



Stanford's clubhouse, seen here behind the 18th green, purposely has no facilities beyond a soda fountain, a lobby, and locker rooms and showers for men and women.

E. W. Van Gorder, course superintendent, estimates that it takes 15 hours to cut the fairways over once, a job he does two to three times a week depending upon the season. The soil, being rather poor and consisting mostly of heavy clay, requires considerable water from the two lakes above the campus. Watering is, therefore, the chief problem with which Van Gorder has to contend. The past two falls and winters have been exceptionally dry, and as a result the working crew has had to water when rainfall was normally expected to do the job. The same condition exists all over California where rainfall is so unpredictable, making it far and away different from Eastern conditions where early rains usually solve a good deal of the watering problem. In the summer Stanford's course is watered usually every two nights and according to need in fall, winter, and spring. The course has an underground watering system with batteries of six to eight sprinklers on a single control valve. This is a common method for California courses. Greens are watered three times a week.

Greens Are Seaside Bent

The greens are seeded to seaside bent, most commonly used on the Coast. Fairways are a mixture of Kentucky bluegrass and *Poa trivialis*. In better times, the greens were cut six times a week, but now they are cut every other day and Sunday mornings. The greens are topdressed three to four times a year according to their need, with a mixture of loam, sharp sand, and muck peat. Lately sludge has been used in the place of peat with satisfactory results. Once a month the greens are worked over with spring steel rakes. The topdressing is worked in with a steel brush drawn by

a small power mower with pneumatic tires.

The greens are fertilized or fed as needed throughout the year—usually four or five times with a balanced fertilizer which has a 8-7-2 analysis. Ammonium sulfate is used at least once a year on the fairways.

San Francisquito Creek, which runs through the course and which furnishes a natural water hazard on five holes, is dry during the summer when there is no overflow from the lakes above. The creek also furnishes part of the outline for six other holes, making for a very sporty and difficult course. The course is well trapped, having 52 sand traps, all of which are quite large. Outlining the fairways and also in the roughs are hundreds of oaks. About 200 of them are called key trees, as they are strategically located in forming doglegs. It is far from an easy course, although the fairways are exceptionally wide. That largely accounts for the 100 acres under grass. In addition to the oaks a few poplars and buckeyes have been planted.

Site of '42 Intercollegiate

The course is of championship length and will be the scene of the 1942 N.C.A.A. championships. In 1941 Ohio State's course at Columbus will be the first college course to be host to the association's tournament. It will be the first national college tourney to be held in the West when it comes to Stanford. The Stanford course rates favorably with the Pebble Beach CC at Del Monte, Calif., and the Bel-Air, Riviera, and Los Angeles CCs.

Par on the course is 71—36 out and 35 in. The longest holes are the 7th and 16th holes of 515 and 500 yards respectively. Nine holes have dogleg outlines. The course consists of three par 5 holes, eleven par 4s, and four par 3s.

1940 Is Biggest S

Despite weather that was none too favorable, 100 greenkeepers and club officials turned out for the annual greenkeepers short course at Iowa State College, Ames, March 5-6. However, compared to the blizzard that greeted the greenkeepers at the conference a year ago, the weather was mild in comparison.

One of the very interesting things brought out at the session was the widespread interest in Atlantic City bent. Clar-

This report on the bent was echoed by the other state greenkeepers. The only disagreement was that some of the superintendents felt that the sworl in the grass is objectionable and does not permit the truest putting.

Another very interesting discussion was on the fundamental nature of transplanting plants. Prof. B. S. Pickett, head of the Dept. of Horticulture at ISC, talked on the principles of transplanting, and the



ence Yarn of the Woodside Golf Course in Des Moines, reported he had planted this bent on a large number of his greens, and found it very satisfactory. He said the grass is highly resistant to brown-patch and is also resistant to cutworms. These two troubles are, of course, quite important to this state, and the fact that the bent has this resistance probably means it is the leading grass for Iowa putting greens.

writer spoke on the principles of pruning, especially tree shrubs. The greensmen, realizing that trees are a very decided asset on a golf course, and that in view of the last few dry years in the Midwest, measures must be taken to plant trees, and to take care of those we have, asked many questions on the subject.

