IT'S THE ONLY STEEL SHAFT WITH TORSION

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Real torsion, the natural shock absorber, is the vital feature that steel shafts have lacked. Today even that slight fault has been eliminated. Now you can get clubs of almost any make, with Bristol Torsion steel shafts.

Bristol, for the first time, adds torsion to the steel shaft, to give you smoother, joltless, stingless shots. And in this remarkable new shaft you will find all the other virtues that long ago made Bristol steel shafts famous. All the responsiveness and "pep" that fine spring steel yields. All the confidence and power, all the constancy, through every type of weather, season after season.

Feel a club with a Bristol Torsion steel shaft. Try one on the fairway while the air is brisk and the ground is hard. Expect the sweetest-feeling shots you've ever hit. Compare its "pep" and the feel of torsion, with those of other shafts, either hickory or steel.

Bristol does not make clubs. Bristol makes only the shafts. Among the leading club-makers who fit their quality clubs with them, are: McGregor, Spalding, Wilson-Western, Hillerich & Bradsby, Kroydon, Vulcan, Great Lakes, Buchart-Nicholls and others.

Drop us a post card for the current issue of Bristolite, our newsy golf publication. The Horton Manufacturing Company, 183 Horton St., Bristol, Connecticut.

TRY THIS TEST
Grasp the grip tightly in the left hand and twist the club head to the right. Feel the slight torsion twist and immediate rebound in the Bristol Torsion steel shaft, just as in fine hickory. . . . Impossible in all other steel shafts.

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When you need safe buying advice ask GOLFDOM'S advertisers.
Contrary to what many people think, the Golf Tee business is really very small. We get a nice share of what is to be had, but it is only a small portion of our total business. As our overhead is based on our total business, the Golf Tees only have to carry a small percentage of overhead.

Our policy is to sell through the large Sporting Goods Jobbers. On account of the size of their businesses, they, too, only require a reasonable profit on tees, and other goods.

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There is not a Golfer at your Club who will not try "PEG" on your recommendation. You get a good profit on the first sale and your customer gets a clean, well-made tee, that will so please him, that you are assured of further nice business. Investigate when buying your tees.

The trend is to "PEG." The Celluloid Tee, that is so easy to use.

The leading Jobbers are selling it.

GRANBY MFG. CO., Inc.
KEENE, N. H.
not true today. The great mass of people in this country who engage in and support athletics and healthful sports are people of average income. They are perfectly willing and do pay uncomplainingly their just share of taxes on incomes and so forth, but when they are called upon to pay an additional tax because they seek the benefits of health-giving exercise for themselves and others, they very quickly reach the conclusion that such a tax is unjust and unwarranted.

Taxes Equal Deficit.

"The membership of our club is made up of men of average means. By carefully budgeting our expenditures we have been able to keep our operating costs down to a reasonable figure, but despite our best efforts we closed our last fiscal year with an operating deficit of $7,000.00. We, of course, like to pay our bills and want to maintain our credit standing, so the inevitable result was an assessment which incidentally was subject to a Federal tax of 10 per cent. It is interesting to note that during the past year the amount of Federal taxes paid by our club on dues, assessments, initiation fees, etc., amounted to $6,243.00, or within a few hundred dollars of the amount of our deficit.

"Unfortunately we were one of those clubs still in the organization stage when the Revenue Act of 1928 went into effect. Up to that time we had been making steady progress in the sale of memberships. But the 10 per cent tax imposed in Section 413 proved to be the straw that broke the camel’s back. Membership sales have been practically at a standstill since then, and now, in order to fill our membership roster, we have been forced to reduce the price of our memberships to offset the effect of the 10 per cent tax and to meet the adverse conditions which now generally prevail.

We appreciate, of course, that you must be very busy, that you are probably beset on every hand with all sorts of requests and petitions to do this and that, but certainly in your own interest and in the interest of the people you represent, a matter which vitally concerns two million tax paying golfers of this country is important enough to merit your serious consideration.

"We respectfully request and urge you to lend your active support on behalf of the petition now before the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means, to repeal at this session of Congress that portion of Section 413 of the Revenue Act of 1928 which imposes the unjust, discriminatory and oppressive tax on the golfing fraternity."

Exclusive U. S. Agents for the famous
HENDRY & BISHOP HEADS

WE hold the exclusive U. S. agency for the imported hand-forged Hendry & Bishop heads—offering the finest degree of balance and accuracy obtainable in golf clubs.

Perfectly matched sets of 9 irons—handsomely finished—correct in design. 8 special putters are also available. These heads may be obtained separately or on the U. S. line of clubs.

