

CONN. GOLF SUPERINTENDENTS

Samples of turf and a miniature golf landscape formed an interesting educational display at the recent meeting of the Connecticut Golf Superintendents at Bridgeport.

HELPFUL HOBBIES

(NAGA Convention Paper)

By ROBERT SCOTT, Greenkeeper
Baltimore (Md) Country Club

EVERY GREENKEEPER interested in his work likes to know more about the many things which enter into his daily life. There is no better way to know the many things than to make hobbies of them. How many greenkeepers know all they want to know about the insect world, some of which cause lots of worry and many headaches? One sure way to know more about insects is to make a collection of them, preserving them in alcohol in small glass tubes, identifying them properly and labeling them accordingly.

Their habits and life cycle should then be studied at every opportunity and the cures found for those that are a menace. I believe that the collection should be kept where the men working on the course can see them, so that they too can identify and kill all they can of those that are likely to prove troublesome, and save any that may be a help in killing others. One of these is the praying mantis. The common toad (while not an insect) is often abused and even killed, although it is one of the best insect killers we have.

This past year my men brought in off the course more than a dozen of the deadly black widow spiders, having recognized them from those in my collection. They also took more interest in all insects flying or crawling around the course, and brought many in for identification. This alone illustrates the usefulness of one hobby.

Learning Trees and Shrubs a Helpful Hobby

Arboriculture, or the study of trees, is always interesting to the greenkeeper who

admires a fine tree or wants to know more about the trees on or around his golf course. Most of us at one time or another had to collect leaves for our school teachers, learning the names of the most common varieties and let it go at that. Let us see if we can take more interest in them for a while until we know by sight all the trees and shrubs that are on our courses or in our district, find out what trees are our best citizens and how to treat them for the diseases and insect troubles that may attack them. To begin with, get a heavy paper sketch book, some lamp black and olive oil and a collection of well-formed leaves from the various trees and shrubs. Then make imprints in the sketch book, find out their common and botanical names and classify them accordingly. To print them, make a mixture of the lamp black and oil, spread thinly on a sheet of heavy paper, take each leaf and press vein-side down on the mixture, then transfer to the sketch book and if pressed evenly all over, a true impression will be made, and like finger printing, no two leaves will be alike.

Flowering shrubs and evergreens should be kept separate and classified. The time spent in gathering and identifying the various specimens is well worth while and is likely to leave a lasting impression in the mind as well as in the sketch book. Any help or information required will be

readily given by the state forestry departments, state colleges and others interested in forestry.

Weeds and other plants would be a study by themselves. To work with them is to know them. No one would collect and print them and not be interested enough to find out what they were. Those that can't be identified right away may be kept in pure alcohol until recognized by some authority and before long, one should be familiar with every weed, plant or tree that is on or around the golf course.

A Grass Museum

Is Aid to Greenkeeper

A study of the many grasses should appeal to every greenkeeper and makes an interesting hobby for a while. It is often said that a greenkeeper knows every blade of grass on his course (we hope he does), but does he always recognize the same grasses on other courses under different soil and climatic conditions? Is he familiar with the characteristics by which the various grasses are more easily identified? Did he ever have a youngster (interested in nature study), come to him with an insect or piece of grass for identification, and failing to get satisfaction, hear him say, "Dad, I thought you knew all about bugs and grasses?" To take imprints of grass is impossible because so many blades are closely allied in size and shape and in some the veins do not stand out clear enough. The best way to collect them is to put them in narrow glass tubes containing pure alcohol or imbed them in collodion. They will keep for a long time especially if kept in a dark cool place. In saving grasses for identification, it is best to save enough of the plant so that the bud is included, some grasses being recognized by the way they are rolled in the bud when young.

