

bons and set off with stars or other seals symbolic of the holiday. When seals can be purchased to correspond with the seasonal flowers—every effort is made to have the floral motif. All of these fine points convince the women that Westmoreland will do all in its power to entertain their guests in fitting manner.

Members have the privilege of inviting guests for all bridge events. A nominal fee for each guest is charged but there is no extra fee for guests when invited to the club for luncheon.

For the ladies' bridge there is a luncheon served very similar to the Golfers' Special. The women take advantage of this and entertain very extensively on Pivot Saturday.

On Progressive day, women are urged to call the club office and a game is arranged for them if they are unable to arrange a game themselves. On this day only contract is played and the prizes are merchandise certificates with season prizes awarded for the five highest progressive game scores at the end of the year.

At 4:30 all is in readiness for a delightful tea. With every effort made to cut down the glare of light and secure all effect of restful, pleasant warmth, the candles are lit and everything is prepared for service to the guests.

In the summer iced tea or other cooling drinks are served, while on chilly days women prefer hot tea.

On the lace covered tea table, rear half, are all the set ups for service. Napkins and plates are placed in a pile with doilies alternating with plate. Teaspoons are grouped if the beverage be hot and long spoons if the drinks be iced. In the forepart of the table all the dainties are conveniently placed and with the aid of the two pourers, the women are served with ease and rapidity.

The hostess strives for a centerpiece in keeping with the season and have candles that blend with the most prominent color of the bouquet.

Westmoreland, noted for its originality in teas, has popularized open face sandwiches and they are always served at Saturday social functions. With the sandwich becoming smarter every day, dainty provision is made for huge trays to be placed in a prominent place. With the sandwiches are trays of cookies, and compartments of candies, nuts and other delicacies which add greatly to the eye appeal.

Greenkeeper in Personal Letter Urges USGA Support

JOHAN MACGREGOR, prominent greenkeeper of Chicago GC, and former president of the National Association of Greenkeepers and of Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn., has sent an interesting letter to chairmen of private golf clubs in the Chicago district, at present not USGA members.

MacGregor's letter from the inside viewpoint of the practical greenkeeper, reads:

TWENTY CENTS A YEAR TO SAVE YOUR COURSE

I have just received a letter from Mr. Pierce, Treasurer of the USGA and Chairman of the Green Section informing me of the necessity for golf club memberships in the USGA if the operation of experimental turf gardens in the United States is to be continued.

The big problem as I see it is in the fact that many clubs secure the benefit of the USGA turf gardens through their greenkeepers' findings without the members being aware of the source of their help. If the club members realized what was really happening they would be only too willing to contribute.

The loss of the experimental gardens is of no small moment to the greenkeeper, and more so to the golf clubs, as the information and advice received by your greenkeeper from this source has, during the past ten years, saved your club thousands of dollars.

Each year brings new problems in turf culture and maintenance, but there are few clubs which are in a position to spend money for experimental purposes. If experiments were carried on at the various clubs, the records would be incomplete unless the necessary time were given to this important work and a competent man secured. In this case the minimum cost to each club would not be less than \$600 per year for labor and materials.

The experimental gardens can be continued only through your club's membership in the USGA for only \$30 per year. A club having a membership of 150 could secure the \$30 by an assessment of twenty cents per member.

If you will give this problem your immediate attention I am sure your club will benefit greatly.

The Middle West has always been a leader in the promotion of progress in golf course maintenance. Let us hold that leadership. You can help by sending your check for membership to:

MR. FRANK HARDT, Sec.
United States Golf Association,
110 East 42nd St.,
New York.

Iowa-Minn.-K. C. Greenkeepers Have Day in Des Moines

ON Sunday, July 21, a delegation of greenkeepers from Minnesota, under the leadership of Arthur Anderson and Leo Feser, and a delegation of greenkeepers from the Kansas City area, under the leadership of their president, Wilhelm Peters, had a joint meeting with the Iowa Greenkeepers Association. Over 30 greenkeepers were present.

