

CLUB PAPERS HAVE NEW VALUE

By CALVIN POOLE

THIS year, the job done by the little papers many golf clubs publish monthly has been far more valuable than ever before. Newspaper sports space has been reduced by newsprint curtailment, reduction in advertising revenue and shortage of sports reporters. That has meant that golf's general publicity has been cut. Reduction in tournaments and in the class of tournament fields also have reduced golf publicity.

In view of the loss of considerable of the widespread publicity on which golf usually depends for steaming up player interest, the task of the clubs' own papers has become highly important. The member who is getting dull from constant application to war work and worn by the insidious strain of wartime worries, may need golf more than he ever needed it before, but he's feeling too tired to go to any trouble to get to his club. He doesn't look forward to the possibility of having to caddie for himself. And, thinking of "the good old days" he may not be strongly attracted by wartime course conditions and clubhouse service.

So the fellow for whom golf can do a valuable job in wartime stays home simply because there hasn't been effective advertising and selling focused on him by his club.

All Types of Printing

It is that condition that the club paper corrects. There are many excellent papers, some of them printed and some mimeographed, that clubs are issuing monthly—or more often during the playing season. One of the punchiest of them is *Fairways* of the Virginia CC, Long Beach, Calif.

Right after Pearl Harbor A. M. Lockhart, chairman of the club's publication committee, began applying golf sales psychology in *Fairways*. While this factor alone doesn't account for the Virginia club having virtually a filled membership, it is certain that the *Fairways* has been responsible for arousing, directing and enlivening interest of members so that others who are eligible have felt the appeal of the sprightly spirit.

Fairways is a four page monthly, occasionally enlarged to six pages, 6x8½ page size. Color of paper stock varies.

Due to the unfinished paper stock it uses, it can only print line cuts. The cuts are stock cuts on hand in almost any first class print shop.

The January, 1942 issue of *Fairways*, the first one after Pearl Harbor, carried, under the head "Virginia Will Carry On" an editorial that defined the club's status and task in wartime. The editorial laid down a policy that has been successfully followed.

In part, it read:

"To what extent this bitter business of war may affect our club activities is of course a conjecture, but it is to be hoped that we won't allow the emergency to curtail the beneficial, recuperative powers of golf playing, for under stress, as much or more than at any other time, one needs a means of venting his surplus physical energies, and thereby refreshing his mental machinery. Golf is a fine answer to this need and Virginia is the ideal course that fills the need. May we therefore place this brief plea before you fellows who are sooner or later to be affected one way or other by this darn nasty imbroglio that has come upon us?

"Don't let it get you down. We've had wars before; depressions have been our lot, earthquakes have smitten us, and now another war. As before, we'll survive this ordeal; we'll lick those sneakies, but meanwhile we've got to keep on living and trying at least to enjoy it. To keep fit and have pleasure, play golf. And do it now, mister—for your own good."

Good Coverage

Personal items abound in *Fairways*. Generally the publication seems to allot its space first to personals, then to announcements and results of club events, then to handicap changes. News of changes and plans in club operations, new members, and humor also are regular features of the *Fairways*.

An interesting and effective use of the publication is its printing of handicap changes in almost every issue. This is a feature that is sure to keep playing interest keen and to make instruction business good for the club's widely-known pro, Larry Gleason. There apparently is good cooperation received from club department heads

by the editor. Manager Walter Brauen, Hostess Pearl McInnis, Supt. William P. Bell and Greenkeeper Rodney Barker, as well as Gleason, supply news tips and personal items. And it's certain that *Fairways* wouldn't contain such a wide range of members names in its items unless the members themselves were giving Editor Lockhart a hand.

Plenty of Names

Where most golf club publications miss the boat is in their failure to carry plenty of names. Lockhart obviously is not without his troubles in this respect, judging from his pleas for volunteer reporters that appear in *Fairways* now and then. But instead of succumbing to the usual conclusion of club papers who decide "to hell with this unpaid job" when they are left to play a lone hand, he keeps pounding and has members pretty well educated to supplying items.

