

# JACOBSEN ACQUIRES WORTHINGTON

*Users of All Types of Mowing Equipment to Benefit  
from Combined Experience and Resources*

With the purchase of the Worthington Mower Company by Jacobsen Manufacturing Company, two pioneers in the development of high-speed mowing equipment join hands.

Worthington tractor-drawn gang mowers—Grass Blitzers that established remarkable records on airfield mowing during the war—putting green mowers and motor scythes, will continue to be manufactured and sold at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Jacobsen power mowers for golf courses, parks, cemeteries, industrial users and home owners will be produced in Racine as heretofore and distributed through established Jacobsen sales channels.

Overall sales activities will be directed from Racine. Parts facilities for Worthington, Jacobsen and affiliated products will be expanded to provide prompt service for dealers and owners in all principal cities.

The combined experience of Jacobsen and Worthington in the development of power mowing methods, is unsurpassed in the industry. Such experience, plus coordinated engineering and production abilities, will enable us to provide users of all types of mowing equipment with the most efficient tools at the lowest possible cost.

That will be our firm policy.

**Jacobsen**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
RACINE, WISCONSIN

**PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF POWER MOWERS**

# GIRL CADDIES PROVE BETTER THAN BOYS

By VICTOR SOITZ

Pro, Edgewood Valley Country Club, La Grange, Ill.

**WORK OF WOMEN** in wartime industry often was so well done that management learned the women made better and more dependable workers than men formerly engaged on the jobs. Now management wants to retain such women. That's a fact generally recognized by many men who belong to golf clubs.

But what these same men don't appreciate is that the same development may have taken place in caddying. As a result of the difficulty of getting boys and having them do satisfactory jobs of caddying during wartime we at Edgewood Valley in the southwest section of the Chicago district were compelled to engage girl caddies. With the carts now in use the work is light enough for young girls.

We found that the girls' interest in the work and the satisfactory character of their work is a vast improvement over the boy caddying we got during wartime. The possible effect on the future of golf of an extensive switch to girl caddies is something to be seriously considered. But if the girls show themselves to be so decidedly better than the wartime standard of boy caddies we were able to get it's inevitable that hundreds of thousands of girls become preferred caddies.

## Boy Supply Gets Short

Our caddie situation became acute last year.

A number of our members play other courses in the Chicago district, and discussed the shortage of caddies at every club they visited. During the 1944 season we had that trouble, too, and at the beginning of this season we had to do something.

Last year we started with fifty male caddies. As the season progressed we added a few each week. However, we also lost a few each week, and more as the weeks rolled on.

The result was when August came around we were down to 20 caddies, and what a job that was to support a membership of 170 golfers! It was a panic. When the season ended it was the best relief ever to come my way. In the spring of this year the committee and myself got together to find a solution to this head-

ache. To get boy caddies was impossible. Our visits to the boys' homes seeking their help were futile. They just said they "might" come out, regardless of the increase per round.

Well, there we were with nothing to depend on, and was told to try something else. I suggested to the members to try girl caddies and was turned down. I begged to try a few to see what would take place, and our members agreed. We put ads in several papers, running for weeks, seeking girl caddies. We mentioned certain stations where they were to wait and at certain hours we would pick them up. After they would arrive we got them into a group and explained caddying to them.

The way of carrying the bag, the place at the tee, the keeping up with the members, no rattling of clubs, raking sand traps, the watching of flag on the green and other details were explained. We would do this every day for weeks. Each day we added a few more and after two weeks we had a total of 55 girls. Believe me they were a godsend. At first, a single for the girls was simple and as our play increased we had to double them; on carts, of course.

Although they doubled on the carts, on some of our hills the idea didn't suit them so well. The carts would turn over and time was wasted.

## Girls Get the Idea

Some of the larger girls wanted to carry the two bags, and, of course, there was an objection by the members. We let a few do this and then the rest wanted to for one reason alone. It was much more comfortable up and down those hills. The result was that most of them carried doubles and the large bags, too.

The girls did such a fine job that the members became reluctant to have boy caddies. They could depend on the girls for uniformly excellent caddying; much better than at other clubs in the district. The girls' wages were increased to \$1.75 single and \$3 for a double. That was the price but the tips received were outstanding. For example, a double carried by a girl often got \$5, and sometimes more.



*Sure, kid,* YOU'LL PLAY AGAIN!

**We'll have your swing back in no time—  
Doc OK's putting practice for next week!**

One of the best incentives to rapid recovery is an absorbing interest in the grand old game. Often it is just the inspiration needed—the turning point toward happy civilian life.

