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"ESPINOSA" and "KRUEGER" Golf Clubs for Men

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A profitable line for your golf shop.

Special 1936 Golf Catalog on request.

P. GOLDSMITH SONS, E FINDLAY STS. CINCINNATI, OHIO

Only reliable companies are allowed to advertise in GOLFDOM

Thank you! Club Officials

L AST MONTH we reminded you that the time had come to send us revised lists of members to receive GOLF-ING the coming season. Your response —hundreds of membership lists—threw our circulation department into a frenzy of overtime work "making" the April issue. But, with the exception of a few late-arriving lists, all will receive GOLF-ING beginning with April.

And now YES or NO—

have we received a revised list from YOUR club?

Check with your fellow officers. It's important to your club to get GOLFING to ALL your members, thus eliminating complaints from new members and those old members who have new addresses since last season that—"everybody else gets GOLFING, why don't 1?"

GOLFING helps your club. When every member is reading it each month, golf interest and hence club patronage is increased. Departmental business picks up after GOLFING reaches your members, particularly in the pro shop, where members inquire about the new golf products they have seen advertised in the magazine.

It is too late now for the April issue of GOLF-ING, but not too late for May, June and the ensuing months. So, send that up-to-date list today!

Our usual positive promise that under no circumstances will your list ever be used for any purpose other than the mailing of GOLFING applies, and it is understood that receipt of the magazine by your members places neither them or the club under the slightest obligation.

Lists may be sent in any form—printed, typewritten, stencilled on slips of paper or hand written. Home or business addresses of each member, please.



tures. I know it will develop adult private lesson business.

Mohawk's Sunday evening home-talent parties with the microphone and loud speaker in our dining room always are good for interesting, entertaining evenings and big business for the house. Many of the members bring as guests talented friends who put on great acts. I am tipped off in advance to the presence of this visiting talent and as master of ceremonies have the job of keeping things lively. The loud speaker equipment paid for itself quickly in this manner by promoting larger restaurant income.

Another essential part of the pro jobthat of getting intimately acquainted with all of the members-is something to which many of the pros could give studious attention during the off season. The plan that I have followed successfully is to play with six male members of the club every Wednesday afternoon. I play with one threesome at 1:30 and with the next at 3:30, giving each of the six-some a free playing lesson. On Thursday mornings I follow the same plan with women members of the club. In this way I increased my lesson business in 1935 more than 200 per cent over the 1934 figures. It gets me well acquainted with all of my members and their requirements. It is surprising how much good this does club sales, because I see from the players' actual performance what kind of clubs they need.

I do not gamble with any of my members. I, like several others I could name. was a pro a good many years before I decided that gambling was bad policy because, although I am pretty sure I never lost a member friend with the wagering I have done, I am convinced that gambling gets a pro too much in the habit of playing with the same members. If the pro wins, he wants to give the member a chance to win it back. If the member wins, he feels the same way about it toward the pro. Let the members gamble among themselves. The job is a business proposition, not a gambling venture with his members.

These details of my policies which have made business better for the club and me are offered merely as sugestions to get some of the other fellows started planning this spring for a prosperous 1936 season. When we get definite plans there isn't the tendency to put off something that we know is a good idea.

Kidd Perfects Official State Handicap Sheet

WILLIE KIDD, pro at Interlachen CC (Minneapolis district) has developed a handicap system that has been adopted by the Minnesota State Golf association.

Kidd's system is kept on loose-leaf sheets. At the top of each sheet the name, average score and handicap of the player is written. On each sheet are boxes for the player's handicaps for April to October inclusive. The monthly handicaps are compiled from printed box scores in forms like the representative scoring record reproduced here:

IIII.Y

| SUN. | MON. | TUES. | | THURS. | FRI. | SAT. | Ave. |
|------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|------|------|
| 85 | C. | 80 | 2.2 | 84 | 82 | 11.2 | 83 |
| | 79 | × | 79 | 81 | | 83 | 81 |
| 77 | | | × | 79 | 80 | 76 | 78 |
| | 81 | | 80 | 77 | × | 81 | 80 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 89 | 75 | 2.83 | 86 | | 83 |

Instructions for operating the system are:

Players start with handicap arrived at from his previous season's record or from most recent scores.

