

mum of 5 years with lead arsenate at the rate of 10 lbs. per 1,000 square feet. Lead arsenate is spread uniformly over the surface, and raked into the upper inch of soil. Chlordane, a new insecticide, gives promise of replacing arsenate of lead for use on greens. The correct amount is not yet known.

In the final preparation for planting, care must be exercised in raking the seedbed. The soil must not be moved about, but carefully raked free of irregularities.

A final rolling to firm the seedbed, followed by a light raking to loosen the surface of the soil and the putting-green is ready for planting.

Planting and Developing

The introduction of the new improved selections of creeping bent has renewed interest in and revived the stolon method of planting putting-greens. These improved strains of creeping bent are very poor seed producers, therefore they have to be reproduced vegetatively.

Creeping bent spreads overground by creeping stems called stolons and is especially suited for this type of planting. These stolons have a number of joints, or nodes, from which roots and shoots develop. Once the roots enter the soil and become established, a new plant is formed. From this brief description one can readily realize the rapidity in which creeping bent can increase if conditions are favorable.

The object in planting a putting-green is to produce a good putting surface in the shortest possible time with minimum labor and maintenance.

The planting of stolons is not a difficult job. The soil is prepared in exactly the same way as for seed, with the seedbed firm beneath, but loose on top. If the soil is dry, the area is watered thoroughly and after the surface is workable it is loosened by raking just before planting begins.

Materials needed:

1. **Stolons**, enough so that they can be applied at the rate of 1 bushel per 100 square feet or 10 bushels per 1,000 square feet.

2. **Baskets**, for carrying the stolons.

3. **Pails**, for distributing compost.

4. **Roller**, a water ballast roller about $\frac{1}{4}$ full is used to roll the stolons after they have been topdressed with compost.

5. **Hose with a fine nozzle**. The hose should be long enough so that it can reach all sides of the green. In this way, a person does not have to drag it over the stolons to reach all areas. If all areas cannot be reached this way, have someone hold up the hose so that it will not drag over and disturb the stolons.

6. **Compost-topdressing**. The material used for covering stolons should be a mixture known as compost. This is generally made by mixing thoroughly 2 parts sandy loam, 1 part sharp sand and 1 part organic

MILWAUKEE PARKS HOST TO U. S. AMATEUR LINKSMEN



It was the ambition of the late George Hansen, Supt. of Milwaukee's Parks, to bring the National Public Links Championship to Milwaukee. Although he didn't live to see his ambition fulfilled the nation's public links champs will do him honor when they play for the national championship on the Brown Deer Park GC July 9 to 14. The heavily wooded course, one of seven in the Park system, was laid out and developed from farm land by the late supt. The course is 6,573 yards par 71, with four natural water holes. The 13th fairway is shown above.

matter. The organic matter may be well-rotted material from a compost pile which contains grass clippings and vegetation of various kinds, or it may be old barnyard manure. This not only adds organic matter to the mixture but it is a mild fertilizer that releases its elements slowly for the young plants.

The compost is screened through a quarter-inch mesh screen. The compost made this way is friable, and permits the new shoots to easily force their way through and emerge.

The amount of compost varies somewhat with the size and shape of the stolons, that is, if the stolons are cut fine, less compost is used. For average-cut stolons about 2 inches long, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cubic yard of screened, loose compost is needed for 1,000 square feet of area to be planted.

Planting Instructions. In the planting of an average size green, at least three or four men are needed. The faster the green can be planted the less chance there is of the stolons drying out. If the green does not take over 2 or 3 hours to plant it may not have to be watered in sections. As previously stated, the recommended rate of stolons is 10 bushels per 1,000 square feet. It is suggested that the greens be marked off in quarters. This is easily done by making a light mark with a stick from one side of the green to the other passing through the center and making another mark at a right angle to the first mark. This marks out 4 areas of approximately the same size. If the green is 5,000 square feet, each quarter is 1,250 square feet so that $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are needed for each quarter. Use the baskets for carrying the stolons, and distribute them by hand evenly over the soil. With reasonable care, the stolons can be uniformly distributed. Avoid making holes in the soil with the heels or toes of shoes, and do not scuff or brush up the stolons.