The day was spent in a tour of golf courses in the Des Moines area. At the municipal golf course at Waveland Park considerable construction work was in progress. The group next visited the Des Moines G&CC, where the greens were in unusually good condition. Some interesting equipment was observed here, and also large bent grass nurseries of Metropolitan, Washington, Woodhill and Atlantic City bent. The beautifully situated Hyperion Club was the next stop on the itinerary, followed by a picnic lunch served on the Woodside golf course, owned and operated by C. G. Yarn.

It is hoped that this unusually successful tri-state meeting will be the start of many future ones of a similar nature.

Ohio Fee Course Owners to Strengthen Their Group

ALL privately-owned fee courses in Ohio are to be solicited for membership in the Ohio Golf Course Assn. the latter part of August, advises B. R. Darby, sec. of the organization.

Ohio fee courses are having their troubles with legislation, cut-price competition and absence of concerted business drive. Effects of lack of comprehensive organization among the state's fee courses now has been so generally felt it is believed the membership drive stands a good chance of getting nearly 100% representation of Ohio's fee courses.

True Temper Open Scheduled for Cleveland, August 16-18

AMERICAN Fork and Hoe Co. is sponsoring its second big open tournament. The first was held several years ago at New Orleans during the winter tour to give the boys a profitable stopover on their way eastward to Florida.

This year's True Temper open will be held at Acacia CC, Lyndhurst (Cleveland), O, August 16-18. Prize money is divided into 24 parts with first prize of \$700,

eighth to twelfth prizes inclusive, \$100; and twenty-first to twenty-fourth prizes inclusive, \$25.

Cleveland district pros are conducting the affair for the True Temper people and making energetic efforts to treat the northern Ohio public to a star pro show in advance of the National Amateur championship to be held at Cleveland CC a month after the True Temper affair.

Entry fee is \$5 and should be sent to Capt. C. Clarke at the Acacia CC.

Golf Club Robberies High Over Par This Year

GOLF clubhouse robberies and hold-ups of players out on courses have been far more frequent than ever before. Club officials in many districts consider the current robbery problem extremely serious and one to which no satisfactory solution has been found.

During prohibition suburban and rural police always could be sure of getting a drink at a golf club, hence the clubs had enough law popping in to keep burglars away.

Now when getting a drink anywhere is no trouble for the coppers the isolated golf clubs have to shift for themselves.

One member was shot during a robbery on the Ridgewood (N. J.) CC course last month. Two Chicago district clubs have been robbed twice each this year. Pro shop burglaries all over the country continue to be popular crimes, with this year's development being that many of the pro shop robberies have not been committed by caddies, but by complete outsiders.

First big robbery of a golf club in the Chicago district this year was at Westward Ho. Suspects identified as having taken part in that affair are out on bond and politicians and criminal lawyers are doing the usual stunt of having the case postponed and the righteous heat taken off. In the meanwhile robberies in the district continue.

It has been proposed that golf clubs in districts where robberies occur be sent bulletins concerning activities of politicians and the law, naming names in all cases, for display on club bulletin boards. Data of a definitely personalized character on these cases would inform golfers of developments to the extent the robbers would be too hot for the political scum to help by the usual "fronting", or too widely known to get away with threats of reprisals in case prosecution is insisted upon by club officials.

THE PATH TO PERFECT FAIRWAYS

By KENNETH WELTON

Any fall fairway improvement program must be planned NOW. This is the second instalment of Mr. Welton's article; the first appeared in our July issue.

FOR results of an experiment started in the spring of 1934 on some old fairway turf on clay soil, see Table 2. The experiment included 20 plats consisting of a great many variations of fertilizers and rates. The series was laid out in duplicate, one section being watered, the other left unwatered. In this series we may make a direct comparison of cer-

TABLE 2—EFFECT OF LIME ON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

	Grass %	Clover %	Other Weeds %	Bare Ground %
Check (no fertilizer or lime).....	25	5	24	46
Inorganic fertilizer	30	2	33	37
Inorganic fertilizer and lime.....	43	7	20	30

tain plots receiving inorganic fertilizers carrying sulphate of ammonia against plots receiving similar fertilizers at similar rates but also receiving sufficient lime to prevent them from becoming acid.

