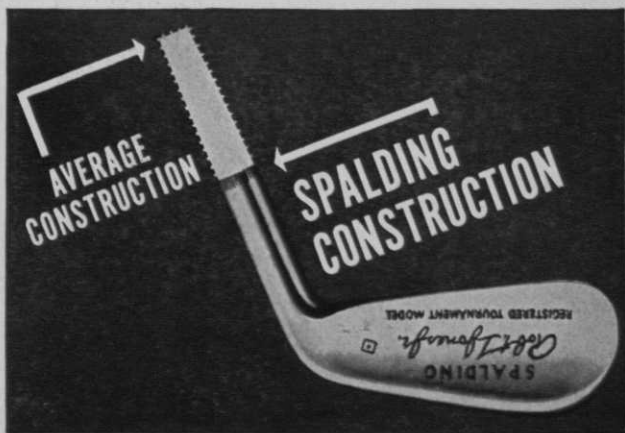
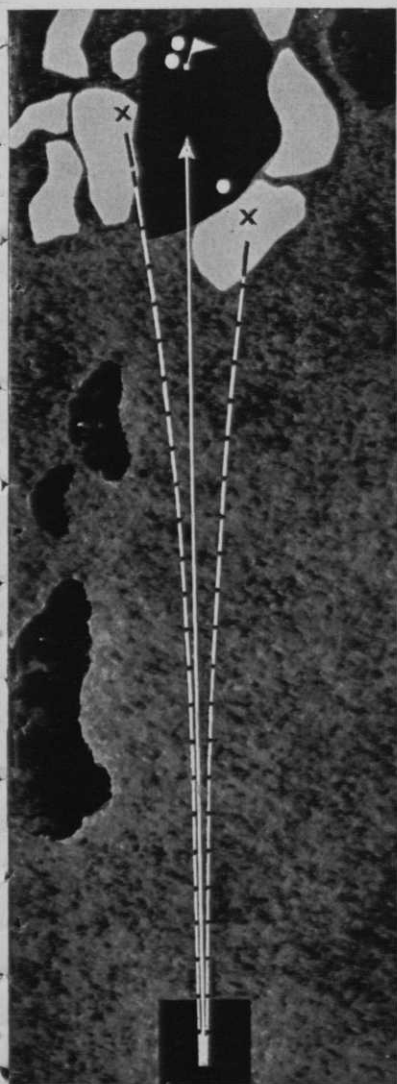


# GOLF HISTORY..!

## Short-Hosel Irons



### Spalding shortens the hosel for "sweeter feel", greater accuracy

● Shifting the weight from the hosel down to the blade — Spalding's scientific improvement that helps "iron 'em out" — actually giving more distance and control. The diagram on the left shows you the remarkable test that started the swing to lower scores. New SPALDING Short Hosel Iron vs. Ordinary No. 2 Iron, Distance 190 yards. Balls hit by driving machine on heel, center and toe of each club. Result: Heel and toe shots of Ordinary Iron (x) in trap. All 3 Spalding Short Hosel shots on green! (Charted on 6th, Oakmont, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

**SOLD IN PRO SHOPS ONLY!**

*A. G. Spalding & Bros.*  
DIVISION OF SPALDING SALES CORPORATION

**SPALDING—THE GREATEST NAME IN SPORTS**

There was \$2.00 profit in it for me. Wood shafts took a lot of refinishing and minor repairs, too.

"Nowadays, the steel shaft has taken most of the pro's bench work away from him and while, as I said, the matched set has made it easier to sell more clubs in a season, I still wish for the profits the hickory shafts used to bring.

"With golf balls, I'd say things are a bit better, now. Fifteen years ago a member would buy one ball or maybe two, while today he takes a 3-ball carton because the balls are packed that way. Then, too, members don't seem to play a ball for as many holes as they used to; they throw them in the practice bag as soon as a few dents come in the cover, instead of using the ball until they cut a smile through to the windings."

### Shop Too Small

Jimmy's shop is small, much too small for a club with Klinger Lake's play. He has a bench and a buffing wheel and room for precious little else behind the bag rack which acts as a partition between the work area and the front of the shop; there, Jimmy can only find room for one medium-sized showcase, a settee and a couple of chairs. As for wall space, where a few sets of clubs might be displayed, Jimmy is really up against it. The bag rack takes up one wall. A large arched doorway from the clubhouse area and a telephone nook hog most of another wall. The third has two large windows while the fourth has another window and a door leading toward the first tee.