Of course references to members and members' sons and daughters in uniform supply numerous items, but the usual run of personals written in a chatty vein supply the keynote of the *Fairways* intimate interest. In its coverage of women golfers' personal items and news the paper excels any other golf club publication we have seen for several years. Although Virginia's women are exceedingly active in war work they seem to manage their time so they can balance their toil with some golf, and women's activities at the club are high despite a general falling off in women's play at most clubs this year.

Treatment of general subjects of special interest to club members and bearing on the club's progress is exceptionally good. Its comment on gasoline rationing and the labor situation as these wartime factors effect club patronage and operations helped to adjust members to meeting the new conditions imposed.

Fairways never overlooks a chance to give a hand in membership solicitation and unquestionably has far more than paid its cost by its influence in bringing the Virginia roster to its present satisfactory status.

When horse-racing was suspended in territory near to Long Beach, *Fairways* said:

"Due to the cessation of horse-racing, temporarily at least, golf and tennis throughout the local and nearby counties are enjoying a healthy upsurge of interest, and as a result country clubs have sharply increased their membership rolls.

Virginia should be no exception to this development. Now is a good time to fetch in your friends to fill the limited openings in our club.

"Naturally, all applications have to be submitted to the board of directors for examination and approval, in compliance with club rules, but the wait is not long and your good friends are most likely to be found entirely eligible, and welcome, to join us.

"So, fellow members, fortify yourselves with a few application blanks and put them to immediate use!

"A membership is normally very beneficial, but now especially the advantages are many-fold. Golf is your one safe, interesting means of assuring a full priority of moderate exercise, and if it's good for you, it's a dandy tonic for your compadres! Bring 'em in."

Only once in the past two years does *Fairways* seem to have picked a live subject too hot to handle. It announced that the Virginia men "are going to offer us their ideas of the prettiest, wittiest, most charming women golfers in the club."

In the issue following that announcement, the editor printed a brief note declaring that the competition was a tie.

War Plants Fit Golf Into Employee Recreation

JULY bulletin of the Industrial Recreation Assn. reflects prominence of golf in employee recreation in wartime. Servel, Inc. (Evansville, Ind.) has a golf league with a lengthy list of prizes. Indianapolis plant of RCA prints in its house organ a series of golf lessons and offers personal pro instruction to employees. "Off the Fairway" bulletin keeps golfers of Curtiss-Wright, Propeller div., New Jersey plants informed of the workers' golf activities.

Southern California PGA members are especially busy in promoting golf as a war workers' recreation. The sun-kist pros are giving class lessons to war plant workers and have introduced an innovation in class lessons for the children of war plant employees. The latter development has received nation-wide publicity as an exceedingly promising recreation job in helping to solve the difficult problem of wisely engaging the time of youngsters who otherwise would be roaming around and subject to juvenile delinquency risks while their parents are in the factories.

For Weeds: AMMONIUM SULFAMATE

Green Section Reports Remarkable Results With This Non-Critical Chemical

POISON IVY, poison oak, ragweed pollen, etc., can now be eradicated easily and effectively with ammonium sulfamate, which, according to WPB Order M-242, is available commercially for herbicidal purposes. The single restriction expressed in the Order is that if the chemical is to be bought by the purchaser in amounts exceeding 100 pounds a month, a priority statement must be presented.

This chemical and its parent compound sulfamic acid, have been tested by scientists in various sections during the past four years for herbicidal properties against such weeds as poison ivy, poison oak, ragweed, wild blackberries, and Canada thistle.

Green Section tests last year in collaboration with L. W. Kephart, of the Department of Agriculture, demonstrated its outstanding efficiency in control of poison ivy, even of very old and well established plants. Single applications of ammonium sulfamate eradicated the weed more effectively than did repeated treatments with sodium chlorate, ammonium thiocyanate, and sodium arsenite made throughout the season.

