Here's a new deal for the pro. A set-up that puts him on an equal basis with his competition—the department and sporting goods stores. It's what you've been waiting and wishing for.

You've known for the past couple of years that you've been fighting a tough battle with the downtown stores for club and bag sales. They've had all the breaks. Now Allied wipes out all the handicaps you've been facing.

85 per cent of the pros who have heard the PRO-Allied proposition have taken it on immediately. “At last we're getting a square deal,” says one. “The fairest proposition any manufacturer has ever offered,” writes another.

Write today for the details of this extraordinary proposition, and illustrations of the special clubs which are sold only in pro shops.
USGA Income Shrinks in 1931
But Live Work Continues

UNITED STATES Golf Assn., at its annual meeting, Jan. 9, re-elected to the presidency H. H. Ramsay of the National Golf Links of America. Robert M. Cutting, Hinsdale G. C. and Rodman E. Griscom, Merion Cricket club were re-elected vice-presidents. Prescott S. Bush of Round Hill and Charles H. Sabin of the National Links were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

New names among the directors: Chas. L. Dexter, Brook Hollow; and Archibald M. Reid, St. Andrews.

High spots from the report of the executive committee:

Rules of Golf.—Urged careful attention to adoption of proper local rules. Advised clubs to prescribe carefully conditions of championship play. Takes position that, in handicap matches that are halved, decision should depend on another 18 holes with handicaps.

This committee plans to publish a compilation of decisions under each of the rules of golf to spread knowledge of rules.

Membership.—On Nov. 30, 1931 membership was 1,154 clubs. During the year 62 clubs were elected to membership, 12 reinstated, and 54 resigned or dropped from membership.

Amateur Status.—Ten applicants have been reinstated as amateurs; 46 applications have been received which are not ready for action. More than 60 miscellaneous cases have been decided.

Implements and the Ball.—Club faces shall not embody any degree of concavity or more than one angle of loft. Ply-wood shafts are approved. Hexagonal steel shaft approved. Rubber socket joint at one point only in steel shaft club assembly is approved. Several shock-absorbing under-grips get O. K. Iron clubs with insets of metals or compounds in face are barred. Wood clubs made so head weight can be added or removed are O. K., provided this adjustment can not be made outside a golf repair shop.

New ball “not less than 1.68 in. in diameter and not more than 1.62 oz. avoirdupols” was adopted to become effective for play Jan. 1, 1932. Report commented “the first balls on the market (of the 1.68-1.55 period) were over-size and substantially under-weight, which combined with the generally unfavorable weather, brought a storm of protest.”


Green Section.—Tribute paid to memory of Dr. R. A. Oakley, prime mover in Green section organization, at Monrovia, Calif., Aug. 6, 1931. His place on official roster is taken by Dr. K. F. Kellerman, associated chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Wynant D. Vanderpool resigned as chairman of Green section executive committee, but remains on committee. Three scientists of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture were added to research committee. Hopeful comment is made on appointment of five greenkeepers to advisory committee.

Reference was made to difficult season of 1931. Heavy demands experienced for Green section service. General research, educational and advisory activities of section continue as in previous years. Extensive employment of section’s services in reporting on seed, soil analyses and maintenance problems was recorded. Progress was reported in grass, disease control and fertilizer research work. Much work was done during year at Arlington and Midwest turf gardens, demonstration gardens and at universities co-operating with the section. Nearly 1,200 attended outdoor meetings of the section. April 3, 1931, at Bay Shore G. C., Miami Beach, Fla. the section inaugurated these meetings in the south and intends to hold meetings annually on Pacific Coast when finances permit.

Reference also was made to Green section staff taking part in greenkeepers’ short courses at Penn State, U. of Wisconsin and Michigan State college. Increased demands on time of staff and illness were responsible for Bulletin falling behind publication schedule but as Bulletin is of technical reference value rather than news character delay was of no detriment.
DESIGNED BY

Stewart Maiden

"Maker of Champions"

We take great pleasure in announcing our appointment as exclusive distributor to

The Pro. Trade

of Stewart Maiden Woods and Irons—designed by the master teacher and golf club authority, first instructor of Bobby Jones and other champions. The finest examples of the club-maker's art. Clubs fit for champions designed by the "maker of champions."

John Wanamaker, New York

New York       Philadelphia       Chicago
Boston         Los Angeles        Dallas
San Francisco  

San Francisco
Public Links.—Greatly increased development reported. Committee's book "Municipal Golf Courses in U. S." has added to interest in public golf. Record entry at St. Paul for annual Public Links championship, 182 players from 41 cities competing.

General.—Two editions of the Rules of Golf were issued by USGA. Association makes these available to public at low price to promote observance of rules.