The compost topdressing is carried in pails and is thrown on the stolons with a downward, spreading motion. Do not sift it through the fingers or spread it finely. The purpose of composting is to anchor the stolons by partially covering them. The majority of the stolons are, therefore, about half-covered with compost. This will give the covered part a chance to root, and the uncovered part opportunity to produce green shoots. If the stolons are completely covered, many are apt to be smothered; or if they are not covered at all they may dry out before they can make contact with the soil. Again the importance of friable compost can be seen, for regardless of how careful the planting and top-dressing with compost is made, some stolons are covered and some are not. When friable compost is used, growth from the covered stolons will force its way through the porous topdressing. Stolons that are not covered take root

easier in the friable medium than on hard soil.

After one-quarter of the green is planted, topdressed and rolled, the next quarter is ready to plant and compost in the same manner. Unless the weather and soil conditions are very dry or the planting is progressing slowly, it is not necessary to water until the green is finished. With 4 men, and materials and compost ready it should not take over 3 hours to plant a putting-green of 5,000 square feet.

Watering. After planting, watering is the most important operation to consider. It affects the very life and vigor of the stolons and is the main factor governing the subsequent stand the length of time to produce a good putting surface.

Immediately water the planted area adequately with a fine spray, but not enough to wash the compost off the stolons. The new planted stolons should be kept moist and the surface should not be allowed to become dry. This may require sprinkling several times a day. After a week the stolons, if kept moist, will anchor themselves and will only need watering once or twice a day. Two to 3 weeks after planting the green will not need such frequent watering, but moisture should be sufficient for rapid growth. The faster the grass grows the sooner the bare areas will fill in and produce a dense vigorous putting-green turf.

Early Maintenance. Water, fertilizer and compost are the prime factors governing the rapidity in which the stolons will grow. Therefore, ample moisture, frequent fertilizing and composting should be provided until a satisfactory putting-green turf is obtained.

1. Fertilizing. About 2 weeks after planting, an application of 5 pounds of a 10-6-4, 8-6-4 or 8-6-2 turf fertilizer, and 5 pounds of an organic fertilizer, such as milorganite, should be applied per 1,000 square feet. It is suggested that the two fertilizers be mixed thoroughly and applied in one application. If the putting-green is planted in the late summer or early fall, repeat the fertilizer application every 2 weeks until late October, or if planted in the spring, repeat until the turf is dense and strong enough to follow regular fertilizer schedules.

2. Composting. Compost should be applied frequently and lightly, starting after the first mowing. It should be applied only after the turf is mowed. Compost adds fertility, provides a friable soil in which the stolons will grow easily and rapidly, and gradually smooths and levels the green to its desired surface. Four applications of compost applied properly will ordinarily produce the desired surface.

3. Mowing. The first mowing is generally 3 to 4 weeks after planting and it is

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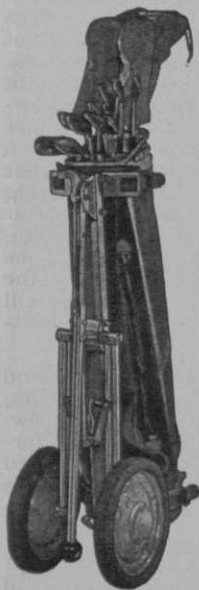
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suggested that the mower be set at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. If set lower the mower is apt to cut into the stolons and retard their growth. As the area improves in smoothness the mower can be gradually set lower until it reaches $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.

4. **Moisture.** During the application of fertilizer and compost, ample moisture should be available, for this is needed to firm the compost, to place it in contact with the growing stolons, and also to increase the availability of the fertilizer.

5. **Diseases.** A sharp watch must be kept to detect the occurrence of diseases. At the slightest indication of a disease attack apply the necessary treatment.

A green properly constructed and prepared; planted with an improved strain of putting-green grass in late August or early September; and adequately maintained should produce a satisfactory playing-surface by the following June. A green so developed will cut down excessive after-care and will help to eliminate many headaches due to turf injury arising from faulty green construction and inferior grass. Such a green will be of beauty, utility and value to any golf club, provide enjoyment for the players and turf of which the greenkeeper can be proud.

Superintendents Tell Why Nurseries Are Needed

Robt. Scott, Sr. of Five Farms, Charles Treacy of Congressional and Wm. Glover of Fairfax presented a round-up on turf nurseries to fellow members of the Mid-Atlantic Assn. of Golf Course Supts. In the association's Turf News Letter, the three testifying authorities were quoted as most frequently referring to Arlington (C-1), Congressional (C-19), and Dahlgren (C-115) bents; Merion (B-27) bluegrass; U-3 Bermuda; and the zoysia grasses.

