

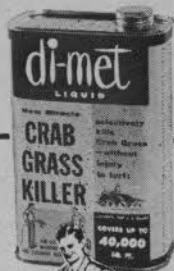
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ations. The study was replicated three times. The treatments were made in late fall only. Effectiveness of the various chemicals and carriers were measured by recording the actual number of snowmold spots which developed during late winter and early spring. Color ratings were also recorded during this period. Two or three thaws and subsequent snows occurred, thus providing excellent conditions for evaluating longevity and persistence of the various chemicals and carriers.

Two Years' Results

Two years' results have shown: (1) Both rates of Calo Clor and the 3 oz. rate of PMAS effective, irrespective of carrier; (2) The 1½ oz. of PMAS effective when Milorganite was used as the carrier; (3) Milorganite and topdressing produce greening up 10 to 14 days earlier than sand or spray; (4) Effectiveness of topdressing is not persistent; however, plots receiving Milorganite (at rate of 200 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.) as carrier display superiority in density, vigor and color throughout most of the growing season — this even though the entire green is fertilized routinely.

As expected, untreated (check plots) were heavily infested with snowmold. Adequate rates of either fungicide produced satisfactory control without retreatment in the spring.

The results to date seem to indicate that the use of sewage sludge (Milorganite) and possibly topdressing improve the effectiveness of the low rates of phenyl mercury (soluble). The amorphous nature of the partially decomposed materials apparently hold the vapors of the mercury in place for a longer period, hence prolonging the effectiveness of the chemical.

The early greening of plots receiving Milorganite and topdressing may be partially explained by the thermal effects produced. The dark material absorbs more heat; hence, raises the temperature of the micro-climate enough to permit early metabolic (growth) activity.

The prolonged superiority (from a quality standpoint) of the Milorganite plots seems to be directly related to additional nitrogen received by the plots. The rate of material used was equivalent to approximately 12 lbs. of actual nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. The results obtained (superior quality) are contrary to what may be expected from the application of this quantity of nitrogen over and above that supplied through the regular fertilization program. The failure to develop succulence and resultant damage associated with this condi-

tion may be partially explained by the slow breakdown of the sewage sludge. The application was made very late in the fall; low temperature at that time, as well as during winter, prevented complete breakdown.

Slow Decomposition

Subsequent spring temperatures were such that decomposition proceeded rather slowly, with no apparent ill effects. Quite possibly the grass is able to utilize some of the early products of decomposition (amino acids) for its very reduced metabolic activity during its period of dormancy.

Certainly this entire phase of the study requires further, more detailed investigation. Studies on the effectiveness and retention of mercury vapors by humus and related materials are likewise indicated.

This study was revised slightly in 1955, and now includes lower, more practical rates of Milorganite, as well as comparative plots of soluble nitrogen (ammonium sulfate) as a carrier for the fungicide. The test also includes plots of carrier alone — without fungicide. Results obtained in late winter — early spring of 1956, may permit a recommendation for snowmold control which will result in earlier greening of the turf, as well as control of snowmold.

Changes Made in National Open Qualifying Sites

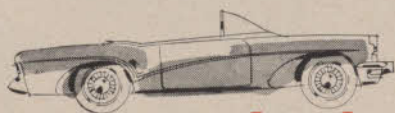
TWENTY-SIX sections, instead of 25 as last year, will have qualifying rounds of 36 holes for the USGA Open at Oak Hills CC, East course, Rochester, N. Y., June 14 thru 16. Qualifying in Honolulu will be May 28; other qualifying rounds will be played June 4.

Entries must be in by 5 p. m. May 18 at USGA New York headquarters, 40 E. 38th.