Jimmy doesn't complain over his cramped quarters, because architecturally there isn't much can be done about it. But this doesn't prevent him from wishing he had his old shop back, which until the fire and the new clubhouse, was located immediately behind the first tee on a knoll from which he could survey the whole course, watch the members drive off, act as a starter on busy days and have complete control over caddie assignments.

Millar is also Klinger Lake's greenkeeper, and with a regular crew of 3 greensmen manages to keep the course in tip-top shape. The men have been with Jimmy a long time and know what to do without constant instructions or supervision. Greens are mowed three times a week, fairways about once a week, and the rough when it needs it. Jimmy keeps his finger on course condi-

tions by touring the entire layout at least once a day and pitching in to help out when course work piles up too heavily on his small staff.

The Klinger Lake course is a fine test of golf. There is hardly a level spot on the grounds and a golfer to score well must take more than ordinary care in his shot-placement or he'll find himself in the woods, the tangled rough or one of Millar's well-placed sandtraps. On the other hand, the fairways are well turfed so that you're likely to get good lies and the greens of Washington bent are far larger and smoother surfaced than average.

With only three men on the grounds crew, Jimmy has worked out a system to get his greens watered nightly without requiring a night man. Jimmy shows he is not afraid of long hours by placing the sprinklers himself in the evening after dinner. At bedtime, he turns off the



To defeat side-hill wash, these stepped-down sand traps skirt the fairway edge on one of the Klinger Lake holes. Previous to their construction, Millar had great trouble maintaining turf in this area.

pump. Next morning, the grounds foreman sets the pumps to work again at 4:30 a. m. after shifting the sprinkler locations, then goes home to breakfast. Around 6:30 or 7:00 sprinklers are changed once more. Fairways are watered when they need it from frequent outlets located in the rough.

You've got to hand it to Jimmy. His golf course is in grand shape and a man can't run a maintenance crew by remote control. Yet, he finds time to operate a pro-shop of the type his members want and to be around to welcome them and to serve them at all hours of the day. It takes a certain amount of talent to last 19 seasons at any club. Whatever that talent is, Jimmy must have it, for he certainly fills his job at Klinger Lake.

*Now it's easy to*  
**FIT THE CLUBS**  
 to the  
**INDIVIDUAL!**



## BURKE Recorded COMPACTOR

Punchirons come in five different  
 Make-ups to fit any **PLAYER'S SWING**

Now it is easy to fit the clubs to the individual —not the individual to the clubs . . . Recorded COMPACTOR Punchirons come in 5 different makeups, blanketing practically all types of swings. A golfer can buy a set of RCP Irons to suit his particular style. He doesn't have to change to conform to the clubs. Advantages are obvious. Plan now to make this season a "corker." Write for details on Burke Clubs, Bags, Balls.

**THE BURKE GOLF COMPANY**  
 Newark, Ohio

IT PAYS TO SELL CLUBS  
 WITH THE **BURKEMARK**



**BURKE**  
*Clubs • Bags • Balls*



The RCP Iron head is NEW, but not so new that it hasn't been amply tested, both for playing qualities and sales possibilities. In True Temper "stiff," "firm" and "soft" shafts; in Heddon Power-Shoulder "medium" shaft; in True Temper "medium" shaft for ladies. Complete sets, \$8.50 a club.

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# FLASH!

**NEW ORLEANS, February 16, – Henry Picard, playing the new 1941 Dunlop Maxfli ball in competition for the first time, shot four record rounds of 72, 65, 66, 73, for a total of 276, 12 under par to win the \$5000 New Orleans Open here today.**

