

Gifts-

Matched Golf Luggage



Par-Bag Matched Sets

Style 4037—Bag illustrated in brown or black calfskin.

BAG	CARRY-ALL	SET
\$60	\$30	\$90

Style 4038—Same as above, golf bag 8-inch width.

BAG	CARRY-ALL	SET
\$70	\$30	\$100

Style 4037-Z—Genuine Pigskin 7-inch golf bag.

BAG	CARRY-ALL	SET
\$70	\$30	\$100

Style 3037—Elk Tanned Cowhide . . . optional colors.

BAG	CARRY-ALL	SET
\$45	\$15	\$60

Style 3137—Cow-hide thruout . . . de luxe lock equipment.

BAG	CARRY-ALL	SET
\$30	\$15	\$45

The Golf Bag in each set is the popular stayless type, 7 inches in diameter with ball and boot pocket as shown in illustration.

PROS will find Par-Bag Matched Sets profitable, fast sellers, not only for gifts and prizes, but thruout the year, to golfers who appreciate superlative equipment . . . Par-Bag Matched Sets are developed from rich leathers, faultless in design and workmanship, equipped with imported Tuck-tite Locks . . . the lock you can't lose . . . an exclusive Par-Bag feature. Due to material savings, Par-Bag Matched Sets are now available at the former price of the golf bag alone!

Wire for sample line of six numbers . . . any orders you take reaching us before Dec. 20th will be delivered in time for Christmas.

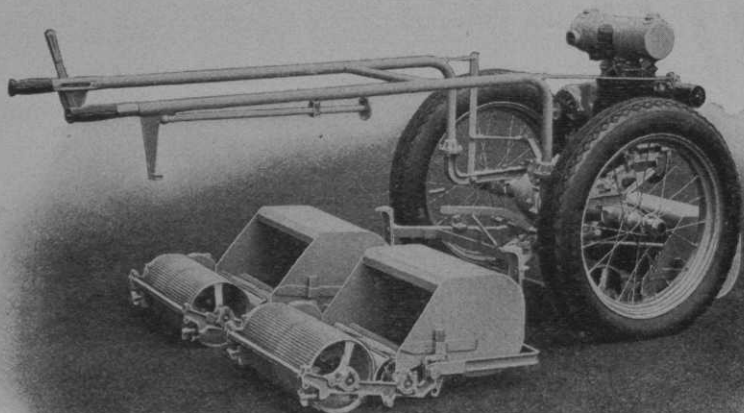
Par-Bag Matched Sets are nationally advertised in *Spur*, *American Golfer*, *Golf Illustrated* and other golf and sporting magazines.



ATLANTIC PRODUCTS CORP., Trenton, N. J.

Par-Bag

THE NEW "OVER



A new and perfected roller unit in gang formation.

A product that carries every improvement that long tests and many leading greenkeepers could suggest.

Leaves no mark on even the most delicate turf and is of such amazing efficiency as to be out of the reach of competition.

Has a total cutting swath of nearly four feet.

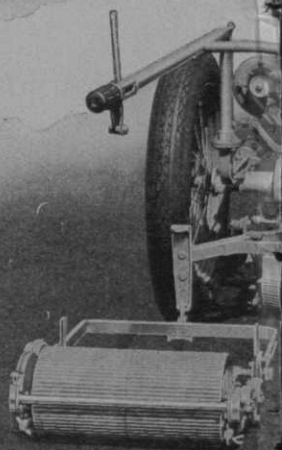
Will cut an average green of 6000 square feet in ten minutes. As a time and money saver nothing approaches this performance.

Eight blade high speed reel.

Newly designed grass boxes catch all of the cut grass, wet or dry.

Alemite lubrication.

Highest grade of material used throughout.



