

won't do it...

• All the wishing wells in the world aren't going to hurry up new golf balls, or bring back the famous Spalding "Dot" overnight. So get your members rounding up dilapidated golf balls instead... and swap with Spalding. Send the old golf balls to us, and you'll get back the same number—less rejects—reprocessed the famous Spalding way.

Fence off that wishing well—and keep 'em swapping and swinging with Spalding!

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., DIVISION OF SPALDING SALES CORPORATION

SPALDING

GOLF BALL SALVAGE PLAN

AWARDED TO



3 SPALDING PLANTS



Here's one sure "Postwar Promise"
THE SPALDING "DOT"!

(Continued from Page 28)

bers who will never see this \$20.00 minimum on their bills because it is accumulative. To those who do not average \$20.00 a month the unspent balance will appear each month. For example, at the end of six months, if you have not spent six times \$20.00 on your house account for food, drinks and green fees, or a total of \$120.00, and have spent, say for example, \$110.00, your bill will read \$120.00 instead of \$110.00, but you will always have this credit coming.

"The real purpose of this plan is to have a minimum standard in order to increase the volume—to take up, for example, the loss in the dining room.

"In 1943 our sales in the dining room amounted to \$65,396.00. In 1944 they amounted to \$76,987.00, an increase of \$11,591.00; but the cost of food went up \$10,327.00, the chef's salary went up \$1,235.00, total kitchen wages increased \$6,077.00, dining room wages increased \$2,650.00, employees' board increased \$593.00, laundry increased \$1,092.00—or a total of about \$21,000.00 more for doing approximately \$11,000.00 more business.

"We had to pay whatever prices were asked for food, and had to take whatever we could get. We had difficulty in getting help and had to pay increased wages; there was no out in either case. We could not increase prices over the OPA ceilings, so we had to take this loss, and only an increased volume in the dining room will absorb these losses; there is no other possible solution."

Show Spalding, Reach Lines

A. G. Spalding & Bros., and A. J. Reach, Wright & Ditson, Divisions of Spalding Sales Corp., have presented their 1945 spring and summer dealer merchandise in attractive folders recently off the press. Styled primarily for retail store selling they also serve as convenient buying guides. While both folders acknowledge the possibility of occasional shortages of some items, due to the war, they reaffirm a determination to keep dealers supplied with as much merchandise as it is possible to manufacture.

PLANNING NOW to modernize your course after the war?

IT'S wise to plan ahead. Pointing toward the days when equipment will again be available alert club officials are discussing and planning now, when time permits caution and thoroughness.

If your postwar plans call for a basic turf improvement program it will be wise to consider the many and long-lasting benefits of modern golf course irrigation.

The know-how gained during a quarter century's experience in developing the most widely used specialized golf course irrigation equipment is your assurance of Buckner dependability.

When the releases from war production come Buckner will be ready to help you carry out your plans with the most modern of greens and fairway watering equipment.

BUCKNER MANUFACTURING CO. Fresno, California

7658 Calmet Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

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Los Angeles, Calif.

BUCKNER EQUIPMENT

THE PERFECT CURTAIN OF WATER . . .



KEEPS GOLF TURF IN ITS PRIME



The Army-Navy "E" Pennant with star flies proudly over our plant—a tribute from the armed forces to our employees for their outstanding war production.

BACK UP YOUR PRO



Help him lick the ball shortage

Keeping players supplied with golf balls the past two years has been tough enough. But the responsibility this year (the third year since any new golf balls were made) threatens to be too much for the pro to handle alone. There's a limit to what your pro can do in safeguarding the limited supply of golf balls still left. He will need the active cooperation of every single player to make the grade this season. We urge club officials to see that he gets that cooperation. If he gets it, your players will get golf balls.

*Help your club by helping your pro get those
Used balls back in play—without delay*

1945—WORTHINGTON'S 41st Year DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO MAKING GOLF BALLS

THE WORTHINGTON BALL CO.
ELYRIA, OHIO
WORLD'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE GOLF BALL MAKER

"Dime-A-Round" Competition May Be Nation-Wide

★ KEEN INTERSECTIONAL competition in fund-raising for Red Cross, Veteran's rehabilitation and other war needs is promised by the challenge of the Metropolitan New York Golf Assn. to the Chicago District Golf Assn.

Chicago has been successful in raising considerable money for war needs by the Dime-A-Round plan devised by Thomas G. McMahon, former pres., CDGA, and extensively adopted by Chicago private, fee and public courses.

