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April, 1942

in shorts. Why? Can the boys keep their minds on the game that way? The shorts mean attraction, don't they? Who dressed them that way? And how about taking them back to town? No, I think the careful club will avoid the employment of girl caddies.

Clubs and their officials must plan carefully, and prepare the membership for the idea that they may have to do a little "lugging" of those clubs themselves. We can't afford to have anyone point to golf as a consumer of necessary labor. We don't want the finger of "hoarder" pointed at us.

We will have to give up many of our caddies to war work. Regardless of how "soft" we may be, or how much money we possess to hire someone to do our undesirable job, many of us will either give up golf, or do the job ourselves—or use a bag carrier on wheels.

USGA Urges Clubs To Provide Golf For Army Camps

USGA announcement dated March 26 tells that the association is now urging local and sectional golf associations and golf clubs to assume responsibility for the establishment of golf practice facilities for men in the Army within the bounds of their camps and training stations. Official USGA action on the practice range idea for training centers to help promote wholesome recreation, physical fitness and morale continues the planning begun last fall when GOLFDOM circulated among officials of men and women's district golf associations a proposal that the associations consider a plan to collect used clubs and balls to be turned over to servicemen for golf practice ranges.

The USGA, with the cooperation of Army officers, has compiled a list of larger camps where installation of golf facilities might be most feasible and desirable. Accordingly, members of the Executive Committee and certain sub-committees have drafted a list of recommendations under the general head, "Golf for the Armed Services," which they are sending to golf organizations located near these camps.

The highly successful golf practice range project at Camp Gordon, Ga., described in March GOLFDOM, and the realization of the popularity of the game at other camps where golf facilities already existed, was a motivating factor in the USGA move to get organized golf to provide our servicemen this type of recreation on a much broader scale. Clubs, or golf associations who have not received the USGA release outlining these recommendations may obtain same by addressing the USGA, 73 E. 57th St., New York City.

Heavy Winter Play Spurs Golf Promotion Classes

I^{T'S} been a good year for winter golf play in the Kansas City district, according to recent word from that section. Players who were 'out' whenever weather permitted missed only two weekends this past season. This heavy winter golf play in the district has also worked in very well with a golf promotion idea originated by Harry Railsback, supt. of K. C. muny courses, who worked in conjunction with John Moore, president, Board of Park Commissioners.

An indoor golf school was held each Tuesday and Friday during the month of February at the K. C. Municipal Auditorium. Two classes were handled each of these nights—a beginners class from 7 until 8:30, and the advanced group, from 8:30 till 9:30. From 200 to 250 students attended each of these sessions. All were required to register at each session, and the entire series was conducted on a very efficient and workmanlike basis. Nearly all the Kansas City pros attended these classes, offering free instruction.

Considerable enthusiasm for the classes was plainly evident among the students, and it is expected this 'pepping-up' will transform itself into actual play when the regular outdoor season gets under way. About 80% of the students were women.

Nearly Sixty Attend Iowa Greens Short Course

BETWEEN 55 and 60 turfmen attended the recent annual greenkeepers short course at Iowa State College, Ames. This total, while considerably under the usual attendance for this course, was equal to the average of the other short courses being held at ISC this year.

Dr. K. A. Welton, agronomy dept., Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, got the program under way with a fine presen-



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tation on the control of weeds in lawns and fairways. His data on the use of arsenate of lead was especially interesting to the greenkeepers in that it showed the differential between the killing action on bluegrass and some of the weeds. Dr. Welton pointed out that fertilizers and proper care of grass were more important than the use of chemicals to kill weeds.

Dr. L. C. Chadwick, floriculture dept.,

A profit of 50% or more in the operation of your golf course—that is an actual possibility which may be realized through the adoption of Jacobsen Power Green Mowers for your greens maintenance.

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Ohio State U., spoke on the fertilization of trees, shrubs, and evergreens. He spent considerable time pointing out the need for proper soil condition before fertilizers are applied and followed this with material on the methods of fertilization (surface, crowbar method of punching holes, the method of air blasts and water pressure). This talk was especially well received by the entire group.

