

Brackenridge Park golf at half price of 25 cents a day to enlisted men in area. Rental sets of clubs at 35 cents. Balls on sale at 15 cents to 45 cents.

Camp Crowder—Lt. Adolph Miller and Sgt. Robert Hvasta have established a golf practice range for the 804th Signal Training Regt. Sgt. Hvasta got the *Vindicator*, newspaper of his home town, Youngstown, O., and pros, amateurs and clubs of Youngstown active in a drive for supplying used clubs and balls for the range. The drive produced 150 clubs, about 1,500 balls and more than 2,000 tees.

Amarillo Army Air Field—Walter Sikes, pro and mgr. of Sunset Golf course gives free lessons to soldiers each afternoon from 3 to 4, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Barksdale Field—Officers wives golf league is organized.

Waco Army Air Field—Golf team formed. Best golfer at the field is said to be Maj. Jules J. Vandersarl, commanding officer of the 469th.

Fort Du Pont—Cpl. Earl (Stymie) Hoover forming a golf team under direction of Special Service Office. The Fort expects to have Craig Wood play an exhibition match for its men this spring.

Norfolk Naval Air Station—Free sets of clubs for officers and enlisted men are available at Recreation Bldg. Servicemen are given privileges of Ocean View and Memorial Park courses free; Princess Anne course at reduced fee. Officers can use Cavalier and Norfolk golf clubs for a 50 cent green fee six times any one month.

McCord Army Flying Field—Rip Chord, the field's paper gives details of five good courses available for servicemen's play in Tacoma, Wash., area, and gives details of Tacoma Open and Rainier Open to which servicemen are eligible as entrants. Five courses listed are Parkland, Brookdale, Meadow Park, Allenmore and Highland, all public or fee. Location, transportation, playing rates for uniformed men, club rental, ball prices, meal prices, are given. Parkland and Brookdale loan clubs free to men in uniform. Two other courses rent clubs for 25 cents, another for 35 cents.

Gowen Field—Bomb squadrons take over country club recently vacated by its civilian occupants. Course and clubhouse to be maintained.

Camp Bowie—The camp's paper says:

"Camp Bowie soldiers are trading their packs for golf clubs during their spare time and testing their skill in the fine art of pounding a golf ball down the fairways. The Camp Bowie golf club is becoming the most popular recreation post for soldiers here. The course, one of the finest in this part of the state, is open to officers and enlisted men.

Morrison Field—Morrison Field golfers evened the count with the Palm Beach Old Guard golf team, by defeating them in a six-man team match after being nosed out by the Old Guard team by one point in a team match the previous Sunday afternoon.

Sacramento Air Depot—Enlisted men and officers sign up to compete in blind bogey tourney at Sacramento municipal course.

Camp Roberts—M/Sgt. Robert Walsh defeats T/4th Kenneth Miner, 5 and 4 at Atascadero GC for Camp championship. Camp Roberts's paper in printing a picture of the match explains Miner's civilian attire by reminding "military personnel are permitted to don appropriate clothing to participate in any sport."

Marine Corps Base, San Diego—Big cut of Pvt. Jack Burke in marine uniform and stroking a putt is shown in the base paper, the *Chevron*. The marine is a son of the late Jack Burke, famed homebred pioneer. Pvt. Burke now is golf instructor at North Island of the Marine establishment.

Barksdale Field—Cpl. David Gustine is giving instruction to officers' wives who are beginners at golf each Monday morning. A 50 cent lesson fee is charge. Cpl. Gustine is in charge of the field's course.

Sacramento Air Depot—Air Depot *News* says "golf becomes major sport for civilians" and gives details of an extensive golf program being conducted by the civilian recreation department for Depot employees. Morning tournaments are held for the swing shifters and afternoon tournaments starting at 4:30 are scheduled for the day and "graveyard shifts" workers.

Pensacola Naval Air Training Center—Play has begun on the Admiral's Cup golf competition on the station golf course. Events is a round robin 4-men team event with nine teams entered in the officers' tourney. Lt. Comdr. George Clark is the station's athletic officer. As Patsy Clark he was known as University of Illinois' standout athlete and later was prominent in coaching and pro football.

