

will be our contributions to the all-out effort of total war."

S. A. Rothermel—"WHY SHOULD THE HOME-FRONT PLAY GOLF? It gives him the necessary relaxation from his regular work or defense work, which is badly needed in the stress of these times. Hence, if possible, he should support his club to keep it operating so that it can survive the war period and be ready for post-war activity.

Lowell D. Rutherford—"Most of the members of private clubs are over 40, with an average age of 52, which puts them in most cases past the point of active military service. Inasmuch as most private golf club members are business executives or professional men, getting out to their golf club once or possibly twice a week is probably the only exercise and fresh air they get. Certainly it is an advantage to keep the men who are running things healthy and on the job."

F. M. Quinn—"Will you save by giving up golf or will it cost you more for something less beneficial?"

Ross H. Kidston—"Golf is your best health insurance."

Joe Graffis—"Golf is 'breather' that builds you up."

**L**AWRENCE (Kan.) CC has two events that are very popular, the putting clock championship and the Donkey tournament.

*Rules governing the putting clock championship:*

Entry fee 10 cents per card. 72 holes constitute a card. Place scores on the card, and at the end of the play or evening, hand the card to the pro for filing.

Play as many cards as you like. A card may be finished in one evening, if desired.

A playoff of the eight lowest total scores for the week will be held on Wednesday of each week.

The two lowest scores of the playoff will be considered champions of the week.

The first, second, third and fourth weeks winners will then compete in the monthly championship rounds in May, June, July, August and September.

The winner of each month, however, will be out of competition until the final event held the first Wednesday in October, which will decide the putting clock championship.

There will be two brackets, one for men and one for women. The Contest is individual, and the chairman must be notified at the time of putting, that you are competing.

The contestant must be accompanied by a partner. The partner must be a con-

testant and all putts must be played. No Gimmies. No Stymies.

Half of the entry fee will be given back in prizes at the monthly meeting, the other half will be held and placed in a "championship" cup at the end of the meet—in October.

A 72-stroke match will be played the second week in October to decide the "queen" or "king" of the putting clockers.

*Rules for the donkey tournament which is confined to women members:*

Women buy ten "donkeys" from the manager of the tournament, at the start. They pay the manager 10 cents or one cent per donkey.

A donkey is a small brass ring, and may be strung on a safety pin. The idea of the game is to see how many donkeys can be won in a month, and the winner is determined by the number of donkeys won.

Match play is the method of competing.

The contestants need not play together. They may match cards at the end of the round. They may phone and challenge a competitor or they may arrange a game in the locker-room. The cards are turned in to the manager or professional and dated. They also must be certified by a partner or competitor.

The payoff comes when the opponents meet and figure up, at the monthly dinner meeting, or on Ladies Day.

## UP WITH THE BIRDIES



Ben Hogan, too old at 30 to get into the Army Air Force, is taking civilian flying training at Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Okla. Ben hopes to fit into the nation's wartime flying program after he completes his training and is not getting in much golf between his schooling sessions.

He found no traps in the air during the past three years when he was the country's leading money winner and Vardon trophy winner in pro golf.



# MacGregor Craftsmanship

## IS CONTRIBUTING TO THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT

*CRAFTSMANSHIP* that has evolved from a hundred years of cumulative experience and skill—the same proud craftsmanship that made and kept MacGregor "The Greatest Name in Golf"—now is contributing in an essential way to the nation's war effort.

MacGregor manufacturing resources are 100% on war work. We at MacGregor have dedicated our combined abilities, skills, services, and sacrifices to Victory and the survival of our democratic way of living.

We definitely want to be a vital factor in achieving Victory for the selfsame reason that we want and expect to resume a vital place in America's sports life *after* Victory.

We are dead certain that golf is immortal. Just as long as free men remain free to work and play—as long as there exists an enticing and beautiful outdoors—as long as men relish an exhilarating summer breeze, the permeating pleasure of warm sunshine, the smell of newly-cut green grass—as long as men spark to companionship and fair contest—golf will continue to be one of the world's great participating sports.

Helping America *fight* comes first! Keeping America *fit*

comes next! And that's where golf comes in. It's your job, and ours, and that of all of us, to keep golf going as an integral part of our total war effort.

