

that before the war showed need of revision 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 budgets 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 majority of the complete installations are comparatively modern and trouble-proof, hence 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 resulting 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 pay 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 greenkeepers in wartime maintenance. Despite adverse weather added to the complications of wartime labor and material conditions the courses are in better shape than players probably expected, or have reason for expecting. Nevertheless experienced greenkeepers who know the infinite detail of first class course maintenance 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 mastery of his profession.

As the many little things that all together constitute perfection in golf course maintenance may be forgotten in the work and worry of wartime, foresighted course superintendents are adding to their greenkeeping 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 anniversary as a municipal golf course. The club 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 club. 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 6,595 for regular play and nearly 7,000 for tournaments. Many tournaments have been held here. The first Pikes Peak Open, held last year, will be an annual event at the club, 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 club. 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 provided, 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.