In golf's darkest hour
"the man of the hour"
is the Pro

You taught hundreds of thousands to improve their game. Through free group instruction classes and through tournaments you brought more hundreds of thousands into the game. Your interest in their progress spurred enthusiasm. You made certain they were properly equipped and serviced their equipment.

You were KEY MAN of the game before the war. Now, you still are — more than ever. More than any other single factor, the survival of the game depends on you.

Your players are awakening to the critical golf ball situation. But, entirely too many still take it for granted that you will take care of them, because you always have.

Don’t let that kind of thinking leave you holding the bag . . . and the bag empty. Now, during the peak of the playing season, don’t miss a single opportunity to keep telling them to turn in those old cuts — and soon!

Keep after 'em

They'll be thanking you, plenty, one of these days.

THE WORTHINGTON BALL CO.
ELYRIA, OHIO
WORLD'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE GOLF BALL MAKER

August, 1943
and others which are fluffy. They vary in color from a yellow apple-green to a deep blue green.

Even before the war, importations practically ceased due to imposition of a 40 percent duty on mixed German bent seed. Hence, right after the last war American grown bent seed, produced principally in Oregon, Washington, and Rhode Island, displaced mixed German bent.

Excepting velvet, there are two general types of bent, so-called “seaside” and “colonial”. Seaside is a creeping bent. That is the way all special strains, such as Washington, Metropolitan, etc. originated. A likely-looking piece of turf was taken up, stolons propagated in a row and then used to develop turf.

Colonial bent grass is presumably not stoloniferous and is more upright in growth habit. There are two principal sources of seed in this country, the so-called “Astoria”, which is western grown, and the Rhode Island colonial, which is produced in limited amounts in the state of Rhode Island.

There is one other grass, the seed of which is not available at the present time because practically all comes from Denmark. Naturally, there is no seed coming from there now. The grass is poa trivialis, which is used in shaded places primarily. It does not grow well out in the open, although it looks fine in spring and fall, but during the hot weather poa trivialis thins out so badly that it appears to have disappeared completely, yet it comes back strong in the fall.

**Bluegrass Makes Loose Turf**

In choosing grass, one which will thrive and develop a thick sward under existing soil and climate conditions should be selected. Kentucky bluegrass is the chief constituent in practically every seed mixture in regions similar to Milwaukee. It does admirably out in the open if not cut too close. There are very few acid soils so there is no need to worry much about lime. Kentucky bluegrass doesn’t make an extremely tight turf. When cut fairly close, it is somewhat open, consequently on fairways it is rather hard to control clover. In order to simplify clover control, some use a little bent too, in order to increase turf density and help keep clover out. A colonial bent, such as Astoria, is the better type to use on fairways with Kentucky bluegrass.

Fescue is admirable for sandy areas, for it withstands heat and drought, but it will not tolerate hot muggy weather. That is why it is not good in regions as St. Louis and Philadelphia. There heavy rains in humid weather play havoc with this grass. One objection to fescue is that it goes off color after mowing. Right after cutting tips turn brown and then the whole lawn appears brown.

Chewing’s fescue is a very good grass for shaded areas, especially under trees where the tendency is for the soil to stay rather dry. It may go off color, but it usually will survive and comes back strong in the fall.

**Poa for Shade**

Poa trivialis has only one place in lawn maintenance and that is as a shade grass in damp, moist locations. In other words, in areas which are commonly called “sour”. Such a soil may or may not be acid from a chemical standpoint. Sourness to the average man really means poor drainage. In such places poa trivialis is good. It usually grows better under those conditions than any other grass.

In discussing the “Temporary Grasses”, we confine ourselves to only three: redtop, rye (domestic rye), and timothy.

These grasses should be considered more in the nature of nurse grasses for the slower growing permanent grasses. Every mixture probably should contain some redtop to give cover while the slower germinating fescue and bluegrass are developing. When using redtop, the percentage should not exceed 20 to 25 although very often mixtures may contain 40 to 50, primarily because the seed is considerably cheaper than Kentucky bluegrass. When buying redtop, the fancy grade should be used because of its higher purity. That reduces the possibility of introducing weeds, chickweed in particular.