So much for the insect and plant life around our courses. How about some other hobbies that one may find interesting and helpful? Who is more interested in the weather than the greenkeeper? His whole life is affected by it, and at times it makes a difference between success and failure, so why should he not make a study of it? With the help of a few instruments such as a barometer, thermometer, wind indicator and weather charts, etc., and knowing the meaning of the different clouds, sunrise and sunsets, he can become quite a weather prophet himself, although we all know that a change in wind directions or low and high pressure areas

will ruin any forecast. Close study of the weather while watering greens will often save lots of trouble with over-saturated soil or by anticipating attacks of brown-patch.

A greenkeeper is often regarded as an expert on the weather by members of his club, especially during club tournaments and other festivities, so he should make an attempt to justify that reputation. The United States Weather Bureau will cooperate and for a small sum per year forward weather charts every day giving weather conditions, pressure areas and wind directions in all parts of the country. Some idea of what to expect in the near future may be gained from them. A very interesting item entitled "Working with Weather" by Clinton K. Bradley, Passaic County Golf Club, Patterson, N. J. appeared in January GOLFDOM. Many benefits may be derived from following his suggestions.

Microscope Is Interesting Tool

Many an interesting and instructive hour may be spent by taking some of the lower plant life or fungus and examine it under the microscope or good botanical lens. The active growth of brownpatch may be shown—how it attacks and spreads from leaf to leaf. Water algae from a poorly drained green will present itself in a true plant like form. Leaves, stems and especially grass roots may be examined closely to determine if their condition is healthy.

We shouldn't forget our feathered friends. We listen to and enjoy the call of the bob-white and the song of the mockingbird or other birds peculiar to our districts, but do we think of them when snow is on the ground or when food is scarce? Let us give them a few places where they can build their nests and rear their young in safety. Study their habits so as to know the best foods with which to supply them, and they will repay us many times with their cheery song and help us to fight our battles against the insect world.

There is always plenty of literature available from which we can study to enlighten us on any hobby we may take up. Most public libraries carry a selection of books pertaining to the subjects mentioned. The various United States departments issue bulletins which can be obtained for a nominal sum, and they help to keep the reader posted on latest developments and discoveries.

NINE YEARS AGO

in **Golfdom**
The Business Journal of Golf

① Evanston GC (Chicago district) tells of its ten year experience with the budget system, which since 1927 has been adopted by almost all well-operated clubs.

② An anonymous club official tells how his club was put on a business basis. He relates a sad early experience with general management as a result of the general manager being overly-eager to make a good financial showing, without having departmental knowledge or cooperation.

③ A practice-green, bunkered and contoured and so located that members can practice all types of approach shots, is described by Ted Wooley, then a pro at Maple Hills CC, Kalamazoo, Mich.

④ "Servicing a Putting Green," a brief of sound practice now widely adopted, was written by C. A. Tregillus, then of the Royal Canadian GA Green Section, now supt. of Mill Road Farm course and a member of the USGA Green Section advisory committee.

⑤ Alex Pirie, then president of the PGA, wrote on pro progress and aspirations as business men, in a prophetic article forecasting many of the trials and achievements the pros were to go through.

⑥ Arthur D. Peterson, greenkeeping business authority of New York, pioneered with a significant message on the necessity for closer cost records in maintenance, and urging cooperation with greenkeepers in their educational ambitions. His plea was answered by the later development of greenkeeping short courses.

⑦ Elton Marine, then greenkeeper at Verity Park GC, Middletown, O., wrote on proper drainage in extending the golf season and reducing maintenance cost. He presented vivid cases of a character since given extensive and profitable recognition by golf clubs.

⑧ And there were 13 pages of advertising. Only four of the advertisers who were in GOLFDOM then, and whose companies still operate, are not in the May, 1936 issue of GOLFDOM.



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Kansas Issues Booklet On Lawns and Turf

A booklet that should prove valuable to greenkeepers, "Lawns in Kansas," was issued the past season by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas. The authors, J. W. Zahnley and T. R. Quinlan, were concerned primarily with establishing lawns and their care under climatic and soil conditions as found in Kansas.

The landscape value of lawns, varieties of grasses, grading and maintenance of lawns, and vegetative planting and mowing data are among topics discussed. A section taking up insects and animal pests, and diseases of the lawn is also included in the booklet.

