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cause that is when brown patch is bad in this region. In a place like Milwaukee one need not worry too much about brown patch during the summer. It occurs, but repeated attacks are rare. The problem is one of keeping the nitrogen level at a point where dollar spot is not serious or troublesome.

Feeding practices affect the behavior and action of the grass. Mention was made of the effect of nitrogen on finer strain Bermuda in the South. The same thing is true in the North, especially with vegetatively planted types of bent. The relationship was striking on fertilizer plots at Brynwood. They were located on the practice green of Washington bent, which had been neglected. Verhaalen considered severe brushing on this green because the grass was so stubbly. After looking at the test strips he changed his mind. The effect of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet was especially striking. The grass in the checks on each side was stringy and bad, but where the nitrogen level was adequate for that grass, it was leafy and there was no evidence of excessive stringiness from the standpoint of play. He used fertilizer on the green and forgot about brushing. It solved the problem.

Last June the turf on the fairways at Milwaukee Country Club started to become stringy and stemmy. The fairways are mostly creeping bent. After hearing about the experience on the practice greens at Brynwood, they applied 20 tons of fertilizer to the fairways, despite the fact that the turf had been fertilized generously the fall before. It certainly made a tremendous difference, so far as the character of the turf was concerned. The stemminess disappeared within several weeks. Whether bent is desirable or not is an academic question there. The members are satisfied and think they have the best golf course in the United States. That is the answer if you are the superintendent.

Density of Turf Affected

Density of turf is affected to some extent by fertilizer practices. Years ago Emil Picha, who is a very good greenkeeper in my opinion, told me that whenever the grass becomes too dense and heavy, he thins it out with ammonium sulfate. We have tried his prescription on a couple of greens in Milwaukee and got the same result. The one where ammonium sulfate has been the only source of nitrogen has thinner turf than the others.

In any sensible fertilizer program for greens, the fact that clippings are removed must be taken into account. In that respect the greenkeeper is like the farmer. He depletes the land by selling

crops. Removal of clippings from greens accentuates the plant food losses, particularly with respect to phosphorous and potash. This does not occur on fairways. As the clippings undergo decay, the phosphorous and the potash are converted back into compounds which the soil will take up and release for the grass to utilize. Nitrogen is the principal loss there.

Analyze Clippings

For several years the clippings from two greens at Brynwood were weighed and recorded. Once a week a five-pound green weight sample of grass was collected from each green. The samples were taken to our laboratory, dried, and analyzed for nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, and some of the other elements. For all practical purposes the amount of clippings taken from the green of Washington strain bent was 100 pounds of dry grass per 1,000 square feet per season. Mowing starts in May and ends in late September or early October. These greens received approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per month. The amount of nitrogen reflects itself in the clippings more than any other element, both with respect to the amount of clippings taken and the content of nitrogen in the grass. If your growing season is seven or eight months instead of a little over five or six, then the amount of clippings taken off will be greater and the drain in plant food will be more.

The dry weight of clippings from the above greens contained almost 5 per cent of nitrogen, 1.75 per cent of P_2O_5 , and the potash was about 3.75 per cent. In other words, each season Les Verhaalen takes off the equivalent of a 100-pound bag of fertilizer from each 1,000 square feet, and it would be a 5-2-4 in analysis. The big draft is on the nitrogen and potash.

During the past winter we checked some of the soil samples sent in from greens for testing. In ordinary practice when the amount of phosphorous by the Truog method is more than 800 pounds, a plus sign is used because figures beyond 300 pounds are meaningless. The method is not designed for amounts greater than 800 pounds. Most of the samples checked contained 2,000 to 3,000 pounds or more phosphorous per acre. In other words, many golf greens are becoming low grade phosphate mines. When the course is subdivided, the greens could be sold as sources of phosphate fertilizer. This suggestion is made to emphasize a point. Grass must be provided with enough phosphorous so it can make normal growth, and in doing so one must take into account the fact that some of the phosphorous may become fixed by the

soil in forms which the grass cannot utilize. Personally, I believe we overemphasize fixation so far as greens are concerned, especially when the greens contain a normal amount of organic matter. As the organic matter undergoes decay, it produces compounds which tend to activate and dissolve phosphorous even from difficultly soluble compounds such as iron and aluminum.

