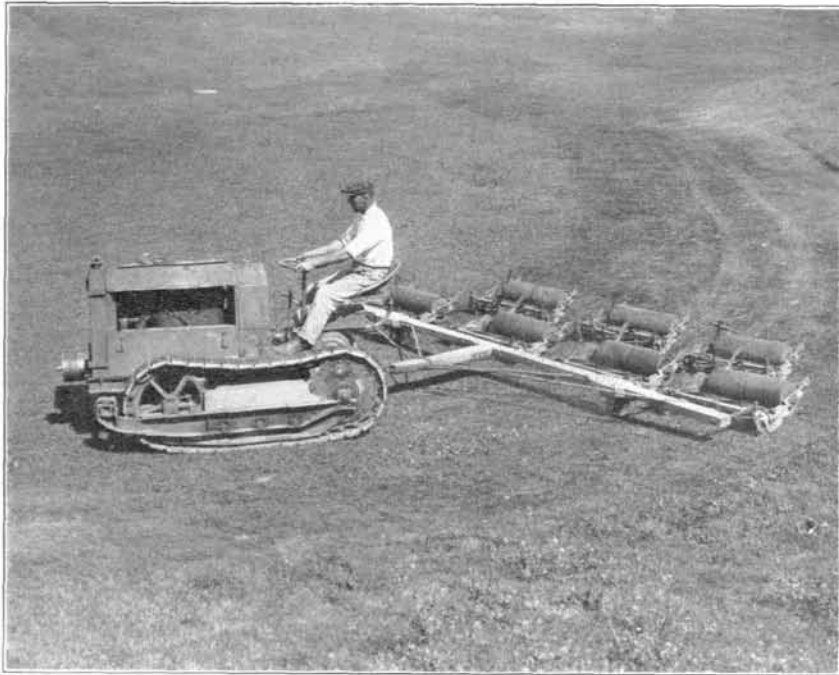
We find that the average greenkeeper does not know the different makes of machines put out for special work on golf courses, and usually buys what his next-door neighbor has. Again we advise of our service. He buys in out-of-town markets, as a rule.

\* See my article on *Experiences With Untested Seed* in this number of THE BULLETIN.

We are looked upon by the different chairmen of green committees as a company who knows what is best needed for their use. This is our first year in business, and we serviced the following clubs: Baltusrol Golf Club, Essex County Country Club, Essex County Park Commission, Hudson County Park Commission, Mountain Ridge Country Club, Maplewood Country Club, South Orange Field Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Essex Fells Country Club, and also a great many of the large estates in Essex and Morris counties.

(The idea that has been put into practice by Mr. Marshall is most commendable. Wherever there are three or four golf clubs close together they should cooperate in securing the services of a good mechanic. The plan should be stimulated also by manufacturers of golf machinery, as their interests are identical so far as keeping their products up to a high standard of efficiency is concerned.—EDITORS.)

**Success in eradicating white clover.**—Referring to page 275 of the September number of THE BULLETIN on which appears Question and Answer No. 7, I notice that New Hampshire is having trouble with clover. The first year we used the acid fertilizer formula as given we had the same trouble, but I used straight sulfate of ammonia, and by August the clover spell was over. This year I eliminated the phosphate and just used bone, sulfate and potash, and have had no clover troubles. I got this advice from a table you published of fertilizers and their effects.—*Earl B. Kent, Highland Country Club, Attleboro, Mass.*



A TRACTOR WITH A SEVEN-MOWER GANG  
Note particularly the hitch.