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- SIMPLE TO INSTALL On your present range.

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April. 1948

Insect and Disease Controls Feature Iowa Short=Course

By H. L. LANTZ

One hundred twenty-five turf men from seven states attended the Greenkeepers Short Course at Iowa State College, March 8 and 9 at a time when the midwest was blanketed with snow. Interest in the discussions was excellent as was evidenced by the questions and discussions which followed the subject matter presentations.

Dr. W. E. Loomis, of Iowa State College, opened the program. He showed that it requires an enormous amount of water to build a pound of dry plant material. Dr. Geo. M. Browning explained the behavior of water in relation to the different soil types. Dr. O. J. Noer followed with a sound discussion of water management on the golf course. Said Noer, "1947 was one of the worst seasons for turf since 1920. The early part of the season was too wet, shallow rooting resulted and then came a long period of hot, dry weather."

Compaction of soils on fairways and greens is a subject that is getting considerable attention. Drs. Musser and Noer described some of the new machines now available that do a good job of soil aeration of turf areas. They reported excellent results where these soil aeration machines have been used in tests made in the East.

Mosquito and Fly Control

Dr. H. H. Knight gave a very interesting account of how the City of Ames got rid of mosquitoes and flies. If his suggested methods of control are followed, flies and mosquitoes will no longer plague golfers, swimmers, picnickers, and the kitchen. For the golf course, airplane distribution of a 5 percent dust of DDT applied at the rate of one-fifth pound per acre of actual DDT is sufficient if applied when the mosquito population reaches a peak. A hand duster can also be used very effectively in small areas of the course. Fly control at the club house is comparatively easy and simple—just paint the screens with a 5 percent oil solution and spray the garbage pails and dumps. One application on the screens per season is usually sufficient.

Drs. Musser and Noer did a swell job of pinch hitting for Dr. Fred Grau, dir. USGA Green Section. Dr. Musser explained that better grasses for turf is the objective of a great deal of breeding and selection work. An attempt is being made to isolate strains of Bermuda grass which are better suited to fairways and greens. Zoyzia is an interesting grass, but strains are needed which will produce an abundance of seed. Such strains are not now available. One of the new and very promising fescues is the Alta fescue which was developed in Oregon. Extensive testing programs are getting under way with Alta. Blue grass strains now under test are not yet ready for general distribution. In bent grass, Musser reported that the vegetative propagated strains were the most popular in the East. Later on there may be a possibility that certain strains or mixtures of strains can be developed that will produce seed that can be used satisfactorily on greens.

Surface and Under Drainage for Greens

There is at present a great deal of interest in building new golf courses and in rebuilding old greens that have failed for one reason or another. Robert Bruce Harris, golf course architect of Chicago, explained many interesting details that need to be considered in building a green. Adequate under drainage and surface drainage should be built into the green in order to avoid trouble later on. An 8" to 12" layer of coarse gravel with around 8" of a good soil mixture placed on top will provide the base for a good green. Tile located in the gravel may in some cases be necessary to drain out surplus water. Harris recommended that no slope on the surface exceed one foot in 10; leave the sharp undulations out of the surface of the green, and have that surface so graded that 75 percent of the area is suited to cup placement.

Maintaining Good Greens

The ambition of every golf course is to have greens in top playing condition all season long and of course when the greenkeeper can do that, it always helps out with the bread and butter home problems. O. J. Noer outlined a practical approach to how good greens can be maintained. Noer explained the acidity problem that should be understood. If the pH is 4.5 or thereabouts an application of 30 to 50 pounds of finely square feet will raise the pH. Repeated applications of lime should be made to get a pH of 6 or 6.5. When grass clippings are removed from the green, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash are removed from the green. Each thousand square feet of green produces about 100 pounds of dry material in a season which consists of approximately 5 percent N, 2 percent P2O5 and 4 percent K2O. Bent grass has a very shallow root system. Therefore, it is necessary to supply these essential elements in sufficient quantity to supply what is needed by

