Washington State Holds Second Annual Turf Conference

The second Annual Turf Conference at Pullman, Washington, February 16 and 17, 1949 was attended by more than 50, representing golf courses, cemeteries, parks, highways and airfields. Considering the bad weather, and the NGSA meeting in Los Angeles, the attendance was surprisingly good. Those present came from Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

Dean E. G. Schaefer, organizer of the Conference was chairman during the first morning. Success of the meeting was largely due to his efforts in organizing the program. The group was welcomed to the campus by Prof. J. C. Knott, who also outlined briefly the extension and research activities of the Agricultural Experiment Station and its various branches.

The first morning was devoted to a panel discussion of weed control and concluded with a talk on new developments in Disease control. L. W. Rasmussen touched upon the management factor in weed control. According to him weed infestations come from four principal sources, namely weed seeds which are always pres-

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Prof. Clarence Seeley of the University of Idaho discussed herbicides. He said they cannot replace good management, and that best results are obtained when there is a good turf at the start. Seeley mentioned the di-nitro compounds (Sinox and Dow Selective weed killer). They are less severe on grass than 2,4-D and have a place especially for use right after seeding. Instances of 75 to 80 percent injury to grass roots from 2,4-D was mentioned and late fall treatments were discouraged for the region because 2,4-D seems to aggravate winter kill of Kentucky blue grass. In local trials the amine salt form of the 2,4-D gave a better kill of deep rooted dandelion than the ester type. In discussing the salt, amine and ester types of 2,4-D Seeley stated that the esters were most damaging in the soil, fertilization with weed-infested barnyard manure, impurities in the crop seed, and deep plowing which brings buried seeds to the surface where they can germinate and grow. The importance of good seed bed preparation, the use of adapted grasses and good cultural practices were stressed by Rasmussen. He said applied water must penetrate below the top two inches.

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to turf, partly because of the oil vehicle, and that salts were safest. The esters are most volatile and can cause damage to nearby sensitive plants. The salts are least volatile but there is little differences between them and the amines. The ester form gives best results with so-called pubescent weeds that have a fuzzy, hairy growth on the leaves. All three work well on broad leaf weeds with smooth surface foliage. Seeley favored spring treatments where crab grass is not a problem. He mentioned activated carbon as a good agent for cleaning sprayers.

Mr. A. W. Lange, Spokane County weed Supervisor, related personal experiences and said that herbicides without fertilizer is a losing battle. Control of Klamath weed was obtained temporarily with borax at 4 pounds per square rod.

During the discussion of fungicides for disease control, mention was made of the fact that Spergon and Phygon have given good control of snow mold on winter wheat. It was suggested that they be tried on greens at 1 pound per 1000 sq. feet. This part of the program was covered by Neill Allan MacLean instead of G. W. Fischer.

(continued on page 106)
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Greekeepers Contribute to Golf Progress at LA Meet

NATIONAL GREENKEEPING SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

At its 20th annual meeting, Los Angeles, Feb. 7-11, delegates of the Greenkeeping Superintendents' Assn. of America voted to change the name of the organization and elected:

Pres. . . . Carl Bretzlaff, Meridian Hills CC, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-Pres. . . . Raymond H. Gerber, Glen Oak CC, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Executive sec-treas. . . . Agar M. Brown, St. Charles, Ill.


NGSA 1950 Educational conference and equipment and supply exhibit is to be held at Hotel Statler, Boston, Feb. 6-10.

With a total attendance of about 700 from all sections of the U. S. and from Canada, Hawaii, Mexico and Venezuela and a program practically balanced in technical and management matters the National Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association 20th annual turf conference and equipment and supply exhibition presented the most definite contribution to golf's progress any golfer would expect to see.

Beyond any question the action of the Southern California Golf Course Superintendents' Assn., aided by the Southern California GA and the Southern California Public Links Assn., in bringing the national session to the Pacific Coast proved to be profitable for all clubs concerned with improved course maintenance. Superintendents from eastern and central states attended in goodly numbers, with expenses of most of them being paid by their clubs as a logically important item of course maintenance expense. Particularly interesting was the fact that NGSA attendance represented smaller clubs as well as the larger and costlier establishments. Nothing could be more accurately indicative of the extent of the demand for top standards of turf maintenance at all classes of clubs.

Outdoor Demonstrations

Of particular interest too at the Feb. 7-11 gathering was the first outdoor demonstration of equipment held at a national greenkeepers' meeting. This event was held in the Los Angeles municipal Coliseum. Exhibits were housed in two tents. Demonstrations were staged on the football field. There were more exhibitors than at any other annual meeting in the association's history which was evidence of able work by Frank Ermer, chmn., of the NGSA show committee; Chester Mendenhall, pres., and the Southern California host organization.

Southern California's sunshine in liquid form deluged the Coliseum as the exhibits were moving in, a most "unusual" weather development which might have discouraged and depressed others, but anyone in any phase of greenkeeping is accustomed to weather trouble. The Coliseum soon dried and became as brick-hard as some of the greens and fairways greenkeepers and equipment men have to contend with.

Business was good at the exhibits, indicating the essential character of machine maintenance and of the high importance of chemical treatments in course maintenance. Another factor made plain at the exhibits was that at the better operated clubs the superintendents have been given wide leeway in buying. This is due to the technicalities of course maintenance now
being over the heads of most club officials and due, also, to greenkeepers having prepared their budgets with their clubs' entire financial picture in mind.

Greenkeepers Get Recognition

In ceremonies prior to official opening of the exhibits there were cheering indications that greenkeepers are beginning to get recognition for their achievements. Even the welcoming remarks of the Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, formalities which at conventions usually are remarks that fit alike conclaves of the Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise and the Gimmick Industry Assn., credited the greenkeepers with having taken leadership in increasing the beauties with which nature in its infinite wisdom has seen fit to abundantly endow this blessed section of this great nation, etc., etc., per the fervent formula of the enthusiasts.