There is a possibility that Los Angeles and St. Louis districts, and perhaps others, also may enter the competition to see who can do the best job per golfing capita.

From the New York end William D. Richardson in the New York Times tells the story of the challenge. Bill writes:

"The battle will be waged in a 'dime-a-round' plan by which every golfer in each of the two districts will be asked to deposit a dime in a specially devised Red Cross receptacle for each round played during the season which will start around April 15.

"There will be occasional checkups in both districts to see how matters stand,

with a final check at the end of the season, somewhere around Nov. 15.

"The 'dime-a-round' plan has been in vogue in the Chicago district for two years now and last year resulted in collections amounting to \$15,000. According to an estimate given by Tom McMahon, former president of the CDGA, who has been an indefatigable worker in behalf of war charities since the war started, the Windy City golfers expect to raise \$50,000 by the 'dime-a-round' plan this year.

"When apprised of this Isaac B. Grainer, president of the Metropolitan District GA, said: 'What Chicago can do we can double here,' and, after calling a meeting of his associates, dispatched a letter to Lowell D. Rutherford, president of the CDGA, suggesting a contest between the two districts. The challenge was accepted and the battle of the dimes is on.

"It is expected there will be a contest within a contest as the district comprising the Metropolitan Golf Association—the Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester bodies—vie among one another to see which can raise the greatest amount of dimes."

KEEP ON COLLECTING 'EM

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DUPONT
"AMMATE"
WEED
KILLER

- Permanent Kill of Poison Ivy
- Non-flammable • Non-poisonous
- No Prolonged Soil Sterility
- Easily and Economically Applied

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

50 Lb. Drums • 350 Lb. Bbls.

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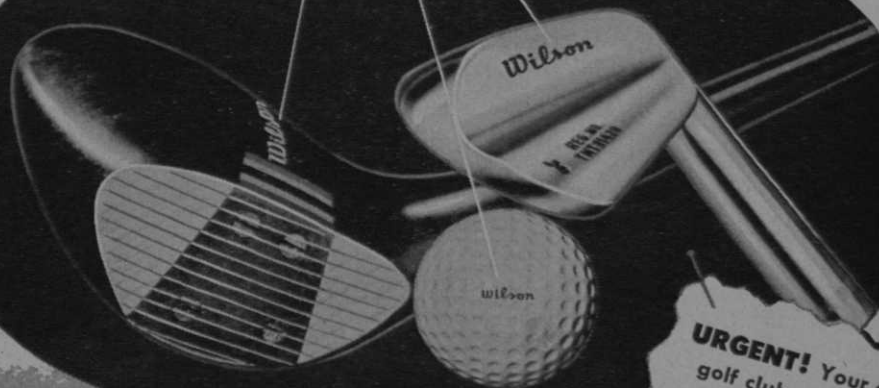
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Public preference has made it a great name

Wilson



● Who decides the leader in golf equipment? The players—the professionals—the public.

The name "Wilson" is a *great* name, perhaps the *greatest* name, in golf today because public preference has made it so. And this public preference has been gained by years of better design, better craftsmanship and better playability in Wilson Golf Equipment.

The famous "WILSON" trade mark on any sports equipment means the newest and best in modern equipment for modern play. The public is *for* equipment made by Wilson for better play. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

• • •

Let's all boost the "War Memorials That Live" campaign to commemorate our war heroes.

URGENT! Your old golf clubs have a vital mission

Convalescent fighting men in hospitals need golf clubs badly—to get them out in the sun—give them relaxation—exercise—a quicker return to complete recovery. Get those old clubs together and contact your nearest U. S. O.

MEMBER:—The Athletic Institute, a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of national physical fitness.



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

IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Report to the ...



We are on the threshold of the fourth wartime summer of restricted golf. Golf lovers will continue to play for the relaxation and healthful outdoor exercise this great game provides, of course.

☆ ☆ ☆

So far as the playing equipment situation is concerned there is no change to report that will make any golfer feel happier.

☆ ☆ ☆

Golf is contributing its part to the war effort and I refer to the material part as well as the physical.

☆ ☆ ☆

The golf ball situation shows no improvement as far as new golf balls are concerned. Our only source of fresh, "new" golf balls is the supply of rebuildable *used* balls sent in to us for our "accurated" system of rebuilding.

☆ ☆ ☆

Every golf pro and every golfer should take this seriously. There are still undoubtedly thousands of golf balls suitable for

IT'S **Wilson** TODAY...

