National Mowers

NATIONAL POWER QUINT

The mower that will go and cut where you can only wish the others could.

Goes up steeper hills.
Mowers are direct engine driven.
Wing mowers fold up and in.
Backs out of narrow places.
All cutters have individual lifting lever operated from driver's seat.
Follows ground contours.
Price complete $1285.00

NATIONAL STANDARD FAIRWAY

Mowers—Have double sets of tempered steel gears running in oil.
Triplex $361.00
Quint $660.00

NATIONAL JUNIOR FAIRWAY

Triplex, 86-inch cut.
Price $181.00

National Mower Co.
839 Cromwell Ave. St. Paul, Minn.
Write for Catalogue

The local manufacturers and distributors co-operated in a highly satisfactory manner with C. W. Hazlett, greenkeeper of the Bel-Air club, who had charge of the affair. They brought their equipment, demonstrated their wares, and watched with critical interest while their competitors had their turn.

While at the time of writing results had not been compiled, officials of the southern California greenkeepers' organization were confident that the cooperation of the manufacturers had been repaid by increased sales.

Hazlett stated that he was very pleased with the whole affair and said, "It was especially gratifying to note the interest in this our first exhibit displayed by chairmen of Green committees and other club officials. To those greenkeepers in other parts of the country who are unable to attend the national exhibit, I can recommend no

Grass Seed
Fertilizers
Rollers
Distributors
Buckner Sprinklers
Toro Equipment
Milorganite
Arsenate of Lead

J. Oliver Johnson, Inc.
World's Largest Golf Course Equipment House
Morgan-Huron-Superior Sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
better way than having a local exhibit to encourage trade and to establish a basis of friendly understanding between the greenkeeper, the manufacturer, and the club official."

There are times when too much of a good thing becomes a positive menace. This truism is illustrated by the so-called rainy season just ended in California. Altogether, it has been a model winter—for the tourist. The weather was unusually warm with play being practically continuous on a number of courses.

But now the possibilities of further rainfall are growing speedily less and less as the year progresses, and the season's downpour is about three and one-half inches below normal. Such a slight amount one way or the other would be only the matter of a few hours’ rain in such states as Oregon and Washington, but here in the south, three and one-half inches represents about one-quarter of the total normal rainfall for a year. And there is nothing but six arid months in prospect; all of which means a hard season on the irrigation budget.

However, there is always a bright side, and old-timers are saying that during years such as these rain may be expected late in the season, which prediction will constitute a small crumb of hope for the depression-pinched greenkeeper who cannot look with delight upon the prospect of flooding half a million gallons a night every night on his course until next November.

Something more material than the reckonings of old timers is the work of the scientists at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla, California, who have found a fairly reliable method of predicting weather three months in advance by measuring changes of temperature on the surface waters of the ocean. The oceanographers seem to be on the track of something vital to the interests of all greenkeepers, who would be enabled to combat the ravages of many grass ailments if they knew what the weather would be like three months hence.

While on the topic of science and greenkeeping, or treekeeping, professors at the University of California have found that chlorosis of trees, induced by an excess of lime in soil, may be overcome by the use of iron salts, either by depositing these in trenches which expose the roots, by injecting a solution of the salts in the tree, or by depositing the dry salts in holes bored in the trunk.

In the trench method, ditches several inches wide are dug around the tree to a depth of one or two feet and ferrous sulphate, or copperas, is strewn along the trench bottom. The trench is then refilled and the soil heavily watered. This treatment should be given during the dormant season and its effectiveness is over a period of about three years.