Paul Sandahl, executive secretary of the



View of some of the bent grass test plots at the Iowa State College fine turf gardens.

You've got a problem this year—but FAIRWAY HOE SUPPLIES THE ANSWER!

Golf's going to be played this year—lots of it! Clubs are faced with the problem of providing the best possible playing conditions that reduced budgets will allow. Grass, then, will of necessity be put more 'on its own' this next season. And that's the reason the Evans Fairway Hoe should hold a prominent spot when you're planning your buying this year—it's the NATURAL, INEXPENSIVE way to get fine turf at low cost.

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Des Moines Park System, presented data from the two demonstration plots in the D. M. park system. He pointed out that all of the fertilizers, regardless of combination, were an improvement over the unfertilized plot, both as to the type of grass and the length of time the grass stayed green; i. e., the period of brown grass in midsummer was shortened through the use of fertilizers. The point particularly noticeable was the reduction in the weeds in the plot.

Remedy For Winter-Injured Turf

The data from the Iowa State College fine turf project indicated that fertilizers, and watering carefully were the best methods found during the past year to renovate winter-injured turf. Also, data was presented to show that C15, one of the newer grasses, seems to be particularly susceptible to mercury treatment and should be handled very carefully during hot weather. The strains of bent, C19, C15, C17 and C36, were most outstanding on the ISC fine turf plot during the past year.—S. W. Edgecombe.







British Turf Board Warns Against Permitting Undue War-Time Deterioration

SINCE the start of the war there have been only two issues of the British Golf Unions' "The Journal of the Board of Greenkeeping Research," the second of which, and the only issue for 1941, having only recently reached the U. S.

Lead editorial shows that by excellent management and stringent economies the St. Ives Research station finances have been kept in healthy condition. In this editorial a plea is made for support of the station beyond that given by a limited number of clubs. Notwithstanding the Station having the same trouble as the USGA Green Section of being supported by a minority of the clubs it serves, the British Board hopes "every club will make immediate and regular use of the Station during the war because the Station can help all subscribers to manage the turf economically, to avoid waste, to prevent costly errors and lastly, but not least important, to prevent undue deterioration."

Warning is given that references to officials Acts and Orders are subject to amendments if such Acts and Orders were made while the Journal was being printed.

Many golf clubs are being grazed by sheep while play continues. Clubs have taken hay from land out of play or allowed farmers facilities for silage making, and have had land set aside for vegetable, root or cereal crops.

Must Contribute Foodstuffs

Although the British government has not made hard and fast rules involving ploughing of golf courses, recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries call for a contribution of food stuffs from all golf courses that include land capable of bearing satisfactory crops, and where a course is unsuitable for arable cultivation, to fully utilize its grazing capacities.

On an 18-hole course where sufficient suitable land is available the Ministry believes the cultivation of 15 to 20 acres is not unreasonable. It is recommended in selecting the area to be ploughed, greens, specially prepared fairways, and where possible, bunkers not be destroyed. It is advised to leave greens intact and accessible for maintenance even if out of play.

Electrical fencing to prevent sheep from grazing on, and scalding, greens is reported as satisfactory. The electrified fencing, being light and the posts only at about 10-yard intervals, does not interfere with play.

The Station reports valuable results in making silage from turf mowings to replace imported concentrates. Experimental silos made of welded steel fencing and sisalkraft paper were erected. The experiments emphasized that care should be taken to fill the silos gradually and to ensure suitable consolidation of material. Gradual filling in fits in well with the mowing program on golf courses. Equipment has been made to trail after 3-unit gang mowers to collect grass cuttings on fairways. Greenkeepers are referred to government bulletins on silage by the BGR.

Lists Other Items

Among other wartime items are:

Allowing setting of spring traps in the open for trapping rabbits. Traps must be visited twice between sunrise and sunset.

Allowing, under certain restrictions, sale and use of strychnine for controlling moles.

Flower crops in open or under grass restricted to half the acreage grown in 1939.