Through the P.G.A. Rehabilitation and Reconditioning Program, headed by co-chairmen Leo Diegel and Frank Sprogell, thousands of convalescent veterans are finding new hope and courage—with them, the *will* to get well.

P.G.A. members are instructing soldier patients for whom physicians have approved "golf therapy" to retrain injured muscles and to master a more natural use of artificial limbs. P.G.A. benefit tournaments and exhibition matches are helping finance courses and equipment for veterans' hospitals.

If you are not already active in this worthwhile work, your sectional president will welcome your co-operation.

**MacGregor**  
THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BUY VICTORY BONDS TO WIN THE PEACE

Single with a large bag received \$2.50.

Why such wages? Well, when we had an event we would ask the girls to be sure to arrive as we had to have them. We would ask 50 to be here and believe me 50 would arrive. Do you think that after 18 holes they would leave for home? Not on your life. They would stay for 36 double and after finishing 36 they would chase balls for members' late practice.

At this day and age show me a boy who would go another 18; very few, and then chase balls afterwards. The girls became "pets" here and were usually called by their first names. A number of them were in demand so that we had to cut out the steady business to keep the other girls from harping on this subject. We ended with 40 girls and up to November we still get around 35 on Saturdays and Sundays.

We have suitable facilities for them. They are kept in a certain section away from the few boys we have here. They dress well, are neat and clean, are willing to do anything that is asked of them. They sweep walks, rake paths, wash windows around the shop, and we don't ask them for this aid. They just want something to do to pass the time until play arrives.

As long as I am employed here I shall continue here with them and will try to increase it up to 100 next year. As a matter of fact the members don't want boy caddies, so that is that. I would suggest to other clubs to try this solution and will wager that after two weeks they will be surprised. It can't be beat.

That is our solution here and hope this might help some other pros who have had a devil of a time with this problem.

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## Andy Invents Club-Gripping Gadget for GI Amputees

By SID VAN ULM

**T**HE GUY COULDN'T cut a straight line, or bore a hole or build a chicken coop, but he is an inventor and as a result of his knack of making gadgets a lot of disabled veterans are going to be able to do many things better when they get out of the hospital.

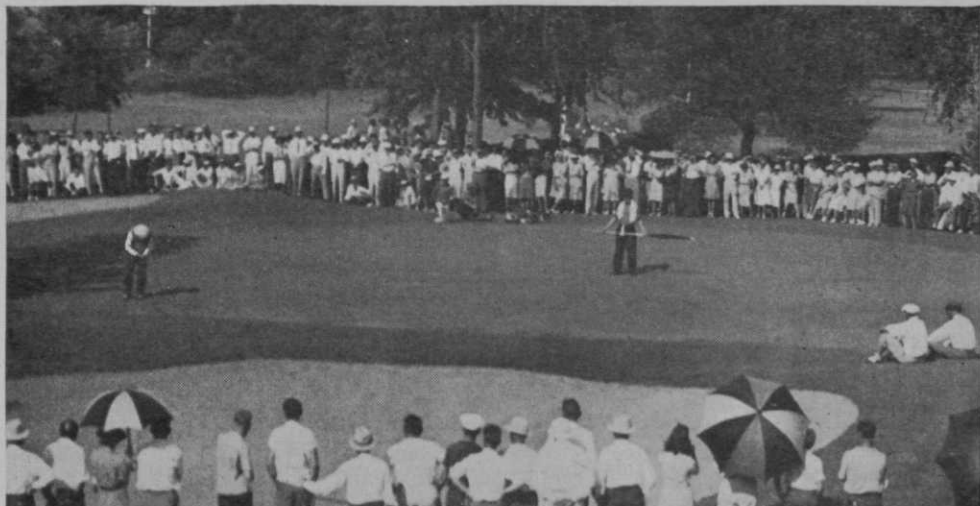
The guy referred to is Andy Anderson, half-pint sports editor of the Houston Press who has toured more than 70 hospitals on his own organized rehabilitation plan. His first gadgets concerned his first love in sports, fishing. They worked—a special handle to allow a boy minus his right arm to use his prosthesis in winding a reel and a belt-and-rod attachment to

allow a boy minus his left arm to handle a rod as good as a two-armed man.

Andy has been the father of the 9-hole golf course recently dedicated at McCloskey general. Sam Snead and Vic Ghezzi helped dedicate the nine hole layout. While helping build it Andy watched some of the one-armed kids plodding over the course and decided then and there that they could hit with two arms if some sort of an attachment was devised. So he went devising. Assisted by Sgt. Norman Bromel, who lost his left arm in Germany, Andy worked out a special grip with a thong attached that allowed the boy to get his "working hook" into the

Private Dick Grasser, who lost his left arm, examines the gadgets with Andy Anderson in the center while Norman Bromel, who lost his left arm, shows how the gadget is attached and prepares to use it. In the case of boys who were right handed and lost their right arm Andy encourages them to learn to play left handed for eventually they have to learn to do everything else left handed.





