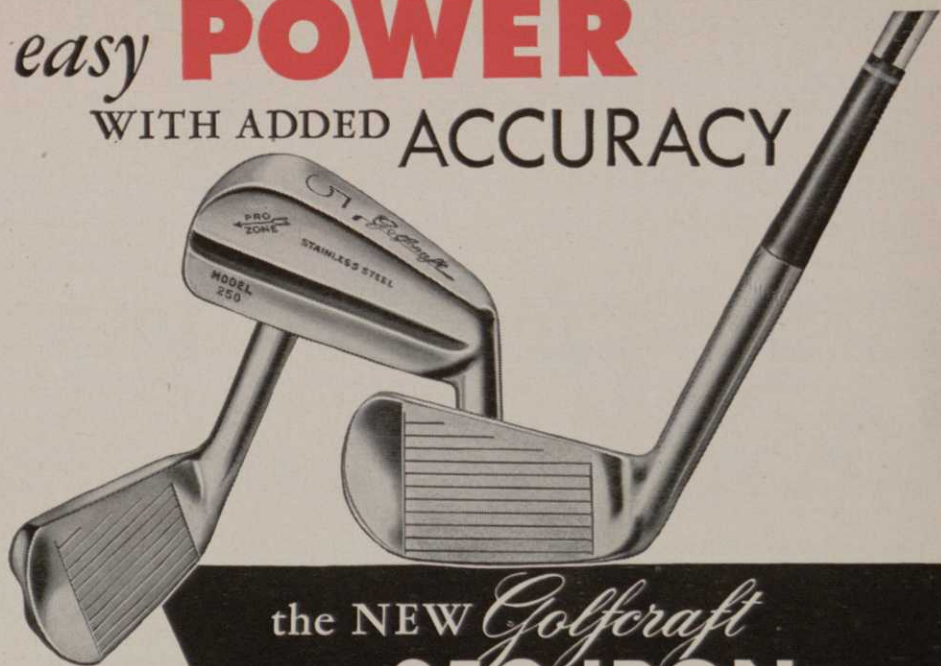


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• The pitching irons—with their new alignment from hosel to bottom lip—assure **ADDED ACCURACY** with every shot.

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play with some teams starting on the first tee and others on the 10th. There are morning leagues playing Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The large volume of individual play and the league play are managed by Frank and his asst., Ken Martin, so all play proceeds smoothly and quickly without conflict and the course is kept at high earning capacity without appearing discouragingly crowded. That achievement alone tips you off to how good Syron is as a golf businessman.

There are 24 night-lighted practice tees that use the course fairways as a range. This is another popular recreation asset for the Pontiac golfing public and profitable business for Frank. The night lighting encourages players to practice and improves their games, hence their eagerness to play. Frank says it's one of the very valuable promotion features of the operation. He says that certainly, before long, many other private, public and semi-public courses will install facilities on the order of this Pontiac CC lighted range and find that the installation is well warranted by service to players and by extending the earning hours of the investment.

In improving the club facilities so semi-public course players would have attraction rating with those of many of the better private clubs, the Syrons installed a new grill room and pro shop at one side

and to the front of the existing clubhouse. The construction was started in the fall of 1950 and completed by mid-season 1951.

The new grill, with a bar on one side, and the club dining room, can seat 200 and often are filled to capacity. Sunday mornings there usually are more than 100 in the grill having coffee and ham and eggs and other breakfast items supplied by the snack equipment at the bar.

The new pro shop proves what Frank long has maintained; that golfers now rate a first class pro shop as an essential of any club that intends to correctly serve its players.

The attractive drapes in the grill room were made by Mrs. Syron who put material of the "Grandma Moses childhood home" pattern alongside the 13 Thermopane windows. Windows of the grill overlook the practice putting green.

Experts from a Grand Rapids showcase company helped Frank plan his shop. The layout gives large stock ample and inviting display. Lighting is especially good. The ceiling fixtures are flush, and cases, shelves and club displays are magnetically bright. All leading lines of clubs are on display. Frank says that when leading lines are shown together the prospective buyers get the strong urge to have top class merchandise and will settle for nothing less. The price difference, per round played, between the first class mer-



“Brown Patch Is No Problem... we spray with TERSAN[®]”



At Iowa City Elks' Country Club winter work is now finished . . . Equipment is cleaned up so that spraying with “Tersan” can start promptly when needed. According to Fred Carey (right) and his assistant, “Tersan” is the best, the most economical and safest preventive for brown patch.

Large and small clubs alike can get the same results with “Tersan.” At Iowa City, one man with the special rubber dispenser does the entire job. For ten years, “Tersan” has done an excellent job in control of brown patch for the Elks' Club, without a sign of burning or retarding the grass.

