

WARNING!

Your players must
depend on reprocessed
golfs ball to see them
through 1945 — — — →

**Gather in those
old cuts before
your players leave the club!**

Get this straight, about the golf ball situation in 1945; **it's reprocessed golf balls again next year.** That's definite, and your players must be made to understand it without delay.

Players generally, and many pros, got the impression that the government's recent small release of synthetic rubber meant they would have new golf balls next season. Unless that impression is corrected, immediately, both

players and pros will suffer next season.

Only a limited amount of synthetic rubber was released for golf ball experimental purposes, and every ball thus produced will go to the Armed Forces whose urgent rehabilitation needs gained the experimental allotment.

Tell your players exactly where the ball situation stands . . . and don't relax your efforts to collect and turn in all the used balls you can lay your hands on.

No Chance for Any New Golf Balls in 1945

BY CHARLES BARTLETT.

Any roseate dreams of new golf balls entertained by followers of the fairway sport were blasted yesterday by L. E. Coleman, president of the Golf Ball Manufacturers' association, during the organization's semi-annual meeting in the Morrison hotel.

Coleman made it plain that the only solution to the ball shortage, which reached the critical stage during the last season, will be for all players to turn in used balls for reprocessing during winter months.

"Recent publicity attending the government's allocation of synthetic rubber to golf ball thread makers," Coleman said, "seems to have stampered the golfing public into believing that golf ball manufacturers will have new golf balls ready for the 1945 season."

"The facts are that, at the suggestion of the army, a small amount of synthetic rubber was allocated for experimental purposes. If, as and when such experiments prove fruitful, all golf balls thus produced will go to the branches of the services engaged in the urgent work of service men's rehabilitation.

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Planning the Postwar Clubhouse

By **CLIFFORD C. WENDEHACK**

Architect

Clifford Wendehack has designed probably more clubhouses than any other single architect in America. He was architect for the well known Caracas CC, in Venezuela, as well as the club in Maracaibo; he designed the famous Winged Foot Club in Mamaroneck, New York, the Park Club in Buffalo, Ridgewood at Paramus, Cascade Hills at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and many others, too numerous to mention.

At the present time, he has plans and designs for many clubhouses, to proceed when our men return and the old American custom of combining recreation with business returns to its rightful place in our post-war world.

★ After V-Day, what will happen to our Golf Clubs? A much more pertinent question would be: what will our club organizations do for millions of our boys and girls when they return to private life?

If I were to judge from the numerous inquiries that I received in the last month from all parts of the country, asking for advice on plans, or a visit to a proposed country club site, I would say that there is undoubtedly a great force at work, a force more impelling because it has been dormant for so many years, to revitalize old clubs and build new ones just as soon as the restrictions are let down by our government.

It cannot be imagined that our former "G.I. Joes" will be satisfied to sit in an armchair and smoke a pipe, or our former Wacs and Waves happily sewing by an open fireside. That is what many of them

envision while they are so far away from home; but, the human body cannot and should not suddenly turn off the lights.

Several years of intensive physical training, followed by active service in a land foreign to the majority, then a sudden let down! An office chair with its ensuing confinements will seem like heaven on earth—for a while—but the morale as well as the physical build-up for two or more years will require an active and healthy outlet.

The post-war clubhouse must help provide the answer to this American post-war question. It is "must" business which both golfdom and sportsdom must take up now and carry on; it must be faced now and solved—to be expedited when post-war demands will create that new run on golf and country clubs and all they will have to offer in the way of recreation and out-door physical exercise.

In the golfing world, the subject divides itself naturally into a number of categories and responsibilities. These in order of their importance in my opinion, are:

1. Rehabilitation of existing private golf courses and buildings.
2. Construction of new courses.
3. More and better municipal courses.
4. Construction by all large industries of courses adjacent to their plants; courses which should serve the office workers—veterans of this world war, some of whom have perhaps never previously had any club affiliations, as well as the older men and women now engaged on the production lines

Not necessarily the style or the design, but the simplicity combined with efficiency of operation, which our post war clubhouse will possess.



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who will need the relaxation and beneficial effects of golf when the rush has subsided and their savings may be diverted to such needed rest-cure.

It becomes, therefore, the duty of the respective communities and the officers of our American golf and country clubs to organize and promote an intelligent program to meet the broad demands of the game in the post-war era.