Handicap to be determined by using 90% of difference between average scores and par of the course.

All scores to be posted each week in place provided on chart within a 5 stroke range of average; scores of 6 or 7 strokes more or less than previous average to be posted in lower column, all scores over or under the 7 stroke range to be disregarded.

The average of all scores within the 5 stroke range to be computed each Friday, thereby establishing a handicap for the following week. At the end of each month all average scores to be averaged with that of the previous month, arriving at an average for the succeeding month.

The player then starts each month with an average score and handicap computed on his average of all scores posted during the previous month.

More than 2 scores per week are required to change previous week's handicap.

For example the chart shows posted



THE PENFOLD line-up for 1936 is the most ideal ever offered to the pro.

Here's a line that is proonly—in the strictest sense of the word. Not a Penfold goes to stores under the Penfold name or any other name.

Then Penfold gives you quality. Outstanding qualityballs that really have length and durability combined not just talk.

In addition this year the Penfold "75" and Penfold "50" pack a rebate. The established rebates that bring Penfold prices down to the lowest levels you can buy.

Penfold's your best bet this season. We suggest you stock up. Send for price list.



scores and dates when made, also how averages and handicaps are computed.

In match play competition handicaps to be used should be computed by taking 75% of the difference between competing players' handicaps.

Can't Make Bent Slant Uphill, Monteith Tells Diegel

AT THE inaugural of that interesting event, the Inverness International Fourball Invitation, Leo Diegel and other famed pros discussed the possibility of bent stolon grain running uphill so players would not have to contend with the treacherous downhill grain in putting.

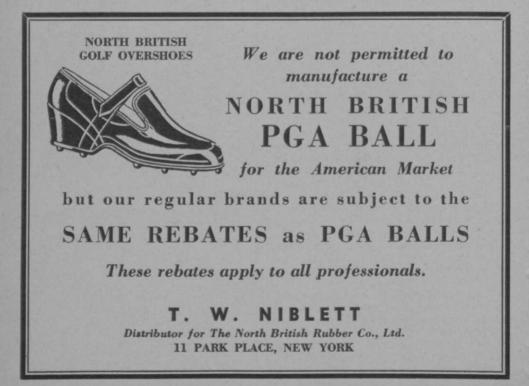
John Monteith, jr., technical head of the USGA Green Section comments:

"In order to force grass to grow in one direction it is necessary to keep constantly brushing it in that direction. Much less effort would result in eradicating all of the grain so there would be a much more desirable putting surface. I think one of the principal problems is to eliminate the grasses on putting greens that tend to grain decidedly. Many of the grasses that they use at Inverness are of this desirable type. "Strains like the Washington and metropolitan, if properly raked and brushed, can be kept from producing an undesirable downhill grain. One of the jobs that pros have is to change the attitude of mind toward these grasses and develop a habit of acknowledging that the different bent grasses vary in this characteristic.

"One of the most commonly planted strains, the Virginia, cannot be kept in good condition by any treatment. On the other hand strains like the Washington can be kept from producing a troublesome grain.

"Recently I had George Jacobus at Arlington and he was very much puzzled at the appearance of our Washington bent where we had no grain. When he saw the velvet bent and learned that it was planted with the stolon method he looked even more puzzled for he had the profession's idea that the word 'stolon' was synonymous with putting difficulties."

BEFORE the season opens see that your sand traps have facilities for convenient exit. Frequently, players scramble up banks to get out of traps and make good maintenance impossible.



Clubhouse Air-Conditioning Tied to Fairway Watering System

THE attractive and exclusive Moraine Park CC at Dayton, O., has an ingenious tie-up of clubhouse air-conditioning and fairway watering installation that officials of other clubs will find interesting because of attention now being given to air-conditioning as a clubhouse feature.

Moraine Park has a membership limited to 100. The clubhouse has no dance or reception facilities, being devoted to the fine arts of eating, drinking and lounging in the summer and to the added attraction of badminton in the winter. Moraine Park's clubhouse is small, but it is one of the most completely and attractively furnished and equipped in the country.