(This is another in a series of “experience reports” from well-known golf courses, coast to coast.)



One green down in an air pocket at the Elks' Country Club gets little or no air movement. It is very susceptible to disease, but "Tersan" sprays keep it clear of brown patch.

Handier than ever is new "Tersan" 75 in 3-lb. bags. It is clean, easy to measure, stays well in suspension, and the green color blends with the turf. Get "Tersan" 75 from your golf supply house now.

For exceptional control of dollar spot, use Du Pont F-531 fungicide. It also controls copper spot and pink patch. Special "Semesan" is available for those who prefer a mercurial fungicide.



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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Turf Fungicides



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

chandise and the stuff sold on price alone isn't enough to keep the players away from the top merchandise, Syron has found.

The apparel and bag display rack in the center of the pro shop is worthy of study. It sells goods. Another interesting detail of the Syron shop is the "punch board" display of accessories which can be seen at the far end of the shop (to the right of the overhead heat outlet). This is composition material into which display hangers are pressed and altered in location as the merchandise is changed.

Flooring is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. rubber-composition tiling which has shown no signs of wear thus far, although traffic has been heavy.

The accompanying picture of Frank's shop was taken from the entrance. Notice that the ball counter and cash register are at the back so the traffic in the staple that's most sold must come deep into the shop.

There has been \$80,000 invested in these new improvements and because that \$80,000 has been spent where the Pontiac CC players will get superior service you can bet that the investment will pay the Syrons a good return.

USGA Reports Findings of 1951 National Crabgrass Trials

(Coordinated by USGA Green Section)

By ALEXANDER M. RADKO

Research Agronomist, USGA Green Section
(GCSA Paper)

In the year 1951 research workers and manufacturers of herbicides unanimously agreed that there was a need for a National coordinated crabgrass trials. The herbicides selected by most were phenylmercuric acetate, potassium cyanate, and sodium arsenite.

The National Coordinated Crabgrass Trials included these three individual series of trials:

1. **The Early Series.** The first herbicidal application was applied when the crabgrass seedling was in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Then two additional applications for a total of three were applied at intervals of 7 to 10 days.

2. **The Late Series.** The first herbicidal application was applied when the seed-head emerged approximately 1 inch out of the boot. Two additional applications were made at intervals of 7 to 10 days.

3. **The Early-Late Series.** The first three applications were made at the same time as the Early Series. Three additional applications were made, at the same time as the Late Series; thus, combining the two series.

Each series was set-up in a Latin square design, replicated 4 times.

The rates of application for each herbicide were as follows:

(a) phenyl mercuric acetate (10%) at 5 pints to the acre

(b) potassium cyanate (91%) at 8 pounds to the acre

(c) sodium arsenite (90%) at 1 pound to the acre

1. There is a best time and a best set of conditions for the use of each of the herbicides tested.

2. Under most conditions, PMA affords the best control of seedling crabgrass. On bermudagrass turf any of the three chemicals effectively control seedling crabgrass with three applications. Residual properties appear to be of less importance in bermudagrass turf as bermudagrass, if given a slight edge, will fight its own battle against crabgrass reinfestation.

3. PMA appears to be the safest herbicide of the three tested (at these rates) when soil moisture conditions are below optimum.

4. Where more than three herbicidal applications are made, all chemicals materially reduce the crabgrass population. Other factors, such as cost of herbicide, effect on permanent turf grasses, ease of handling, and toxicity to man and animal, should be weighed carefully before a choice of an herbicide is made.

5. Potassium cyanate and sodium arsenite appear to be the most efficient on mature crabgrass.

6. Soil moisture is an extremely critical factor when considering the use of sodium arsenite as injury to permanent turf is more severe at low soil moisture.

7. Each herbicide applied at the rates used in these trials can be used effectively in thinning-out the crabgrass population. Proper management practices can then enter the picture, to help the permanent grasses to fight their own battles against crabgrass.

8. Chemical control of crabgrass must be considered in its proper perspective, as a useful tool which can be utilized along with good management practices on the proper types of permanent grasses to provide better and lasting turf.

Summary and conclusions were obtained from a combined statistical analysis of results obtained by workers from the following states: California, Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas.

Need Supplies?—See page 101

U. of Mass. Meet Pays Tribute to Dickinson, Turf School

By GEOFFREY S. CORNISH

Almost 300 superintendents from all sections of the United States, Canada, and Mexico attended the annual University of Massachusetts Turf Conference to pay tribute to Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson on the silver anniversary of the founding of his Turf Superintendents School.