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THIS popular U. S. line will bring you NEW business—its patented "non-skid" grip positively prevents slipping—insures better direction, greater distance, and lower scores.

Our NEW Catalogue fully describes Hendry & Bishop heads and the complete line of SURE-GRIP clubs. Send for it today.

U. S. GOLF MANUFACTURING CO.
Westfield, Mass.
Penn State Conducts Two Greenkeeping Courses

The Pennsylvania State University has completed two signally successful greenkeeping instruction schedules, a short course running from February 2 to 28 and a conference held February 24 to 28. Twenty-eight took the entire short course which included the conference as the wind-up, and 60 attended the four-day concluding section of the curriculum.

Specialists from the university’s faculty conducted the crowded schedules which ran each day of the short course from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Subjects covered in the course were soils and fertilizers, grasses, weeds, insects, diseases, landscape problems, irrigation, drainage and machinery. An interesting detail of the short course was planning work done on a prospective course that one of the members of the class contemplates constructing.

The four-day conference program had as its chairman A. L. Patrick of the university’s staff. The program theme was taking a golf course clear through from the selection of the site and the design of the course to the elimination of weeds. The plan of the conference was made by the Pennsylvania Greenkeepers’ association committee, headed by Joe Valentine of Merion Cricket club in association with the university’s faculty. This committee is to continue with its research work in conjunction with the university, according to a decision reached during the conference.

Wisconsin Greenkeepers Start State Association

During the Wisconsin university Greenkeepers’ short course session in February greenkeepers of the Badger state organized the Wisconsin Greenkeepers’ association. About 25 men comprise the charter roll of the new body. Paul Brockhausen of Blue Mound was elected president, Jone Bone of Black Hawk, vice pres., and C. L. Bingham, Beloit, sec-treas.

It is the plan of the organization to have monthly meetings inside during the winter and outside at various members’ courses during the summer as is done by other state bodies. The Wisconsin fellows got off to a good start as their organization meeting followed the dinner held by the short course attendants.

Alex Pirie, president of the P. G. A. of...
America, was the featured speaker at the meeting. Alex, with a background of 32 years in the golf business, spoke of the changing conditions that called for a development of expert knowledge in the greenkeeping and pro departments. He stated that both the pro and the greenkeeper had so much space ahead for mutual progress that there was every reason for their enlightened and harmonious relationship. The veteran shepherd of the pro flock also gave testimony to the push given golf course standard of condition by the specialized scientific knowledge being made available by Monteith, Weldon, Leach, Tragillus, Noer, Miller and others of the expert troupe.

Prof. Moore who headed the short course staff spoke at the dinner of the University's policy of taking the school out to the state and of its work in adult business education. Referring to greenkeeping he said he found it a weighty and complex problem to arrange a course that would realize his staff's ambition of the fullest extent of definite helpfulness to the greenkeepers and their clubs because of the demands of four fields of study that must be fully considered.

ONE of the great needs of nearly every one of the best golf clubs in the country is a man of intelligence with lots of leisure, who will devote himself to the task of keeping the golf course in prime condition and, if possible, bring about its betterment. This is a job that just fits the retired business man who is a golfer. He can't very well play golf all the time, but he can devote all of his leisure to studying the innumerable problems which golf courses present. These include better turf, improvement of the architectural features, and matters of efficiency with economy. If he can interest himself and study the problems he will get at least as much pleasure as he gets out of his playing—very probably much more. He will avoid the danger of having nothing to do and dying of dry rot. And most of all, he will be rendering a service to his fellow club members that will bring rich reward in appreciation. Instead of having time to kill he will become about as busy as the proverbial bee. If the physicians are right, he may expect to live from ten to twenty years longer on account of his outdoor activities. —From the Green Section Bulletin.

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insures perfect balance, stress and torsion, resulting in greater driving power.

Driver, Brassie and Spoon, ivory insert in black fibre, Morgan special design, each $15.00.

Irons, in sets of nine, single clubs each $10.00. Supplied in all-bamboo, all-hickory, or half bamboo and half hickory.

Pros: Write promptly for circulars, discounts. Stock these clubs and shafts for early demand.

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Golf Ball Marker

Marks the FULL NAME without injury in indelible, waterproof ink. Interchangeable name plates make it suitable for individual, group or club use.

For you to sell to your members it comes complete in a leather case, full nickel plated with inking device, pad and extra ink in handles. Supplied single with name set up or in dozen lots with compartment box of type so that you can set the names and deliver the markers at once. Extra name plates and type can be had separately.

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A special outfit complete in wooden compartment box, contains marker, name plates, type, ink pad, ink roller and ink.