Publication of a method for rot-proofing sand bags. Rotting of these bags used for defense has been causing considerable trouble and expense.

Using granulated peat moss for bedding of pigs kept by a golf club. Using the bedding, with alternate layers of soil, and allowing decomposition for 12 to 18 months in the compost heap. Recommending greens cuttings as pig food, partially replacing meal.

Value of the Station has been increased by experienced greenkeepers and greensmen and club officials going into war service. Inexperienced men are relying greatly on the Station for advice.

Close cooperation with Headquarters Home Defense in regard to obstructions on golf courses designed to prevent airborne landings.

Conferences with Royal Veterinary College in regard to relation of lead arsenate use to sheep grazing on golf courses.



Every Club A Recreation Center!

By LES FREEBURG*

THERE is something for the pros to worry about in the golf ball shortage. Ball sales have been a substantial part of pro-shop income for many years. Ball sales were regular—club sales were occasional. Ball sales have been the "beefsteak" for the pros; club sales, the "French pastry".

One answer to the problem of replacing the loss of ball income is for the pro to do a better merchandising job on clubs, bags, clothing and accessories; items which they can get to sell. Better stocks should be carried and a better selling job done.

Another answer is for professionals to do a better job of golf promotion than ever before. Daylight saving is a "natural" for the promotion of many special twilight events. Some players are in the service but their wives are not—their kids are not—and men too old for military service will stay active in the game if they get the right kind of encouragement.

Promotion Is Pro's Job

That promotional job belongs to the professional. It belongs to him because his job is at stake. He should not wait for a tournament committee to function unless he gets a lot of fun playing hide and seek with his creditors!

There is an untilled field just waiting for the pros to stick their plows into! Is there any reason why a golf club should not be a recreational center? There are a lot of sports besides golf which may be engaged in by club members. Tennis should be encouraged and events promoted. Badminton is a game that can be played by the old and the young—the men and the women—indoors or out. What about table tennis? There's a popular game-maybe you already have a table and a couple of paddles at your club. Have you promoted any tournaments? Have you scheduled any special exhibitions? Did you ever stop to think that your club might need five tables instead of just one?

Pool and billiards are popular. Shuffle-

board, roque, croquet and horseshoes are good games. The time isn't far distant when the up-to-date golf club will have a few bowling alleys with regular league schedules being rolled by the club members.

Do you think the idea is fantastic? So is the war! Out of this great emergency great changes will come. Some things will be done out of the pressure of necessity that will establish themselves permanently in the scheme of things. In this emergency, country clubs will wedge their way into the very lives of their members-or they will lose an alarming percentage of those members! They will make their premises more attractive to their members or pay the penalty of a drastic shrinkage in revenue. Maybe some of the high-hats will shudder at the thought of turning the grand ballroom into a gymnasium; maybe they will shudder a little more to think that their fairways might be turned into pastures!

The professional stands on the threshold of a great opportunity but he must realize that the promotional work is pretty much a one-man job. If he has the initiative and the persistence to put the job across, he can make a better job for himself a more secure job—than he ever had before!

This isn't going to be a bumper year —it's going to be a bump-off year! Club officers and professionals will do well to remember that they were born with two ends—one to sit on and one to think with. They'll get by—or go bye bye—depending upon which end they use the most!

St. Charles Club Installs Victory Garden Plots

ST. CHARLES (III.) CC is helping its members with their Victory Gardens and in unplayed sections of the course is installing Victory Garden plots members can cultivate with the general help and supervision of the greenkeeping force. A. L. Brandon, sec.-treas., Greenkeeping Supts. Assn., and formerly greenkeeper at St. Charles, is taking an active interest in the Victory Garden campaign and

^{*} Extracts from a talk given by Mr. Freeburg, seey., Wilson Sporting Goods Co., before members of the Mid-West Professional Golfers Assn.

recommends it as something all greenkeepers and club managers should investigate.

Lester J. Norris, former president of the St. Charles CC, is information chairman of the Illinois Victory Garden committee.

