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May, 1963
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No Delay in Placing
Penn State Turf Grads

Twenty four men were graduated from the turfgrass management winter course at Pennsylvania State University in mid-March and all were "on the job" within two weeks. This is not usual, says Fred C. Snyder, director of the school's short courses in agriculture. Records show that all but three of 82 graduates of the course, established in 1957, are in turf or related work.

Lavern L. Warnett of Center Valley, Pa., graduated from this year's course with "highest distinction"; Gary J. Kwas of Milwaukee and DuWayne E. Laak of Waukesha, Wis., graduated with "high distinction"; and Byron F. Knoll, Jr., of Emmaus, Pa., graduated with "distinction." Bruce A. Sering of Chicago was master of ceremonies at the graduation exercises.

The Penn State turf management winter course consists of class and laboratory work in two eight-week terms a year in each of two years. The seven months period between the second and third terms is used for on-the-job training. Twenty-five new students are accepted each year for the course.

In order to be enrolled, applicants must be high school graduates 16 years of age or older. Individuals with prior turfgrass experience receive admission preference.

The adviser for the turf management winter course is Joseph M. Duich, associate professor of agronomy at Penn State. H. Burton Musser established the program in 1957 with the help of the GCSA.
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May, 1963
With spring already here, and summer close, attention turns to spraying for disease, insect or crabgrass control or just for turf “green-up.” So whenever I get the chance, I ask superintendents what they do to make this job easier and save time and labor.

Oscar Bowman at the Old Warson Country Club outside of St. Louis recently told me that he had found a method which requires only one man to spray a green or tee. Instead of using the common heavy rubber hose, he uses a light rubber ½” hose (which takes up to 450 lbs. pressure) and a trigger gun nozzle. With this setup one man can spray a green, and the man who usually pulls the hose is freed for other necessary jobs.

For spraying fairways, Orval Decker, Superintendent at the Bryn Mawr Country Club in the Chicago area has come up with a new wrinkle. He uses a disk nozzle on the back of his sprayer which sprays a radius of 25’. This reduces his fairway spraying time from 16 hours to 4 hours, saving more than a full day for other maintenance activity.

While on the subject of spraying, now is the time to start spraying to prevent “melting-out” later in the summer. Apply “Parzate” C at 3 oz./1000 sq. ft. on a 7 day interval, beginning when leaf spot first appears on bluegrass. This will do the trick and provide effective control of Helminthosporium spp. on tees, greens and fairways.
The above are a few comments about the results Mr. Tatlock has obtained in past seasons with Du Pont Turf Products. His complete statement follows:

"Since 1958, we have used Du Pont 'Uramite' ureaform fertilizer as the major source of nitrogen on greens on our public courses (Reeves, California and Avon Fields). We normally make two applications per year in early spring and early summer. Clippings and color have remained uniform throughout the season, in spite of the heaviest play in years.

"Since 1959, we have used Du Pont 'Tersan' OM turf fungicide for turf disease control weekly at 3 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. on a preventive program. When weather conditions require curative action, we use 5 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. We seldom have need for curative measures in spite of the heavy play occurring on all courses. Du Pont 'Tersan' OM turf fungicide has given excellent broad spectrum control of diseases on all three courses."

You, too, can get the same fine results from Du Pont turf products. Uniform quality and dependable performance make them outstanding for disease control and turf feeding.

For more information on these time-tested Du Pont turf products that can help you maintain outstanding playing conditions, consult your golf course supplier...your service agency.

On all chemicals, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.
One Million Players in National Golf Day

Since National Golf Day was started 11 years ago, more than 1,000,000 players have participated and about $900,000 have been turned over to golf and other charities and research and education and outside sports projects.

This year’s National Golf Day is scheduled for May 25. Players will match their scores against the total posted by the winner of the match between Gary Player, PGA Champion, and Jack Nicklaus, the 1962 Open winner. They will meet in the “round of the champion” at DAC CC on May 28.

From 1952 through 1955, Life magazine and the PGA were joint sponsors of National Golf Day. In the early years, large sums went to the USO, American Red Cross, the U. S. Olympic Fund and other organizations. In recent years, however, the funds have been set aside for caddie scholarships, amputee and blind players, turf research and education, the PGA benevolent, education and relief funds and similar undertakings.

In each of the last five years, governors of from 25 to 30 states have given official recognition to National Golf Day in their states.

Hogan’s 64 Low

The lowest round Golf Day participants have had to shoot at was a 64 that Ben Hogan shot at Baltusrol in 1954. Dow Finsterwald posted a 67 in 1959 and Bill Casper did the same thing the following year. In 1961, Arnold Palmer shot a target score of 69. In all other years, the champion’s score has been in the 70s. Gene Littler, in 1962, was kind enough to contribute a five-over 75 at Aronimink. That’s the highest score that has been recorded in Golf Day competition.