Ammonium sulfamate is a salt which is very soluble in water and consequently easily handled. It takes up water from the air and should therefore be stored in airtight containers and dry places. Applications are easily made with a knapsack sprayer. The solution is somewhat corrosive to galvanized metal and therefore should not be left in the sprayer can. The sprayer should be washed out carefully with water after ammonium sulfamate has been used in it.

Unlike the arsenicals which have been used in some cases in the control of poison ivy, the chemical is not poisonous to man or to animals which may graze on treated areas. Neither is it inflammable, as is sodium chlorate. As a matter of fact, it has been widely used as a fire retardant for fireproofing fabrics and building materials. Ammonium sulfamate apparently does not have any injurious effect on soil, particularly when ap-

plied as recommended for poison ivy. This combination of effective herbicidal properties with other desirable characteristics in a single chemical compound is unique, and it would seem that it is the material for which the public has been waiting. The manufacturers recommend its use in solutions containing one-half to one pound of ammonium sulfamate in one gallon of water. When the foliage is well wetted with a solution of this concentration the treated plants usually succumb, even though in the case of perennials such as poison ivy the plants may be deep-rooted and well established. A second treatment is usually advisable after several weeks have elapsed, in order to treat any plants overlooked in the original treatment or any new shoots sent up from deep-seated perennial roots. About a year later the area should be checked to make sure no poison ivy has escaped.

Ammonium sulfamate is more injurious to some plants than others but little is known about this and for the time being care should be taken to keep the spray solution away from valuable foliage.

The action of the chemical is notably slower than that of other herbicides used commonly for eradication of weeds. Toxic effects may not become evident for 24 hours or more after treatment and then only in the form of wilting or a browning of the edges of leaves. It may be a week or longer before the leaves finally become uniformly brown and brittle and the plants appear dead. The ammonium sulfamate apparently is taken up by the cells of the foliage and translocated through the plant, killing slowly as it goes. It is therefore important that the foliage be well developed at the time of treatment. Applications to perennial plants should be made before they begin to go into dormancy in late summer or fall. For poison ivy, therefore, it would seem best to apply the spray treatments between May 15 and August 15.

Little has been done yet in considering possibilities of ammonium sulfamate for

WELCOME! HURRAY!! WHOOPIE!!! ALFRED BOURNE SMITH ARRIVES

Stop the press, strike up the band and let there be merry-making in the streets and jubilation among the lads overseas.

Alfred Bourne Smith was born June 30, 1943.

His mother is one of the loveliest girls ever on a golf course and his dad, before he enlisted in the Air Corps, was one of the finest, most famous young men in pro golf. Now Alfred Bourne Smith is the star of the outfit. So say his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horton Smith.

selective eradication of weeds. Our preliminary experiments last year indicated it may be possible to kill selectively certain weeds in turf by applying ammonium sulfamate in very dilute solutions. Applications of it at rates of two ounces and four ounces dissolved in five gallons of water to 1,000 square feet were notably less injurious to turf than was sodium arsenite applied at the same rate. In one instance when the applications at the two- and four-ounce rates were followed by rain within an hour, a stand of the turf weed lawn pennywort (*Hydrocotyle rotundifolia*) was reduced approximately 75 percent with no injury whatsoever to the bluegrass turf. A month after treatment the grass on the treated plots showed a definitely stimulated growth.

It is hoped additional experiments this year may demonstrate whether in these dilute concentrations ammonium sulfamate may be useful in selective control of turf weeds, and if so, what conditions may be expected to influence results.—USGA Green Section Timely Turf Topics.

Columnist Praises Greenkeeper's Turf-Growing Talents

SELDOM does a greenkeeper get the great publicity Roland F. Robinson got in Al Hirshberg's column in the Boston (Mass.) Post of June 9.

