This is particularly true if they were taken from places where they had received considerable shade and had not become accustomed to direct sunlight. When such trees are transplanted on the golf course and exposed on all sides, the trunks may likely be injured—the bark often cracks and exposes the living tissues beneath to disease and insect attack. Burlap, hay or building paper are commonly used to protect the bark.

Small trees are usually transplanted most satisfactorily in the fall after the leaves drop and before the ground freezes, and in the spring after the ground thaws and before the buds burst open. As a general rule, the work of moving large trees is done during the dormant period any time from the early part of October until some time in May. The fact that the ground may be frozen does not retard the operation. It is possible to transplant trees at any time during the year but in most cases, the extra care which is necessary during the “off season” makes the cost excessive.

Golf Club Organizer's Manual New Help to Game's Growth

Copies of the first edition of the Golf Club Organizers' Manual now are available through headquarters of the leading golf club and golf ball manufacturing companies. The book is a practical primer of organizing, constructing and operating nine-hole golf clubs and was financed for free distribution by the members of the Golf Ball Manufacturers' association and of the National Association of Golf Club Manufacturers.

The book was edited by Herb Graffis, editor of GOLFDOM, from material specifically supplied for the publication by almost a third of the nation's existing nine-hole clubs. Its purpose is to give the organizers of new clubs definite help in getting going on the right basis, and with wasteless development of the many excellent inducements for golf clubs that are present in the smaller towns.

It is the manufacturers' hope that the book will be a substantial factor in promoting the growth of the game in the smaller towns and each manufacturer, as well as GOLFDOM's editor, will welcome from club officials, information that will aid in obtaining wide distribution for this book in places where it will assist in the formation of new clubs.

Revision of Women’s Par Calls for New Scorecards

SCORECARD printers are not complaining about any business depression; the recent revision of women's par by the U. S. G. A. and the Women's Western G. A., means new scorecards for every golf club in the country.

The Women's committee of the U. S. G. A. has adopted the following yardage for determining women's par:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yardage</th>
<th>Par</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 200 yards</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 to 375 yards</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376 yards and over</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the handicap eligibility for the Women's National championship will, in the future, be based on these figures, the U. S. G. A. Women's committee recommends that all state, sectional and district women’s golf associations throughout the U. S. adopt this yardage as the standard from which to compute their handicaps.

With the longer pars and the new par, the sisters are gonna have to sock 'em!

Put 'em Back or Pay, Ends Divot Evil

Taconic G. C., Williamstown, Mass., placed on its first tee a sign reading:

Players neglecting to replace divots will be liable to an extra charge of $3.00 a day.

Prior to display of the sign the club had difficulty in getting certain players to replace divots. Although no fees have been collected from this $3.00 a day fine, the sign has had a marked effect in getting the players to be more careful.

Every club should maintain an experimental garden, where new greenkeeping theories and practices can be tried out before inaugurating them on the course proper. Local soil characteristics and climatic factors may differ enough at your course to make the new method impractical.

* * *

The weight of a roller best suited for a particular putting green necessarily depends on the character of the soil. On clays and clay loams, a roller no heavier than sufficient to smooth the green properly should be used. On sandy soils, very heavy rollers can be used without ill effects. Generally speaking, use the lightest roller that will give the desired effect. Water-filled rollers are popular because their weight can be regulated at will.