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$99
Japan Plans Golf Boost as National Asset
By HERB GRAFFIS

This spring the Japan Golf association, comprised of the 15 active golf clubs of the flowery kingdom, will be host to Walter Hagen and Joe Kirkwood as part of the plan to make golf not only the national game of Japan, but a considerable factor in the international relations of its business men. Expenses of the distinguished duo will be split by the association clubs, with the clubs getting whatever gallery money comes in.

Already golf enjoys lively popularity in Japan, and the nation's only public course is to be extended from 9 to 18 holes this year. This public course is at Tokyo and is located at a race track which is used only about a week a year. The green-fee is a dollar daily. Pioneer of the Japanese private courses is that of the Tokyo club, this having been established around 1910. The membership roster of the average Japanese golf club is about 1,000, but only approximately 15 per cent of each club's membership actively participates in golf. The average membership fee is $500, and memberships have no equity interest in the club's property or have any surrender or transfer value. Even with this restriction, most club members belong to several clubs. Membership in the clubs is not confined to the Japanese, the alien element, especially the Americans and British, being active.

Originally introduced to Japan by resident Britons, golf already has produced in that country some rising sons in pro ranks. Last year two of its native pros entered the Hawaiian open and acquitted themselves creditably up to the putting point. Three putts were the nemesis of the Japanese pros in this event, and the reason, according to Keech Fukagawa, Japanese golf enthusiast, lies in the slow greens to which his pro compatriots were accustomed. Damp weather, adds Mr. Fukagawa, figures prominently in Japanese golf, it being responsible for making drives approximately 10 per cent shorter than they are in the usual American climate. However, he states, the only time when the

To the right, Japan's welcome to Hagen and Kirkwood.

Japanese can't enjoy golf is about seven days a year, due to light snow.

Jap Handicaps Good

The game has taken on so well that although the country now has only about 1,500 players the average handicap scope at the Japanese clubs is between 8 and 16. In the Japanese-Hawaiian matches, Fukagawa says, the Japanese team never has lost, although it has split even in the windup of some of these annual events, and he hastens to inform that the Hawaiian team, headed by Francis Brown, is a noteworthy troupe of sharpshooters.

The wealthy Japanese has nothing to do in the line of work, so he has plenty of time for golf, to which he applies himself with commendable scoring results. The caddies are wrapped up in the game, so it probably is a matter of no great time before municipal courses will be available in Japan. These courses undoubtedly will get a good play from the university students, to whom the facilities of the private courses are not now available. The private courses permit guest and women's play only during weekdays.

Courses now in Japan are divided among five cities, and the average yardage is about 6,600. The courses are difficult because of the hilly topography, says Fukagawa, who tells of one course having 10 blind holes. This particular Japanese golfer and business man is visiting the United States in the interest of his operations as a manufacturers' representative at Tokyo. He got
Is It The Pro's Business To Make Money?

The answer is yes! Unless he is in business for his health—the average Pro has plenty of that—thank you. It's a little wealth he is after.

Competition and high-power selling has made the Pro a keen merchandiser. He knows that dead goods are a loss no matter how cheap he buys them, and therefore, he stocks only live, up-to-the-minute, sure-selling items that show a real profit.

Like any good merchant, he wants to be in such a position that any item he handles and recommends to his customers has the backing of a reliable house who consistently furnishes him uniform, good quality merchandise.

That is why the Pro stocks RITE-HITE-TEES and displays them prominently—he is sure of the uniform quality, he knows they are made right, he knows he can buy them right and because the great demand for Rite-Hite-Tees is his assurance for quick turnover and generous profits.

Swing Rite With Rite-Hite-Tees

Manufactured by
THE GENERAL TIMBER & LUMBER CO.
7102 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

one good tip-off to the carefulness with which American business houses handle export business when he learned what had happened when his American golf connection, the L. A. Young Co., got an order for a set of Hagen matched clubs to be supplied to His Imperial Highness, Prince Chichibu, brother of the emperor. Having the pro policy of fitting the clubs to the player keenly in mind, the Young outfit was up against it until some bright boy in the organization thought of digging up the prince's picture in a newspaper office. From this pictorial data, measurements of a proper set of clubs were determined.

Managers Keep Dutton Jumping to the Rostrum

HENRY R. DUTTON, secretary of Club Managers association of America, recently addressed the Boston branch of the International Stewards on "Food Control" and its advantages to the steward if properly presented to him in the light of a means by which, through cooperation, the results of his work may be more easily and satisfactorily obtained. An appreciation was also injected into the address for the splendid ideals which characterize the stewards who are members of the International Association and recognition of the fact voiced that the steward, where he is an efficient one, contributes the greatest number of factors to the success of club food service.