Norris has compiled a comprehensive report on Factors Affecting Fresh Vegetable Production during 1942-43. Reading this report shows many and urgent reasons why golf clubs and greenkeepers should take an active interest in pushing the highly important Victory Garden move. A copy of the Norris report may be secured from Lester J. Norris, Illinois State Council of Defense Victory Garden Committee, 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Michigan State Turf Course Attended By 52 Greensmen

THE eleventh annual greenkeepers' short course at Michigan State College, E. Lansing, March 12-13, was attended by 52. Short course address digests follow.

Prof. C. E. Millar said that although many golf courses have already secured fertilizer for 1942, fertilizer practices will necessarily be modified since nitrogenous materials, especially soluble compounds, are being diverted to war purposes; organic nitrogenous compounds will be substituted for the soluble forms as much as possible; phosphate and potash supplies are adequate at present; prices will be higher.

Experiments which have been conducted by Dr. James Tyson, MSC convention chairman, indicate that nitrogen and phosphorus are needed in larger amounts than other elements. Potassium, iron, calcium, magnesium, copper, baron, zinc, and other elements may under rare conditions be limiting, but seldom are, on mineral soils.

Prof. Walter Morofsky, who substituted for Prof. Ray Hutson, indicated the areas in Michigan where white grub injury could be expected during this season, and likewise explained how they can be controlled through the use of lead arsenate. Morofsky's talk on aquatic insects was very interesting to the greenkeepers, showing them how to clean up the areas which serve as breeding places for mosquitoes, deer flies, and other pests. His remarks and pictures showing the result of stream improvement on the insect life and trout feeding was of especial



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interest to the greenkeeper fisherman.

Prof. Karl Dressel pointed out that shade trees need fertilization only when they are not making satisfactory growth because of lack of plant food. He pointed out dangers of overfeeding in producing too fast growth.

Prof. Bond Churchill reviewed the grass seed situation in the U. S., pointing out that some seeds which were largely imported were scarce. However, chewing's fescue seed is being raised in Oregon and in Michigan, and it is probable that sufficient will be raised to meet our requirements. Kentucky bluegrass and red top which are grown in the U. S., now are plentiful.

H. L. Bancroft pointed out the value of golf in the regeneration of the tired muscles of the war production plant operators and workers. He predicted that 1942 would be a big golf year, especially on the public fee and municipal courses.

Professor K. C. Barrons explained to the greenkeepers the idea back of the Victory Gardens-producing more food to help feed our people both at home and on the battle fronts. This increased production will be largely met by the increased gardening on the farms and by the people who know how to garden. He pointed out the fallacy of plowing up front lawns, golf courses, and recreational areas for gardens. He likewise pointed out the ill-effects of many people planting gardens which would not be cared for during the summer, with the resultant waste of good seed, which is scarce.

Professor Tyson explained how the USGA Green Section, U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry, and State experimental stations had been carrying on experiments and educational work with greenkeepers



until most of the greenkeepers were capable of growing good fairways and greens if left to do the job.

How Will 'War Rules' Affect The Player?

NORMAN C. JOHNSON, supt., course maintenance, Medinah CC, writes in that club's magazine an outline of what the member may expect in course maintenance this year, some conditions that confront the supt., and what the member can do to cooperate.

It's the sort of a piece that should appear in every club's publication under the signature of the greenkeeper or supt. In many cases it could well be the collaboration of the greenkeeper and chairman.

Johnson makes a timely suggestion in telling that "winter rules" will be called "war rules" when such expedients are necessary at Medinah.

Clubs probably will make extensive use of winter, or war, rules this year, according to information GOLFDOM gets. Regarding use of such rules we often think of the observation made by A. W. Tillinghast, noted architect and maintenance consultant. Tillinghast pointed out that winter rules were abnormally destructive of turf, inasmuch as they permitted use of the best turf in the vicinity as the objective of the hacker's energies. He expressed the opinion that if golfers would NOT use winter rules the good turf would have a fair chance to extend.

In advising Medinah's members of the maintenance problem at the club this year, Johnson wrote:

"Many clubs will be on a more or less restricted budget for the duration and our plans for the coming season will