

Real Service With a Real Smile

It's a nerve-wracking job to try to give your good friends the help they need, under today's conditions. Still, we're glad to guarantee one service item anyway—that's the Toro smile. And with the exception of a few genuinely critical magneto, carburetor and malleable parts, almost everything else is right on schedule.

Lots of Toro owners have written us on the good job that has been done. To each and every one of you we say—Heads Up and Cheerio! If it can be got you'll get it, don't worry.

TORO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Mowing Machinery Specialists for Over 20 Years



SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS FOR TURF MANAGEMENT

DESCRIPTION OF WORK			SCHEDULED TIME						
Operation	Kind	Amount	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
Rolling	Water	Two							
	Ballast	Ways	X						
Fertilizing	10-6-4 or similar grade								
	For greens lb./1000 sq. ft		10	10	7	5	7	10	
	For fairways lb./acre		450					450	
Suggested formula:									
	Ammonium sulfate	450 lb.							
	Milorganite	800 "							
	Sodium nitrate	250 "							
	Superphosphate	400 "							
	Muriate of potash	100 "							
Lime	limestone every two years	25 lb. to 1000 sq. ft. or 1000 lb./A							
Composting	compost 2-1-1								
	creeping bent	1/4 yd./1000 sq. ft.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	velvet bent	1/5 " " "	X		X			X	
Fungicides	mercury or organic as directed				X	X	X	X	
Wheel raking	two ways		X	X	X				
Mowing	1/4" on velvet bents			as needed					
	1/4" 3/8" on creeping bents			as needed					
Seeding	2 to 6 lb.		X	X			X	X	
Stolons	1 bu. to 100 sq. ft. any time if water is available						X	X	
Insecticides	webworm	*1 1/2 lb. arsenate of lead			X		X		
	Jap. beetle	10 lb. arsenate of lead /1000 sqft.			X		X		
	chinch bug	25 " nicotine dust /1000 " "X			X		X		
	ants	cyanogas as needed							
Weeding				poa annua			crab grass	others	
Spiking	two ways			when needed					

patibility between people charged with the operation and maintenance of golf courses. No home divided against itself can ever carry on a successful campaign. How you cure these maladjustments must be left to another doctor to decide. In some cases the ax may be the only recourse."

It was pointed out that golf courses are often built on abandoned land. If nothing is done to restore the fertility of the fairways the good turf grasses disappear while weeds become more numerous. Loss of fertility is a continuous natural process. It must be contracted by the use

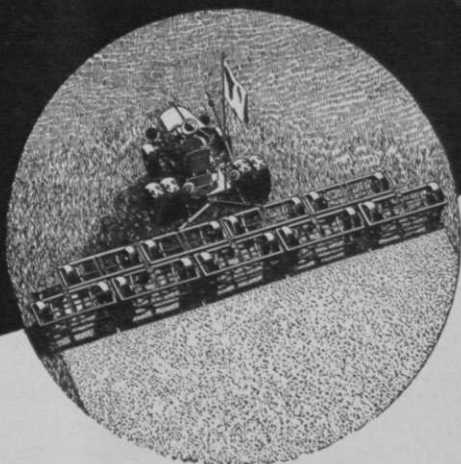
of limestone and fertilizer. The plan of operations contained a formula for a complete 10-6-4 fertilizer which has shown good results on the experimental plots in the state. If this material could be used on the fairways, and even on the rough, for a few years, the fertility level of the soil would gradually raise. Advice was given to build up the fertility whenever funds and fertilizer are available. Then in the lean years the turf will be able to draw on these reserve plant nutrients stored in the soil.

Prof. Bell reminded the meeting that on the putting green this fertilizer may

WORTHINGTON

AIRFIELD

"GRASS BLITZER"



On "fighting fairways" the world over....

Ever hear of a 2000 acre fairway? There are plenty of them this size all over the world, and more under construction all the time. They're the United Nations' huge airfields, and their turf must be cut regularly to control dust and erosion and to assure safe take-off and landing surfaces.

Speed and maximum acreage cut per day are demanded of mowing equipment that keep them fighting fit. And the Worthington "Grass Blitzer" is **the only gang mower being made today for use on these airfields of our armed forces.**

Compared to the old-type golf-course gang mower, the "Grass Blitzer" cuts 300 acres per 8-hour day — more than three times the capacity of any gang mower now available. We're proud to be doing our bit to help "mow down the axis." This war-time experience, added to our 30 years' work in solving mowing and maintenance problems, will help us produce more efficient equipment for your peacetime fairways. Until that worked for day, our agents, dealers, and home office stand ready to help you keep your present Worthington equipment in top form.