The following Thursday afternoon, Dutton appeared before the Hotel Extension course pupils at Boston University, delivering a lecture entitled, "The Business Side of Restaurant Operation." This covered such details as restaurant systems from the time of purchase till delivery of the dish in the dining room; explanation of the various forms used and an argument in favor of food control and its advantages.

February 11, the managers' association secretary and the organization's vice-pres., Tom Jones of the Harvard club, addressed the members of the Rhode Island Chapter of the national association of Club Managers of America, at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I., on matters pertaining to the association's welfare and future.

GOLFDOM welcomes letters from greenkeepers, managers and pros on their business operations.
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CHECK THESE FEATURES found only in the Thompson Master Sprinkler!

1. Master Sprinkler gives greater uniform coverage without wasting water.

2. Operates on pressure as low as 20 lb.; with an average of 45 lb. pressure it will cover an entire acre with only 8 moves.

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The Thompson Master Sprinkler is made uncommonly sturdy. Every Master is completely guaranteed against any defect for THREE years. If anything wears out or breaks within three years—regardless of the cause—it will be replaced free of cost!

Economical!

With an operating pressure of 45 pounds the Master covers a diameter of about 110 feet. This saves water bills because the turf receives even coverage efficiently applied. That means an entire acre of ground can be covered in only eight moves! Cuts down labor expense.

No wonder Golf Clubs everywhere are ordering Thompson Master Sprinklers! Send for our interesting free catalog showing you everything your course needs for sprinkling equipment.

THOMPSON MANUFACTURING CO.
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I should like very much to see your catalog.

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Thanks for telling the advertiser you "saw it in GOLFDOM"
Going After the Grubs Shows Greenkeepers Problems

By B. R. LEACH

CAREFUL, Boys, CAREFUL! If you drop him again, he'll never get well.

In view of the very large amount of lead arsenate now being annually applied to the turf of golf courses and lawns for the control of grubs, earthworms and weeds it occurs to me that the readers of GOLFDOM might possibly find it interesting if I recounted some of my experiences in large scale grub-proofing operations involving the treatment of hundreds of acres of fairways, etc., in the vicinity of Philadelphia and New York. Furthermore, in spite of all that has been written on the subject of lead arsenate in its relation to turf, many individuals, and especially those using the chemical for the first time, find themselves in a decided quandary as to their understanding of its action on grubs and turf and what to expect and what not to expect. Under the circumstances it is suggested that a close reading between the lines of this article may assist them in obtaining a more adequate knowledge of the chemical, and its actions and reactions on turf and on the enemies of turf.

The following question is frequently asked in connection with lead arsenate and grubs; when grubs are present in turf and the turf is being injured as a result of the grubs feeding on the roots of the grass and lead arsenate is applied, how long does it take for the arsenate to kill the grubs?

This question cannot be answered in two or three words. Rather it must be considered from the following angle: when grub injury to the grass is apparent to the casual observer as evidenced by the yellowing or browning of the grass and also by the very little resistance it offers when pulled by the hand it is a safe bet that the grubs have been feeding for some time, that the grass roots are pretty well chewed off and that the grubs are at least half grown and husky.

Under these conditions if you apply 250 pounds of lead arsenate per acre at once on noticing the symptoms of grub feeding and if you are fortunate in having the application of the chemical followed by a nice soaking rain you will see the grass begin to "firm up" within ten days to two weeks. (Even heavy dews help in this respect.) When I say that the grass "firms up" I mean that it does not lift as easily when you tug on it. Nevertheless if you were to dig down in the turf at this stage of the proceedings you would in all probability find plenty of grubs.

This seeming contradiction of the grass firming up while the grubs are still present and apparently still waxing strong is something that badly confuses the average user of lead arsenate and causes him to jump to the conclusion that the arsenate is not functioning.

The explanation is simple. In the first place when grubs in sufficient numbers are feeding on the roots of fine turf they chew off the roots more rapidly than the individual grass plants can replace them. Consequently the grass plants cannot absorb sufficient food and water, turn yellow and then brown in color and lose their toehold in the soil so that they offer little resistance when you pull on them with the hand. Under these conditions, unless the grubs are checked, the grass dies.

Why Grass Gets a Chance

Now while all this is going on the grubs are right up just below the surface of the soil at a depth no greater than one-half inch. When you apply the lead arsenate to the turf the rains or heavy dews push it down to the soil surface where it is acted upon by the soil moisture thereby producing soluble arsenic. This soluble arsenic works down into the soil (it only has to go one-half inch) the grubs eat it and are thereby rendered sick to such an extent that the amount of root feeding they do is appreciably decreased, in fact almost stopped. Under these circumstances the grass plants throw out new roots, and since these are not chewed off by the sick grubs...