Nation's Golfers



rebuilding that have not been turned in. Every last one should be turned in for rebuilding.

☆ ☆ ☆

The great game of golf will come through this war with many citations for service. It will be one of the best of our games in the important work of helping convalescent and war wearied boys to regain health and to make quicker readjustments. Here's to golf—a vital part of our American way of life which we are determined to preserve. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

L. B. Geely
PRESIDENT

MEMBER—*The Athletic Institute, a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of national physical fitness.*

Let's all boost the "War Memorials That Live" campaign to commemorate our war heroes



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

IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Clipping Tests As Greens Fertilizing Guide

By G. N. HOFFER

American Potash Institute

DURING the Midwest Greenkeepers short course at Purdue university, February 26-28, 1945, the writer described the methods used in fertilizing and aerating the greens at the Elk's CC, Lafayette, Ind. Since then requests have been received for additional information. The following outline of the methods used is offered, not as any official recommendation from Purdue, but merely as a convenient reference for the possible guidance of others who may wish to try the treatments on their own golf course.

It was pointed out that the fertilization of golf greens required much more care and effort than fertilizing fairways or even the tees. The grass on the greens is kept trimmed very short in comparison to that on the fairways. The clippings are removed from the greens and this represents a constant loss of fertility while they remain on the fairways to decompose and maintain the fertility. Because of this treatment of the greens turf which keeps the plants relatively small in size, the nutrient relation between the grass shoots and roots is much more delicately balanced than what occurs in fairway grasses where larger growths of leaves can provide more nourishment for larger root systems. Accordingly, the diminutive grasses on greens should be fed frequently with properly balanced supplies of fertilizing nutrients. All precautions must be taken to not over-feed or damage the grass in any way with the applied chemicals. The method used for the past several years at the Elk's CC has been to apply fertilizing materials only when dissolved in water and sprayed under pressure from a tank onto the greens and washed in immediately.

Tests on Clippings Guide Treatments

The amounts and kinds of fertilizing materials for each treatment are determined by rapid chemical tests on the grass clippings. By this procedure any approaching deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphate and/or potash are detected long before any deficiency symptoms appear. The fertilizer treatments are thus adjusted to the immediate needs of the grass at all times during the entire growing season.

After this system of fertilizing greens is once established, the time required for

making the chemical tests of the clippings is very short. Samples of clippings from two or three greens will suffice unless some special problems, such as drainage, shaded locations, and others, may offset the usual routine on certain greens. The clippings are tested weekly as a routine practice.

At the Elk's course it requires the time of two men for four hours to fertilize 18 playing greens and one practice green by this method of fertilization. Dependent on the results of the tissue tests, the greens are fertilized every eight to fourteen days during the season.

Chemicals Required for Testing

The chemicals supplied in the Purdue Test Kit* are used in testing the grass clippings for nitrate, phosphate and potash. The technique however, which is used at the Elk's course and described in this article requires the use of small bottles with droppers for convenience in making the tissue tests. Obtain four one-ounce dropping bottles and transfer the Purdue Phosphate Reagent No. 1, the Potash Reagents No. 1 and 2 respectively to these dropping bottles. The nitrate-test solution already is in a dropping bottle. Then place approximately one-fourth of the phosphate-powder reagent, No. 2 into one of the bottles (1 oz.) and dissolve the powder in distilled water.

You will then have the following test solutions in dropping bottles for convenient use:

1. Nitrate Test Solution (Diphenylamine in sulphuric acid).
2. Phosphate Test Solution (1—Molybdic-acid extracting solution).
3. Phosphate Test Solution (2—Dissolved powder—stannous chloride).
4. Potash Test Solution (1—Cobaltinitrite solution).
5. Potash Test Solution 2—Ethyl alcohol).

In describing the methods used for making the various tests, the solutions will be referred to by the numbers above. Label your dropping bottles to coincide

*Test kits at \$10 each can be obtained from the Agronomy Department, Purdue Agriculture Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind. Would suggest ordering an extra package of filter papers and six extra dropping bottles.

Machinery with a "pedigree" . . .

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in tip-top trim**

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We still manufacture this superior quality equipment—and we stand ready to serve you. Won't you write us for full details about new Worthington Mowing Machinery, or for advice about your particular mowing problems.



THE ARMY-NAVY "E" PENNANT (with two stars) flies over our plant as a tribute from the Armed Forces to our employees for their fine war production record.

