ONLY the ROSEMAN has the right answers to fairway mower questions

Performance records are the proof

How long should they last—4 or 5 years, or 10 years and more?

How fast should they travel?

Besides fairways should they also cut rough, tees, bunker tops, trap lips, etc. to eliminate hand labor?

Should they cut taller, tougher grass, whether wet or dry, without skidding or scalping?

Should they be designed to help improve turf, or just to cut the grass?

Hundreds of Rosemans with well over 10 years of service behind them are performing efficiently, and their upkeep costs are amazingly low.

Rosemans not only are built to run at high speed but their distinctive, roller-drive design assures uniform cutting with safety to the turf.

Rosemans can be converted from fairway mowers to rough mowers in 15 seconds. Two-thirds of a Roseman end unit will suspend over traps when mowing, without gouging; they'll cut bunker tops without scalping.

The far greater traction of Roseman mowers permits early morning and heavy grass cutting, without skidding, scalping or wheel marks.

The light roller action of Rosemans definitely helps make your turf healthier and your fairways smoother.

Book your Roseman mower orders now! Postwar demand for Rosemans is increasing fast.

ROSEMAN TRACTOR MOWER CO.
EVANSTON, ILL.

ROSEMAN HOLLOW ROLLER MOWERS
THE LIGHT ROLLER ACTION HELPS IMPROVE TURF
Pros Break Purse and Scoring Records

By FRED CORCORAN
Tournament Bureau Mgr., P.G.A.

DURING the 1945 season the PGA had 42 tournaments scheduled for purses totaling $500,000 in war bonds or $375,000 in cash. Previous top year was 1940 with $175,000 in cash. George May's tournament was the largest purse, $60,000 in war bonds. The largest amount turned over to war charities from one event was the PGA Championship, $51,550. Practically every event has been played with receipts going to rehabilitation funds at the local hospitals.

Tournaments played this summer at Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville, Dallas and Tulsa netted about $80,000 for the local rehabilitation funds. The attendance for tournaments in 1945 should go over the half million mark.

Bill Wotherspoon, Southern Hills CC, Tulsa, Okla., gave a check for $18,000 to local army hospitals. This money to be used to build a golf course at the Borden General Hospital for rehabilitation of wounded war veterans.

Felix McKnight, Managing Editor, Dallas News, says more than $20,000 will be given to veteran's rehabilitation fund, as net of the Dallas tournament played early in September.

Not counting exhibitions for 1945, about $250,000 will be turned over to the various sectional rehabilitation funds from tournaments sponsored by the PGA. The Snead-Nelson match played in New York raised $20,000. The Hope-Crosby matches played for the PGA Rehabilitation funds for the year will be about $75,000. At Salt Lake City $34,000 was turned over to the local fund from the Hope-Crosby match arranged by George Schneiter.

During the year tournament players averaged two visits a week to military hospitals, camps or clubs stationed within reasonable distance of the golf tournaments. Nelson, Snead, McSpaden, Hogan and Pvt. Bob Hamilton competed in a long driving contest at Ft. Lewis, near Tacoma, which Hamilton won with a drive of 329 yards. Hamilton is stationed there.

The PGA sponsored tournament schedule for 1946 will open at Los Angeles, first week in January. There is a tournament scheduled for every weekend until April 15.

Nelson had won up to Oct. 15, $61,000 in war bonds during 1945.

The California Golf Writers Assn., Russ Newland, Pres., has requested January 11-14, for San Francisco. $15,000 in war bonds has been posted in prize money. They also put up a $5,000 prize for the lucky ticket holder. The proceeds will be turned over to a local hospital.

Tournaments of the 1946 winter tour will be played at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Richmond, California; Phoenix, Tucson, Texas, New Orleans, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Miami Four Ball, Jacksonville, Greensboro, Charlotte. A week is being held for the Masters' tournament if it is to be played at Augusta.

The 1946 tournament season will go over $600,000 mark in war bonds, according to applications already received for tournaments.

Ben Hogan's 261 scored over the Portland CC course, which is a championship layout a par of 72, was the best scoring performance to date. The lowest score was made by Byron Nelson's 259 over the Broadmoor GC, which has a par of 70. The Portland course measured about 6700 yards. This tournament was won last year by Sam Snead with a score of 289, played in heavy rains. Hogan's nearest competitor was Nelson with 275, 14 strokes being the largest margin between first and second position. Nelson led by 13 strokes at Broadmoor.

