that before the war showed need of re-
vision have been neglected to the extent
that course injury from that cause has
become increasingly serious.

Careful watch has been maintained over
watering systems. In cases where the
greenkeeper has been on the job during
the war the pumping and piping has been
vigilantly checked and such minor repairs
as have been needed have been made
promptly. Due to reduced wartime bud-
gets the watering systems haven't been
used except when the greenkeepers have
decided such use was urgently required.
That's meant a minimum of service
demanded from the installations. The ma-
ajority of the complete installations are
comparatively modern and trouble-proof,
therefore there's not much concern about
their need of costly repairs, extensions or
modernization after the war.

In many cases greenkeepers expressed
the belief that enforced reduction of
greens mowing during the war was re-
sulting in nappiness and other defects of
greens surface that would not have been
countenanced on first class courses before
the war, and which probably will call for
complete correction after the war.

There is considerable indication from
greenkeepers, and chairmen too, that the
fairway weed percentage is getting far
too high. This, greenkeepers particularly
say, is the result of clubs having been too
quick in sacrificing fertilizing and weed
chemical control. The clubs will have to
tax for that in extensive work after the
war, greenkeepers believe, and add that
they have seen courses where practically
complete reconditioning and reseeding of
fairways will have to be done to reclaim
them from pasture status.

Great jobs have been done by green-
keepers in wartime maintenance. Despite
adverse weather added to the complica-
tions of wartime labor and material con-
ditions the courses are in better shape
than players probably expected, or have
reason for expecting. Nevertheless ex-
perienced greenkeepers who know the in-
finite detail of first class course mainte-
nance are keenly aware of many jobs
they have been compelled to sidetrack
during the war. They have seen that
nature, when it is allowed to get out of
control, can insidiously and seriously lower
course standard under the condition the
greenkeeper wants as evidence of his mas-
tery of his profession.

As the many little things that all to-
gether constitute perfection in golf course
maintenance may be forgotten in the work
and worry of wartime, foresighted course
superintendents are adding to their green-
keeping logs notes on jobs to be done at
the first possible postwar time.

Colorado Springs Golf Course
Has 25th Anniversary

★ In June Patty Jewett GC, Colorado
Springs, Colo., will observe its 25th an-
niversary as a municipal golf course. The
course was a gift to the city by K. K. Jewett
in memory of his wife.

Before the transfer to the city, the club
had operated for many years as a private
course. It was then known as the Colorado
Springs GC. It was preceded by the Town
and Gown GC which was opened in the
nineties.

Many improvements have been made to
the golf course in the quarter century of
city operation. All greens, fairways and
tees are of grass. Yardage is 6,895 for
regular play and nearly 7,000 for tournam-
ents. Many tournaments have been held
here. The first Pike's Peak Open, held
last year, will be an annual event at the
course, to follow the Broadmoor invitation
in early August.

The club is located less than three miles
from the center of the city and even in
wartime, with the gas restrictions, golfers
can get to it without trouble. In normal
years the Patty Jewett Club has 300 to
400 annual members, although the daily
green fee is the largest source of revenue.

Visitors from all states of the union and
many foreign countries play here during
peacetime, and while very few of this
group are now able to travel, play at the
course has been almost as heavy as in
normal times, as an army camp and air
base are located nearby. Special rates
are made to the men in the service, both
officers and enlisted men.

Pike's Peak and many miles of the front
range of the Rocky Mountains form a
background for the course and the view
from the club is said to be one of the
finest in Colorado. The golf course is
open for play over 300 days each year. In
the last ten years the highest being 351
days and the lowest 298 days. While golf
is the main attraction, other forms of
recreation, such as cards, billiards, ping
pong, etc., are open to the members of the
course. Light food, beer and soft drinks are
available daily, and dinners, dances and
parties on special occasions.

Fees for play are kept at a minimum
so that many may use the facilities pro-
vided, and if play in the future warrants
enlargement, the club expects to have an
additional nine or eighteen holes.

Owen McHugh, mgr. of the club, says
that it has been a prominent factor in
establishing Colorado Springs as one of
the most popular tourist centers of the
west.

Wartime maintenance problems, of
course, are severe, but the standard of
course conditions has been kept high.