The results given above are the averages of these plots for the first year. They are of value in that they show the advantages of using lime on old turf in conjunction with fertilizer. In this case the pH of the soil ran about 5.8, which is not considered exceedingly acid, yet the results show that the addition of lime accounted for an increase of 13% in bluegrass over the use of combinations of inorganic fertilizers alone. It will be noted that although there is an increase of 2% in clover over the check plots that there is a decrease of 4% in other weeds. In this case the turf has not been improved sufficiently on the average to the point where there is a great enough increase in grass to crowd out clover and weeds. The lack of an appreciable increase in clover and the small decrease in the weed population is all the more convincing. These results add additional proof to the

contention that lime will not increase clover and weeds on turf providing nitrogen is supplied to stimulate grass growth. **Heavy Fertilizing for Thin Turf**

There are many courses in the country on which the fairways are becoming real problems. Most of these fairways are the result of starvation. When the turf becomes poor from starvation the grass plants do not make enough increase and the turf becomes thinner and thinner. In other words, the number of grass plants in a given area become less and less. Also the number of shoots and grass blades on each plant become fewer and fewer. This decrease in the grass population leaves small bare areas which either become larger until they become noticeable or the bare areas become filled with clover and weeds.

Once a turf becomes this poor it becomes very difficult to get it back into good shape in even several seasons with normal fertilizing. In the fall of 1931 the Green Section started an experiment to determine what could be accomplished on a thin, run-down turf by heavy feeding. This experiment has been written up in the Green Section "Bulletin" of December, 1933, so at this time I am only going to refer to it briefly. A uniform area of one acre or more on clay loam soil on a fairway of a run-down course in the Washington area was chosen for this experiment. Strips 10 feet wide and 100 feet long were run across the fairway and a 6-12-4 fertilizer made up in both the inorganic and organic form was chosen for the experiment. Fertilizers containing 6% nitrogen were chosen partly because there are a number of popular organic nitrogen carriers on the market which contain about 6% nitrogen and hence the rates of application are comparable to rates used with such fertilizers. These fertilizers were applied at rates of 700, 1400, 2800 and 5600 pounds to the

TABLE 3—CONDITION OF TURF BEFORE FERTILIZERS WERE APPLIED (FALL 1931)

Grass Cover	Clover	Other Weeds	Bare Ground
%	%	%	%
62	8	12	18

TABLE 4—CONDITION OF TURF (1932) AFTER TWO FALL FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS

	Rate of Application lbs. per acre	Grass Cover	Clover	Other Weeds	Bare Ground
	(unfertilized)	%	%	%	%
Average of checks.....	(unfertilized)	63	8	11	18
Inorganic	700	82	10	3	5
Organic	700	80	5	5	10
Inorganic	1400	94	1	0	5
Organic	1400	80	5	10	5
Inorganic	2800	95	0	0	5
Organic	2800	93	2	3	2
Inorganic	5600	80	0	0	20
Organic	5600	91	1	3	5

acre, and similar areas were left unfertilized as checks.

Table 3 shows the condition of the turf in October, 1931, when the fertilizers were first applied. Table 4 shows this same turf in December, 1932, after being fertilized in the two falls of 1931 and 1932. You will note that the average of the check plots indicates that the turf had changed little during this period except where fertilized. Two full applications had done wonders to the turf where 700 pounds per acre had been applied but in the 1400 pounds per acre inorganic the best results can be seen when one considers the amount of fertilizer applied. It is true the 2800 pounds inorganic shows a very slight superiority but since twice as much fertilizer was applied than in the 1400-pound area there is no doubt that the 1400-pounds-per-acre inorganic plot is the outstanding one after two applications. The percentage of grass cover is identical in the organic fertilizer at the two lower rates but there is a decided increase at the 2800-pound rate. Inability to account for the apparent failure of the organic fertilizer at the 1400-pound rate to give better results than the 700-pound rate simply serves to emphasize that many more similar experiments are needed to provide convincing proof of the relative value of organic and inorganic fertilizers at different rates. In neither the inorganic nor organic fertilizers did the 5600-pounds-per-acre applications give appreciably better results than the 2800-pounds-per-acre applications, so it seems as if an application of 2800 pounds in one year is about all the food the grass plants can handle, at least under those conditions.