WOMEN'S WESTERN SETS DATES

Women's Western GA will play its annual open at Waukonida CC, Des Moines, Ia, June 24-29, and its amateur championship at Country Club of Cleveland, Aug. 11-17. WWGA junior and its Derby, dropped during war years, will be resumed in 1946, with courses and dates to be announced later.

Mrs. Wrisley B. Oleson, Glen Oak CC, was elected WWGA pres. at its annual meeting. Mrs. Charles Dennehy, retiring pres., disclosed that the WWGA amateur drew $1,634.70 and the open, $1,546.60 for hospital golf courses and other recreation for wounded veterans.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Bonds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2-4</td>
<td>Hermitage CC, Richmond, VA</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 6-8</td>
<td>Pinehurst CC, Pinehurst, N.C. (North &amp; South Open)</td>
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<td>Nov. 9-11</td>
<td>Hope Valley CC, Durham, N.C.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 16-8</td>
<td>Mobile CC, Mobile Ala.</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 23-25</td>
<td>Beauvoir CC, Montgomery, Ala.</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<td>Nov. 28-Dec. 2</td>
<td>Miami Springs Course, Orlando, Fla.</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 6-9</td>
<td>Glen Garden CC, Ft. Worth, Texas (Invitation)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>13,333</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 14-16</td>
<td>Bing Crosby Pro-Amateur Event (Invitation)</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 29-30</td>
<td>Rancho Santa Fe, Del Mar, Calif.</td>
<td>(Purse to be announced)</td>
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1946 Winter tour begins with the Los Angeles Open.
William F. Gordon Company

GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS

BALA-CYNWYD
Penna.

DOYLESTOWN
Penna.

For twenty years a partner in the former firm of Toomey & Flynn, Philadelphia, Penna.

Courses now under construction—

BIRCH HILL COUNTRY CLUB
Burnham, Penna.

EAST POTOMAC PARK
Washington, D. C.

NEWEST-SMOOHEST-SMARTEST
PARGLOVS FULL FINGER

FULPAR!

Another sure-fire pro shop profit maker. You'll say and your players will agree, Fulpar is the smoothest feeling, easiest gripping and smartest looking full finger golf glove ever designed. Made of specially prepared imported cape skins with ventilated thumb and reinforced finger ends for lasting wear. Its back of flex cloth adds to its cool, easy fitting comfort.

ORDER EARLY to make certain of your needs; we'll do our best to supply you.

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K. L. BURGETT CO. Please send us the following:

PEORIA, ILL.

BI FULPAR $12 Doz.

Left hand gloves will be shipped except where pairs or rights are requested.

Shipping date desired______________________________________

Name________________________________________________________________

Address________________________________________________________________

City________________________State________________________

Golfdom
Hillerich & Bradsby Hold First Postwar Sales Session

At Hillerich & Bradsby's first postwar sale meeting in Louisville matters were discussed directly affecting manufacture and distribution of the Louisville Power Bilt pro-only line of golf clubs. Special attention was given to a plan that will assure equitable distribution of stock until such time that orders specifying larger quantities of Power Bils can be invited. In attendance were:

FRONT ROW—Bill Kaiser, V. P. in charge of Pro Golf Sales; Doug Gray, Adv.; Bill Schuenheichier, Credits; Frank Ryan, Sales; Lou Hubhuch, Assistant Treas.; Carl Gliesmer, Sales; Jack McGrath, Adv.

MIDDLE ROW—Ward A. Hillerich, Executive V. P.; Charles Quick, Purchasing; Dick Sawyer, Sales; J. A. Hillerich, Sr., Pres.; Herb Heimerdinger, Golf Factory Supt.

BACK ROW—John Fox, Sales; Art. B. Birtles, V. P. for Production and Purchasing; Ed. B. Reichmuth, Sec. and Treas.; Clive Gilheri, Sales; C. J. Benkeri, V. P. for Distributors Sales; J. A. Hillerich, Jr., Assistant Sec.; Henry Morrow, Pro Baseball Contact Man; Box Hovatter, Sales.

HARDWOOD FLAG POLES

Made of the finest, seasoned, second growth, tough White Ash. Tapered from 1" at bottom to 3/4" at top, and fitted with flanged ferrules to fit standard 1 1/8" cup. Sanded finish with prime coat of lead and oil and finished coat of finest white enamel. Available in 2 or 3 color combination.

