

to the pro's eye that the sight of a dollar beyond was blotted out. You seldom hear this any more. That's a fairly certain sign of merchandising development.

On all hands the pros are presenting proof that there is foundation for the laurels bestowed upon them in the Tennant address. With the boys now learning that the public knows they are good salesmen—and expected to be good salesmen—you may look for a marked pick-up in the nation-wide standard of pro selling. No good merchant can stand still and certainly the pros can't because their increasing business and recognition as merchants gives them greater responsibilities and problems.

One of the problems that they may have to face in 1935 is a revival of hectic price-cutting. The NRA will hold hearings at Washington beginning January 9 to consider eliminating price-fixing provisions from codes. S. Clay Williams, head of the NRA board, says that price control information gathered by the board "justified the position that price fixing is inconsistent with the most effective functioning of our industrial system."

But, regardless of what future developments there may be, it is beginning to be obvious that the pros generally are able to handle the situation. It has faintly dawned on some of them that they are good and recognition of their selling ability made so boldly by an expert like Mr. Tennant is what the boys needed to give them a highly profitable self-confidence.

North and Odland Authors of Fine Bulletin on Greens

ONE OF the finest and most complete reports ever issued on the management of putting green grasses is Bulletin 245 of the Rhode Island State College experiment station. The authors are H. F. A. North and T. E. Odland of the station staff and the title of the report is *Putting Green Grasses and Their Management*. Contents of the 44-page bulletin will prove of considerable value to all greens workers, and every greenkeeping library should contain a copy.

The experiments which are reported were begun as a study of a large number of grasses to determine their value for golf greens. Some of the vegetative strains have been propagated with stolons in comparison with seed. The turf from colonials and seaside creeping bents have been tested from original lots and from

seed produced in Rhode Island from the same lots.

The bulletin is designed primarily to furnish information which will aid those concerned with the growing of fine turf in choosing the most satisfactory grass for special conditions. The quality of the turfs has been determined by rating important factors individually and collectively.

Tests have shown that the fertilizer treatments used and the soil reactions maintained have been generally satisfactory for most of the bent grasses. A deficiency of lime resulted in serious damage to the plats of creeping bent during one of the seasons of the test.

The velvet bents as a class have been rated higher in quality than the colonial bents. Rather wide variation was found among the former in this regard and only the exceptional strain was rated higher than the average of the colonial bents. The three types of colonial bent under test were found to differ in the prevalence of rhizomes, color of foliage, and production of nap. Differences in the quality and susceptibility to brownpatch of the turf were found in the different strains of the common type of colonial bent.

The creeping bents have been rated lower in putting green qualities than the colonial bents. The stolon creeping bents as a group were found of nearly the same value as the lots of seaside creeping bents tested. Wider variations in quality were found among the stolon strains such as Washington and Virginia than among the seaside creeping bents.

The turf of velvet and creeping bents grown from seed was found similar in quality to that produced from stolons of the same strain. Likewise the turf of colonial bent and seaside creeping bent from seed grown in Rhode Island one generation produced turf very similar to that of the parent grasses. As a rule the seeded turf was found more susceptible to disease than the parent stolon turf.

Velvet bents were rather generally susceptible to dollarspot, and colonial bent to brownpatch, while creeping bents were mildly susceptible to both diseases. Snowmold was found in creeping bent turf.

A system is suggested for the general maintenance of the putting green.

Copies of this valuable bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the Rhode Island State college Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.