WORTHINGTON MANUFACTURES AND

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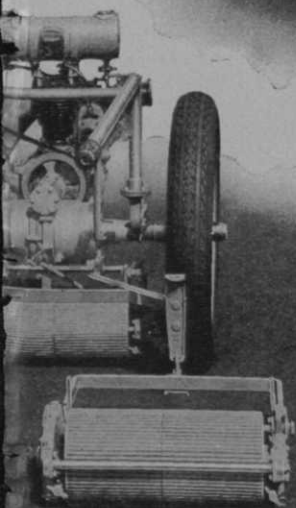
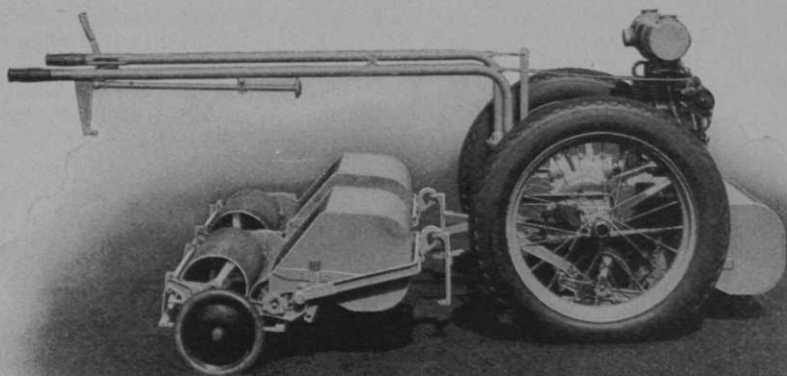
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A G E N C I E S I N A L L

The advertisers pay for your GOLFDOM; deal with them.

“OVERGREEN SCOUT”



For going from green to green the units rest upon rubber tire carriers.

The “Overgreen” can also be supplied with cutting units of the high wheel type.

Although cutting the greens is known to be the most expensive operation in golf course maintenance the adoption of the Worthington “Overgreen” reduces this cost to an almost negligible quantity.

No club or greenkeeper in these days can afford, from an economic standpoint, to disregard the claims of this great time and labor saver.

The Worthington gang mower was first on the fairways and is first on the greens!

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

RE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT

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P R I N C I P A L C I T I E S

When you mention GOLFDOM the advertiser knows you mean business.

met with scowls of disapproval. For this reason tournaments are regarded by them as wholly useless. The publicity is regarded merely as a means of making their favorite courses too crowded to play on with accustomed leisure, and as for the benefits of constructive criticism coming from the visitors, the criticism is rarely heard and is almost never constructive.

It is easy to understand, then, how members of the old guard will come into violent conflict at times with enterprising officials who are desirous of scheduling tournaments.

Players' Ideas Help

Returning to the original idea, inasmuch as greenkeepers probably never will be able to visit other courses throughout the nation periodically, the best thing for them to do is to welcome the visits of traveled tournament players and obtain from them what particles of information are available. Such a suggestion will be the signal for a howl of derision to arise from the ranks of the greenkeepers, but there it is. One can almost hear the golf course superintendents saying, "What does Mac-Smith Horton know about conditions in California? He probably doesn't even know what kind of grass he has on his own course." Admitting the possibility that the ubiquitous pro knows not whereof he speaks in regard to grasses and their names, he does know something which no greenkeeper should be so foolish as to ignore; that is, the professional recognizes a good course when he plays upon it, and after all this is the final test of a greenkeeper's ability, to make a course enjoyable to play upon. A golf course superintendent may have an excellent irrigation system; he may handle his men well; he may save his club money; but if he cannot provide a course that is a joy to play upon, then he has failed in his duty.

The foregoing may seem elementary, but the fact remains that a number of greenkeepers in California as elsewhere can meet every argument as to why their courses are in bad shape with a splendid rebuttal, but the results which count are not forthcoming.

However, southern California greenkeepers as a group are exceedingly anxious to further their knowledge in regard to turf culture when and wherever possible. For some time they have had a tentative arrangement with the botany department of the University of Southern California

whereby a certain amount of research is being carried on in the field of grass diseases and ailments. Also a graduate student in the chemistry department of the same institution is attempting to find some chemical which will kill Bermuda grass and permit other grasses to grow. He is approaching the matter from the angle of Bermuda's inability to thrive in acid soil. However, the college scientist should take cognizance of the fact that a too strongly acid soil condition makes for susceptibility to turf and grass diseases. That is one of the reasons by lime had such a sudden return to popularity as a fertilizer. It was used to counteract the acid condition of the soil and prevent disease. All of which constitutes a vicious circle: Bermuda grass under normal soil conditions to fine grass with an acid soil and disease susceptibility, back to normal soil and Bermuda with the introduction of lime. However, scientists are not in the habit of being discouraged, and hundreds of greensmen are praying for their success.