I wish to draw attention also to the

remarkable control of clover and other weeds gained in the inorganic applications of 1400 pounds and over and in the organic plots of 2800 pounds and over. Although there was some bad burning on the plots receiving heavier rates of inorganic fertilizer still the great weed and clover control cannot be attributed to it except indirectly. There was no burning with the organic fertilizer at any of the rates used and still there was almost the same weed and clover control in the two heaviest rates of fertilizer plots. Evidently the weed and clover control was due almost entirely to the competition of the grass as it may be seen in table 4 that the weed and clover control is proportionate to the percentage of grass. The one exception is the 5600-pound-per-acre inorganic plot where the burning was sufficiently severe to affect the growth of grass, as well as clover and weeds.

The soil on this area was not deficient in lime as the only application of any kind it had been given in over 10 years was an application of lime several years preceding the experiment. The soil analyzed about neutral. The soil was found to be deficient in phosphorus, running about 50 pounds per acre of available phosphorus. The fertilizers carried twice as much phosphorus as nitrogen, which seemed advisable, since it was known that the soil was deficient in this element and it was felt that plenty of available phosphorus was needed to encourage the bluegrass to its maximum plant increase. Other experiments on the same soil in previous years have shown that no such plant increase could be gained by nitrogen alone. And the results of this experiment seem to corroborate other data that an

TABLE 5—COUNT OF PLANTS AND SHOOTS ON THE BEST PLOTS IN THE EXPERIMENT AT THE END OF TWO YEARS (1933)

Kind of Fertilizer	Rate of Application lbs. per acre	Shoots per Square Foot	Approximate Plants per Square Foot	Shoots per Plant
Inorganic	1400	2160	240	8
Organic	1400	2000	400	5
Average of checks.....		256	80	3

adequate supply of phosphorus stimulates healthy grass growth, root development, and plant increase. Phosphorus must be considered to play an important part in the maintenance of good fairway turf. It should be noted that the results show decided clover control even though plenty of phosphorus was applied.

Turf Thickens 900 Per Cent

Table 5 shows the increase in plants as shown by a count taken two years after the fertilizer was first applied. This represents about 900 per cent increase in Kentucky bluegrass shoots over the unfertilized or check plots.

Those intending to use heavy applications of fertilizer in order to get quick results should beware of the danger of burning the turf with heavy applications of inorganic fertilizers. In these tests as much as 2800 pounds per acre of 6-12-4 inorganic fertilizer were applied at one time and at this rate the burning was sufficiently severe to kill from 10 to 15 per cent of the bluegrass. However such burning as was produced by applications of 1400 pounds of 6-12-4 inorganic at one time was not permanent, under the conditions of this experiment, and did not kill the bluegrass, bents or fescues in the area. But badly browned fairways may be difficult to explain to the players and under certain conditions might not heal as quickly and completely as turf which we have burned in these experiments has.

To prevent such burning inorganic fertilizer applications may be split. For example, we have not had burning from properly applied applications of as high as 700 pounds per acre of 6-12-4 so a club wishing to make a 1400 pound application could apply 700 at one time and follow after the first rain with a second application. Grass should be dry when fertilizers are applied or burning will be increased. In this experiment as much as 2800 pounds per acre of organic 6-12-4 fertilizer was applied at one time without any burning.

I do not have figures here to show what

improvement heavy applications gave in just one season but I can report that on the areas receiving as much as 2800 pounds per acre in one fall the turf had improved from an estimated 20 per cent perfect condition to 80 per cent of perfection by the following spring. I do not expect everyone to immediately commence piling fertilizer on their fairways but I do wish to bring out clearly that usually insufficient fertilizer is applied to get outstanding results.

I also wish to present the idea that it may be of decided advantage to some clubs to accomplish the desired results on their fairways in one or two seasons rather than to use an equal amount of fertilizer over a number of years and still be short of having desired conditions. From the growth on these heavily fertilized plots over a year and a half after the last application was made it appears that once fairways are brought to perfection by fertilizing that the soil is sufficiently fertile to carry the grass without appreciable loss for two years at least without further applications.