Summarizing major reasons Scott, Treacy and Glover gave for establishing a turf nursery:

1. In time of emergency a turf nursery is essential.

2. Turf nurseries of improved strains of grasses pay for themselves many times over—a case of "having your cake and eating it too."

3. When re-turfing a green, stolons from the stolon nursery give the quickest and most satisfactory cover. Healthy viable stolons that lift easily with their root systems intact can be obtained by topdressing between the nursery rows with peat or sawdust. Stolons were recommended when the green can be taken out of play. Should the green remain open for play, the plugging method of introducing new strains of grass is very satisfactory.

4. By introducing plugs of turf into a poor green, not only are improved turf grasses introduced, but also the soil structure of the green is changed painlessly. By introducing a good soil mixture attached to each plug, it is possible to improve considerably a poor green without a major operation. A good portion of this conversion can be accomplished with normal cup changing. It is understood that if the plugging method is used the putting green nursery should be established on the type of soil mixture desired in your present greens. It should be understood further that plugging will not alleviate all built-in headaches such as impervious clay layers and lack of sufficient sub-surface drainage. In many instances complete re-building will be necessary.

5. A turf nursery is an ideal place for testing new fungicides, herbicides and other chemicals. It is a valuable place to experiment without risking putting greens and other areas on the golf course proper.

6. In addition to alleviating problems on the golf course, a turf nursery is valuable for general landscaping around the clubhouse.

7. A turf nursery is a Golf Course Superintendent's proving ground. It is a place where he is able to observe the performance of new strains of grass. After they have been proven to the superintendent's satisfaction in his own nursery, their ultimate use can be decided upon. Research workers make valuable recommendations but each superintendent should test recommended grasses under his own growing conditions.

8. On days when employees cannot work on the golf course they can be kept busy with nursery work.

9. A turf nursery aids each superintendent in the identification of new strains of grass, and if only for the purpose of enhancing his position as a turf specialist he should have three grasses in his nursery.

10. The nursery can be used as a lever to action. If club members see how well grasses perform in the nursery, the superintendent easily can "sell" the members on changing over to the newer and better strains.

11. Public interest in better turf grasses for all purposes is furthered through the establishment of turf nurseries. Public recognition of improved turf should be stimulated by the Golf Course Superintendent.

12. To convert nursery rows of bent, bermuda, and zoysia into sod, topdress in between the rows as the grasses spread. If regular mowing practices have been adhered to the need for topdressing may be eliminated. If the nursery rows have been allowed to grow tall for stolon or seed production a gradual decrease in the height-of-cut will benefit the sod.

Group Instruction Program Must Be Wisely Organized

By LES BOLSTAD

Professional, University of Minnesota

Some time ago Bill Wotherspoon of Tulsa and Ken Tucker of Seattle, both top golf pros, wrote me for information about group instruction in golf. At the time I hadn't formed any definite conclusions and wasn't prepared to answer them, but their request was a prod for me to put some ideas for group golf instruction down on paper.

Teaching golf to groups is obviously a challenge. You have to organize your material and space it out over a given period such as a school quarter or a spring season. You have to operate on a plan so that you judiciously mix lectures, demonstrations, participation, correction sessions, etc. You have to devise tricks such as pairing golfers up to aid one another, golf exercises, correction sessions, observation training, the hit and stop technique, etc.

After four years of concentrated mass instruction, I find it hard to shift back to individual golf lessons. It seems pointless to be telling one person something which 20 or 30 might as well be hearing and absorbing. I find it difficult to stand with one person for half an hour after having been used to walking up and down a line of golfers and making suggestions and corrections as I go along. One point is about all a golfer can absorb at a time. If he is in a receptive frame of mind and has been trained in your line of reasoning, it doesn't take half an hour to get the point across.

In group golf procedure an opening lecture at each class session on the points you are going to stress strengthens the class feeling. Save for the first week where you are laying out your plan, these lectures should not be longer than 15 minutes. Repetition of points which have been previously brought up is very much in order. And it is well to warn the students that repetition is inevitable in the learning of a motor skill.

Demonstration Speaks for Itself

The demonstration of golf swings or of various types of shots covers ground that words could never approach. Often an instructor plays down this angle and becomes too self-effacing. Sometimes it's nice to have some of your better pupils demonstrate. When Beverly Hanson, now women's national amateur champion, made the University of Minnesota golf course her headquarters, I used to importune her to

give demonstrations while I interpolated. It conditioned her for the tournament situation and the class learned a great deal. The pupils saw a right way to swing a golf club.