Keyless Locks Now Available on New Lockers

DUDLEY LOCK CO., Chicago, announces recently completed arrangements whereby their self-closing, vault type, keyless locks, silent, quickly operated and pick-proof, can be specified by clubs when purchasing lockers from any locker manufacturer. There is no appreciable increase in cost over key-operated equipment.

Outstanding among the advantages of this combination lock for country club use, according to the Dudley people, are: complete elimination of the lost key nuisance and expense, prevention of locker pilferage, an easily changed combination, and a self-locking feature—when the locker door is closed, it is locked. Another feature is that members while on the course need not carry bulky key-rings in their knicker pockets.

For changing over existing key-locks, the Dudley people make a vault type lock similar to the above and a padlock type model, both easily attachable to locker doors by any-club employee.





The new 146 yard No. 13 green at Inverness; a stiffly trapped and attractively adorned specimen of the changes made since the 1920 Open was held here.

Right Men, Then Good Machinery, Are Rocky's Success Secrets

Concluding the reflections of
WILLIAM J. ROCKEFELLER

Veteran Greenkeeper at Inverness C. C.

As told to Ashley N. Chandler

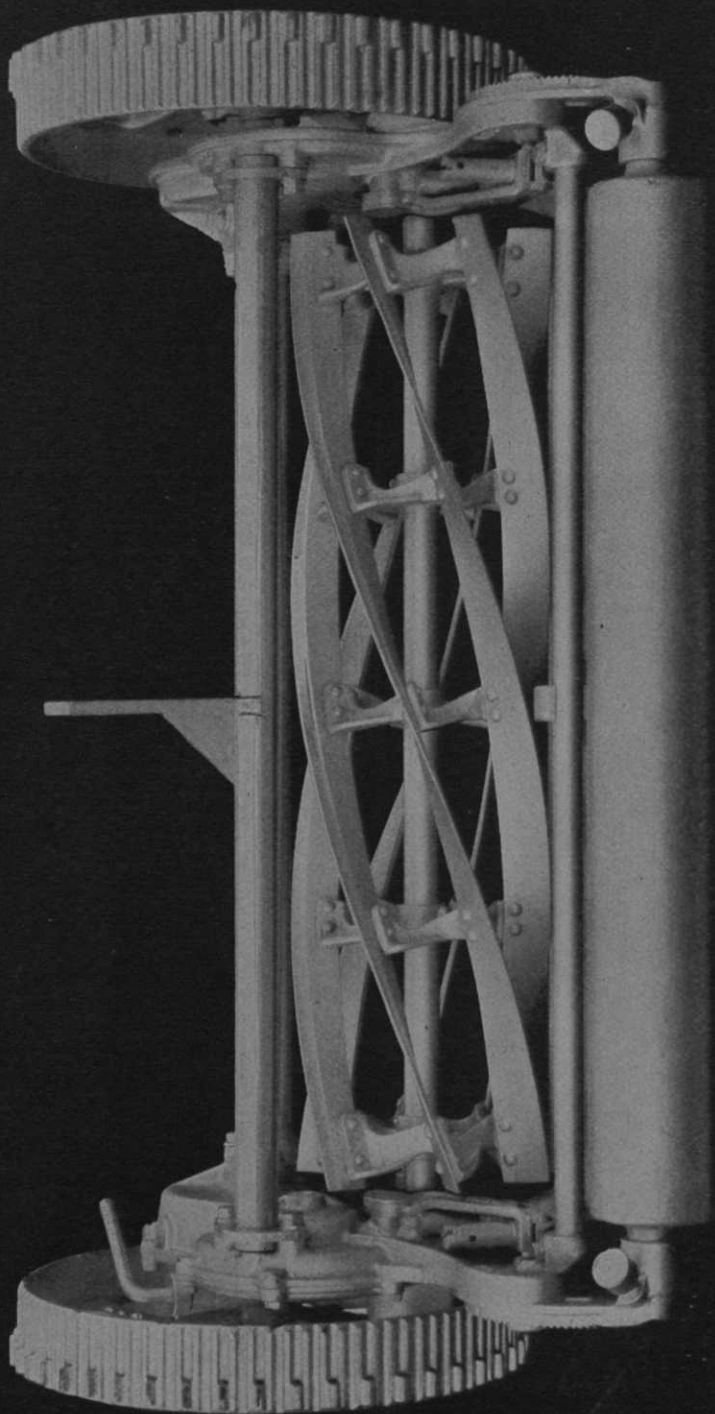
WHAT are the fundamental practices by which we have produced the conditions existing at Inverness?