We urge immediate ordering of 1946 needs with delivery at your convenience.

LEAVITT CORPORATION
(Est. 1895)
URBANA, ILLINOIS
Builders of Knockdown bleachers
for sports events of all kinds.

Fall, 1945
**Old Orchard CREEPING BENT STOLONS**

No sod or left over bent. Every stolon fresh, virile stock and less than one year old. True to strain, no mixture of other bents or grasses. No weeds — not even clover. Every shipment carries state inspection certificate.

Old Orchard Turf Nurseries — R. R. BOND, Prop. — BOX 350, MADISON 1, WISCONSIN

The Greens are the Foundation of All Successful Golf Courses

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**Postwar Maintenance**

(Continued from Page 16)

Humus is all right if the soil is not too heavy, and the sand is coarse and sharp. Otherwise one part of soil, two of sand, and one of humus may be better. The necessity for careful choice of sand is not often realized. The tendency is to select and accept sand that is too uniform and too fine in particle size. There should be a high proportion of coarse particles and very few fine.

The old practice of using composted manure as the source of organic matter in top-dressing mixtures is becoming a thing of the past. Fresh manure is about 75 percent water, and most of its organic matter disappears rapidly in the soil, so the actual amount provided is less than is commonly supposed. Manure is hard to get and composting is costly, so the trend is toward substitutes, such as peat. This is sound, provided the fertilizer program is modified to furnish the amounts of nitrogen and potash formerly provided by the manure. At least a part of the nitrogen should come from natural organic sources because that is the kind of nitrogen in manure.

Straight materials such as sand, peat, or clay should not be used on established greens. They form layers and cause trouble in hot weather when they reach depths of one-half to several inches. Soil texture should be uniform throughout the depth occupied by roots and preferably deeper.

Very little top-dressing has been used during the war. Some clubs expect to resume top-dressing every four or five weeks, and others intend to apply it not more than two or three times a season. Frequent top-dressing helps overcome mat formation. The top-dressing makes contact with the soil so it is built-up at the same rate as the mat. The same result is accomplished by proper cutting along with occasional brushing or combing. The brushes or combs can be attached to the putting green mower.

**Watch Your Watering**

The use of water is the most important single factor in greens maintenance. This is not generally understood. Fertilizer and fungicides are blamed for damage which was caused by water. The truth of this axiom has been demonstrated many times during the war. Lads of high school age and other inexperienced help did not know how to water and did not care to learn. Grass was lost around the outside edge of the closely clipped putting surface because the adjoining slopes and banks were not kept moist. Localized dry spots appeared in the greens and escaped notice or were ignored. Then spots became hard under foot. When the grass started to wilt, the unmistakable metallic deep blue color and permanent footprinting were not recognized as a warning of impending trouble. Before long leaf blades started to die and turn brown. The turf became thin or disappeared altogether. Algae developed, if the surface became...
sopping wet; otherwise clover, crab grass, or poa annua appeared.

Dry spots cannot be corrected in the summertime with a spike roller followed by sprinkling. The spots or areas must be forked deeply and drenched with water several times to restore soil moisture. Then they will take water in the normal manner. Another method is to use a tree sub-irrigator.

Opinions differ about when to water and the amount to use. The time of day is immaterial when overwatering is practiced, but there is evidence to support early morning as the best time to water greens. Water used then actually dries the grass by destroying the droplets of dew. Uniform coverage is more easily obtained because workmen can see what they are doing. Thorough watering at less frequent intervals is the usual recommendation, instead of frequent light sprinkling. This is sound advice when grass roots are extensive and deep.

The turf should be firm and the soil near the surface should be moist, but not so wet that water can be squeezed from it in quantity several hours after watering is stopped. Water should be absorbed quickly and not stand as pools in low spots for any length of time. A mushy or muddy surface is evidence that something is wrong with the soil below. Usually it is too dry and refuses to absorb water or permit its downward movement. The aim in hot weather should be to keep the soil a trifle on the dry side, rather than too wet, because a plentiful supply of water tends to make the grass soft. When root systems are shallow, infrequent watering is bad practice. On hot windy days it may be necessary to water lightly several times a day to keep the surface soil barely moist. Otherwise grass will wilt badly and may die.