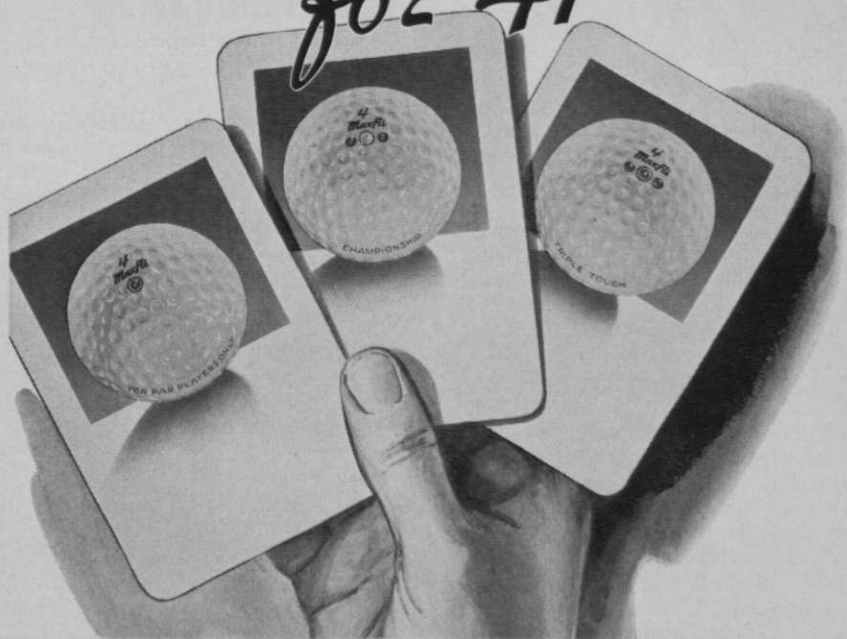


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*Dunlop*

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We've got "3 OF A KIND"  
for '41



**DUNLOP** in 1941 offers you three new Maxflis—three top line balls designed to fit the games of three different types of players—

**MAXFLI** ● (One Dot) Tension Wound For Par Players Only

**MAXFLI** ● ● (Two Dot) For Championship Use

**MAXFLI** ● ● ● (Three Dot) Triple Tough

Sold exclusively through pro shops, Dunlop is advertising these three standouts in golf ball value under the following banner—

*Ask your "PRO" to help you...*  
**"PICK THE BALL THAT FITS YOUR GAME"**

Here then is a winning program—

1. Advertising planned to bring more people into your shop

2. Balls designed to give your members more play for their money

FOR MORE PROFITS • GREATER SERVICE TO YOUR MEMBERS  
GET BEHIND THE "PLAYER FITTED BALL" MOVEMENT

**Dunlop**





FRED GRAU

# HOW TO FIGHT *Weeds*

By **FRED GRAU**  
(GSA Convention Paper)

**T**HE best weed control is a good turf, but there are so many factors that enter the picture, some of which are under the control of the superintendent, and many which are not, that we are going to have weeds with us for a long time to come. So we don't want to get too hasty about any weed control program; we want to do a considerable amount of thinking first.

Just briefly, I will mention some of the weeds that are particularly objectionable and troublesome on golf courses, fairways, and roughs, and leave the greens out of the discussion.

Dandelion probably tops the list; chickweed is another important one—in the roughs, primarily; and buckhorn and plantain are the taller growing weeds that are not subjected to close clipping on the fairways. A great many weeds that occur in the roughs do not occur in the fairways due to your type of management and fertilization. Therefore, there is the possibility—and I have seen this happen in some Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania courses—many weeds can be controlled by adequate fertilization. I don't think there is any question but that some factors, such as watering and close clipping, which we must do in order to give the golfer good playing conditions, serve to bring in certain types of weeds that can't be controlled by our usual management methods.

## Control Is Not a Cure-All

Understand, the weed control problem is not designed as a cure-all; it is simply another tool in your hands to help you attain the desired results, and anyone who looks upon it as a cure-all should change his thinking.

What are some of the factors that bring weeds in? I think we have got to consider the whole management picture on the golf course, and there is no substitute for good

management. Your soil conditions are one of the first considerations; also poor drainage, because we know that with good drainage and aeration the grasses root more deeply and they are better able to withstand unfavorable conditions. We have excesses and deficiencies of certain nutritional aspects that must be considered. Then there are our climatic conditions—we have heavy rainfalls, followed by sudden prolonged periods of high temperatures, and some of the grasses which have come in as the result of our management practices are not able to withstand those conditions. And, as we all know, "Nature abhors a vacuum," and she is going to cover a bare surface with some type of vegetation and it is going to be weeds probably, first of all.

## Watering, Cutting Bring Weeds

The watering practices may enter into it in encouraging certain types of weeds that wouldn't be there unless the water were applied at the time of fertilization. We know the effects of certain types of weeds and grasses. Our close cutting certainly brings in certain types, certain species that wouldn't be there, and that aren't found in the roughs under higher cutting. And finally, we have to consider the pests, insects, and diseases, which have a great influence on the turf species and which allow the weeds to come in.

