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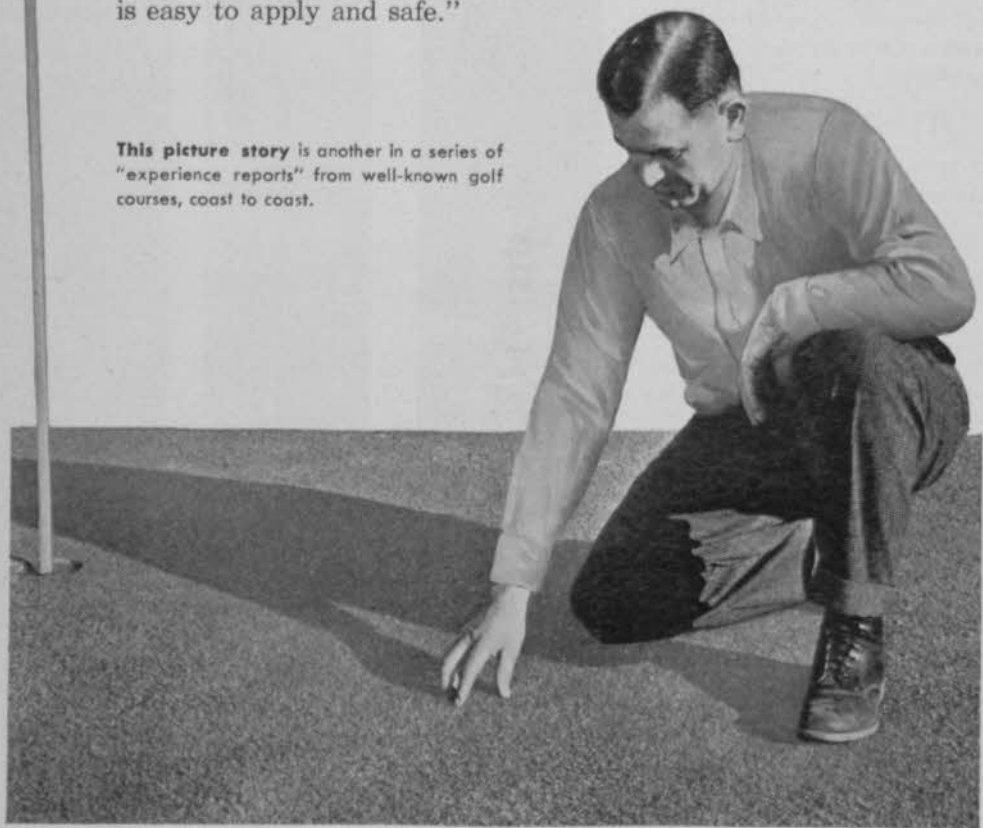
Tam-o-Shanter

"Effective control of fungous disease with 'Tersan' is the way we keep our greens in tip-top shape," says Raymond Didier, greenskeeper at the Tam-o-Shanter Golf Club. "'Tersan' is easy to apply and safe."



Tam-o-Shanter Golf Club, Niles, Ill.

This picture story is another in a series of "experience reports" from well-known golf courses, coast to coast.



WITH "TERSAN"

"We can keep our greens at their best with 'Tersan,'" Mr. Didier reports. "It is excellent for control of brown patch and does not burn the grass. Depending on the weather, we use 'Tersan' at least once every ten days. Since 'Tersan' is so easy and safe to use, anyone can use it without burning the grass or even retarding its growth," Mr. Didier adds. " 'Tersan' saves lots of time and labor because it mixes easily with water and needs no special wetting-in."

Exceptional control of dollar spot with Du Pont F-531 Fungicide is as readily obtained as brown patch control with "Tersan." Application of this Du Pont cadmium fungicide once every week to ten days is effective.

"Semesan" and Special "Semesan" are also available to those who prefer mercurial fungicides.

"Tersan," "Semesan," and Special "Semesan" are registered trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.



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Turf Fungicides

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

The "Bright Look" Appeals in Ft. Wayne's New Pro Shop

Fort Wayne (Ind.) CC claims to have finest country club of any city of its size and the club's new pro shop gives foundation for the boast. The attractive building where pro Orville Chapin holds forth is handy to first tee and 18th green to handle starting and finishing traffic. There's lot of light in the shop, yet ample wall display space and room to make the customer feel like he — or she — can look around and shop without being crowded or rushed. Chapin believes in plenty of open display and frequently changes items on the display table. Sec.-treas. Carl J. Suedhoff of the club inspected pro shops with Chapin and as gen. mgr. of organization worked with the pro and architects the full route to see that club members and the pro could share finest facilities for service in the pro department. There are stainless steel storage racks of varied depths, which are easily kept clean and accommodate about 450 bags. In the pro shop is a small room for women where they can change shoes and pretty up. Club cleaning section is arranged for quick, complete and convenient service. In the caddy section of the building neat facilities are provided for serving the kids with food, candy and beverages. The Fort Wayne club is lengthening and modernizing its course on a two to six year program set forth by golf architect Wm. Diddel. Course will be lengthened to 6695 yds., par 72. Changes in construction, directed by Supt. Wm. Slack, will be done without interfering with play.





