

The New and the Retiring President of the United States Golf Association



MELVIN A. TRAYLOR
President, United States Golf Association

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association held at New York City, January 7, 1928, marked the election of Melvin A. Traylor, of Chicago, Ill., as President of the Association.

Mr. Traylor, who was Vice-President of the Western Golf Association in 1923 and 1924, and who has long been active in the affairs of that Association, became a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association in 1925.

Mr. Traylor, who has just completed a term as President of the American Bankers Association, brings to his new office wide experience and great ability. He was born at Breeding, Ky., October 21, 1878, and after practicing law in Texas for some years, became connected with the banking

business in Texas and in St. Louis. He is at the present time President of the First National Bank of Chicago and the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Fownes, in retiring from the office of President of the United States Golf Association, we are happy to say, does not lose contact with the Association, as he has agreed to serve as a member of the Rules of Golf Committee and also as a member of the Implements and Ball Committee.

Mr. Fownes has had an active connection with these two committees for several years, and during his entire connection with the Association has personally supervised much of the experimental work in connection with golf balls. The Association is fortunate in being able to have the benefit of Mr. Fownes' advice and assistance

on two of its most important committees. He has been one of the most thorough students of the game in its entire history in this country. In 1910 he won the Amateur Championship of the Associa-



WILLIAM C. FOWNES, Jr.
Retiring President, United States Golf Association

tion and has been semi-finalist in the Amateur Championships of 1905, 1907, 1914 and 1919. In the past twenty years he has qualified in all but four of the Amateur Championships, and in addition has been captain of the Walker Cup Team. Prior to his term as President, he served for two years as Vice-President of the Association, in 1924 and 1925.

Further Experiments in the Control of Japanese Beetle Grubs

By B. R. Leach, Riverton, N. J.

The results of five years of experimental work in grub, worm and weed control in fine turf by the use of arsenate of lead were announced to the members of the Green Section at Chicago in 1926. Since that time the method has been under test by many golf clubs in various sections of the country, and, judging from my correspondence and conversations with greenkeepers and officials of various clubs, it would appear that the method is producing the desired results in a measure even greater than was originally hoped for, and that it promises to become a valued part of the accepted turf-maintenance system.

In view of the satisfactory reports on the use of arsenate of lead on fine turf during the past two years there need be no hesitancy in announcing the experimental results obtained during 1927, since they provide a basis for a decided simplification of the method with resulting reduction in the items of labor and cost of materials.

These latest results have been obtained in part by the continued maintenance and observation of the experimental plots at Riverton, N. J. In addition, however, much further information has been obtained as a result of very conservatively planned, extensive treatments of the turf of several golf courses in which all applications of arsenate of lead have been made under my personal supervision. I refer primarily to the Pine Valley Golf Club at Clementon, N. J., the Riverton Country Club, the Morris County Club at Convent, N. J., the Ashbourne Country Club, of Philadelphia, as well as various other clubs at which I have had the opportunity of observing the results of lead arsenate applications.

The most outstanding development, as a result of the years' work along the above lines, has been the gradual disclosure that decidedly less arsenate of lead is necessary to secure grub-proof turf than had previously been supposed; that, in fact, as little as 15 per cent of the amount of arsenate of lead formerly recommended is ample.

Grub-Proofing New Greens and Tees

Where it is desired to grub-proof greens and tees while in the process of construction and before the seed or stolons are sown, apply five pounds of arsenate of lead to each thousand square feet of soil surface and scratch in with a short-toothed rake to a depth of one-half inch. Do not work it in any deeper than one-half inch, otherwise you will lower the toxicity of the upper soil layer which is the only layer that counts in grub control. Do not apply the arsenate until all grading, smoothing and contouring is completed, otherwise you may bury the arsenate in spots with a layer of unpoisoned soil. In