



Same fairway shown on page 54 after area had been sprayed with Chlordane emulsion. Complete kill of chinch bugs reported within 24 to 48 hours after treatment with no injury to turf.

these areas were treated with 5 per cent Chlordane dust at the rate of about 5 pounds per 1000 square feet mixed with Milorganite as a diluent and applied by means of a 3-foot Gandy spreader.

A remarkable development of the unprecedented undertaking was the virtual absence of injury to turf by the treatment. It appears to be even more amazing by reason of the extremely high temperatures existing during the days the control operations were relentlessly pursued. At no time was the mid-day temperature below 95°F. and on several occasions it reached 98° to 100°F. and more. Sunshine, prevailing most of the time was accompanied by oppressively high humidity.

The outcome of the work was extraordinary. Within 24 to 48 hours no living chinch bug could be found in any of the treated turf. Control appeared to be 100 per cent in all areas of the golf course. Subsequent examinations of the fairways and roughs revealed no young or adult chinch bugs in any section of the course. An examination of the treated fairways in mid-October showed the turf to be entirely free from chinch bug infestation. It appeared, however, that a third generation had arisen in an untreated nursery of about 15000 square feet. Both newly hatched young and adults were present in great numbers. Injury was developing necessitating treatment with Chlordane emulsion.

A substantial part of the injured turf recovered rapidly with most of the reddish brown areas disappearing completely. Only an occasional spot required reseeding.

Park Officials Need to Know More About Pros

Parks and Recreation magazine, published by American Institute of Park Executives, recently published a summary of replies received from 19 cities answering a questionnaire on public golf operation.

Two of the reporting courses had Gkpr.-mgr., one Pro-gkpr.-mgr., eight have pros and eight do not. Lessons mostly are \$2 for half-hour. Some went as low as \$1 for half-hour lessons. About half gave some form of free group instruction.

The great increase in free instruction and other services does not seem to support the conclusions Parks and Recreation prints: "A trend apparent in this information is substituting some other kind of management for the golf professional, perhaps mainly for the reason set forth by one city: 'While we were paying him (pro) \$100 a month and giving him a house, his income from the golf shop was netting him in the neighborhood of \$5000 a year. He could make another \$2000 or \$3000 on lessons. It seemed that every time we wanted him to do something, or he was needed at the golf shop, he was out giving lessons or playing golf.'"

The comment doesn't indicate the knowledge of management that might be expected of a park official. The estimate of \$3000 from lessons, at \$2 a lesson, would mean 10 lessons a day thru a 150 day season and no rain-outs. To net \$5000 a year in the shop would mean that the pro had to sell about \$25,000 in merchandise and have low operating costs. This would require the

pro shop averaging \$160 gross a day for each of the 150 days of the season when the public course in the northern and central states is getting much play.

If the reporting park board doesn't pay for the pro's help, chances are the pro who is criticized has to pay considerably more than \$100 a month for his assistant.

In more than 22 years of close contact with the golf business we have yet to see a public course pro get rich, although we have seen many public course pros handling their jobs, with freedom from political interference and understanding cooperation of park board officials, so the public golf operation has become one of the most popular public recreation operations and one of the few which often is self-supporting and which pays for the improvement and extension of facilities.

The growth of public golf and the increased demand of the public for facilities and personnel approximating those available at private clubs means that a well qualified professional is essential at the public course that has high type of park board executive and operating management. Already the public and private courses are in competition for first class pro business talent. That sort of a businessman isn't going to work where there will be resentment of his superior services making money for him, as well as attracting and pleasing the public.

There's a whole lot of room for better understanding of pro department operations by park officials, and such understanding will produce the sort of public endorsement of park operations that the park boards seek.

Reach Compact Course for Philadelphia Park

A retired soap and dye manufacturer from Chicago helped to break a long-standing policy in Philadelphia recently when he was given a concession for a streamlined nine-hole golf course in Fairmount Park, the first time that publicly-owned land in that city was ever used for such a purpose.

The course is designed to fill an urgent need in Philadelphia for a place where the average golfer may play. There are only three public courses in the city and the demand for additional facilities has prompted the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to grant a private concession.

The concession was made to Louis L. Rittenhouse, of Merion Station, Pa., who was formerly in the soap and dye business in Chicago. He is building the course under the Milton Reach patent for a different type of day and night golf facilities. Rittenhouse has exclusive right to the patent in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The first Reach course was built in Springfield, Mass., and other units are in

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