The Army-Navy "E" pennant flies proudly over our plant
... a tribute from the armed forces to our employees.
The Star was earned and awarded March 25th, 1944.



WORTHINGTON MOWER COMPANY

Home Office: Stroudsburg, Pa.

be used every month, or during the summer months, perhaps only a nitrogen fertilizer will do the job. If the compost used is high in nitrogen this will supplement the fertilizer so that one or more fertilizations may be omitted. The judgment of the greenkeeper must be used here in deciding just what the green needs. It is just as easy to destroy a green with too much water, fertilizer, and compost, as to harm it by neglect.

He reported a method of destroying weed seed in compost which was worked out by Dr. J. A. DeFrance. This method consists in mixing some source of nitrogen with the compost several months prior to its use. Any of the following materials used at the rates listed below should kill the weed seeds in a cubic yard of compost: Milorganite at 85 lb. per cu. yd.; agrinite at 65 lb.; cyanamid at 15 lb.; or ammonium sulfate at 25 lb. Dr. DeFrance did not test urea. Bell feels, however, that urea used at the same rate as cyanamid would be effective. Be sure the compost is moist enough to allow a thorough reaction between the fertilizer and the weed seed.

The average mixed bent putting green should be composted during April, June and September. If creeping bent predominates an additional composting may be necessary.

Harry Keil, asst. plant pathologist, R. I. State college, handled the topic of disease of turf grasses and their prevention. Keil feels that Thiosan, properly applied as a spray every 10 days during the disease season, should control turf diseases. Some greenkeepers in Rhode Island have not obtained satisfactory control with Thiosan and prefer to use Calo-Clor or other mercury compounds. Keil pointed out that many new organic fungicides were being developed at the experiment station and that some of these would probably turn out to be better than any fungicide used at the present time.

"Further discussion disclosed the fact that continued use of large quantities of fungicides and insecticides which contain poisonous materials such as mercury, lead, and arsenate may eventually cause poisoning of the grass. If satisfactory organic materials toxins can be produced they will be preferable since they will decompose and leave no harmful residues.

Cedric Jennings, entomologist from the State Department of Agriculture, said that arsenate of lead spray used at rate of 1½ pounds in 10 gallons of water to 1000 sq. ft. would control sod webworms and cutworms. The moths of the webworm fly over the greens dropping eggs indiscriminately. The worm is easiest to kill when young, so when the moths start flying around apply the arsenate of lead to the grass foliage, two ap-

plications a week apart will protect grass while eggs are hatching. Experiments are under way to find other insecticides which will effectively control sod webworms.

Jennings expressed the opinion that those courses which are infested with Japanese beetle grubs should apply arsenate of lead at the rate of ten pounds to 1,000 square feet. It is too late to prevent the emergence of this year's crop of beetles but if properly spread and watered it should prevent beetle grub injury for the following five or ten years. The milky white disease method is a slower method since the disease has to be spread from grub to grub.

The chinch bug sucks the juices from grass, causing it to turn brown. The chinch bug is a small insect very hard to see. To discover it take some water having a temperature of 100 degrees F., pour on an area and cover with a newspaper. The chinch bugs will crawl out, if present. Chinch bugs are becoming commoner in Rhode Island. Every course should be prepared to purchase some tobacco dust to use on chinch bug areas. Jennings recommends 25 lb. of tobacco dust to 1,000 sq. ft. of area.

Many questions were asked by the guests and experiences were exchanged. Oscar Chapman, R. I. Greenkeepers Assn. president, and Charles Allen, foreman of the State college and station turf operations, presided at the question and answer session. The meeting seemed highly successful from the point of view of the men from State College since it served to renew contacts with the problems of the state's golf courses. Dr. B. E. Gilbert, vice director of the experiment station and acting head of the agronomy dept. of R. I. State college, emphasized the fact that the services of the State College were free to the people of the state. Soil testing, diagnoses of plant diseases, identification of insect pests, and if needed personal visits from a specialist are available upon request to the Dean or department head. Dr. Gilbert invited the R. I. Golf Assn. and the greenkeepers to come to Kingston, probably in September to meet Mrs. F. F. Davis from the USGA and look over the experimental plots at Kingston and at Point Judith.

