



Leonard Strong (accepting gift), for 18 years supt. of Saucon Valley CC, Bethlehem, Pa. and onetime director, vp and pres. (1953) of the GCSA, retired at the end of 1958. He is being succeeded by David Miller, his asst. for nine years. At a retirement party, Strong was feted by club officials, his friends in the Philadelphia and Mid-Atlantic GCSA including those shown above (l to r): Joe Valentine, Burt Musser, Paul Weiss, V. J. Payetti, Charles K. Hallowell and F. L. Gustin. Strong will remain in the golf field as a turf consultant. *Warren Bidwell photo*

the seed bed first. Sodium arsenite is applied twelve times at $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. each time by spraying. It is mixed with the soil after each spraying to a depth of 4 to 5 inches with a spring tooth harrow. Then stolons are planted immediately.

This method was used lengthwise on one-half of a test area at Brynwood in Milwaukee in Sept. Immediately afterwards Old Orchard bent stolons were planted across one-third of the strip. Penncross seed was used at 1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. across the center strip and Merion blue was seeded across the other third at 2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. Growth started promptly by all three, but was retarded slightly by the heavy rate of sodium arsenite. There were no weeds, poa annua, or worm casts on the sodium arsenite treated strip. This promising sterilization method deserves further testing by anybody interested in starting a nursery.

Nursery Treatment

A bent grass nursery should be treated exactly like the greens. It should be fertilized along with the greens and should be mowed exactly like the greens. Then the turf can be used to repair bad spots in a green and for re-sodding a rebuilt green.

The tendency in the past has been to use too little sand in the topsoil on new greens and in top-dressing mixtures.

A number of clubs in Southern Calif. are rebuilding bad greens. Some are using 85 per cent sand in the topsoil mixture based on investigations conducted by O.R. Lunt at USLA. The other 15 per cent is

about equal parts clay and fibrous type humus. Lunt prefers sand in the range of medium to fine, but he objects to very fine sand and silt. They aggravate compaction. Most of the clay soil of the Mid-West is actual silt loam. Its use in place of a true clay might make the difference between success and failure.

Certainly, the use of almost pure sand is justified in hot, dry areas where greens are watered twice a day — once at night and showered at noon in times of excessive heat. An open texture soil will not become waterlogged, because surplus water passes down through it rapidly. The extra waterholding capacity provided by the use of more clay and humus will not permit less frequent watering. Surface evaporation is too rapid. Over-saturation within the soil and ponded water are to be avoided.

Mixture for Northern Greens

In the North where average annual rainfall is 20 ins. or more, a mixture of two to three parts sand, one part good loam soil, and one part fibrous type humus has been very satisfactory. The preference has been for sand in the range of coarse (excluding fine gravel) down to medium fine, with little or no fine or very fine sand. Both pack like silt under the impact of traffic and power equipment. Aside from its granulating and waterholding properties, the organic fraction helps overcome the compacting effect of traffic.

The investigations by Lunt, and similar

(Continued on page 71)



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Here's why: UscoFlow plastic pipe is trouble-free irrigation pipe — low in installation cost and requires virtually no maintenance. In the photo at right you see UscoFlow in 31-ft lengths being handled and installed* easily by only two men. The pipe is rigid enough to resist soil pressure, yet flexible enough to follow earth contours.

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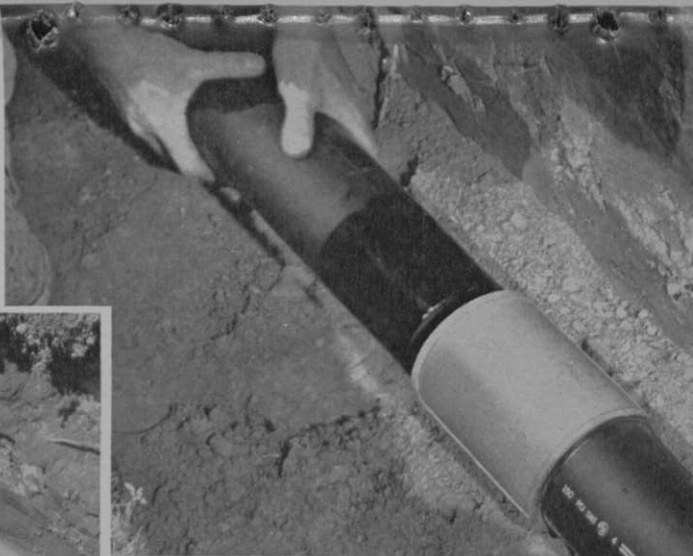




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- Close-up of the finished riser and sprinkler head assembly. Note plastic elbows and fittings.