The lecture and demonstration can be combined.

Never ignore or play down the demonstration. A golfer learns in devious ways and to see the golf swing carried out is a source of stimulation and interest to the beginner.

Tell the students, show them, and then have them do it. That procedure is good for the learning of golf as well as for other subjects.

When it comes to telling pupils, it is a good idea to stress the pattern of the entire swing first. When you have a conception of the whole performance, then you have a place to put hooks onto which to hang the details.

An introduction of swing pattern could well include:

A description of the swing track; of the wide sweeping arc of the swing which lies on an inclined plane and which feels like a big circle which you circumscribe around your head as a center. Allowing for the different arc of the upswing and the downswing due to the weightshift, the swing track should be as direct as possible. Indirection of swing or interference to the direct swing should be ruled out.

Emphasis on the swinging move as the life, the vitality of the golf stroke. A swing embodies smooth flow and rhythm. It has a beat or a cadence due to the momentary hesitation as the swing changes direction from the upswing to the downswing. A golfer whirrs the club and builds up momentum. You are on safer ground teaching a forceful swing than an easy one. This swing also has a centrifugal pull which tends to tip you forward.

An emphasis must be made on body control and body movements; especially to young golfers. The body actions can be demonstrated as an aspect of the whole. If you build on a sound base, then it's not so hard to superimpose a swing on the base. Body movements for golf can be isolated and learned by exercise, then joined up with the swing.

The introduction of the short swing can well be done on the "whole" basis.

After the whole swing has been pictured then the details can be worked into the framework.

You introduce the pattern of the swing, then fill in the details, then go back to the big framework again. This is called whole-part-whole teaching.

Here then is part of the plan for group golf instruction. Tell them the problems, show them the swing, have them hit balls, then reapply. Introduce the broad outline of both big swing and short swing before working in the endless details.

Pulver Widow and Son Need Help. Quick!

Widow and son of P. C. Pulver, many years editor of the PGA magazine, are in acute financial need and the call has gone out for assistance from the many who knew Pulver. The widow and son are invalids and are having a very tough time of it in Manasquan, N. J. The Metropolitan PGA has helped but due to legal limitations has been compelled to stop its financial aid. Met PGA members are being appealed to individually by John R. Inglis, pres. of the section, to meet the critical situation.

Pulver, a pioneer newspaper golf writer, conducted a golf column in the New York Sun for 25 years. He became editor of the PGA magazine in 1930 and did a fine job for the pro organization in that capacity until his death several years ago. Remittances for aid to the Pulvers should be sent to J. R. Inglis, Metropolitan PGA, 307 Fifth av., New York 16.

Pro Shops Pretty If They Sell

Pros are finding that the ultra-fancy shops aren't sure-fire on selling because there's liable to be too much displayed against walls and out of the line of traffic. The pro shop isn't like a store into which customers are brought by advertising of sale prices or to which they come to "shop around." The pro shop has to catch customers by discreetly bumping them into attractive displays.

One pro said he used to display putters and utility clubs against a wall and sales were just so-so. He put the display stand in the line of traffic and his sales of these clubs jumped terrifically.

Keep the shop immaculately neat and change the displays often and people coming into the shop don't get so accustomed to the same merchandise being in the same place that they don't look at it.

SHELTERED DRIVING RANGE TEE FOR ALL-WEATHER PRACTICE



Roofed golf practice ranges are growing in number. The sheltered ranges get all-weather play that warrants expense in good location. This shows one of the first of them, the Lloyd range at Portland, Ore., now taken over by the subdividers. Moxel automatic slot-machine tees were first used at this range.



Thirty boys and eight instructors of the Horton Bristol Sub-teen golf school have their big day at the first Sub-teen Golf Tournament following four months of weekly instruction. The three boys, front row center, holding trophies are winners of their respective flights. Paul Couture, 10, (center) winner of second flight with a 65, John Kasper, 9, (right) winner of the third flight with a 69, and Peter Tomcheski, 12, (left) who topped the first flight with a 69.

Horton Bristol Sponsors Sub-teen Golf Tourney

By SKIP HENDERSON

A 9-year-old nipper squatted on the green and gravely surveyed a ten-foot putt. He took four strokes to attain the cup — but he putted each one carefully.