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Select, carefully seasoned persimmon ... compact, power-stream head ... perfect swinging balance ... insert designed for maximum distance, durability and beauty. Quality in every detail that will impress your players with the distinctive advantages obtainable in pro-only golf clubs.



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REGISTRATION: Swing-weight, shaft flex and length are stamped on the collar of each club to assure accuracy of replacement and to avoid loss.

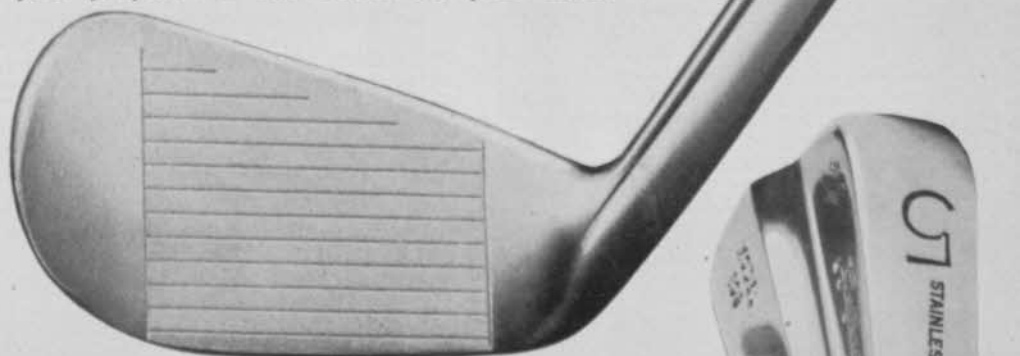
PRO STAMPING: Pro's name will be stamped on No. 109 models; a pro prestige builder that places the merchandise into a distinctive class of the finest pro-built, pro sold clubs.



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Behavior of Named Bents Under Playing Use^{*}

By W. H. GLOVER

Greenkeeping Supt., Fairfax (Va.) Country Club

When the behavior of any grass is considered, all the factors which have a bearing on the life processes of the plants must be taken into account along with the grass being considered. It would be an unfounded statement to say that one of the selections which I have been dealing with is superior to another species under just any condition. I would have no observation or scientific data to support such a statement. So, in order to put some meaning into any observations made, it is quite necessary to establish some sort of a base to work from. With this in mind it is in order to give some of the fundamental facts regarding the construction and maintenance of greens at Fairfax CC. I propose to show that the observations which have been made on the selections of bent grasses with which we have been dealing are grounded on what might be termed a fairly well controlled experiment with very few variable factors.

The first nine holes were built during 1940 and were put in play during May, 1941. An attempt was made to build every green with perfect surface and subsurface drainage. All greens are tile drained with a herring-bone system with the laterals being spaced closer together in the areas where the surface water is taken off. The architect left two greens with pockets in them which hold enough water to produce trouble. These two mistakes have since been corrected.

The soil is very nearly the same mixture on each green. It is a made soil and was mixed on the green site. The mixture consists of 6 to 8 inches of 50 percent of clay-loam soil, 50 percent of very coarse sand, and 25 percent of humus added. All measurements were by volume. These ingredients were mixed during the summer with tractor and disc harrow until the middle of August when 50 pounds of 16 percent super-phosphate was added for each 1000 square feet of area along with 100 pounds of ground limestone. After this was harrowed in well, 15 pounds of lead arsenate was applied plus 35 pounds of 10-6-4, 50 percent organic, fertilizer to each 1000 square feet of area. All of this mixture was then retolled in four direc-

tions and levelled and compacted until the surfaces were ready to plant.

Maintenance practices have been held as nearly constant for all greens as possible except where geographical locations have made it advisable to vary them. Insofar as cutting, aerifying, feeding, mowing, pest control, raking and topdressing were concerned all greens were treated alike. Water management has been the greatest varying factor.

Bent Planting Program

C-1, C-19, C-27, C-50, C-52, and C-15 were planted as individual strains on six greens and then a combination of C-(1-19-27), C-(1-19), and C-(1-27) was planted on each of the remaining three greens in the order mentioned.

These were the selections which had been rated superior in the Arlington Turf Garden plots previous to 1940. Many observations had been made on the plots and some in the field but, to my best knowledge, this was the first large scale use of these selections on nine greens of a golf course where they were going to be placed under actual playing conditions.

Mixed plantings were put down because it was thought to be desirable to try and incorporate the rugged qualities of C-1 in a combination with some of the finer bladed grasses. It has been observed that Arlington bent had shown unusual ability to withstand heavy traffic, to develop a deep root system, and to better withstand the excessive heat and humidity of the Washington area. It had also been recognized that this grass by itself did not produce quite as desirable a putting surface as some of the finer bladed grasses like C-19 or C-15 which have a closer incidence of nodding and finer leaf structure. Both C-1 and C-19 are very close in color to C-1.