S. W. Edgecombe,
Extension Horticulturist,
Iowa State College

WISCONSIN Greenkeepers Assn. and Midwest Greenkeepers Assn. held their short course for greenkeepers March 11-13, at the Horticultural Bldg., U. of Wisconsin, Madison. Attendance at the conference was 64. Featured speakers were Dr. John Monteith, O. J. Noer and

C. A. Tregillus. Several attending greenkeepers also gave short talks.

Annual greenkeepers banquet was held in the Wisconsin Memorial Union building Tuesday evening, March 12. A feature of the banquet was an illustrated lecture on Guatemala given by Prof. H. L.



Hort Course Year

Ewbank. The pictures, which were in color, were taken by Prof. Ewbank in his travels through that country.

The program for the conference was arranged by Prof. James G. Moore of the

U. of Wisconsin horticultural department. Prof. Moore was also general chairman of the meeting.

O. C. Williams, Secy.
Wisconsin Greenkeepers Assn.

MORE than 100 greenkeepers attended the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science short course held at East Lansing under the direction

of C. E. Millar, professor of soils, MSC, on Thursday and Friday, March 7 and 8.



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Prof. Millar especially commended the contributions the superintendents made to the course program and forecast development of the experience reports in future Michigan State short courses. The round

table discussions hit a new high of definite value.

Hiram Godwin on the production of grasses, Ward Cornwell on everyday main-

tenance problems, and Bruce Matthews on golf course planting, were among features of the short course program for which greenkeepers were responsible. Highlighting the educational program also were addresses by Dr. John Monteith, Jr., and Dr. O. J. Noer. Lively discussion followed both these addresses.

FOURTEENTH annual golf course maintenance conference held at the seventh Recreation Conference at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, March 15-17, attracted 100 greensmen to the sessions on turf maintenance. All of Friday morning, March 15, was devoted to graduation exercises of the MSC 1940 winter school for greenkeepers.

The regular educational portion of the conference got under way that afternoon, with Robert Trent Jones, golf architect, speaking on the relation of the greenkeeper and the architect. Richard L. Jackson, a golfer for 40 years and greenchairman of the Silver Springs GC, Ridgefield, Conn., for the last ten, spoke next on the "Greenkeeper and the Committee Chairman." Jackson by profession is a history teacher, and he pointed out that history and a good memory were valuable

assets to anyone interested in greenkeeping. Ralph T. King, director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station at Syracuse, N. Y., was the third speaker of the afternoon program, talking on "The Greenkeeper and Nature."

Tom Walsh, PGA president, got the Friday evening session under way with a talk on the "Greenkeeper and the Professional Golfer." Following Walsh's talk, which the greensmen termed 'really a hum-dinger,' colored slides and motion pictures on maintenance and construction operations, as taken by Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson with cameras and films furnished him by alumni of the MSC winter school, were shown. The first day's program was concluded with the "Greenkeeper and His Bull Fest," a discussion period in charge of the alumni of the MSC greens school. Among the subjects discussed were "Sell-

ing Greenkeeping" and "Public Relations," led jointly by Samuel Mitchell and Kent Bradley. Other discussion leaders were John Counsell and Guy C. West.

Saturday morning, O. J. Noer, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, led an interesting discussion on cooperation between the greenkeeper and the commercial man. Other speakers at this session were Robert Smith, Indian Hill CC, Newington, Conn., who spoke on the greenkeeper 'and his community,' and MSC president, Hugh P. Baker, whose subject was "The Greenkeeper and Himself." Saturday afternoon, Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson of MSC spoke on "The Greenkeeper and his Business Management; Howard B. Sprague, of the N. J. Experiment Station, talked on "The Greenkeeper and the College." Sprague then led a period of interesting discussion on plant breeding of new grass strains, a topic that held great interest.