Air-conditioning has proven a decided factor in the Moraine Park clubhouse's appeal. Of the air-conditioning—fairway watering plant association, R. E. Lee, Moraine Park's manager says:

"The Skinner watering installation we have is undoubtedly one of the most complete in the country. It covers the watering of all fairways and all the lawns about the clubhouse, the pop-up type of sprinkler being used for the latter. We have our own complete pumping plant, wells and reservoir.

"In conjunction, the clubhouse is airconditioned, the air being filtered, washed and cooled by forcing it through a water spray, the water coming from our deep wells through the clubhouse and back to the reservoir from whence it is pumped out onto the course to both fairways and greens.

"These complete operations are automatic, the air-conditioning being thermostatically controlled and the pumping system controlled by pressure. Our fairway sprinklers operate under a pressure exceeding 75 lbs. and we have had no difficulty whatever in operating seven sprinklers at once on our farthest and highest fairways. With such an arrangement you will readily appreciate that our air-conditioning is costing the minimum, there being absolutely no water waste."

LOVE again has called the panic off. Charles W. Sawtelle of the Arthur D. Peterson sales force at New York City is a recent benedict. The maiden who took the chance was Miss Edna Stiles of Flushing, L. I. They're living at White Plains, N. Y.



All that glitters is not PABST

THE real test of beer goodness is flavor. Convinced by this test, millions of Americans from Detroit to New Orleans, from Los Angeles to New York—have made Pabst TAPaCan their choice for beer.

Backed by 92 years of experience—you now get Pabst Beer just as Pabst made it—with all its delicate goodness maintained. Remember, all that glitters is not Pabst—call for your beer by name —Pabst TAPaCan.

Old Tankard Ale Enjoy genuine Old Tankard Ale — full bodied, full flavored, full strength. Brewed and mellowed by Pabst.

INSIST ON ORIGINAL PABST TAPaCan

- Brewery Goodness Sealed In
- Protected Flavor and Wholesomeness
- Non-Refillable—Tamper-proof
- Flat Top-It Stacks Easily
- Saves Half the Space
- No Deposits to Pay-No Returns
- Easy to Carry—No Breakage



AT THE TURF COURSES



Greenkeepers this year showed widespread interest in short courses offered in several parts of the country, and took advantage of the opportunities to improve their work by attending these schools in large numbers. In addition to the schools shown in the photo, a 10 week course at Massachusetts State college was well attended. Schools shown are: Top, short course at Michigan State college, E. Lansing, Mich., held March 5 and 6; Middle, course at Iowa State college, Ames, Ia., March 2 and 3; Bottom, eighth annual course in Turf Management, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 17-21.

Eighth Annual Short Course Draws 41 to Rutgers University

EIGHTH annual short course in Turf Management was conducted by Col lege of Agriculture, Rutgers university, New Brunswick, N. J., February 17-21, inclusive. Forty-one attended the course, which is designed to provide fundamental information on the factors involved in producing turf on golf courses, lawns, parks and cemeteries.

Members of the teaching and research staff of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station discussed the following subjects: soil physics, chemistry and biology, fertilizers, lime, soil acidity, com-

post, organic matter, seed testing, soil and climatic adaptation of turf plants, the control of turf insects, diseases and weeds, renovation of poor turf, establishment of new turf, and care of grass lands used for recreation. The agronomy department has actively conducted research on this subject for more than ten years.

The large attendance at the course indicated the subject matter is presented in a fashion which is of real value to those actually engaged in turf management. Abstracts for each of the 25 lectures were provided. The interest in this subject has convinced the College of Agriculture to offer the short course again in 1937.

Tom Bendelow, Dean of Architects, Dies After Year's Illness

TOM BENDELOW, who in his time designed and supervised the construc tion of close to a thousand American gol courses, died March 24 after an illness o a year in River Forest, Ill. He was 67 years of age.