The Massachusetts Station demonstrated this fact very strikingly. They grew grass and other crops in jars with iron phosphate as the sole source of phosphorous. Where a little citric acid was added in the water, the plants made a normal growth. Where it was not used, the plants could not utilize the phosphorous from the iron phosphate. It is my conviction that some of the iron chlorosis, which is becoming more and more common, is being aggravated by the excessive use of phosphorous.

Reserve Phosphate in Greens

Authorities in the fertilizer industry believe superphosphate may become a critical material before the present emergency is over. Not because of a phosphate shortage, but due to the fact that sulfur is in short supply. Many greens contain enough reserve phosphate so grass will not suffer for several years. A couple of greens at Brynwood have not received phosphate for two years without any visible difference in the behavior of the grass. This is not an attempt to stop

the use of phosphate. It is intended to emphasize the importance of an intelligent program. See that the grass gets what it needs with respect to phosphate and then stop worrying.

The basis of any fertilizer program is first to provide enough phosphate and potash, and then the problem is simply one of nitrogen.

We scare you by emphasizing that clover is increased by phosphate and potash. By way of emphasis, you are told that the pasture man who prizes clover uses plenty of lime, plenty of phosphate, and plenty of potash. That is true, but he does not apply nitrogen extensively because the legumes can use nitrogen from the air. They are independent of the soil supply. Give them the right kind of conditions to grow, namely, plenty of lime, plenty of phosphorous, plenty of potash and they will produce plenty of good protein feed. Grass must have phosphoric acid and potash, and lime is beneficial on acid soil. One need not worry too much even though phosphate and potash rates border on the luxury level, provided the nitrogen level is kept where it should be. In areas like Milwaukee with good conditions for growth during the summer, where more of the grasses are of the aggressive growing type of bent, such as Washington, Toronto, and so forth, it is not uncommon to use from 1½ to 1½ pounds, and sometimes even more of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square

(Continued on page 66)

USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1952

Curtis Cup Match — to be played in British Isles; place and dates not fixed.
Women's Amateur teams, British Isles vs. United States

(Dates entries close mean last dates for applications to reach USGA office, except in the case of the Amateur Public Links Championship. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry forms.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
Open	May 19	June 2	June 12-13-14	Northwood Club, Dallas, Texas
Amateur Public Links	(X) May 29	(XX) June 15-21	Team: July 5 Indiv.: July 7-12	(not determined)
Junior Amateur	June 30	July 15	July 23-26	Yale G. C. New Haven, Conn.
Amateur	July 21	Aug. 5	Aug. 18-23	Seattle G. C. Seattle, Wash.
Girls' Junior	Aug. 4	None	Aug. 18-22	Monterey Peninsula C.C. Pebble Beach, Cal.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 7	None	Aug. 25-30	Waverly C.C. Portland, Ore.

(X) Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

(XX) Exact date in each section to be fixed by Sectional Chairmen.

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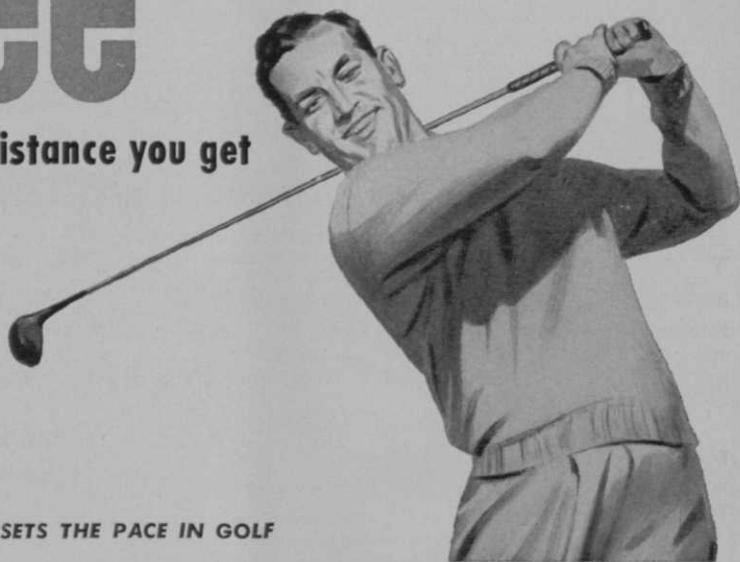
hear