We must not forget those young golfers now in the Armed Services. They want and expect to return to an America like the America they've always known. They want their golf game when they return, and they have a right to it. We must keep golf going for *them*.

Here at MacGregor we have a sizeable stock of clubs and other playing equipment on hand, perhaps sufficient to carry through the greater part of the 1943 season. It might be well, however, for you pros to check your stock, to anticipate your needs, and to order as early as possible, because you don't want to wake up and find both your own and our cupboards bare at the same time.

With foresight and a definite desire to serve our many loyal customers, we intend to retain all of our regular branches where stocks and service are conveniently available. Our representatives will continue to keep contact with you—perhaps not as often as during normal times, but they'll be around to see you at any rate.

Please call upon us if we may help you.

*Clarence H. Riskey*  
President

CRAWFORD, MACGREGOR, CANBY CO.

DAYTON, OHIO

**MacGregor**  
THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF

New York • Boston • Detroit • Chicago • Los Angeles • San Francisco • Seattle

# Golf Around the War-torn Map

By ROBERT D. PRYDE

A few years ago Robert D. Pryde, widely-known veteran, Connecticut pro-greenkeeper, took a world tour. Many of the places visited by Bob now have an interest far removed from golf. Pryde's golf-slanted comments made shortly after his return to the Race Brook CC, Orange, Conn., have sharply topical value.

Reported Bob Pryde:

"In Japan I saw some fine examples of golf architecture. I also saw grass there that was immune from brown patch, but it was so coarse, we in the United States would not consider it good for a putting green. I saw Cocoos bent on all the greens of another course and they were marred by brown patch. The Secretary of the club asked me if we had a grass that was immune from brown patch, and I told him of our experiments in selecting indigenous grasses that were of a resisting nature.

"I found out later, at Bingley, England, the British experimental turf garden, that they are specializing in the selection of indigenous grasses and trying them out in different localities for durability, color and ability to withstand disease, such as dollar patch and snow mold.

"In China, I saw on golf courses methods that were new to me, but practical and sensible. I could take a lot of time telling how in Manila they made their course. The ground was all clay and baked by the hot sun became quite like cement; no such a thing as water leeching into the soil but a drainage system was installed that worked perfectly.

"Then at Singapore, I saw orchids growing outside in pots, not in the ground, with all their delicate colors; truly a beautiful sight to see. Flowers are all grown in pots there because, if put in the ground, the ants will eat them.

"It was at Singapore that I saw a special method for taking out weeds. At first a piece about 12 inches square was loosened with a strong table fork and then the weeds came out easily by picking. Try this method and you will see how effective it is. Of course, the labor is cheap out there, 10 cents a day pays for the man or woman who does

this work. It also has another great advantage of aerating the soil. You will notice, when you transplant a piece of turf, it immediately takes on new life, so this method of taking out weeds has a double purpose.

"It was here that they used an imported grass from Australia and after they got it installed on all their greens, they found it was a native of the Straits Settlement and plenty of it was to be found on the course. The reason it was not recognized was that it was full of weeds or bamboo grass. Seventy people were employed to maintain this course.

"As I proceeded, I found plenty of courses in Ceylon, but few in Sumatra. Here the course I visited was in conjunction with a flying field, and not a very good course. Most of these courses had a grass similar to our Bermuda or Carpet grass, stoloniferous, but with this exception: our Bermuda has a resting period. In Panama, the Bermuda is forced, so that it keeps growing all the time, but on these other courses I have mentioned, the grass has a steady growth.

"Worms, grubs and white ants are the great pests in the East. At Singapore, the property belonged to the government, and, as there was a lake on the property used for drinking purposes, arsenate of lead was forbidden. They could use carbon disulphide, however, and this was their method of destroying ants. Making a series of holes about two feet away from where the ants were at work, they put in the carbon disulphide, and then covered it up.

"Flowering trees in Africa and Cosmos growing wild on the side of the road in millions, with blooms which we would be proud to have in cultivated gardens, were in evidence, as well as a great variety of other flowers. In many cases it was necessary to prepare the soils to grow certain crops. Sometimes the soil was cooked in a kettle, and I was told that tomatoes would not grow in the Straits Settlement unless this was done, or the soil sterilized in some other way.