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April, 1948

the grass and take care of plant food losses due to leaching. Phosphorus and potash fertilizers are now in short supply and hard to find. Many greenkeepers put on a 3-12-12 in the spring and in the fall, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per one thousand square feet each application. A 0-9-18 fer-tilizer is preferred but that formulation is not available. Once a month during the spring and summer, Milorganite applied at the rate of 20 pounds per thousand square feet will supply the equivalent of 1.2 pounds of N. each application. That amount of N. is about right, but this, of course, will vary with local conditions. That, in a nutshell, is what Noer told the group about fertilizers. He added that anyone who expects to purchase phosphorus and potash will have to move fast.

Controlling Dollarspot

Diseases and their control were discussed by Dr. Geo. McNew, new head of the Botany Department at I.S.C. Before coming to his new position, Dr. McNew had had 7 years experience with new fungicides. His discussion opened up the whole field of disease control as it relates to the golf course. He has watched with interest the development of the new cadmium complexes and reported excellent results in the East with cadmium complexes in controlling dollarspot. H. L. Lantz found a similar result in tests at the turf garden at Ames in 1947, but it was found that brownpatch was not controlled. It now appears that in the cadmium compounds we have a very superior chemical for dollarspot control in the spring and in the fall. The standard chemicals will still be needed to take care of brownpatch during the summer months. Further work with cadmium compounds will be undertaken this year in order to get confirmation or otherwise of the 1947 results.

Monday evening 95 sat down to the annual banquet. Bud Connell, Indian Creek Country Club, Marion, Iowa, was toastmaster. Ted Adams who has served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Iowa Greenkeepers Association who had announced that he had taken a new position at Lebanon, Missouri, was given a good solid cash gift by the association to show its appreciation for his fine service. We hate to lose Ted, but he has the best wishes of everyone for a happy and successful experience in his new work.

Donation for Food Packages

Then followed two thrilling talks by Bill Adams and Mike Shearman, our two genial Scotchmen from Sioux City. They and their good wives visited their home folks during the early winter. Their vivid description of the cold, the hunger, and hardships endured by the people, of the uncomplaining and optimistic attitudes of these people — words cannot describe the emotions of those of us who listened. The reaction at the close of Mike's talk was touched off by Art Hall of Bethel, Kansas, who got up and said, "I've never been so touched by anything that I've known or heard about conditions abroad." Art walked up to the speakers table and planked down three good sized bills and remarked that he would like to see a contribution from the greenkeepers to provide food packages for our friends in Great Britain. The response was immediate and we counted \$158.00 which will be used for food packages for our friends across the water.

Herb Musser then showed 3 reels of color movies taken last summer in Pennsylvania. The pictures showed some interesting golf course layouts, and new ideas in maintenance practices. These films indicate the educational possibilities for the use of movies in teaching fine turf management.

USGA First Junior Championship at U. of Mich., Aug. 11-14

The University of Michigan Golf Course at Ann Arbor, scene of the 1947 National collegiate and sectional collegiate tournaments, will be the scene of the first Junior Amateur championship of the USGA. Wednesday through Saturday, August 11-14, have been fixed as the championship dates.

The competition will be open to amateur golfers who will not have reached their 18th birthday by August 14, the last day of the tournament. The entrants need not be members of USGA member clubs.

The field for the Junior championship proper will be determined by sectional qualifying rounds, as is done for other USGA events. The Junior championship sectional rounds will be at 18 holes stroke play, at various locations which will be specified later by the USGA Championship committee, Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, N.C., chmn.