In the early years, the Open champion set the target score. From 1955 through 1957, the men’s Open and the women’s Open champions posted the scores that men and women golfers competed against. Since 1958, the PGA champion has played the USGA Open winner to determine what the target score will be.

Third annual pro-am for the Chicago Children’s Memorial hospital will be played at Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., July 29.
A practical way to increase revenue from your regulation course is to light it. Lighting extends playing time up to 50 percent. Cuts rush-hour crowds. Allows more people to play more often during the week. Par 3 and driving-range operators know this. They often earn 60 percent of their income at night.

Lighting regulation courses is practical too. Extensive study by General Electric shows that lighting a typical, full-sized golf course can pay for itself in less than four years. And after years of applying sports lighting, G. E. has the know-how to do it.

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U. of Maine Holds First Turf Management Course

The Cooperative Extension Service of the U. of Maine held its first turf management short course in Orono in late March. Vaughn H. Holyoke was chairman of the two-day conference.

Speakers included Roland Struchtemeyer of the University's agronomy dept.; Robert Schery, Lawn Institute; C. R. Skogley, U. of Rhode Island; Lee Record, USGA green section; Charles Gould of DuPont; Robert Wiley, Aero Thatch, Inc.; Jack Mansur of Mansur Equipment Co., Freyburg, Me., and Holyoke. Schery was the principal speaker at the conference banquet which was held in the Hilton Room of the Memorial Union building.

California Groups, College Cooperate on Turf Course

Southern Calif. GCSA, Public Links Assn. of S. C., and the S. C. Golf Assn. have made arrangements with Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut to train course supt.s. A two year program has been set up in which the student will study such subjects as agricultural and soil sciences, entomology, plant pathology, agricultural mechanics, irrigation and drainage, plant propagation, turf management, weeds, pest control, psychology, English and history.

Qualified students will work on courses during the summer months. Upon completing their academic work, students will be given employment as assistant supt. trainees until such time as they find regular employment or are terminated.

The program will go into effect in the fall of 1964, but students may start taking courses in preparation for the course in Sept. of 1963.

Information concerning the cooperative program can be obtained from G. A. Sherman, Dean of Agriculture, Mt. San Antonio College, 1100 N. Grand ave., Walnut, Calif.

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Adrien Chantal of Lorette C.C., Quebec, says:

“Nos 'greens' ont gardé une apparence incomparable.”

(and you just can't say it nicer than that)

From this beautiful club at Loretteville, Que., Greenskeeper Chantal says, “Agrico Fertilizers have given us the results we have wanted for sometime. Thanks to the Agrico Program, our greens have held their beautiful color all season and the heavy play has not affected the fine condition of the course.”

If you want top results like this, ask your Agrico salesman for an Agrico Feeding Program for your course. The American Agricultural Chemical Co., N. Y. 7, N. Y., Agricultural Chemicals Ltd., Toronto 15.
New Developments in Slow-Release Fertilizers

(Continued from page 58)

to achieve satisfactory performance depends on management conditions, particularly the amount of leaching. Once the proper residual U-F level is established annual application rates are about the same or less than would be required with other types of fertilizers and the interval between applications may be between three and five months. The necessary residual level of nitrogen cannot be achieved in a single application, but must be built up gradually by a series of heavy applications extending over about 6 or 9 months.

Other Synthetics

Crotonylidenediurea (C-diurea) and other synthetic organic nitrogen sources: Several other synthetic organic nitrogen sources in addition to urea-formaldehyde have been investigated in recent years. Among these are acetylenediurea, oxamide and crotonylidenediurea (C-diurea). Of these, the latter seems to be the most promising. It is in commercial production in Europe by Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. Published information on C-diurea indicates that it has rather low initial availability but undergoes relatively rapid nitrification after about a month and continues to yield substantial quantities of nitrogen for more than a year. Studies are currently in progress to ascertain if the material differs significantly in its properties from commercial sources of U-F.

Becomes Slowly Available

4. Natural organic nitrogen sources which are slowly mineralized:

Activated sewage sludge: One of the most widely used fertilizers on high quality turf has been activated sewage sludge. Nitrification studies have shown that usually about one-third to one-half of the nitrogen in activated sewage sludge is mineralized in four weeks time when conditions are favorable. The remaining fraction is very slowly available but does make an appreciable contribution as residual levels build up. As compared to urea-formaldehyde, the more readily available fraction is more quickly available than that of U-F but the slowly available fraction appears to be less available than that of U-F.

5. Ion exchange fertilizers: This technique involves supplying the fertilizer elements as exchangeable ions absorbed on resins. It has been shown that nutrients