A section of the booklet is devoted to the particular turf problems of Kansas golf courses. Bent is recommended for greens, and in addition to valuable hints on establishing turf, the authors give many pointers on best maintenance practice.

Copies may be obtained by addressing Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

Does Nature Make Greenkeepers Fugitives from Commercial World?

INTERESTING comment on the Greenkeepers' status comes from W. E. Langton, noted greenkeeper of San Gabriel, Calif. Langton is a practical philosopher. He and his son, Arthur, widely read author on greenkeeping subjects, apparently have discussed at length, many times, the social and economic problems of the greenkeeper, and the elder Langton has arrived at this conclusion:

"I have been quite interested in your recent articles urging more ballyhoo—or politely, greater publicity—for the greenkeeper as a means of raising the social and material status of the men responsible for golf course maintenance.

"However, I question very much that greenkeepers ever will shout their merits from the housetops because I suspect that many of them are temperamentally disqualified for the job. The loudest horn-blowing most of them would do wouldn't be heard to the limits of a tight 9-hole course. The reason, I believe, is that many excellent greenkeepers are so closely connected with the powerful, deliberate processes of nature and the infinite, immut-

able laws of the great outdoors that they acquire almost a reverence for the work they do. The petty annoyances of whining golfers, or even salary cuts below a sustenance level, seem to leave many greenkeepers unperturbed. At least they make no strenuous protest because of their individual and undeserved misfortunes in connection with their work.

"They seem to feel that nature requires them to carry on; that complaining golfers who are ignorant of nature's work, or of the greenkeeper's own work, are merely part of the blights and pests resulting from the mysterious and inevitable operations of providence.

"The only complain I hear from greenkeepers is about poor equipment or lack of food for starving grass. This behavior is often mistakenly called an inferiority complex but many superior scientists and farmers have the same trait. Some way or other they seem to lose their ego and sacrifice themselves to nature's work.

"So it appears that if the greenkeepers are to get the publicity they require, it will have to come from some external source. However, if education of the golfing public to the greenkeepers' problems, work and achievements is neglected, the greenkeeper may have another natural harvest, an extremely unpleasant and costly harvest of the dead sea fruit of lost opportunity."

DR. J. S. HOUSER of Ohio State U., who spoke on sod webworm control at the NAGA convention and at the Iowa State short course, advocated control with 7½ lbs. arsenate of lead per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf.

Discussion at the Iowa course brought forth a comment by Dr. John Monteith, Jr., that 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead per 1,000 sq. ft. would be ample for sod webworm control if sprayed or dusted on and left at least overnight, although preferably allowed to stay on for 48 hours.

Jap Beetle Reaches St. Louis.—Japanese beetle has made its appearance in St. Louis. Thus far it is confined to the city proper and no case of infestation at golf courses in the district has been reported. Dept. of Agriculture has a branch Japanese beetle lab now established at St. Louis to which suspicious specimens should be sent for identification.

Mercury Important in Control of Turf Diseases

By WILLIAM M. STIEH
Wood Ridge Mfg. Co.

MERCURY is used in so many diversified fields that a large group of people is affected by it. The average greenkeeper knows the various uses for mercury salts to control turf diseases, but in addition it is used agriculturally for soil disinfection and seed treatment.

About 300 B. C. Theophrastus mentions that they were actually able to produce



William M. Stieh

metallic mercury from cinnabar, an ore containing mercury, by pulverizing it and treating it with copper and ordinary vinegar. Reference also is made to the work of Callias, a Greek, who by a similar experiment in the year 415 B. C., produced the same results. Dioscorides and Plinius in the year 100 B. C. changed this process and by using an iron dish formed a primitive distillation apparatus; and with the use of heat were able to extract metallic mercury.

One of the first mercury mines discovered was in Almaden, Spain. This mine is still in operation today and is rated as one of the richest in the world.