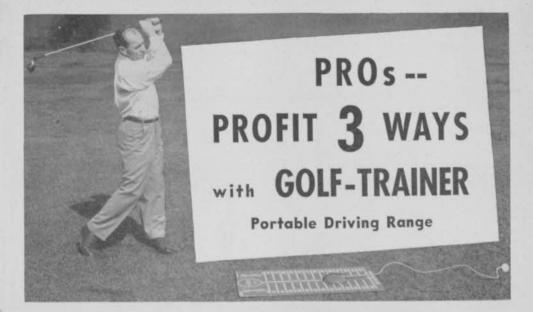
The sectional qualifying rounds will be held in the period from Monday, July 26 to Friday, July 30, and the exact date for each Section will be fixed by the local officials in charge. A total of 128 players will qualify in the Sectional Rounds for the Championship proper. At the University of Michigan Course they will engage in an all-match-play Championship with every round at 18 holes, on the following schedule:

Wednesday, August 11-first round.

Thursday, August 12—second and third rounds.

Friday, August 13 — fourth and fifth rounds.

Saturday, August 14 — semi-finals and final rounds.



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Expansion of Club Service Economic Aid to Nation

America's social and recreation clubs can do a great economic service for the country by expanding and draining off some of the excess money accumulated by the American public during the war, according to Dr. Arthur Upgren, professor of business administration, Univ. of Minn., who addressed the 20th annual convention of the Club Managers' Assn. of America in Minneapolis, March 16.

Dr. Upgren compared the excess money profits, which resulted from the jump in value of America's gross product output from \$100,000,000 in 1940 to \$200,000, 000,000 in 1946, to the water in a gigantic bathtub. "If some of the excess is not drained off," he said, "then the spigot, or production, must be turned off, with the resulting rise in unemployment," he said.

"Broadening and expanding the services of clubs is one way to drain off some of the excess. Other drains on this excess can be created by the expansion of the country's highway system and housing program."

Genuine hospitality — Scandinavian friendliness at its best—was a highlight conventioneers enjoyed from the day of registration until the close of the convention.

The informal reception and buffet supper at the Minneapolis Club following registration, which was sponsored by Wallace Silverware, was a revelation. Club managers from everywhere praised the buffet table as being the best ever seen.

Monday morning Pillsbury Mills was the host for an English breakfast. At 10:00 A.M. Pres. Eric Koch opened the convention, followed by a forceful invocation address by Dr. Richard Raines who drove home the fact that the deepest thing in our hearts is to be useful. He credited clubs with doing an outstanding job for the leadership of their respective communities, pcinting out they are an important cog in the wheel of progress. He referred to the club manager as a diplomat of the highest order whose difficult task—dealing with hundreds of different personalities, all imbued with their selfimportance—calls for unusual qualities of leadership.

Gov. Luther Youngdahl of Minnesota recently returned from Holland and the Scandinavian countries, stressed in his address of welcome: "The peace of the world will not be written by politicians but by the common people."

The remainder of the day was devoted to convention business with Dr. Dale Yoder, Professor of Labor Relations and Management, Univ. of Minn., speaking on labor relations, and the address by Dr. Arthur Upgren.

In the evening all went to the Minikahada Club, managed by Richard Hirmke, general chairman of the convention, and enjoyed a grand evening with wholesome entertainment by Swedish singers and folk dancers and good food, with the Pabst Brewing Co. as the gracious host.

The round-table discussions Tuesday on club management problems were in themselves worth any manager's trip to the convention. Discussion topics included: Taxes, operation costs, what will happen when the lush period ends, meeting increased overhead, dues increases, locker room rentals, membership expansion, raising funds for new building, rehabilitation, etc. (Text of this and other addresses presented before CMAA meet will appear in future issues of GOLFDOM.) In the evening Seagrams Distillers was the host to the dance in the ballroom at the Hotel Madison.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: John J. Pomeroy, Red Run G.C., Royal Oak, Mich., President; William Bangs, Manager, University Club of Chicago, Vice-President; Fred H. Bernet, Secretary and Treasurer.

The convention closed with Schenley sponsoring the cocktail hour and Coca-Cola of Minneapolis, furnishing flowers and Music.

"Duino's Members Can Beat Mine?" Pfooey, Nutz, etc.

Eddie Duino, pro, San Jose (Calif.) CC declared in January GOLFDOM that his club had low handicap members who could beat a team of better players of any other club in the country. Quite a number of pros have commented by voice and letter they doubt it.