GOLF FOR RAF—An appeal has been issued for old golf balls for the use of the Royal Air Force. Golf is officially encouraged in the service, the eyesight of pilots being sharpened by concentration on short-range objects. Constant focusing on distant horizons tends to develop long sight with many pilots, and golf has proved a good corrective.—Golf Monthly, Edinburgh.

Yank Fighter Golfers Get British Hospitality

NUMEROUS LETTERS received from Americans in England and Scotland testify to the warmth of welcome our fighters have been receiving from British golfers and clubs. American airmen who are encouraged to golf as a let-down and recovery from strain of their missions, have especially commented on the British hospitality.

One American army airman wrote home:

"After all I'd heard at home about St. Andrews I expected to have to take my shoes off as though I were entering one of the holy places south of the Mediterranean. We got up to play it and for my money we have several better courses around Chicago. Some of the greens are so big you have to pivot on your putts and the greens are much faster than ours at home. The wind makes it a tough course. But we had a great time and that is the answer to everything. The Scots we met would turn themselves inside out to see that we enjoyed ourselves."



A. U. S. Ninth Air Force Bomber Base, England.—Yanks in England discover that the wartime golfer in addition to the usual sand-trap and rough hazards, is confronted with herds of sheep which wander around the fairways. Periodic "baas" in the middle of a shot don't help either, but it is still golf. The sheep serve as animated lawn mowers and fortunately they don't like the taste of golf balls.

Americans stationed in England have honorary memberships to the clubs and English hospitality at the various clubs is tops. Reading (left to right) are: S/Sgt. Ted Hancock, former Rhode Island golf champion, from Providence; Pvt. Bob Burt, of Long Beach, Calif., and Cpl. Frank Coole, from Boston, Mass., all stationed at a B-26 Marauder base somewhere in England."

Teams of American servicemen have been playing regular Sunday events with English club and uniformed American groups.

Golf Monthly, Edinburgh, commented recently under the head, "Americans on Our Golf Courses":

"Golf clubs in this country gladly gave courtesy of course and clubhouse to men of the forces of all our allies, and place clubs at the disposal of those who were not equipped. Those facilities, we know, have been appreciated—here and there clubs have departed with visitors, excusable for there persists the desire to take away treasured souvenirs—and it is interesting to record here that the United States Army Headquarters issued this order for the guidance of their personnel:

"To us as Americans there is a most important phase of the game, universally known as etiquette. It governs our actions from the first tee to the 18th green and even follows us into the clubhouse. A few points are listed below.

(a) Replace all divots. (Turf dug up by clubs.)

(b) Smooth all sand-traps of both club marks and footprints after making a shot.

(c) Always be courteous; let people behind you play through if they appear to be playing faster than you are.

(d) Be quiet on the course. Both here and at home golf galleries at championships are marvelled at by laymen because of the fact that three thousand people never utter a sound during a shot.

(e) You are requested not to enter a bar except by invitation of a member and under no circumstances whatsoever to enter a dining room.

"The reasons for the above, in a land of rigid rationing, requires no further explanation.

"The British people are extremely fond of their courses. They are lending us their son's clubs and in many cases their own. Treat both carefully. Nearly 40 per cent of their people play golf and love it. *Let us show them that golf and manners as well are on the same high plane in the United States as they are here.*"

"We assure United States readers of *Golf Monthly* that their soldier sons have lived up when here to the etiquette and the traditions of the game."

GET

**THOSE UNPLAYABLE GOLF
BALLS INTO YOUR PRO
FOR REPROCESSING**

Miami Area Rediscovered Golf's Cash Value

By JIMMY BURNS

THANKS to an irate winter visitor a ghost golf course is to be brought to life at Coral Gables, Florida, as part of an ambitious postwar project.

The Gables lost its nationally-known Miami-Biltmore golf course, where stars used to fire birdies and eagles with reckless abandon, when the army took over the hotel as a hospital.

Only a nine-hole municipal course was left open to the public in that city. So, last January the visitor, who thought nothing of paying \$3,000 rent for a house for the season, announced that he was leaving the Gables for Miami Beach.

"I've got to be near a golf course," he explained as he bid his friends goodbye.

That set some people to thinking. They couldn't afford to lose golf-minded visitors, and the Army intends keeping the Biltmore as a permanent hospital.

The net result is that the Coral Gables CC, which has struggled along with a nine-hole course, has exercised an option to buy the ghost golf course from the Henry L. Doherty estate for \$50,000. The tract of land includes 15 holes which in the boom days was an auxiliary course to the present Biltmore hotel layout. It is just south of the Biltmore and was designed by Donald Ross, famous architect. The course can soon be put into playing condition.