Robbie, after years of successful golf course maintenance at Oyster Harbor and other New England courses, became groundskeeper at Fenway Park, Boston, home of the Red Sox baseball club. Fenway is said to be "the best kept baseball plant in the major leagues." He also has been responsible for the fine playing conditions at Payne Field, Sarasota, Fla., where the Red Sox trained prior to this year. In addition he rebuilt the infield

and outfield at Louisville when the Red Sox took over the Colonel's franchise.

When Orville Clapper brought Robinson to Fenway Park in response to Eddie Collin's request for a real grass man, it was the first time Robbie had seen a major league game. Orville is much better acquainted with the technique of baseball; in fact so much so that recently he was playing baseball, fell on the ball and broke an arm.

Hirshberg says "Robbie is not one to worry about the ground being torn up by football. Unless the weather is too cold he seeds the whole outfield before the final football game of the season. He lets the football players do the rest."

The players' cleats tramp grass seed into the ground and that job is further done by fans who flock onto the field after the game.

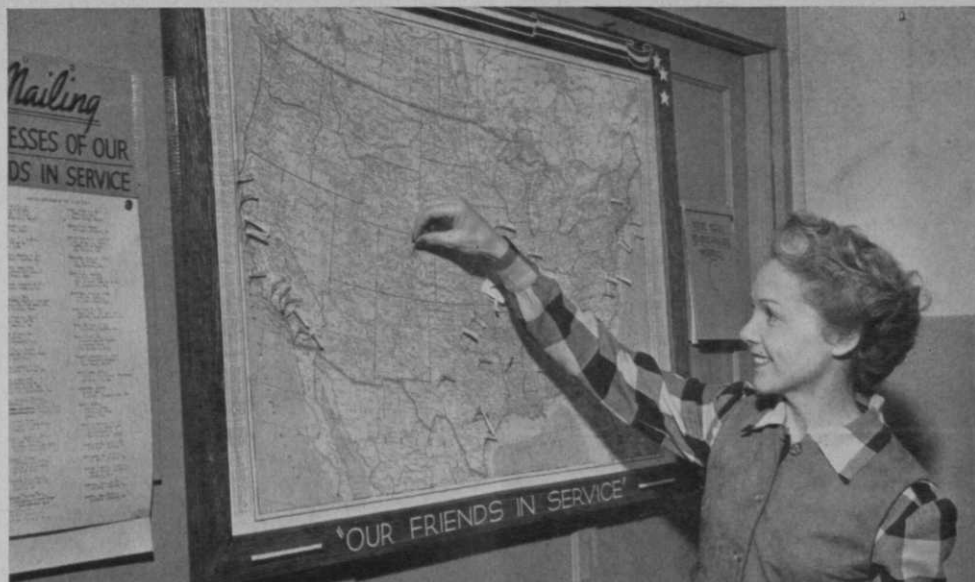
Robbie uses a Toro power mower, a Toro power roller on the infield, Netco grass seed, Milorganic and Milarsenite. Clapper goes out to the ball park to see how his products are doing. It makes a swell alibi.

Yank Golfers Try Luck on Aussie Courses

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused by the presence on Sydney courses of two members of "Uncle Sam's" fighting forces, one a professional, and the other a leading member of the New York district. Fred Catropa, now an airman, was one time assistant to our old friend, Gene Sarazen. After over a year in the New Guinea area, he made the most of his leave and produced some good scores for a man to whom golf had been just a memory for many months.

The amateur is Sgt. Frank Strafacci, who broke into golf in a big way when he won the National Public Links title in 1935, after qualifying the previous year. Since then he has only once failed to qualify in the National Amateur, and on the last occasion of play, in 1941, he entered as Private Strafacci. Twice he has finished second amateur in the U. S. Open, in 1937—when his 72 holes tally of 291 was only a stroke more than Johnny Goodman's total—and again in 1939. He also won the North and South, and New York district titles.