"The Experimental Station at Frankenkalk, Johannesburg, was interesting. It



is run by African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., in conjunction with the University.

"They had many plots of grass with cement walks laid all around them, and, by applying fertilizer on portions of the plots, a combination of color effects was produced which was quite pleasing to the eye.

"The ground itself was dry and hard like cement, and if the grass roots need air, the only way they could get it was through the plants themselves. What impressed me was that no attempt had been made to make this soil friable.

"In Manila, where they had so much clay and volcanic matter, tons of peat moss was worked into the clay to make it pervious to air and water.

"At the Frankenwalk Station they grew an acre of clover (which was a new crop there, as clover does not seem to be a native of South Africa) and it had grown well, strong and healthy plants, and when ripe, they turned their cattle in to assist in the fattening process; but, strange as it may seem to us, the cattle would not touch it. They had never seen clover, and would not try it out.

"The names of the grasses in South Africa used for greens are: Bradley grass, Florida grass, and McGuinness grass—named after the locations where they originated. All of them are stoloniferous and grow similar to our Bermuda, but get brown when cool weather comes. They make a green with considerable cushion, and, as such, the surface is poor for putting. I claim the cushion should be in the soil and the grass upright to get a good putting surface.

"In the Union of South Africa they have a golf course for every 6,666 people—300 courses in all, and when you get in Rhodesia, you find a golf course for every 3,333 people. While they are long in courses I know they would welcome better grasses than they have at the present time. The country is very young; Johannesburg is only 50 years old, but it has 500,000 inhabitants.

"In my travels I learned the Indore System of building a compost heap, supposed to be of Indian origin. Compost becomes available in three months.

"First, prepare a suitable place two feet deep, convenient to running water. Then put in ditches, lined and covered with brick or other material with opening to allow the air to circulate through.

"After the pit is prepared and the brick-lined ditches installed, start the compost bed not too close to the bank and leave room at the end of the pit for turning. First, put a layer of 3 inches of dry hay, straw, weeds, fallen leaves, wood shavings, sawdust, or anything that rots and will go back to the soil again. Then put on a layer of manure 3 inches deep. Should manure not be available, sprinkle well with urine earth, taken from the soil under cattle or horses. To assist this fermentation, sprinkle a few handfuls of wood ashes, a supply of which should be kept under cover. Then moisten the layers with water, not too much as that would flood the pit. Repeat as above, until it is built up about 2 feet 6 inches.

"The whole is watered night and morning until fermentation starts, then once a week, also when turned. The compost is turned after it is 15 days old, then it is turned again after 15 more days. When it is two months old the mass is removed and watered, put in rectangular piles at the bottom and about three feet high, to ripen for a month. Then it is taken and put under cover to prevent weed seeds from blowing into it.

"The first month, on account of the fungi breaking down the organic matter, the temperature will be high and a metal rod inserted, should be hot to the touch when withdrawn. In three weeks the mass gets dark and crumbly and the temperature will fall. Bacteria is now at work in preparing the humus.

"Caution: Pack lightly, so that air can penetrate through, and when turning, shake and scatter lightly, which, along with the required amount of water, will make a complete compost with three turnings. Should the pits cool, the fermentation has stopped, and it likely will be for the want of water. Wet thoroughly when turned and pack lightly. On the other hand, if there is a strong odor and the flies gather, this is due to the air supply being insufficient—often caused by too much water. If such a condition is present, turn compost again and add wood ashes or manure.

"Over-packing, over-watering and failure to turn at the required time, will cause disappointment. Keep in mind that a good supply of air and water along with the turning, will give you a compost heap in three months time. I saw experiments being tried out to reduce still farther the time factor."



**Dave Livie Dies**—Dave Livie, 57, one of the pro pioneers of American golf, died at his home at Shaker Heights, Cleveland, O., Dec. 21. Dave had complained of an intense pain in his chest a few hours before his passing and died before a physician could attend him.

He had been pro at the Shaker Heights CC for 20 years and for 19 years prior was pro at the Lake Geneva (Wis.) CC. He'd held only these two jobs and his winter job at Dunedin Isles, Fla., since coming to the United States from his birthplace, Monifieth, Scotland.