"When renovated it'll be more of a championship layout than the present Biltmore course," Ned Everhart, pro-manager of the Biltmore hospital links, declared. "We used the ghost course for a couple of years. Then it went waste and later was revived as a nine-hole course."

Golf is one of Florida's chief attractions for winter visitors, but there have been times during the past winter when it appeared that some public officials were not aware of the courses' value.

Now it appears that after some threatened serious mistakes of judgment the Miami area will offer at least seven sporty courses to test the games of the vacationers.

Miami Beach has purchased a course for \$850,000 to offset loss of the Bayshore course to the Army. Its once-green fairways have been trampled down to the

sandy underfooting by the marching feet of thousands of soldiers. Its traps have been utilized as part of obstacle courses and its greens have been left to wither away.

Another threat to the future of golf came when the City of Miami considered condemnation proceedings to acquire the Miami CC course from the Florida East Coast Hotel Assn., although the club members at the same time were trying to buy it. The city intended extending a street through the course and using the remaining land as a site for municipal buildings.

A storm of protest greeted the proposal and now the club has been permitted to exercise its option to buy the land, which it has rented for years. The Country club's downtown location, five minutes from Flagler st., is ideal. This past winter 40,000 rounds of golf were played at the Country club. It has been the scene of many important national tournaments and international four ball matches.

The Miami Shores course where Willie Macfarlane, a former Open champion, presides, is conceded to be the sportiest layout in this area and after the war the club plans a \$10,000 tournament, either before or after the annual \$10,000 Miami Open at the Miami Springs course.

At the Beach the Normandy Isles course is fast becoming popular and the LaGorce and Indian Creek clubs, most exclusive of them all, continued to flourish. Willie Klein is pro at LaGorce.

Except for the winter visitors and servicemen wartime golf in Miami has been strictly a week-end proposition, so far as golf competition was concerned. The lone exception was the Miami Open which was held last December and which was won by Steve Warga, a little known pro and National Airlines radio operator, much to the surprise of the big name stars.

An amateur tournament—The Pan American Open—staged on four successive Sundays by the Junior Chamber of Commerce attracted a field of 339 entries. The tournament was won by Lt. Tommy Barnes, USNR, who used to cut quite a figure in amateur golf in Georgia.

Balls were scarce. New clubs could not be purchased. Heavy leather bags yielded



“Did you read about Byron Nelson
and Jug McSpaden winning the
Golden Valley best-ball team matches?”

“Yes, and did you read about
Jug McSpaden and Lt. Ben Hogan
tying the Victory National Open
with McSpaden winning the playoff?”

Note these facts! All of the above pros use Tourney* clubs.
With Nelson winning third place in the Victory Open, all top wins—1, 2, and 3—
fell to Tourney users. **Check the record!** Most of the national tournaments—
winter and summer, season after season—are won by players using Tourneys.

MacGregor

THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MACGREGOR GOLF INC., DAYTON 1, OHIO

*TOURNEY—Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. • Players named are members of the MacGregor Pro Advisory and Technical Staff.

in popularity to lighter canvas ones, which were seldom to be found and kaddie carts replaced caddies, who went into defense work.

But for the youngsters and the oldsters who continued to carry golf bags the pickings were good. Caddie fee at the municipal courses was \$2 per round and the caddies carried double. At the more exclusive clubs the fee was \$3 and \$4 and if you didn't dish out a healthy tip the caddie would scorn you on your next appearance.

Some of the caddies averaged \$8 and \$9 a day and even they wouldn't work regularly. On hot days they preferred to sit in the shade of the palm trees, particularly if they had made enough in a few days to keep 'em going for the week.

Most of the clubs made concessions to servicemen, providing them with clubs and reducing the usual green fee in half for men in uniform.

At the Biltmore hospital prescription golf was introduced for some of the soldier patients and Everhart, a veteran teacher, gave mass instructions.

One flier, whose leg was broken by flak while he was on a mission over Africa, was ordered to play golf every day less than six months after his accident. At first he played only two holes a day, but gradually stepped it up to nine and now he plays 18 a day.

But to date he has found Old Man Par more of a formidable opponent than he did the Germans. But his bogie golf has helped him regain the strength of his leg and the worries attendant to the game keep his mind off his war worries.

Guest Pros Help in Club Golf Clinic

FRANK WALSH, nationally known pro of Red Run GC (Detroit district), is originator of one of the most popular events a pro can conduct for his members. It's a golf clinic in which other pros of the district appear with the host pro, give demonstrations and class lessons and answer questions.