Evidently golf is a family weakness—or should we say strength?—for among qualifiers for the National Public Links



An idea other clubs might well adopt for keeping club members on the home front and those away in armed service reminded that they're still together in spirit has been worked out by Mrs. Harry Railsback, who manages the Swope Park (Kansas City, Mo.), municipal course. Mrs. Railsback knows what the problem means as Harry, her husband and former pro-manager of Swope Park, is now at Fort Logan, Colo. A large map is displayed in the clubhouse and on it are pinned at various camp locations, tags bearing the names of former Swope Park players. Alongside the map is a pad on which Swope Park players make notes to be included in a mimeographed letter sent frequently to Swope Parkers now in the services. Response from the servicemen has been enthusiastic and profuse.

Championship at various times, we find included Ralph, Tommy and Domenic Strafacci, all of Brooklyn. Frank's club, Shore View, is also in the Brooklyn district of New York.

Perhaps it was because of their golf starvation that Sydney's courses looked so good to these American servicemen. Australian, Concord, Elanora and other links were visited, and excellent rounds no doubt contributed to their verdict of "first class."—From *Golf in Australia*.

USGA Committee Heads—USGA has announced completion of its committee personnel for 1943. A record roster of 194 constitute the committees. Committees and names and addresses of chairmen:

Rules of Golf—Morton G. Bogue, 15 Broad St., New York.

Championship—Francis D. Ouimet, 20 Malvern St., Allston, Mass.

Implements and Ball—Leslie L. Cooke, 7001 N. Clark, Chicago.

Amateur Status—Edward L. Cheyney, 1520 Midland Blvd., Cleveland.

Membership—Frank M. Hardt, 135 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

International Relations—John G. Jackson, 15 Broad St., New York.

Green Section—Fielding Wallace, Box 240, Augusta, Ga.

Handicap—Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.

Women's—Miss Frances E. Stebbins, 86 Sargent St., Newton, Mass.

Museum—Frank M. Hardt, 135 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

Intercollegiate Affairs—Leslie L. Cooke, 7001 N. Clark, Chicago.

Sectional Affairs—Charles V. Rainwater, Box O, Highlands, N. C.

Public Links—Charles V. Rainwater, Box O, Highlands, N. C.

Lady Margaret Was Good—Fifty years ago on June 17, the first English Ladies championship was played at Lytham and St. Annes. After being seven down at the ninth, Lady Margaret Scott won from Miss Izette Pearson in 18 holes, 7 and 5. She also won the English women's national title the two years following. Absence of Scotch women from the competition was criticized but in explanation it was pointed out that "the game is relatively a new one among ladies, even in Scotland."

KEEP 'EM COMING

Keep reminding your players to turn in their used balls for reconditioning. It's important to the game—it's vital to pro profit.

WAR TOURNEYS START

Chicago and Detroit Hold Spotlight As Big-Time Players Sign for Charity Events

CHICAGO will have two more big-time tournaments this summer to complete a wartime major tournament calendar. The \$10,000 All-American Open and Amateur tournaments will be played at Tam O'Shanter CC, July 19-25 and the Victory Open under the auspices of the Chicago District GA will be played at Beverly CC Aug. 20-22. The latter tourney will have an invited field of 32 pros and amateurs in a 72-hole medal play event.

George S. May, business engineering notable, who promotes the Tam tournaments, this year is having the admission free with the purchase of \$1.00 or more of war stamps or bonds. With George's genius for publicity it is to be expected that somebody will buy enough bonds at the gate to win distinction as having paid the all-time record price of admission to a golf event.

Several women professional contestants will be in the Tam \$10,000 field to provide an interesting demonstration of their competitive talents in a mixed field.

Both tournaments had planned to have uniformed star golfers in their fields, playing on furlough time, but with the Sicilian invasion and accelerated action in the South Pacific being tip-offs that American fighting personnel is going to be utilized to the limit in combat, chances are that few service golfers will get furloughs for the Chicago events or the all-star wartime version of the Ryder Cup matches at Detroit.