Annual banquet for the greenkeepers was held Saturday evening in Draper Hall on the MSC campus. At this affair, Ed Casey gave the boys an excellent talk which practically stopped the evening's show so far as speakers were concerned, when he chairmanned the night's entertainment. Casey called on a few of the boys to speak, which they did in their own 'inimitable manner.'

The Experts on Trial program on Sunday concluded the conference. Chief 'Justice' Sprague and 'eight old men' sat on the 'bench' to hand down decisions on particular golf course problems. This, as always, was one of the most popular sessions of the conference.

C. K. B.

Antiquated Course Equipment Costs Clubs Plenty

By Anthony J. Sperandio

THERE are many golf courses with worn-out and wasteful machinery. This expense is getting greater day by day, because greenkeepers and the chairmen of the green committees will not give a little time to eliminate this costly inefficiency.

Many club members have asked, "Why don't you buy new equipment?" Then the club officials' sad story of losing a few members and the small amount for green fees is told again. The question of money for equipment is dropped. These clubs are creating a greater expense. They go more into the red each year. In a few years, a

guest will say, "I can remember when that golf course was in beautiful condition, but I cannot understand why it's so run-down now."

Now is the time to act, not next year. Take account of stock and see if your present mowers, tractors, and other equipment are in need of replacement. If the expense necessitates the borrowing of money to buy this equipment, the new equipment will repay the loan faster than the antique equipment wastes money.

Many club officials are living on a budget each year. They may minimize next year because they may not be in office then. The golf course will be there this year, next year and in the years to come, but in what condition?

The sad part of this condition is that when a club has a little profit the members are very anxious to spend it. For example, a member thinks a new trap should be made on the eighth hole. This may or may not be an improvement to the hole. The members should stop to consider all angles. Would the money used on the trap and its upkeep be well spent or should that money be used to replace equipment such as water pipe, sprinklers, or other necessities?

Golf courses are business enterprises today. Every dollar invested should give returns in appearance or should help to cut expenses by its investment in efficient equipment.

Club Managers 1940 Program Given Impetus by Convention

Club Managers Assn. already is feeling beneficial effects of the Detroit convention's influence on membership. The boys and girls were brought by by-laws technicalities to the verge of a political wrangle at the annual election, but it was wisely and merrily detoured in a manner which strengthened the organization's harmony and unity.

Following the windup of the election, the Pabst Brewing Company served a buffet lunch and Blue Ribbon beer in a room adjoining the convention hall. Pabst, Anheuser-Busch and others received in their various rooms at informal affairs. Not that the managers needed to be reminded, but it was noteworthy that the leading beer people were careful about serving their product at the right temperature instead of at the near-freezing point that ruins the taste of good beer.