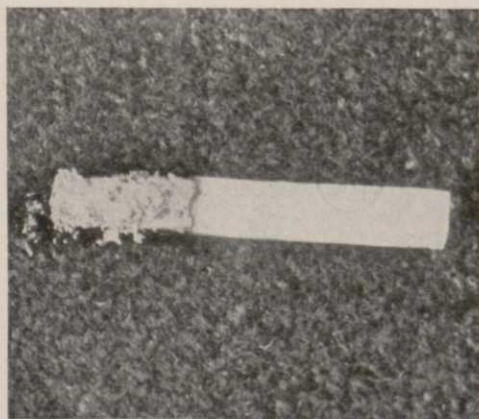
What is the first step in planning some kind of weed control program? The first thing you must do is to take stock, a sort of inventory of your conditions and your practices, and, in many cases, the superintendent is able to do this by himself, but you have several sources to draw upon. You have the USGA Green Section to help you in analyzing those factors. You have the agricultural experiment stations in your various states who will help you to analyze those factors, and by all

# YOU MAKE THE TEST THAT PUTS KLEARFLAX RUGS IN SO MANY CLUBS

IN  
Locker Rooms  
Grill  
Sun Porches  
Dining Rooms  
Lounges

WITHSTAND  
Cigarette Burns  
Spikes  
Sand and Grit  
Water  
Traffic

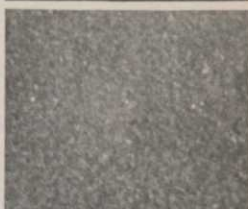
... WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE ... MAKE THIS TEST FOR YOURSELF!



Drop a lighted cigarette on a Klearflax Rug. Let it burn out—or part way down.

Brush the spot—whisk away the smoke stain.

To casual inspection there will be no apparent injury to the rug. The pictures here were *not* re-touched.



Put on your spiked shoes and give Klearflax a good going over. It can "take it".



Klearflax Rugs are made in Duluth, Minnesota. There are 12 colors from which to choose. Its unique weave makes it almost spike-proof and being all-linen makes it practically burn-proof. It is reversible, washable, and the colors stay bright and clear through mud, sand and long wear. *Reasonable* first cost and dog-gone low cost per year.

Prove it for yourself on the sample we are ready to send — free — prepaid to any club official requesting it. Just tell us where to send it.

WRITE **KLEARFLAX, DULUTH, MINN.** ON YOUR OWN LETTERHEAD OR THAT OF YOUR CLUB

means take into your confidence in this analysis your board of directors and your green-chairman; get their backing on any kind of control program.

### Control Not 100% . . . Yet

Briefly stated, the chemical treatment of weeds is effective in reducing weed population. When we say "control," we think of 100% control, and I don't know of any place yet where 100% control has been achieved. I don't think we should try for it. What we are trying for is a reduction in the weed population so as to give us a better chance to cultivate and improve the desirable species. And no weed control program will be satisfactory and successful unless proper management practices are applied in addition. You can put on your treatments, get rid of your weeds, but unless you follow that up with proper fertilization, seeding, and other things, the chances are you are going to be very badly disappointed.

I think one of the good places for a weed reduction program is in renovation. We will say, for instance, that the club has been in financial difficulties and insufficient fertilizers have been applied in the past years so that more weeds than usual have come in. And when our budget is restored to its normal level, in order to get those fairways back in playable condition, it will mean reducing those weeds so as to get a better grass population. That would be a renovation program, as distinguished from a maintenance program. You can apply the principles of weed control, weed reduction, to almost every type of turf that you have.

One of the most important factors is soil moisture. It is essential to have the soil moisture at a normal level that promotes the good growths of grasses. If it is below that, the chances are that you will get more injury and slower recovery of the grass. Your selection of a chemical is important.

At first, we talked more about sodium

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Prairie Dunes Golf Course, which many say ranks among the best 9-hole American golf layouts, is also one of the smartest smaller city clubs in advertising itself as a civic asset. A large calendar widely distributed by the Mutual Press of Hutchinson, Kans., carries as its illustration a photograph of the number two green at Prairie Dunes.

The course, laid out by Perry Maxwell, was financed in its organization stages as a private club by the Carey brothers, long prominent in mid-continent golf.

chlorate than we did about sodium arsenite. Today we are suggesting sodium arsenite probably ten to one as against sodium chlorate, because it is more generally applicable to conditions. It is applicable over a greater period of the year, and it is effective in small quantities. The cost per acre is lower. There are a number of advantages in sodium arsenite. The fire hazard which is connected with the use of sodium chlorate—particularly in solution, has been one of the limiting factors in the use of that chemical. We have learned so well to use poisons that we do not regard the poisonous factors of sodium arsenite as very serious, because we are using much stronger poisons in regular maintenance practices.

### Chlorate Starves Weeds

Probably there are still some of you who would like to know how sodium chlorate and sodium arsenite act on weeds. How do they do their killing? We would like to know more about it ourselves. We know some things: we know that sodium chlorate enters the plant either through the leaf or through the root, because it goes into solution very readily, and once in the plant, it seems to first break down the chloroplast—those little green bodies in the plant which take some life or energy and manufacture carbohydrates and sugars. It breaks those down, disintegrates them and, virtually, the plant starves—that actually is what happens.