Bendelow was unquestionably one of the most influential factors in the develop ment of golf in the United States. Born and educated in Scotland, he came to New York in 1894, worked for a newspaper for a time and then joined A. G. Spalding & Bro., specializing in the new and growing golf department of that concern. One of his early architectural jobs was to lay out the Van Cortlandt park course, first public links in the U. S.

In 1899 he toured the country with Vardon and Taylor, and ever a good promotor and talker, lost no opportunity to spread the gospel of golf.

In 1901 Bendelow was transferred to Chicago and between that time and 1915 laid out over 500 golf courses, among which are some of our most famous present day links. During the World War years that followed, there was little golf development in the U.S., but in 1920 the sport picked up momentum and Bendelow joined the American Park Builders as a partner and for the next ten years continued to act as architect and constructor of numerous layouts. The Depression years found him relatively idle, and his failing health prevented him from stepping back into the golf construction picture with the improved conditions of the past year or two.

PARGLOV -a glad hand to pro profits

 An adjustable wrist band that doesn't bind.

- Designed to eliminate any pinching at knuckles.
- Protects hands where needed, and only there.
- Fingers tapered to make rolling impossible.

Made of finest imported leathers, PARGLOV has a natural "tacky" grip that is not sticky . . . Durable, stylish and offers perfect protection to the hands. PARGLOV is the best looking golf glove you have ever stocked, It is made of a combination of soft lambskin and durable chamois. From the wrist-band to the tips of the stub fingers, this twotone glove represents the finest workmanship, most practical design and greatest comfort we know how to build.

We've specialized in making fine golf gloves for five years and PARGLOV is our idea of the perfect product. It is available in four sizes for men and three for women.

Ask any of the leading golf jobbers to show you PARGLOV — also the other items in our line, including GLOVETTE, ALL-WEATHER (a full-hand all-chamois glove), and INDICA-TOR club-head covers. Or write direct to

The K. L. Burgett Co. Succeeding the Harley O. Potter Co. PEORIA, ILLINOIS





PGA 1935 Player and Record Book Is Great Work

TOURNAMENT and Player Record Book

for 1935 issued by the PGA and compiled by Bob Harlow, manager of the PGA's tournament bureau, is a great improvement over the 1934 Book, which was the first of this long-needed work.

The book is furnished free to newspaper sports writers and to officials of tournament sponsoring organizations. Harlow, flooded by questions concerning player biographical and scoring data, originally got out the book as an answer to the golf writers' needs but the scope of the second edition includes successful tournament promotion information.

Contents include details of running a tournament, including players' suggestions made by Henry Picard and Paul Runyan; records of 1935 tournaments (scores and prize money); players' biographies; suggestion for distribution of tournament prize money (prepared by Wiffy Cox); list of PGA members and an obituary of John Golden.

The book is an outstanding job of sports reference and reflects great credit on the PGA and its tournament bureau manager for their enterprise in compilation and publication.

All-Sports Record Book Is Great Starter and Stopper of Bushwah

FRANK MENKE'S 1936 All-Sports Record Book is something that each pro-shop and locker-room should have as the court of last resort and a fine sparkplug for interesting conversation.

Menke's book gives the records of every sport and in addition has many pages of odds and ends of sports information that make it extremely valuable as a reference volume for sportsmen and sportswomen.

It's certainly something that club managers should see is on the library table. It sells for \$1.10 post prepaid from All-Sports Record Book, Inc., 235 East 45th st., New York



CHINCH BUG IS TOUGH PEST

By J. S. HOUSER Entomologist, Ohio State Univ. Herewith is presented the second portion of J. S. Houser's address before the NAGA Cleveland convention on the subject of sod webworm and chinch bug control. GOLFDOM printed the webworm portion of the address in its March issue.

I WISH I might speak with positiveness and assurance concerning the next insect I shall discuss—the hairy chinch bug. Unquestionably, this chinch bug, which attacks the grass of turf, is different from the species

commonly found on grain crops. H. G. Barber, of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is of the opinion that it is a distinct species. The common name "hairy chinch bug" has been suggested because the individuals are distinctly more hairy in appearance than are field chinch bugs.