The Detroit matches will be played at Plum Hollow, Aug. 8-9. Last year the matches raised more than \$25,000 for the Red Cross, a figure that Russel Nau, the originator of the affair, the PGA and the club, hope to exceed.

At the CDGA's Victory Open the prize list will be \$2,000 in war bonds. The Cook County Council of the American Legion is co-sponsoring the tournament with the CDGA. Proceeds will be turned over to wounded veterans of this war. Single day admissions will be \$1.50; tick-

ets for four days, which include a preliminary pro-amateur, will be \$3.

The CDGA is successfully conducting a dime-a-round campaign for the USO in the Chicago area. Players drop dimes into milk bottles at the various clubs. The practice of contributing is getting to be a general habit.

Chicago was somewhat surprised by the excellence of the field in the National Collegiate and the Women's Western Open, and by the galleries at these events which seldom, in other years, have drawn more than a few score spectators any one day. Approximately 500 saw Patty Berg put on her final round rush to the Women's Western Open title. The Collegiate was the finale of competitive golf for the duration for many of the contestants. The two finalists had signed up for service before they played at Olympia Fields.

"Plan Something Simple" Is Good Club Theme Today

ONE of the obvious things we must all do in consequence of today's shortages is to stress simplification. That is one way to make the lack helpful and I think it is possible to find many ways in which simplification is possible without reducing standards. The reason we have cafeterias, which originated in the West, is because there was a lack of personnel to run restaurants. They have become very efficient and are in some of our best clubs. The members like that kind of food service, even much better than they did a seated formal service.

Simplification is worth talking about, thinking about, and practicing. We have a rare opportunity, (it does not apply to clubs as to restaurants) to develop and depend upon American cooking. Pay more attention to what we have here, which we prefer anyway. We have the possibility of substitution of women for men in various types of work, and it has been proven time and time again in many things that are often done by men, that they are not only capable but have been a good bit better than available men.—Lucius M. Boomer, Pres., Waldorf-Astoria Corp.

GOLF in the WAR

WILSON SPORTING
GOODS CO.



Chicago, New York and
other leading cities

THE HUMAN MACHINE

*On The War Front,
The Production Front,
The Home Front
and the Postwar Front*

By L. B. ICELY, President

IT is our belief that America must become more sports-minded and more *sports-active*. Since long before Pearl Harbor we have voiced this belief nation-wide. And we have sponsored the need of adequate sports equipment to keep America playing the games and sports that can do so much to keep us healthy and strong.

Under the above general heading, we have prepared a campaign with which we plan to impress our Nation's leaders and the American people with the importance of physical fitness among *all* our people—as a vital factor in the war and in the postwar world.

The first of the series of messages is already flashing its appeal to millions of people . . . especially to our potential fighters, their folks and our Army, Navy and government leaders. It is reproduced to the right.

Others featuring The Human Machine on The Production Front, The Home Front, and the Postwar Front will follow.

Golf plays a definite part in the nation's physical fitness needs. Millions of



Agility

*The most valuable physical
asset and best protection
of our fighting sons*

THE most valuable "Human Machine" in any mechanized army today is the boy who can do a maximum of damage to the enemy with a minimum of damage to himself.

The agile boy who can flip to the ground—then leap to his feet and charge ahead, all in a flash—

The boy whose agility makes him just a fraction of a second faster at ducking into a fox hole, or a trench, under a modern machine gun burst or a bomb—

The boy who sees, decides and acts just a shade faster—on land, on sea, or in the air—

These are the boys who are the best fighters—who are able to take care of themselves anywhere—and whose chances of coming back intact are 100% better than those who do not have these skills and abilities.

Actual physical fitness records of this war prove that the boys whose basic military training and basic calisthenics are supplemented by baseball, tennis, boxing, football, basketball, track, judo, etc., develop skills and abilities that make them the best fighting men in the world.