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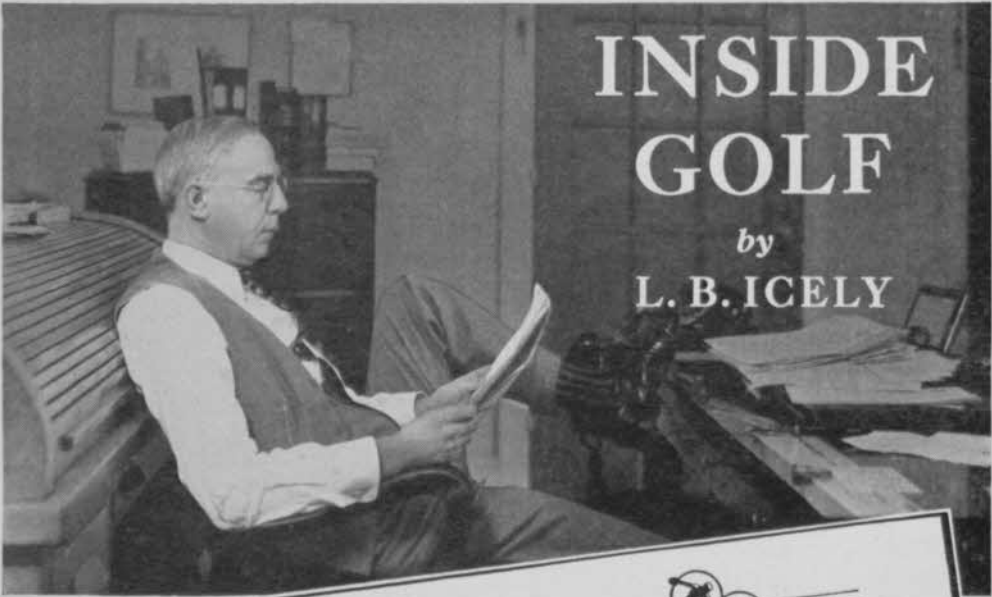
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INSIDE GOLF

by
L. B. ICELY



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Dear.....

Answering your request of the 20th, I'm enclosing the memorandum outlining the complete range of golf professional duties. Of course, all duties listed cannot be handled by one man. That would be impossible.

However, my talks with pros and club officials over a good many years have brought out the enclosed list of duties as rather thoroughly covering all phases of the pro job everywhere. It won't hurt either you or your pro to discuss the list and have a mutually clear understanding of the job. I think such an understanding will clear up an unsatisfactory situation.

Now it occurs to me that very rarely have I had any requests from club officials asking about the duties of a club toward its professional. That's rather surprising in view of the sportsmanship of which clubs boast in their selection of members, and in view of the sharp definition of the rights of labor being given these days.

I have seen some quite competent and conscientious professionals get exceedingly raw deals from clubs that have served well. So this business of insisting that the pro discharge his duties, in simple justice should require that the club also do the right thing by the pro.

In the first place, the club guarantee of pro income generally is the absolute minimum that could be given to a man who has worked well, and with keen competition, to stand high in his business. Therefore, it is the club's duty to the pro to see that its members understand giving the pro "a break" in mer-

chandise purchasing as part of the deal under which the pro was employed. Were it not for that confidence of the pro in the club carrying out its part of the deal, members might have to go elsewhere for their lessons, there would be no group lessons for the youngsters, and no convenient, charge-account, service station for playing equipment supply handy to the first tee.

The club also should do its proper duty toward the pro in protecting him from the perils of club politics. Often cliques get into club offices and discharge a faithful and able professional because he has been so alarmed by the bitterness of club politics he is hesitant about giving enthusiastic service to any club member. He fears incurring the dislike of some member of the opposite clique.

I have seen pros, especially at smaller clubs, so enterprising and diligent that they get food and drink service on an attractive and profitable basis at these clubs. Then, when the business has been established, the club takes from the pro this newly-established earning opportunity. Such instances of the club refusing to let the pro profit from a member service that he has developed himself, are numerous. Needless to say, these cases are very discouraging to professionals.

In our private businesses we all are concerned constantly with putting into the minds of our employees a realization that the more money they make for us, the more we'll see to it that they get.

But this, unfortunately, isn't usually the case in club and pro relations. Strangely enough, there are numerous wise pros who are careful to hide the fact that they may be making more than a bare living. They are afraid that any suspicion of substantial earning for a job well done may excite envy and cost them their jobs.

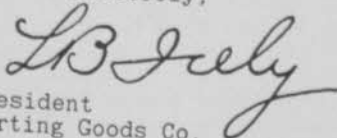
I believe it's the club's duty to correct that situation, and to assure its professional that the greater his earning from his excellence in handling his job, the happier the entire club will be with him--and the more secure his job.