Crabgrass Still Serious Problem

At this point it is necessary to describe the sad fate of part of the experiment just described. Not to stop at the excellent results obtained with applications of fertilizers for two succeeding falls we applied the same amounts of fertilizers to the plots the following spring for the purpose of discovering where the limit lay. And this spring application brought home very forcibly a fact which we long had suspected but of which we lacked much convincing proof, which is that spring fertilizing encourages crabgrass.

For the benefit of many here I must explain that Washington is the belt where crabgrass (*Digitaria* sp.) is a serious fairway problem. Crabgrass is found in many northern and southern sections of the United States but one must have turf maintenance experience in such golfing centers as Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis to appreciate how serious a problem it is. Crabgrass is purely a

TABLE 6—CONDITION OF TURF THE SUMMER FOLLOWING FALL AND SPRING FERTILIZING

	Grass Cover	Clover	Other Weeds	Bare Ground	Crab- Grass
	%	%	%	%	%
Average of checks (Unfertilized)....	52	17	11	10	10
Fall application, Inorganic.....	82	2	1	0	15
Fall application, Organic.....	60	10	15	0	15
Spring application, Inorganic.....	10	0	0	0	90
Spring application, Organic.....	20	20	10	0	50

summer annual and a prolific seeder. It germinates in the Washington district during May and matures in October. The first frost usually kills the plants. It likes warm weather and plenty of moisture for maximum growth. It is always worst in seasons with warm wet weather in the late spring.

The spring of 1933 was a warm wet spring and there was such a profuse growth of crabgrass on the heavy spring fertilizer plots that the 2800 and 5600 pounds per acre plots were completely ruined. The crabgrass grew so profusely on these plots that all the bluegrass was completely smothered. The bluegrass on the 1400 and 700 pound per acre plots was badly thinned but came along quickly in the fall and made a fair recovery but even in these much of the good results of the preceding fall applications was lost.

A new series was started in the fall of 1933 under similar conditions with the intention of discovering the differences to be expected from spring and fall applications.

Table 6 shows the results of an application of 2800 pounds per acre in the fall compared with a similar application the following spring. You will note on July 3rd the fall plots ran 82% and 60% Kentucky bluegrass, respectively, and only 15% of crabgrass apiece. Whereas the spring plots which were fertilized May 1st and which were beside the others under identical conditions had only 10% Kentucky bluegrass in inorganic and 20% in organic but contained 90% and 50% of crabgrass, respectively. This experiment is only a year old but since it is supported by results in other experiments and by numerous observations it merits serious consideration and I would advise those in districts where crabgrass is a serious problem to do no spring fertilizing of fairways at least until you have checked on this angle to your own satisfaction.

In Table 6 I wish to draw attention to the remarkable clover and weed control gained by the fall application of inorganic fertilizers. This also illustrates how

much burning old bluegrass can stand, since the application of 2800 pounds per acre was applied at one time to save labor. Although it was applied mixed with sand when the grass was dry there was a bad burn, yet the bluegrass came along strong after the first rain, but the clover and weeds (mostly narrow leaf plantain) seemed unable to recover. The spring applications also showed clover and weed control due to the smothering effect of the crabgrass. This heavy growth of crabgrass died the latter part of October and left the area much worse than the check area.

Before leaving the crabgrass subject I would like to call to your attention the crabgrass control work which the Green Sections has been doing with sodium chlorate; the preliminary results of this work are published in the December, 1933, Bulletin, which I mentioned before.

From the results of these experiments with sodium chlorate and the experiment referred to in Table 6 it appears that it will be possible to keep crabgrass under control in the fairways by spring and summer applications of sodium chlorate and adequate fall fertilizing. There are other factors, particularly height of cut and watering which also should be considered, but we have no time to discuss them at this time.