Among letters handy is one from Alex J. Redl, pro at Firestone CC, Akron, O., who says that on their par 72 course with USGA handicap system, they have out of 325 members, 11 with 2 handicaps, 5 with 3, 2 with 4, 7 with 5, 8 with 6, 12 with 7, 7 with 8, and 16 with 9 handicaps. He cites a number of individual and team handicaps his members have won.

J. A. Buchanan, Wyandot CC, Columbus, O., says that of 190 members his club has 12 with 3 handicap or lower and 30 under 6 handicap.

From the comment Eddie's remark stirred up it looks like there might be room for a national event against par.



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Plan Pool Operations To Prevent Trouble

By Adolph Kiefer

Swimming pools now are so generally features of country club facilities that thorough consideration of the pool's operating condition and planning of the season program of pool operation are important matters in club management.

Well in advance of the pool's opening check the filter bed, the chlorinator and the pipes to see that there are no flaws in the equipment and that none of the equipment permits injurious growth. The cleaning equipment must be very thoroughly checked. Load the top of filter beds with HTH to take out algae and other dormant substances. Run the HTH through the filter, circulating it for a couple of hours, then throw it away.

Check the pool for cracks. Scrub it thoroughly and if your pool is not tiled you'll have to paint it every four or five years. Better use rubberized base paint rather than cement base, even though the rubberized material costs more. It lasts longer and looks better.

See that your personnel is well instructed in general use of the mechanical features of the pool. That keeps them sanitationconscious. It's a good idea to see that members and even the children who use the pool are taken on an inspection tour of the pool equipment.

Get the bulletins on pools from your state health authorities and study this material carefully. It's always wise to ask the advice and cooperation of state authorities before the season opens. Have them meet the personnel who'll be responsible for pool operation, if possible.

Check your life-saving equipment. A rescue pole, two ring buoys and a small first aid kit are minimum equipment.

Remember that you've got a lot of money invested in the pool but the health and safety of your members is worth more than money so don't overlook a single little detail in making your pre-opening check-up.

Plan well in advance your pool operating program. Announce the hours the pool is open, the classes and costs of pool use and individual or class instruction, or if class instruction is free, make a strong point of that in your publicity.

Conduct free classes in life saving and advanced swimming. The Red Cross will send a man to train your instructor (if the instructor already isn't completely qualified) or to train your members. Your instructor should have a Red Cross certificate.

Plan water ballets and water shows. The shows should be staged once a month and should include races, comedy acts, ballet numbers and diving. The competition and demonstrations will prove highly interesting even to those members who are not aquatic-minded.

Colorful chairs and umbrellas are very important around the pool. These chairs have to stand a lot of wear and must be comfortable. Have a sun-bathing area adjoining the pool and in this area have comfortable sanitary mats. Shuffleboard and table-tennis near the pool also are desirable if you have the space.

Roping an area bordering the pool for bathers generally is advisable. You'll have to figure out your own answers to the matter of drink service to adults and children near the pool.

Another problem is that of towels. Issue the pool users one towel when they register. Registration is important and especially for children. Have a basket close to the pool dressing room attendant in which bathers can drop their towels. Don't allow towels out of the dressing rooms.

Athletes' foot preventive baths are essential and all users of the pool must use these baths before and after using the pool. Cleanliness must be emphasized and enforced at all times.

One of the extremely important phases of pool operation is that of detailing their duties to your pool personnel. If you don't have informed and supervised personnel trouble is likely.

It's also important that boys' and girls' locker-rooms should be separated from adults.

CLUB FINANCES

Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, showed net operating income of \$14,085 for 1947. Restaurant sales were \$190,658. Buffet sales, \$40,158. Dues income, \$128,994. Green fees, \$3,987. Course maintenance was \$29,340. Provision for depreciation was \$8,418. Special assessment of \$13,320. Minikahda celebrates its semi-centennial this year.

