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Superintendents like these, with that disease prevention has been



BOB POLLOCK

In the 36 years Bob Pollock was superintendent at Llanerch Country Club, Manoa, Penna., he helped build the original club, plus three separate nine-hole courses. In 1920, he also helped build the Grosseisle Country Club, Wyandotte, Michigan. His leadership brought better insect and disease control and new strains of grasses to Llanerch. Retired in 1956 on pension, Bob now serves the club as consultant.



BILL BASKIN

During his 32 years of experience, Bill Baskin was superintendent of the Manufacturers Golf and Country Club, Oreland, Penna., for 16 years and of Cedarbrook Country Club, Cheltenham, Penna., for 10 years. Bill also spent six years helping build many courses, some with architect Donald Ross. Retired in 1956 on pension, Bill is now consultant for the Manufacturers Golf and Country Club.



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153 years of experience, agree on a major advance in turf care



JOE RYAN

In his 35 years of service, Joe Ryan was superintendent of the Rolling Green Golf Club, Philadelphia, Penna., for 31 years and of the Town and Country Club, Bethesda, Md., for four years. He served the G.C.S.A. as a director and a president, and also the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents as president. Joe was retired on pension from Rolling Green Golf Club in 1956.



JOE VALENTINE

For 50 years, Joe Valentine has been superintendent of Merion Golf Club, Merion, Penna. During that time he has introduced improved insect and disease control practices, sound management procedures and better equipment. Because of these advances, the turf at the club today is in better condition for normal play than it was in 1916 for the U.S.G.A. championship tournament held there.

For superior disease protection use Du Pont Turf Fungicides

These superintendents and many others all over the country rely on Du Pont Turf Fungicides to keep brown patch, dollar spot and snow mold from taking over greens. They've found the most effective way to control these diseases is to prevent them

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DU PONT VPM SOIL FUMIGANT . . . use Du Pont VPM before seeding new greens, tees and nurseries to kill germinating weed seeds. VPM is convenient and easy to use, no tarpaulins needed.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.



Al Esposito, CC of Charleston pro, and a pupil demonstrate "discovery," the range finder.

Charleston Pro Finds Teaching Range with Inexpensive Gimmick

By ED CAMPBELL

IT HAPPENED purely by accident.

One day a couple of months ago, Country Club of Charleston (S. C.) pro, Al Esposito, was asked to take some still pictures of the golf swing of one of his members.

Al obliged. Out of the 15-minute session with a cheap camera came a teaching gimmick which Esposito thinks is the greatest — and cheapest — he has found in 20 years of golf instruction.

For as Esposito looked through the range finder of the tiny camera, focusing on the golfer from a distance of about 12 ft., he discovered that it was just as if he were watching a moving picture of the man's swing.

The image of the player was reduced some 20 times. Yet, that image retained as much clarity as if it were only eight



or ten feet away from the viewer.

"It was like being blind all of your life and suddenly being able to see again," Esposito says. "Here was a fellow whom I had been teaching for years. I knew there were faults in his swing but it was only every once in a while that I could pick one of them out.

Faults Pop Out

"But when I looked through the range finder of that camera it was really amazing the way every one of the faults in his swing popped out like a sore thumb."

Of course, teaching via moving pictures is nothing new. Many professionals do it all the time.

"But it's a pretty expensive proposition," Esposito says, "and costs a lot more than I or most of my members can afford. I honestly believe, however, that this is just as good as a movie, maybe even better.



DICK MAYER WINS THE OPEN

playing the TORSION-CONTROL

GLASSHAFT*

*patent pending

that makes golf history!

At Inverness in 1931 began a new chapter in the story of making golf clubs to improve the games of all golfers. There and then, for the first time, steel-shafted woods and irons were played by a winner of the U. S. National Open Championship.

