in 1896 to be a grand builder of American golf, is living at Detroit Hotel, Central ave. and 2d st., St. Petersburg, Fla., and certainly would appreciate letters and cards from the old pals . . . It's been 19 years now since Willie was stricken at a tournament at Springfield, Ill. . . . He's waged a valiant battle in his invalidism . . . He hears often from his old pal J. H. Taylor who now is 85 and retired from pro golf.

C. J. Harney played 73 holes at the Florida State Caverns course, Marianna, Fla., July 18 when 105, the highest temperature ever recorded in Marianna, was registered . . . He carried his own clubs . . . He took 373 strokes, including a 2 stroke out of bounds penalty . . . He started at 5:15 a.m. . . . Had one sandwich at noon and a glass of lemonade at the 66th hole . . . Changed shoes four times . . . The course is up and down . . . His best score on a 9-hole round was 41, his lowest was 41 in the 3rd round . . . AND C. J. HARNEY IS 73 YEARS OLD . . . Eddie Andrews, Caverns course pro, says the vigorous fellow attributes much of his durable vitality to golf.

Hartford (Conn.) GC celebrating its 60th anniversary . . . Club issued very interesting historical book commemorating the event . . . Frank Moore who owns and operates the Southmoor GC, LeMay, Mo., now is building 9 holes on land he owns at Anna, Ill.

Clem Wright runs a barber shop in Woodland Hills, Calif., where the customers don't mind waiting . . . Clem's got a putting carpet in his shop and it gets heavy play from golfers as well as being the nursery of golf interest among those who are not yet golfers . . . Bob Meyer says Clem gives golfers another good break, he doesn't volunteer to give them golf lessons while they're in his chair.

Johnny Dawson sets a new record for the Silverado CC course owned by himself, Pat Markovich and others . . . Johnny's 66 cut a stroke off the previous record set by Tony Clecak, pro at the deluxe new resort at Napa, Calif. . . . George S. May's All-American, International Cup matches and World championship, set for Aug. 2-12, 1956 . . . Prize money will be same as this year.

USGA awards 1957 Junior boys' championship to Manor CC, Norbeck, Md., where Western junior was played this year . . . Sea Island, Ga., to have its ladies invitation open Jan. 14 and 15 and its seniors invitation Jan. 19, 20, 21 . . .

Country Club of Virginia where this year's National Amateur is played, was organized in 1908 and opened in 1910 . . . It has two 18-hole courses and a 9 and is contemplating building another 18 . . . The club has 3800 members . . . Dues are remarkably moderate.

Ralph Y. Pool, for years sponsor of the Helen Lee Doherty tournament, a top winter event for women amateurs, says it will be played at Coral Ridge CC, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Jan. 25-29 . . . The tournament was started in 1933 and for past two years was played at Miami Shores . . . Pool, who coordinated women's winter golf dates for Florida, announces six events beginning with the Tampa Women's Open Jan. 19-22 and finishing with the 28th Women's championship, March 6-10 at Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine.

Westwood CC (Cleveland dist.) had big party last month celebrating its 40th birthday . . . Tom Walsh of the noted Walsh brothers, Chicago district pros and course magnates, now back in good condition after being hospitalized for ulcer treatment . . . George Nahale, Sr., recently won Hawaiian amateur championship . . . Nahale is 50 . . . This was his first victory in 37 years of trying to win the title.

Dean Richards, son of Vinnie, Dunlop vp, was captain of this year's Notre Dame tennis team . . . Walter Ambo resigns as pro at Meadowbrook CC, Overland, Mo., and is succeeded by Ky Laffoon . . . Ambo is opening an indoor golf school in University City (St. Louis suburb.)

Louise Suggs is new pres., Ladies PGA . . . Fay Crocker is vp; Betsy Rawls, sec.; Mary Lena Faulk, treas.; Betty Hicks, publicity chmn.

Albert Alcroft, Sr., since 1926 pro at Youngstown (O.) CC, is retiring from active pro work at the end of this year . . . He will become Golf Consultant of the club, a newly created post, at the request of the club's board of trustees . . . Alcroft came from Scotland in 1924 and took his first job in the U. S. as asst. to Emmett French, then Youngstown CC pro.

Huntington, W. Va., to have 9-hole course tentatively named "Huntington-Cabell County Public Course" . . . Financing will be by selling advance green fees at reduced rates . . . Jamestown (N. Y.) Recreation Commission urges that City...
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LOAD trap sand, humus and gravel by just touching a lever.

