

Minikahda Humors 'Em Into Line

ABOUT half the letters about golf club operating conflicts that come into GOLFDOM'S office show indications of trouble that might have been avoided by not taking too seriously the normal human tendency to bellyache.

However, the constructive use of humor in golf club operations is a delicate and sometimes dangerous thing. Complaints or rebukes for violation of club rules are matters to be handled with respect, hence kidding of an unwise kind may cause as much trouble as the common practice of scolding and snarling.

One of the most distinguished clubs of the country handles the general complaints about misuse of the course in a small bulletin written by its veteran green-chairman, and abounding with graceful touches of humor that correct without offending. The club is Minikahda at Minneapolis, and the official is Henry Mackall, noted lawyer and writer.

Even in the comparison of caddies with government high officials there is a good laugh planted to help the kids, and to bring a grin to the New Dealers (if any) who got into Minikahda when the membership committee was feeling in a charitable and forgiving mood. To take a chance like this which involves exposing a few members to apoplexy calls for a high degree of genius.

In our opinion, the message "To the Golf Players of the Minikahda Club—Men, Women and Children" has so much stuff on the ball it deserves to be passed on in full.

It's printed handsomely but simply on light green paper stock, in four pages, 3½ x 6¼. It reads:

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS has indicated that the notices of the Grounds Committee are not entirely in keeping with the dignity and tradition of the Club, or the standing of both the old and the new members. The Grounds Committee always yields to such expression, therefore this notice as to the golf course is limited to the following suggestions:

1. Please replace the turf, or return the place.
2. Smooth over your foottracks in the bunkers.
3. Observe the rules and courtesies of the game.

The Grounds Committee

P. S. But for the interference of the

Board, we might have sent the following notice:

There are a few informal and generally unwritten rules which have to do with the pleasure which the golfers realize from the proper condition of the course and the conduct of the players.

Scientists have demonstrated that golfers cannot change either the direction or speed of a putt by dragging spiked shoes over the green or pivoting on their heels. Please accept these scientific results as conclusive, without further personal demonstration. Incidentally the Golf Shop sells a little gadget which goes in the handle of your putter, which can be used to mark the place of a ball on the putting green, without defacing the green at all. This gadget is a great improvement over the present method of angle-marking with pencil.

Experiments have proved that attempts,



At the greenkeeping meeting and tour of the Connecticut Assn. of Golf Course Supts. June 16th, dinner cocktails included Bacardi Rum sent by J. F. Andia, superintendent of Havana (Cuba) CC.

Andia, the southernmost GSA member, could not attend the event, so sent the Bacardi as a "good neighbor" gesture. The label of one bottle was autographed by some 50 turf upkeep notables of Conn., N. Y., N. J., Penna., and D. C.

The bottle, made into a souvenir lamp by C. K. Bradley, with photo views of the meeting on the shade, was returned to Senor Andia.



both studied and casual, to fertilize or topdress putting greens with lighted cigarettes, cigars, waste paper and matches, are not successful. We must prefer the recognized methods of green fertilization, as carried on by the grounds crew. It interferes less with the conduct of the play and we think it improves the appearance and putting surface of the greens.

We appreciate the difficulty which members have in struggling with the relationship of four single-digit numbers at the end of each hole, the difficulties seeming to require a huddle formation on the greens, making play to the green temporarily impossible. We think that any player can remember his score for ten seconds after he has left the green. The caddies, who have had at least some years in high school, can, at this point, be helpful, by assisting in the mathematical computations, while the green is safely available to the players coming up. (The Club has some excellent C.P.A.'s among its members who might have some additional suggestions.)

Junior Members under twenty-one, and maybe some of them over twenty-one, fall into two classes—your children and other people's. The Grounds Committee regrets its inability to make this distinction, and calls to your attention the following rules which govern the play of all children. We quote from a previous notice:

"Junior members may play with older members at any time, subject to the playing rules governing their sex. Juniors under 16 may play only in the morning.

"Junior members must bear in mind that not only is the golf course itself entitled to consideration when they play, but to even a greater extent the older members are entitled to, and must receive, consideration from them. This departure from the usual custom and practice of today may surprise both the junior and senior members, but certainly the senior members will be gratified to be given such recognition, even on a

golf course. A failure to give consideration at all times to senior members will result in either a curtailment or denial to the junior members, individually or collectively, of their playing privileges."

The women (we reluctantly omit the usual "God Bless Them") have right of way on Mondays until 3 P. M.—on other days until noon. They may not play Saturday afternoons or Sunday or holiday mornings, or between 11:30 and 3:30 on other days. In the afternoon, matches consisting of men only have the right of way over matches in which women are playing. (This may appear to constitute a violation of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution but we all realize today that the Constitution is not what most of us thought it was.)

The man who moves so briskly around the course is the Ranger. His name is Arthur Knutson. He is authorized by the Board of Governors to see that a match holds its position on the course, and, if not, that it stands aside and lets the following match go through. He also reports the names of players, men, women and children, who disregard the usual rules, and these names are posted at the clubhouse, where all may see. It is difficult for us to appreciate any value in having your name appear on this list.

There are certain rules which govern the play on the course, and they are applicable to all members, including the Board of Governors. Even the members of the Grounds Committee yield to them. They are:

On holiday and Sunday mornings and Saturday afternoons, four-ball matches have the right of way, and do not have to give way to two-somes or three-somes as a matter of right, except:

(a) They have lost their position on the course by reason of their own slowness or delay;

(b) Having lost a ball, the match following is entitled to go through, as a matter of right, as well as of courtesy.

At other times, a four-ball match must give way to twosomes and threesomes at the proper time, and proper time may be based upon either right or courtesy.