History records a mine located in Peru which was destroyed and concealed by the Spanish in the early sixteenth century. In subsequent years, several expeditions were sent to Peru in an effort to locate this mine, but all were in vain. We understand that one Englishman expended in excess of \$5,000,000 to locate this deposit

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Efficiency of FUNGOL for keeping Putting Greens protected from Large and Small Brown Patch plainly seen by turf experts east, west, north and south.

Double chemical value of FUNGOL proved by large covering capacity—3,500 to 7,000 square feet to each pound.

Greenkeepers and Club Managers are finding FUNGOL most economical . . . no separate chemicals necessary to fight and control Soil Vermin—Earthworms, Sod Webworms, Cutworms, Grubs, etc.

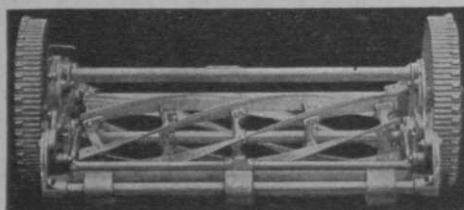
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Top test Grass producer. Putting Green soil conditioner. Extraordinary turf food value. Available Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash in highest percentages. Dissolves in water. Quick results. Safe.

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of cinnabar with no result whatsoever. The Spaniards, believing that this mine would affect their world markets, completely destroyed all the paraphernalia except a huge still, which was shipped back to Spain and remained there in operation until a few years ago. Their disguise of the mine and destruction of equipment was so complete that up to the present day it has never been located.

Cinnabar, in certain parts of the world, is found on the surface, and depending on the direction of the vein has been mined at a depth as low as 1,800 feet. Spain still leads the world in the production of Mercury, but has done little or nothing until lately with the manufacture of salts, as they have found it more profitable to ship the metal.

**Import Duty Allows
American Mines to Compete**

Mercury, in its original state, is chemically called mercury sulphide. With the application of heat of about 750° F., the mercury passes off in a form of mercury vapor which is then run through a cooling system similar to a still, and the result is a liquid metal as it is commonly known. The metal is then packed in 76 lb. iron flasks and sold on the market as Prime Virgin, the form in which the manufacturers purchase their supplies. Uncle Sam, to protect the higher living standards in America, has placed an import duty on foreign metal of 25c per lb. This allows the American producers to compete with the foreign mines.

The first records of the production of Mercury Salts took place about the year 900 A. D. by a chemist, Al Geber, employed by the Moors. He found that by mixing mercury metal with sodium chloride (table salt) and by applying heat, he was able to sublime mercury bichloride, which was the first development of what greenkeepers now use, corrosive sublimate.

The process was improved. Chlorine was substituted for sodium chloride, and the present process is using one part mercury and two parts chlorine which forms mercury bichloride. This material is soluble in water and its chief use was as a powerful disinfectant and it still is used for the same purpose. Subsequent research work developed another product and it was found that by mixing one part metallic metal and one part chlorine, it produced calomel, an insoluble mercury salt, and it had certain properties and different actions than mercury bichloride.

Calomel can be taken internally in small quantities without the disastrous results caused by mercury bichloride.

Ordinarily when it becomes necessary to use a powerful disinfectant, mercury bichloride is foremost in mind; however, there are some objections and it cannot be used in each individual case. There are approximately 40 different and distinct forms of mercury salts.

Mercury history has been extended in the work done by Dr. John Monteith, Jr. of the USGA Green Section for the control of various turf diseases. The publication of his work is very complete in Volume 12, Number 4, August 1932 of the Green Section Bulletin, and covers many years of experimentation with mercury salts for that purpose. It is the writer's suggestion that everyone connected with the application of such materials should have a copy of this bulletin.

GOLF'S MARKET PLACE

Crawford, McGregor & Canby Co., Dayton, O., gives interesting details in its 1936 catalog of medal awards to members of the MacGregor Player-Craftsmen club, composed of workers in the MacGregor club plants and players on the excellent 9-hole course the company maintains for its employees. Many of the clubmakers have been in McGregor service for more than 20 years. Will Sime, designer of Bap woods, has been MacGregor's chief designer for 33 years.

