"Better than rain," say greenkeepers throughout the country, when discussing The Lark Sprinkler, "because it sprinkles as evenly and gently, and is ALWAYS on hand when needed." The Lark is dependable for night sprinkling, too. A trial will convince you that The Lark deserves the popularity its performance has won.

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HOME OF WINTER RACING

In conjunction with the irrigation system will be the system of applying fertilizer. The fertilizer will be pulverized and mixed in a central plant and then put into a container or reservoir with the irrigation system which will run it through corrosion-proof pipes to that section of the course where the fertilizer is required. The mixture and other necessary adjustments could be made without leaving the central regulating plant. Nor is this idea beyond the remotest bounds of possibility, for on a course in Arizona when the greenkeeper wishes to give his course a little stimulation he throws a few sacks of chemical fertilizer into his reservoir lake and the sprinklers do the rest.

Future shops will be equipped with a complete chemical laboratory for soil testing and analysis as well as a small experiment station. This because greenkeepers will have realized that what is stimulation for one course's grass is brown patch for another's. Furthermore the greenkeeper during his course in college will have taken enough chemistry and geology to enable him to conduct his own research.

Government Tells of Golf's Grass Seed Buying

Golf clubs buy more rye grass seed than any other kind of seed. This is indicated in an extensive survey recently completed by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Other grass as well as turf seed purchased in largest quantities for golf courses are: Kentucky bluegrass, redtop, fescues, bents, and Bermuda grass, mentioned in the order of the quantities purchased.

The inquiry used in the survey was sent to more than 3,800 golf clubs and municipal courses and replies were received from 1,733. Of this number officials of 1,189 clubs or courses gave figures indicating the quantity of seed they had purchased, intended to purchase, or their average annual purchases, 495 gave no figures but indicated that they usually bought little or no seed because they had sand greens, native grass that did not require reseeding, etc., and 49 failed to indicate whether or not they ever purchased seed.

In this report, except when otherwise stated, the figures given cover those clubs and municipal courses for which reports were received. No attempt has been made to estimate what percentage these purchases represent of the total purchases.
made for all golf courses in the United States. It is believed, however, that a majority of the larger clubs furnished reports in the survey. Many clubs found it very difficult to estimate their annual purchases of the different kinds of seed because the purchases varied so much from year to year, depending largely upon whether new construction work was undertaken or extensive alterations were made on their courses or reseeding was necessary because of drought, floods, etc.

The average annual purchases in the aggregate were reported to be 333,500 pounds of Italian ryegrass seed, 210,500 pounds of domestic ryegrass seed (mostly Italian ryegrass with a smaller proportion of perennial and other ryegrasses), and 14,400 pounds of perennial ryegrass. Clubs in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi apparently are the largest consumers of ryegrass seed. In those states it is generally sown each fall on Bermuda grass greens for winter play. This explains the greater annual consumption as compared with perennial grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and redtop.

Average annual purchases of Kentucky bluegrass were reported to be 213,900 pounds, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania clubs being the principal buyers.

Purchases of redtop seed, amounting to 161,700 pounds, were indicated to be the largest in Illinois, New York, Ohio, Florida, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Of the 91,500 pounds of fescues purchased annually, 63,400 pounds was indicated to be Chewings fescue, 16,300 was meadow fescue, and 9,300 was sheep's fescue. Clubs in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio lead in purchases of fescue seed.

Florida clubs buy much more Bermuda grass and carpet grass seed than any other clubs. South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and North Carolina clubs trail far behind Florida in Bermuda grass purchases. The total quantity of this seed bought annually by all clubs reporting is 48,900 pounds, and of carpet grass, 3,300 pounds.

Bent seed purchases, exclusive of quantities contained in green, tee, and fairway mixtures, amount in the aggregate to 63,500 pounds, of which 27,500 pounds is mixed bent, 15,800 is Colonial bent, 15,400 is seaside bent, 1,833 is velvet bent, and 2,930 pounds is other bents. The clubs in New York, Pennsylvania, California, New
Jersey and Massachusetts are the principal buyers of bent seed.

A small percentage of the clubs indicated that they intended to purchase, or that they usually purchase bent stolons, and these clubs were situated mainly in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Indiana. Many clubs, however, maintain their bent gardens or plots for use in repairing the old greens or in making new greens. The most popular strain of bent stolons was indicated to be the Washington, but many clubs were using the Metropolitan. Other grasses and clovers in the quantities shown that are purchased each year by golf clubs are as follows: Timothy, 15,700 pounds; Poa trivialis, 1,900; grass mixtures, 26,300 pounds; white clover, 9,900, and other clovers, 3,200 pounds.

The grand total of turf and other grass seed, as well as clovers, purchased annually by the 1,189 clubs who indicated their annual requirements was 1,206,350 pounds.

These seeds are purchased mostly in the spring, but some kinds are purchased mainly in the fall. Relatively small quantities are bought during the period May 1-July 31. Although a number of clubs indicated that they were retrenching at this time, the purchases of seed made or expected to be made this year compare favorably with their average annual purchases.

EXANSION PROGRAM FOR TORO

Minneapolis, Minn.—Toro Manufacturing Company has embarked on a comprehensive expansion program for 1932, according to announcement just made by that company. Toro has completed negotiations for the original Rotary Sprinkler, built by the Joseph Donegan Co., Kansas City, Mo., the "Sod-Kut" sod cutter built by Pacific Greenkeepers' Appliance Co., Portland, Ore., and the new Huntington Highway mower, which the company intends to market in the road building field.

In addition to these three new products, which are expected to round out the Toro line and greatly increase the sphere of the company's activities, several new products will be offered to the trade in 1932, among them being the new Toro Master Seven—a fairway mower which, it is claimed, will cut a standard 18-hole course in one day.

BAILEY JOINS DAVIS STAFF

Chicago—H. S. "Bill" Bailey, one of the shining stars of the course equipment and supply firmament, has joined Geo. A. Davis, Inc., Chicago, as manager of their Cemetery, Park and Landscape department.