The diminutive grasses of golf greens  
need the scientific nourishment  
**VIGORO** provides!

• On the greens, on the fairways, Vigoro makes for better golfing. Better golfing because Vigoro helps develop hardy, smooth top growth . . . top growth of the right resiliency for best play.

So it's just good business to give your course the care it needs. Keep it in fine playing condition with Vigoro.

A complete plant food, Vigoro supplies, in scientifically balanced proportions, vital food elements grass *must have*. Proved on the grounds of many of America's most famous courses, Vigoro is the plant food your turf needs for better play.

We'll show you why if you'll write for full information . . . information that indisputably shows the remarkable results Vigoro produces.

**SWIFT & COMPANY**  
Plant Food Division, U. S. Yards  
Chicago 9, Ill.



club. It is so arranged that one can use standard clubs. The first time it was tried out Bromel hit a ball 150 yards and spanked a five iron 140 yards to the Green.

"The grip isn't entirely ready yet," Andy insists." But it is coming along and when we complete it we'll get a patent in the name of the disabled veterans of America and let them handle it."

The extra grip is a leather sleeve with a fine leather flap that fits around the club. This extra flap is held under the 'good hand,' and on the sleeve is the thong into which the working hook is inserted. You can make one in an hour and any shoemaker or saddler can turn one out.

Among Andy's other "inventions" is a special line for boys who have been blinded. Silk inserts are placed through the line at intervals of 10 feet and as they pass through the level wind guide they make a click and these clicks give the caster an idea of his distance.

A rolling crutch for legless bowlers is now being perfected. It is adjustable and has an automatic brake. It is so constructed that it is quickly adjusted. Andy hopes that the day will come when every bowling alley will have one of these just in case a leg amputee wants to bowl.

More than 100 amputees each day play the McCloskey course which is a 9 hole layout, 2200 yards long and so constructed that a boy can go round it in a wheel chair. There are no steps, or deep ditches, yet the greens and tees are large and tricky. It is so built that a patient can step out of most any ward and get onto a fairway. A swanky little clubhouse was built and furnished by women bowlers of Houston. The funds for the course were raised by 'selling' each hole for \$500. Churchmen, labor unions, women golfers, liquor dealers and fraternal lodges all participated. A night club tossed a party with golf equipment as admission, which netted 70 sets of clubs.

## Acushnet "Pro-only Policy" to be Continued

★ New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times, in home town of Acushnet Process Sales Co. recently reviewed Acushnet's "pro-only" policy, saying:

"August 1935, Acushnet inaugurated its 'sold-through-Pro-Shops-only' golf ball policy. From this policy the company has never since departed, except to supply rehabilitation centers by government order.

"Acushnet's decision was a tough one to make. It meant the cancelling of many valuable contracts. It meant the sacrificing of carefully accumulated good-will. Further, it entailed the responsibility of turning out golf balls of such uniformly-

high quality that pros would not only be justified in endorsing them, but would push them enthusiastically to their members. It implied the heavy and difficult obligation of protecting every pro on every Acushnet golf ball made, against price-cutting, bootlegging, 'gifts', 'practice' balls and black-marketing.

"But Acushnet was strong in the conviction that the men who do the most for golf should get the most from golf; and that the men who know most about golf balls are the men who should sell golf balls. On that conviction, Acushnet gambled its future business. Without the pros' active and continuing support, this departure from tradition could meet only disaster. It needed all the help the pros could give it to win. And the pros gave it.

"The rest is history. Pro-interest increased. Good-will for Acushnet grew. The public caught the idea through national advertising and acted on it in ever greater numbers. Sales increased greatly—for both manufacturer and pro—and never, up to Pearl Harbor, suffered a setback.

"Even Pearl Harbor, and the rationing, restrictions and regulations which followed, had no effect on Acushnet's pro-only rule. All through the war years Acushnet made and reprocessed what balls they could as well as they could and sold them—'through Pro Shops only'. Now that synthetic has been released for golf ball manufacture, Acushnet is making the best synthetic balls it knows how and selling them—'through Pro Shops only!'

"Now that peace is with us again and a real golfing boom with hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of new players eager to tee off, the temptation might seem great to let down the bars and let 'em roll—high, wide and anywhere. But it's not a temptation that Acushnet will fall for. The pro shop will continue to be the only place a player can buy a ball with the name Acushnet on it, legitimately—and no balls made by Acushnet will ever carry any other name."