Let us start with the golf course itself; a good, simple course to provide golf within the means of the working man. (The day of deep sand traps and highly tricky courses will have gone along the way of gilded ceilings). The first step in the right direction is the possession of low-priced property; the second, consultation with a practical and experienced golf-course architect, a man who has profited by the mistakes of pre-war courses; a fellow who knows whether the topography and soil will be suitable and who has vision focused by years of observation to by-pass costly errors in construction and ultimate upkeep.

The next consideration is the club house. It should be simple. This does not and should not necessarily mean a building which offers but one form of recreation, but one that permits of varied sports. Swimming, tennis, badminton, and other sports in which our millions of young men and women have participated during their service training should be included in the victory clubhouse.

The important consideration in the design of a low-priced club is the coordination of its various parts in order to produce the most efficient operation and functioning. Efficiency-of-operation is of vital importance to any club; and while it is no doubt a much abused phrase, it is the secret of operating on low budget.

In order to insure such maximum efficiency combined with the minimum amount of upkeep, a club should seek the best advice obtainable for the club's planning. Keeping costs down is a matter which can always be counted on as being appreciated by the entire membership; but it is a difficult matter to accomplish wisely and easily. Club buildings should not differ materially from any other type of building, except that in cost per cubic foot the club should be considerably less than residential work, if the club is properly planned.

In planning a club and providing for the various sports which it should include, the swimming pool should take an important role. A pool is a good source of revenue and a popular source of revenue during the summer months. All the children want it; the grown-ups—hardly ever admitting it, go to it as they did to the ol' swimming hole—and so a pool is popular with everyone in a club membership. What it does for the club is to

bring both old and young—the whole club family—to the club's terraces, to watch their prodigies in their swimming and diving lessons.

Other items for consideration of club committees are the bowling green, a badminton court, tennis courts, a skeet range. Bowling alleys are now, more than ever before, being talked about most generously by club committees who plan to build in post-war. While this form of lively winter sports may not bring large income in a golf club setup, it has the proved advantage of being a drawing card for the golfers and their families.

No one knows as yet what our post-war world is going to be like. From the angle of Golfdom, however, I may say that large, sumptuous buildings and elaborate locker rooms and service will be things of the past. In this instance, I cite the case of a clubhouse I designed about twenty years ago in Caracas, Venezuela. For all these years, this club has been the mecca of golfers from every part of the world; it is a social club as well. It is a fine building, I will admit, because I was its guest a couple of months ago; but it is entirely too grandiose for the professional and white collar workers of this South American Republic; golfers and sports lovers from the States, England, and Holland. What they now need, in addition, is a small, cozy, economically run building catering to golf miscellaneous sports; a substantial and most simple cuisine.

There is not time nor space here to explain the difference of rooms, their sizes and the relation of the service, as well as the architectural design and interior decor; this will all be analagous with the size of the building—low in cost, simple in taste.

To crystallize the foregoing remarks I would say that post-war clubs for the next five years at least should have first of all a comfortable locker room. It should have simplified service; it should have a layout that permits of an economical administration; it should have business men in the saddle, get a good manager and give him the support they would give to an important department head in their own businesses.

If this is done in the organization of the club, a visionary Board of Governors will not shout for the moon and demand a clubhouse which they should not and cannot afford. Our men (returning from rugged army and navy life with its down-to-earth principles in both financial as well as human relationships, will be willing to accept a round of golf for a fox-hole, but they will be pretty wary of the costly trimmings. Economy and efficiency of program; economy and efficiency of execution; and later, economy and efficiency of operation must all be paramount in the post-war golf club program.

Postwar Fairway Maintenance

By O. J. NOER

SINCE Pearl Harbor retrenchment has been the watchword for turf maintenance on golf courses. Governmental restrictions in machinery and repairs, in supplies and labor became terrific handicaps. They were accepted willingly, and observed scrupulously, despite full knowledge of the post-war task of rehabilitation.

Restrictions on the use of mercury have been lifted, some potash as such is now available for direct application. On V-E Day most other restrictions will be lifted, and then the trek toward normalcy will begin. With the prospect of V-E Day arriving before the next golf season starts, keen interest in the resumption of normal maintenance is in the air everywhere.

