

pro, they are saving money, by buying the right implements at the right price, the pro in turn will be able to give the members 100% service.

Does the average golfer at a club realize what the pro is continually doing for them? The pro has to be a diplomat at all times. He must not show partiality, he must listen to tales of golf with just as much interest when the 120 man tells it, as when the 80 man is talking. He has to teach players golf etiquette, rules and regulations, must advise them what clubs to use, and what golf balls to play with. If some one comes along and says, "Jack, watch my swing a moment, what am I doing wrong?" the pro must tell him. All of this is free of course. The pro at a club is really looked upon as the leader and a playing model, which to us is a great responsibility, and surely one that should earn a due reward.

I hope to see the time soon when the pro at a club is being looked upon as a major asset, and not just as a traditional fixture.

I do believe that it is time for the pros to show their members that they are trying to work for the members' and club's interest by giving them the best at the right price, and by so doing kill any feeling that some may now have that the pro's sole aim is money.

I've advocated for several years a diploma or a license to teach issued by the P. G. A. and I still am convinced that the sooner the pros have to pass a rigid examination before being considered instructors the better it will be for pros, golf clubs and the P. G. A. of America.

Meals by Reservation Only at This Coast Club

IN an effort to eliminate a dining room deficit, Alderwood Country club, Portland, Ore., now requires its members to make advance reservations for all meals, except at lunch time and Sunday and holiday breakfasts.

The new system is explained in the club magazine, the *Back Swing*, as follows:

"Hours of service: Breakfast, Sundays and holidays only, from 6:30 to 9:30 a. m. Luncheon, every day, from 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

"All other service must be by definite reservation only. All reservations made will be charged to the member's account, whether all meals reserved are eaten or not.

"Special luncheons must be arranged one day in advance; dinners must be reserved before noon of day of service.

"Prices: Banquets to members and their guests, \$1.50 per plate; banquets to outside organizations sponsored by a member, \$2.00 a plate; special luncheons in the dining room, 75c per plate.

"Meals will be served at any time any day upon pre-arrangement. It is not the intention to refuse service to members at times not specified, but they must be content to accept service and food 'as is.'"

Anticipating dissatisfaction with the plan by the members, the report goes on to tell what a member can expect who suddenly decides to keep his guests at the club for dinner some summer afternoon.

"Unless you make reservation before noon of that day," the notice reads, "all you and your guest can obtain for dinner that afternoon will be ham and eggs or some other staple foods ordinarily on hand. Special dinner will not be obtainable, because, unless you telephone the office before noon, the chef cannot make the necessary purchases to provide for you and your guest. Perishable foods will not be kept on hand except as definitely bought for specific reservations."

Have you filled out the GOLFDOM Survey blank that was sent you?

If you haven't, please send us the information right away as this compilation of facts and figures on the golf season of 1931 is the only close-up of the entire field

Thanks for your help!

GOLFDOM

The Business Journal of Golf

205 West Wacker Drive,

CHICAGO, ILL.

My 1931 Conditioning Program Dodged Brown-patch

By FRANK ROEDER
Supt., Nippersink Lodge G. C.

WOW! WHAT a relief—
What a strenuous
past season bearing
down on that poor sap,
greenkeeper.

But you learned a lesson,
old timer, did you not? It
was the most severe lesson
in the past history. Now get
over the grouch and apolo-
gize to your neglected fam-
ily and friends.

Bear in mind, Old Top,
you played a very important role the past
season. The task will go down in history.

Cheer up. You may have lost a green or
two but you laboriously fought that cham-
pion, Old Mother Nature, and deserve the
highest praise. Boys, we'll tell the cock-
eyed world we are not licked yet and may
I further add: rub a little hair dye over
those silver threads of late, roll your shirt
sleeves up and shout, "Come on 1932, we
are ready."

Well, brother greenkeeper, speaking of
brown-patch, scald, weeds and heaven
knows what, I will say I had my share of
quack grass but controlled the brown-
patch and scald somewhat successfully.

Visiting several golf courses during this
period I discovered a scald upon the greens
immediately following the brown-patch
attack.

Certain greenkeepers had the brown-
patch somewhat under control but the
scald and copper colored greens lasted
most of the season.

