

There's one sure way to keep dollar spot, copper spot or red thread (pink patch) off your greens. Just give them a monthly treatment with CADMINATE!

That's the POSITIVE way to keep your greens healthy—and the most ECONOMICAL. One-half ounce of CADMINATE is sufficient for preventive treatment of 1,000 sq. ft. of turf. And ONE treatment per month is all that's needed under normal conditions.

The National Cooperative Turf Fungicide Trials in 1949, 1950, and 1951 have consistently demonstrated that there is no better cadmium fungicide than CADMINATE for control of dollar spot. And you can have the superior performance at a saving!

To see exactly how much money, time and labor CADMINATE saves you... look at these figures comparing CADMINATE with two other commonly used fungicides.

PRODUCT	OZ. PER 1,000 SQ. FT. RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER	RECOMMENDED NO. OF APPLICATIONS PER MONTH	COST PER LB.	COST PER 1,000 SQ. FT. PER MONTH
Cadminate	½	1	\$11.20	35 cents*
Fungicide X	3	2½	1.50	70 cents
Fungicide Y	1½	2½	2.50	59 cents

*CADMINATE costs even less — 28c — in 50-lb. lots in bulk packages.

- + Although the price of 1 lb. of Cadminate is 8 times higher than 1 lb. of product X, it actually costs only half as much to use.
- + The reason: Cadminate is so effective that ½ ounce is equal to 7½ ounces of product X!
- + Fact: It's the cost per 1,000 sq. ft. per month that counts... not the cost per pound.

Cadminate is packaged in handy little packets containing just enough to treat 1,000 sq. ft. Cadminate is also available in bulk 5-lb. canisters and 25 lb. fiber drums, with handy measuring units.

FOR A COMPLETE, EFFICIENT DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

- CALOCURE®—the most economical fungicide for prevention and control of brown patch.
- CADMINATE®—for prevention and control of dollar spot, red thread (pink patch), copper spot.

Place a trial order through your Mallinckrodt dealer today.



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Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

equipment. Therefore, we accomplished our work at a minimum cost.

After the Irwin CC course was completed and in play they discovered their maintenance cost was much less and the course was easier to maintain than prior to remodeling; also their revenue increased. I can safely say that by the increased revenue and their savings on maintenance costs the club will regain their outlay over a period of three or four years. Not a bad venture—a good investment.

British Set Up Foundation to Make Golf Great Again

Golf Illustrated, the weekly magazine for the golfer in Great Britain carried a feature story in 1949 on the activities of the National Golf Foundation in the U.S. and later proposed work of a similar nature be undertaken in the British Isles. The ground work has been laid for the British Golf Foundation by an enthusiastic group who have started instruction programs in some of the schools. Progress made and plans for further activity are reported in an article in a recent issue of Golf Illustrated which says:

"You will be hearing more about the British Golf Foundation soon, but I can tell you that its object is to encourage more people to take up the game, particularly young people, which, of course, is what the game is needing in Britain.

"Although nothing has been previously announced about the Foundation, those behind it have in fact done a great deal of work. Starting with schools which would seem to be most logical, they have already sent out professionals giving lessons and demonstrations—at one school, Bill Young, the Sonning professional, was faced with a class of eighty on his first visit. Another school, a Scottish one, said they were sorry, but that they could only give two afternoons a week for golf lessons!

"I mention these two just to prove that the idea has caught on, and the whole thing cannot even be said to have properly started yet. That it will grow is certain. At the moment the organizers cannot cater for anything like the number of schools who wish professionals to go to do coaching, and they will not be able to meet the demands without money.

"In due course appeals will be launched to firms in the golf trade and no doubt to golf clubs. But it is no secret that money is required at the moment so that the great work which has been started cannot only be carried on but extended a hundredfold.

"Golf Illustrated has constantly drawn attention to the fact that we need more golfers, and having got them, that first-

class coaching and plenty of it is also required if we are to breed a new generation of great players who will restore some of the golfing glory we have lost.

"The scheme has been launched in schools in the first instance, but later junior sections of golf clubs, factories, etc., will be tackled.

"But again I emphasize, that this great work cannot be carried on without money, which is required urgently.

"May I appeal to you to send any amount, large or small, to Mr. Cyril Gray, 'Jesmond,' Hollybank Road, West Byfleet, Surrey. All subscriptions will be most welcome and will be acknowledged.

"If this scheme receives the support it deserves, then in a few years' time I am certain we will be able to bring back the game we all like so much to its former greatness, and will in addition have driven away the wolf from the doors of so many clubhouses around which it has been lurking."