Rye and timothy are found mostly in cheap seed mixtures. Many people think they are fine because the grass comes up quickly and covers rapidly. That to them is assurance that there is nothing wrong with the seed mixture, so when the timothy and rye go out and the weeds come in, they look elsewhere for the cause, instead of blaming poor, cheap seed which is the primary cause.

The question of rate of seeding is largely a matter of number of seeds per pound. In compounding a mixture containing only 20 per cent of redtop by weight and 80 per cent of bluegrass,
Now, as never before, championship quality counts, because the present available stock of golf clubs plus those now in the hands of your players, must serve for the duration.

True Temper Step Down—Golf Shaft of Champions—will prove its worth because, with proper care, it will continue through years of hard service to win in every test.

It is up to America’s professionals to provide members with a plan for repair and upkeep of their playing equipment so that it will continue to serve well until victory is ours.

Now is the time to contact every club member and offer these services which only the professional is equipped to render.
there are almost as many redtop seeds as bluegrass because of the sizes of seeds. Velvet bent has 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 seeds per pound; colonial bent about 6,000,000 seeds to the pound; seaside—4,000,000 to 5,000,000; Kentucky bluegrass approximately 2,250,000, and poa trivialis a trifle less. Chewing’s fescue has only 500,000 seeds to the pound, or less than one-fourth as many as Kentucky bluegrass; redtop has around 5,000,000; rye grass 250,000; and timothy a little over 1,000,000. That is why seeding rates are varied. If there are too many seeds

the tendency is for the crowded young seedling grass to smother. Rates for bent are as low as 1 to 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet. With colonial bent the tendency is to use from 2 to 3 pounds, and the same is true for seaside. With bluegrass anywhere from 3 to 5 pounds is used along with about 20 per cent of redtop. With poa trivialis, when used for lawn purposes, it is seeded at 3 to 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Chewing’s fescue rates are heavy because the seed is large and germination sometimes slow. Ten pounds per 1,000 square feet is not considered excessive for lawns. With redtop, the rate is about 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Rye grass rates vary; the customary practice with some is to put rye in the seed mixture because it grows quickly and is supposed to help protect permanent grasses. I don’t think there is a place for rye except on some slopes, and then the percentage should not be high because it will smother out some of the more desirable permanent grass, should it make a rank growth.

A Case of Smothering

One time when in Florida, a Palm Beach greenkeeper said that bluegrass was no good for seeding in greens. When asked why, he replied that it didn’t come up. That wasn’t sure proof that the seed wasn’t viable. When seeded together, the rye seed comes up in 3 or 4 days, whereas it takes several weeks for the bluegrass to germinate. When 30 percent or less of the mixture is bluegrass, the rye comes up so fast that it smothers and shades the bluegrass, thus preventing germination and subsequent growth. After this explanation this man tried seeding the bluegrass first, waiting for it to emerge before sowing rye. By doing this he obtained a mixed stand of both grasses.

We should keep this fact in mind when compounding grass seed mixtures. If the mixture is too high in temporary seed, development of the permanent grasses, which are really wanted, is retarded.

Depth of seeding is important, but seldom appreciated. During one of the short courses at Madison, Professor Ahlgren presented data on experiments dealing with seeding depths. He showed, as might be suspected, that large seed, such as fescue, could be imbedded to a depth of one-half inch without seriously reducing percentage of emergence, but with small seed, such as bent, deep planting seriously reduced the stand.
May Build Muny Course—Pittsfield (Mass.) park commission is investigating the practicability of constructing a 9-hole municipal course on 50 acres of Springside Park property, found unusable for other types of development. Pittsfield could use a muny layout, since the city’s present three golf courses are privately owned.

Club Dances for Soldiers—Salem (Mass.) CC not only allows servicemen to play the golf course without fee, but also has been running bi-monthly dances for them as well.