This year, also at Inverness, another era in the history of clubmaking progress began when Dick Mayer won the National Open playing GLASSHAFT clubs. The winning combination of our modern world is Dick Mayer gaining the Open crown playing with modern equipment — GLASSHAFT clubs and the famous Golfcraft 250 Golf Balls.

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There's PROFIT in Keeping Step with PROGRESS

"This way I get to watch the good swings and the bad swings, the address and the follow through. And along with it I get the sound. You know, you can often tell by the sound whether a player is straining and pulling unnecessarily," Esposito says. "I guess you could say that this is just like looking at a sound movie and being able to talk to the man on the screen at the same time."

What does it cost? Practically nothing. The day after Esposito's discovery, one of his enthusiastic pupils rushed down to a camera shop and purchased a range finder for approximately four dollars.

The next day he presented it to the pro. A check for \$1,000 could not have been more welcome.

Depth Impression

"As far as I'm concerned," says Esposito, "it's the most profitable teaching discovery I've ever made. I had realized for a long time that if I could stand 100 yards away from a pupil it was much easier to pick out the faults in his swing than if I was standing close to him. But you can't teach that way. You've got to be somewhere near the fellow, talking to him.

"Now, with this tiny bit of ground glass, the player's image is far away, yet is as clear as if I were standing eight ft. away from him."

Don't get the idea that Esposito is the only one raving about the new discovery. More than a score of his pupils during the last two months have attested to the merits of the "little gizmo," as they call it.

"The funny thing is," Esposito laughs, "a fellow on the local newspaper wrote a little piece about the new discovery a few weeks ago, and within the next three or four days, four different members came by my shop with range finders."

Early Returns Show \$53,723 in from National Golf Day

Preliminary reports from PGA show that a total of \$53,723 was received for various association golf charities and projects as well as general charities from the 1957 National Golf day which was played June 8. The above amount had been received through June 24 with further returns expected.

As of this date 47,988 men, 5,223 women and 449 caddies are reported to have participated. Each paid \$1 for the chance to match strokes with Cary Middlecoff, 1956 USGA Open champion, and Kathy Cornelius, last year's Women's Open winner.

The early returns show that 6,214 men and 105 caddies topped Middlecoff's Golf Day score while 481 women turned in lower totals than the one posted by Mrs. Cornelius.

Middlecoff submitted his score from Inverness in Toledo during the recent Men's Open, a 70, while Mrs. Cornelius played her round in Pittsburgh during the Ladies PGA Championship. She shot a 73.

Final returns for the 1956 Golf Day showed total receipts of \$81,751. Disbursements amounted to \$17,762, leaving a net income of \$63,969. In the last five years (exclusive of 1957), National Golf Day sponsors have raised close to \$550,000 for the various agencies that benefit from it.

Northern Ohio GCSA Honors Green Chairmen at Meeting ..

Northern Ohio GCSA members entertained their green chmn, when they held



Supts. and green chmn. at Northern Ohio GCSA meeting.

their June meeting at the Sleepy Hollow GC in Brecksville. Eighty-four persons attended the meeting and of this number, 46 played golf. A tour of the course was held for those who didn't play golf. Following dinner, Charles G. Wilson of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission spoke on the latest developments in turf research.

Warning on Herbicides

(Continued from page 32)

use on greens to kill pennywort and other persistent, hard-to-kill weeds. So here again discretion is advisable.

In the past the factors which insure maximum kill of weeds has been stressed. Too little attention has been given to insidious accumulative damage to the grass. It is time for some turf grass investigators to re-evaluate both 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T so these useful tools can do their work without doing any permanent damage to grass. There is no reason why this desirable objective cannot be achieved.

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MacGregor Tourney
Woods and Irons
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JACK BURKE, winner of Masters, PGA and many other national championships

Jack Burke, winner of the Masters, PGA and many national championships during his golfing career, is a MacGregor man *all the way*. Jack has played MacGregor golf equipment since the time he shot a 69 at the age of 12.