You may have received the impression that there is still a great deal to be learned about fairway fertilizing. I hope you do feel that way about the subject. I have pointed out that there are certain things experiments have shown us and certain scientific facts which we may believe, but there are also many phases of fairway fertilizing which are still puzzling to us. It is a big interesting subject with many angles to it and in time there will no doubt be many new facts learned. In the meantime however I feel that there is much more known about fairway fertilizing than is being practiced and we should not be discouraged until we have at least given the golf clubs the advantage of our present information.

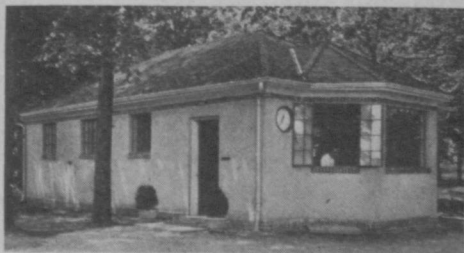
DUTRA GETS NEW SHOP

Red Run's former pro-shop, badly located and dismal, replaced by structure designed for selling efficiency.

A PRO SHOP that's one of the models for the whole business has been constructed at Red Run GC (Detroit district). It's a real business establishment for a business man pro, Mortie Dutra, and its construction is bright evidence of the attention officials of first class golf clubs now are giving pro shops as important places of member service.

Although Red Run is one of the most active, top class clubs of the Detroit district, you'd never have known that from its former pro shop, hidden away in a far dark corner of the building and inconvenient for both men and women players. It was one of those dismally located shops that no amount of paint and care could make look like it was part of a fine club.

At Red Run the department heads work together for mutual benefit and for the club, so when the word went out that official O.K. had been put on construction of a new pro shop, Mortie had, as active helpers with ideas, his associates John Pomeroy, manager, and William Smith, greenkeeper. Officials contributed their ideas from the members' angle and Mortie had a hundred notes and ideas he'd been collecting during his fine career as a businessman and player in pro golf.



The new shop, of stucco, 36 by 22 feet, cost under \$1,000 to construct.

Locale Is Ideal

The shop is located less than 100 feet from the first tee. It has a window for the caddie-master through which caddies can be assigned and bags issued and taken in. Another large window can be used as a show window in a dignified and servicable way. The caddie-master and starter compartment is enclosed separately from the rest of the interior. There is a clock on the exterior of the building, tee and eighteenth green. There is a microphone operated from the pro shop with its speaker on a large tree near the first tee.

The shop building is of substantial stucco construction, 36 feet long and 22 feet wide. Its cost is considerably under \$1,000.

Inside, the place is bright and orderly. Mortie is insistent on neatness, so every bit of merchandise, the walls, fixtures, windows and floors are kept immaculate.

Club display racks are staggered, with the wood clubs' heads about waist high and easily taken down for prospective buyers' inspection. Sets of irons are kept on the lower level of the club display wall. In the center of his salesroom, in a circular rack, Mortie displays putters, sand irons and approach clubs.



Dutra and his assistant, Charlie Sommer.

Storage space is in cupboards along the wall back of the display case so that convenient replacement stocks of balls, tees, etc., are handy to the case. The top of this storage space provides good display of merchandise and a handy place for the cash register. In a separate room in the shop is the repair bench and buffing wheel. Steel storage racks for 250 bags are provided in a place where dust from the buffer can't get the clubs dirty.

If They Don't Pay Pro; Look Out Club!

By DON PARKER

President, New York State Golf Assn.

REFERENCE in GOLFDOM to professionals' troubles in collecting slow members' accounts when accounts are not handled through the club should be heeded by club officials.

The manifest unfairness of a member taking advantage of his position to let his professional get in bad with his trade and domestic accounts, need not be dwelt on, except to reaffirm this fault as one disqualifying a man for membership in an organization of gentlemen sportsmen.

Where the matter strikes officials as a matter of urgent attention in the strictly business affairs of the club is that slow pay to the pro means a grave risk on dues and house accounts to the club. For the reason that the club must protect itself, its officials should examine pro accounts receivable and take prompt action. If the club is to have any pride in its business policies and its calibre of sportsmanship it will not let its professional hold the bag for its members after its man was engaged with the understanding he was to work for an organization of members who were upstanding in business and sport.