Financial.—Dues, $31,770 (off $750. from 1930). Entry fees, $9,940 (increase of 22,075). Admissions, $20,140.25 (off $33,292.15). Total receipts, $49,923.74 of which $12,000 was a bank loan and $9,050 proceeds from investments (off, $7,971.88). Administration expense, $15,972.55 (increase of $92.19). Tournament expenses, $13,706.31 (off, $6,216.15). Green section, Washington office expense, $47,032.82 (increase of $5,114.24). Total assets, $87,450.98 (off, $30,822.08).

Midwest Offers Free Loan of Course Movie

Midwest Greenkeepers' assn. has produced a two-reel motion picture on golf course maintenance methods which will be loaned to other organizations of greenkeepers or to golf clubs without charge, as part of the Midwest's educational program.

The film, 16 mm. in size, is called "Divots from a Greenkeeper's Day" and shows the extent and character of work in maintaining a metropolitan district golf course. John MacGregor, Fred Kruger and Ralph Johnson comprised the committee the association instructed to produce the film. Prints of the film may be arranged for by addressing requests to R. N. Johnson, pres., Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn., Medinah C. C., Medinah, Ill.

LOW-PRICE WINDBREAKER IS PRO SHOP FEATURE

Chicago, Ill.—John Rissman & Son., 841 Blue Island ave., has moleskin blue and green windbreaker jackets that have met with success in pro-shop selling. Prices range from $3.75 to $4.50 retail with good margin of profit for pros. These windbreakers have either talon or button fastening, large pockets, and are fleece lined. Complete details will be sent on request to pros.
**Something New for Golfers!**

Marks the Right Place to Grip a Golf Club!

Made of rubber. Slips over the end of the club handle and marks the right spot for the left thumb when the club is held in its correct position. Insures the club head being held always at the right angle. Does away with nuisance of shifting the club in the hands to find the proper position. Reduces mental hazard, helps to overcome hooking and slicing—and is a distinct aid in driving and putting. Endorsed by "pros" and leading golfers everywhere.

**Millions Will Be Sold!**

It's just what every golfer needs for improving his game! Carton of six retails for only $1. Packed in attractive display box holding six cartons. Big margin of profit. Write for details.

Argo Specialty Corporation
817 Empire Building
Detroit, Mich.

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**FREE SAMPLE TO "PROS"**

Write for it today!

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**On-A-Line spells BIG PROFIT**

LINE UP with the profit side of the ledger for 1932! On-A-Line is Nationally advertised, carries a good discount and has an unlimited market! To stock it is to sell it. To sell it is to make a profit! Order now!

On-A-Line will enable any golfer to trim five strokes from his best score!! We can prove it!

Write at once for our selling proposition.
BO-CAL-BO COMPANY
800 S. Grand Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

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**HERE'S ONE OF THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTIONS EVER MADE TO GOLF!**

Pros, here is truly a great improvement over any other head now on the market. And what greater enjoyment these new heads will bring to the game of golf.

Because of these outstanding reasons, we claim that the New Pyratone Head is one of the greatest contributions ever made to golf; (1) It can add 25 to 50 yards distance to a drive. (2) Made of a resilient material. (3) It is impervious to moisture. (4) Made in any desired color or color combinations. (5) No whipping or thread winding. In place of that it has a beautiful inlaid ferrule. (6) Made in all standard weights. (7) Will not break under ordinary usage. (8) Shaft can be assembled very easy to head. (9) All conditions of weather will not affect it. (10) It will not warp, shrink or deteriorate.

Write Immediately for Further Details

Pyratone Products Corp.
557 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois
Pros Plan Business Schools to Open Next Fall

DEAR OLD GOLDEN school days will return to the pros next autumn according to plans being formulated by the P. G. A. Pro business schools along the general lines of the greenkeeping short courses conducted at several universities have been an ambition of President Chas. Hall of the pro organization since his election to office.

Practical success of the greenkeeping short courses has been unquestioned. It is estimated that approximately 600 greenkeepers and pro-greenkeepers have attended these courses since the first one of them was begun on an annual basis at the Massachusetts Agricultural college. This year short courses will be run at M. A. C., Rutgers, Penn State, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

One of the problems the professionals have to solve in their operation of schools is that of experienced direction. Organization and management of the greenkeeping short courses had the faculty members of agricultural schools available. These men, with the co-operation and practical advice of sectional greenkeepers' organizations have been conducting schools that began operation on a smooth basis right from the start. The faculty representatives of the colleges were confronted with the initial difficulty of determining just what curriculum would be most helpful to the working students. Field investigation and continued close contact with the practical greenkeepers enabled the schools to decide on the proper programs.