Surviving are his wife, one son, Walter, 20, a senior at the University of Wisconsin; three brothers, Bruce, William and George; and five sisters, one of whom is wife of R. H. Craig, pro at Audubon CC, Louisville, Ky. Three cousins, Marty Crompt, James Crompt, and Colin Dow, are pros.

Dave was an excellent player but preferred to develop players; numerous fine pro and amateur golfers were his pupils.

Dave was widely known among golfers and was a splendid and beloved specimen of the great rugged old school that generously contributed to the advancement of the game in this country.

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**Alex Campbell Dies**—Alex (Nipper) Campbell, who came to this country from Troon, Scotland, in 1896 to become pro at the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., was found dead in his room at Dayton, O., early in the morning of Dec. 16. He was 65.

He was one of six pro golfer brothers—Jack and Jimmy in Philadelphia, Andy at Wilmington, Del., Matthew in Boston, and Dave, formerly a pro in Scotland but now in the British army, where he served during World War I. He is survived also by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

At the time of his death The Nipper

was engaged in war work at a Dayton plant.

After spending almost 20 years at Brookline, where he developed among others Francis Ouimet, Campbell went to Losantiville at Cincinnati; then, in 1935, to Dayton as pro at Miami Valley. In recent years he had been with the Moraine club at Dayton, then with Meadowbrook, Northmoor, Madden Park and Miamisburg.

The Nipper was an uncanny judge of potential golfing talent. He was one of the game's most colorful characters and, during his earlier years, one of its great players. When he was 15 he won the Scottish national title. In the 1907 U. S. National Open he was giving the winner, Alex Smith, a close race until Campbell's ball exploded on the next to last hole, causing him to finish in third place. As an architect, The Nipper has been responsible for many excellent courses.

There never was a dull moment when the 5 ft. 5 in. Nipper was around. His recitations of Burns' poetry enlivened many a session and he was the source of many of the merriest anecdotes about the early days of American golf.

His passing takes one of the liveliest historic figures from American golf, but The Nipper's memory will be kept green by the many hearty laughs he contributed to his thousands of friends and the game in general.

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**Clubs Combine**—Shoreacres GC, one of the most exclusive golf clubs in the Chicago district, has consolidated its membership with its neighboring club, the famous old Onwentsia Club, for the duration. Shoreacres will maintain its course so play on it may be resumed shortly after victory of the United Nations. The consolidation idea is receiving serious consideration at other clubs in the Chicago district and elsewhere.

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## OUT-SMARTING WINTER ON THE GOLF COURSE

O. J. NOER PHOTOS

(Upper left)—Mechanical removal of snow—and ice afterwards—from greens at a New England club. This reduces snow mold and other so-called winter damage. Snow and ice are removed about time of normal disappearance in spring. (Upper right)—This New England club uses snow fences to collect and hold snow on exposed greens, and to prevent skiers from damaging grass. (Center left)—Snow mold on untreated green at Ottawa, Can. Recovery on affected spots is slow, thus interfering with putting when play is renewed in spring. (Center right)—Proof that late fall treatment with calomel-corrosive mixture stops snow mold. Note disease to left of line where treatment stopped. Slope on adjoining apron also treated up to crest. Results of treatment with substitutes will be interesting. (Lower left)—In northern sections some clubs trench greens to drain low spots and prevent winter kill. Sod is laid by side of green. (Lower right)—Trench on green for winter drainage. Turf is laid along the edge of the green and replaced in the spring.

# England's Wartime Upkeep Problems

**J. GAULT**, greenkeeper of the Westgate-on-the-Sea GC, tells of some of the problems English greenkeepers are having in war-time. Mr. Gault writes in *Parks, Golf Courses and Sports Grounds of London*:

Owing to a decided scarcity of golf at seaside resorts these days, there may be a tendency to allow nature its full sway, for the time being at any rate. Such treatment if pursued, will soon lead to a rapid deterioration of fine turf on putting greens, etc.

Grass does not grow to any appreciable extent during hot dry weather; especially is this the case after the grass has seeded. For the moment natural function of growth appears to cease unless, of course, the plant foods in the soil are released by the action of rain or of ordinary watering.