Tree Roots Damage Greens

The turf on many greens is bad because of tree roots in the green. This often occurs on greens located in low spots and surrounded by trees. Willows, elms, poplars, maples, cottonwood, birch, etc. are especially bad. Pocked greens are hard to maintain at best. If there are tree roots in them, the surface becomes very hard in hot weather, the turf may be very thin and the surface covered with algae. The soil underneath such areas should be examined this fall for tree roots. If they are present, a trench should be dug between the tree and the green deep enough to sever feeder roots. A barrier of sheet metal, or several layers of thick tarpaper, should be placed against the wall of the trench before the soil is replaced. This will prevent new
roots from getting into the green for a few years at least.

Fertilization of greens is important because it influences leafiness of the grass and affects the amount and severity of disease. Fertilization and the use of lime will be discussed in detail in a separate article, so only the basic principles will be pointed out here.

The use of phosphate and potash is more important on greens than on fairways because both are removed in the clippings, and growth is maintained by constant watering. Grass clippings contain almost as much potash as nitrogen, so if manure compost is not used, or top-dressings are fewer than before, it may be wise to increase the quantity of potash used as fertilizer.

In trials at Milwaukee during the past several years, an application of 0-9-27 at 15 to 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet in spring and again in the fall produced good results, and appeared to provide ample potash and enough phosphoric acid when Milorganite was used as the source of nitrogen. At the 20 pound rate greens received 1.8 pounds phosphoric acid and 5.4 pounds potash per 1,000 square feet in the early spring and again during the last half of August or the first half of September. The Milorganite used during the season provided additional phosphoric acid, which amounted to 3 1/2 pounds per 1,000 square feet. By using the phosphate-potash mixture in spring and fall, interim feeding became a matter of furnishing nitrogen.

Disease Control by Feeding

Dollar spot is encouraged by too little as well as too much nitrogen. Brown patch is aggravated by plentiful nitrogen and water because they make the leaf blades soft and lush. Brown patch is a hot weather disease, whereas dollar spot develops in cooler weather. Dollar spot is the principal disease all season in northern regions. Farther south dollar spot is troublesome in spring and fall, but rarely occurs in the hot summer months. That is the brown patch season.

Enough nitrogen should be used to hold dollar spot in check. That means more generous feeding with nitrogen in northern regions all season. Farther south it might be better to use enough nitrogen in spring to check dollar spot, and have grass show slight nitrogen hunger in hot weather when brown patch is bad. Toward fall the rate should be increased before dollar spot becomes bad.

There has been little ammonium sulphate available as such. It should be more plentiful, and ammonium nitrate may become available. The latter is a good source of soluble nitrogen and contains about 32 percent, so the rate of application should be approximately one-third less than was used for sulphate.

Greens should be checked this fall or early next spring for acidity and lime used if the soil is more than slightly acid. An application of lime will help speed the decay of surplus grass in greens that are acid. A finely ground dolomite containing 20 to 30 percent of magnesium should be used, where lime is needed, if soil tests show the supply of available magnesium to be low.

Here's Golf Course Work

(Continued from Page 50)

mean a new development; that of first-class 9-hole clubs on outskirts of metropolitan areas.

Order Now or Else . . .

It's absolutely certain that there won't be enough course maintenance equipment manufactured in most lines to meet the 1946 demand. Clubs that continue to stall about making up their minds on what they'll need probably won't get their orders filled until late next season unless there's an immediate improvement in the labor situation and a lot of efficient work in making up for the backlog on orders.

Another thing's sure for most clubs in metropolitan districts and that's a balancing of greensmen's pay with that of inside men. Dishwashers, pantrymen, and other unskilled house workers at N. Y. metropolitan district clubs get much higher wages than course workers, and the inside men get their meals and share of Christmas tips.

Readjustment of greenkeepers' and greensmen's salaries to a basis in balance with that of other club employees is something club officials had better be considering.

Gus Novotny, MacGregor's New S. E. Man

Henry P. Cowen, p r e s ., MacGregor Golf Inc., has appointed Gus Novotny to represent the firm in the southeastern territory. His headquarters will be Atlanta. His territory will include N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., and Miss. Novotny, as a student at the University of Illinois, was finalist in the national intercollegiate. Since then, he has won many sectional tournaments, Gus has been an equipment salesman for the past 15 years.
Jacobsen Buys Worthington Mower Company

★ RACINE, WIS. — Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of Worthington Mower Company, Stroudsburg, Penn., by Jacobsen Mfg. Co., Racine. This was announced by O. T. Jacobsen, President.