The Grounds Committee recognizes no responsibility in the matter of handicaps. Theirs are just as unfair as yours, and they have been unable to do anything about it. The Sports and Pastimes Committee retains the prerogative of establishing handicaps. In complaining about the unfairness of yours, we would suggest however you have in mind the admonition of Solomon when he said:

"A fool's lips enter into contention, and his mouth calleth for stroke."

We believe that the caddies do a good

job. It is difficult for us to think that it is their fault if your game is bad. It is true they are boys, and may seem at times inattentive or make mistakes, which probably is very different from what you did when you were young, but you must remember that the right to make mistakes has had national leadership for the past eight years. Under the circumstances, don't blame the boys too much for the chances are most of them are doing their best. So let your criticism be constructive.

We would suggest that you call the attention of your children to the fact

that the use of shoes with heels on the tennis court is absolutely prohibited. This is done for the purpose of preserving the courts, and not for foot-comfort.

It is the golfers who determine the pleasure of the game at the Minikahda Club. If you give consideration to others, have some regard for the course, respect the rules of the game and of the course, it will be much more pleasant for all concerned, including

THE GROUNDS COMMITTEE

July, 1941

What I've Learned About Crested Wheat Grass

By HARRY VEGIARD

IN late summer 1939, Max Voorhees, greenkeeper of the Midvale GC, East Rochester, N. Y., walked into my laboratory and asked, "What do you know about crested wheat grass?" I truthfully told him, "Not a thing except the name, Agropyron Cristatum, and a little information on germination." I also told him that I could have quite helpful information in about 10 days.

The Midvale GC has about 12 acres of high sandy soil fairways, in which the wind was always making deep pockets around the stools of sheep's fescue. Voorhees was desperate.

Through the assistance of W. H. Wright, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, and Dr. R. H. Porter, Dept. of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, I received a lot of information and generous samples from Manitoba, Canada, and Minnesota.

These samples were germinated for root structure, leaf structure and speed of growth under ultra violet light tubes. Both samples gave very rapid germination possibilities. The root structures were identical. The leaf structure of the Minnesota showed a marked difference in darker coloring and a more rapid growth.

Voorhees and I decided on the Minnesota grown seed, and he gambled on a purchase of 500 lbs.

Voorhees' method of planting the 500

lbs. of seed is described in the following paragraphs.

Using a double disk harrow, set so as to just crease the soil, he harrowed the plots two ways. This method split the stools of sheep's fescue and forced them partly into the pockets. The crested wheat grass seed was then broadcast without special regard to the weight of seed per acre. Filling his manure spreaders with a specially prepared sludge compost, he sprinkled a fairly heavy covering over the seeded area, after which he soaked the entire surface in order to fill in the pockets, break up the heavier sludge lumps and thoroughly wet the soil.

A few weeks later, about the middle of September, 1939, the seed had made a very strong catch and gave good promise of being strong enough to withstand a hard winter season. The knolls are unprotected and get the full benefit of the frosty west winds in winter and hot dry winds in summer.

In the middle of May of the spring of

Kaddie Karts are beginning to get a big play at private clubs from members' kids who don't want to lug their own bags and can't put the bite on Pop for caddie fees. The Karts, greenkeepers observe, keep these kids from throwing their bags on the greens.

1940, the crested wheat grass showed a fine healthy stand of single spikelets, nicely set in all places where the pockets had been, 3 to 5 plants to each pocket. This spring the knolls were allowed to grow until the seed stalks were from 6 to 7 inches tall. The fairways were then mowed and the seed stalks of the crested wheat grass caused very little resistance in comparison to the sheep's fescue, and showed that one cutting had clipped them completely.

On June 1st, 1941, the inspection showed that the single spikelets of 1940 had already begun to give a good strong stool. The leaves are quite narrow and springy, similar to the fescue but not so wiry. The color is lighter than the fescue but not so very noticeable. All the pockets were filled in and the wind was unable to dig out the sand. The wild white Dutch' clover had come back heavy and the fairways, in all directions, are a perfect picture.

Voorhees had planted young trees of Conservation American red cedar, three to four deep, along the windward side of all the high fairways and expects to have a good windbreak in a few years.

He made the following summary: the crested wheat grass will meet the sandy soil requirements if given proper planting. It requires little moisture, as shown by our very dry, warm spring—less than 1 inch of rain fell in 3 months on high land. It should be sowed early in the fall and not cut shorter than one and one-eighth inches. It cuts easily and gives a fine springy base for teeing up the ball.

It is the opinion of greenkeepers of both Midvale and Monroe golf clubs that the crested wheat grass will make a very good lie for the ball on these high, dry, sandy knolls. The tough, wiry, up-standing spikes of the crested wheat grass mixed with the sheep's fescue, prevents forming of pockets.

Crested wheat grass plots are at the Oak Hill CC, Rochester, N. Y., under the care of E. J. Michael, greenkeeper, and at the Monroe GC, Pittsford, N. Y., under the care of J. J. Canaughton, green supt. Both these plots have separate plantings of Manitoba and Minnesota grown crested wheat grass seed. They both show a strong rugged quality to withstand severe winter weather and a fast early spring growth. The Minnesota planting is considerably darker in both plantings, but otherwise, there is very little difference.

'Craig Wood' Title of New Screen Short

A NEW RKO Pathe Sportscope on Craig Wood had its premier at Buffalo, July 21.

Jean Bauer accompanies Craig on part of his journey around the Winged Foot course as the cameras catch him using various clubs from tee to green. Included in the array of spectacular shots made by Craig is one from deep grass and another from the water. On a 172-yard one-shotter the ball strikes the flag. Slow motion is used frequently for a study of the star's swing.