AERIFY fairway turf quickly—promote healthy growth.

FERTILIZE AND SEED fairways in one easy operation.

October, 1955
Council take action in authorizing municipal course.

Charles Adams, Sioux City, Ia., draws plans for 18-hole muny course at Hagers-town, Md. to replace present 9-hole muny course in another location . . . Talk about building muny course in San Francisco's McLaren Park . . . Gatlinburg (Tenn.) public course opened . . . “Cotton” Barrier is pro.

Bakersfield, Calif., Board of Supervisors leases 180 acres for muny course . . . Oak Hill CC, Richmond, Va. begins building $250,000 clubhouse . . . Soon to start on course designed by Robert Treat Jones . . . Hans Moen, supt. of Broadmoor CC, Seattle, Wash., since construction began in 1922, and before that at Inglewood in Seattle, retired Aug. 1 . . . Hans will now devote himself to “a life of well-earned ease” says Bill Steedman, golf writer of the Seattle Times, also an early settler in golf around that section . . . Lot of credit due Moen for establishing high standard of maintenance in Seattle area . . . And while cheering veterans of that part of the country we must say Steedman has been the fastest guy we ever saw who could analyze a scoreboard and make a new track record from the press sty or club bar to some distant part of a course to be an eye witness of a tournament contestant's winning run in the stretch.

Golf course supt.s. are accustomed to summer turf miseries but never to anything as tough as this summer has been in much of the country . . . Heat, humidity, drought, floods—all the ingredients for a bumper crop of ulcers—be-deviled supt.s. and green chmn. in many areas . . . Some progress made in crabgrass control although this has been a summer favoring that pest . . . Poa annua continues to be a mystifying problem.

Eunice, N. M., to have new course in play by early summer, 1956 . . . Business Week magazine's story on need of courses to care for big growth of golf interest and play was widely quoted in newspapers . . . Made very strong promotion for more muny courses . . . Junior golf clinics staged at five clubs in Chicago district by John Gibson, Westmoreland CC pro, made tremendous hit with kids . . . Idea was an Illinois PGA promotion well worthy of being pushed by other sections . . . Illinois PGA Pres. Harry Pezzullo says boys and girls at clubs wrote PGA thanking the organization for the Gibson clinics.

Never before have we seen pro shop

traffic as great as it was in Bill Gordon's enlarged new shop at Tam O'Shanter CC (Chicago dist.) during the Tam tournaments . . . When George S. May got around to bringing that shop up to the class of the rest of the clubhouse the job was done in great shape with George, Bill and the architect collaborating . . . From a dark, small, poorly laid-out shop that was one of the worst shops at a big club the place was transformed into a spacious, well-lighted place with one wing of the shop being for women golfers' equipment, apparel and supplies.

Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Ground 9-hole course, now under construction . . . Schenectady, N. Y. will have 9-hole course, winding around Schenectady Stadium, opened next spring . . . Indication of the status of golf at military installations: Maury Fitzgerald in Washington (DC) Post & Times Herald quotes Frank Murray as saying pro Don Saylor's shop at Andrews Air Force Base is finest pro shop Murray has seen.

Fitzgerald tells a funny one in his column about Frank Emmet at the USGA Junior qualifying round in Washington asking 11-year-old Billy Bortz and other entrants if they intended to turn professional . . . The question was prompted by the USGA concern about USGA amateur champions quickly turning pro after winning amateur title . . . Young Billy replied to Emmet, “Sure I intend turning pro some day.” . . . Fitzgerald added a P.S.: “Emmet let Bortz play.”

Emmet probably was laughing inside when he asked the question . . . Asking a contestant in a junior amateur championship about his or her plans involves the risk of the questioner having the kid say: “What t'ell's it to you? Under Rule 2 of the Rules of Amateur Status and the Fifth Amendment I don't have to answer.”

There's prospect that Fairfax CC (Washington, DC dist.) may be subdivided soon . . . If it is, owner John Connolly plans to build two 18s on another site . . . Drought and high heat forced unprecedented temporary closing of Springfield, Mass., two muny courses.

Sheridan Park muny course at North Tonawanda, N. Y. being revised to plans of A. Russel Tryon . . . Paul Bell, pro at Arsenal GC, Rock Island, 111., for 13 years, resigning Nov. 1 . . . Bell will devote most of his time to his pro job at Naples, Fla.,

(Cont. on page 114)
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October, 1955
IDENTIFICATION — that is a familiar word. Most of us have had to identify ourselves at one time or another — when cashing a check, obtaining a passport, applying for hospitalization or when exceeding the speed limit. A person usually has no difficulty in identifying himself.