that famous "click"



see

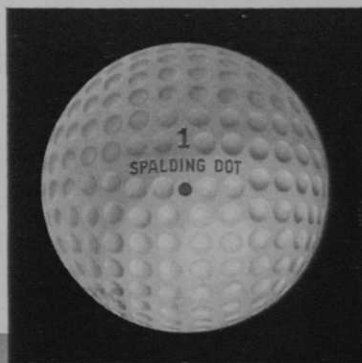
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The accompanying series of photos taken at Taconic GC, Williamstown, Mass., cover a span of 22 years and show the beauty a tree planting program started in 1928 has brought to an otherwise barren looking countryside. The top two photos on the adjoining page show the 15th hole at Taconic before the program was well under way and as it is today. The two bottom views taken 22 years apart show the 17th hole. The views above are taken from the clubhouse, the one at the left in 1928 and the one at the right in 1950.

TACONIC — Before and After — TREES

From Dick Baxter of Taconic GC, Williamstown, Mass., comes the most interesting series of photographs GOLF-DOM has published in its 25 years.

The photographs are of Taconic in 1928 before its tree planting campaign was begun, and of Taconic when the trees were richly leaved in 1950. In 22 years magic was wrought by landscaping and barren-looking country was made a glorious sight. Seldom has the story of golf's contribution to community beautification been better told than by these pictures, although quite a few of the men in the business of golf can tell of dumps converted into charming areas by foresight and the work of nature, golf architects and builders and the course superintendents who keep patiently and skillfully at work.

Taconic's "before and after" testimony of the value of treatment by trees may convince many clubs of the wisdom of getting started on a tree program. The factors of golf and landscape architecture may be fortunately and wisely balanced in planning the location and choice of trees but there's another essential element to be considered and that's the expense of nursing the trees along and maintaining them. It's not a heavy item in the budget but it does mean money. The Taconic budget isn't tree-heavy but the charm of the course that trees have added is beyond valuation in dollars.

The work at Taconic, the Williams College golf course, was begun with 10,000 young pines secured from the state nursery at very small cost. Each year from 200 to 300 of the trees were transplanted. Only the trees that were going well on Taconic property were moved and used from the club's nursery to the allotted sites.

Farrell's New Book Treats the Week-End Golfer

If I Were in Your Golf Shoes — by Johnny Farrell — Price \$2 — 90 pages, 18 photographs — Published by Henry Holt & Co., 257 Fourth Av., New York 10 — Johnny's done a first class simple job for cutting some strokes off the score of the week-end golfer who comes out and tries every experiment but can't get away from original sin and winds up trying to wash out his score at the bar. No wonder pros wish they could do business in their shops and at the lesson tee that would come anyway near the volume of business done at club bars.

The tone of Johnny's compact book was dictated by his own experience with pupils at Baltusrol and at the New York Athletic club in winter and by response to his highly successful television show. The book is chatty, emphasizes sound tips rather than going into detail and gives the reader all he can remember and use.

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Proof of Tourney's ability to help you play better golf is Chick Harbert's title as 1950 PGA Driving Champion. Chick drove the new Tourney 358 yards!

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TO ALL GOLF PROS: This advertisement is appearing in national golfing magazines to help you sell more MacGregor Tourneys. How about your "golf ball habit?" Put more zip in your ball sales by recommending Tourney. Your members will say it's a great ball!