Another important difference is that sometimes as many as 50% or more of the adult bugs are incapable of flight because the wings are too short to support the body in the air; hence, the name "short-winged chinch bug" is sometimes employed. A further distinguishing characteristic is that the hairy chinch bug is able to thrive under conditions of moisture which the field chinch bug would find intolerable. I refer, of course, to known instances of serious damage to heavy, matted stands of bent grass upon which profuse sprinkling is practiced.

St. Augustine grass in Florida is seriously damaged by a chinch bug that is considered distinct from the two I have mentioned.

The full grown or adult hairy chinch bug is about 3/32 inch in length and about one-half as broad. When viewed from above, the fore part of the body is black and the hind portion has the general appearance of being dark gray. The newly hatched young are almost microscopic in size and are quite red in appearance. As the young grow, the body becomes darker and is quite black just before the insects transform to the adult stage. As mentioned previously, some of the adults have fully developed wings which extend to the tip of the body, but with others the wings are fore-shortened to about half normal length. Occasionally, an adult individual will be found with only rudimentary stubs instead of wings.

Winter is passed in the turf, the adults seeking shelter well down in the crowns of plants. With the advent of warm weather, the adults become active, eggs are laid, and the first generation of young appears. The second and last occurs in August.

The chinch bug feeds on the sap drawn from the plant by means of a sharp beak which is inserted into the tissues. It is important to recognize this fact because it explains why lead arsenate or other poisons of a similar nature cannot be used in the control of this insect.

The hairy chinch bug does not occur west of Ohio. It is found in greatest abundance along the Atlantic Seaboard and is particularly destructive on Long Island. Serious outbreaks have been reported in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and probably the insect is destructive at times in other Eastern states. The only records of serious damage which I have for Ohio pertain to the Cleveland and Canton areas. In 1934 I observed a number of bent-grass lawns belonging to private owners in Cleveland, parts of which were totally destroyed, and also areas in the lawn of the Cleveland Museum of Fine Arts.

In every instance these lawns had received the very best of care as concerned watering, fertilizing, etc. Those portions subject to the most sunlight and heat were the most seriously affected. This past summer the degree of damage was somewhat less severe in Cleveland but was of sufficient moment to cause specific losses in some areas. Because of the cumulative effect of the two seasons 1934 and 1935, it became necessary to rebuild a part of the Museum lawn. A letter from a correspondent in Canton, Ohio, Dr. F. S. Van

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Dyke, informs me that, for the past 4 years, chinch bugs have been troublesome in his lawn but it was not until the fall of 1934 that he discovered the cause of the damage.

Easy to Miss Chinch Bug as Cause

It is entirely possible that injury to turf from chinch bugs is far more prevalent than the records indicate and that the decline of the grass frequently is erroneously attributed to drouth or some other factor. The dessicating effect on grass which results from chinch bug activity very closely resembles the effects of soil moisture deficiency and easily can be mistaken for such. At first, a few small brown spots appear; these gradually enlarge as the injury progresses.

The bugs are very active during hot, sunshiny days. As they scurry about, they can be detected quite easily if one pauses to make examination. During periods of dark, cool weather they hide in the matted grass and can be found only by careful searching. The most likely place for making such an examination is in the greener parts of the turf bordering the browned areas.

It is generally conceded that the hairy chinch bug is a more resistant species than either of the other forms that have been mentioned. The field chinch bug, for example, is quite susceptible to infection by a fungous disease which kills large numbers if weather conditions are favorable. In the fall of 1934 and the spring of 1935, this disease was rampant in Ohio among the hordes of the field-inhabiting species, but the hairy chinch bug was attacked to a much less degree. However, examinations made May 10, 1935, in the Cleveland area indicated that nearly 75% of the overwintered bugs had died from this cause. This factor probably accounts, in large measure, for the decrease in damage in Cleveland last season.

Chinch Bug Control Proves Baffling Problem

The hardiness of the hairy chinch bug is indicated further by its ability to withstand the effects of insecticides. This brings me to the difficult part of this discussion, because our efforts thus far in Ohio have been attended by only a moderate degree of success. Moreover, the reported experience of other workers along this line are somewhat confusing and, at times, contradictory.

Last spring a cooperative control pro-