When it comes to identifying others, that is something else. Errors in identifying other persons are all too common among witnesses.

When the identification is of a thing like turf disease, where differences are even less distinct, the chances for error are very great indeed.

Few of us have been trained to observe carefully. Much time can be saved if we know what to look for. The family doctor does not have to conduct complete diagnostic tests for many common ills, because he knows a few definite symptoms which will provide a pretty positive identification. Superintendents, too, can learn the distinct differences to look for in identifying grasses and weeds, insects and diseases.

Proper identification of these things is very important.

Know how to recognize seed and planting material to be sure you get what you pay for. Proper identification of disease is essential because different treatments are used for different diseases. Learn to recognize injury by insects; insect damage often is hidden from the surface so we are likely to identify it incorrectly.

For instance, a friend of ours was applying a new specific weedkiller on crabgrass. His complaint was that the crabgrass just kept on growing. When properly identified, the weed was quackgrass which requires an entirely different chemical and technique.

On many occasions over the years I have seen turf being treated with fungicides for dollar spot. The trouble kept on getting worse until it looked like the turf was getting dry. Water was poured on but the turf kept on going downhill.

When properly identified, the trouble was sod webworms and cutworms. The application of a good insecticide cleared up the trouble and in a week the turf was beautiful again. Many more similar examples could be cited.

In addition to these things the superintendent must learn to identify the materials he buys to apply on the turf. Many chemicals are weed killers, but every weed-killer does not kill every weed. In fact, most of our modern chemicals are selective. We must learn to look at not only the brand name, but also at the ingredients. There are many formulations of 2, 4-D, di sodium methyl arsonate, phenyl mercury, all sold under different brand names. It is the chemical, not the brand name, that tells you for what purpose the product should be used.

A superintendent learns to identify equipment, too. There are different makes of tractors, and greens mowers and aerating tools. The superintendent must learn which one is best suited to his needs and to specify that particular brand when he buys.

A knowledge of equipment and supplies is as necessary as a knowledge of the basic principles of turfgrass culture. Publications like GOLFDOM, exhibits at the Golf Course Superintendents’ annual conference and show render a valuable service in acquainting superintendents and officials with what is available for course maintenance.

Proper identification is important not only to superintendents, but also to Green Committee chairmen and club officials. These people must learn to identify the causes for turf failures. It is not wise to attribute every turf failure to the charge that “the superintendent doesn’t know his
As you review this year’s sales, hundreds of you again will find that our nationally advertised "The Tops For Pro Shops" brands were tops in your sportswear profit column. Tops for us, too, with your orders topping the $2,000,000 mark.

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Ben Hogan Golf Club production has been increased to assure spring deliveries . . . and the new Hogan ball is really great. Our salesmen will see you soon with samples . . . and show you "The Tops For Pro Shops" for 1956 and your Xmas selling.
job." There are various causes for turf failure over which the superintendent has no control.

Severe extremes of weather may be more than any man can cope with. This was so true in 1955.

There may be "built-in" problems, mistakes in design and construction that must be corrected before it is possible to maintain grass.

Sometimes the superintendent knows what should be done but cannot do it because of lack of money, equipment, materials or labor.

Before blaming any one person it is well to study the situation to be sure the cause for failure has been identified correctly. Almost as good as knowing all the answers yourself is to know someone who can help you find the answers and to help you identify troubles in time.

Q — We have one green that goes out every summer. We can’t seem to hold it because all the drainage is to the center and all the water spills out into the center of the approach. We’ve been advised to rebuild but the members don’t like to play on temporary greens. What would you suggest? (Pa.)

A — I would say — "Rebuild." The temporary inconvenience to the members would be tempered by the lasting pleasure of having a good green all year long. Your chairman can help you put this across.

Be sure to build good drainage into the new green. Use tile or a rock base. The subgrade should be contoured to avoid pockets that hold water. The topsoil should be removed from the old green and mixed off the site with sand and other needed materials while the base is being remade.

Then replace the top and contour so the surface drainage operates in at least two to three directions with no pockets to hold water and "scald" the turf.

To put the green into play in the shortest time, prepare in advance a sod nursery of a good strain of bent so that the sod can be transferred as soon as the green is ready. Consult local authorities for specific details on lime and fertilizer in the seedbed and other points not covered here.

Q — We lost a considerable amount of bent after using 2,4-D to control silver crab on greens. Is it possible that the 2,4-D injured the bent? We had exceptionally heavy rain shortly after the material had been applied. (N.J.)