There is a difference between the action of rain and artificial watering. A great deal depends on the source of the water supply, in other words, on the amount of calcium, etc., present.

When we consider that water is used for a variety of purposes on fine turf throughout the year, the importance of the analysis of water may become more clear, and I might mention that many scientifically inclined people have attempted to balance the calcium in the water by the use of other chemicals and have come to grief in the process.

There can be no question but that some soils do need calcium in some form; the trouble in most instances is not caused nearly so much by the quality of the water applied as by the quantity. Soil nutriment is to a great extent soluble and are thus easily washed beyond the roots of the grass and then the unfortunate turf is expected to carry on and keep healthy on the poor thin clay which is left adhering to the roots.

What sensible gardener would wash away all the good soil from around the roots of his plants? Very few, I imagine, and yet this sort of thing is continually happening on the sports grounds today.

There are many excellent types of sprinklers on the market today and there should be a number of these on every golf course where water is laid on, or is procurable by pumping. Staffs have been cut down to such an extent that hand watering is no longer a practical propo-

sition; one man can easily attend to quite a number of sprinklers and see that the turf is evenly watered, and small parts missed by the circular spray can be attended to by hand.

I have always been an advocate of close mowing when such is practicable, but here venture to remark that after nearly three months continual drought, such as has been the case here, the shaving of turf should be cut right out of the program. Unfortunately many greenkeepers are faced with the problem of keeping the greens in condition not so much for play now as for the resumption of play after the war.

When mowers are raised many weeds are allowed to seed close to the ground, and if the soil is kept damp a beautiful crop of clovers, dandelions, etc., will be the reward for carelessness now.

For really objectionable weeds there is little to choose between the clovers and dandelions; both make putting a nightmare and both are extremely difficult to eliminate when they become established in the turf.

With the shortage of petrol these days many fairways are allowed to harbour a formidable array of seeding weeds and if the greenkeeper is not very much on the alert many of these objectionable growths will soon form a permanent part of the foliage.

How many people fully realize the folly of keeping their greens short of fertilizer? If they don't do so now they will appreciate the situation by about this time next year; a close dense surface is the best safeguard against weeds and extremes in weather condition, so the best policy is to apply a certain amount of fertilizer when possible, and at the same time, to make sure that it is not being washed away with overdoses of water!

Nature has a reason for every phase of weather conditions, and nature certainly never meant turf to be kept green and damp throughout the year. Mildew, fungi and sour soil are the reward of interfering with nature's plans, so let us give up trying to be clever and help nature all we can. Cut out all the unnecessary work and carry out only the essentials.

While fairways are left uncut, large weeds should be dealt with by means of a scythe or sickle; never allow weeds to



seed—the time is always well spent in keeping down objectionable growths.

I have heard of some unfortunate results of sheep on the golf course and am forced to the conclusion that those in charge must be neglecting ordinary tidying-up. Boys can do it, so why have filthy courses and spongy turf, dirty bunkers and burned out putting greens. Better to have sheep on the golf course than to have the turf ploughed over for food production. Many mistakes were made in the last war, and lots of poor soil was put under the plough; let us hope it will not occur again this time.

## TAM LIGHTS THE WAY

**"DEBT Free—Mortgage Free—No Assessments"** is the new slogan of the Tam O'Shanter Country Club, Chicago. George S. May, Tam O'Shanter's presi-



Burning Tam O'Shanter's mortgage are (r. to l.): Mrs. George S. May, W. A. Weismann, club sec'y; George S. May, and L. B. Icely, president of Wilson Sporting.

dent, and Mrs. May burned the club's mortgage at a celebration on Nov. 21, attended by more than 400 members and guests.

The Tam O'Shanter clubhouse was destroyed by fire in April, 1936. Since that time, Tam has been built into a modern country club and has become the scene of the annual All-American Open and All-American Amateur tournaments.

A total of \$167,000 in war bonds was purchased by 506 members and their guests in order to attend Tam O'Shanter's annual New Year's celebration. Admission

by war bonds with the party "on the club" was the novel idea of the management and the patriotic response of club members was immediate and beyond all expectations.