In most cases I discovered during the
brown-patch attack a disinfectant was
applied for further prevention but the pre-
ventive chemical, in some cases required
no water for 48 hours. Thus the lack of
water, the thermometer registering 100
degrees or more accompanied by high
winds, I believe was responsible for a scald
in all different colors appearing on the
green.

The weather conditions during the first



FRANK ROEDER

days of July to my estima-
tion gave a greenkeeper
much advance warning.

Taking heed of Mother
Nature's warning, I had a
method in mind and tried it
with the hope of avoiding
brown-patch and scald all
season.

My method, which fol-
lows, may sound stupid, but
here goes:

During the season if by
any reason I suspected a brown-patch
period, my greens were thoroughly wat-
ered all night until the following morning,
and what I mean is plenty of watering.

Immediately after this long period of
watering a disinfectant application was
applied. Toward evening of that day a
heavy topdressing (without fertilizer) was
applied upon the greens but not matted
until the following morning. That even-
ing a light sprinkling followed. Upon the
third day a very light topdressing with a
fertilizer producing quickest results was
applied. The above operation mentioned
was followed by a light spraying of water
and continued light sprinkling nights.

This method of mine was maintained
during the season and my greens were
free from brown-patch and scald all year.

Eliminating the mowing of fairways dur-
ing the dry periods enables me to have the
tractor men fully prepared with materials
and ready at a moment's notice for any
disastrous occurrences.

The above mentioned tactics may sound
ridiculous but occasionally a long filler and
a slap on the back is presented me by
the green-chairman.

WEEDING, fertilizing, and watering
should not stop abruptly at the clipped
margin of a green, but should be continued
for several yards into the fairway, so that
the approach area blends gradually from
fairway turf into green turf.

Worthington Mower Company

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POWER AND HAND PUTTING GREEN MOWERS
TEE STANDS TEE MARKERS BALL LOCATORS

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FRAME HORSE-DRAWN GANG MOWER—
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WITH THE TRIPLE AND QUINTUPLEX MOWER
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(A great number of these tractors are still in daily use.)

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SECTION GANG MOWER—THE WORTHINGTON
OVERGREEN.

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UNIT GANG MOWER—the greatest modern achieve-
ment in lawn mowing machinery.

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Agencies in All Principal Cities

Courts Rule Fencing Big Help to Clubs in Damage Suits

By LESLIE CHILDS

TO FENCE or not to fence? Unless a golf course is exceptionally well located, so that its boundaries furnishing natural barriers against trespass by people and animals, the question is worthy of careful consideration. Especially is this true where the property adjoins a public highway and is therefore exposed to inadvertent invasions of various kinds. Let us examine this question from some of its pertinent angles.

In the first place, a trespasser is equally as guilty of trespass if he steps over an unfenced boundary line as he is when he climbs a fence to gain entrance. With this difference: If a trespasser suffers injury because of conditions upon a club's unfenced property, it may help his case against the club on the ground that his trespass was inadvertent, while if he were compelled to climb a fence to gain access,

that fact would imply knowledge of the boundary on his part and an intention to violate same by crossing.

So there is no gainsaying the advantage of having club property fenced, not only as a protection against inadvertent or willful trespass, but as an aid in pinning the offense upon a guilty person. And, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, a club has the right to erect such fencing as it may deem best for its interests, this assuming that the fence is not one that would constitute a nuisance to the public or adjoining property owners.

Animals on Golf Greens

Further, in this connection, the question of protecting golf club property from trespassing animals should not be overlooked. As everyone knows, it takes time and money to develop and maintain a golf green, and a stray porker, a few head of cattle or an old hay burning horse, if permitted to gambol thereon for a few hours, may inflict damage that will take a season or two to repair, to say nothing of the cost involved.

Generally speaking, the owner of trespassing animals is liable for damage of this kind, but being *liable* for damage and *paying* for damage are two different things. Not infrequently the owner of marauding animals is not worth a dime, subject to execution, so that even if a club obtains a judgment against him it may be only a scrap of paper so far as collecting thereon is concerned.