At the annual banquet held at Hotel Northampton, superintendents cheered the presentation of a number of awards to the man who taught them turf culture. Homer C. Darling of Juniper Hill presented Prof. Dickinson with a check for \$1,500 on behalf of hundreds of his admirers in the turf world. Agar Brown, secretary of the GCSA, presented the well-known turf expert with a scroll. On behalf of the present Winter School, Carmen Ceo of Seneca Falls (N.Y.) CC, presented Dickinson with a guest book, autographed by all attending the banquet and containing photos of instructors, class members and conference speakers. Richard Williams, student at the university, made a presentation of a golf tie clasp on behalf of the Two Year turf men.

Among the speakers at the banquet were Orville O. Clapper, pres. of the Clapper Company, West Newton, and Arthur Anderson, superintendent of the Brae Burn CC. Entertainment was provided by 40 members of the University Chorale group, directed by Prof. Doric Alviani.

Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter, pres. of the Univ. of Mass., opened the formal part of the conference. He stated that the contributions of the University to the world of turf have been great and will be continued. As the national economy turns more and more to machinery, the need

for golf becomes increasingly important. Pres. Van Meter recalled that some 20 years ago, when he was Prof. of Pomology at this university, he spoke to the winter school on the subject of preserving old apple trees as ornamentals on golf courses. Rather than taking them out altogether, the dead wood could be removed and the tree fertilized with nitrate of soda to make one of the most beautiful flowering ornamentals of the Northeast. An objection raised 20 years ago was that the falling fruit cluttered up parts of the course. Today any orchard grower can advise you of chemicals available to prevent fruit formation after blossoming, removing the objection to preserving these beautiful old trees.

At the end of the conference certificates were presented to those men who had successfully completed the annual Ten Week Winter School.

Summaries of conference addresses follow:

Grass Seed Impurities

Sometimes a retail seedsman will sell impure seed, in good faith, believing it to be of high quality, according to Dr. M. T. Munn, Div. of Seed Investigation, N. Y. State Agri. Exp. Station. A variety of seeds were obtained for testing and planted side by side at the Experiment Station. The results in some cases were different than was expected due to impurities in the seed. Unreliable seedsmen are to blame. It is very important to buy seed from a reliable dealer, and to observe the tag carefully. Dr. Munn showed slides depicting results from use of seeds of various crops. Although these were not of turf grasses, he emphasized that the



Superintendents and turf officials who attended the 25th Annual Turf Conference of the Univ. of Massachusetts to honor Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson, founder of the first school course for turf superintendents.

principles involved were the same for all seeds.

Dr. Dale H. Sieling, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Horticulture, reviewed higher education in the United States since 1790 and the development of Land Grant Colleges as a result of the Morrill Act and the signing of the Bill by Abraham Lincoln. He noted three phases of Agricultural education—teaching, research, and extension—noting mankind



Homer C. Darling, supt., Juniper Hill GC, representing superintendents and admirers, presents Prof. Dickinson with \$1,500 check.

has benefited immeasurably from agricultural research. State Experiment Stations carry on research, and extension men carry this knowledge to the farmers and turf superintendents, who also gather at conferences to obtain the latest scientific information.

Turf in 1951

Of particular interest to all turf men were the slides shown by Dr. O. J. Noer depicting different turf conditions in 1951. Noer reported 1951 on the whole was a good season for turf except in Oklahoma and Texas where they had high humidity and high temperatures.

He cited some of the machinery that was causing wear around greens, including caddy carts and player transportation vehicles. It was also shown that where a large enough turning area was not provided on aprons, power greensmowers were causing wear on the edges of the greens.

Many courses had trouble with sand layers. Two common causes of this were excessive use of sand as a topdressing and traps being too close to the greens. Aerating machinery was being used with success to break up the layering.

An athletic coach told Dr. Noer that better turf on athletic fields is reducing injuries.

Dr. Noer showed an interesting slide of a green that had been over-rotilled during construction with the result that the

soil structure was broken up. Fine particles on top of the greens eventually formed a hard layer impervious to air and water penetration.

In answer to a question, Dr. Noer stated that the new Polycross Bent developed by Dr. Musser at Penn State was producing outstanding turf without graining. Only a few hundred pounds of the seed are now available.

Grass Seed Harvesting

Mr. Henry S. Bannister of the Whitney Seed Company, Buffalo, New York showed a movie on seed harvesting, testing and processing.

Mr. Bannister stated that conditions in summer cause shortages of grass seed. This season the supply of bents, bluegrasses and fescues for turf is low. Some fescue seed is coming from Europe but for turf this is inferior to the home grown.

Merion bluegrass is high priced because there is a limited supply and a high demand.

Value of Record Keeping

Casper McCullough, Supt., Banff springs GC in the Canadian Rockies stated that too many superintendents are afraid to talk to their chairmen. The superintendent is supposed to know more about his job than any club member, therefore he should not be afraid to talk to anyone in the club about his work.

Mr. McCullough stated that to be businesslike one must keep records. Before he took Professor Dickinson's course in the early thirties he had not considered this phase of greenkeeping. Since then he has established a set of records that have proved invaluable. Facts are strong weapons in dealing with one's employers.

Just a year ago the Banff course was flooded and the greens were covered several feet deep in silt. This was removed with bulldozers and by hand except on one green where it was washed off with a fire hose. This was the only green that was lost.

History Repeats

Prof. Dickinson stated that during the past thirty years golf courses have been periodically affected by wars, depressions, player fads, scientific enthusiasms, commercial pressures and club members who persistently undervalue the superintendent and the golf course.

Very few clubs actually met the influencing factors. A majority just let the influence grow by their passiveness in action and practicing the use of expediencies. Then they paid the price, bankruptcy, money assessments, big drafts on cultural reserves of the golf course as well as loss in membership.

The superintendent was partially—only partially—at fault because he did

(Continued on page 90)



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Long Island Club Officials Join in Finance Study

By JOHN M. BRENNAN

Back in 1922 when John M. Ward, Alfred S. Bourne, Allen T. Haight, John N. Stearns, Jr. and a score of their associates formed the Long Island Golf Assn. the problems of successfully maintaining clubs were relatively few.

But the passing years and the impact of taxes occasioned by World War II, labor shortage and an inflation have changed the picture considerably. As a result, the LIGA, which in its constitution expressed as an objective to (1) hold tournaments for the purpose of determining various district champions; (2) promote good fellowship and friendly rivalry among the golf players and golf clubs of Long Island; (3) to foster and preserve the ancient and honorable traditions of the game of golf; (4) to further the advancement of the game of golf, is now on a far different footing.

In order to maintain golf clubs these days, officials must face the fact that the sport is essentially big business and as such, must face the complex problems facing big business. Without clubs, of course, there will be no tournaments, and in order to maintain the club officials must recognize the fact that problems are the same at most clubs.

For that reason the progressive LIGA, under the astute leadership of O. M. (Pete) Lamberson has gone far afield during the past two years. The original object of the LIGA has been supplemented by a program initiated by Lamberson designed to help each and every golf club meet and combat the perplexing problems of these abnormal days.

The LIGA under the revolutionary new setup has become a clearance house for clubs with troubles brought on by inflation, demands of unions, excessive taxes, high food costs, high wages, caddie problems and manifold other difficulties.

Lamberson, soon after taking office as president two years ago, launched a highly profitable series of Round Table meetings for club presidents of the district.

"Most private clubs in these unusual days have just about the same problems concerning house, course, administration, etc., so we conceived the idea of holding these Round Table discussions," declared Lamberson. "I must say they have been

most constructive. The presidents have contributed ideas and suggestions that are extensively applicable."

An encouraging aspect of these Round Table meetings, held quarterly, usually at the accessible Garden City CC, is that they are well attended. Usually, the turn-outs represent 80 to 90 per cent of the club presidents. Vice-presidents or other accredited officials represent the presidents when the latter are unable to attend.

The most recent Round Table meeting of the LIGA decided to submit to golf clubs of the district a questionnaire covering operations. Its purpose is to obtain data concerning each club's operations. The Chicago and Detroit district associations have made similar studies.

The LIGA, in summarizing the data uses a confidential key as to the club's identity. This summary, in turn, is available to any club responding to the questionnaire. It was the unanimous opinion of the clubs presidents that there is a definite and urgent need for this information and its exchange would be of considerable value in guiding club operations.

Helps Determine Budgets

"We have found the data most valuable in setting up our budget for 1952," said Frank Carbone, president of North Hills GC, one of the few clubs still operating within New York City. "With taxes and other costs at an all-time high, we have problems that clubs farther out don't have. But, as for clubhouse and course maintenance we seem to have common problems."

Another club president, Tom Farley of Hempstead GC, now in his fifth term at the helm of the highly successive mid-island organization, is elated over the way the LIGA is doing "business."

"When one golf club knows what the fellow down the road is doing to meet the various problems in this complex business of running golf clubs, he feels a lot better and in most cases, when he has the data on other operations, feels freer to make decisions," said Farley. "The LIGA's new setup should be a pattern for other golf associations throughout this country."

The association also has a splendid record for raising funds for worthy charity