The new "par" golf ball washer, after a year of experiment to eliminate every possible "bug," is now being shipped to dealers and courses, according to announcement by Par Golf Products, Inc., 410 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Par brushes are of sponge rubber, and only one brush replacement a season is required, according to the manufacturers. One to three balls can be cleaned at once. The Par sells for \$8.50, or \$10.00, complete with mounting post. Special lower prices in quantities.

Penfold Golf Balls, Inc., new New York address is 11 Park Place, where they moved early this year. The Penfold golf ball, the only 100% pro-only line, offers pro rebates on the Penfold "75" and Penfold "50," which bring Penfold prices strictly in line.

Johnny Revolta has tied in with the PGA educational movement for the younger golfers, by designing a line of



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Special SEMESAN is used at a definite rate. No guessing at how much to apply — every pound treats 6000 square feet of turf for as little as \$1.65 a green. But this is only your *first* saving. You save on labor cost for application, and because *Special SEMESAN* is easier on sprayer parts, you avoid unnecessary repair bills.

Greenkeepers everywhere are recognizing these advantages and passing-up unproved, uncertain fungicides for this effective organic mercury treatment. Five lbs., \$10.00; 25 lbs., \$42.50; 100 lbs., \$165.00. Order *Special SEMESAN* now from your golf supply house.



Regular SEMESAN and NU-GREEN Prices: Semesan — 25 lbs., \$46.25; 100 lbs., \$180.00; 300 lbs., \$525.00. Nu - Green — 25 lbs., \$30.00; 100 lbs., \$115.00; 300 lbs., \$330.00.

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Dilute Dolge Weed-Killer in water, 1-to-20, and sprinkle. Weeds in your sand traps wither, die, dry up. Dilute 1-to-40 and sprinkle on tennis courts, drives, walks, gutters. Works down deep—kills the roots. One application is usually enough for the whole season. Even poison ivy dies when Weed-Killer goes to work; write for details.

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- **WRITE FOR FREE BULLETIN NO. 10.**



WHIRLWIND

POWER MOWERS

Whirlwind Lawn Mowers Sales Corp., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Johnny Revolva Young Champ golf clubs for younger players.

Clubs are being manufactured by Wilson Sporting Goods Co., who report unusual interest being displayed by golf pros in the line.

The clubs have built into them the fine qualities of playing equipment for more expert golfers, but are priced low enough to be attractive to the younger golfers.

Carbonaire portable bar, manufactured by the Carbonaire Beverage Dispenser, Inc., 106 East 19th St., New York City, is claimed to be the first portable beer serving unit requiring no ice or coils, or external connections to pump, gas tank, or drain. Dry ice provides both pressure and cooling and facilitates automatic control. It is designed for establishments where installed service bars are inconvenient, or too expensive. When the dry ice melts it becomes carbonic gas CO₂, and maintains the proper pressure on the beer, assuring delivery of beer with a lasting creamy cuff. The dry ice also refrigerates the inside of the cabinet which is an attractive cylindrical stainless steel container holding a half or quarter barrel of beer.

Bill Hay and Ben Poinsett, having located their office at 121 Second st., San Francisco, Calif., and added Jim Casey to their roster, now are beating up orders in eleven Western states for Link-Lyon, Inc., MacDonald Smith, pro-only clubs, Worthington Golf Ball Co. pro line of balls,



Ben Poinsett

Bill Hay

Jackman Sportswear golf apparel, and Atlantic Products golf bags and luggage. Practically all pros in the Western states know these fellows well. They've been in the golf business as pros and salesmen from 15 to 25 years and any guy has to be good to last that long in this league.

Hay, dean of golf salesmen on the west coast, will have charge of the S. F. office and cover northern California. A brother of Peter Hay, the Del Monte mentor, Bill got into golf goods selling early and made good with prominent companies before going in on his own with Poinsett. Poinsett was L. A. Young Golf Co. New

York man for some time, then served as its Pacific Coast manager from 1932 until 1935.