Craig's exhibition at Buffalo, home of Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co., makers of golf equipment which the champion represents, was followed by the premier of the short, "Craig Wood," at the Century Theatre. Craig was introduced by Mayor Thomas Holling of Buffalo.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Craig's home town, declared a half holiday on July 23rd to honor the local boy who made good. "Craig Wood" was shown at the Palace Theatre, with Wood making a personal appearance there. Craig was born in Lake Placid on November 18, 1901.

"Craig Wood" will be generally distributed by RKO Radio Pictures beginning in early August.

Suggests Caddies Aid In Weed Removal

MAYBE there's something to this hunch written to GOLFDOM:

"Many fairways, particularly just short of the greens, have far too many dandelions and other weeds, and many golf clubs, both public and otherwise, lack the financial background to care for this defect.

"It seems to me that these golf clubs, making it possible for caddies to make money, could reasonably ask each caddie to remove one weed from each fairway on each round; giving each boy a paper bag when he starts out and a cheap knife if necessary to remove weed and root. The caddie could check out with his bag.

"In this way weeds could be kept under control much better than they now are."

Functions of the Microbial Population

By L. M. TURK*

Michigan State College

THE soil micro-organisms do not all function for the benefit of higher plants. The soil harbors a number of organisms which are causative agents of disease, either in plants or in animals. The number of plant pathogens which find a temporary or permanent habitat in the soil is quite large. Some organisms may be beneficial at one time and injurious at another.

The beneficial effects of various microbes may be conveniently discussed under the following three general topics: (1) changes brought about in the soil organic matter and its decomposition products, (2) fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and (3) changes brought about in the soil mineral constituents.

One of the chief activities of micro-organisms is the decomposition of organic matter and the transformation of the composition products. By the term decomposition we have reference to those physical and chemical changes which organic materials undergo in changing into simple compounds by the action of the various soil organisms. Original organic matter, plant or animal residues, as such cannot be used by higher plants; but principally through the action of micro-organisms it becomes a valuable source of nutrients. All forms of soil organisms have something to do with the processes concerned with organic matter decomposition, but the bacteria, fungi, and actinomyces are the most important.

Rotting Produces End Products

In the rotting down of organic matter numerous simple end products are produced, the nature of which is to a large extent determined by the degree of soil aeration. In the presence of oxygen (sufficient aeration) the most important end products are ammonia, carbon dioxide, water, minerals, and energy in the form of heat. In the absence of sufficient oxygen (anaerobic conditions) the rate of decomposition is much slower and the chemical changes are less complete. Although some carbon dioxide, water and ammonia may be formed from complex

organic materials under these conditions, most of the nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are transformed into intermediate compounds, many of which are quite resistant to further decomposition. Many of these compounds have offensive odors and some may even be poisonous.

Ammonia Is By-Product

Ammonia is formed, as a by-product in the decomposition of organic nitrogenous compounds, by numerous soil organisms including fungi, actinomyces and bacteria. Thus the soil organisms responsible for producing ammonia nitrogen are widely distributed and are found in abundance in most soils. In other words, the organisms are there to function if soil conditions are made favorable. The process of ammonia production in soils by micro-organisms is of extreme importance not only because certain plants have the ability to use ammonia compounds directly but the production of ammonia is a necessary preliminary step to the production of nitrates from organic nitrogenous compounds.

The conversion of ammonia nitrogen into nitrate nitrogen is a process carried out by soil organisms. The fact that the nitrates produced in the soil are the principle of available nitrogen for most agricultural plants makes this a most important process. The process is apparently carried on largely by two specific groups of bacteria of which there are several species. Although seldom ever found in great abundance in any particular soil, fortunately they are widely distributed; they are present in every cultivated soil. Perhaps the two most important factors affecting the activity of the nitrate formers in soils and which can be controlled to a greater or less extent is the matter of drainage and soil acidity. They function best in a soil that is not strongly acid and one that is well aerated. It is obvious that the production of nitrates in the soil biologically does not increase the total supply of nitrogen in the soil; merely a change in the form of nitrogen.

Sulphur goes through a cycle somewhat similar to that of nitrogen. As organic matter decomposes sulphur is released and

*Concludes Prof. Turk's GSA Convention Address.

is eventually oxidized by certain specific groups of organisms to the sulphate form, a form which can be absorbed by higher plants.

There is an inexhaustible supply of nitrogen in the air in the free state which does not easily combine with other elements, yet certain groups of soil organisms have the ability to take that element out of the air and utilize it in the synthesis of their cells. The inert nitrogen in the air is thereby changed to a "fixed" form where it can be of use to higher plants. This process is known as "nitrogen fixation" and is accomplished largely by two groups of bacteria. One group functions independently of higher plants and the other group forms nodules and functions in association with certain plants known as legumes.

Changes In The Soil Mineral Constituents

In the decomposition of organic matter and in the synthesis of microbial cells there are numerous reactions involving the solubility of various soil mineral elements. Perhaps all mineral elements related to the growth of higher plants either as nutrients or "stimulants" are subjected to the action, in one way or another, of micro-organisms in the soil.

Some of the mineral elements and their compounds may serve certain bacteria as sources of energy, some of the minerals are assimilated by soil organisms, minerals may be released from their combination with organic compounds, soluble minerals may be changed to insoluble forms by oxidation processes, and an increase in the solubility of soil minerals may result from their interaction with organic and inorganic acids formed by the activities of micro-organisms.

These few statements serve to show that extensive and far-reaching chemical changes are produced in the mineral soil constituents through the various activities of soil micro-organisms. These organisms are the primary agents by which the insoluble and unavailable mineral elements are converted into forms in which the plant may use them.