Ft. Wayne (Ind.) CC with a tough bookkeeping policy of charging as current expense items that might be booked as capital investment finished 1947 with \$118,178 cash. All accounts payable, including accrued taxes, amounted to \$3,967. Inventories, accounts receivable and revalued U. S. bonds to extent of \$102,065, together with cash, bring club's liquid assets to \$245,305. Property and equipment, less depreciation, is on the books for only \$164,-564. Capital stock outstanding at \$250 par value is \$74,250.

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KNICKERS AT PGA NATIONAL

Howard Scoggins, who came back from the ETO to go into golf playing equipment and apparel business, is urging pros to give golfers the "new look" by bringing knickers back into popularity. Howard lines up knicker-clad gentlemen of the PGA ensemble at the pros' Dunedin National course. L to R: Johnny Spence, Charles Cross, Albert Polagyi, Howard Scoggins, Robert Dale and Frank Sprogell.

LEVELING FAIRWAYS

(Continued from page 62)

irrigation, and by the use of fertilizer. Turf coverage was obtained within a few weeks.

Nothing further was done during the war, or afterwards, until the early fall of 1947. By that time many of the fairways were very bumpy, but the leveled experimental area was still smooth and in excellent condition for play. Leveling operations were resumed and are to be continued until all the peat areas have been reworked.

Early spring is a satisfactory time but early fall is the most convenient time to do the work because play falls off then. It can be done in early spring but golfers are more resentful then because they are eager to start play after the long period of inactivity due to winter. Fall operations should start right after Labor Day so turf coverage will be obtained before winter stops growth. Half the fairway, in a lengthwise direction, can be done one year and the other half the next year. This gives players some turf for play each year.

One of the accompanying pictures shows the surface and the turf on the experimental area more than six years after discing and leveling. Another shows the bumpy and uneven surface on an original peat fairway. The others show the farm disc in operation and the disced area before leveling with drag or spike-tooth harrow.

Suggests Warm-up Nets At First Tees

John M. Brennan in his Off the Fairway column in Long Island City (NY) Star & Journal quotes Spencer Murphy, pro at Glen Oaks GC, and Emil Spivak, Charlie Margett and other members in advocating nets near the first tees of clubs that haven't practice fairways for "warming-up" players before starting on rounds. The pro and his members told of Willie Hoppe in attaining his talent, practicing eight hours a day, and of golf's star pros and amateurs practicing plenty. But the high handicap player who needs to shake out the kinks comes out to the club, finds his partners impatiently awaiting him and starts off hopelessly awkward and cold.

Brennan's column continues:

"Spencer Murphy, the able pro at Glen Oaks who recently suggested a practice fairway for every golf club to enable players to "warm up" as in other games before embarking on a match, suggested that clubs lacking suitable space for a practice fairway could use several driving nets, preferably near the first tee. The members waiting to tee off could avail themselves of a chance to unlimber in the nets. There the members of the futile foursome could shape themselves into something more resembling Ben Hogan with a few preliminary flourishes as they await the call from the starter.

"Margett likes the idea of providing nets and declared that the high-handicap players would greatly benefit from such innovations at the other clubs. The appeal of the nets would be tremendous. The salutary effects would be few, to say the least. Instead of starting his trek over 18 holes cold, as customarily, our harassed friend would, by a few minutes with the ball in the net, smooth out muscles that had become moldy during the week of physical inactivity and inculcate more confidence in a timorous mind. He would, in truth, be on the ball.

"The cost of installing these nets would be infinitesimal compared to the expedition of traffic on a busy weekend. Having warmed its several swings, each foursome would play better golf from the beginning and with keener anticipation and far more enjoyment. They'd move along more rapidly. They'd slice and hook with less exaggeration. Soon they would be paring strokes from their scores and handicaps getting from the 100 class to the 90 and even 80 category.

"Exploring the potentials of these driving nets further, it might not be a poor idea if the pro or his assistant were present to correct any alarming symptoms that might have developed over a week of inactivity. The interminable interlude from Sunday