The Horton Bristol Manufacturing Company was presenting the first Sub-Teen Golf Tournament at the Chippanee Country Club in Bristol, Conn.

For more than four months, a class of 32 youngsters ranging from 9 to 12 years of age had been pointing for this Big Day. They had taken a course of indoor instruction and, when the weather turned for the better, had hit some shots at a nearby driving range. But this was their first actual round of golf.

When the shooting was over, little Paul Couture had chalked up a 65 for the best effort of the day. Bob Tetro was just as proud of his 154 because (1) he had counted every stroke and (2) he had observed to the letter the lessons in golfing etiquette and sportsmanship learned during the chilly months.

Graham Treadway, president of the company; Morton Treadway, his uncle and treasurer, and Morton, Jr., head of the personnel department, supervised the Sub-Teen tournament and entertained the field at lunch.

During the winter, the Treadways went into a huddle and came up with the idea that youngsters, instead of being swept into Little League baseball in wholesale

lots, should be exposed, at least, to the great game of golf during their formative years.

"We want to give the kids a game they can stay with the rest of their lives," Graham explained.

"Eight instructors, most of them fore-



Tough to say who's concentrating hardest here. Bill Treadway in the background takes movies of action at the Sub-teen Tournament to be used in future classes and for tournament promotion.

men and all of them golfers, were easily recruited from the company. We held indoor sessions, one hour a week, to acquaint the boys with gentlemanly golf procedure and the rudiments of the swing."

The directors discovered that a class of

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32 was ample for one instructor, also that an hour a week was the proper instruction period.

The popularity of the course was attested by the fact that 30 of the original 32 played in the tournament. The nippers competed in three classes: 9 years of age, 10 and 11, and 12. The most glowing testimonials for the project came from the lads' parents, most of them golfers.

The following company men served as instructors: Phil Gould, George Graham, Charles Griswold, Willoby Belcher, Tom Ronaghan, John Gavin, Joe Matrazzo and W. R. Treadway.

Liberal use was made of instruction films and pamphlets provided by the National Golf Foundation. With the project now firmly established, the Horton Bristol Company will turn it over to a local service club for a permanent fixture.

Horton Bristol manufacturers the "Cadet" set of clubs for the extremely young golfer and the slightly long and heavier "Cadet, Jr.", model. A "Cadet, Sr." set is contemplated. The clubs are not toys, they are as precisely constructed as famous lines for adult golfers manufactured by the company.

As the trophies were presented at the end of the tournament, each winner was accorded a tremendous burst of applause from the assemblage. The boys, obviously, have learned one great lesson—how to lose a golf tournament graciously.

Survey Shows College & Univ. Courses Valued at 10 Million

Valuation of golf course and clubhouse facilities at the nation's colleges and universities is more than \$10,000,000 according to a survey just completed by the National Golf Foundation for the school year 1950-1951. Statistics show 103 schools now have their own courses. Of this number 25 have been built or acquired since the close of World War II, as many as there were altogether at the end of the first quarter of the century. Ohio State boasts the largest plant with its 36-hole layout. The completion of a second 18 at Purdue University in 1950 puts this school in the same class. The addition of another nine at the University of Minnesota and a new 18-hole course at the University of Illinois gives those schools plants with 27 holes. Other new construction completed in 1950 in-

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Toledo Country Club
Toledo, Ohio

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cludes 18 at A & M College in Texas, 18 at Oklahoma University, a second 9 at University of North Carolina, 9 at Western Illinois State College (Macomb), 9 at Doane College, Crete, Nebr., and the University of Michigan has a new \$300,000 clubhouse.

A significant trend in the college and university golf picture is the announcement made earlier in the year by the University of Michigan of the addition of a one hour credit course in the Theory and Practice of Golf to the undergraduate professional curriculum required of men students majoring in physical education. It is apparently the first move of this kind to give students who will go out as instructors in physical education an introduction to the fundamentals of the game and was made as a result of the demand by colleges and universities as well as high schools for instructors prepared to teach golf along with other duties of a phys. ed. faculty member.