The unknown quantity and the very important question was: would these grasses separate into a green resembling the mixed German Bent greens with differentials in texture on the same green or would they be compatible in growth habits and blend into an even-textured putting surface?

^{*}(NGSA convention paper)

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7 months in test prove these advantages:

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3. *It plays equally well in cold—hot—wet or dry weather.* Because — The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company spent considerable time and money in developing this amazing compound to meet these special conditions.
4. *Improves with age.* Because—of its principle of application plus the secret of its compound. Truly an amazing advancement in golf.
5. *The only grip easy to apply* Because—no cement or adhesive is necessary just wrap it on by hand. Make any size "handle" your member wants.
6. *Greater adhesion when damp.* Because—of the special nature of this new Goodyear compound.



To develop a finer swing, I urge you to try the Goodwin flange wrap grip. It permits a firm grip without effort or tension and the relaxation necessary for a smooth swing. I can truthfully make this statement as the result of my own experience and that of my pupils.

W. H. Edwards
 PGA Champion—1959

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1. Stretch end of flange directly under cap and wind over itself.

2. Wrap spirally over the flange using finger tension on grip sufficient to make dimples round.

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4. Finish bottom with black plastic tape.



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All of these greens were rated quite regularly by the personnel of the USGA Green Section and by many of the green-keeping superintendents in the area and by golfers who play the course. At the end of five years and just previous to the decision to build nine more holes, all of the rating data were gone over and a list was compiled ranking each planting as to its desirability in a descending order. The list showed the plantings to be in the following order:

- C-(1-19-27) which is Arlington, Congressional and Collins bent
- C-(1-19) which is Arlington and Congressional
- C-19 Congressional
- C-15 Toronto
- C-52 Old Orchard
- C-1 Arlington
- C-27-1 Collins and Arlington
- C-27 Collins

Combination Proved Superior

It was observed quite strikingly that the combination of C-(1-19-27) had been outstanding in its general demeanor and was superior to all other plantings. There was little difference between any of the plantings during the spring and fall growing seasons. Outbreaks of attacks from fungi came less often, damage was less severe and recovery more rapid.

By the end of 1943 it became very noticeable that this combination had a better ability to withstand the abrasive effects of extremely heavy play and to recover rapidly from the extreme foot traffic which is concentrated in the cupping areas.

It was also noticed that between feedings, as we approached the time when more fertilizer was needed, the plantings with C-1 in them showed the need for nitrogen sooner than the others. We began to adjust our feeding program to include more nitrogen so it would fit the combination plantings and the green which had been planted to C-1 alone.

The single strain greens were left to adjust themselves to the increased nitrogen feeding. We included more organic nitrogen in the feedings but kept the interval the same. This treatment kept the color at a more even level but did not produce a soft turf; nor could we see that it increased the incidence of fungus attacks.

From observations made so far, I cannot say that C-1 is immune from attacks of large brown patch; but I do sincerely say that C-1 and the combination grasses including it are not damaged so severely as other selections observed and does definitely recover more rapidly from the

damage caused by attacks than any putting green turf I have ever handled. I attribute its resistance to damage and its recovery to its general vigor and its coarser, harder stolon. It is not immune to attack from pythium but does recover rapidly.

Many of the same things can be said for the combination C-(1-19) as has been said for the three-way combination. In fact, there is not too much difference between the two greens which were observed. The factor which made the three-way combination rate first was that, the green on which it was located happened to be near the clubhouse where it was subjected to more traffic and it still stood out over the others in spite of its added burden of traffic.

It should be said that the combination greens and the single planting of C-1 were found to require more raking to make them produce their best putting surface. By raking I do not mean casual brushing. I mean actually getting down into the nap with something like a Del Monte rake, preferably on a power driven machine, which makes it possible to really bear down and break up stolon structure. We accomplish this by placing the rake on the back drawbar of an OverGreen tractor. After a severe raking it is not uncommon to take 20 to 30 boxes of clippings from an average-sized green. If the turf is vigorous this practice does not disturb the putting surface, even temporarily. This raking practice is carried out from two to four times per season with regular brushing in between.

C-19, C-15, and C-52 will be grouped together because they have been rated very close together. They are better-than-average grasses. Under optimum conditions they have performed admirably and even during the difficult part of the season can not be criticized too severely. There has been a higher incidence of disease on these single strain plantings than on the combinations. C-15 is more susceptible to invasion by dollarspot than the other two but does not take pythium nor copper spot as readily as the other two. Since the advent of the cadmium base fungicides we have experienced very little difficulty in controlling any of the three diseases mentioned, with the exception of pythium which no one seems to be able to control.

The single planting of C-1 which we have is on one of the worst locations geographically of any green on the golf course. It is a par three hole and only three and one-half feet above the level of a water hazard which surrounds it half way. Even though the tree area is not close enough to shade the green it is so

(Continued on page 101)