This is the course upon which the Open Championship of 1920 was held, when big "Ted" Ray, of Oxhey, England captured the cup and took it 3,000 miles away to his island home. It is of prime importance that the superior playing conditions existing in 1920 be equal to or even better in 1931 for the Open Championship is coming to Inverness again. The very best of Great Britain will be there too; therefore, our expert golfers must turn them back this time and have no alibi that could remotely be charged to course conditions. There were none in 1920 and we take pride in predicting there will be none in 1931.

We state, with justifiable pride, that, for

example, no better putting surfaces exist anywhere than the Inverness greens today. Everything at Inverness is a development through the years. This is equally true of our bent grass greens. Their quality of velvety and upstanding fineness is an Inverness product born and developed through the years from hardy stock sown 30 years ago—the Rhode Island bent, crossed with the very best of more recently developed strains. So, in answering the question about "what practices," I really need to mention the fact that I have had the responsibility of bringing up Inverness' course. Because of this fact, this statement is the only way of explaining why I know how it has come about, and so I repeat, with even stronger emphasis, Inverness represents a development and not

The New TORO TROJAN
America's Finest Fairway Mower



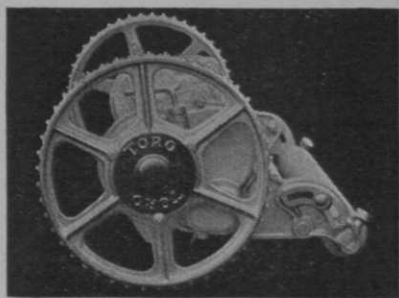
When you mention GOLFDOM the advertiser knows you mean business.

No Other Mower Has Ever Been Built up to the Standard of the New TORO TROJAN

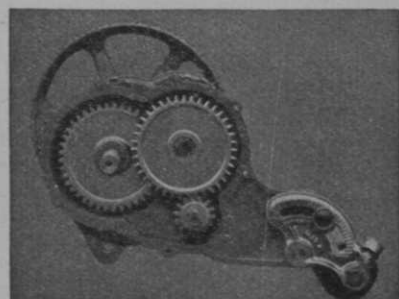
IN 1923 Toro produced the first oil-tight, case hardened, machine cut steel gear-way mower that had ever been built on the American Continent. Thousands of these mowers are working today in every section of the civilized world, and not one user has ever had to pay out a single dollar for new gears.

For 1931 Toro now offers the new Trojan—sturdy, light running—a mower built to the finest mechanical standards of the present day. Study the details carefully and specify the New Toro Trojan.

1. Machine cut gears guaranteed for life of mower.
2. Six blade reels, eight inch diameter.
3. Reel blades—Disston steel $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide.
4. Reel shaft $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, spiders reinforced and babbitted to shaft.
5. Exceptionally light running.
6. Reel close coupled to drive wheels.
7. Bed knife—reversible, double edge, double service.
8. Drive wheels 16 inch diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch face, large hub.
9. Bearings SKF ball and Hyatt roller.
10. Rear roller large diameter with graduated brackets.
11. One unit assembly of reel and bed knife, independent of side plates.
12. Drawbar pulls from below drive axle keeping cutter bar on ground.



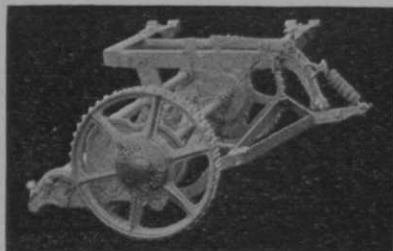
Large Hubs—Easy positive throwout



Gears guaranteed for life of mower



Six blade reels Disston steel



Spring drawbar hitch—no jumping

13. Quick positive one lever throwout.
14. Easy accessible adjustment — no wrenches needed.

Write for the New 1931 Toro Catalog

TORO MANUFACTURING CO.
3042-3168 Snelling Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

Sales Service Stations in all the leading distribution centers

one of those so-called "miracle courses" the greens of which were born over night, reared upon rich food and so lacking in every hardy quality that they become the victims of every ill that closely cut grass is heir too.

Men and Machine Combination

The human quality enters into green-keeping as well as everything else. It must be efficient. That is a first requisite. Then comes first class machinery, kept in first class condition.