It is not to be inferred that all microbial processes are beneficial; certain undesirable effects commonly observed may be grouped as follows: (1) the production of plant and animal diseases, (2) denitrification, and (3) competition with higher plants for available nutrients.

The first of these, the production of plant and animal disease, is usually of greatest concern. Denitrification is essen-

tially the reverse of nitrate production. Ammonia or gaseous nitrogen is produced and the latter may escape into the atmosphere. This process is most apt to occur in poorly drained soils in the absence of air. Soluble nutrients taken up by micro-organisms are "tied up" in an unavailable form only temporarily. When these organisms die and their bodies decompose, the plant nutrients are again released in an available form.

The process involved in composting is based on biological principles. In composting an attempt is made to make conditions favorable for rapid decomposition. Composts are usually prepared from plant residues (sometimes animal residues are included) to which certain fertilizer salts are added and when kept at conditions of favorable moisture, aeration, and reaction the materials in the compost decomposes rapidly. The most important element of the fertilizer salts added is nitrogen in an available form; phosphorous and calcium (lime) are next in importance. The plant residues that are commonly composted are low in nitrogen and high in carbohydrate material. The breakdown of these carbohydrates releases considerable energy for the growth of micro-organisms.

Decomposition Speed Varies

The speed of decomposition in composts depends upon the nature of the composting materials, their chemical composition, the amount and nature of inorganic nutrients added, the moisture content of the compost, its aeration, and the temperature.

Since rotting is merely a process in which certain materials serve as food for micro-organisms, composting is an attempt to feed micro-organisms a balanced ration in order that they may function more efficiently. A ration for these organisms must contain (1) energy materials, (2) growth producing substances, and (3) certain essential minerals if they are to promote rapid decomposition. Plant residues serve as food and energy for the micro-organisms, nitrogen promotes their growth, lime, phosphorus, etc. supplies their mineral requirements. If these requirements are met and suitable conditions of moisture, temperature, and aeration are provided rapid decomposition occurs. It is thus evident that the principle involved in composting is that of meeting the growth requirements of the micro-organisms responsible for the decomposition processes.

More Managerial Headaches

PUBLICATION in July GOLFDOM's Managers' Section of 33 of the common and not generally appreciated problems of the golf club manager has been acclaimed by club officials and managers. Requests for extra copies quickly exhausted that issue. Reprints have been made and in limited number will be supplied on request to golf club managers and officials upon receipt of a 3-cent stamp to cover postage.

GOLFDOM admits to surprise that the list of 33 headaches proved of such keen and extensive interest to club officials. Several officials asked extra copies that they said they intended to send as marked copies to offending members who are chronic and unreasonable kickers.

The president of a highly regarded New York metropolitan district club who, for obvious reasons cannot be identified here, wrote in comment on the article:

"The list of club managers' 'headaches' was responsible for a constructive discussion at our latest Board meeting.

Club Irritability Noticed

"I have noticed an irritability about minor matters at the club that must be checked. It may be war-nerves, today's business pressure, tax worries, or the political disappointments of the country club and station wagon set that are responsible for this irritability. It is certain, however, that the habitual complainers are becoming more of a danger than a nuisance and are senselessly undermining the spirit of the entire organization.

"This situation requires attention and correction. The nagger does not contribute to the constructive handling of club problems. He prevents the development of unity now essential to the continuance of the private club.

"In our own club there are consistent offenders in at least 15 of the 33 complaint paragraphs listed in GOLFDOM. They definitely have interfered with efficient management of our club and the enjoyment of the club by our members.

"It is dubious consolation to us to learn that we are not alone in having to contend with the problem of the unthinking and disturbing member."

Other letters contained suggestions for

additions to the list, which we will print as such suggestions are received.

Additional headaches:

34 Board members who delay decisions on pressing matters. Most urgent right now is the matter of wage increases. Slight increases promptly given without pressure from the employees prevent having to hire inexperienced new help at higher wages than the old employees were getting.

35 The member who comes late to a party, and without having made a reservation, and makes a loud, abusive and threatening beef because the manager can't immediately build an addition to the clubhouse to give the late arrival a "ring-side" table.

36 The lady member who wants a \$1.50 bridge luncheon for eight at 75 cents per, and after arguing with the manager until the man sacrifices club money in making a compromise, squats with the rest of the hens and spends the lunch hour telling how much more its costing to run her house.

37 The member who comes in late with a big party for dinner and complains because the chef doesn't enthusiastically exercise his art in a kitchen that's 110 degrees F. and older than that in the original Acropolis No. 1.

38 Being called on the carpet to explain why the house doesn't make the same fine showing as Club X, when a 10-year-old kid could see that the financial statements of Club X are made by a different system of accounting, and one that treats house expenses 'pretty.'

39 Being kept waiting for the new season's contract until a few weeks before the season opens and it's too late to look around deliberately for a good job.

Sleepy Hollow CC (N. Y. Met. District) issues a folder on "How to Figure Out a Vacation" outlining the vacation attractions of the club, and making a sales talk on clubhouse and golf house rooms.

Golf, riding, tennis, squash, swimming, shooting, scenery, and excellent hotel accommodations and service are among the vacation advantages of Sleepy Hollow as presented in the attractive folder.

40 Taking a persistent rap for operating defects caused by basic defects in the clubhouse architectural plan.

41 How about the "rain check" trick. A member gets his lunch and either pie, ice cream or a pudding comes with it. He is in a hurry to get out so asks the waiter to give him a "rain check"

on the dessert. After he finishes his game he comes to the grill and tells the waiter that he is ready for his dessert although perhaps 6 or 7 hours have elapsed between lunch-time and "rain check" time. If he is not hungry and his wife is with him, he sends the ice cream up to her with his compliments.