I further believe that it's the club's duty to make it plain to its pro that he will not be penalized for initiative and resourcefulness. Too often I've seen pros "just getting by" on jobs because they hesitated to run afoul of criticism by suggesting or instituting something they knew would pep up play and interest. Their fears have not been without foundation.

So, Ralph, when you're checking up on what your pro should do for you, go the whole way; check up on what you and your club should do for your pro. It's plenty that's now being neglected.

My best wishes to you and Ed, and to your good families.

Sincerely,



President
Wilson Sporting Goods Co.

Club Raffles Memberships

THE Sheldon (Ia.) Country Club put successfully into operation this past winter one of the smartest membership plans to come to GOLFDOM'S attention for some time. The membership idea, which has strong appeal to the gambling instinct, has been a rousing success from the start, and for the first time, the Sheldon club will start the season with money in the bank—and will have the largest roster, by far, in its history.

The Sheldon club, to get the membership idea started this last winter, set a goal of 100 members, a number they deemed sufficient to finance their budget, and memberships were to cost \$25 payable at \$1 a week—unless, and here is where the 'punch' of the plan comes in—the member's name happened to be drawn from a box at a weekly drawing to be held in connection with the local theater's Bank Night. In other words, if a member had paid in only \$1 on his membership, and his name were drawn, it would cost him only \$1 to become a paid-up-for-the-year member of the Sheldon Country Club. P. G. Jarnagin says concerning the Sheldon membership idea, a plan which has also been used successfully by one or two other Midwest clubs:

Roster Is Biggest in History

"To date, the club has signed 131 people at \$25 per membership. The largest number of members the club ever had before was around 80. There have now been 16 drawings, and of the 131 signers, only six have been lost, and two of this number moved to other cities. In order to eliminate any suspicion in regard to the fairness of the drawing (should an officer or director be chosen), the box containing the numbers (each member has a number) is taken to the theater each Tuesday night, and after the regular Bank Night drawing, the theater operators, neither of whom are country club members, make the drawing for the club and announce the result to the show crowd. Several club directors have been chosen since the drawings were begun, and although we have been kidded a lot, no serious complaints have been made, the public realizing the drawing is strictly on the level.

"Here is how our club went about signing up the 131 members for the coming season: first, we called a meeting at which time the plan was explained in detail to the 20 or 25 men present. Following considerable discussion, most of the men present signed up right then and there. We had club membership contract forms printed up, and these contained all the rules governing the drawings, payments and benefits. Signers were given these 'membership club' forms, entitling them to all club privileges. Space was provided for a complete record of the weekly payments.

Use Teams to Sell Prospects

"Our next move was to divide the previous year's membership roster up among several workers, with each one calling upon 8 or 10 who were members during 1939. This gave us about 75 signers for the 1940 season. Next, we took all of the prospects we could think of and divided them the same way as before. We met with unusual success with these prospects, and many signed up, I am sure, because of the gambling appeal.

"A strange part of all this is the fact that many of the signers who had objected to paying \$20 last year, willingly agreed to pay \$25 this year with the chance to get in for as little as \$1. Formerly we had about 15 'sustaining' members who kept things going by paying \$30 a year, while the rest paid \$20. Now we all pay \$25 a year.

"The new membership plan at Sheldon has also succeeded in collecting considerable of last year's unpaid accounts. We obtained 13 signers (included in the 131) who still owed part or all of their 1939 dues. To date these 13 have either paid up their balance in full or are still paying it at the rate of a dollar a week in addition to the dollar they are paying on their \$25 membership. As soon as their account is cleaned up, they will pay only one dollar like the rest.

"The last drawing will be held May 7, which is just ahead of the official season opening at the Sheldon CC. Then we can enjoy a debt-free season with no dues

(Continued on Page 50)

THE RULES OF GOLF AT A GLANCE... GREENS STROKE PLAY

THE RULES OF GOLF AT A GLANCE... GREENS MATCH PLAY

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