Jim Casey was an assistant pro and pro prior to 1926 when he went into golf goods selling. Jim will have charge of southern California business for the Hay & Poinsett crew. He will make headquarters in Los Angeles.

The boys got a swell start and must be figuring on doing business day and night as their letterhead lists in addition to the office phone Exbrook 2631, a home phone MOntrose 6409.

T. W. Niblett, distributor for North British Rubber Co., has moved from his old location at 350 Broadway, New York City, to 11 Park Place, in the same city. The North British golf balls and the spiked rubber golf shoes provide a good pro margin, Niblett reports, and have been enthusiastically received on the Pacific Coast.

The spiked rubber golf shoes provide the answer to play in wet weather, and are a big help in building up business under weather and turf conditions that normally would prevent much play.

Swan Specialty Co., 179 W. Madison st., Chicago, has a rubber ball massage device retailing for \$2.95 through pro-shops and all Spalding stores that is being used with strong endorsement by well-known tournament players. The Rol-O-Way massager gives an effect like the hands and fingers of an expert masseur and is being extensively and effectively used in correction of soreness and stiffness, in restoring circulation, and in fat removal.

It is selling very well at pro-shops and carries a good profit margin for the pro.

Skinner Irrigation Co., Troy, O. is distributing a new catalog to interested greenkeepers and club officials. The booklet is handsomely printed and contains full information of the various Skinner systems of irrigation, where they are ap-

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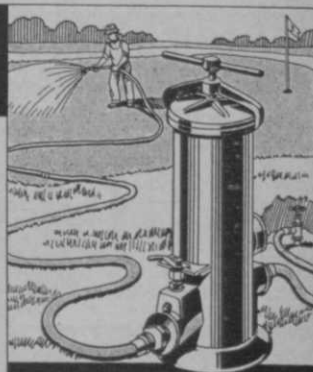
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For 16 years has produced and furnished direct to golf clubs, parks, etc., different varieties of **Bent Grass Seed**

This seed grown under the rigid climatic conditions of New England produces grass that has built up **RESISTANCE** to the various fungus diseases prevailing in our northern States. • It is, of necessity, **WINTER HARDY** and makes a fine bladed, permanent, desirable turf for your greens, lawns, etc. • We also furnish a **FAIRWAY MIXTURE** composed of 5 different varieties of fine turf grass seed which produces a **BALANCED** closely woven turf on lawns, tees, tennis courts, fairways, etc.

plicable, and prices. Interesting photographs and diagrams make the the book one that is easy to digest and full of interest to all persons concerned with the growing of fine turf.

Spalding golf ball box for 1936 introduces something new in the way of package merchandising. The lower half of the box has a built-in display panel which immediately identifies the golf balls in the cellophane wrapped boats of three. The box-cover proper is attractively designed with a modern scheme, leading the eye into



the center panel which carries the brand name. Family relationship is the keynote of these new Spalding boxes, as the same design is used on the Kro-Flite, Top-Flite

and Tournament packages, with only one of the colors changing, for easy identification. Another merchandising thought is that the new box is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wider than the conventional affair, which makes it stand out when put on display.

Launching of the new Penfold American factory will introduce to this country several ball-making methods requiring special machinery not to be found in this market or any other. Because of this, the entire plant and equipment is being imported. Construction and assembly of the complete layout are well under way in the mechanical shops of the Penfold-Bromford Works in Birmingham, England.

Penfold's ball-making methods, virtually 100% automatic, guarantee that the American-made Penfolds will duplicate the imported balls in every detail, assure the makers.

The new American plant will be ready for shipment here by August or possibly September and production is expected to start shortly thereafter. Late winter and the 1937 requirements will be filled out of the new factory. It is Mr. Penfold's intention to personally supervise the initial production.

The Philroy Beer Dispenser, made by the Philroy Utilities Corp., 106 East 19th st., New York City, is a practical device for serving draught beer in smaller packages, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 1 gallon, $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons ($\frac{1}{8}$ barrel).

The dispenser can be put in the refrig-

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