Manager's 'Beat' Is Best News Source

AMONG the jobs that often become part of the manager's work, although supposedly to be handled entirely by a committee, is that of getting out the club paper.

The committee starts hopefully and actively enough but soon finds it has a tough job in trying to get club news. When the same names appear often the other members criticize the publication, and few cooperate. The club magazine's editor has a low budget and a sideline job that very quickly can soak up a lot of time he would prefer to enjoy without care at his club.

So the manager, as the one who is in close contact with almost everything that's going on at the club, becomes the club magazine editor's most important helper. The manager learns to keep news notes and to develop a nose for news.

A surprisingly large number of excellent club magazines are put out by golf clubs. In the way they play up club event announcements and results, in their breezy, friendly personal items, and in editorials for the good of the cause, they do a definitely valuable job.

One of the punchiest of club house-organs is a comparatively new one. It's the Salem (Mass.) Country Club News, now in its second year.

An especially interesting thing about this is that it's edited by Robert M. Dorion, manager of the club, with John L. Counsell, the Salem CC greenkeeper, as contributing editor. Tony Manero is the club's pro.

With department heads of the club chiefly responsible for the News it's natural that a clear picture of the club's business operations should be presented. It's deftly done by the News so members get the idea that the club is a pleasant enterprise run on a business basis, rather

than a place where business problems intrude.

A regular feature is presentation of menus at the club, and prices, so a real selling job is done. One of these features described the Children's Menu at Salem. Another smart and subtle selling job on the clubhouse as a No. 1 eating place in the community was done in the News' publication of a two column piece on vitamins.

Jack Counsell extends the club's service to its members by having frequent items on lawn care. This dope is "closer up" than members would get in articles in the home and garden magazines, and as specific information applied to local conditions is highly rated by the Salem CC people.

Tony Manero gives instruction tips that are brief and simple. Tony's policy on this stuff is to give them just enough to make them think and talk and come to him for fuller explanation and demonstration. The plan is working out in good shape, not only in helping lesson sales but in letting members know that the pro can be talked to about one's golf game without being high-pressured.

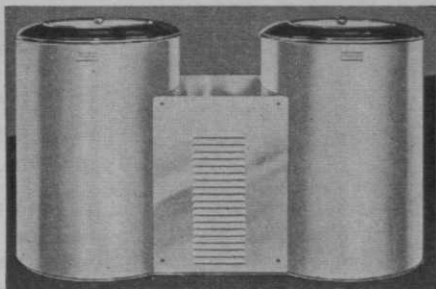
John "Zack" Ryan, the club's caddie-master, covers all the club's tournament results for the News and handles results of other sports events at the club.

The complete tie-up of the club's operating organization makes this Salem News coverage of club activities thorough.

Not many items concerning members' personal activities appear in the publication due, probably, to the conservative New England attitude toward this type of material in a club magazine. However, the news interest is keen and sharply personalized in the way the stories about club operations are presented as applying to each member's enjoyment of club facilities.

Oak Park Country Club

brings **ECONOMY-PLUS** to
their food service with . . .



Deepfreeze

(TRADE MARK)

THE MODERN METHOD OF FROZEN FRESH FOOD STORAGE



July 23, 1941

Mr. Howard R. Roberts
Deepfreeze Motor Products Corporation
2301 Davis Street
North Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Roberts:-

In answer to your recent letter regarding the Deepfreeze unit we have at the Oak Park Country Club, want you to know how much we value this equipment. It has not only saved us considerable money but has also eliminated the necessity of building a "walk-in" cooler of which we were in great need.

Since we have had our Deepfreeze unit, we have had a continual supply of frozen foods on hand which has made it possible for us to satisfy our members' greatly varied tastes.

You have accommodated us in every possible way in installing this Deepfreeze unit and I am certain the above will assure you that we can not do without it.

Many thanks for your cooperation and splendid service.

Very truly yours,

H. R. Bangs
Manager

CRB/hab

THIS IS WHAT DEEPFREEZE DOES FOR YOU:

- Prepares for emergency demands; you need never be "caught short" of any menu item.
- Eliminates food losses and spoilage incurred through unexpected business lulls.
- Eliminates food "seasons"—gives all advantages of fresh frozen foods; year round menu variety, uniform high quality and economy in time, labor and money.
- Preserves indefinitely, in perfect condition, such perishables as lobsters, livers, hearts, kidneys, brains, frog legs, etc.

MAIL COUPON

For Complete Information

SPECIFICATIONS: Food Cylinder: Double unit; 66 gal. capacity • Freezing Unit: Double-wall cold cylinder forming entire walls of food compartments; over 48 sq. ft. of freezing surface • Refrigerant: F12 (Freon). Colorless odorless, tasteless and non-toxic • Temperature Control: Adjustable • Durable Construction.

DEEPFREEZE DIVISION,
Motor Products Corp.,
2300 Davis Street,
North Chicago, Ill.

Please send full details about Deepfreeze and the Deepfreeze purchase plan.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

Committee Welcomes New Members

Atlanta's Glad-Hand committee has job of establishing new members as active, satisfied patrons of the organization.

ATLANTA Athletic Club and its country club operation, East Lake CC, has a Glad-Hand committee that welcomes new members and gets them established as playmates of the older members and as active patrons of the club.

The Glad-Hand committee is an excellent follow-up on work of a membership committee that is one of the most effective at any city or country club in the U. S., according to the results it records in the club's publication, *Club Times*.

Each new member of the Atlanta AC-East Lake CC gets a letter signed by A. G. Maxwell, chairman of the Glad-Hand Committee. The letter:

It is the sincere pleasure of the Glad-Hand Committee to welcome you into our Club and to tell you how happy we are to add your name to our list of members.