At Red Run the event was held at 4 P.M. Sunday afternoon. Among other acts that were put on were hitting of pre-war and reprocessed balls by the pros, showing the members that the reprocessed balls were highly satisfactory for general play.

The first show lasted two hours and retained keen interest until the end when it had to be stopped for dinner. Other Detroit district clubs adopted the idea. When pros weren't performing they sat with the gallery on a bank by Red Run's

first tee and answered questions or went into more detail to help out their colleague who happened to be demonstrating and lecturing.

It's an idea that can be extensively applied, Frank says, as pros from neighboring small towns can get together, or in some cases where not many pros are available the home pro can make use of the better amateurs in giving demonstrations.

Beats Guadalcanal



Platoon Sgt. Jess Gregg (left), 19 years in the Marines, and Gunner Sgt. Arthur A. Simon (right), 18 years a Marine, both of whom were in the first landing on Guadalcanal, plan their tactics on the Parris Island, S. Car., marine base golf course.—U. S. Marine Corps Photo.

CALIF. OPENS BIG FIELD—Pro-amateur curtain-raiser of the California State Open at Del Paso CC, drew 174 entries; three amateurs to a pro. Fay Coleman-Scotty Tait team won. Amateur Ernie Pieper, with 282, six under par, led 134 in the Open field. Zell Eaton's 287 was winning pro score, getting him a \$500 war bond.

COMPOSTING LABOR-SAVER—Dominick Artese, foreman at Bonnie Briar CC, Larchmont, N. Y., made "metal mushrooms" to keep compost out of cups when spreading and matting in topdressing. These are steel discs 6 inches in diameter, cut from 16-gage sheet iron, fastened to a pipe-capped piece of conduit pipe 1 inch o. d. The pipe acts as a stem, fits in flag socket of cup. Metal disc is fastened with countersunk flat head stove bolt. Disc lays flat over cup, and mat passes over same, and no dirt gets in cup, and turf edges are not disturbed. Sal. DiBuono is pro-grpr. there.—CKB.

Supply Dealers View Golf As In Strong Position

★ **A**UTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY on the wartime condition of American golf courses is presented by some foremost regional distributors of golf course equipment and supplies. Despite the lack of most equipment items considered essential for golf courses, and notwithstanding inability to get any more than the minimum of some repair parts, the distributors have been able to keep going on major items of supplies and to maintain phenomenally good service. They've been badly handicapped by the labor situation but by their own genius, long hours and the help of providence have kept functioning.

Generally the equipment and supply sectional dealers report that wartime maintenance has been of unexpectedly high standard and that even when some operations have been curtailed the curtailment possibly has effected some betterment in practice.

A widely known distributor in one of the nation's most active golf districts comments:

"In this particular territory we have been favored in weather, with very little winter troubles and not too much summer heat. Our courses that have survived seem to be in a most satisfactory condition, everything considered. True, we have lost some of the weaker ones, and that may have been a very good thing, because it is throwing the play that used to patronize these small, not-to-well-kept-up courses over to the better clubs and will help these better clubs, materially, in the long run.

"It is quite apparent that once the player who was used to the ordinary, small, poorly maintained fee course gets the 'hang' of playing on a better course he is more than likely to stay. That will, in the long run, I think, be very helpful to the better and stronger clubs.

"No one can get all the manual labor necessary to carry through as should be done, but I am very sure that hereabouts the old established clubs that have retained their greenkeepers are now very happy that they did so. They are and will be short of new equipment for some time. These experienced men, however, know that their equipment must be kept in working condition and they are doing just that. The clubs are adding con-

tinually to their bank rolls to the extent, that when they can again start to buy and get more help they will have the backlog of cash to proceed.

"There is one other thought which enters my mind. You know that turf has been continually and heavily fed. Now, of necessity, it is being somewhat starved. I wonder if up to a certain point that is going to increase its endurance. Its roots are going deeper and deeper seeking nourishment. When it can again be plentifully fed, won't we have some very hardy and superb greens and fairways?

"The subject probably is a delicate one to bring up, inasmuch as it may suggest an alibi for inadequate fertilizing for which there can be no true economy reason advanced. However, I do believe that the tendency in some places to high pressure turf development may have been checked during wartime, and with advantage to turf. That is something to be discussed by the turf and fertilizer specialists."