Baltusrol Sets Itself on Wartime Basis

LIFE has been very confusing to golfers these past few months, what with rumors flying back and forth about transportation to the club, possible shortages in playing equipment, and even whether or not the club would open. Most of these rumors have proved—or are proving—not to be worth worrying about, thanks to clear thinking by club officials.

Typical of the assuring letters clubs are sending to members is the notice sent out to members of Baltusrol GC (Springfield, N. J.) by Caxton Brown, president. Note in particular that Baltusrol plans to return to its members any amount of dues they pay over and above the year's expenses.

President Brown's letter reads:

Dear Members:

In these exacting days of war work, heavy taxation and restrictions, it is easy to adopt an attitude of pessimism toward relaxation and sport. Yet, in my opinion, those of us who are fortunate enough to belong to Baltusrol should have naught but optimism concerning that activity.

Why?

BECAUSE you own the most beautiful sport recreational ground to be found within miles of the metropolitan area.

BECAUSE you have two wonderful golf courses which it is the intention to maintain in prime condition under all circumstances.

BECAUSE you have an excellent club house, in excellent repair.

BECAUSE you have an exceedingly alert Board of Governors working continually to protect your interests.

Because the book value of your proprietary certificate is several times its face value.

BECAUSE your club has no funded debt.

BECAUSE your property is ample to protect against encroachment of unsightly developments.

BECAUSE in addition to a strong financial position, the management has had the foresight to provide substantial inventories of fertilizers, insecticides and operating equipment, thus reducing current expenses for 1943.

BECAUSE in an emergency such as the present acute gas rationing, your Board within a week had provided two horse-

drawn vehicles, secured horses, built stalls and provided all essential paraphernalia. If needed this service will be augmented.

BECAUSE under a conscientious Finance Committee, every non-essential expense is carefully scrutinized and suitable operating budgets established. No reversion to a position of indebtedness is visualized.

BECAUSE the members have always been free of assessments in any form, whilst proprietary certificates are redeemed at face value and no departure from these policies is remotely foreseen.

BECAUSE when numerous other clubs are folding up or imposing restrictions of a drastic nature—and imperilling their future, Baltusrol goes on its way with only mild inconveniences expressed in reduced service.

BECAUSE without making a promise I intend to recommend to the Board that any net income derived from the operation of the club during this year be apportioned pro rata against the last quarter's dues.

I know you will agree with me that this is a record, and a situation that inspires confidence and optimism. I recite it merely to indicate the confidence of the Board during trying times when members are concerned about their ability to use the club freely. Surely this is the character of enterprise that warrants your fullest support during the war period. The more that support is forthcoming the better the Board can and will protect your golfing interests.

Free Storage—Carrying a set of clubs, plus a change of clothes, from home to the golf course, is going to be a bother this season to fee-course players, since transportation by automobile is likely to be out. Howard Fuqua, operator of St. Andrews GCse (Kansas City, Mo.) is making the most of this situation and has remodeled his office into a reasonably burglar-proof room where regular players at his fee course may leave their clubs and shoes without charge between golfing days.

Players are going to appreciate this little extra service; they won't have to tote clubs back and forth on crowded street cars or buses. And back of the whole idea is a piece of excellent psychology—players will say, "Well, my clubs are out at St. Andrews. We might as well play there."

How to Kill Weed Seeds in Compost

By J. A. DE FRANCE

Rock Island Agricultural Experiment Station

[First of Two Installments. To be Concluded in June GOLFDOM]

COMPOST free of viable weed seeds is very desirable. Good clean compost is needed for the topdressing of fine turf areas and for use in other places where the weed situation causes concern. The problem of the most efficient and economical method for the destruction of weed in soil or compost is an important factor.

Previous methods of soil sterilization by the use of steam and electricity to generate heat sufficient to kill weed seeds; and by chloropicrin have been employed at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station with varying degrees of success. Preliminary tests in 1934 with nitrogenous fertilizers indicated their possible use as weed seed eradicating agents. As a consequence four different sets of experiments were conducted over a period of seven years to determine the weed seed killing power of certain nitrogenous fertilizers mixed with the compost.