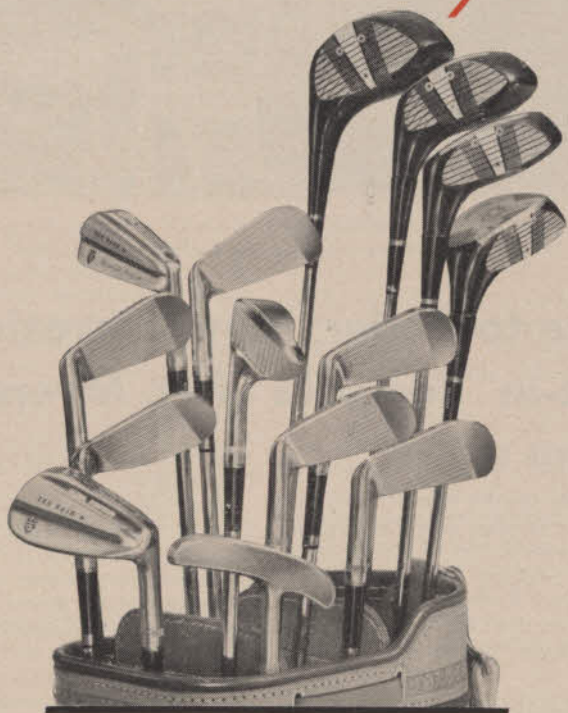
Qualifying rounds in Long Island, Westchester County and northern New Jersey give the NY Met district three qualifying sites instead of one as last year. The PGA National course at Dunedin, Fla. gets the qualifying rounds formerly played at West Palm Beach, Fla. Other switches are from Birmingham, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore instead of Washington, Falmouth instead of Manchester, Mass., Morganton instead of Fayetteville, N. C., and Dallas instead of Ft. Worth.

Phoenix, Portland, Ore., and Salt Lake City have been eliminated as qualifying round cities.

Number of qualifiers and exempt players will be 162.



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An attractive, well lighted place best describes the Ft. Myers CC pro shop. It's inviting to members who like to come in and relax and at the same time get a glimpse of the latest in golf equipment.

Service to Golfer, Easy Operation Are "Built-in" Features of Ft. Myers Shop

By HERB GRAFFIS

VERY definitely the Ft. Myers (Fla.) CC is one of the reasons why the area is attracting many northerners who have looked over Florida seeking sites for winter homes. Professional Roland Wingate and his wife, Kay, give the Ft. Myers club a quality of operation that is on a level

with exclusive and far more expensive clubs in the north.

The course is in excellent condition. Wingate engaged Mike Mahannah as consultant on maintenance and Mike showed such good results that several wealthy winter residents dug down to pay for increased water supply required for further improvement.

Last winter a pleasant and well laid-out clubhouse was built which has as one of its features the Patty Berg room, a bright and delightful spot announcing that this is Patty's home club. Her parents live in Ft. Myers the year around and Patty, when she manages to get a little time off in the winter, spends it in this Florida west coast city.

Built For Service

The new pro shop at Ft. Myers is one of the best—for service to golfers and operation by the pro department—in the south.

Another view of the front of the shop which looks out on a pleasant picture—1st and 10th tees and 9th and 18th greens.





Emphasis is on display at the Wingate shop. There's plenty of window space here, enabling the pro to bring all his artistry into play in arranging merchandise so it will be tempting to members.

It is located very close to the first tee and has large windows through which the first and tenth tees and the ninth and 18th greens can be seen.

Those windows, as will be noticed on one of the accompanying pictures, are very effectively used as show windows. The displays are frequently changed. The windows bring many golfers into the shop. It may be seen in this picture that part of the course is reflected by the window glass. A few chairs in front of the pro shop invite taking it easy instead of having the golfer break down in first-tee impatience. Other clubs could profitably copy this idea.

Windows Attract Business

The show windows, Wingate says, have far more than paid their cost and have scored with members who comment that they wish their pro shops "back home" had such reminders of what is new and what is needed for golf.

Wingate's shop has about 3000 sq. ft. of space, two-thirds of which is devoted to caddy-cart and upright rack storage. The upright rack storage, Wingate says, practically eliminates damage to members' golf bags and is a great space saver. There are 132 bags stored in a space 6 ft. wide by 25 ft. long. An idea of the upright bag storage and the cart storage may be obtained from the picture of this department of the shop. Cost of the upright bag storage is decidedly economical. In this part of the shop is the repair bench, a surplus stock room,

Upright bag racks, according to Ft. Myers pro, save space—more important cut down on damage to equipment. At left of carts are repair facilities.

and the caddiemaster's desk.

The two views of the front third of the shop show what bright and inviting store space Wingate provides. The displays generally are open. There's a putting rug, comfortable chairs and a table on which is plenty of golf reading matter.

In one corner of the shop is a railed-in section that has the ball and accessory counter on one side. There is a great deal of personal service given to men and women golfers by the pro department and this section is set up as headquarters for this service which, in a way, is a very cheerful sort of a chamber-of-commerce expression of welcome. Floridans, incidentally, excel at this sort of thing.

There is a lavatory and toilet in the front as well as in the back part of the shop. The front section also has a dressing room in which customers may try on merchandise, in addition to Wingate's office which is located opposite a door leading to the repair shop.

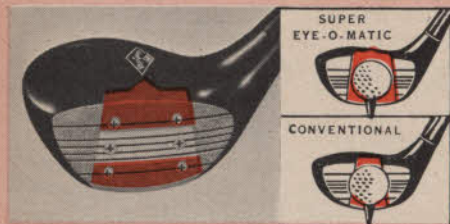


MacGregor Tourney Woods for 1956 . . .

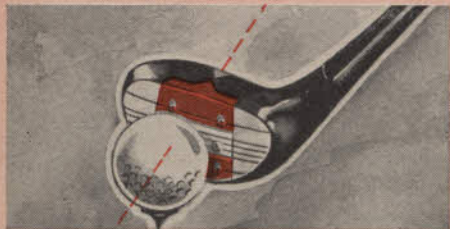
Super **EYE-O-MATIC**

Big new dimensions
automatically help any golfer get more
distance and improve accuracy

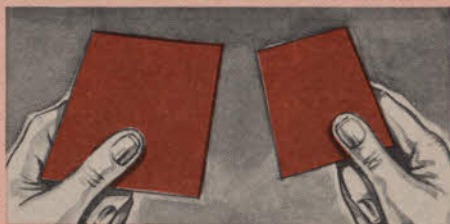
Hitting area increased more than one-half inch



Size of the head of these 1956 woods has not been increased, yet the entire head has been redesigned to add more hitting area. Compare the conventional wood with a Super Eye-O-Matic. There's 100% less chance for a bad shot from the toe or heel. That's making the game easier!



Easier to Align Ball. Here's a sure-fire assist when addressing the ball. Exclusive design of fibre insert points out correct alignment. Helps set up exact direction you want the ball to go. Golfers in all handicap ranges will find that this is an automatic improvement in accuracy. This feature gives the home pro new sales ammunition. Golfers are vitally interested in any clubs which promise to boost confidence . . . Super Eye-O-Matics do just that!



King-size Fibre Insert.

Conventional Insert.

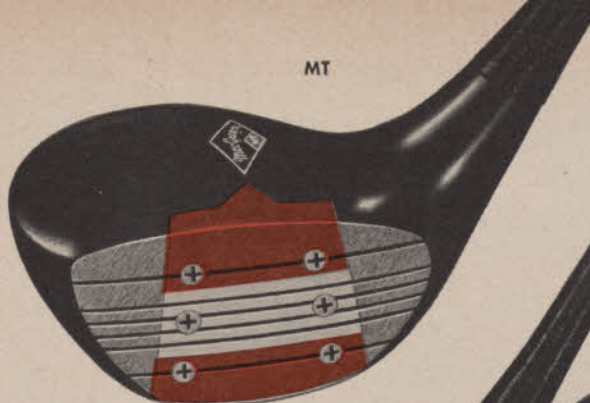
New manufacturing methods make it possible to nearly double the size of the fibre insert. Now when a ball is compressed against the club face, it touches only the fibre, not fibre and wood. Result: "Hitability" has been added and there's a more uniform "feel," shot after shot.



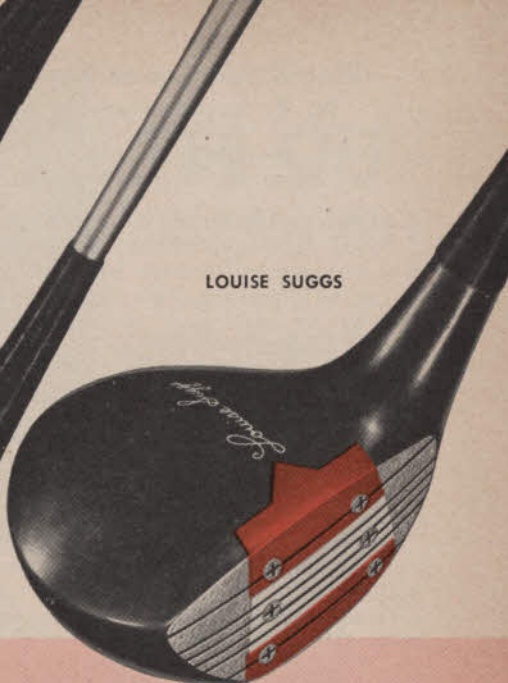
Convexed for Added Power. The secret of those long wood shots by today's tournament golfers is in the 1956 Super Eye-O-Matics. The face of each wood is perfectly Convexed. The slight bulge gives the ball quicker get away. The impact does not feel "flat."

Important: The bulge should not be too much or too little. Only MacGregor experience makes it exactly right.

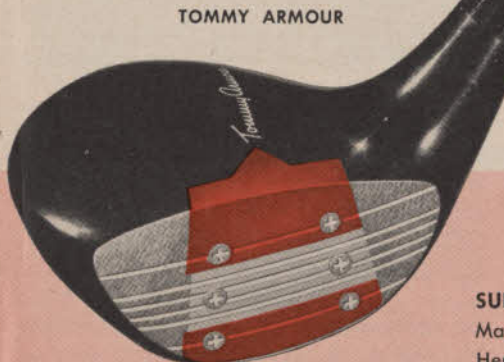
MT



LOUISE SUGGS



TOMMY ARMOUR



SUPER EYE-O-MATIC WOODS—another MacGregor first, exclusive in America's pro shops! Here are masterpieces of the clubmaker's art, created by Toney Penna, world's foremost club designer. They are the newest advancement by MacGregor to make golf an easier, more enjoyable game.

And what improves golf, *sells*. It takes more than modern appearance and a name for golf clubs to sell these days. MacGregor Tourney Super Eye-O-Matic woods for 1956 have what it takes from every angle—playability and eye-appeal, backed by the name which has meant the finest in golf craftsmanship for the last 60 years.

Home pros know that MacGregor woods have sales appeal. They have ordered, for spring delivery, more MT, Armour, and Suggs Super Eye-O-Matics than any other woods in MacGregor history.

Be sure of your share of greater profits this season by stocking enough of these exciting new clubs.



New, Weather-Tested Stain Finishes. Impregnated into the persimmon wood, MacGregor's new stain finishes have been thoroughly tested under the severest climatic conditions, hot to cold, dry to wet. This is an original process developed by MacGregor to make Super Eye-O-Matic wood owners not only proud of each club's playability but of its rich beauty.

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Record Late Snows Have N. E. Supts. Puzzled

BY HOMER DARLING

Supt. Juniper Hill GC, Northboro, Mass.

HEAVY snow storms in late March created an unprecedented situation on New England golf courses. In the memory of veteran superintendents there never before was as much snow covering turf on April 1 as there was this year.

A total of 36 to 46 inches of snow fell on New England courses after March 17. What to do about this unusual condition and how it might affect turf was the subject of a round table discussion at the April 2 meeting of the New England Golf Course Superintendents' Assn.

Superintendents from central, northern and most eastern New England courses reported from 10 to 14 inches of snow covering their greens on April 1, with many greens blanketed with drifts 2 to 3 feet. Courses on the Massachusetts Cape, and areas below New Bedford reported their greens clear of snow, or practically so. One supt. from the vicinity of Lake Sunapee, N.H. reported four feet of frost and four feet of snow on the level and no kidding.

A show of hands was requested regarding several questions. What to do about all this snow? Sixteen supts stated they would let nature remove the snow without any manual work. Eight were planning to push it off the greens. One supt., finding several inches of ice under the snow, immediately arranged to have a bulldozer clear all greens. Eight supts. planned to use a fungicide just as soon as the snow disappears even though applications were made in early winter.

Little Damage Predicted

Some men thought there was a showing of undue pessimism and predicted there would be little damage to the greens because of the unusual amount of fungicides used during last season's adverse weather conditions. A few others thought that some loss of turf would be experienced due to snow mold, smothering, rotting, and water-logged conditions. Only time will tell and the boys promised to report on their observations at the next regular meeting May 7.

This report is being written April 5. The last two days of warm sunshine has eaten away the snow much faster than was anticipated. Parts of some greens are now exposed at Juniper Hill. No fatal

snow mold injury is noted on these exposed areas where fungicides were applied but there is a solid mass on the aprons. The same is true on my lawn particularly where the snow disappeared today in the warmer temperatures.

* * *

Later (April 24) Darling wrote:

Boston newspapers gave considerable space to the reports of conditions on the district's courses and carried a number of pictures of snow-bound courses.

The publicity was most interesting to the golfing public and very helpful to supts. and club officials who are in need of the golfer's understanding and cooperation. This publicity possibly was the silver lining of the snow-laden clouds as it certainly brought to public attention the problems and work of golf course superintendents, in and out of the heavy playing season.

For the past five years, courses in the Boston section have been opening the last week in March. Fifteen years ago when the winters were more severe, April 19 generally was the official opening date. In the 25 years I've been at Juniper Hill we've opened between April 1 and April 10, except during the past five years when we pushed the opening date up to the last week in March.

Late Openings

At Juniper Hill this year we opened April 19 but very few courses in central Massachusetts were able to open at that time. They hoped to open the weekend of April 28.

Snowmold damage did not materialize as expected, particularly where greens had been treated with a fungicide in early winter. Those who failed to treat were hard hit. There was a tremendous amount of snowmold on the aprons and in fairways. Even now it is too soon to tell what the real damage may be. The weather has been too cold and backward to start growth on the greens.

It is quite possible that some turf will be lost due to icy water standing so long in low spots on greens. Several supts. say it looks bad at the moment; very little sign of life. One week of warm weather and a few showers will determine whether the bad spots will come through or not.—H.D.

USE BUYERS SERVICE—PAGE 109



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The ASSISTANTS' DEPARTMENT

An Old Pro Gives the Youngsters Some Valuable Advice

By **HARRY PEZZULLO**

Professional, Mission Hills CC, Northbrook, Ill.

IT'S hard to tell a youngster who is in his first or second year as an assistant professional that experience is the best teacher. When we're young we are sure we know almost everything.

When we get more years and experience we see that one of the major reasons for a big job turn-over in pro golf is lack of sound and adequate experience among men going into their first pro jobs. A lot of them don't hold these first jobs long—and that's against their record in getting a very desirable job later. Eventually some of them acquire the reputation of being able to get jobs better than to hold them.

The PGA policy of five years in a pro shop under a master professional preparatory to graduating into first class pro status is a pretty good one. But it must be said that two or three years as assistants to some professionals would be more valuable than 10 years of working for men who take only a casual interest in assistant training.

Has to Learn About Clubs

Training an assistant properly is a hard job and a responsibility not to be lightly regarded. The assistant now is not going to do any bench clubmaking and will miss that valuable training in the art and science of fitting clubs, and knowing why and how they are designed and made as they are. But the assistant has to learn enough about club craftsmanship to be able to make minor repairs and to know how to buy and fit clubs. The master pro may have to take or send his assistant to one or more factories several times to receive valuable training in details of club design and construction.

The assistant must be taught to teach—

not only the technicalities of golf, but the psychology that is so important in teaching. There have been tremendous advances made in teaching golf during the past eight or ten years and not the least of this progress has been achieved as the result of pros studying teaching methods in other fields of schooling and coaching.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

If you've got some question concerning assistants' training and progress, send them to GOLFDOM, 407 S. Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill., and we will try to get the right answer from other pros and assistants.

Pro golf is showing a more scientific attitude toward instruction. The first-class pro now is open-minded and willing to investigate and test the other fellow's ideas.

The master professional has to teach his assistant how to teach the basic pattern the head pro has found most satisfactory at the club. Otherwise there'll be confusion that will cost the pro department customers on the lesson tee.

Retailing is Important

It is essential that the assistant pro learn a lot about all the phases of retailing under the conditions that apply at a pro shop. At most clubs the professional department has to make enough money in merchandising to support pro service to the club's members and to make a profit for the professional. The assistant may not realize it but he probably is getting paid a salary that's a great deal larger than his boss got up to a few years ago. In some cases, the clubs' guarantee to their pros now is about what the pro pays his assistant. It's not a logical situation, but it exists and makes it vital that the pro and his assistants do