Another very highly regarded dealer in the midwest, D. R. Niederlander, of St. Louis, tells GOLFDOM:

"I am in touch with all golf clubs in this area and know very few unnecessary errors of omission of work in maintenance. Nearly all of the golf superintendents here have been on the job right along and know their courses and have devoted intelligent efforts to maintenance insofar as their budgets will permit. The shortage of competent labor is perhaps more of a pain in the neck than the short budget.

"Young boys and old men form a considerable percentage of the workmen and the labor turnover is very large. Some of the clubs are going along with five or six men instead of the usual 10 or 12. You just cannot maintain a course properly under such conditions and many items which formerly received attention are omitted. Fairway watering is discontinued or greatly reduced, fairways are mowed higher and less often, traps are given the once over when possible, rough is not leveled off, trees, shrubs and flowers are not the pictures as before. The lack of new machinery is a big headache and the superintendent is put to it to patch up old equipment.

"In spite of all these worries, the

courses have been kept up mighty well and the players appreciate conditions as they still have excellent courses to play on. The greens are, of course, the chief consideration and in this area they averaged as well as formerly last year and opened up nicely this year.

"After the war thousands of men now in service will resume their play. Golf will go on as it is the finest sport for the individual. He can play nine holes up to 72, depending on how much of a nut he is and he plays it himself, tramping over a hundred acres of beautiful scenery. I look for the greater increase in play to be on the park and fee courses. It will take time for the private clubs to get back full membership.

"I cannot think what post war actions will be most urgently advisable. All items of course maintenance will improve with increased budgets to buy machinery, fertilizers and the like and the efficient superintendent will put them where they will do the most good. No drastic changes in course design appear to be wasted, though to my mind fewer sand traps and more grassy hollows would be attractive and less costly to maintain."

Another very well qualified observer is one of the older equipment and supply dealers who has had much to do with building golf in his territory. In his section the gasoline restrictions were not as acute as on the eastern seaboard, hence play, according to his authoritative opinion, has held up "remarkably well."

He says:

"We are aware that some of the clubs are going to feel the omission of fairway fertilization during these several years and in some cases the material was well nigh impossible to secure.

"Perhaps the most important thing for clubs to bear in mind for post-war is the general plan of maintenance, as regards the overhead cost.

"We are of the opinion that golf must reach more people in order to exist on a national scale. In order to reach more people, the game cannot tax the pocket book of the player too much. The alert communities will study the cost of golf, including what it costs to keep a course in prime condition and provide golf for the public at a reasonable figure. In order to do this, maintenance must be on an intelligent basis and modern equipment must be employed to the limit.

"There will be a natural tendency for some 'old timers' to revert to the way they used to do things and the way they have been trained to do things for the last 20 years; many had from 10 to 20 or more men working on the course, doing a good percentage of the work by hand.

These fellows and these clubs had better get their ears to the ground and wake up.

"We predict that maintenance budgets can and will be curtailed over the average for the past 10 or 15 years and playing conditions on the whole will be improved in stead of suffering.

"I can remember when I was a boy on the farm that a man thought he was doing a whale of a plowing job to take four mules and put a few acres under the plow; tractors came along and most old time farmers fought against the use of power farming. Many continued to do so until the land banks took over their farms or they modernized and placed themselves in position to compete with modern farming practices.

"Golf course designing and layout may have to go through some alteration in order to accommodate and allow the use of some of the equipment that will be used to reduce the cost of maintaining the property, all of which will not penalize the enjoyment of the sport.

"We definitely feel that golf will continue to increase as a popular American game although there will likely be a decrease in the number of expensive and extravagantly operated layouts.

"Whether the trend will be toward municipally and county operated courses for the public, or alert minded private and group operated projects remains to be seen."

In Texas wartime condition of golf probably has been better than in any other state. The outdoor element in the Texans' nature has accounted strongly for maintenance of play at a normal rate. The indoor wartime duties of Texas businessmen and other workers have been intense and have called for corresponding balance in outdoor recreation.

Frank Goldthwaite, mgr., Texas Toro Co., Fort Worth, tersely reports on the main features of the Texas golf situation:

"This section of the country hasn't suffered at all in the way of losing members. In fact, 95 per cent of the clubs are having more play than ever before and are making more money than any time prior to the war. There are so many defense projects and army and navy camps located in Texas, the influx of people is really crowding the golf courses. Many, many clubs who were on the wrong side of the ledger financially are in excellent shape now, and we look for a very nice postwar business for a couple of years at least.

"As far as maintenance is concerned, the courses have not been neglected as far as we know. They are being maintained, if anything, better than before the war, as the clubs have the money to spend on labor. When any piece of