Experiments undertaken and the purposes of the tests were as follows:

1. Field test in a compost pile from 1935 to 1938, to determine whether nitrogenous fertilizers would destroy seed of weeds, grass and clover when mixed with compost or soil in a pile under field conditions.
1. Greenhouse tests in open-top cardboard containers during 1939-40, and in 1942, to determine:
 - (a) The necessary amounts of nitrogenous material to be mixed with compost to destroy weed, grass and clover seed in a relatively short time where temperature and moisture conditions were fairly uniform; and (b) Tests in wooden bins in the compost shed during 1942, designed to increase the volume of material treated and to approach more practical working conditions; and also to determine how turf would respond when topdressed with the different compost-fertilizer mixtures.

In a search through scientific publications, no reference was found to a method of killing weed seed in compost by the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. However, Welton and Carroll reported, "under conditions

other than a compost pile, as on lawn areas—among the various materials used at the Ohio Station, Cyanamid was the most effective topdressing agent.—Applications made at the rate of 20 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. and worked into the surface soil gave fairly satisfactory control of many of the more common lawn weeds. For plantains and many of the annuals like foxtail and crabgrass, however, 40 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. did not give complete control, although most of the weed seeds were killed." These workers also treated a portion of a compost pile with chloropicrin at the rate of 25 oz. per cu. yd. They state, "In this test the seeds of lamb's quarters were highly resistant to chloropicrin; so were those of orache and white clover." In fact they recorded 54 plants of white clover in untreated compost whereas there were 66 in the treated compost.

Materials, Methods and Results

Field Test:—In November 1935 eight treatments were employed in duplicate, using the following materials and number of pounds of nitrogen on the cubic yard basis: Milorganite 5 and 15, cottonseed meal 15, Cyanamid 1 and 5, ammonium sulfate 15, all mixed with compost made of 3 parts soil and 1 part sand; ammonium sulphate 15 with 2 parts soil, 1 sand, 1 manure; and ammonium sulfate 15 with 2 parts soil, 1 sand, 1 granulated Swedish Peat. To the ammonium sulfate treatments an equal number of pounds of ground limestone were added to help neutralize the acidity from the ammonium sulfate. The 16 lots of compost were mixed separately with measured amounts of the fertilizer materials. Likewise, 16 batches, each made up of 1 pint of weed seed and Rhode Island bent grass seed obtained as screenings from a grass seed cleaning process were mixed with 2 shovelful of compost and placed in containers made of window screen. Sixteen two-bushel burlap bags were filled 1/3 full of the compost-fertilizer mixture. The batches of the seed and compost mixture were placed on top of this and the bags were then filled to 2/3 full with more of the compost-fertilizer mixture and buried

Table I—Compost Treatment, Materials and Rates of Application, Temperatures Obtained, and Results of Test as Shown by Amount of Weeds Produced from Treated Compost. Greenhouse Test No. 1, 1939-1940.

Materials	Nitrogen per cu. yd. pounds	Fertilizer per cu. yd. pounds	Av. maximum temp. °F.	Number of weeds in flats ^a			
				May 25	May 29	June 3	June 24
Milorganite	5.0	83	105	0	0	0	0
“	10.0	166	115	0	0	0	0
“	15.0	249	130	0	0	0	0
Agrinite	5.0	58	90	0	0	0	0
“	10.0	116	95	0	0	0	0
“	15.0	174	105	0	0	0	0
Cyanamid	0.55	2.5	75	43	72	135	141
“	1.10	5.0	75	0	0	0	0
“	5.0	22.0	75	0	0	0	0
Amonium sulfate	16.0	75 ^b	75	0	0	0	0
Check	0	0	75	105	137	190	195

a. Compost placed in flats May 15. b. An equal number of pounds of ground limestone were added to the sulfate of ammonia to help neutralize acidity from ammonium sulfate.

throughout a compost pile at regular intervals. The compost pile had been built recently of 2 parts loam, 1 part cow manure, 1 part clean sharp sand, and measured 20 by 20 feet square and was 5 feet high.

On the basis that good compost pile management would necessitate the construction of the pile a few years in advance of use, it was left undisturbed until August, 1938. Samples were obtained from the variously treated composts and placed in flats in the greenhouse where conditions were made favorable for the germination of the viable seeds. Notes on numbers and kinds of weeds and grasses were taken every 3 weeks.