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You, too, can be playing the same model clubs Jack and more of today's titleholders use. Ask your professional to select the right MacGregor Tourney model—MT, Tommy Armour or Louise Suggs—to fit your swing. *MacGregor is the choice of champions. Make it your choice, too.*

Players mentioned are MacGregor Advisory Staff members

This dramatic ad is one of a MacGregor series scheduled for TIME, SPORTS ILLUSTRATED and many others to help you sell more MacGregor Golf Equipment . . . easier.

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Grau's Answers to Turfgrass Question

If you've got a question you want Dr. Fred V. Grau to answer, please address it to Grau Q&A, Golfdom, 407 S. Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.



SUSTAINED high temperatures occurring in conjunction with high humidity and heavy traffic produce conditions under which only the sturdiest of turf grasses survive and then only under expert maintenance. This is particularly true of putting greens and similar closely-mowed turf where the emphasis is on "near perfection." This discussion of summer trouble on turf is not so much for the supt. because he knows what he is up against and he knows what to do about it. This is directed mainly toward the green committees who have the

in check; he uses lime to keep the soil reaction at the proper level; he does the best he can with the drainage that was built into the green; he waters judiciously to avoid over-watering; he plants the best strains of grasses. In spite of everything he does, conditions of temperature, humidity and traffic may combine so that even the most skilled and experienced supt. loses some grasses. Maybe it was a weak grass that he wanted to replace anyhow, but right away the locker room quarterbacks start their song and dance.

The Troubles That Come with The Summer

opportunity to give the supt. some good solid backing when criticism from members who do not understand the situation is heard. Perhaps it is fate that decrees the situation where the kind of weather that knocks out grass also brings out the greatest number of golfers and, at the same time, brings out the worst in dispositions.

Micro-Climate: The golfer strokes his putt over the beautifully manicured putting surface, exulting in the luxurious feel of the carpet, its exquisite color and texture and the true smooth roll of the ball. One-quarter inch below the golfer's spikes the grass is growing in virtually saturated (100% humidity) atmosphere. This is a normal condition. Think for a moment of what happens to clothing and shoes and even golf clubs when they are left for any time in a damp basement. The growth of mold is phenomenal. Mold on shoes is similar to diseases on grass. They thrive in a saturated atmosphere.

The supt. uses fungicides to keep disease

Right here is the place for the green chmn. and his committee to sit down with the supt. and discuss the situation and then explain to the membership that even Superman couldn't prevent what has happened.

The Micro-Climate we mention is quite different from the climate that is measured by ordinary weather bureau instruments 3 to 4 ft. above the ground. In the microclimate the temperature of the moisture may run as high as 120° F with the air temperature 5 ft. off the ground reading 85 to 90°. This means that grass is growing in HOT WATER!

Oxygen Cooked Out

The oxygen that grass and microorganisms need so desperately literally has been "cooked out" of the water and the grass starts to wilt even with its roots bathed in water. It might have rained the night before but the next afternoon the men are "syringing" or "showering off" the greens. Someone is bound to say "Are those guys crazy? Don't they know it rained last night?"

The answer is that the supt. knows what he is doing. The cold water from the lines carries dissolved oxygen, giving the grass new life by 1) cooling it and 2) giving it

DRAWINGS OF FUNGI
AS THEY APPEAR IN THE NEW
TURF DISEASE HANDBOOK

BROWN PATCH

RHIZOCTONIA
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control **5**

major turf diseases

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KROMAD prevents and controls more common turf diseases than *any other* fungicide in use today! Hundreds of golf course superintendents now use **KROMAD** on their greens —with remarkable success.

KROMAD reduces the need for positive disease identification ... and *eliminates* the work of applying several different fungicides.

KROMAD promotes healthy, fungi-resisting turf with its potent combination of urea and iron.

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oxygen. True, the extra water is not needed but it did the trick by providing oxygen and lowering the temperature. Without oxygen, roots cannot absorb water and grass actually wilts with its roots standing in water.