Local Firms Donate Prizes for Club Events

THE Country Club of Atlantic City, located in Northfield, N. J., has few members who are capable of coping with Old Man Par; but when it comes to handling Old Man Depression the boys from Jersey can give away strokes and keep the old buzzard down plenty.

It is almost needless to mention that with the financial crash the ranks of the fairway parades thinned out considerably. Things were no different at Northfield until last Summer when the tournament committee hit upon an idea that has stimu-

lated more interest than any maneuver heretofore undertaken by the club.

A program of weekly handicap tournaments was arranged. To provide worthy prizes the members were taxed a small fee; and ambitious members of the committee helped the situation along by soliciting awards from various hotels and business institutions, promising nothing more in return than publicity.

For instance, if the Perriwinkle Pretzel Co. donated prizes for some particular tournament, the tournament was known as the Perriwinkle Pretzel Co. tournament and was publicized accordingly in South Jersey's sporting pages.

These tournaments varied each week. Some were medal play, others were match play against par, and others were four-ball events in which pairs teamed against par.

So liberal were the donations that the club was able to run the tournaments from the latter part of May until the early part of October and the fairways began to resemble Broadway.

This year the club is holding similar events that will terminate in the fall and things are booming louder than ever.

Rental Sets Boosting Business at Cinci Fee Courses

RED STRAUSS, busy pro of Avon Fields and California Golf Clubs, (Cincinnati distr.) recently set new course records from a sales angle, according to Secretary Bob Gutwein of the district PGA. Red guided play over the "green" period when the California layout first opened and at the same time did very well by Avon Fields.

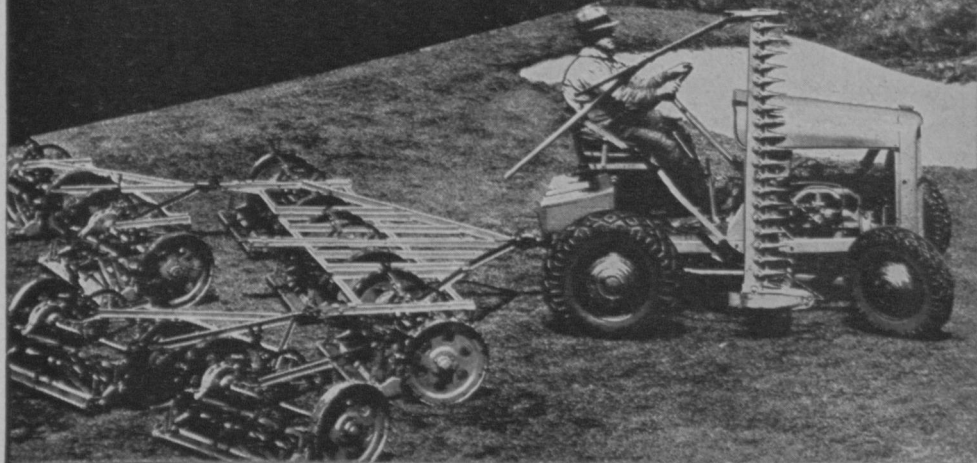
Strauss decided it would be a good idea to reduce the charge for renting sets of clubs. Low cost would boost green-fees from players who would play if they had the tools available.

After convincing officials of the worth of his idea, Strauss reduced the carrying charges on rental sets to only 15 cents. As each rental meant a green-fee, this nominal rate swelled the take on the two courses by some 1800 fees prior to July 1. "The number is steadily increasing and they expect to double this figure in the next period," Gutwein reports.

THERE are about 25 golf courses in Norway and Sweden. Pro jobs formerly held by Scots now are held by natives.

Looks like there is a chance for Harlow to bring over a Scandanavian team of pros to tour.

TIE to GREEN — it's an easy drive on GOODYEARS



IN THE rough or on the fairway, over lawns or on roads and walks, Goodyears roll easier—smoother. They give better traction. They protect the turf. On hillsides or on soft ground, those big, soft, pillowy tires grip and pull—yet they don't dig in.