The use of Milorganite at the rate of 15 lbs. N. per cu. yd. gave complete kill of all weed and grass seed but the 5 lb. rate in this test had no noticeable effect. Cottonseed meal and Cyanamid were very effective at the rates used. Ammonium sulfate at 15 lbs. N. in this test had but little effect on the kill of weed and grass and no significant differences were obtained between composts made up with peat moss, or with manure, or of only soil and sand. The total weed count per flat where manure was used was 160, with peat 117 and with soil and sand 131.

Greenhouse Test No. 1:—The fertilizers used in this treatment of compost were Milorganite, Agrinite, Cyanamid, and ammonium sulfate.

The compost was a mixture of 2 parts loam, 1 part manure, 1 part sand, screened

through quarter-inch wire mesh. The fertilizers were weighed out and mixed thoroughly with the compost. Three grams of weed seed, 2 grams of clover seed, and 1 gram of Rhode Island bent seed were thoroughly incorporated with the mixture. The mixture was placed in open-top containers about 1 ft. square made of heavy cardboard coated with wax and designed for packing gallon containers of ice cream. The bottom and top 2 inches were not mixed with the seed but consisted of the fertilizer-loam mixture. The containers were placed side by side on a propagating bench and covered with moist newspapers and burlap bags to help prevent evaporation and radiation. The average temperature in the greenhouse was about 75° F. Daily temperature readings were taken of the various treatments. Milorganite at the rate of 15 lbs. N. per cu. yd. caused the greatest rise in temperature, developing heat to 130° F., an increase of 55° which remained for a period of approximately 30 hours. Agrinite developed a temperature of 105° F. After a period of 2 weeks, the contents of the containers with the exception of the bottom and top 2 inches were put in flats and watered. The 4 nitrogenous fertilizers used in this test appeared to be of considerable value for the purpose of killing weed seed in compost. The results of the treatments are shown in Table I.

This article on killing weed seeds in compost will be continued next month.

Pro Must Revise His Service

By W. C. GORDON

Pro, Tam O'Shanter C.C. (Chicago District)

PRO SHOPS are not what they used to be; merchandise is short and what remains is changed in many instances. Likewise, the pro himself must make radical adjustments in his methods of doing business.

Any pro who thinks that his job can be operated the same as in previous years is due for a shock. He probably won't be in his job through the season. The truth is that he won't be justified in holding a pro job during wartime unless he takes drastic steps to pep up pro department operations and adjusts them to wartime conditions.

The tip has been given in the War Manpower Commission ruling that green-keepers must transfer to war production jobs. But pro golfers and other professional athletes of draft age have not received such notification. That action indicates that the pro athletes are expected to justify their current exemption by vigorous attention to morale and health building work that indirectly contributes to the war effort. It's no use kidding ourselves; if we don't do this job of aiding war effort, we should get out of pro golf.

As an ex-serviceman, I know what morale means. I know how important it is that a fighting man in uniform or a conscientious man or woman worker on the home front of war, get a chance to get away from the worries and long, hard hours that are the wartime routine. As a golf pro I know how many golfers are not any too well prepared in health and mental habits to carry successfully the heavy burdens of wartime. Therefore, I know, as do other pros, that we can and must keep our members fit for the strain of these times. In our jobs at golf courses we have as players many people who are highly important to war production. Since they are not accustomed to watch their health, we've got to do that for them and see that their efficiency and spirit doesn't sag.

I like the policy employed by Alex Cunningham, veteran pro at the North Shore GC, near my own club. Alex says to his members: "My son is in uniform and you are one of those whose work is important to my boy and the

rest of the boys in uniform. So it is very important to me that you keep in good condition to back up my boy. And when I see that you use golf to keep yourself in good shape I know that indirectly, but effectively, I am helping my boy and those other boys in their work."

The wartime situation puts the pro on the spot. He is supposed to be handling two or three men's work in handling his job this year. If he is incompetent or lazy no amount of alibiing or indifference will make him immune to the contempt of good Americans, in or out of uniform.

The pro now, more than ever before, must demonstrate his value in holding and increasing the interest of members in the golf club as a means of physical and mental conditioning. We know the nature of the American. The American isn't going to apply himself—or herself—faithful to uninteresting setting-up exercises and long walks to prepare for hard work or to refresh after long grinds. Golf fits better than any other sport in giving the American who's up in the thirties or older, the body and brain conditioning that sport can provide.