Coaches Schools Are Models

The pros have been studying the book on the football coaches' schools and believe that there is much in the pigskin mentors' idea of exchanging instruction tips. Alex Pirie, honorary president of the P. G. A., and Dick Hanley, Northwestern university coach, who is active in coaches' school work, are golfing buddies. During Pirie's sessions in the rough and traps with Hanley, tactful and diverting conversation has acquainted the pro dean with those benefits of coaches' schools that accrue to the players and instructors.

Much is expected from the proposed schools in advancing golf instruction methods. Methods of the most successful instructors can be analyzed and, particularly now since the movies became popular and effective in golf teaching, clinics on instruction are expected to have definite results.

It is the opinion of informed professionals that tuition has had much to do with the speedy growth of women's golf. A woman usually starts by taking lessons; a man by following an instinct to hit a ball in any casual fashion. Today, women's golf instruction varies from 65 to 80 per cent of the lessons given at most clubs. By promoting women's interest through resultful instruction, the pros consider that they are doing a good job in building up club membership and activities.

Preliminary plans for the pros schools are considering the active participation of local P. G. A. groups working on a uniform schedule of conducting the sections.

One of the interesting details of the proposed curriculum is that of pro planning of operations to increase club membership and patronage. Much can be done for clubs by pros who are trained to handle an important phase of this work. This duty is especially timely. Another section of the program undoubtedly will deal with pro-greenkeeping. This will be of particular importance to the pros at the smaller clubs. In the case of the fellows who are attached to larger clubs where a course maintenance specialist is employed, cooperation between the pro and greenkeeper for the club's good will be promoted.

It is planned to have outside experts as well as experienced professionals as lecturers in the courses. Pro selling and sales service and pro accounting are slated for considerable attention from authorities at these schools.

It is hoped to inaugurate the pro schools in several of the larger centers some time next fall.

AN EXCELLENT little folder for renting clubhouse rooms is being used by the Brentwood (Los Angeles district) C. C. It is a 8-page single-sheet pamphlet that goes in a No. 6 envelope. Title is Rest for Weary and Family.
Drive them farther with Kroydon Clubs!

The circle illustrates the patented reverse tapering principle, used in Kroydon’s Hy-Power Steel Shaft. This principle puts the whip up nearer the hands, making possible longer drives and greater accuracy with Kroydon Clubs.

Sales and golf balls are alike in one respect—a little extra effort sends them farther!

Kroydon Clubs offer the wide-awake pro an unusual opportunity for more sales and profits during 1932!

When the players of your Club discover that the Kroydon Hy-Power Steel Shaft, available in both woods and irons, actually enables them to add extra yards to their drive—they are already half sold on a set of Kroydon Clubs.

Your selling job is made easier, too, by Kroydon’s national advertising, which constantly reminds your players how they can improve their game by playing Kroydon Hy-Power Steel Shafted Clubs.

Here’s the combination that will send your sales soaring to a new high for 1932. And remember, Kroydon’s policy of Pro-protection guarantees you a FULL PROFIT on every sale you make!

Ask your local Kroydon representative to call and explain how Kroydon’s policy of Pro-protection eliminates price-cutting and unfair competition. Or write to The Kroydon Company, Maplewood, N. J.

Kroydon CLUBS
THERE are six "factors" required for the growth and health of the higher plants: light, heat, air, moisture, soil nutrients and mechanical support. Since soil supplies the tree with five of these, either wholly or in part, we can readily see the importance of root environment in the health of a tree.

We can, within certain limitations, control soil temperatures. By irrigation and drainage we can regulate the moisture supply. In a like manner we may influence aeration of the root area and by the use of fertilizers the needed elements may be supplied. We transplant large trees and in doing this we cut away the roots severely. How can we restore and enlarge this root system rapidly in order to avoid pruning the top too severely? When our trees are suffering from poor soil conditions what fertilizers are usually needed and how may they be applied most efficiently to lawn or to other sod-grown trees?

The presence or absence of air rather definitely limits the downward growth of roots. Aside from the texture or fineness of the soil particles, aeration is quite largely influenced by the moisture supply. We cannot expect to induce deep and vigorous root growth on our common trees in a soil with a high water table or a soil so nearly saturated that but little air movement can take place. Even such shallow rooted and swamp loving trees as larch and black spruce have been known to more than double their growth rate following drainage of their native swamp.

Good drainage is especially essential for transplanted trees where copious and frequent watering is necessary. In fact where the soil drains freely, heavy watering may even assure good aeration. This can be readily understood when we remember that, in entering the soil, water displaces the air present and in draining out draws in a fresh supply of air. In addition, water from a hose or overhead sprinkler is charged with oxygen which is available to the roots.

Cultivation has long been considered a means of introducing air to the soil. Research of recent years indicates quite strongly that stirring of the soil, aside from reducing weed competition for moisture and nutrients, has been over-emphasized. It seems doubtful if surface cultivation would very greatly influence root conditions in the undisturbed soil layers 18 inches or more in depth. Furthermore, when our landscape picture is made on a carpet of green we do not take kindly to having patches of it laid bare in order that our trees may enjoy the benefits of cultivation.
There are more LEWIS WASHERS in use than all other makes combined.

The great majority of golf clubs and public courses throughout the country use Lewis Washers exclusively. They have found they last longer, they clean quickly and easily, and are very economical. Now is the time to order Lewis Washers . . . one for every tee and two at the first and tenth. Why experiment—insist on LEWIS WASHERS.

New Bag Rack
Galvanized iron pipe stand, which anchors firmly in concrete. Aluminum casting at top to hold six bags.

Tee Data Plate
Lewis Tee Data Plate of non-rusting materials provides hole number, yardage and par.
Price $1.50

PRICES of Lewis Tee Equipment

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Prices F.O.B. Shipping Point. Get in touch with your distributor.

Replace Old Washers
Now is a good time to replace your old 1925 and 1926 washers with 1932 models having all the new improvements.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY
Dept. GD232
Watertown, Wis.

LEWIS GOLF BALL WASHER
Barren soil beneath a tree prepared by power driven earth augers to receive fertilizers and organic material to a depth of 2 feet throughout its entire root-area

During a period of hot summer weather and light rainfall, trees soon exhaust the soil of its available moisture. Here again the deeper rooted trees have an advantage over those which because of their shallowness are denied the moisture of the deeper soil. We should remember, too, that during a prolonged drought such as we had in 1930 the soil moisture is exhausted to a considerable depth and that even normal rainfall during late summer and fall may not restore the normal subsoil water content. For this reason, it may be necessary to water our trees even after our lawns and gardens have recovered from the dry spell.

I had occasion during the past season to examine a number of dying white oak trees on the grounds of The Greenbrier at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. This was in the heart of the 1930 drought area where for six months during the spring, summer and fall there was not a single rainfall which could be measured in a standard raingage. Rainfall in 1931 up to the first of September had been about normal, and yet the resident engineer assured me that, with the exception of a few inches of surface, the soil to a depth of 12 ft. was almost as dry as dust. This points out once again the value of prolonged irrigation over frequent light applications. Transplanted trees, which draw their moisture from a limited volume of soil, exhaust the supply rapidly and require more frequent but no less thorough watering.

Tree Fertilizing

Of the three elements supplied in complete mixtures, nitrogen is by far the most important in a tree fertilizer. There is much research work yet to be done on shade tree fertilizer problems, but in the light of our present knowledge there is no reason for spending much of our fertilizer dollar for phosphorus or potash.

While nitrogen may be supplied in any one of a number of forms, a mixture of two or three forms should be used. Materials such as sodium nitrate are readily available, but leach out so readily under certain soil and moisture conditions that they should not be depended on for the entire supply. On the other hand, straight organic carriers such as bone meal or cottonseed meal are rather slowly available and, even over a period of years, have not proved as efficient on deciduous trees as mixtures of both organic and mineral carriers. Trees make root growth and absorb food materials over a long season of the year and it seems advisable to supply them with a fertilizer containing both immediately and slowly available nitrogen.

Manure or any other organic material, of course, plays much the same role in improving soil conditions for trees as it does for other agricultural or horticultural crops. If manure is used in transplanting or elsewhere, where it may be placed at any considerable depth and where the soil is likely to be quite moist, great care should be taken that it is well rotted and past the period of most rapid decay. For surface mulches or where there is a more direct connection with the atmosphere the shredded manures may be used.

On transplanted trees where rapid root growth is desired, peat moss seems to be especially suitable, perhaps because it combines great water and air holding capacities. This material even when mixed with poor subsoil, under some conditions, induces better and more rapid root growth than when topsoil is used. Peat moss contains but little organic nitrogen and seems to decompose without the formation of harmful gases even when mixed to considerable depths in heavy soils. This, however, may be directly due to its effect on aeration. Where this is done, nitrogen fertilizers should be used from time to time throughout the summer. This is necessary to supply both the tree and the bacteria which decomposes the peat moss and to take care of leaching under the frequent watering necessary for transplanted trees.

The so-called crowbar or perforation system of applying fertilizers to trees has been used for many years. Originally a comparatively small number of holes was made under each tree. In more recent years, we have a newer conception of this method and a higher regard for the place it occupies in our attempt to make shade trees more nearly independent of irregular rainfall and rapidly changing soil temperatures. This is particularly true with the development of power-driven earth augers, with which holes can be made more easily and rapidly than by hand.