Sodium arsenite works a little bit differently. Once the sodium arsenite comes in contact with the soil, its chemical reactions are very similar to those of phosphorus. It becomes fixed in the soil and does not stay in a soluble state, so it does not penetrate through the soil; it works more through the leaves, and it doesn't necessarily break down the chloroplast and starve the plant. It actually acts as mercury would; it seems to precipitate the proteins, particularly the nucleus in a cell, and that has virtually the effect of starving the plant because it stops all the processes in the plant.

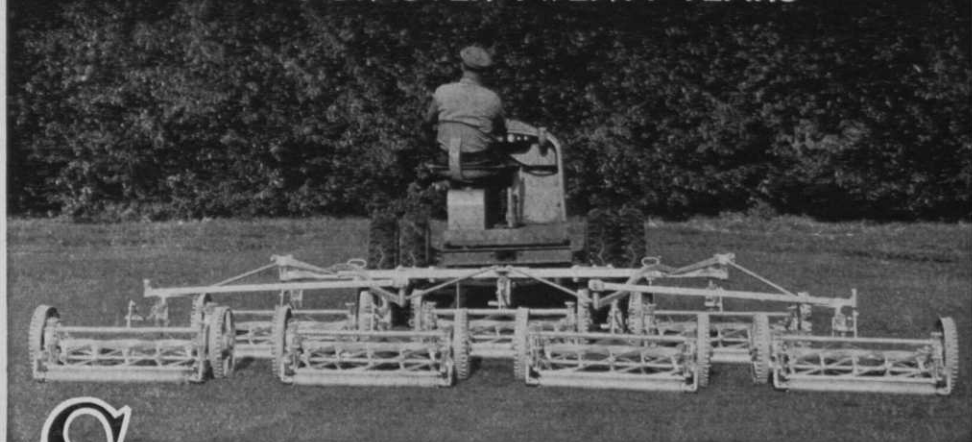
Sodium arsenite is regarded more as a cool weather chemical because then we get less damage to the grasses. Sodium chlorate cannot be used well in cool weather because its effects last too long—it breaks down, disintegrates much more rapidly at higher temperatures, and some of it is still being used, more particularly for crab grass control, in July and August.

We always must take into consideration the effect on turfs, and unless you prepare



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We are doing our level best to be ready for you with the strongest line of mowing machinery in our history. Three types of tractors, two excellent fairway mowers and a new line of popular priced general purpose power mowers.

If you are in the market for any kind of a mower this year, write or wire us immediately.

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# Entire U. S. to be invaded!

## Plans perfected for swift advance on nation-wide front. It's up to you!

The U. S. is due for an invasion of virility. The golf business and every other branch of sport in the United States needs more PARTICIPATION! It's going to get it!

The spectator interest and patronage, as important as it is, doesn't do the much needed job of putting the American public in good physical condition. And, along with it, the mental condition that strengthens morale and defense status.

Alert to this situation, the American Legion, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Athletic Institute have collaborated in the production of a timely 16 mm. colored movie, "Make the Most of Playtime". It's a 5-star presentation of a story that tells the importance of sports, stresses the urgent need of more adequate facilities for sports and suggests practical, streamlined methods for a broad extension of all sports through community activity.

With current conditions so strongly emphasizing the nation's necessity of physical fitness, "Make the Most of Playtime", is bound to prove a major factor in speeding America's health development through sports participation. It's a close-up of 'the other fellow's job' that has suddenly become 'everybody's job'.

It's a sound film—and when the Let-George-Do-Its in your community hear what such men as Milo J. Warner, National Commander, and Homer Chaileaux, Director National Americanism Commission, American Legion—Frank McCormick, Director of Physical Education and Athletics, U. of Minnesota—Fielding H. Yost, Director of Athletics, U. of Michigan—Major John L. Griffith, President, Athletic Institute—have to say, every red-blooded one of them will wake up and take notice.

When they see what is being done with golf and other sports to build sound minds and bodies for America's youth; when they see how much more can be accomplished with their cooperation—they are going to be electrified into action in your community.

## IT'S EVERYBODY'S JOB!

Here's a call to arms for America's youth that every golf club official, manager and pro will want to answer. Only a limited number of "Make the Most of Playtime" prints will be available. The demand will be keen—so, booking arrangements must be made far in advance.

Ask officials of your local American Legion Post for full particulars—without delay.

Hundreds of prints will be needed and an appeal is being made to patriotic and civic-minded citizens to buy and donate additional prints to their local American Legion Posts. You can help! Will you help?