Friendship is the keynote of the Athletic Club, and friendship can be developed by the members becoming acquainted. In order that we may come to know each other, the Glad-Hand Committee is host at a complimentary dinner for new members each month. It will be our pleasure to have you at one of these meetings soon.

Each member of the Glad-Hand Committee specializes in some one of the Club's many activities. At the dinner these activities will be fully explained in order that you may select those of special interest and appeal to you and your family.

We have the most accurate system of calculating golf handicaps which makes it possible for members to play on an equitable basis even with the best players. Please turn in your score card to Mr. Sargent, the Professional at East Lake, that you may be given your proper handicap.

We are very proud of our Club and believe that you are going to be proud of your Club, too.

Cordially yours,

At the monthly Glad-Hand dinners for new members George Sargent, East Lake's pro, gives the newcomers a golf talk helping them to get started pleasantly and properly on their golf at the club made famous by Bob Jones.

Sargent gives five group lessons free to golf newcomers at East Lake. The lesson plan as described in the *Atlanta AC Club News*:

Members joining the Club during May will be eligible for five lessons during the month of June; those on the Non-Golfing membership list will be eligible for five lessons during the calendar month in which they commence the lessons.

Those joining the Club in June will be eligible for lessons in July; the joiners in July, for August; so on until further notice. Please remember, there will be no carry-overs, the lessons being good for one month as outlined above.

The lessons are to be in group form at specified times, which are, commencing Monday, June second, to be held each Monday and Friday afternoons, from two to four o'clock.

Pupils will furnish their own clubs, which should be: one wood club, either a two, three or four, one iron, either a five, six or seven, and a putter. Caddies and practice balls will be furnished without charge to members by the Athletic Club.

Have Expert Handicappers

East Lake's handicapping must be good. One of the early season features was a large team match with one side being captained by Bob Jones and the other by Charley Yates. The losers were to pay for the winners' dinners. This handicap match was a dead heat!

Locker-room Affects Play Volume—Indication of tremendous increase in women's golf play at municipal courses is reflected in the women's locker-room at Swope Park, Kansas City, Mo. In addition to locker and bath facilities on a par with many of those in women's quarters at many private clubs, the Swope Park golf house has an attractively decorated and furnished women's lounge adjoining the lockers.

Interior decoration was done to the plan of a woman player at the course who's an interior decoration specialist. Her services were contributed.

Announcing Kroydon's "ANGLE-LOCK SHAFT" Club Assembly

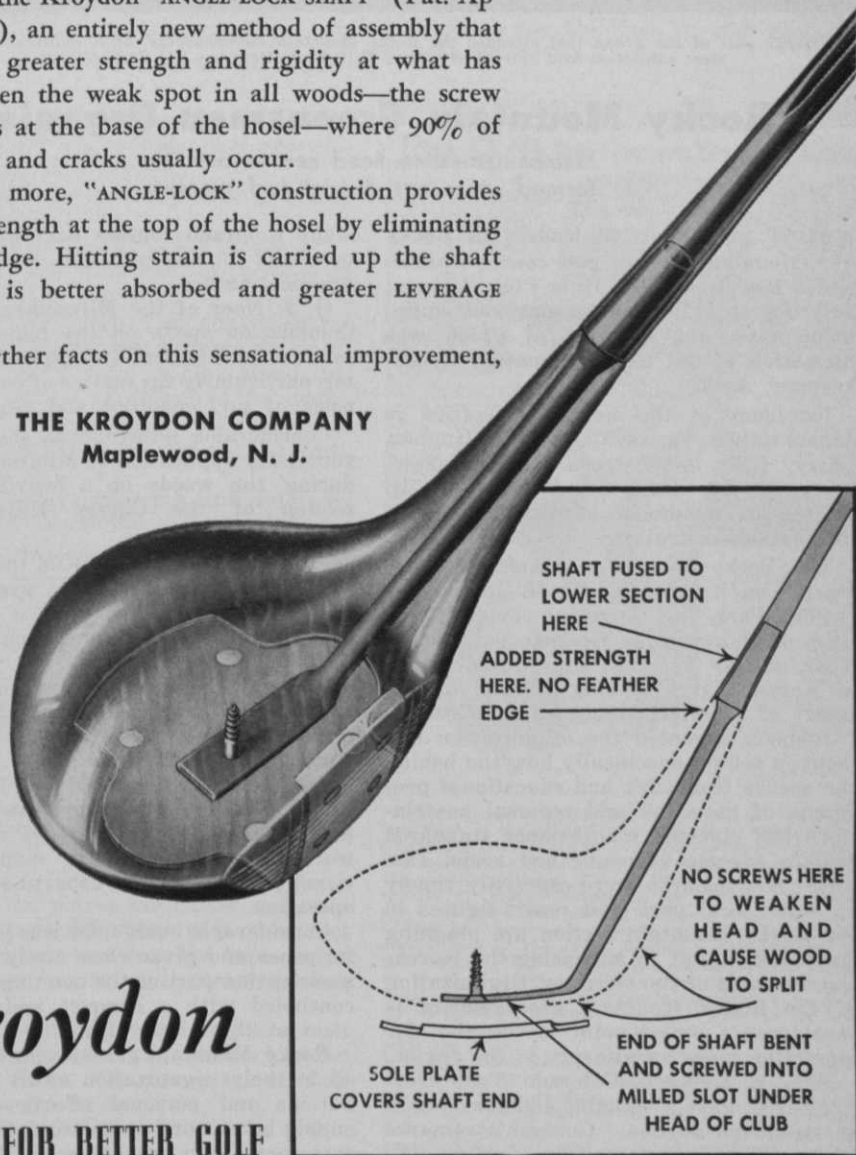
The Most Striking Improvement in Woods Ever Made

Kroydon has done it again! Come through with a *major* improvement in golf club design and construction! It's the Kroydon "ANGLE-LOCK SHAFT" (Pat. Applied For), an entirely new method of assembly that gives far greater strength and rigidity at what has before been the weak spot in all woods—the screw fastenings at the base of the hosel—where 90% of the splits and cracks usually occur.