The survey lists 474 schools which reported students participating in golf in physical education classes, intra-mural programs, on golf teams or in all three. There are 53,191 men and women in these schools learning to play golf. This total is composed of:

- 24,106 men in phys. ed. golf classes
- 16,529 women in phys. ed. classes
- 15,474 men in intramural programs
- 3,566 women in intramural programs
- 3,233 men on golf teams
- 183 women on golf teams

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and university golf the survey shows, according to reports from secretaries of state high school athletic associations, there are 2,184 high schools with golf teams with the number increasing each year. State high school tournaments are conducted in 33 of the 48 states. Texas leads the field in high school golf team play with 350 schools reported, followed by California with 213, New York 172, Michigan 150, Ohio 134, Illinois 123 and so on down the line.

A free copy of the survey in printed form may be obtained by writing the National Golf Foundation, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois.

George May Ups All-American, World Event Prizes to \$77,600

In a compact period of eight days play in early August, pro and amateur golfers will again compete at Chicago's Tam O'Shanter CC for cash prizes and amateur awards to the tune of \$77,600. Beginning Aug. 2nd and continuing the 3rd and 4th the entire fields in the All-American championship, embracing the men's professional, men's amateur and women's open, will play 18 holes. Sunday, Aug. 5th, the entire amateur and women's field play their final 18 holes each, and the law 64 and ties in the men's professional field play their final 18. Thursday, Aug. 9, 32 1950 leading money winners, 22 low scorers in 1951 All-American Men's pro, 10 pros named by George S. May Co., the sponsors, 6 low amateurs in 1951 and four sponsor named amateurs—a total of 74, will start in the World's championship with 18 holes. The 10 low All-American women and 10 women named by the sponsor will play their first 18 holes in the women's section of the World event. The entire field will continue to play 18 holes each day, Aug. 10, 11, 12th.

For the All-American events the men's pro prizes total \$15,000 and women's open pro prizes \$3,450; for the world's championship event \$50,000 is up for men pros to shoot at, and \$6,100 for the women pros. The balance of the \$77,600 total all-events

purse is provided for awards in merchandise to men and women amateur winners. Entries from France, Netherlands, Canada, Argentine, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia, So. Africa, and Egypt have been received in addition to a long American list. Complete details from Geo. S. May Co., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

FRANK DONOVAN ADVERTISES

Why You Should Buy Golf Clubs in a "Pro" Shop

By Frank Donovan, Golf Professional

Q. First, what kind of golfers buy their clubs in a "pro" shop, owned and operated by a professional golfer?

A. You'll find that all kinds of golfers are patrons of the pro shops. But you will ALWAYS find that the BEST golfers, in any club, community or state, are regular customers of the pro shop.

Q. But do I need the help of a "pro" in selecting clubs for my own use?

A. Yes. For every golfer, there is a particular club which is "just right"; right in length, right in weight, right in flexibility and RIGHT in its "swing weight." You wouldn't buy shoes by mail because you might not get a perfect "fit." For the same reason, you should buy golf clubs from an expert, in a shop where you can fully test the "swing and feel."

Q. But I'm not a very good golfer. Won't just "any old club" be good enough for me?

A. Chances are you need the right club even more than the good golfer does. Remember, every golfer wants to shoot the best game he can. You'd get more fun out of golf if you could improve your present score by even a few strokes.

Q. Do "pro shop" clubs cost more than the clubs I buy elsewhere?

A. No, they do not. Pro shop clubs cost no more than comparable grades of so-called "commercial clubs." Most golf pros do not have a high rent or expensive overhead; they give you the benefit of a lower mark-up. They carry good clubs in every price range.

Q. Do I get anything extra for my money in a pro shop?

A. Yes, you certainly do. The golf pro will show you the proper grip, the proper stance and the proper swing. He'll keep a friendly eye on your progress. He wants to see your game improve, so that you will like golf. He does not regard the sale as "finished" when you buy clubs; he wants to see you get the best possible results. And in addition, as a member of his trade association, he is always working for the benefit of golf and golfers. The fact that YOU are enjoying golf today is the result of the efforts of professional golfers for many years.

Q. Then when I buy my golf clubs in a pro shop, I'm helping both my own game and the game of golf itself?

A. You certainly are. Your own game will benefit; you will save money through buying the "right" clubs the first time. And the game of golf itself will benefit through the interest and activity of the professional golfer.

Get the "Pro Shop" Habit! For a Better Game at Less Expense, Buy Your Clubs in a Pro Shop

Published in the Interest of all Professional Golfers by CLOVER HILLS PUBLIC COURSE

Frank Donovan, professional, Clover Hills GC, Des Moines, Ia., uses the newspaper to tell his story. Donovan carried above ad in local paper.

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