This acquisition gives the combined companies a total annual sales volume of over three million dollars, making Jacobsen Mfg. Co. and affiliated concerns the largest in the power mower industry. A third member of the group is the Johnston Lawn Mower Corp., Ottumwa, la., large producer of hand and light-weight power mowers, acquired by Jacobsen in 1940.

Established in 1914, the Worthington Mower Co. has specialized in a tractor-drawn gang-type mower for large mowing operations such as golf courses, air fields, etc. During the war, thousands of Worthington "Grass Blitzers" were purchased by the armed forces. Speed in mowing air fields was a prime urgency and the Grass Blitzer established outstanding records, attaining mowing speeds of over fifteen miles per hour.

Present manufacturing and distributing operations will be continued at all three plants. Jacobsen power mowers for golf courses, parks, cemeteries, industrial users and home owners, will continue to be manufactured in the Jacobsen plant in Racine and distributed through established Jacobsen sales channels. The Worthington line of mowers will continue to be produced at Stroudsburg. Mr. E. R. Sawtelle, Vice-President and Sales Manager of Worthington, will continue to direct sales of Worthington products. The Johnston hand and light-weight power mowers, produced at Ottumwa, will be distributed through established jobber outlets.

Overall sales policies will be coordinated and directed in Racine. Parts facilities for Jacobsen, Worthington, and Johnston units will be established in all principal cities, resulting in improved customer and dealer service.

"I feel that this move represents a distinct forward stride in the power lawn mower industry," said Mr. Jacobsen. "The coordination of engineering and production abilities should result in even finer and more efficient machines than we have produced in the past under individual managements. Dealers and owners of our machines will also benefit from a broadened policy of unified service facilities for all three divisions."

A well-known Greenkeeper writes:

"We've tried many different fertilizers, but Agrico gives us best results on greens and fairways." Get AGRICO COUNTRY CLUB FERTILIZER this season and see the difference it makes . . . it's specially made for golf courses and backed by two generations of success. Ask your regular source of supply, phone your nearest A.A.C. Sales Office, or write to—

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A NEW ENGLAND SERVICE FOR NEW ENGLAND COURSES

For 23 years we have made it our business to "have what it takes" to help keep New England's golf courses in top condition.

A record of proven performance on New England's own golf courses stands behind each item in the Clapper stock of equipment and supplies.

Let Clapper quote you on your needs.

Toro Power and Gang Mowers • Millorganite Fertilizer • Buckner Sprinklers • Jari Power Scythe • Chemicals • Sprayers Supplies • Fertilizers • Tools • Grass Seeds • Repairs for Toro Equipment

THE CLAPPER CO.
(Formerly New England Toro Co.)
1121 Washington St. (BIGelow 7900)
WEST NEWTON 65, MASS.

Fall, 1945
USGA SETS 1946 CHAMPIONSHIP DATES — USGA has announced that the National open will be played at Canterbury CC, Cleveland, O., June 13-15.— see photo on front cover. The National amateur will be played at Baltusrol GC, Springfield, N. J., Sept. 9-14. The National public links will be played at Denver’s Wellshire course, July 22-27. Place and date of the women’s national were undetermined when other venues were announced. If Great Britain decides to send over a Walker Cup team the matches will be played at the National Links, Southampton, LI, N. Y., Aug. 30-31. Ball and club regulations remain at pre-war specifications, USGA said.

RAD E. THOMPSON, president, Des Moines Glove Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia., advises that MacGregor Golf, Inc., Dayton, O., again will handle their Tufhorse line of golf bags and luggage exclusively as in the years before the war.

CHARLES SOMMER, OREGON MANAGERS’ PRES.—Charles E. Sommer, gen. mgr., Portland (Ore.) GC, scene of the recent highly successful Portland Open, was elected Pres., Oregon State Chapter, Club Managers’ Association of America at the annual meeting held at the Aero Club, Portland. Sommer’s experience in golf and country club work covers every phase of the business. He has been affiliated with clubs all over the country in capacities of caddy, caddy-master, starter, assistant-professional, professional, playing professional, manager-