**by Adams, Inc., Tenaft, N. J.,
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Finsterwald, Smith Occupy Teaching Chairs at PGA

Dow Explains Strategy in Playing the Circuit

Dow Finsterwald, the PGA's "Professional Golfer of the Year" and 1958 PGA champion, in describing his golf game says he turned pro because he enjoys golf. He started on the tour in 1952.

He has played 14 years, seven of them as a pro. He qualified for the National Amateur but didn't get far. While he was in the Air Force he got a chance to watch some tournaments and borrowed some details from fellows who were playing well.

Dow believes in a lot of practice before a tournament, being aware that if a player doesn't bring his game to the first tee with him he won't find it on the course.

Has "Commercial Stroke"

Dow always figures on playing conservatively rather than risking any spectacular shots. He has developed what he calls a "commercial stroke" with a slight cut. If he does miss the fairway or green he won't miss by as much as he once did with a hook which he seldom could control.

Finsterwald says that he benefited greatly from playing practice rounds with Doug Ford and watching Doug maneuver the ball around the green so his short game made up for other mistakes.

Ford provided him with a good example of a fellow who never gives up and who keeps his steam inside so he can play the next shot better. Finsterwald said that he liked Horton Smith's method of preparing for a shot: doing the thinking in advance and spending very little time over the ball.

Stays Out of Trouble

"I get very few 'sensations' when I play. There is nothing specific or detailed like turning the left shoulder," Finsterwald declared. He added that he takes a free swing only when there's no chance to get into trouble. On what he considers a normal week he favors left to right shots, generally playing with a square stance and with the ball back toward center. But if that style isn't working one week and calls for some minor adjustment he doesn't get upset but plays with just what he happens to have that's working well.

Finsterwald uses 1, 3- and 4-wood clubs.

Horton Organizes Lessons to the Last Detail

Horton Smith, who will be eligible to be enrolled in PGA Seniors on May 22 and who was inducted into membership in the PGA's Hall of Fame at the association's 1958 meeting, gave impressive evidence of his comprehensive qualities as a pro during the pros' teaching program when he told "How I Teach."

Harry Pezzullo, winner of the PGA's "Pro of the Year" award and a first class teacher himself, claims that Smith is one of golf's greatest teachers although the noted Detroit GC pro isn't recognized as he should be when top teachers are discussed.

Horton said that he organizes every lesson as much as he can, basing it on the pupil's needs and personality.

The lesson arrangement with Horton is: Preparation, Demonstration, Explanation and Examination.

He told of having trained himself to think of what, who, where, when and why he is teaching during any lesson.

Other factors to be considered in planning the lesson are:

Is the lesson part of a longer program or a "one-treatment" cure?

How recent was the previous lesson, how frequently are the lessons taken and what intensity does the pupil put into his learning and practice?

Makes Thorough Appraisal

In preparing for the lesson Horton looks at the pupil's equipment for weight, shaft flexibility, loft, hook or slice and balance. He looks over the pupil's record in the handicap book. Then he reviews information from his golfing companions and analyses the pupil's physical and mental characteristics as they walk to the tee.

What has the pupil on his mind? Why is he taking the lesson? What amount of skill does the pupil have? These are other questions Horton asks himself in preparing to do some good for the pupil.

The pro doesn't work under ideal conditions, Smith noted. Instead of being in the authoritative position and being able to make a professional approach to the problem, the pro generally has to teach as



Don Finsterwald

Finsterwald

He gets satisfying results with a 43% in shaft.

In answering queries Finsterwald said that he considered Arnold Palmer the longest straight driver on the circuit, and usually Palmer is the best putter. Dow commented: "Even when Palmer thinks he is putting bad he is good. Bill Casper is the one other fellow who ranks with Palmer as a putter."

Smith

a service somewhat similar to that of selling clubs.

Teaching the whole swing rather than any one detail is a new idea and Horton advocates it. He prefers to give the pupil suggestions before a swing is made.

He sets three balls down for the pupil's use, believing that the pupil performs better when he knows he will have three chances.

Smith advocates having plenty of swing pictures for the pupils to look at, study and discuss. Action pictures of golfing stars, as printed in *GOLFING Magazine*, Horton thinks are especially useful. He says that he has given some of his best lessons in the grill room by explanatory discussions with his pupils.

Horton thinks an hour lesson is best, usually, for pupil and teacher.

He agrees with Ernest Jones that swinging the clubhead is the only thing you can't underdo or overdo in making the golf shot.

He thinks that getting the beginner to visualize the golf stroke as similar to the



Horton Smith

action in an underhand throw makes it easy for the newcomer to get a good swing. To develop control by the beginner he asks, "To whom are you throwing?"

Right Side Emphasis

Smith is strong for developing the new or high-handicap golfers by getting them to use the right hand, the right arm, side and leg properly and as naturally as they use the right hand in eating or opening a door.