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PGA DRIVING CHAMPION CHICK HARBERT

Member MacGregor Golf Advisory Staff

Recently featured in Ripley's "Believe It or Not," Chick's astounding drive of 358 yards, in an official test against the top touring pros was made with the new MacGregor Tourney golf ball. Turn to

What Pros Should Know About Golf Club Specifications*

By JOE WOLFE

We, as golf club manufacturers, place a great reliance on the suggestions, ideas, and experience of the home or club pro. I do not intend to eulogize the merits of our golf clubs or any of our fellow manufacturers. I am merely going to try to convey to you your importance to us in the Wilson factory and the necessity of both of us exactly understanding what you want.

Among my duties at the factory is that of keeping our staff men "equipment happy." In keeping with this assignment, about a year ago the executives of our organization decided to send me out on the tournament trail. The purpose was twofold: first, I would be better able to recognize the club problems that the staff men encounter and cope with them, and second, I was to pick up any ideas for advancing club design.

The first was no problem. In pursuing the second, however, I soon found difficulties. The staff men recognized a good club and were able to handle one but their lack of familiarity with factory terminology made it a problem to decipher their wishes. As a rule, the tournament player is interested basically in his own personal club problems or gripes. Here once more, his lack of factory terminology made it difficult for us to understand his personal club problems. Naturally, there are exceptions to this rule. We rely tremendously on the advice of some of our staff men and their understanding of the game and its players.

To recite a few examples of the tournament player's idiosyncracies: Johnny Revolta has a large, ham-like hand, yet he uses a small, ladies' gauge grip on his clubs; Gene Sarazen has small, chubby hands, but uses large, oversize grips on his clubs. Dutch Harrison wants the blades on his irons set back, or extremely offset; Pete Cooper wants no offset at all. San Snead desires a thin top line on his blades; Claude Harmon requests a heavy top line on his personal set. These examples alone are proof enough that individualities are being expressed, rather than basic design features which we so anxiously seek for general application.

In our factory we have the personnel and ability to make any golf club to al-

most any specification. But where the pro might lack in understanding of factory terminology, and the factory lack understanding of the professional's terminology, we obtain one result — confusion.

A Vague Order

Let us take a typical order which was placed in the factory by a staff man, and could have been placed by any one of many pros. The order was: "One set special woods, 43 inches long, about D-6 swingweight, 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ ounces in weight. The driver not too deep — a little extra loft. Bulger faces — not too much hook. Medium shafts — not too stiff, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. A little upright. Grips should be a little big." Now let's review this: A set of woods 43 inches long weighing 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ ounces would and could be made to finish approximately D-6 in swingweight, but now we get into that driver. He wants it "not too deep." "Not too deep" to Sam Snead would mean 1-9/16 inches in depth, and to the factory a deep face is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The difference between these two figures is of course 3/16 of an inch. This may not mean much in building a house, but when you're talking in terms of depth of woods, that is a tremendous amount.

The staff member is so familiar with factory terminology that he understands the depth of a deep faced driver is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches plus, and the standard depth is 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1-11/16 inches. Now, in ordering, with this knowledge at hand, it is a comparatively simple matter to order a set with the driver 1/16 inch shallower than standard, or $\frac{1}{8}$ inch shallower than standard, or he can even use the exact figures, as: "driver to be 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep" or "driver to be 1-9/16 inches deep." In conjunction with this information, this same staff man has learned that the standard depth of a brassie is 1-7/16 inches, the spoon is 1-5/16 inches, and the No. 4 spoon 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

This information could prove valuable to you in this respect: One of the basic functions of your job is to sell clubs that should and could improve the game or scoring of your member. Now it may be that yours is one of the courses that enjoys lush, soft fairways. Being aware of that, you would not want to order any wood clubs with the faces any shallower than the figures I just quoted. On the other hand, your fairways might be the sparse type and you might find that the

* (At Indiana PGA spring meeting)