It certainly is no sin or unpatriotic for some pleasure to accompany this primary objective of conditioning the American golfer for war work. The United Nations are at war against the Axis to preserve an individual's right to enjoy life. The Axis nations intend to take all the fun out of life for everybody—victor and vanquished alike. Now, if we admit that we can't do justice to our wartime jobs without a balance that gives us keen zest in vital work and necessary play and relaxation, we have already lost to an item of Axis idealology. We must watch that, for it is undoubtedly a factor in the subtle Axis propaganda which plans to depress citizens of enemy nations.

Specifically, what points are there that the pro must attend to carefully and diligently this year so his club and himself really will fit into a helpful place in war effort?

I have listed some points that occur to me. They are:

1. The pro must be prepared to get

Your golf course



1

Start a drive!
Turn in
old golf balls...

2

Send them to
Spalding
for salvaging...

3

Reprocessed like
new by exclusive
Spalding Method...

4

Old golf balls
returned with new
covers and new life

for the duration

• The wisest course for the future of Golf is to SALVAGE OLD GOLF BALLS. The duty is plain. The course clear. That is why Spalding originated its now famous Golf Ball Salvage Plan. If you collect and turn in old golf balls, Spalding promises to salvage them, reprocess like new. CAUTION: *Who* does the reprocessing is important. Choose Spalding and be sure of finer play, longer.

Get *all* golfers to cooperate. Tear out this page for your bulletin board. Make members see this is the best and only golf course for us all. A. G. Spalding & Bros., Division of Spalding Sales Corp.

Spalding

GOLF BALL SALVAGE PLAN



SPALDING SETS THE PACE IN SPORTS



Joe Kirkwood solves the caddie problem. The Kirkwood twins (now 6 months old) officially are Ronnie and Kennie. Unofficially they're called Pitch and Putt.

busy when committee members fail, from lack of time or any other reason, to carry out programs necessary to the club members' benefit.

2. See that the handicap system is kept up. The competitive factor in the handicap system keeps a member interested in improving himself and is, in a way, a check-up on the player's physical and mental condition required for zest in his war work.

3. See that the caddie system is the best it possibly can be under wartime conditions.

4. Give the customer 100% and then some for every penny spent in the pro shop.

5. Watch the handicap boards and learn by personal observation and interview why certain players' handicaps are rising. Give those players some free advice in tips to help them. That gets them interested in lessons. Many members who need exercise may not have time for many playing rounds but could use time available in taking lessons and practicing.

6. Learn why members who were formerly very enthusiastic are not playing as much as formerly, and try to make up for the lag, so far as possible. Some of them may have been so swamped by

winter work in war jobs that they have lost the capacity to organize their work efficiently and are slumping because they have no definite balance of work and recreation.

7. Keep the pillars of your organization pepped up so the club will overlook no opportunity to do its part in war work.

8. Make arrangements for service men to play; have clubs available for them.

9. Talk over with each member his golf game, so you can show him how to get more enjoyment and benefit out of golf.

10. Extend the glad hand to each member and remember that cheerful and encouraging words do a lot to help snap the member out of the sluggish mood he may have sagged into because of the heavy load he is carrying.

One of the greatest jobs you can do is to refresh the health and spirit of the member who came out to the club when he was about on the verge of "blowing his top" because of production and material schedules, labor misunderstandings, worry about his boys away at war, taxes, rationing, government book-keeping forms, and many other matters tough enough to contend with, but exceedingly serious when a man is trying to do work previously done by several able people.

Pro golf isn't the same now as it was before the war — and it never again will be like it was. Readjustment of pro thinking and action to meet the new conditions can be successfully accomplished by the patriotic and thoughtful and competent pro. Others won't have a chance to continue in the business.

There is another thought for us to bear in mind. Nowadays, about one-third the normal number of doctors available for civilian treatment are in the army and navy. It is a public responsibility to keep well in wartime, and we can help the public meet that responsibility. After a dark, cold winter indoors under a load of work and worry, many Americans are slumping. If we handle our jobs correctly we'll get them back into the fight in better condition than they ever were before. That'll be bad news to the Axis but great news to our fighting men.