Another point. Under



Photo courtesy Page Fence Assn.

the common law which has been adopted in nearly all states, there is a rule holding that the owner of live stock being lawfully driven upon the highway may not be held liable for damage resulting from their trespass upon adjoining land, if caused through no fault of the owner. Under this rule it has been held that if a bull or a heifer suddenly breaks away from the herd and dashes across an adjacent field, all that can be demanded of the owner is that he remove the animal as quickly as possible. In stating this rule and the reason therefor the court in one case of this kind said:

"At common law every person was bound at his peril to keep his cattle within his own possessions, and, if he failed to do so, he was liable for their trespasses upon the lands of another whether the lands trespassed upon were inclosed or not. * * * There is an exception to the rule in favor of a person lawfully driving domestic animals along a highway. If such person exercise due care in so doing, he is not liable for injuries which they do by escaping from his control upon the adjoining lands if they are pursued and promptly recovered. * * * The exception to the rule is * * * an arbitrary and artificial one arising from necessity or an effort to relieve persons engaged in a lawful traffic on a public highway from too heavy a burden, and goes only to the extent of depriving such owner of lands adjoining the highway of a remedy by action for such trespass."

So that, in states where the foregoing rule obtains, and it is the law in many states though not all, if a herd of animals being driven along a highway suddenly stampedes and races across an adjoining golf green, it is just too bad for the golf club. For the owner of the animals would be free from liability for the resulting injury, if he can show he used due care and that the escape of the animals was beyond his control at the time.

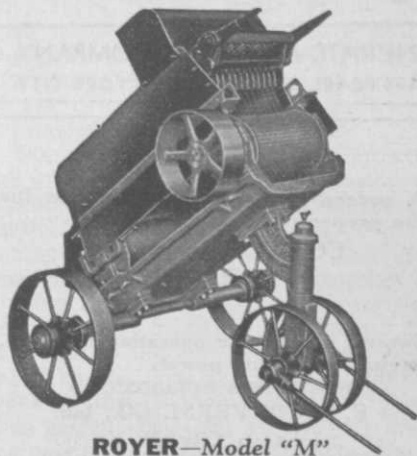
In the light of the foregoing, there can be little question of the value of protection afforded golf club property by fencing. Of course, as has been noted, a golf course may be so exceptionally situated, in respect to natural boundaries and otherwise, as to not require protection of this kind. But, as a usual rule this is not the case and it is probable that a survey would show that a majority of golf courses could use fence protection against trespassing, at least in some measure, to good advantage.

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COMPOST

TOP SOIL

SAND

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JACK DARAY

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Personal Supervision of
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

1932 OFFICIALS

After elections, send GOLFDOM the names and mail addresses of your new officers.

True, there is always the question of expense when this subject is approached, and it may be considerable depending upon the amount of ground to be inclosed. On the other hand, in many states the owners of adjoining property can be compelled to bear a part of such expense, usually one-half, under statutes governing the erection of partition fences. This is well worth looking into by a club contemplating the erection of any line fence.

But in any event a survey of the club property to determine protection needed against trespassers of all kinds by fencing, is usually well worth while. If this survey shows need of such protection, a reasonable investment for the purpose, especially at vulnerable points, will likely pay larger dividends, to say nothing of the value of the added privacy acquired thereby, than to leave the property wide open, and rely upon an appeal to the courts to either prosecute or defend an action growing out of trespass.

Readers of GOLFDOM can obtain Leslie Childs' analysis of the "law" as applied to a particular club problem by addressing him in care of this magazine.

Agua Caliente Widens Tournament Prize Money List

A GUA CALIENTE has revised division of the \$15,000 that will be cut up next January 12, 13, 14 and 15, when the "Open" will be played. First money will be \$5,000, second prize \$2,500, third \$1,500, and fourth \$900. From the figure the prize awards will range down to \$350 for tenth place. Beyond this place in the field a number of awards of \$200, \$100, and \$50 each will go to make up the total. There will be a total of twenty-five prizes.

Qualifying rounds will be held to bring the starting field to about one hundred. One will be held over the Sunset Fields courses in Los Angeles, where the golfers will be concentrated at the time, December 30, with a supplementary test, for golfers of the San Diego district, at the San Diego G. and C. C., the same day.

A BUILT-UP tee is never desirable except when necessary for visibility or drainage. Advantages of a ground-level tee are: easier to grow good turf, mowing can be done by regular fairway mowers, teeing area can be larger.

What makes a good golf course?

You get the answer in

The LINKS,

by Robert Hunter

The Links is the standard work on golf architecture. It illustrates and describes each design detail that goes to make a golf course sound in playing and maintenance.