A — 2,4-D is not one of the materials I would recommend for controlling silver crab (goosegrass) on bent greens. It is quite possible that the use of this material weakened the bent.

Damage is particularly likely to occur when the 2,4-D is washed down to the bent-grass roots. Under other circumstances the damage might not have been so severe.

Since the weather can be so unpredictable it is less risky to use one of the newer and safer chemicals such as di sodium methyl arsonate. This, too, must be used with care but the margin of safety is much greater.

Q — This past summer we had a great deal of trouble with disease. There is quite a heavy mat on the greens. However, the grass seems to be recovering and making new growth this fall so I wondered if we should go to the trouble and expense of removing the mat. (Ill.)

A — It is possible that the grass will recover in spite of the mat, but the new growth will have two strikes against it for the next year because it will be growing on top of trouble which will hide the potential trouble and give a false sense of security. It would be much better to remove the mat either by multiple aerifying, hand raking or vertical mowing.

Set plugs of new grass close-together in areas destroyed by disease, and follow with a light topdressing to smooth the surface. In the future it would be well to modify your management practices to include treatment to keep thatch and mat under control.

Q — I have heard that not all kinds of sand are good to use in topdressing. What is the proper kind of sand to use? (Canada)

A — You should use a fairly coarse grade of sand; not the fine plaster sand which sometimes is used. The sand should be as coarse as possible without the individual grains interfering with the putting quality of the green.

The quantity of sand used in topdressing is just as important as the quality. There should be a substantial proportion of sand to provide porosity—about 50 per cent to 60 per cent sand by volume is good for topdressing.

The total clay content of the finished material should be below 10 per cent.

Q — We have very sandy soil in our greens. Could we improve the situation by topdressing with peat? (Mich.)

A — The good drainage provided by sandy soil is considered very desirable. If you wish to add organic matter in the form
Dayton's New Community Country Club Clubhouse

This is the east elevation of the new Community Country Club clubhouse in Dayton, Ohio. The central part, in red brick, houses the main lounge, women's lounge and dining room. White sections at either end are locker room facilities with the men's at the left and the women's at right. Brick portion at far left houses the business office, manager's office, pro shop, and club storage. Clubhouse is surrounded by two fine 18-hole layouts.

of peat, be sure the material is thoroughly mixed with the sandy soil.

Topdressing with straight peat, thus creating a layer of pure peat, is one of the worst things we can do. When a peat layer is saturated with water the grass roots tend to grow to that layer and no further because there is no air below the layer.

The best way to mix the peat, without removing the sod, is to apply peat to the surface of the green and then aerify four to six times in different directions. Vertical mowing followed by dragging will help to mix the sand and peat.

Q — Players use the regular greens for practice as well as play and the concentrated traffic is just too much. Do you think it is possible to keep grass on the greens under these circumstances? (Minn.)

A — I agree with you that there is a point where traffic becomes so heavy it is impossible to maintain good grass, especially on a close-cut area like a putting area.

If your club could provide a practice green this certainly would help to reduce the overload on the regular greens. Plenty of aeration, abundant feeding and keeping the greens on the dry side will help to reduce compaction and to keep good grass growing. A strong vigorous creeping grass will help the situation.

Q — Every year our greens become infested with clover. We treat the greens to overcome the clover, but isn't there some way to keep clover out entirely? (Ky.)

A — Yes, it would be better to prevent the clover infestation, rather than try to overcome it every year. The clover comes in because the grass is weakened in some way. Maybe you have a poor strain of grass in the first place. If this is the case you would do well to start a nursery of one of the improved strains, such as Pennlu or Cohansey, for example.

Disease may have been the factor that weakened the grass. Removal of surface trash, minimum use of water and chemical preventives all aid in controlling disease.

Insect damage often thins turf and allows clover and other weeds to come in. Modern insecticides do an excellent job of controlling pests. There may be injury by mechanial means — improper mowing or excessive traffic.

Each of these factors should be evaluated and checked.

Clover does not invade perfectly healthy, dense, vigorous turf of adapted strains of grasses. Good grasses, properly managed, to prevent clover infestation are a better answer than constantly trying to get rid of clover.

Q — We were very successful using old sawdust and sand to topdress greens. I tried the mixture with new sawdust and the results certainly were not at all the same. What might be the trouble? (N.C.)

A — Quite probably you did not use enough nitrogen along with the new sawdust to help the soil microorganisms break down the sawdust.
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