Women's National Trophy Oldest of U.S. Prizes

The trophy presented to the first winner of the USGA Women's Amateur championship has been given to the USGA and is now in "Golf House," the USGA headquarters.

Archibald M. Brown, New York, a son of the winner, recently removed the solid silver pitcher from a trunk stored in his summer home at Southampton, N. Y., and presented it to the USGA Golf Museum.

The trophy was given for competition by R. D. Winthrop and William H. Sands at the time the first Championship was scheduled at the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, N. Y., on November 9, 1895.

The late Mrs. Charles M. Brown, of New York, won it by defeating 12 other contestants with an 18-hole score of 69-63-132. Nine holes were played in the morning and nine after lunch.

Prior to the second Championship, the Hon. Robert Cox, M. P. of Edinburgh, Scotland, presented the permanent trophy which has since been emblematic of the USGA Women's Amateur Championship.

The original trophy is the oldest in the USGA's possession. The Amateur and the Open Championships were the first USGA tournaments in 1895 but both original trophies were destroyed by fire.

The inscription on the first Women's Championship prize reads:

*Meadowbrook
Ladies Golf Championship
of the United States
November 9th, 1895
Won by
Lucy Barnes Brown*

NEW GOLF PRIDE DESIGN NOW FEATURES

"RIB LOCK"

NEW RIB-LOCK
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Chick Harbert (l) and Tommy Bolt (r) are two of several famous pros who adopted new Golf Pride design as soon as developed. Now recommend Golf Prides to all their friends.

New vertical indentation for better traction action. Won't slip in any weather. Easy on hands.

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- RIB-LOCK induces proper grasping. A comfortable ridge, full length on underside of grip.
 - RIB-LOCK serves as position finder — a guide to lower scores.
 - Vertical indentations give greater shock absorption — more effectively clear hands of moisture.
 - Better traction action, less tension — easier control and better ball direction.
 - Lightest grip made, size for size. Lower center of gravity — greater dynamic swing weight. More powerful drives!
 - New rubber compound will not harden. Will always have velvet-like feel.
- More than ever — "World's Finest Grip".



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RIB-LOCK also available on Golf Pride "Slip-On" grips.

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Box 72, Akron 20, Ohio

Overseeding with Bent Helps Solve Texas Greens Problem

By CHARLES GREGORY and JOHN R. HENRY

As long as golfing has existed in the Southwest, Winter greens have been a problem. Weather conditions are such that we have 10 to 12 months of golf weather a year, yet bermuda-rye grass greens are unsatisfactory for play three to four months of this time. Furthermore, these periods occur during the most pleasant seasons for golfing—Fall and Spring. In the Fall, the bermuda becomes coarse and grainy and rye grass is overseeded for Winter cover. Until the rye grass becomes established, the greens are still poor. We then enjoy 5 months of good rye grass greens. Then a period of hot, humid weather occurs in the Spring and the rye grass goes out, leaving bare spots in which crab grass and other noxious weeds are free to grow. After this happens, it is a constant fight to prevent the crab grass from taking over completely, as the bermuda is weakened. When the rye grass dies, another period of poor greens is experienced.

We believe we have a solution for these problems. Our solution is to overseed bermuda greens with bent grass instead of rye grass for Winter cover. This is not mere theory but has been proven by several courses throughout the Central, Western and Northern parts of Texas. We have found that the seeding of bent grass is about as cheap as if rye grass were used and with proper care, as outlined below, the bent can be carried through the Summer and established as a permanent putting surface.

Preparation for Seeding

The preparation for the seeding of bent grass for winter cover should begin around the first of September in the North and Central portions of the State. The first step of preparing greens is to aerify at least twice with a hollow-tined implement, such as the Aerifier. This will loosen the soil and make it easier for the young roots to become established. Do not aerify within three weeks of seeding, as the seed will germinate in the holes and give a spotty stand.

Immediately following the aerification, apply 20% Super Phosphate at the rate of 20 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. and water the greens to wash the fertilizer into the ground. Phosphorous is responsible for root development and will do much to strengthen the root system of plants if it

is placed in the root zone. The holes plus the physical condition of the soil after aerification makes it easy for the material to be carried into the soil by the water applied, therefore, aerifying is an important operation before the application of any fertilizer containing phosphoric acid.

After the Super Phosphate has been applied, the normal schedule of greens maintenance can be resumed until the first part of October. At this time, the excess mat of bermuda grass should be removed so the seed sown will be in contact with the soil. This can be done in several ways, the best of which is raking against the "grain" with a del monte rake or stiff brush to raise the nap of the turf. Then lower the height-of-cut on the putting greens mower slightly and double-cut the greens. By this, is meant cutting a swath across the green and cutting back over the same swath in an opposite direction. This operation should remove most of the mat. Next, use a spike disc or similar machine to cut the surface of the green at least twice over. This will provide small holes in which the seed can germinate. Do not aerify for this operation for the same reason mentioned before. Smooth the greens with a whipping pole or wooden rake, and the greens are ready for seeding.

Seeding

Blue Tag Seaside bent grass should be used for seed. It is important that the seed has been treated with DuPont Arasan to kill the damping-off fungus and insure a good stand. The seed should be sown around October 10 at the rate of 3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. and top-dressed lightly to cover the seed. No more than 1 to 1½ yds. of top-dressing should be used per green, as excessive top-dressing will tend to smother the seedlings before they can reach the surface.

The top-dressing mixture should be composed of equal volumes of a sandy loam, river washed or concrete sand and organic matter. The loam should be selected from a weed-free site and care should be exercised to get a soil that will not pack. The sand used should be coarse texture. Concrete sand is excellent and is a term that is generally understood by most people. The source of organic matter can either be peat, peat moss, gin trash or well rotted manure.

Announcing
KROYDON'S
 New and Beautiful
**1953 CRUISER WOODS
 AND IRONS**

**NEW
 CRUISER MODELS**
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**NINETEEN-FIFTY THREE'S
 SENSATION
 IN GOLF CIRCLES**



AL LINK

The Cruiser Irons with Vertabrae *Contro-flex shafts have shorter hosels, more compact heads, greater thickness of blade behind the hitting area. Available Nov. 1 with choice of Golf-Pride, Goodwin or leather grips.

Cruiser and Essex Woods with Vertabrae shafts are styled by Al Link, nationally recognized golf club designer and Master Club-Maker. The smooth lines, perfect design and scientific weight placement make these woods the outstanding value for 1953.

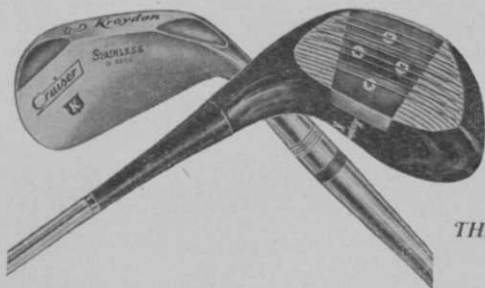
Cruiser woods are made with laminated wood heads and Essex (Same model) are turned from genuine Kiln dried persimmon wood.

Kroydon representatives are now on the road showing the entirely new 1953 line of golf equipment. The new Cruiser Golf Ball (100+), completely new golf bags—gloves—umbrellas—Carry Bags—headcovers—jackets and Kroydon's Tag-a-long Caddy Carts.

1953 golf club line available for delivery Nov. 1. Accessory line Oct. 1, 1952.

The completely new "Vertabrae" *Contro-flex shaft is the result of years of scientific development resulting in the most advanced improvement since the event of the steel shaft back in the mid twenties.

*"Contro-flex"—Due to Kroydon's exclusive method of drawing steel tubing into golf shafts it is possible to CONTROL THE LOCATION and amount of flex desired for greater club head speed in the golf swing.



THE **KROYDON** COMPANY
 MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

After the top-dressing is applied, water the greens to wet the soil to a depth of 1 in. to 2 in. The greens should be watered daily to prevent any crust from forming on the top. A crust will hinder or prevent the tender seedlings from emerging and lessen the germination percentage. It might be necessary to water greens two or three times a day to prevent this from happening. This type of watering schedule should be continued until the seedlings emerge.

Germination of bent grass seed usually takes from 7-10 days from the date of seeding. After the seedlings have emerged and become established, the watering schedule can be altered to three deep waterings a week. This type of watering will promote deep root development. Shallow watering of any type of grass will keep the moisture concentrated within the first inch of soil, consequently, the root system will stay in that moistened area, and a weak, shallow-rooted plant will be the result.

Fertilization

After the seedlings have been up for two weeks, the fertilization schedule should begin with an application of a 10-5-5 organic base fertilizer at the rate of 20 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. The same rate of 10-5-5 should be repeated twice more at three week intervals. This will be enough fertilizer to get the grass established and get it off to a healthy start. The same application should be repeated around the first of February, March and April. The April application is the last water soluble nitrogen needed until fall. Around the first of May fertilize with Milorganite at the rate of 30 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. Aerify greens before the March and May applications.

Do not fertilize or aerify the bent grass during the hot summer months, as the tender leaf growth caused by any nitrogen fertilizer is more susceptible to fungus diseases and physiological disturbances that occur mostly during these months. One basket of grass clippings removed per green every two days is sufficient growth for bent during the summer. The watering schedule will again

have to be altered. Keep the greens on the dry side during the summer. Two deep waterings a week, supplemented with hand sprinklings when the grass shows signs of wilt is sufficient during these problem months. If the grass begins to wilt at mid-day, take a shower nozzle and syringe the greens by hand enough to bring them back to life. During tournaments or other periods of heavy play, keep the greens dry to prevent injury of the grass.

Mowing

The height-of-cut on bent grass will vary with the likes and dislikes of the players, just as is true with bermuda grass greens. The only thing we could say about mowing is to make sure that the nap is removed in the spring, as less trouble will be experienced through the summer months from fungus diseases. The excess mat of top growth can be removed in much the same way as it is on bermuda greens. This is by the use of a comb or brush attached to the greens mower or a del monte rake or stiff brush used before mowing.

Insect and Disease Control

There are several diseases and insects that attack bent grass in this section of the country. Of the diseases, dollar spot and brown patch are more prevalent. The insects that commonly attack bent greens are sod web worms and the white grub. Disease damage can usually be distinguished from insect damage by the fact that diseases will occur throughout the area of the green and will usually begin in the low spots. Insect damage generally begins on fringes of the greens and will be more evident on the high spots.

Dollar spot damage usually begins in the early summer and spring. The ideal weather conditions for the dollar spot fungus are cool and damp periods, preceded and followed by warm days. The damage caused by this disease is evidenced by numerous dead spots throughout the green, each spot being about the size of a silver dollar. For control of dollar spot, use F-531 at 3 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. or cadmate at ½ oz. per 1000 sq.

(Continued on page 58)

COST OF MATERIALS USED ON 9-HOLE GOLF COURSE FOR FIRST YEAR ON GREENS AVERAGING 3500 SQ. FT. EACH

630 lbs. of 20% Super Phosphate	\$2.25/cwt.	\$ 14.17
95 lbs. Seaside Bent Grass Seed	1.50/lb.	142.50
3800 lbs. 10-5-5 Turf Special Fertilizer	83.50/ton	126.92
1000 lbs. Milorganite Fertilizer	69.50/ton	34.75
18 lbs. F-531 Fungicide	1.50/lb.	27.00
17 lbs. Tersan Fungicide	1.39/lb.	23.63
30 lbs. Calo-Clor Fungicide	4.95/lb.	188.50
42 lbs. 40% Wettable Chlordane	.68/lb.	28.56
5 gal. Evergreen Insecticide	14.60/gal.	73.00
Total		\$659.03

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Identical contact feel
in every club

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see center pages in this issue

Direct from Maker to



- ★ Famous Free-For-All patented design
- ★ No shoulder seams — no binding
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Without charge we'll furnish beautiful 4-color folders — 3" x 6" — for mailing to your members. Folders illustrate the Gaybird Free-For-All, describe its many attractive, exclusive features and reproduce swatches of the six beautiful colors available, and are signed

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Jacket

— and the pro makes sales records with golf's
newest and finest jacket at an amazingly low price!

Jacket sales begin to jump the day the Gaybird is displayed in your pro shop.

If you haven't already heard about the buying rush when members see the Gaybird Free-For-All and learn its unbeatable low price, ask some of these successful pro businessmen, at their clubs or on the tournament circuit:

HARRY BASSLER, ELSWORTH VINES, BILL GORDON, PETE COOPER, HARRY OBITZ, HAROLD SIEG, JACKSON BRADLEY, CLAUDE HARMON, FAY COLEMAN, MIKE TURNESA, BOB WATSON, JOE MOORE, FRED BOLTON, CHUCK HEANEY, CHARLEY LACEY, LARRY LAMBURGER, ED OLIVER, SKEE RIEGEL, JIM FERRIER, HENRY RANSOM, "DUTCH" HARRISON, ED FURGOL, HARRY DEE, AL HUSKE, JIM TURNESA — and ask PATTY BERG, MARILYN SMITH and other of the girl stars how ideally the Gaybird suits the woman golfer.

Pros who got in early on the Gaybird direct-from-maker-to-pro deal will tell you they've increased their jacket sales and profits as much as 5 times over previous figures.

The Gaybird Free-For-All retail prices are dollars under the prices your members would have to pay for other jackets that are not in the same class with the Gaybird

Free-For-All for quality of material, expert workmanship, smart lines, attractive colors, and protection against weather.

Cut without shoulder seams, in a free-swinging, durable, water repellent 100% acetate material that makes no rustle when you swing. Light as a sport shirt, generous, good-looking length, it is weather-warm, yet comfortably self-ventilating.

It not only will build up your sales volume, but your reputation for the best in golf wear at money-saving prices.

The big savings to you and your customers is in the economy of distribution — direct from maker to professionals. Part of that saving is invested in producing the finest golf jacket that can be made, with the biggest portion of the substantial saving divided between you and your customer.

Gaybird Free-For-All retail prices: \$12.95 for the single jacket; \$25 for the reversible jacket. Slightly higher on the West Coast.

Blue, red, green, gold, maroon or natural. Combination colors available in the reversible jacket. Sizes: small, medium and large.

Send a letter or post-card — for complete details and pro prices. Write — today — so that you will have a stock for the first cool day, and be ready for a profitable fall and Christmas gift business.

GAYBIRDS, INC.

261 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York

Service to Beginners Making Big Future for Pro Golf

By BILL GRADY

Golf ranges and public and semi-public courses are beginning to do a selling service job that will expand the golf market tremendously, says Walter Keller, who switched from a club pro job to become a highly successful operator of golf ranges in Chicago and Los Angeles. Before establishing Sunset Fields Fairways as a thriving golf enterprise in Los Angeles Keller had learned at his Chicago range that almost 25 per cent of his range's patrons never had been on golf courses. He adopted the policy of giving these people the same character of pro service they'd get if they were members of excellent private clubs.

The result was that after they'd been using the range's clubs they bought sets of their own from Keller. It was a logical development that they began buying golf wear from Keller too. He was their guide into golf. Hundreds who now are enthusiastic golfers at fee courses or are members of private clubs came into golf through the Keller nursery.

He maintains that the pay-as-you-play course or range that doesn't come close to giving its customers private club grade of pro service and pro shop merchandising is missing an obvious and growing opportunity and slipping behind the parade. Keller says that at fee courses and ranges players include a high percentage of newcomers and those who must watch their golf investments carefully, therefore they expect pro service in fitting them properly with clubs even more than do the members of private clubs who usually are pretty well grounded in the essentials of the game and have a fair idea of what they want and need in clubs.

Biggest Job for "Public"

"This necessity for expert pro guidance is bound to become recognized by public golf officials and demanded by the public to the degree that the biggest paying jobs in golf will be at the best managed public courses," Keller declares.

As operator of Sunset Fields Fairways in an area where there are numerous and popular ranges Keller makes profitable investment in expert pro services as a business magnet. His own staff of instructors are kept busy and he gets "name" pros from the tournament circuit and the fine private clubs to step in, now and then, as instructors.

This spotlighting of expert pro service at a range which is centrally located and surrounded by department and sports goods stores, has enabled Keller to more than balance competition for sales and to build up a large sales volume in his well stocked shop.

His own success with the policy of spotlighting expert pro service has given him the conviction that pros are not collectively selling themselves enough to the public. The public is more eager for first class pro service than the pros themselves often realize, according to Keller's observation.

"Most golf pros," remarks Keller, "do not accomplish all they would like to, not because they are unable to serve the public but because they have failed to make an impression with what they have to offer. We need to make this better understood."

To dramatize this idea Walter hit upon a new kind of clinic which is staged at Sunset Fields once a year, and the Southern California Section of the PGA has given its hearty support. Sixteen of the top-ranking professionals of Southern California show up for this event and constitute a panel of experts. One hundred and fifty golfers purchase tickets, they are all sold out several days beforehand, and the ticket holders furnish all the action. They hit the shots while the pros observe, make comments and suggestions. This is a radical departure from the usual clinic program under which the pros hit all the shots.

Equipment Is Checked

Each ticket holder is provided with a National Golf Foundation booklet to which some additions have been made for this special occasion. He is first directed to a station where his clubs are checked as to overall weight, swing weight, length, grip size, etc. and compared to the physical characteristics of the owner. After a few judicious questions about the player's game the pro makes a notation in the booklet as to the suitability of the clubs. This can be done in an approximate way and has been found to be a good starting point, as many show up with clubs which obviously are very far from being right for their owners and are at least one factor in their golf ailments.

After that the players fan out into