This well illustrated book is highly endorsed by the leading golf architects. The Links is an indispensable working tool for the green-chairman, the course superintendent and the architect. If you are planning a new course or remodeling, The Links will save you many times its cost.

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GOLFDOM

The Business Journal of Golf

205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago

Tomorrow's Turf Culture Calls on Science

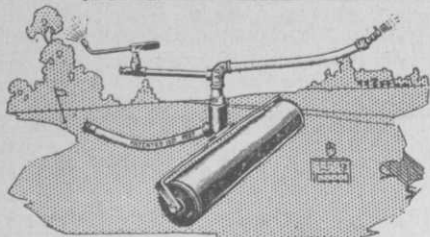
This interesting forecast of golf course turf culture is taken from the "Pacific Greenkeeper." Although sweeping changes are contemplated by the meditative author, it is noteworthy that several of his prospects already have been given endorsement by practical performance.

HAVING NO other means of prognostication, a hazy knowledge of the past will have to be brought into the fray for utilitarian purposes. The prevailing movement on golf courses within the last 20 years has been mechanistic. Horsepower has replaced horse power which in turn had taken the old time groundsman off his feet. To follow out this sequence of ideas the man in charge of cutting the grass in the future will sit in his office and operate the cutting units by radio control. However, there is the strong possibility present that a fairway grass will be developed which will give the ball a good lie and yet will not need cutting. It is easy to understand how a modification of some of the current bent grasses could easily accomplish this end.

The method of fostering the growth of the grass will have changed considerably. It would not be surprising to see the hypothetical golf course we are conjuring equipped with an underground heating system, probably electric, to lengthen the playing season in frosty territory, by boosting the grass over cold spells. That this idea is not too fragmentary is indicated by the fact that at one of the colleges on the Pacific coast at the present time highly successful experiments are being carried on in heating soil. There seems to be no reason why the principle should not be adopted for golf course use.

It requires no effort of the imagination to picture the irrigation crew of the future to be a purely mechanical one. There is being manufactured even now a mechanical pop-up system which turns itself on and off automatically, meanwhile recording all its actions at a central plant to be located in the greenkeeper's office. When this system is once installed the only human attention required will be when it gets out of order, or to adjust it for the changing of the seasons. And there are such things being made as sun valves and photoelectric cells which will make even this latter duty unnecessary.

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In conjunction with the irrigation system will be the system of applying fertilizer. The fertilizer will be pulverized and mixed in a central plant and then put into a container or reservoir with the irrigation system which will run it through corrosion-proof pipes to that section of the course where the fertilizer is required. The mixture and other necessary adjustments could be made without leaving the central regulating plant. Nor is this idea beyond the remotest bounds of possibility, for on a course in Arizona when the greenkeeper wishes to give his course a little stimulation he throws a few sacks of chemical fertilizer into his reservoir lake and the sprinklers do the rest.

Future shops will be equipped with a complete chemical laboratory for soil testing and analysis as well as a small experiment station. This because greenkeepers will have realized that what is stimulation for one course's grass is brown patch for another's. Furthermore the greenkeeper during his course in college will have taken enough chemistry and geology to enable him to conduct his own research.

Government Tells of Golf's Grass Seed Buying

GOLF CLUBS buy more ryegrass seed than any other kind of seed. This is indicated in an extensive survey recently completed by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Other grass as well as turf seed purchased in largest quantities for golf courses are: Kentucky bluegrass, redtop, fescues, bents, and Bermuda grass, mentioned in the order of the quantities purchased.

The inquiry used in the survey was sent to more than 3,800 golf clubs and municipal courses and replies were received from 1,733. Of this number officials of 1,189 clubs or courses gave figures indicating the quantity of seed they had purchased, intended to purchase, or their average annual purchases, 495 gave no figures but indicated that they usually bought little or no seed because they had sand greens, native grass that did not require reseeding, etc., and 49 failed to indicate whether or not they ever purchased seed.

In this report, except when otherwise stated, the figures given cover those clubs and municipal courses for which reports were received. No attempt has been made to estimate what percentage these purchases represent of the total purchases

made for all golf courses in the United States. It is believed, however, that a majority of the larger clubs furnished reports in the survey. Many clubs found it very difficult to estimate their annual purchases of the different kinds of seed because the purchases varied so much from year to year, depending largely upon whether new construction work was undertaken or extensive alterations were made on their courses or reseeding was necessary because of drought, floods, etc.

The average annual purchases in the aggregate were reported to be 333,500 pounds of Italian ryegrass seed, 210,500 pounds of domestic ryegrass seed (mostly Italian ryegrass with a smaller proportion of perennial and other ryegrasses), and 14,400 pounds of perennial ryegrass. Clubs in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi apparently are the largest consumers of ryegrass seed. In those states it is generally sown each fall on Bermuda grass greens for winter play. This explains the greater annual consumption as compared with perennial grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and redbtop.

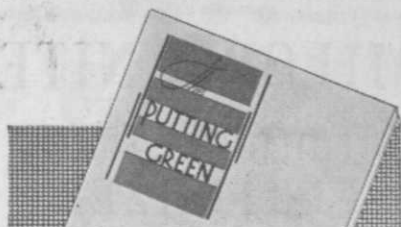
Average annual purchases of Kentucky bluegrass were reported to be 213,900 pounds, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania clubs being the principal buyers.

Purchases of redbtop seed, amounting to 161,700 pounds, were indicated to be the largest in Illinois, New York, Ohio, Florida, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Of the 91,500 pounds of fescues purchased annually, 63,400 pounds was indicated to be Chewings fescue, 16,300 was meadow fescue, and 9,300 was sheep's fescue. Clubs in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio lead in purchases of fescue seed.

Florida clubs buy much more Bermuda grass and carpet grass seed than any other clubs. South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and North Carolina clubs trail far behind Florida in Bermuda grass purchases. The total quantity of this seed bought annually by all clubs reporting is 48,900 pounds, and of carpet grass, 3,300 pounds.

Bent seed purchases, exclusive of quantities contained in green, tee, and fairway mixtures, amount in the aggregate to 63,500 pounds, of which 27,500 pounds is mixed bent, 15,800 is Colonial bent, 15,400 is seaside bent, 1,833 is velvet bent, and 2,930 pounds is other bents. The clubs in New York, Pennsylvania, California, New



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703 South La Salle Street - - Chicago

Jersey and Massachusetts are the principal buyers of bent seed.

A small percentage of the clubs indicated that they intended to purchase, or that they usually purchase bent stolons, and these clubs were situated mainly in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Indiana. Many clubs, however, maintain their bent gardens or plots for use in repairing the old greens or in making new greens. The most popular strain of bent stolons was indicated to be the Washington, but many clubs were using the Metropolitan. Other grasses and clovers in the quantities shown that are purchased each year by golf clubs are as follows: Timothy, 15,700 pounds; *Poa trivialis*, 1,900; grass mixtures, 26,300 pounds; white clover, 9,900, and other clovers, 3,200 pounds.

The grand total of turf and other grass seed, as well as clovers, purchased annually by the 1,189 clubs who indicated their annual requirements was 1,206,350 pounds.

These seeds are purchased mostly in the spring, but some kinds are purchased mainly in the fall. Relatively small quantities are bought during the period May 1-July 31. Although a number of clubs indicated that they were retrenching at this time, the purchases of seed made or expected to be made this year compare favorably with their average annual purchases.

EXPANSION PROGRAM FOR TORO

Minneapolis, Minn.—Toro Manufacturing Company has embarked on a comprehensive expansion program for 1932, according to announcement just made by that company. Toro has completed negotiations for the original Rotary Sprinkler, built by the Joseph Donegan Co., Kansas City, Mo., the "Sod-Kut" sod cutter built by Pacific Greenkeepers' Appliance Co., Portland, Ore., and the new Huntington Highway mower, which the company intends to market in the road building field.

In addition to these three new products, which are expected to round out the Toro line and greatly increase the sphere of the company's activities, several new products will be offered to the trade in 1932, among them being the new Toro Master Seven—a fairway mower which, it is claimed, will cut a standard 18-hole course in one day.

BAILEY JOINS DAVIS STAFF

Chicago—H. S. "Bill" Bailey, one of the shining stars of the course equipment and supply firmament, has joined Geo. A. Davis, Inc., Chicago, as manager of their Cemetery, Park and Landscape department.