Oak Park Uses Gasoline in Fairway Weed Fight

EVER since the ranking American golf clubs set 100 per cent perfection as the standard of course condition, the fight against weeds has been high on the list of the greenkeeper’s duties.

Among the several approved weed exterminating methods we have employed at the Oak Park (Ill.) CC, none has been more effective and generally satisfactory than the gasoline treatment.

Beginning late in summer 1939 and continuing to autumn, 1940, we have completely cleaned 12 fairways of dandelions, plantain, and chickweed by using gasoline canes. We set strings 6 ft. apart across fairways and have two men with gasoline canes walk this strip across and back, applying gasoline to the weeds. The return trip is to check any weeds that may be missed the first time over.

The operation usually is done by men who cut greens in the morning and are available for work in the afternoons. We find that men accustomed to the careful standard of greens work are meticulous in their weed treatment.

It is surprising how much work can be accomplished in a week’s time and the area of fairway that can be treated in a month. Nothing else we have tried in the canes works as well as gasoline. Regardless of how weedy fairways may be, they can be cleaned thoroughly and so the grass will quickly take over, when the gasoline cane method is employed. It does require time and patience, but I know of no other job of finely “manicuring” turf that brings forth such enthusiastic comments from members.

Norfolk Course Has Generous Rebate Policy

GEORGE HERMANN’S hunch in Jan. ’41 GOLFDOM that the use of rain checks at fee courses would be a smart move, has been a regular practice at the Ocean View public course, Norfolk, Va., since the course was opened in July, 1930—writes F. G. Bingham, Ocean View supt. “We go further than merely issuing a rain check,” says Bingham. “We issue a wind, cold, sick, etc., check, too.

“If, after buying a 9-hole ticket, the
golfer for reasons stated above plays only 4 holes, he is entitled to 9 holes at any later date. Similarly, if after buying an 18-hole ticket, the golfer plays only 9 holes, he is entitled to a 9-hole round later, and so on.

“We go still further once the player gets to the locker-room. If rain has given the golfer a good soaking, we do not try to increase our locker-room income at his expense, but as a rule hand him a towel gratis; also a cloth to wipe his clubs. This system has proved very popular here at Ocean View, and gives us a lot of repeat business, especially on days when weather is threatening.

Sea Island Schedules

CLUB officials, committee members, pros and managers responsible for compiling a club’s tournament schedule have a job that can do much in making a club’s year successful. These scheduler-makers can get some excellent tips from schedules provided for guests at the leading winter golf resorts.

Sea Island (Ga.) GC has a tournament calendar that keeps playing interest keen. In addition to the usual gross, net, and special events, Sea Island has numerous unique contests.

Some of them are:

Cross-Country Air Race—Newark to San Francisco and back by Los Angeles in 18 hops (holes).

Scoring is: equal par (with handicap, one hop), birdie (with handicap, two hops, eagle (with handicap, three hops), dodo (hole in one with handicap, 9 hops).

Full home club handicap is allowed.

A blind Low Net Twosome for both men and women is placed at 18 holes medal play. Contestants play 18 holes with whom they please. On completion of 18 holes all contestants’ names are put into a hat, then drawn two at a time, using full handicap for each player. The net scores of each twosome are added and the two players who have the lowest net totals are the winners of the low net. The two players whose scores are the lowest without handicap are the low gross winners.

Another popular event at Sea Island is a Parent-Child tournament, best ball and four ball.

Golf Architect Invents Rotary Golf Layout

E. M. FALLON, golf architect, 403 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., has invented a Rotary golf course which can be installed from $3,500 up. The course requires from 1,200 to 1,500 ft. sq.

The Rotary differs from most types of the blend of practice and playing courses in that it has 5 different greens served by tees affording approach shots of 100 to 200 yards.

The player drives to cross-shaped area in the center of the layout. Distance of the drive is noted from marking in this area. Then, from the score card the player learns what distance remains to the green. The player then proceeds to the required distance marker along one of the 5 fairways, makes his shot to the green, then putts out. There are traps by the greens.

Rotary’s 5-hole course will accommodate up to 50 players an hour at golf, and in driving or iron practice, up to 80 per half hour. The course is designed for low cost and ample night-lighting.

Fallon reports brisk interest in the Rotary course on the part of the corporations interested in installing employee golf courses in comparatively small space.

Tom (Jr.) Continuing McNamara Name in Golf

An immortal name in American golf is that of the late Tom McNamara. Tom was the first player to break 70 in the US 72-hole National Open championship, accomplishing that feat in the Open of 1909 at Englewood (N. J.) where he finished second to George Sargent. Sargent’s 290 broke 300 for the first time in the US Open. James Braid had scored 291 in the 1908 British Open at Prestwick to break the 300 figure for the first time in that event.

Tom also finished second in the US National Opens of 1912 and 1915. He was the first American to qualify in the British Open.

But more than McNamara’s fine game...