The problem is a simple one at clubs where the turf survived with little or no deterioration. Fulfillment involves recruiting a competent labor crew, replacing worn equipment, and renewing depleted stocks of fertilizer, fungicide, and miscellaneous supplies.

In other instances the task is more complex because fairway turf suffered more or less badly. Some clubs stopped watering altogether as an economy measure, due to an acute labor shortage, or because local restrictions prohibited the use of water for fairway sprinkling due to the heavy demand of nearby war industries. Fairways were reasonably good during 1943. There was enough residual fertility in the soil, rains were timely and well distributed throughout the growing season. This year was different, especially along the Atlantic Seaboard. Midsummer drought, excessive heat, and chinch bugs played havoc with bent grass, and poa annua. Knotweed and clover have taken possession on the courses where watering stopped abruptly. In such cases heroic treatment will be needed to restore good turf. Fairway degeneration occurred also on many courses which were never watered, as evidenced by more clover, plantain, dandelion, and knotweed.

The search for a solution has already started, which is quite proper. Instead of groping blindly, somebody should be appointed to devise a plan. The Greens Committee, a special one, or a competent official should be designated. Besides devising a plan, they should supervise its execution until the project is finished.

Continuity is essential to success. Every possible method should be explored and outside suggestions sought if need be. The draft of the final plan should be approved

by the directors and funds provided to complete the task, bearing in mind the fact that several years may elapse before satisfactory turf is obtained.

The practice of changing committees with each incoming administration may be all right in other departments, but not for grounds maintenance. Many an otherwise good program has failed for no other reason. About the time a new greens committee begins to function and fathom the problems of turf upkeep, they are replaced. This practice should stop. When clubs amend by-laws, or make other provision to keep the greens chairman and most of the committee in office for not less than three years, the problem of fairway improvement will be simplified.

After the program is approved, but before work starts, the committee in charge should prepare a concise statement and provide each member with a copy. It should set forth the objective, state how it will be attained, and tell members what they can expect during progress of the project and after it is completed.

The problem of fairway renovation seems perplexing. Some clubs made a start this fall, and many others intend to begin in 1945. In the meantime the search for a satisfactory solution is underway. Basically the problem is one of fertilization, with or without reseeding and chemical weed control.

Nitrogen is the foundation upon which the fertilizer program must be built. Full effects from its use are obtained only when every other factor affecting growth is favorable, and possible need for other plant food elements has been satisfied. There are no dependable chemical methods for determining soil deficiencies in nitrogen on grasslands. Need for it can be judged by the behavior of the grass. Thin turf, poor color, slow rate of growth and the presence of clover and weeds are the surest signs.

Unlike nitrogen, need for lime, phosphate and potash is not easily judged by inspection of the turf. There are suspicious signs, but it is better to confirm suspicions by having representative soil samples tested for reaction and content of available phosphorus and potash. On soils requiring lime, a determination of available calcium and magnesium is helpful to decide whether a dolomitic limestone containing magnesium should be used to correct acidity. Soil tests should be made this fall before the fertilizer program is formulated.

Unless soil samples are collected care-

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He vowed, so someone told another fellow who whispered it to his brother, that he'd let his beard grow and GROW until he could get brand new pre-war quality golf balls to play. Now look at those Rip Van Winkle whiskers—two feet long, *and they'll keep on growing*. Why? Because new golf balls of pre-war quality *are not yet in sight*. Even after the war in Europe is over it will be a long time, we are told, before fresh rubber will be available for golf balls. So, if you want to keep 'em *coming* and to keep 'em *playing*, have your players turn in every last available ball suitable for rebuilding to the Pro Shop. They're *needed*—every one. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

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fully, results of quick tests may be misleading. On cropped land it is customary to take samples to the plow layer depth. Soil in that zone is mixed constantly by plowing and cultivation. The soil is never disturbed on fairways. Lime, phosphate, and potash accumulate near the surface. Penetration beyond the second inch occurs slowly. Consequently, samples drawn to a depth of four inches or more invariably show lower content of plant food than those taken from the first two inches. Deep sampling tends to obscure past practice with respect to lime, phosphate, and potash, so each plug should be taken to an exact depth of 2 inches. They should be uniform in diameter throughout their entire length. The sample from each fairway or area sampled should be a composite made up of 8 to 10 plugs. Each composite should be put in a clean, new paper sack. The one-half or one pound size, obtainable at any grocery store, is satisfactory. The name of the club, number of the fairway, and any other identifying description should be written on the outside of the bag with a soft lead pencil. Samples should be dried without the aid of artificial heat and then sent to the soil testing laboratory.