What's more, "ANGLE-LOCK" construction provides added strength at the top of the hosel by eliminating feather edge. Hitting strain is carried up the shaft where it is better absorbed and greater LEVERAGE results.

For further facts on this sensational improvement, write:

THE KROYDON COMPANY
Maplewood, N. J.



Kroydon
CLUBS FOR BETTER GOLF

August, 1941



Here's part of the group that attended the Rocky Mountain Greenkeepers' Assn. conference and equipment exhibition held July 14 at Cherry Hills Club, Denver.—(O. J. Noer Photo.)

Rocky Mountain Greensmen Organize

Haines named to head new association
formed at recent district turf meeting

MOST of the active leaders in Rocky Mountain section golf course maintenance met at Cherry Hills Club, Denver, July 14, at a turf conference and equipment show, the outcome of which was formation of the Rocky Mountain Greenkeepers' Assn.

President of the new organization is James Haines, Denver CC. Henry Hughes, Cherry Hills, is sec.-treas. and Carl Newberry of City Park GC is v.p. W. H. Thorne of Broadmoor is chairman of the membership committee.

The Rocky Mountain organization was started on its way by W. H. Johnson of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, winner of the GSA 1940 award as Greenkeeper of the Year, and by Art Hall and Harold Henry of Kansas City, ranking officials of the Heart of America Greenkeepers' Assn.

Johnson keynoted the organization element in telling specifically how the behind the scenes teamwork and educational programs of the GSA and regional associations had elevated maintenance standards despite adverse economic and social factors. His remarks were especially timely as state, local park and resort figures in the Rocky Mountain section are planning emphasis on golf in advancing the recreation business of the territory. Organization of the Rocky Mountain greenkeepers is considered a major point in the plan for attracting more vacationers to the region.

Wm. E. Gunesch, Colorado State Horticulturist, gave a valuable address on care of trees and shrubs. Gunesch's remarks on pruning were especially useful. As

many Colorado courses have considerable problems the Gunesch talk was of a most practical nature.

O. J. Noer of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission spoke on the plain common-sense science of fertilizer programs, stressing particularly the matter of correct diagnosis of turf condition and requirements.

Considerable interest was shown in the successful application of Milarsenite in reducing the weeds on a heavily infested section of the Cherry Hills practice ground.

Herb Graffis of GOLFDOM talked on the pronounced benefits of the greenkeepers' self-education and conference programs; benefits which have been primarily to the clubs of the greenkeepers but which now are being recognized by club officials and members in a way elevating the general regard for greenkeepers' professional status and earning prospects in the profession. Graffis remarked that foresighted professionals and managers had keen appreciation of the greenkeepers' educational work and were extending similar educational policies in their departments of club operation.

Considerable equipment was put through its paces and given close study as the demonstration part of the meeting. The day concluded with a banquet and entertainment at the Albany Hotel.

Rocky Mountain greenkeepers were aided in their organization effort by contributions and personal efforts of leading supply houses and course equipment manufacturers active in the area.

O'Hara's 1941 Caddie Instructions

Tom O'Hara's do's and dont's for caddies changed but little over 40-year period.

MORE than 40 years ago Tom O'Hara compiled the first printed caddie instructions seen in golf. From year to year these instructions have been revised in details, but substantially they have remained the same.

This year's edition of the O'Hara instructions reads:

It is not easy to be a good caddie and a bad one is worse than none at all, so read the rules.

Do not forget that they are made to be always carried out, whether you are with a good player or a beginner.

1. Do whatever you have to do promptly and cheerfully.
2. Replace any turf cut out by player.
3. Do not talk with other boys while on duty.
4. Keep right with your player, never let him have to call you to come on.
5. When he is going to play stand well to the side of him, never behind the stroke.
6. Keep clubs in bag, never take them out and swing them; you are paid to work, not to play.
7. Never hand a player a club unless he asks you to. Learn the clubs so that you make no mistakes.
8. Never touch a ball or move anything within a club's length of it without orders from the player.
9. Wait until the players have holed out before walking to the next tee.
10. When any player is about to play keep perfectly still even if some distance away.
11. Remember you are responsible for finding the ball; you must mark it down very closely and keep your eye on the ball until you walk to it. If you watch others drive you will forget your line.
12. Give the player the putter and walk to the flag; do not stand with your feet close to the hole nor rest the iron on the putting green; never walk across the line of a putt.
13. When waiting at the tee do not sit on the benches so that the players have no room to sit down. You cannot see the ball when sitting down.
14. Caddies must stay around the caddie house; caddies not allowed in locker room.

15. Caddies not engaged must keep still while players are putting on greens near caddie house.

16. Caddies must only caddie for members to whom they are assigned.

17. Caddies must keep quiet while waiting for members at the first tee.

18. Any caddie interfering with any tree or bush or any buildings on club grounds will be discharged.

COLORADO SPORTS PERSONALITIES :: —By Bill Brown

TOM O'HARA (Denver's "Grand Old Man of Golf")



Born in Brooklyn Tom O'Hara's first job was as a runner for Fish and Company, Wall Street Brokers.