He thinks that it is almost impossible to get too much right side into a full shot. But a person can get the wrong use of the right side or too little use of the left hand, arm, leg and side into a swing.

Horton thinks considerable attention should be given to the matter of controlled tension rather than relaxation and to posture, adjustment of the feet and positioning of arms at address.

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W. E. UPDEGRAFF, Oak Park Country Club,
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O. JOHNSON, Happy Hollow Country Club,
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F. E. MAURINA, Tripoli Golf Club,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

says: "We have been using 'Tersan' 75 to prevent snow mold for the past 8 years with very good results. Generally, we apply 'Tersan' 75 in late November, middle January and early March at the rate of 8 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. in spray or dry form."

H. FANNIN, Mayfield Heights Country Club,
Cleveland, Ohio,

reports: "I've been using 'Tersan' 75 since it first became available. To prevent snow mold, I apply 'Tersan' 75 before the first snow in November, and again in January. Of course, 'Tersan' 75 is my old stand-by for large brown patch control, too."

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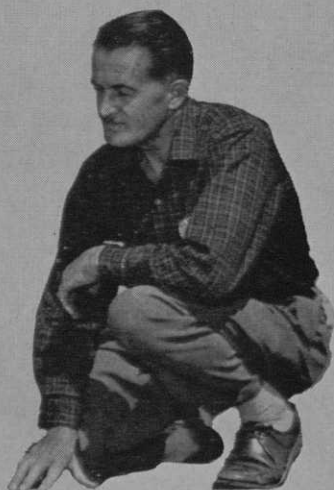


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A Study of the Past Makes a Good Beginning

At the start of a new year we are filled with hope and determination. We hope that we will not have so much difficulty

because of fickle, changeable Nature. We are determined to do a better job in our dealings with others and with the material things with which we work.

GOLFDOM has established a fine tradition in publishing its Planning Issue in October of each year. Through the eyes and ears of many people we get to review the past year in order to have a sounder basis for planning the activities of the year ahead. Now, when we come to the brink of a new season, all facilities should be in tiptop shape, ready to go into action with the first breath of spring. (Year 'round clubs in the South, please ignore.)

Last summer when the rains drowned a lot of turf there was not enough good sod for immediate replacement. Has the nursery area been enlarged and has it been planted to the very best improved grasses available?

Areas on greens that held water too long were badly in need of drainage. Have these spots been repaired? Tile or a dry well may save the turf this summer until the green can be rebuilt.

Goosegrass was prevalent on many greens in late summer. We have observed that many samples of topdressing, when planted in a flat, develop solid stands of goosegrass. Have you run a flat test of your topdressing to see if it is weedfree? We would advise not to topdress rather than to plant the greens to weeds. Sterilization of soil is neither costly nor difficult. If you use heat to sterilize, be sure to add nitrogen fertilizer after sterilizing.

Fred V. Grau replies to R. R. Bond relative to Bond's statement on page 58 of GOLFDOM for October, 1958.

• "The tendency for bent greens to become thin during midsummer is not confined to any one strain of bent. It is more the result of management rather than a characteristic of the strain of grass. Where I have observed thinning of bent greens during summer's heat I also have detected signs of malnutrition. Bent greens which have had good management and a steady uniform supply of nutrients have not been plagued by summer thinning.

"Old Orchard is one of the leading superior vegetated bents which we are happy to recommend highly. It was wholly unintentional, and deeply regretted, that the Q & A in GOLFDOM, Sept. 1958 (page 48) gave the impression that there was a weakness in the grass. I was in error in my choice of words. It was intended to point out that a superior grass, such as Old Orchard bent, may become thin during the summer if management fails to meet its requirements. This holds true with all good grasses."



Jackie Burke, Jr. and Jimmy Demaret, with a Cushman Electric Golfer—The Champions Golf Course, Houston, Texas.

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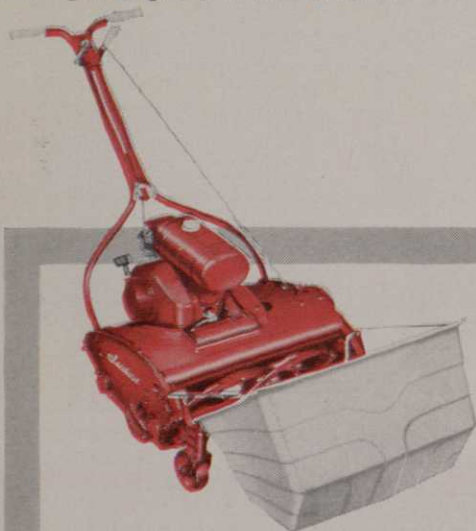
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