



## *Each Time Fighters Hear a Walkie-Talkie...*

Each time the antenna of a walkie-talkie sends out its crisp battle message, that antenna is an unspoken pledge of finer, more playable golf clubs after victory.

For, from the fabrication of walkie-talkie antennae for our armed forces are coming new and better golf clubs by BRISTOL to add new thrills to the favorite sport of thousands when the war is won. Here's the reason:

When America entered war, BRISTOL immediately turned its long, pioneering experience as steel golf shaft and club makers into the

manufacture of many essential fighting materials, among which are walkie-talkie antennae.

Now, in turn, from the building of these antennae, BRISTOL is acquiring valuable new experience and skills. Thus, with the peace, you may expect quickly from BRISTOL brand new golf clubs of even higher quality than those favorites of yours which bear this famous name.

**Bristol**  
THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO.  
BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT

★ PEACETIME PRODUCTS ★

FISHING RODS, LINES, REELS, GOLF CLUBS

me—at no compensation. They supplied me with enough canvas for indoor classes and I immediately took over one entire side of the gymnasium. Clubs and balls were a problem so I appealed to the membership and they snowed me under with used equipment. I worked it all over in my spare time, of which incidentally I had very little that winter, but there wasn't a kid in school taking golf that didn't at some time during the winter get the rudiments, as well as the feel, of everything from a No. 1 iron to a putter.

"I can truthfully say I never worked harder in my life than I worked that winter—but man, did it pay off! Late in March I put on an indoor golf show in the gymnasium and believe it or not there wasn't an empty seat in the house. One of the feature acts was a rhythm number by 20 little girls who never before that winter had handled a golf club. They were costumed as white rabbits, used white drivers with crimson streamers, and did their stuff under lighting effects to music. It brought down the house. One hundred and fifty kids took part in that show and there were many requests that it be made an annual affair.

"When the course opened in the spring, school classes were cut to once a week, Saturday mornings. I carried on the program from that point right through the summer, holding regular Saturday morning classes and turning the course over to the kids two mornings each week for play and tournaments.

"During the winter I had convinced the Board that two very important things we needed were a good greenkeeper and a good dining room operator. They saw things my way and we obtained good experienced men for both jobs and paid them enough to make the jobs attractive. When we opened in the Spring we were really ready for action.

"By June 1st we had the golf course in spic and span shape and looking like a million dollars—but it was a job! Our 3-nights-a-week night club business increased steadily and the employing of a first class dining room operator was fully justified by the biggest dining room revenue the club had ever enjoyed.

"We inaugurated a southeastern state championship meet for five counties that summer, held it early in August, and were rewarded with 150 entries. It proved a financial success and still continues as an annual event in that section. I arranged a full program of play and tournaments that in some way would be attractive to every single member. The social committee cooperated with a like program and there wasn't an idle week at that club from the opening spring party to the Thanksgiving Ball.

"That first year was a success in every way. Every department of the club did a

grand business and showed a fine profit. Early the following December I installed two practice nets at the club for the members and our second winter's program was carried on, with increased tempo, exactly as the previous winter's had been. On the 2nd day of January we paid off that \$5,000.00 loan and obtained a renewal on the balance. We also managed to buy some badly-needed new maintenance equipment. I took stock of myself that month and found I had enjoyed one of the best years, both financially and professionally, that I had ever experienced in pro golf. I had worked like a horse—but loved it.

"Today we have one of the finest nine hole golf courses in the state, a brand new beautiful clubhouse big enough for every activity the organization demands, and don't owe anyone a red cent. But more important than that, we have the unqualified approval of every citizen of that town. Regardless of whether a family belongs to our club or not, we have in some way managed to make them a part of it.

"Socially and from a sports standpoint our club is the most important institution in town. It is almost unheard of now for any organization to hold a luncheon meeting at any time of the year anywhere but the country club. It's the accepted thing to do. We serve the best food, at the right prices, and the surroundings and atmosphere are always pleasant and cordial. We have solved a serious local social problem by providing wholesome, supervised entertainment for the community's young people. We take these youngsters at an early age and make them honorary members of our organization, and give many of them, who would be denied it otherwise, an opportunity to grow up and accustom themselves to a healthy, cultured, sports and social atmosphere among refined people.

"Twice each year, on the 4th of July and Labor Day, we hold open house for the city. Everyone is welcome. They can play golf on our golf course, play tennis on any of our four tennis courts, bowl on our grass bowling courts, play croquet on our croquet grounds, lounge in the clubhouse or lawn chairs, dance in the club room, picnic on our picnic grounds, and stay at night for the fireworks. There's no charge. Last Labor Day we had, including guests, more than 1200 people at our club. We try to send everyone home with the feeling that our country club is not an exclusive place for a few chosen aristocrats to play shinny, but an organization that is performing a real civic job and proving itself of real value to the entire community.

"Well, that's about all," finished Eddie reflectively. "It's been eight years now and I've loved every minute of it. And furthermore, under our present plan of

*Yes.. they'll be*  
**MADE RIGHT  
TO PLAY RIGHT**  
*-finer than ever!*

*Louisville*

**POWER-BILT**

*Golf Clubs*



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**NOW MAKING WAR MATERIALS FOR UNCLE SAM**

operation, our club's eighth year was just as busy as its first year. And when I told that club president I was making more money at my small club than I could make at his, I wasn't kidding. We close now for a month each year during January. When I left last week they handed me a bonus check for \$1,000.00. Perhaps that will give you an idea.

I must have looked a bit bewildered. "That's all," grinned Eddie. "There aint no more."

"Okay." I made a future golf date with Eddie, bid him goodnight, and headed the Oldsmobile toward Coral Gables. At about 22nd and Coral Way the thought occurred to me:

"Just what is wrong with pro golf?" Then suddenly it dawned on me that Eddie had the answer. Nothing.

## Short Courses Prevented Golf Wartime Slump

By MAURICE WHITE

Supt., La Grange (Ill.) CC

GREENKEEPING short courses most certainly have been a major reason why golf has kept up so well during the war. Directly as the result of what greenkeepers have learned at short courses the standard of wartime course condition is higher than it was in peacetime 15 years ago.

The short course influence has extended even to courses whose men haven't attended these sessions because the short course students have established maintenance standards and freely passed along what they've learned.

In this time of ball shortage who would be inclined to risk ball loss on courses infested with weeds and with soggy areas

that would engulf a wild shot? Many of us have heard during this early summer's dandelion season how play dropped off at courses due to lost balls or time spent looking for balls. But I know that what I had learned at short courses about large scale weed control and applied at La Grange eliminated the dandelion as a source of ball trouble to our players. Others have had the same experience.

The short course lectures and discussions on drainage have paid out especially well during wartime when players haven't much leisure time. In these times players simply wouldn't wait as they used to have to, in order to have a course dry out so play would be possible.

Now we know enough about drainage to get rid of surplus water soon without interfering with maintenance of good turf condition. The drainage methods extended by short course education also have made it possible for us to cut grass after rains instead of being compelled to wait until the grass grew so long in wet places that it would be difficult to locate balls.

Another very valuable aid to wartime maintenance that has been extended by the short courses is the correction of soil conditions. Rebuilding a green in wartime very seldom would be possible but what we've learned about changing soil condition by top dressing, etc., from the talks of experts and our discussions at short courses has enabled us in many cases to improve our greens despite lack of labor these days.

Like many another course supt. who is using every expedient and idea he ever learned or decreed, in order to keep a course in good condition these days, I am constantly reminded of how frequently the short course sessions are paying dividends now. Golf certainly would have been out of luck in wartime without this advance in maintenance knowledge.



## GOLF IN THE ALEUTIANS

This golf practice net was made by Army air force men in the Aleutians to make it possible for the fliers who get to a rest base to keep the feel of golf. A few balls and a few clubs are in steady use. The spots on the illustration are the result of a photographic dark room mishap.



## Initiative - The Foundation of Democracy



When young "Red" Smith, eighth grader at Central School, sits with wrinkled brow, planning tricky plays for his football team, he is

exercising his constitutional right to the "pursuit of happiness." His happiness, in this particular instance, is trying to beat the daylight out of rival teams. And that is the basis of our whole democratic competitive system. It's the reason that *no record*, in any branch of our economic life, is safe in this country. No *industrial record*. No *scientific record*. No *engineering record*. No *farm production record*. No *war record*.

Our kind of democracy gives us the privilege of initiative. In America we are free to go ahead and *do things*—free to compete for leadership in any walk of life.

We are taught to believe that nothing is so good that it can't be done or made better. And that same initiative—that competitive spirit of free men—that ever-

lasting urge to make the best *better*, bred in the hearts of millions of Americans, has made the U. S. the greatest nation on the face of the earth, in peace and in WAR.

The youth of America learns initiative early on our fields of sports. Out there, where "the best man wins," they develop the *will-to-win*, the *never-say-die spirit*, that makes them fight till the last man is out—till the final gun of the last quarter—the last bell of the last round—the last shot of the last long set—the last stride of the last lap.



Our competitive sports burn this initiative into our boys. While they develop fine, strong bodies, and agilities and skills in the use of those bodies, they also develop priceless qualities of self-confidence and determination—and a deep-seated love for the ways of American democracy.

It is this love of independence—this

freedom to compete on even terms for any prize worthwhile, developed in our youth by our competitive sports, that is the greatest safeguard of our democratic ways, in this age of sinister change.



Carried into manhood it will give us a mighty bulwark against any invasion of the sacred tenets of the American way of life—whether from without or from within.

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

# Wilson

SPORTS EQUIPMENT



Wilson Athletic Goods  
Mfg. Co., Inc.  
Chicago Plant

## A NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR SPORTS

This campaign—the first advertisement of which is reproduced above—will feature the importance of America's sports, not only to the present but to the *future* of the American way of life. See these powerful and truly *American* messages in Collier's Weekly, Life Magazine, Esquire and other national magazines. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.





All who fight for Freedom in this great war do not carry guns, throw grenades, drive tanks, pilot planes, man ships or shoot torpedoes. Those who work hard and long, putting their hearts and souls and sweat into their jobs, are fighters too—fighters also worthy of awards for valor.

*W. B. Gealy*  
President



IT'S WILSON TODAY

**A WHITE STAR  
HAS BEEN ADDED**



**The importance of Athletic Equipment to the  
war effort has been sustained** ★

Six months ago the patriotic work of the men and women in our Chicago plant was rewarded by the presentation of the coveted Army-Navy "E" Award. By that act army and navy authorities confirmed the fact that athletic equipment has an important place in building strength and stamina for those in the great Army of Americans who *fight and work and keep the home fires burning.*

Today the "E" banner that flutters in the breeze above our Chicago plant carries a white star. This is evidence that our workers have carried on—that they have met the challenge of the "E" award. And it is public acknowledgment that the value of athletic equipment to the *war* has been sustained. Yes, athletic equipment *is* important.

Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago Plant



**SPORTS EQUIPMENT**

# PAST YEARS' STUDY IS HELPING UPKEEP NOW

By WILL SMITH

Supt., Red Run GC., Royal Oak, Mich.

★ AFTER I HAD served four years apprenticeship under one of the greatest greenkeepers who ever trod a golf course, Peter W. Sees, I thought I knew all there was to know about golf course construction and maintenance. But after 30 years at this game, 25 of which have been spent at Red Run, I know there's been something new to learn almost every day.

There have been many changes in these years. Up into the early twenties greenkeeping was a secretive business and a greenkeeper kept his methods very much to himself, having learned most of them the hard way by trial and error—with plenty of error.

Prior to 1920 we did not hear much from the USGA Green Section and very little from the state agricultural colleges. It was about this time that Dr. Charles Piper was speaking and visiting in the Detroit District Golf assn. meetings and in other sections of the country. He was talking facts that had been positively proved by years of field and laboratory experiments. Then John Monteith and Kenneth Welton carried on the good work and gave us in black and white the results of years of expert study and experiments in control of scourges which threatened to all but destroy many of our courses.

We learned much from their work and their lectures and demonstrations on brown patch, snow mold, weed control, insect control and the isolation and propagation of bent strains, breeding the better strains of seed grasses, improved

fertilizing methods, soil analysis and other factors of course maintenance.

At that point the state agricultural colleges began helping us greatly with their wonderful research and their practical applications of methods of turf work best suited to different sections of the country.

The schools did a tremendous job for golf and greenkeeping in bringing together the greenkeepers of various sections for the exchange of ideas that brought out the facts and developed a scientific manner of looking at the greenkeeper's problems. The colleges brought to our help facilities which gave sound scientific research to our problems and followed up points brought out in our discussions. There is no doubt of the solutions we have reached as the result of the greenkeeper-agricultural college team work having been of prime value in keeping golf courses on the map during the critical years of war.

While greenkeeping isn't officially regarded as an essential occupation, recreation is considered vital. Many a business executive would have cracked up long ago had he not been able to get on a golf course and relax. I bring this point out because I have seen it so often shown by the executives in Detroit territory who have done such a magnificent job in wartime management and production under unbelievably heavy pressure. The course superintendent who helps these men to bounce back from the load they're under is doing a valuable job. I also mention this phase of greenkeeping's service to show the

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## ROUGH BECOMES PATHWAY TO THE PANTRY

This Victory garden at Northmoor CC (Chicago dist.) where Supt. Frank Dinelli reclaimed wild shot territory for members and club use is typical of thousands of golf club vegetable gardens being farmed on an even larger scale than 1943's surprisingly extensive operations.





necessity of carrying on our research work and giving the state colleges all possible support in order that the standards which have been built up by so much hard work and grief won't be lowered.

There are many things that make the going tough in golf course maintenance now. There is the inability to replace mowing equipment, the practically complete lack of competent greensmen, and the carelessness of caddies due to the difficulty of obtaining adequate caddie training and supervision. There also is the failure of some of the golfing public to realize what wartime handicaps there are in wartime maintenance. This, of course, means that they are responsible for unnecessary work on the course and work that simply cannot be handled with the limited manpower, equipment and materials available.

One of the urgent jobs for many club presidents and green chairmen is that of some straight-from-the-shoulder talking to members about the vast amount of work and resourcefulness it takes to keep our courses up to even a fairly decent standard these days. A lot of this has to be done to the golfing public.

I sincerely hope that before long many

of our difficulties will be ironed out, otherwise many a green chairman is going to get fed up with adding a thankless job to his regular wartime work and many a greenkeeper will go looking for a five-and-a-half day a week job.

It will have to be more forcibly brought to the attention of golfers that a phenomenal job is being done in keeping courses in reasonably good condition these days and that this work requires the cooperation and should have the enthusiastic commendation of the golfers.

As we greenkeepers consider our many problems we are well aware that if it hadn't been for the short courses' help in getting the facts established and reducing the guesswork in maintenance we probably would not have nearly as much wartime golf as we now have. The average golfer doesn't realize that as he enjoys the relief he manages to get on the course these days. So all parts of the story should be impressed on him now. If this chance is missed golf maintenance will become an even tougher job during the war and courses to which we are praying millions of our men will return may be in sorry and disappointing condition for the boys when they do come back.

## Wartime Rules Recommended to Chicago Golfers

CHICAGO DISTRICT GA recommendations for 1944 are contained on a lightweight paper slip suitable for enclosing with bills to members of clubs belonging to the association. The CDGA says "adoption of these rules is primarily to add more mileage to the present critical supply of golf balls and the conservation of manpower in course maintenance. Club employees should be alerted to turn in all balls found."

The CDGA rules and the "Do's and Don'ts" printed on one side of the slip are:

Improve lie on fairway only by using clubhead in rolling ball into favorable position. This is to be done within a prescribed area of one square foot if possible.

Any member entering a trap is responsible for footprints made by him. He should see to it that the caddie takes care of same.

A divot made by a player anywhere should be replaced by the player or caddie before he leaves the spot where shot was made.

If ball in play is in poor condition, it may be changed on the green only for putting accuracy.

The following are recommendations with reference to mowing heights:

Fairways— $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Rough—2 inches.

Greens— $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Tees—No recommendations given because of different varieties of grasses used in District.

### DO'S

Replace all divots.

Tee off between markers.

Repair ball hole injury resulting from pitch shots with a tee before leaving green.

Use tee peg on short holes.

Use a coin to mark your ball spot on greens—not a tee or sharp object.

Signal the next match to come through while looking for lost ball.

Smooth footprints in all sand traps and don't scramble out through the face of trap.

### DON'TS

Don't toss flag on green.

Don't toss burning cigars or cigarettes on greens or tees.

Don't practice on regular tees or to regular greens.

Don't toss refuse, pop bottles or waste paper on course.

Don't allow caddies or players to drop bags on greens.

Don't kink hose—turn off sprinkler.

Don't leave caddie carts on course. They make a wicked hazard for night man.

Don't tramp around the putting green cups.

Don't drag or twist those spikes on the greens.

Don't practice pitching from fairways.

# All the golf balls you want!