His first caddie assignment, in 1894 was to carry clubs for his boss Nat Fish, uncle of U.S. Rep. "Boss" Fish.

CADDIE RULES

Tom became caddie master at Dyker Meadows, New York, in 1915 and wrote the caddie rules which are in force nationally today.

In 1910 Frank Woodward brought Tom to Denver and installed him as caddie master at the Denver Country Club.

First and foremost rule in Tom's caddie book is "Be polite always say 'yes sir' and 'yes ma'am' to any player, no matter what the occasion."

Thirty-one years ago last Thursday Tom O'Hara came to Denver and to the Denver Country club. Frank Woodward, then club president, as a tip to Mr. O'Hara had sent him to visit the Denver Meadows on Long Island. O'Hara was the caddie master there. O'Hara's handling of the caddie—rather rough, rough of him in those days, as Woodward says, he explains the young Woodward and brought him to Denver. "I got up with the country—and with the game," Woodward says.

O'Hara, now known as "the grand old man of golf" in Denver, has been in the Denver Country club ever since. "You cannot be in the past of best caddie master. He is a caddie master." O'Hara has been "in golf" since 1895. O'Hara has been a member of the New York Met since 1915. He was Bert Fish, uncle of Congressman Fish. Bert Fish was a great golfer—a member of the Denver Meadows. He would take the "caddie" of O'Hara with him to all his clubs. O'Hara's interest in golf was not only in the game. He became a caddie and in a short time he was a caddie master. O'Hara came to Denver across the middle river and appeared by luck the Professional Golfers association and the National Golfers' Association. He will be 82 in June. Denver Country club members are planning a birthday party for him. The club is proud of Tom O'Hara—and O'Hara is a mighty spirit of the club.

This 5-column feature by Bill Brown in the Denver Post is the biggest play, so far as GOLFDOM knows, a caddie-master ever got in a newspaper. The tribute to Tom O'Hara is deserved by one of the game's grandest fellows. Tom's been a caddie-master 47 years, coming to the Denver CC from the New York Met district 31 years ago.

Tom has been—and is—one of the great character-builders of the game, having a performance in this respect that outdoes the highly lauded work of football coaches. O'Hara's perennial youth reminds you of what the French say about a woman never getting old until she gets wrinkles on her heart. Tom's heart is unwrinkled. He's kept pace with the kids.

Today's kids around Denver and many middle-aged successful men in various parts of the country who were caddies under Tom respect and adore this young-hearted old guy for the influence he's had in teaching them to do a modest job superlatively well, and in being gentlemen sportsmen at all times.



**IT'S WILSON TODAY
IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT**

WILSON LEADERSHIP CONFIRMED
By Brilliant Stars Whose Equipment
Must Be The Best

Wilson's equipment is used by the greatest athletes in the world...
Wilson's equipment is used by the greatest athletes in the world...
Wilson's equipment is used by the greatest athletes in the world...

Wilson
SPORTS EQUIPMENT



WHY WILSON LEADS

Why Wilson is the accepted leader of sports in every country...
Why Wilson is the accepted leader of sports in every country...
Why Wilson is the accepted leader of sports in every country...



NATION-WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Wilson's equipment is sold in every part of the United States...
Wilson's equipment is sold in every part of the United States...

**WHAT BUSINESS MEN
HAVE TO SAY—**

Business men are quick to see and to accept the evidences of Wilson leadership. The following excerpts are typical of expressions in many letters written to us by men who are prominent in the sports equipment business, following the publishing of the above announcement.

"Your advertisement is a remarkably attractive one and shows off the merchandise to very good advantage. In short, it is the kind of an ad you would expect from a concern which is in the lead."
(Typical of business executive)

"The best proof a dealer can have that Wilson leads is sales. Wilson Equipment is the most popular in our store and this grand ad on leadership will certainly help to increase that popularity."
(Typical of Sporting Goods dealer)

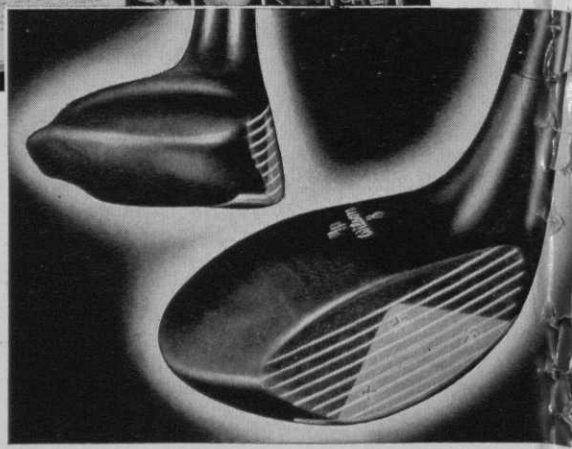
"I was greatly impressed by your splendid ad in Collier's. Several members mentioned it to me in the shop. As a Pro, I am constantly kept aware of the popularity of Wilson Golf Equipment among the better players."
(Typical of Golf Pro)



☆ Athletic equipment is not a luxury but a necessity in the physical and character development of the youth of America and in the building of good citizenry.



Detail drawing showing revolutionary new metal face insert and fore-weight principle.



**THE NEW WILSON
FORE-WEIGHT WOODS**
with weight in front of head
and New Dynamic Slip-Streaming

This is positively the newest development in wood clubs and another reason Why Wilson Leads. In this Fore-weight head, for the first time in any club, two-thirds of the weight is in the fore part of the head. Added to this fore-weight is a new metal face insert. And, to top it off, the back of the head is given a new streamlined effect that is amazingly effective. Fore-weights are bound to be the "hit woods" of the season.

**FOR PRO SHOP SELLING
ONLY**