Horse Divots Green—in the midst of the annual field day at North Hills CC (Douglaston, L. I.) a driver lost control of his horse while cantering in a nearby woods. The animal charged over the golf course, leaving hoofmarks several inches deep in the 13th green.

American Fork & Hoe Co., Ashtabula, Ohio, makers in peacetime of True Temper golf shafts, has been operating at full capacity for many months. The golfing public knew only too well that golf shafts were no longer being turned out by the company and knew also that production

The New
BALANCED GOLF BAG
Pat. Applied for
Easier to Carry
Saves Energy
(Caddie or player)

PROS—with caddies returning to school, you can boost late season sales with this new and better bag. It’s ideal for players who must “carry their own.”

MAN-O-WAR MODEL
Best materials—light weight, non-sag construction. Natural heavy duck, reinforced at all wearing points. Wide, adjustable shoulder strap. 14 club capacity, divided opening.... $5

Professionals Write for Discount
BALANCED GOLF BAG
North and Noble Sts., Chicago

August, 1943
DAVIS' GRASS SEED

Fall is the best time to seed—and DAVIS' SEED is the thrifty seed to sow for greens and fairways. Selected by turfologists of wide experience, Davis' Seed has produced "show turf" on golf courses throughout the middle west. Write—today—for quotations on your fall seeding requirements. The Davis catalog includes supplies and equipment you'll be needing for your general maintenance work this fall. Send for it and SAVE.

GEORGE A. DAVIS, Inc.
5440 NORTHWEST HWY., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

Wanted—New or used five-unit fairway mower. H. R. Reed Nurseries, Berlin, Penna.


Wanted to Lease—with privilege to buy, 9-hole golf course, middle-west, with or without equipment, by reliable club operator. More than 20 years' experience. Must be going club. Give full particulars. Address: Ad 816, % Golfdom.

Pro and Wife would like small club all year 'round. At present in club for summer months. Address: Ad 801, % Golfdom.


Wanted—Golf course equipment. What have you for cash? Sportsman's Golf Club, 1633 Palmolive Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Lady Pro wishes connection with small club. Fine teacher, player; long experience. If desired, can also combine with secretarial duties. Good stenographer. Address: Ad 803, % Golfdom.

Wanted—Two putting green mowers. Write Country Club of Mobile, Spring Hill, Ala.

Wanted—Greenkeeper, preferably one with experience in lower Ohio Valley. Write, giving qualifications and salary desired. Address: Ad 804, % Golfdom.

All operations involved in production of these weapons, including forging, machining, packing and shipping, are handled within the plant.

At the war's end, American Fork & Hoe will be back in the golf shaft business, but for the present it has its hands full turning out the grim short swords of the infantry.

Top honors for outstanding performance in war production were conferred upon the Worthington Mower Company and its employees July 26th, at a colorful ceremony staged on the grounds fronting their main offices and plant at Stroudsburg, Pa. For their record of "Excellence in Production Achievement" each Worthington employee was awarded the Army-Navy "E" lapel insignia and the company received the "E" pennant. Only one per cent of all firms in war production have won this distinguished honor. Judge Samuel E. Shull sparked the ceremony by his inspiring remarks on the magnificent record of the men on the firing front and those on the production front at the Worthington plant who are backing them up to the limit.

Col. Chas. A. Ross made the presentation of the Army-Navy Production Award which was accepted by Ross Sawtelle, president of Worthington. Lt. Com. Roy N. Drier presented the "E" lapel insignia, which was accepted by Leon A. White for the employees. Also honored at the ceremony were Arthur D. Peterson, George Malvise, Henry Westfall, Leo Murray and...
others long identified with the Worthington company.

Many of the older men identified with golf course maintenance will recall the original company as the Shawnee Mower Company, which was started by C. C. Worthington, industrialist and golf enthusiast, in 1914, specializing in horse-drawn fairway mowing machines. By 1920, when the name was changed to Worthington Mower Company, revolutionary developments in mowing machinery had greatly expanded Worthington's production and their markets extended throughout the world. With the start of war, and the problem of building the world's greatest air armada, Worthington plans were concentrated on designing and building airfield mowing equipment. The Army-Navy "E" Award bespeaks the success and importance of their efforts.