Restoring Health — Patience and understanding is needed between the membership and the supt. when there is loss of grass. The supt. didn't want it to happen. It happened in spite of everything he did to prevent it. Actually it is a good time to assess overall conditions and to determine the weakest point in a management program.

The supt. no doubt will be spiking the damaged green frequently. This is designed to get more oxygen into the soil and gently to prime the roots to stimulate new root growth. He may sow some seed more quickly to restore the surface to its usual good condition. He may gently dust hydrated lime over the greens to check diseases and stimulate recovery. He may topdress lightly to improve the putting qualities until the grass becomes full again.

These and other techniques will be brought into play. If the green chmn. and committee members know what is going on (and why) they can help soothe the ruffled feelings of the members and keep them off the supt's. neck.

Improper Drainage

Prevention — Modern maintenance programs are designed to avoid loss of grass in summer, or at any other time. Occasionally a green is built without proper drainage. All surface water must run clear across the green and spill out on the approach, injuring both the green and the approach.

The green may have been constructed with "built-in pockets," a cardinal sin. The subgrade may be of heavy, impervious clay and also pocketed so that there can be no sub-drainage. Under these circumstances it is virtually impossible to avoid losing grass when the combination of conditions are all wrong.

Given his head, adequate equipment, labor and materials, the supt. will correct the "built-in mistakes" before he gets into serious trouble. He will have a large putting green sod nursery of the best types of grasses upon which he can draw for replacement sod to repair damage. So, before the supt. is called on the carpet to explain why he has lost some turf, it might be wise to first find out what he is lacking that keeps him from doing the things that might have prevented or minimized loss.

One thing always to keep in mind is the fact that, when the going gets rough, it is the weaker grasses that go first, leaving the better adapted types to spread and to replace the less desirable ones. Also, loss of grass is not always catastrophic. It might be a blessing in disguise, giving the supt. a chance to replace weak turf.

* * *

Manure vs. Commercial Fertilizer

Q. One of our members thinks that manure is the only way to fertilize a course. Another influential member agrees with him because it sounds inexpensive. Another member is neutral but some of us are holding out for commercial fertilizer. Do you have any pamphlets on manure versus commercial fertilizer, any facts and figures? We have put a lot of seed on the fairways this year with only a thin cover of manure. Some of us believe that we need to put on something additional or we will waste a lot of seed. Perhaps you know of a commercial fertilizer outfit that could tell us just what manure can and cannot do. (Colo.)

A. I'm not even going to look back into the literature on facts and figures on manure versus commercial fertilizer because I don't believe we need that kind of an argument to relegate manure to the farm where it can be plowed under to do the most good. Many years ago, when there was no commercial fertilizer, manure was about the only recourse. It was composted until it was odorless before it was used on the course and then it had a somewhat higher value. Manure is distinctly unsanitary. It brings in many weeds that are undesirable. It is expensive compared to commercial fertilizers, even though manure is "for free." By the time manure is hauled, spread and the very low nutrient content is partly absorbed by the grass (incidentally a very large part of it escapes into the air before it ever feeds the grass), the cost of the "free" manure is much higher than commercial fertilizer. The commercial fertilizer is weed-free, it is clean, easy to handle and there is less loss and waste with it.

There is plenty of evidence to show that when manure is applied to the surface of the land, a large part of the nitrogen, the growth promoting element, is lost to the atmosphere. The best use for manure, as any county agent will tell you, or any good farmer, is to be plowed down shortly after being applied. That, in itself, should practically rule it out for use on a golf course.

Perhaps one way to get at the problem is to actually sit down and figure costs. I shall be glad to help you figure those costs if you can lay the facts before me. Get the prices of available commercial fertilizers in your area and then give me the prices of manure, by the ton, applied to the course. Calculations such as this have been made many times in the past and the end result is that everybody has stopped using manure and is now using commercial fertilizer.