Soil reaction is now expressed in terms of pH. By this method the figure 7 represents a neutral soil. Lower ones denote increasing acidity, and higher ones increasing alkalinity. Probable need for lime is indicated when reaction is below pH 6.0, especially if Kentucky blue grass predominates.

If lime is required, it should be applied this fall, so winter frosts and the moisture from melting snow will speed penetration. The rate of application should be 1 to 2 tons per acre. The heavier rate should be used on strongly acid soil, and the lighter one on those that are medium to slightly acid. When soil content of available magnesium is low, a finely ground dolomite containing 20 percent or more of magnesium reported as the oxide should be used.

Possible need for phosphate and potash should be considered next. Potash is least important, and seldom required, with the possible exception of peat and poor sandy soil. Kentucky blue grass thrives best in a soil which is well supplied with phosphate and lime. Where this is the principal grass, phosphate may be sorely needed. A soil test is the best way to judge need for it, provided a dependable method is used and that the sample is drawn in the manner suggested above. The initial application of phosphate should be generous when available phosphorous is low (50 pounds per acre or less by the Truog Method). The rate should correspond to 400-500 pounds per acre of 20 percent grade superphosphate. Should mixed

fertilizer be used instead, it should contain two to three times more phosphoric acid than nitrogen, and little or no potash. Subsequently, a fertilizer containing one-third to one-half as much phosphoric acid as nitrogen should be used. When the soil test for available phosphorus is medium or more (75-100 pounds by the Truog Method), a fertilizer containing twice as much nitrogen as phosphoric acid can be used right from the start.

After eliminating lime, phosphate, and potash, improvement becomes a matter of providing nitrogen. The quantity to apply depends upon turf density. In the days when manure was used, applications of 10 to 20 tons per acre were not uncommon. Since good quality manure contains about 10 pounds nitrogen per ton, these quantities furnished 100 and 200 pounds nitrogen per acre respectively. It is hardly reasonable to expect comparable results with 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 4 to 6 percent, or only 20 to 30 pounds nitrogen per acre. From two to four times this amount is usually needed. It is difficult to apply chemical fertilizer at rates exceeding 200 to 400 pounds per acre without discoloring the grass. Vegetable meals and other natural organics with low content of soluble nitrogen are safe to use even at heavy rates. Common practice is to use both kinds. In the belt from New York across through Chicago, and farther north, spring and fall fertilization with nitrogen is desirable. Another application in June may be advantageous on watered fairways. Farther south in the crab grass region, major nitrogen feeding should be in the fall.

Generous fertilization should continue until turf of desired density is obtained. Then rates can be reduced somewhat. Once good turf is obtained, it is easier to keep fairways that way by fertilizing every year, rather than go through the throes of periodic renovation.

Turf on many fairways was severely injured by grubs of the May and June beetle during 1944. Affected areas should be grub-proofed with lead arsenate before turf improvement is attempted.

Re-seeding is not necessary on fairways where existing grass is thin but uniformly distributed, provided it consists of species adapted to local soil and climate. On courses which have never been watered, re-seeding should be confined to bare spots and larger areas devoid of grass. Early fall is the best time to re-seed. If there are only a few bare spots, they can be seeded lightly with a cyclone seeder in late winter or early spring, when the ground is honey-combed from frost action. The method is feasible in the cooler parts of the North, especially if water is available for sprinkling.

Fairways on some of the watered

courses have very little grass. Clover, chickweed, knotweed, and poa annua predominate. It is useless to re-seed without first eliminating the clover and weeds. They can be killed with sodium arsenite or arsenic acid and then re-seeding can follow without stopping play. This is a drastic procedure, but it is the only one aside from plowing which will produce turf on some courses. Treatments should start in July or August and seeding should follow during early fall.