While I always have promising youngsters in training who really mean to make greenkeeping their profession in life, I always have brigaded them with men having years of experience and who really know what it is all about. I will speak more of this later but wish now to turn to machinery.

I was much interested in noticing in a recent GOLFDOM that four different manufacturers were advertising the type (method) of fairway mower that I have used for many years at Inverness. I am under the impression that I really invented it as I had the first outfit of that kind in use anywhere, that I know of. I had to hand-make the entire "hook-up" frame for the separately bought mower units, that had hitherto been pulled around by horses. We bought one of the first caterpillar tractors that came out, blocked the flanges with wood and proceeded to pull those mowers up and down and sidewise on the slopes at Inverness.

Our club today owns a very efficient up-to-the-minute equipment for fairway mowing, wherewith we are mowing our championship course in one day! What make? We are not out to boost one manufacturer's business so that question must stand unanswered by us.

Doubtless the salesman is already broadcasting the sale. Well that's their legitimate business and privilege. We are getting satisfactory results with the mower outfit and that's all we are interested in. If it wasn't "making good on the job" we wouldn't have it around for a day.

In this matter of having good tools to work with and everything else effecting first class upkeep, the green-committee of Inverness and particularly its able chairman has, as a rule, through the years, gone along with me in a very fine way. At the time of the 1920 Open it was Mr. Edward J. Marshall who was chairman—a very able man in everything he undertakes. The chairman is now Mr. Frank E. Weber,

a charter member of Inverness who is giving his duties the same brand of devoted service and outstanding ability.

Shelter the Machinery

Turning again to machinery, we always shelter and keep all of it in the best operating condition. It really should not be necessary to mention or stress this fact but it is quite astounding to notice upon some golf courses such valuable machinery standing out in all weathers. Things like this will not happen where a greens-force is properly trained and held responsible for certain machinery and tools or for the hose used in sprinkling the greens.

We have our course upkeep buildings so located at Inverness as to reduce delays to a minimum in getting "on location" with all equipment. Let me return again to the individual responsibility system with all of my men.

I wish to especially emphasize that these men must know their jobs and "what it is all about," or they won't even know enough to properly rake a bunker.

We don't believe in deep-ridging the sand in the pits. Very shallow ridges, in which the ball is not buried, but comes to a perfectly playable stop in a narrow groove, is sufficient for the game. We condemn severely trenching the sand so that only a player with very powerful wrists can flog a ball out. That is a form of golf martyrdom.

As with the greens, these bunker conditions are a definite individual responsibility at Inverness. As there are more than one hundred of these sand pits at Inverness, keeping them in proper condition is a big chore all by itself and must, of course, be systematically followed up.

Systematic Fairway Feeding

The fairway turf at Inverness is of the best quality, in all normal years. How do we keep it so? At all needful periods, through the many years, we have systematically top-dressed all our fairways with compost from our own beds. At the time this article is written (early in October) we are doing this work. However good the fairways, they must withstand an immense amount of play. To keep that deep velvety turf condition, systematic top-dressing is essential to offset the wear and tear of a strenuous season.

We feed our putting greens when they are hungry which isn't too often—aeration, with good bank sand, oxygenizes. It has never been our policy at Inverness to have a long rough. We aim to have

Greenkeepers Name Speakers for Columbus Meeting, Feb. 4-6

IF the list of speakers and subjects to be discussed is any indication, clubs sending their greenkeepers to attend the forthcoming National Association's convention in Columbus, February 4, 5 and 6, will reap a rich harvest.

There will be three business sessions on successive mornings during the convention with three or four speakers featured at each session. Responsibility for choosing these speakers was placed in the capable hands of President John Morley, Secretary John Quail and First Vice-President John MacGregor and their efforts have resulted in as fine a line-up of experts as has ever favored the convention.

The program, as secured by GOLFDOM from MacGregor on his return from the Executive committee meeting in New York, November 17, 18 and 19, is as follows:

"Golf Course Architecture and Construction," by Tom Winton, well known greenkeeper and golf course architect of Tuckahoe, New York. Especially in view of the scheduled reconstruction work Winston's remarks will carry practical help for greenkeepers. As one who has had to maintain courses he has built he is qualified to

speak authoritatively on the joint problems of construction and maintenance.

"Poisons in the Soil," by Prof. J. W. White of Penn State College.

