



Inverness greens are better than these on many private courses. This view shows the 16th green of the second eighteen, a snappy par-3 with plenty of score-wrecking possibilities.

Inverness' 36 Holes of Fee Golf Is Tribute to Smart Management

By BARNEY LUCAS, Manager

PORTLAND, Oregon, the City of the Roses, is noted for many things, chief of which are her golfers and her golf courses. Her most popular public course, a layout claimed by its owners to be the finest public course in America, is the Inverness G. C., one of Portland's two 36-hole layouts. It is located seven miles from the heart of the city on a main thoroughfare with a bus line to the clubhouse door.

The clubhouse itself is not a thing of beauty being built to take care of crowds rather than to take pictures of to send to the folks back home. It is a large two-story structure with living quarters for six people. The largest part of the ground floor is taken up with a ballroom in which both club dances for members and regular public dances are held at least once a week. The clubhouse has a large room directly above the dance floor where the members stage bridge parties and ping pong tournaments in the winter time. The basement is equipped with spacious shower and locker rooms for both men and women. The dining room and kitchen,

managed by Chef O'Neil is one of the largest and best equipped in the state.

But let us get to the golf course itself. First, we shall tell you about our first eighteen, saving the second eighteen, our pride and glory, for the climax.

The Number One course, built in 1927, isn't the hardest course in the world to score on as it's builder, Mr. B. L. Yost scorned artificial hazards and depended on Old Mother Nature to help out a great deal. And help out she did as there are 6 water holes with many wooded rolling fairways making up the balance of the hazards. This first eighteen has dirt tees as have all the other public courses in the Portland district except the second eighteen at Inverness.

This second eighteen at Inverness is the course on which the Club bases its claim of the finest public course in America. Like the first eighteen it has many water hazards, 6 in all. Its designer, W. D. Plue, president of the Club, did not depend entirely on Nature for his hazards. Practically every hole has from one to three traps.



Knee-deep sand traps are rare on public courses, but the second eighteen at Inverness is plentifully sprinkled with them.

The first and the tenth holes are cut out of an oak grove and similar trees are found on many parts of both courses and do much to add to the beauty of the layouts.

The course itself is 73 par and when it is lengthened out for championship play measures 6,600 yards.

The course is one of the few, either private or public in the Portland district that has a tile drainage system assuring a fair winter play for itself when most of its neighbors are half under water.

Ownership and management of the club is almost a family affair. W. D. Plue, for 35 years in the lumber business in the North-west, is president and it is to him credit must be given for putting the club on a real business basis. Val Plue, his eldest son, is greenkeeper, while his other son, Jerry Plue, manages the golf shop and cashiers cage. The two other cogs in the wheel are Joe Bushnell, popular young club professional and myself whose job is to try and make two golfers grow where only one grew before.

Inverness knows it has a real golf layout but it is not resting on its laurels. Already plans are under way to put in a picnic grounds this season and possibly a swimming pool.

Use Soap to Vanquish Cricket Moles

By VICTOR BROOK

Winter Haven (Fla.) G. C.

THE cricket mole, an insect, has been giving Florida greenkeepers untold trouble for the past two years, due presumably

to their unrestricted multiplication during the three mild winters, '30, '31 and '32.

Named the cricket mole, because of its general cricket appearance and its mole-like activity, it is very partial to Bermuda grass roots and can make a green look sick over night.

Following is an account of my experimenting with it, which I have passed on to others in this section. The U. S. Green Section advises lead arsenate for control, but this is very unsatisfactory.

One of my members, Mr. Chas. Pleas, made the suggestion to me to try soap; where he got the idea I don't know, but it works. Here's how:

One large box of Chipso soap flakes (any soap flakes will do, I think) will make 10 to 20 gallons of a solution strong enough to do the work. It is a little trouble to put on, but it's sure-fire and worth it. Simply pour the solution in the runways, enough of it to be sure that it reaches the bottom or nest which may be 8 or 10 inches beneath the surface.

It is important not to have the soap solution too strong, because it is desirable that they come to the surface, where they may be easily picked up and burned or otherwise disposed of. I have found that, in many cases after the effects of the soap have worn off, the mole crickets are as lively as ever; hence the advisability of having the solution just strong enough to run them to the surface and not so strong that they are overcome in the holes.

Emil Lundstrom, Versatile Turf Expert, Dies

EMIL LUNDSTROM, brother of Alfred Lundstrom, official of the NAGA and greenkeeper at the Berkshire C. C. (Reading, Pa.), died late in April after a short illness. Lundstrom was widely known among greenkeepers who have visited with him and his brother at Reading and at St. Charles, Ill., and Omaha, Neb., where the brothers lived previously.

Lundstrom was noted far beyond his chosen field of turf culture. He was an authority on Scandinavian literature, had written librettos for several operas and was author of a book on religion in the far north. Their collection of etchings and paintings by Scandinavian artists is probably the most delightful and expertly selected private collection of its kind.