Following the ceremony which was paced by wartime precision and brevity, the night shift swung into production with renewed pep that promised no good for the enemy. Worthington's official family, E. R. Sawtelle, E. H. Worthington, John Blair, W. U. Roulette and John Rodewald, have been with the company many years, as have the majority of the employees, to whom the officers gave all credit for the production honors awarded the organization.

About 300 employees and guests July 13 witnessed the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" award flag to F. W. Berk & Co., Wood Ridge, N. J., manufacturers of mercurials, for high achievement in the production of war material. The flag was presented by Major D. B. MacMaster, U. S. Army Ordnance Department, and was accepted on behalf of the company and employees by Robert O. Weiss, works supt. of the Wood Ridge plant.

J. S. Whittington, vice-pres. of the company, also spoke and introduced Mrs. M. H. McAllister, daughter of the late P. Felix Berk, founder and former president of the company.


L. A. Young Golf Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., has published a very interesting, entertaining and impressive little folder on the used ball situation. It's intended to be sent as letter enclosures by clubs and pros to their members. The Young company furnishes the required number of the enclosures free on request.

The tale tells of golfer Jones who lapsed into a coma after sinking a 40-foot putt for a 99. Jones subconsciously found
himself awake in hell where there were great golf courses but no balls because of neglect of players to turn in balls for reconditioning.

Golf's war-orphaned world series—the Ryder Cup matches—played this year over Detroit's Plum Hollow course, was broadcast throughout the nation on a Blue Network hookup Sunday afternoon, August 8th, under the sponsorship of Crawford, MacGregor, Canby Company, Dayton, Ohio, manufacturer and distributor of Tourney Golf Clubs, Tourney Balls, and other golf equipment.

This fourth annual charity contest, in which Captain Craig Wood's Ryder Cup golf squad emerged victorious over Walter Hagen's challengers by an 8 1/2 to 3 1/4 margin, netted approximately $40,000 for the American Red Cross. Attendance was the largest in the event's history. Besides this sizeable contribution to the American Red Cross, a large amount of War Bond also was sold to the field of spectators.

While MacGregor has not manufactured any golf equipment for months and while no stocks of MacGregor merchandise are available for retail except where pros may have limited remaining stocks from earlier purchases, MacGregor has been one of the leaders in upholding general interest in golf and in keeping golf alive in every possible way during the war emergency. According to Clarence H. Rickey, president of MacGregor, charity matches such as the Ryder Cup series and other successful charity contests and exhibitions which Mr. Rickey's company has sponsored during the past two seasons have done much to stimulate public interest in golf besides contributing generously to various war relief organizations. For the duration, MacGregor is engaged 100 per cent on 'round-the-clock production of work essential to the war effort.
September 9th, your Government starts the greatest drive in history—the 3rd War Loan! The money to finance the invasion must come in large part from individuals on payrolls.

Here's where YOUR bond selling responsibilities DOUBLE! For this extra money must be raised in addition to keeping the established Pay Roll Allotment Plan steadily climbing.

Your now doubled duties call for these two steps:

1. Check up on your Pay Roll Plan at once. Keep it climbing! Increased Pay Roll percentages mean sufficient post-war purchasing power to keep the Nation's plants (and yours) busy.

2. Be a salesman in the 3rd War Loan, to see that every individual on the Pay Roll Plan puts an extra two weeks salary into War Bonds—over and above his regular allotment. These extra bonds cut the inflationary gap.

Financing this war is a big job—but 130,000,000 Americans are going to see it through 100%. Every citizen should turn every available dollar into the best investment in the world—United States War Bonds.

BACK THE ATTACK With War Bonds!

This space is a contribution to victory today and sound business tomorrow by GOLFDOM