GOLF *in the* WAR

WILSON SPORTING
GOODS CO.



Chicago, New York and
other leading cities

WHILE WAR presents club managers and Pros with problems of keeping the game alive, it also offers the opportunity to make the United States a greater golfing nation than ever before.

Privileges to Service Men

By extending club courtesies to men in the armed services, many clubs have solved immediate problems, and, at the same time, built for the future of golf.

Free privileges to service men keep large numbers of players *in* the game and introduce thousands of new players *to* the game.

Clubs where service men can play without imposing upon personal hospitality, naturally attract many of the civilian friends of the soldiers, sailors and marines.

Wilson Helps to Preserve Golf

Since long before Pearl Harbor, Wilson Sporting Goods Co. has devoted its thought and effort and a large part of its advertising space in leading magazines, to the purpose of making the country aware of the importance of



THE CRISIS

The game of golf is seriously ill with "WAR-ITIS." There is no serum that will do any good. Only one thing will help.

If you want golf to get back its strength—to be the lusty, well-patronized game it always has been . . . if you want your club to keep going—you must gather together and cause to be gathered together by all your members and players, every used ball you can find. Then, send them at once to us for our "Accurated" rebuilding process.

The number of fresh "rebuilt" you get depends upon the number of used balls you turn in. Don't wait. This is the crisis. Gather up those old, used golf balls now. Unless you do that our hands are tied.

keeping golf and other sports alive to meet the Nation's requirements of physical fitness for war on the home front and on the fighting fronts.

Lois J. J. J.
President
Wilson Sporting Goods Co.

Golf Marches On Serving America

Club managers and Pros are doing a valiant job of keeping golf clubs operating under difficult circumstances.

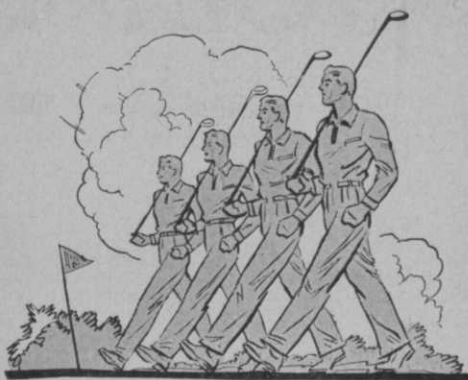
Thirty-five Daily Fee courses in the Chicago area blazed a trail for the country in 1942, by showing how an offer of free privileges to service men could stimulate continued interest among the paying civilians in the game.

So successful was this policy that owners and managers of Daily Fee courses in the Chicago area met on February 24th to formulate plans for a wider extension of this practice.

Byron Nelson, famous Texas golfing champion, has helped stimulate participation in the game by playing more than 35 matches for the benefit of war agencies.

The 41st annual North-South Open Golf Tournament at Pinehurst Country Club took place as usual this year.

A former president of the Professional Golfers' Association



estimates that 50 percent of those now in the service are interested in the sport and 20 to 30 percent played before being called up.

Probably 600 professional golfers, or 25 percent of the members of the association, are now in the armed services.

Golf marches on . . . in the armed services and in civilian life. The strength and length of its wartime march depends completely upon the volume of used balls players and Pros turn in for rebuilding.

PROS HELP MEN IN UNIFORM PLAY GOLF

Members of the Professional Golfers' Association, in cooperation with District Golf Associations and United Service Organizations, are working to make it easy for men in the service to play on available courses without charge.

If their ideas are put into practice, service

men who want to play golf can go to U. S. O. headquarters for a ticket that will entitle them to transportation and the free use of clubs, balls and course. Where the service men play the game will be actuated and more civilians will play.



IT'S WILSON TODAY

Yes, we are still making sports equipment; most of it for the use of the armed forces, it's true, but some for civilians too . . . particularly Wilson "accurated" golf balls . . . in as great a quantity as returned balls will permit.

Some day we hope the situation will permit the Government to release a more generous flow of materials for the replacement of sports equipment essential to the expanding wartime physical

fitness program for

Meanwhile, our formerly produced for other leather goods crash helmets to protect our tough tank riders.

Our departments of fine Wilson golf bags full speed ahead in camp cots and tents shelter of men in camp.