And our American boys must develop these skills and abilities in

school, in college, on our sand lots and play fields, in training camps and behind the lines, if they are to be physically fit to meet the fanatically conditioned fighting men of our enemies.

No machines of this highly mechanized war are so essential to our success as these fine "Human Machines" that carry the hopes of America's freedom into the front lines of battle.

Could anything be more important than the equipment that is necessary to give them this priceless physical training?—to develop not only the strength and endurance, but the skills and abilities they must have to outfight enemies who have been trained for war since childhood!

So far as the materials made available to us, and facilities not engaged in war production permit, we will continue to supply equipment for the sports that help to make American fighting men the most efficient "Human Fighting Machines" in the war.

Wilson Sporting Goods Co. and Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, New York and other leading cities

Wilson
SPORTS EQUIPMENT

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

our important civilians depend upon the relaxation and exercise that golf alone can provide. It is one of America's many games that we hope our campaign on physical fitness will help to maintain. Our millions of golf enthusiasts must continue to have this aid to health and efficiency. They will need to be in the best possible physical condition to be able to carry on their duties while the war lasts, and in the equally busy and tense days of postwar readjustments.

A SERVICE GOLFERS CAN RENDER THE NATION

As a direct contribution of golfers to the Nation, Tom McMahon, president of the Chicago District Golf Association, proposed that every golfer contribute a dime for Red Cross and other war relief agencies each time he plays a round.

Estimating that, even in wartime, Americans will play 30,000,000 rounds of golf this year, the clubs would, by this method, collect some \$3,000,000 for war relief.

Cancellation of many tournaments, such as those which last year made big donations, requires a plan of this character, Mr. McMahon feels, to make up the difference.

The "Dime-a-round" plan if put into



effect throughout the country may not only provide a big sum of money sorely needed by war relief agencies but may also, through its patriotic appeal, help keep golf popular with the Nation during the war.

WANTED!

Millions of "conked" Balls to keep Golf alive



Don't let a single used golf ball go to waste this season if the game of golf is to live through the war.

Urge every player to turn in balls before they are badly damaged and while still in good condition for rebuilding.

Wilson Sporting Goods Co. has its "accurated" rebuilding prescription ready to put sick balls back into the game as fast as you send them in. We are equipped to handle all the golf balls we receive for rebuilding. There will be enough to save the game if every club and every pro gives loyal service in recruiting all available used balls for rebuilding.

Save those "conked" golf balls. Wilson "Accurated" rebuilding will turn them into freshly covered *rebuilt* balls.

GOLF in the WAR

Wilson Quality Serves the Nation

IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT ... IN WAR EQUIPMENT

Doing everything permitted under war restrictions to keep golf and other sports alive in the interest of the Nation's wartime physical fitness is now but a part of Wilson Sporting Goods Co.'s activity in the war effort.

Quality sports equipment for the armed forces . . . and some for civilians, too, such as Wilson's "accurated" rebuilt golf balls . . . are keeping part of our facilities busy.

But the Wilson reputation for quality has also brought to our plants many orders for war equipment to the production of which our facilities have proved adaptable.

Crash helmets to protect the heads of rough-riding tank men now flow off the lines that used to produce Wilson football helmets.

Machinery and personnel that once turned out thousands of golf bags now provide camp cots and tents for our fighting men's comfort throughout the world.

Another Wilson department speeds production on *aviators'* kits to keep up with requirements of our rapidly growing air force.

Whether the demand is for these vital war needs or for sports equipment for training camps, for soldiers' recreation, or for civilian physical fitness programs, Wilson quality has the call and our organization is "in there pitching" to help bring victory nearer.



OPEN YOUR COURSE TO MEN IN UNIFORM



American social life, family life, sports life, all center now in the man in uniform. You can serve the country and serve your club's best interests by offering club privileges free to the men in the service. Where they play, the civilian friends and relatives will play. And by attracting young service men to golf you will be building a future clientele for after the war.

IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

HOW TO KILL WEED SEEDS IN COMPOST

By J. A. DE FRANCE

Rock Island Agricultural Experiment Station

[First Installment of This Article Appeared in May GOLFDOM.]

Greenhouse Test No. 2:—This test was started March 2, 1942, using the same kind of materials but at slightly different rates of nitrogen, the same amount of seed, and the same kind of containers as in the previous test. The fertilizers were thoroughly mixed with the compost in each container, and the seeds were thoroughly mixed with the compost-fertilizer mixture of each container except for the bottom and top 2 inches. The containers were placed in cement beds 6x3 ft. and deep enough so that their tops were flush with the top of the beds. An insulating layer of peat moss was placed around the containers in order to eliminate heat condition between the mixtures. The average temperature in this greenhouse was 58° F.

Results of this test are shown in Table II. Temperatures of each container were taken daily. The maximum temperatures were recorded the seventh and eighth days. Milorganite at the rate of 5 lbs. of N. per cu. yd. gave a 24° rise, and a 14° increase with the 3 lb. rate; Agrinite at 3 lbs. gave an increase of 7°, and at 5 lbs. a 9° increase. Very little or no increase was recorded for Cyanamid, sulfate of ammonia and lime, or Chloropicrin.

The treated compost was transferred to flats, March 23. In order to note any remaining killing power of the materials, 2 fairly mature plants of Rhode Island bent that had a spread of about 4 inches

were planted in each flat, March 27. Three days afterward, the plants on the 3 lb. rate of Cyanamid, 5 and 10 lb. rates of sulfate of ammonia and lime were flaccid, brownish and dead. On the 1 lb. mixture of Cyanamid, they were poor, but on the other were fair to good and remained so. Milorganite at the rate of 5 lbs. of N., Cyanamid at the 3.15 lb. nitrogen rate and the combined sulfate of ammonia and limestone gave very satisfactory kill of weed seeds. Chloropicrin at the rate of 1 lb. per cu. yd. apparently had no effect on killing clover seed but rather produced increased germination.

Tests in Wooden Bins in the Compost Shed:—These tests were started June 11, 1942. The materials used, rates of application, and results are given in Table III. Tests were run in duplicate in bins that held 3 cu. ft. After the fertilizer materials were thoroughly incorporated with the compost, 15 grams of weed seed, 7 grams of white Dutch clover and 3 grams of Rhode Island bent seed were mixed with the compost-fertilizer mixture and placed in the bins. Chloropicrin was added to certain bins at the rate of 1 lb. per cu. yd. Temperature readings were taken daily, and the maximum was reached on June 17 which was 6 days after treatments were applied.

A temperature of 104° F. resulted from the use of 5 lbs. of nitrogen from Agrinite

Table II—Compost Treatment, Materials and Rates of Application, Temperatures Obtained, and Results of Test as Shown by Amount of Grass, Clover, and Weeds Produced from Treated Compost. Greenhouse Test No. 2, 1942.^d

Materials	Nitrogen per cu. yd. pounds	Material per cu. yd. pounds	Av. Maximum Temp. °F. ^c	Germination in flats Weeds %	Grass %	Clover %	Response of Bent Grass ^a Planted
Milorganite	3	50	72	55	19	2	good
"	5	83	83	0	1	1	poor
Agrinite	3	37	66	56	30	4	good
"	5	62	70	15	6	1	fair
Calcium Cyanamid	1.05	5	60	0	1	3	poor
"	3.15	15	60	0	0	0	dead
Ammonium Sulfate	5	25 ^b	60	0	1	0	dead
"	10	50 ^b	59	0	0	0	dead
Chloropicrin	0	1	59	3	72	140	good
Check	0	0	59	100	100	100	good

a. Treatment started March 2. b. An equal number of pounds of ground limestone added. c. Maximum temperature reached 7th and 8th days. d. Two bent grass plants planted in each flat March 22th, observations recorded March 30.