With Goodyears on your tractors and mowing machines you work faster, do better work, save time and money.

At golf clubs, everywhere, wherever pneumatic implement tires are used, Greenkeepers prefer Goodyears because of these superior features:

- **BETTER TRACTION**—that famous All-Weather tread grips and pulls without slipping. It rolls over the turf without digging in.

- **SIDE WALL TRACTION**—heavy vertical ribs provide added pulling-power in sand and soft ground.
- **GREATER STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY**—because of Supertwist cord. Supertwist is more flexible. That means smoother rolling.
- **CHEMICALLY-TOUGHENED RUBBER**—in both body and tread. Greater durability, longer life, resistance to wear.

Try Goodyears at your club. Ask any Goodyear dealer for a demonstration right on your fairways. Let them prove they'll save you more time and money than you would have thought possible.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC.
AKRON, OHIO

GOOD YEAR

ALL-WEATHER IMPLEMENT TIRES

The advertisers pay for your GOLFDOM; deal with them

IN THE ROUGH

with **HERB GRAFFIS**

JACK PATTERSON, veteran pro at Midlothian CC (Chicago district) is originator of what he believes to be the first pro golfers' father-and-son tournament ever held.

The initial pro pater-filius will be held in connection with the 32nd annual Midlothian Pater-Filius which drew a field of about 400 fathers and sons from 17 states the last time it was played at Midlothian. The event was adopted from Midlothian as a Chicago District GA affair several years ago.

The Pater-Filius tourney's return to its midwest birthplace will be made a tremendously interesting event by the presence of the pro father-son teams in the field.

This idea of pro Pater-Filius teams playing in two ball matches with amateur Pater-Filius teams is one that will do much good for pros and amateurs alike. It is well worth adoption by other districts while good playing weather still has about three months to run.

AMATEUR golfers and the PGA in Australia are raising a fund to send a team of Australian pros to the U. S. this winter. A four man team is proposed.

An attempt will be made to regain the handsome "The Lakes" cup won by Yank pros in Australia last winter. Golf was given a boost in Australia by visit of the American PGA team. The Aussies want our boys to return and believe a visit from Australian pros this winter will be a sign of a cordial invitation.

THE American PGA now has the Lakes and the Seagram trophies of international conquest and needs only the Ryder cup to make a clean sweep.

NOW the Japanese team is sailing homeward after a long visit that has been an artistic success and which virtually broke even financially because of strenuous schedule played by the Japs and the earnest and thrifty management of Bob Harlow, PGA tournament bureau director.

The Japs didn't draw at the gate like they should have. Part of this was due

to spotty advance ticket selling effort to cash in on advance publicity and part of it probably was due to the fact that no one expected the Japs to be as good as they are.

However, one thing certainly turned out to the profit of the Japs. They got plenty of fine competitive training—something which schedules in their country do not provide. Two of the Japanese pros probably will come back here to play this winter's tournament circuit.

Yank pros put a high opinion on the Japanese team as fine players and gentleman sportsmen. There is plenty of potential threat for U. S., British and Canadian National Open titles among the Nipponese, according to American judges of pro performance.

As an influence for friendly international relations, the Yank-Jap golf scored better than either nation's professional diplomats' par.

ART MILLEA, well known eastern pro whose acquaintance extends widely through pro ranks in the central states due to Art's winter residence in Florida, now is sports director of the far-famed Buckwood Inn and Shawnee CC.

Art Brown is head man of the new regime operating Buckwood. There is a great revival in business going on at Buckwood. The house is filled lots of the time, so any of the boys whose members want Buckwood reservations had better drop either one of the Arts a line.

The Shawnee course, scene of many fine tournaments when the Worthingtons were running the place, is in great shape. The whole layout, hotel, location, course and scenery, is great and the Arts ought to make a good piece of money there.

APRO at a club where members had been buying cut-price balls downtown has beat this competition until it's now almost nothing by offering a half-hour golf lesson free with every \$10 worth of balls bought from him on certain days. These days always are Fridays when the downtown stores advertise cut price balls.

He's not sure that the idea is O.K. for general pro use. In his case the greater