"Sports Turf," by Alfred E. Lundstrum, supt., Crescent Athletic Club, Huntington, L. I. The speaker will talk on all types of sports turf, including tennis, polo, baseball, etc., in addition to golf. Al, as a veteran greenkeeper, and as the one responsible for what are said to be the world's best grass tennis courts, is a happy choice of program material.

"Why Minerals in Fertilizers?" by R. H. J. DeLoach, who is director of agricultural research for Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

"Golf Course Bookkeeping," by E. W. Doty, treasurer of the Cleveland District Golf Association. Ed Doty is the field's premier enthusiast on making figures tell the story.

"Irrigation," by Joe P. Mayo, well known greenkeeper of Pebble Beach G. C., Del Monte, Cal., and closely associated with the development of fairway watering.

"Drainage," by Edward Dearie, greenkeeper of Ridgemoor C. C., Chicago. Dearie, whose articles appear frequently in GOLFDOM, is one of the leading course builders of the Middle-West and a highly successful greenkeeper.

"Growth of the Golf Plant," by Dr. Howard P. Sprague, agronomist of the New Jersey Agricultural College.

"Practical Greenkeeping," by Joseph Williamson, greenkeeper at Scioto C. C., Columbus, O. Williamson is also chairman of the Entertainment committee for the greenkeepers' convention.

Prof. Lawrence Dickenson of Mass. Agric. College is on the speakers' list, but the subject of his speech has not been announced at press time. Probable additional speakers are Martin A. Davey, president of the Davey Tree Expert Co., Kent, Ohio, whose address will doubtless have to do with the care of trees; T. E. Odland, agronomist at the Kingston (N. J.) Agricultural Experiment Station; and Ganson Depew, vice-chairman of the U. S. G. A. Green Section.

Rocky's Road to Results.

(Continued from page 38)

each fairway and green so scientifically trapped that "Wandering Willie" shots are in them and not lost in tall grass. Our Inverness members would never stand for that grief. We would regard the maintaining of long grass as a hazard, a confession of weakness in the course itself and only serving to promote anguish of spirit.

Our tees are very large and finely kept by close cutting and frequent sprinkling. On some holes, such as Number Four, there are three. This policy affords the fullest opportunity possible for an unworn spot, from which to drive. We know that the expert players of the world who visit Inverness in 1931 will delight in driving from these roomy, velvety, but firm footing, tees.

Look to Root System, Trimming and Staking in Tree Transplanting

By MARTIN L. DAVEY*

SOMETIME ago I visited an eastern golf club where a considerable amount of money had been spent in an attempt to beautify an almost treeless course by the planting of a large number of small elm trees.

My first impression was that this beautification effort was quite laudable. However, when my interest was aroused and I paid closer attention to the trees, I discovered that the effort was not as laudable as it might have been. A number of serious mistakes had been made in planting the trees and the results were anything but satisfactory.

A hasty check-up revealed the fact that fully a third of the trees were dead or on the verge of dying. No planting done on a wholesale scale can be expected to be 100 per cent successful, but when more than ten trees out of every hundred die something is usually wrong. In this case it was obvious that plenty was wrong.

To satisfy my curiosity I pulled up one of the trees which was dead. I found what I expected—the tree had been transplanted with the faintest possible excuse for a root system. The main roots had been cut off not more than eight inches from the base of the trunk and there were practically no root fibers, essential for supplying the tree with food or water. The tree had been robbed of a fighting chance to live.

There was no way to tell how many of the other trees had been

transplanted with such inadequate root systems. But even if this tree was a lone exception, and the others had all the roots they should have had, there were plenty of other reasons why so many died.

Neglect Ruins Tree Chances

The trees apparently had been entirely neglected from the time they were transplanted. The ground above their roots was caked and hard—it gave no indication of ever having been cultivated, mulched, or fertilized. Beneath the hard-baked crust the earth was dry and sandy and contained little if any organic matter. None of the trees had been staked out and, as a result, a number had been knocked over or blown over. None had been properly pruned. In fact, the transplanting job had been bungled from start to finish. It was a mys-



This large, pluming tree, a landmark at Chicago G. C., was scorched during the clubhouse fire of 1912. John MacGregor, club's star greenkeeper, enlisted aid of tree experts in fighting inroads of decay that followed fire injury. The treatment was successful, the tree is thriving, and the club doesn't lament the money spent in preservation of this striking spot in the landscaping.

*President, Davey Tree Expert Co.