## WHAT'S NEW

Crawford, MacGregor, Canby Company, Dayton, Ohio, manufacturers of Tourney golf clubs and other golf equipment (that is, when we are not at war) mailed pros and friends a clever greeting card this



holiday season. The card tied MacGregor and the equipment they ordinarily make with their war effort, with Uncle Sam, with Santa Claus, with the New Year, and with defeat of the Adolfo-Benito-Hirohito triumvirate.

The MacGregor card significantly showed golf helping to defeat the Axis, as it actually is doing in many ways through other war machines and war effort. Also, golf equipment that remains available for resale and for play is helping by doing its share of the job of keeping America physically fit. The company is 100% on war production in its large Dayton manufacturing plant, but, according to Clarence H. Rickey, president, a good stock of golf clubs remain available to pros for the current season. He states, however, that pros should anticipate their needs as early as possible because shortages may occur before the playing season's entire requirements have been met.

Also, Mr. Rickey asked us to mention

that if some one of his and MacGregor's very good friends failed to receive one of these holiday greeting cards not to feel slighted; there have been so many revisions in their mailing list (moves, changed jobs, men going into the service and so on) that it's difficult to keep track of everyone.

Up to the first of the year, twenty-three MacGregor men from field, branch offices and the factory had joined some branch of the service.

Among them are: Sgt. Robert Randolph located in the Field Artillery at Camp Roberts, California—former Purchasing Agent. Sgt. Randolph also is awaiting call to Officers' Candidate School. Sgt. Warren Beardslee, serving in the Air Corps at Patterson Field, Ohio, was formerly in the MacGregor Boston office and for the past year was in charge of all branch office supervision in Dayton. Corp. Charles Becka, in Iceland, served the company in Dayton and more recently in Boston. Private R. F. Duncan, located at Camp Croft, South Carolina, formerly was a salesman covering Long Island and New Jersey; he now is awaiting call to Officers' Candidate School.

Others in the Army are: Cecil Atchley, Clyde Blair, H. Patrick Boltz, Donald Doogan, Herbert Eldridge, George Smith, Dan Snyder, Robert Wilson, John Candrum, Courtney Brown, Michael Farina, and Donald Zink. Serving in the Navy are: Charles Carl, Ensign, U.S.N., now located at Pearl Harbor, T. H. He formerly served in a sales capacity in Dayton, Chicago, and Boston. Seaman Wm. J. McNulty is at the Naval Storekeeper's School, Toledo. He was a MacGregor salesman covering Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Others at present in the Navy include: Jack Gruber, Thomas Hall, Edward Kimmich, and Marvin Lantis.

One MacGregor man, Ted Clarkson, joined the Marine Corps.

## U. S. Rubber to Handle Burgett Sales

United States Rubber Co. announces an agreement has been reached with The K. L. Burgett Co., Peoria, Ill., whereby the Golf Ball Dept. of the United States company has the exclusive sales agency for certain well-known products manufactured by the Burgett company in the United States except Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Eastern Tennessee (east of and including Nashville).

The products for which orders will be solicited by representatives of the U. S. Golf Ball Dept. men are:

**Parglovs**—A quality line of golf gloves, in a variety of styles and grades. This line consists of both right-hand and left-hand gloves, full finger or half finger, of different grades, and in a range of sizes for both men and women golfers.

**Parhoods**—A line of golf club-head covers. Made either of leather or a very durable fabric called Tackle Twill in a variety of colors, and in sets of either three or four for both men's and women's wood clubs.

These items are well known and have already gained an enviable reputation among golf pros and golfers. First reports from "U. S." representatives who have already begun to solicit orders for immediate and spring delivery, indicate that the quality and reputation of these items are well established and assure a sizeable volume of business.

Pros who have not yet ordered an initial supply of Parglovs and Parhoods for immediate or spring delivery are urged to get in touch with their U. S. Golf Ball representative at once to insure prompt deliveries of these items when they are required.

## General Knudsen Inspects Spalding War Plant



**KNUDSEN SEES SPALDING WAR WORK**

Army ordnance officials headed by Gen. Knudsen recently visited A. G. Spalding & Bros. to inspect the company's progress in production of war materials. W. T. Brown (right), Spalding vice-president in charge of manufacturing, conducts Knudsen (left) and Major Collins (center) on a tour through one of the Spalding plants.