Local conditions govern choice of seed and rate of seeding. It is impossible to make specific recommendations which have general application. As a rule, Kentucky blue grass is the most dependable grass for fairways. It can be used on watered and unwatered courses. Success with it depends upon providing enough fertility, especially phosphate and lime, and not to cut too close. Fescue will not survive on heavily watered fairways anywhere, and is not dependable in the region below Philadelphia and Chicago. Farther north it may prove better than blue grass on sandy soil and on dry hillsides. By using both grasses in the mixture, the one best suited will predominate and is most likely to survive. When used in a mixture, the percentage by weight for fescue should be 40 to 50, and the rate of seeding should be increased somewhat because individual seeds are large.

On watered fairways it is customary to include some colonial bent in the mixture. The amount seldom exceeds 10 percent. The balance may be all Kentucky blue grass.

Fairway watering is still a subject for debate. Each side has its ardent supporters. Overwatering, extreme close cutting, and failure to follow an adequate fertilizer program has ruined many fairways. On the other hand, there are exceptionally fine fairways on some of the watered courses. They have watered judiciously, cut wisely, and fertilized consistently.

Some clubs have decided to discontinue watering altogether. The decision is not necessarily wise. They should ban overwatering. Instead of stopping altogether, clubs should water sensibly and not permit grass to suffer badly during periods of severe and prolonged drought.

Bent grasses predominate on some watered courses. If watering is stopped abruptly, most of the bent will disappear as sure as night follows day, and then clover and weeds will take over. Mention has been made of chinch bug damage in the East. Injury was more severe on unwatered than on watered fairways. Chinch bugs do not like moisture. That and close cutting are reasons why they are less troublesome on greens than on the adjacent aprons.

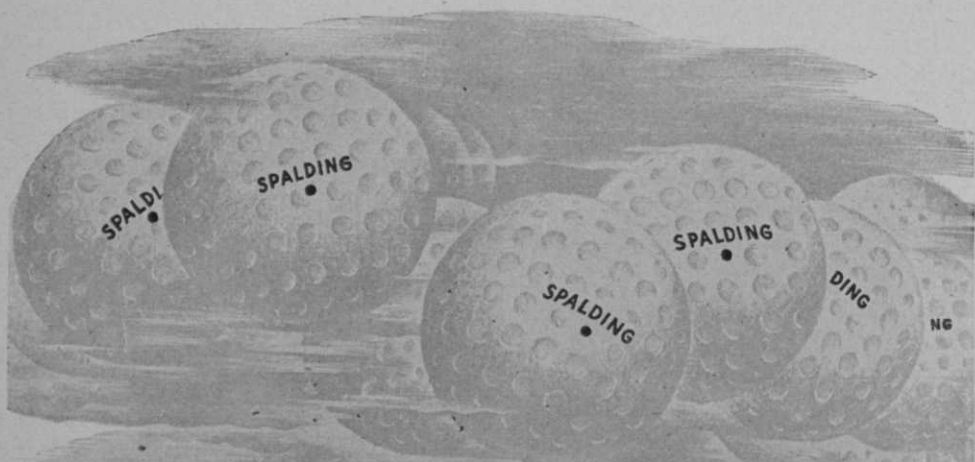
A club in Cleveland and another in New York had identical unique experiences this summer. Both were unable to obtain a night waterman. Instead of watering in daytime, fairway sprinklers were allowed to run all night in the same spot. Fairways got water every second or third week, instead of twice every week. The proportion of good blue grass increased and crab grass was less prevalent. Both greenkeepers remarked that it took a war to teach something they would never have learned otherwise. The scheme seems sensible, provided turf is mostly blue grass, or a mixture of blue grass and colonial bent. Where poa annua and creeping bent predominate, it will fail from the golfers' viewpoint. Poa annua will die during mid-summer and clover increase. Such fairways must have water constantly. The other alternative is to curb clover and weeds with sodium arsenite or arsenic acid, re-seed and then revise watering practices.

Those contemplating the installation of a fairway watering system should recognize its disadvantages as well as its obvious advantages. Watering complicates rather than simplifies maintenance. As stated above, overwatering and close cutting ruins rather than improves turf. Fertilizer must be used regularly and more generously than on unwatered fairways. More frequent mowing is another added expense. Unless the members are willing and able to bear these additional costs, the project should be abandoned.

If the decision is to install an irrigation system, water should be used judiciously. The aim should be to preserve the good grasses, rather than have turf a vivid green color and fairways very soft underfoot. When used that way, water can be an asset rather than a liability, which has been the experience in altogether too many instances. The pressure from members to overwater has been irresistible.

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