Worthington Distributors in 59 principal cities throughout the United States and Canada

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STROUDSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA • Established in 1914



with them. (The procedures for preparing these solutions are described in Purdue Circular No. 204, "The Use of Rapid Chemical Tests on Soils and Plants As Aids in Determining Fertilizer Needs", April, 1939, by Thornton, Conner and Fraser.)

Chemical Tissue Tests

The tests for nitrates, phosphates and potash are made on filter paper into which the juice from the clippings is pressed. Filter papers are available that have been specially treated so that when used for nitrate and phosphate tests, *low* and *high* check readings on the lower part of the paper can be compared to the results above on the juice-saturated areas of the paper. If the tests of the juice show *low* or *none*, the need for fertilizer treatments is indicated. If the test for either nutrient is *high*, the supply of that nutrient is adequate for the time being.

Prepare the filter papers by placing clippings from the green to be tested onto the papers as shown in Fig. 1.

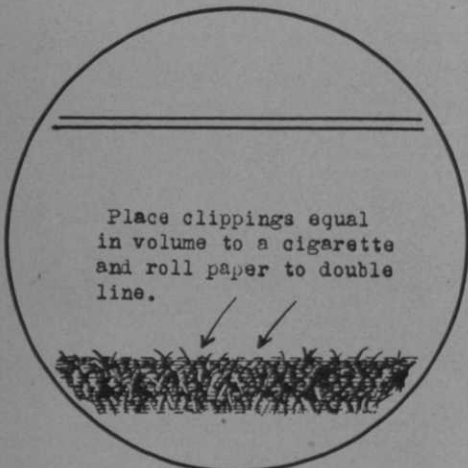


Fig. 1. Use the specially prepared filter paper for first series of tests. Later on regular filter paper may be used after operator is acquainted with the test readings.

Roll paper tightly around the clippings up to double line and with pincers squeeze the juice into the rolled paper. Unroll and discard the crushed grass tissues. The tests for nitrates, phosphates and potash may be made at once on the paper, or the filter paper may be dried and the tests made later on. (In this latter case it is necessary to label the filter papers correctly, so that the interpretation of the nutrient status of the grass on each green tested can be made.)

Tests for Potash

The test for potash is made first because it is necessary to use samples of the paper for this test. With a suitable paper punch take samples from the wet-

ted areas of the filter paper and use them for the potassium tests as follows:

Place the paper plug on a glass slide or clear glass plate

- a. Add 1 drop Potash Test Solution No. 4 to plug. Allow plug to become thoroughly soaked.
- b. Then add 2 drops Potash Test Solution No. 5—Hold slide or glass dish over a dark surface and note any yellow cloudiness or turbidity in the mixture.

Interpretation of Potash Tests

- a. If the solution remains clear—*potash is needed by the grass.*
- b. If the solution becomes cloudy, the supply is adequate for time being. A faint cloudiness means an approaching deficiency of potassium in the grass.

Treatment:

If potassium is needed apply at the rate of 2 pounds of 60 percent muriate of potash per 1000 sq. ft. for the initial treatment. (At the Elk's course 4 to 6 pounds dissolved in 125 gallons water is used for 12,000 sq. ft. green surface to maintain the potash supply in the grass. Usually the first fertilizing treatment consists of ammonia sulphate alone.)

Test for Nitrate

After sampling the paper for the potash test, hold paper vertically and drop Nitrate Test Solution, No. 1, on area (1), and let it run down sheet through the parts marked *Low* and *High*.* See Fig. 2.

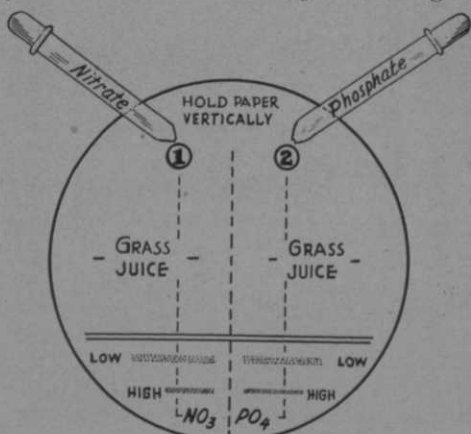


Fig. 2. Shows specially treated filter paper to demonstrate high and low nitrate and phosphate test results.

Note immediately whether any blue color develops on the paper wet with the

*These specially prepared filter papers for the high-low nitrate and phosphate-test readings can be obtained from the Agronomy Department, Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind.