Greater capacity is now provided with a new 30 inch cutting reel.

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New improved roller-chain and machine-cut sprocket drive runs in oil bath inclosed in dust-tight housing. Provides higher speed, maximum strength, lightness of pull and better balance.

New patented spring type bed knife adjustment—shock-proof, safeguards against reel breakage.

Two section roller with spaced center prevents side-slip on hills. Improved tread gives greater traction, cleaner operation.

Twenty-five years as a greenkeeper, golf architect and mower manufacturer have given Joe Roseman first-hand experience with greenkeepers' problems. That's why the new Roseman 30" fairway unit—with its 27 refinements—is already acclaimed today's greatest achievement in golf course maintenance. Developed years ago, it's the only roller mower to apply PUTTING GREEN TREATMENT to fairways—gives you firm, healthy, uniform fairways with outstanding economy. See the new Roseman at the lowest price ever offered—in Space 33, NAGA Convention, Cincinnati, Feb. 15-18. Also learn about the new low priced 1938 Roseman Fairway Tractors. Write today for complete details and prices.

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...where golf lockers get no winter vacation Lyon Lockers reign supreme. Built to "take it," they provide outstanding comfort and convenience features that meet the highest requirements of southern hospitality ... promote locker room contentment and club income ... save floor space and maintenance cost.

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- Charlotte Country Club, Charlotte, N. C.,
- Cabarrus Country Club, Concord, N. C.

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**GOLFDOM**


Registration fee will be $5.00. Further details can be obtained by writing James G. Moore, Horticultural Dept., U. of Wisconsin, Madison.

**GREENKEEPERS** planning to attend the annual short course at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., March 1 and 2, have had the opportunity of listing the problems they want discussed and questions they would like answered regarding mechanical equipment in connection with a golf course.

Questionnaires were mailed prospective students by S. W. Edgecomb, extension horticulturist and short course director, asking for questions and problems that confront the greenkeeper in using gasoline engines, electric motors, pumps, and mowers. Edgecomb's idea is to assure the best use of the time that is devoted to these subjects by knowing, in advance, where to start and what problems are troubling greenkeepers most.

**THE golf section of the fifth annual Massachusetts Recreation conference, sponsored by the Massachusetts Golf assn., the Greenkeepers' Club of New England, and the New England section of the PGA, will be held at Massachusetts State college, Amherst, March 11, 12 and 13. In addition to displays of recreation equipment in Exposition Hall, there will be 3 conference sessions March 11, morning, afternoon and evening, and two the following day, morning and afternoon.**

On March 13, the alumni of the MSC winter school for greenkeepers will hold its annual meeting at 9:00 a.m., followed by a new type of question box session, in which seven greens experts will take part.


Prof. L. S. Dickinson of MSC, who is in charge of the golf section of the conference, points out there is no charge for attendance, other than to the banquet, and promises that it will repay all golf officials, pros and greenkeepers able to attend.
THE grasses most common in turf in Great Britain are quite different from those in America. Most of the American visitors on the tour of the Grassland Congress had realized that Kentucky bluegrass, which was introduced into America from Europe, was not regarded as an important grass in Great Britain. It was a decided surprise to find it such a rarity.

Perennial ryegrass takes its place as the principal grass in pastures and along roadsides. For turf on golf courses, lawns, and similar places, red fescue leads the grasses by a big margin, just as Kentucky bluegrass leads in America. Annual bluegrass (Poa annua) is far more common in British turf than is Kentucky bluegrass, but even this grass is by no means as prevalent over there as it is in this country. Crabgrass, which grows only too well in all parts of the United States, is even more rare than Kentucky bluegrass in Great Britain.

Differences in turf grasses between the seaside and inland courses in Great Britain are much more striking than they are in the United States. A large proportion of British golf courses are beside the sea. Much land that has little or no agricultural possibilities along the coast line is ideal for golf courses. Not only does the undulating terrain provide interesting golf with little or no construction costs but the natural vegetation is remarkably well adapted to golf. Indeed these two factors no doubt were chiefly responsible for the early development of the game in Great Britain.

Fescue is the dominant grass on putting greens, tees and fairways of British seaside courses. Different species occur and all seem to thrive there without any artificial encouragement. All through the fescue is a scattering of colonial bent and other fine grasses. There is usually a liberal scattering of many species of weeds but these weeds are not massed in objectionable mats as we find the same species on American golf courses. It is interesting to find some of our most troublesome turf weeds growing there in large numbers but so intermingled with the grass and so subdued as not to be objectionable to play.

On the inland courses the turf is more like American turf than is that on the seaside courses. Fescues are common but bents are more noticeable in the turf. Mowing is more frequent, the use of artificial fertilizers more common, and other artificial maintenance methods more generally resorted to than is required or apparently advisable on the seaside courses. The principal grass on the putting greens in Great Britain is fescue. Colonial bent is also common and there thrives in the mixture with fescue. However it has been found that when turf is fertilized the colonial bent gradually crowds the
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RHODE ISLAND
for 18 years
has produced and furnished direct to golf clubs, parks, etc., different varieties of

Bent Grass Seed

This seed grown under the rigid climatic conditions of New England produces grass that has built up RESISTANCE to the various fungus diseases prevailing in our northern States. It is, of necessity, WINTER HARDY and makes a fine bladed, permanent, desirable turf for your greens, lawns, etc. We also furnish a FAIRWAY MIXTURE composed of 5 different varieties of fine turf grass seed which produces a BALANCED closely woven turf on lawns, tees, tennis courts, fairways, etc.

Purchase your seed direct from the farms where it is grown and thus not only save for your club, but KNOW your source of supply.

Limited Supply
“Piper” Strain
Pure Velvet Bent Seed

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fescue out of putting green turf. This is probably why the combination of fescue and colonial bent which has been planted in so many thousands of cases in America has failed to continue as a mixture, for in this country our golfers want a dense turf which calls for the use of fertilizers. The creeping and velvet bents do not thrive in the British Isles as they do under favorable treatments in large areas in America.

Diseases of turf are not as troublesome on putting greens in Great Britain as in this country. Nevertheless diseases do occur and cause some damage. Snowmold is common and may do much damage. Dollarspot is prevalent but brown-patch is rare compared with its occurrence in the United States. Diseases are not as noticeable in turf over there as they are here due to the masking of injury by the large number of fine-leaved weeds scattered through the turf. In our pure stands of one variety of grass it is natural that any injury is much more noticeable than is the case where there may be several unaffected species of plants within a diseased area.

Fairway turf in general on British courses is kept cut much more closely than on American courses. Their grasses are naturally of a lower-growing type than ours and are better able to withstand close mowing than is our common Kentucky bluegrass. Their fairways are not well fertilized as a rule and the turf therefore has a somewhat “starved” appearance. The grass therefore tends to be less succulent than ours and consequently is somewhat better for playing purposes. However the turf is not as dense as our golfers seem to desire. It seems that fairway
Fertilization is gradually becoming more prevalent in Great Britain, with the resultant denser turf.

There is one portion of the golf course where we have to concede that the British courses generally have superior turf to American courses, regardless of the standards that are used to judge turf. That is on the approaches to the putting greens. Invariably the turf on approaches over there is better or at least as good as the fairway turf and apparently remains so throughout the year. In the United States, on the contrary, the poorest turf on the approaches or on the whole course in some instances is too often immediately in front of the green. This condition provides an uncertain region to pitch onto and undoubtedly has been an important factor in the development of the American custom of pitching directly to the putting green, to the almost complete neglect of the run-up shot. Undoubtedly this part of our average golf course could profit decidedly by improvements in grass varieties and in maintenance methods.

The British rough is not as carefully manicured as is much of the American rough; nor are the fringes of traps and other hazards trimmed with such precision and frequency as on many of our courses. The general appearance of rough and hazards soon reminds one of a criticism made of American golf courses by a foreign visitor a few years ago. This gentleman had circled the globe several times and played golf in all parts of the world, so was qualified to compare American courses with those of other countries. He was asked to name the outstanding feature courses generally have superior turf to American courses, regardless of the standards that are used to judge turf. That is on the approaches to the putting greens. Invariably the turf on approaches over there is better or at least as good as the fairway turf and apparently remains so throughout the year. In the United States, on the contrary, the poorest turf on the approaches or on the whole course in some instances is too often immediately in front of the green. This condition provides an uncertain region to pitch onto and undoubtedly has been an important factor in the development of the American custom of pitching directly to the putting green, to the almost complete neglect of the run-up shot. Undoubtedly this part of our average golf course could profit decidedly by improvements in grass varieties and in maintenance methods.

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Feed specially prepared, properly balanced fertilizers!

Strong, healthy, deep-rooted grass cannot be achieved unless all the important food elements that growing things need are available in the soil. Dramatic proof of this fact is given by the photos above, taken from a famous University's feeding test. See what happened when a single vital element was withheld!

Protect your greens and fairways with properly balanced fertilizers developed for and proved out on golf courses. Take advantage of Swift's Soil Service that will study your conditions and recommend the exact fertilizers to give you the best results most economically. See the nearest Swift representative or write Swift & Co. Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

SWIFT'S SPECIAL GOLF FERTILIZERS

VIGORO Complete Plant Food

Answer above ad with QUICKMAIL No. 3
GOLF on the GULF COAST
Stay at
The WHITE HOUSE
The Resort Hotel Complete
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Here is the ideal winter vacation spot for all the family. Balmy spring-like weather in dead of winter. Golf on 5 glorious courses—boating—deep sea and golf fishing—sailing—tennis—dancing—hiking—motoring—made perfect by a stay at one of America’s finest hotels—delicious food—flawless service—congenial company—low rates. For illustrated booklet write to JOHN T. WHITE, Manager

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The Finest Of All Turf Grasses For Golf Greens
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SWIMMING POOL CONSTRUCTION
MODERNIZED, STANDARDIZED, SIMPLIFIED FOR QUALITY, ECONOMY AND SPEED THRU YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
By: NASON & CULLEN
Preliminary Estimate Without Obligation

Gentle Showers More Likely than Heavy Downpours
Rainfall in the British Isles is more evenly distributed than in the United States. Although heavy showers occur, most precipitation is in the form of a prolonged gentle rain that makes the umbrella and raincoat so prominent a part of the equipment of the gallery and players in British golf matches. This slow, even rainfall is much more beneficial to grass than the much heavier downpours which are common in most of the United States during the growing season.
Not only is British rainfall more evenly distributed and more completely absorbed by the soil, but loss by evaporation is also decidedly less. Prolonged droughts, as we know them, are rare. While traveling through England last summer we were told at several places that crops were suffering because of the “drought.” The use of this term proved somewhat confusing to the members of the American delegation, particularly those who had come from the West or Middle West, where the term “drought” is not used when one sees fresh, green fields all around him. The more favorable precipitation and evaporation naturally spares British golf much cost of American golf courses as compared with others.

“The thing that seems to me outstanding in American golf courses,” said he, “is the great abundance of sand traps which must have added tremendously to the cost of building and maintaining your fine courses. It would appear that your architects had uppermost in their minds a desire to throw the fear of the Lord into the heart of every golfer as he stood on each tee. Therefore they scattered the landscape with sand traps. Then it would appear the frightfulness of their creations had caused club officials to relent and keep traps as well as surrounding areas so well groomed that the effectiveness of these hazards is kept at an absolute minimum—also at much added cost.”

A well-protected compost pile at a course in Troon, Scotland.
FEBRUARY, 1933

for irrigation. Watering turf has become a much more common practice on British golf courses in recent years, but there are still many well-kept courses on which little or no water is used, even on the putting greens.

Not So Much Use of Machinery

Machines on golf courses, as elsewhere, are much more common in America than in Great Britain. Gas and oil costs are higher and labor costs are lower than in this country. The differences no doubt are important factors in the use of machines on golf courses. Some interesting and apparently efficient machines are in use but they are not as varied nor as universally used as in the United States. Many fairways are kept mowed by sheep, but the better courses are cut by power mowers. It will no doubt surprise many readers to learn that the putting greens of the famous old St. Andrews course are cut with power mowers.

The type of vegetation in the rough of British courses however is quite different from that on most of our courses. Neglected rough there does not usually present the nuisance of lost balls for every wayward shot, as is found on so many of our golf courses where dandelions, broad-leaved plantain, dock and similar weeds provide a type of cover which is rare in British rough. On the other hand some of their gorse and similar plants in places rival our worst ball-hiding rough.

Although the turf on British golf courses is so well favored by Nature and although the British temperament naturally accepts changes with caution, there is plenty of evidence of demands for turf improvements. The British Golf Unions are now supporting a program of scientific investigations of turf at Bingley in Yorkshire, England. There they have a permanent staff of 23 members, with a large turf garden, where many series of experiments are in progress. There is at present no such support of turf improvement investigations in America.

Aussie Amateurs Are Hot—Gene Sarazen, after playing with numerous Australian amateurs, on his latest trip to the Antipodes, believes Australia could present an amateur team that would give the American Walker Cup team stiffer competition than the British Walker Cup teams have furnished.

A MODERN SWIM POOL

Will Add to the Beauty and Enjoyment of Your Club . . .

The most important consideration in planning a pool is the purity of its water. Graver has solved this problem by designing a complete Swim Pool Unit (adapted to any size pool) for filtering and recirculating the water. The Graver Unit consists of filters, sterilizer, heater, pumps, and all needed accessories. It is compact, easy to operate, economical to install and maintain.

All Graver Equipment is the result of three-quarters of a century of engineering skill and experience.

Send today for recent Research, showing how pools have increased memberships and revenue for country clubs. An interesting book will be included on Design, Construction, and Operation of Modern Pools.

GRAVER TANK & MFG. CO. INC.
New York, N. Y. - - Chicago, Ill.
Catasauqua, Pa. - - East Chicago, Ind.
United States Rubber Co. advance ball sales for 1938 far exceed the advance business on the books last year at this time, reports E. C. Conlin, manager of the U. S. golf ball department.

Conlin accounts for the bright prospects by telling of the U. S. 1938 line in the following statement:

"Using a new improved Spun Latex power winding in our U. S. Royal Blue we have developed what we believe to be the finest golf ball that has yet been made. There is no golf ball that is longer. To assure uniformity of compression, every U. S. Royal made is given two compression tests—one before the cover has been placed on the center and a second automatic compression test on every finished ball. This means that every U. S. Royal Blue in a box of one dozen is, within very reasonable tolerance, the same as every other ball in a box of one dozen. We believe this is the greatest accomplishment in modern golf ball making. The new Royal Blue is a beautiful ball with a nicely balanced feel and click.

"Besides the U. S. Royal Blue, the 1938 seventy-five cent line also has . . . Royal Arrow—made for the low-handicap golfer who wants a little bit more durability, and the Royal Nassau—which again in 1938 is the ball with the toughest cover. All three U. S. Royal balls have the new improved Spun Latex power winding."

At lower prices are the Fairway—for fifty cents, the Nobby—three for one dollar, and the Tiger—at twenty-five cents.

True Grip Parglovs have been made even more attractive as a pro selling item this year, reports K. L. Burgett, manufacturer. Boxed in a handy counter carton, the Parglov line of golf gloves makes a strong display in any pro-shop.

The new Parglovs are built to give protection right where it is needed, are designed to appeal to the game's stylists who are looking for something with a modern flare, and at all times give a firm, comfortable grip; the adjustable wrist strap and the long, tapered fingers see to that. Parglovs, which are worn by more golfers than any other glove, are made of the finest imported leathers.

Full details on the cartons, which include sample hands on which Parglovs are mounted for quick inspection, can be obtained by writing the manufacturers, K. L. Burgett Co., Peoria, Ill.

Rototiller, Inc., 1381 Broad Street Station Bldg., Philadelphia, announces two new attachments to its machines, which add versatility to Rototiller uses on golf courses.

First development is power discs, wherein 4 or 6 circular saws cut slits several inches deep spaced 4 inches, permitting the introduction of air, water, and fertilizer to the roots of the grass. Teeth of the discs being slightly "set" and the discs being powered, they cut into the soil, thus eliminating the excessive weight, side friction and power pertaining to the conventional plain disc. The revolving discs

Three Styles of One-Color

Score Cards
of Excellent Quality are
Priced $21 to $26 for 5,000
Produced by a New Process they are complete and of correct size.

JOHN H. VESTAL CO., Printers
703 South La Salle Street - - Chicago
assist the wheels in propulsion and cut clean slits with no tearing of the turf.

Latest development is a sod cutter, using the two powered saws described above and utilizing the same mountings. These cut vertical slits, preferably twelve inches apart, and a conventional cutter bar cuts horizontally under the sod. A standard roller is located forward of the cutter bar and there are convenient and simple means for adjusting the depth. The powered discs supply a portion of the traction, eliminating the weight and power required to pull the usual sod cutter.

The C. B. Dolge Co., Westport, Conn., anticipates lively business during the coming year, and has added six salesmen to its staff, Lloyd Dolge, of that company, has announced. Dolge also plans to add ten more salesmen before Spring in order to properly cover the country club field.

Alan Bland and J. R. Wilson, formerly with Wm. Rennie Seeds, Ltd., of Toronto, have gone into business with Edwin Watkins, former Gen. Mgr. of Rennie Seeds, and have organized a new company known as Watkins Seeds, Ltd. They represent the Toro Manufacturing Corp., and do a general wholesale and retail seed business, being Canadian agents for Edward Webb & Sons of Stowbridge, England.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., offers a new putter this year. In discussing the new club, Walter Roberts, New York wholesale golf manager said, "The new Robert T. Jones, Jr., putter, with flange sole, was designed by Spalding experts working in conjunction with Bobby Jones himself. This putter matches, in appearance, the head and shaft of Jones Autograph and Registered irons. It is the ideal club to complete the set under the USGA 14-club rule. We are already receiving orders on the putter and the outlook forecasts a brilliant future for this latest Spalding-Jones achievement."

A development in quick acting valves is embraced in the L. R. Nelson Co.'s "Silver Top" valve for underground sprinkling systems. Beside the main valve, which is operated by inserting a sprinkler head mounted on a key, this valve is equipped with a safety shut-off and is in reality two valves in one.

Without shutting off the water on the main line or taking the valve casing out of the ground, the inner cylinder containing all working parts can be easily removed. A secondary valve at the bottom of the quick coupling valve then automatically closes. This permits valve cleaning or repair without shutting off or draining.

NEW LIFE FOR PUTTING GREENS

AERATION is the thing.
Loosen up that tough soil with this fine
Turf Conditioner.
Saves fertilizer and
fungicides.
Increases
grass growth. Revives
sluggish greens. Soon
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quickest to put on or take off. Increase tractor efficiency and cultivate turf,...that's why more than half the U.S. and Canadian clubs use them. Durable and low priced. All sizes for all purposes.

Sample spud and circular on request; advise make of tractor and purpose for which intended.

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"The LINKS"
ROBERT HUNTER'S
famous book on golf architecture
This recognized authority—a "best seller" at $4.00—offered to GOLFDOM readers postpaid at only $1.00. Profusely illustrated with photographs and diagrams of famous golf holes in America and England, and tells why these holes are famous. No club's greens library should be without a copy. Send check with order—today!
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- BENT GRASS -
BOTH SOD AND STOLONS
Vigorous, healthy stock that develops fine, true putting surfaces. Write for full information.
HIRAM F. GODWIN
Box 122, Redford Sta., Detroit, Mich.

the water in the main pipe line. Other sprinklers on the line can continue to operate while any valve is being cleaned or repaired.

The secondary valve, having larger capacity than the quick-coupling valve, sets up no friction, hence does not reduce water flow. There is no wear on this valve because it operates only when the quick coupling valve cylinder is removed.

An added feature is the brightly polished chromium plated "Silver Top" that makes the valves easy to locate at night.

Lethelin Products Co., Inc., formerly of Manhasset, N. Y., is now a division of Curex, Inc., an affiliate of The Wood Ridge Manufacturing Co., Wood Ridge, N. J. Products made by Lethelin include Magikil, a jelly ant bait in handy tubes and Borerkil, a nicotine paste which kills borers and is also efficient in repelling dogs.

Maximum and rated performance curves of the seven current sizes of "Caterpillar" diesel engines are included in a new booklet issued by Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.

The book is a resume of the outstanding features of the diesel engine, as manufactured by Caterpillar. Mechanical features as well as the precision and quality materials used in the construction are also discussed.

The booklet is illustrated with model shots and mechanical cutaways that explain the simplicity and exactness of the engine's working parts.

Copies of this booklet, which is entitled "Caterpillar Diesel Engines," may be acquired by writing the company for Form 4253.

A new cleaning outfit which will save plenty of time and labor in cleaning and polishing silverware, the Tra-Lure Hostess Silver Cleaning Kit, is now being manufactured by the B. S. Felvey Co., 288 N. LaSalle St., Chicago. In using the kit, it is not necessary to handle each piece individually. Quick cleaning is accomplished by lowering an alloyed metal tray, holding two or three dozen pieces of silver, into a hot solution of water and special compound, leaving for three minutes, then rinsing silver in cold water, and drying.

Cleaner will not harm the finest sterling silver. Stains and tarnish are simply removed from the silver and deposited by reason of electrolysis on the tray, which is good for indefinite usage. The compound is inexpensive and comes in packages containing sufficient quantity for many cleaning jobs. Further details will be given upon writing the manufacturers.