Maurie Luxford, Southern California GA official, pres., Los Angeles Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners, said one can pretty well rate a golf club by the importance it grants to its greenkeeper and his work. Colin Simpson, chmn., Green committee, Southern California GA and green chmn., Los Angeles CG; and Randolph Scott, green chmn., Bel-Air CC and movie notable, lauded the superintendents as responsible to a far larger extent than appreciated for the growth of golf. Both said that the strong demands for perfect golf course conditioning, the necessity of highly trained expert management in maintaining a first class golf course with rational economy, and the accumulation of turf maintenance problems called for greenkeeper knowledge and performance that demands recognition by all golfers. Simpson, Scott and Jerry Bowden, pres., Southern California GA, all took realistic views of the Southern California clubs' participation in meeting expenses of the conference by agreeing that the clubs' share of the financing would pay quick and large returns in helping to solve the area's golf course turf problems which local superintendents and visitors saw as numerous and complex.

Sidelights of the meeting, particularly the inspection tours, women's entertainment program and golf event, packed the spare time of the week. The greenkeepers tournament scheduled for Monday at Griffith Park was rained out and was played Friday.

Greenkeeping Needs Young Men

Convention addresses will be printed condensed in GOLFDOM. Highlights of the addresses and discussions by sessions now follow.
a popular feature of the Annual Turf Conference and Show of the NGSA that receives acclaim from all.

Leo Feser, Woodhill CC, chairman of the Feb. 9 A.M. session, opened with Herb Graffis, editor, GOLFDOM, speaking on "What's Ahead for the Business of Golf?" Graffis said that increasing demands for golf courses and for top condition of courses makes it necessary that more of the right sort of young men be attracted into greenkeeping. This can't be done, he added, when bright young men look around and see caddies at metropolitan district clubs making more money than many greenkeepers. He said that greenkeepers, having demonstrated their capacity to solve problems of turf, now have to apply themselves more to problems of people and money. He advised that greenkeepers school themselves in the general financial, operating and membership problems of the clubs and urged that in the big campaign of junior golf promotion the greenkeepers see that the kids are made aware of course maintenance problems and the greenkeepers' work.

Randolph Scott said Southern California was to be congratulated on having the NGSA conference as the visiting authorities would help the area's own experts in determining the answers to many of the problems of maintaining fine turf in territory reclaimed from desert and mountain. Scott, as a green chairman, lauded his own club's supt., Vince Vidal, as representative of the type of greenkeeper whose ability and loyalty to the club lightened the dilemma of the chairman. Scott also introduced Bel-Air's pro for 21 years, Joe Novak.

Novak, as president of the PGA, spoke on "The Golf Course We Like to Play" from the viewpoints of the members, the home club pro and the tournament player. Novak's talk was a masterly one in its presentation of the partnership between the greenkeeper and the pro. He said the pro's income was directly in proportion to the attractive condition of the course. He went over the course detail by detail —tees, fairways, approaches, rough, traps, greens and practice areas — giving his observations of what made play more pleasing to the players. The PGA president stressed the point that money usually is the big factor in golf course maintenance and said that he had seen courses that while by no means in fine condition represented miracles of performance by a greenkeeper who was doing the job on a small budget.

Muni Golf Self Sustaining
George Hjelte, LA Dept. of Recreation, speaking on "The Public Golf Course — Its Place in the Master Plan of Public
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Recreation Facilities and Services” told of the Los Angeles public golf growing from a 9-hole sand green course in Griffith Park to its present 7 courses financed by fees received from the golfers. In this respect golf is unique as a generally self-sustaining municipal recreation operation, Hjelte pointed out. He noted that most public golf courses were on land donated or on fringe land that was in no other demand when the courses were built. Now it's difficult to get land for public courses despite tremendous traffic most metropolitan district public courses are getting and with constantly increasing number of golfers demanding this public recreation facility.

Hjelte said that if Los Angeles doubled its public courses it wouldn't be able to care for demand and now is turning away golfers who are in danger of leaving the game if they can't get places to play at reasonable prices. He noted that building of public golf courses has been nearly static since 1938 and viewed this situation as one of the serious problems in public recreation in view of the great public response to the appeal of the game. The LA authority said that more than half the cities of over 20,000 population in the United States have no public courses although studies show that communities with 10,000 to 15,000 population can support adequate public courses.

Cecil Hollingsworth, noted former football star and coach and now part owner of a daily fee course in the Los Angeles area told of golf being the right answer to many of the problems in employees’ recreation. He gave the superintendents a clear and broad view of how their operations fit into the plan of improving employee-management relations and furthering “the pursuit of happiness.” Hollingsworth noted the solid growth of golf at courses built by leading industrial firms and operated by employee-management groups of these companies. He forecast that decentralization of industry with accompanying necessity of making remote communities attractive to workers would spotlight golf in industrial recreation. Newest industrial course, incidentally, is that at Los Alamos, N. Mex., for Atomic Energy commission employees.

**Practical Psychology**

Arthur Langton, National Lead Co. advertising man and a one-time greenkeeper who was inducted by his father, the veteran W. E. Langton of San Gabriel, delivered an interesting address on “Practical Psychology in Golf Course Management.” Langton said the natural, economic and psychological phases of a greenkeeper’s job must be kept in balance. He noted that some greenkeepers produce excellent turf but don’t satisfy players while other greenkeepers hold their jobs on personality even if the course condition isn’t so good.

There is no counterpart in industry for the greenkeeper’s job, Langton said, and that’s why the relationship between green-