★ PINEHURST GOLDEN JUBILEE — Pinehurst, N. C. observes its 50th anniversary this fall. Among other features of the celebration is the 43d annual North and South Open championship. History of the world-famed golf resort is being told in special editions of the Pinehurst Outlook, published by Robt. E. Harlow.

★ HORTON RESUMES CLUBMAKING — Horton Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn. began production of its new lines of clubs Oct. 1 and expects to be in full operation by Jan. 1, 1946. Plant was a big producer of war materiel.

**SAVE MAINTENANCE TIME . . .**

**SAVE MONEY FOR YOUR CLUB . . .**

**Save Strokes for Your Players . . .**



## **Cut your rough with the WORTHINGTON GRASS BLITZER**

You'll save up to 50% in time and money . . . do a better, cleaner job . . . when you cut your rough this new and better way . . . with the Worthington Grass Blitzer. You've tried cutting rough with fairway mowers "set up" or by the sickle-bar method; you've learned how expensive and unsatisfactory the job is, done by these methods. Now, in the Worthington Grass Blitzer, you gain all these advantages:

*The Worthington Grass Blitzer comes in 3-5-7 gang sizes. • Can be operated at any speed practical for your conditions. • No bobbing, regardless of conditions. • Cuts rough at any height desired. • No rollers. Grass stands straight after mowing. • No raking, as is necessary after sickle-bar mowing. • Flexible frames of Grass Blitzer permit bunker trimming and eliminate slow work with hand scythe. • Designed so that the cutting edge of bed-knife steel is located under center of the fly-knife reel at higher adjustments, Grass Blitzer cutting units give their best cutting efficiency at the higher cuts.*

During the war, the Worthington Grass Blitzer worked for Uncle Sam . . . performed outstandingly in the toughest kind of airfield mowing, everywhere. Now, under our Reconversion Authority, the Grass Blitzer is ready to go to work for you . . . to deliver the same outstanding, economical performance in keeping your rough always in neat, playable condition. For full information, ask your nearest Worthington distributor . . . or write direct to us at Stroudsburg.



**The WORTHINGTON MOWER COMPANY—Home Office: STROUDSBURG, PA.  
DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES—Established in 1914**

*Fall, 1945*

# Here's Golf Course Work You May Have to Do

By S. W. BEESON

**N**OW the problem at most good golf clubs is to decide what work should be done on the course as postwar labor conditions and weather permit.

The opinions of less experienced greens committeemen and other officials may differ from the course superintendent's judgment about these jobs. The officials, unless they've been acquainted with course work and course conditions for years before the war may have but a superficial knowledge of the possibilities of course conditioning for better playing conditions and better turf. They may have become so accustomed to the wartime standards they may not realize that a fairly general return to much higher pre-war standards, plus the possibility of effective and economical weed control, is going to reveal great differences in courses.

But the greenkeeper who has kept in touch with all developments in turf management and who still has a keen ambition to have his course the best in his territory, has plenty of definite ideas about what postwar work should be done.

## Power Maintenance Changes

Beyond all doubt power maintenance will be much more extensively used on golf courses. That means, just as soon as possible, the regrading of steep banks on tees, greens and traps that now require hand mowing. Some of these grades always will have to be cut by hand, otherwise the character of the hole may be changed for the worse by grading for machine operation. But in most cases the alteration can be figured out without sacrificing the interest of the hole, and with a substantial saving in maintenance cost as well as assurance of better maintenance.

Nuisance "chocolate drops" should be removed and the earth used as fill to lengthen slopes.

Brooks, streams and ponds should be cleaned out, and their banks restored. Bridges will need repair or rebuilding.

In numerous cases maintenance structures should be repaired, rebuilt and relocated. Inconvenient or unsightly location of shops and sheds is a common fault at golf clubs.

Equipment repair shops can be brought up to date or installed. More machinery maintenance is going to demand more repair facilities at the club. Now some

great buys in government used machinery are available. Bringing power lines into these shops often is a problem. You'll have to decide whether to bring the lines in on poles or underground. Telephone and signal equipment into club course maintenance shop usually is inadequate. Check into that.

Heating, toilet and wash-up accommodations for employees have to be made better than they are in most cases if the right sort of help is to be attracted and retained, and winter work can be efficiently done in these shops.

## Check Water Systems

Rusted irrigation pipe needs replacement. Pumphouse equipment possibly has been badly worn during the war years and may need replacement. New sprinkler outlets will be needed.

Water storage ponds may need attention. In some places the water table has dropped and new wells will be needed, especially with the possibility of additional supply being required for clubhouse air conditioning.

Clubs that are not connected to municipal sewers probably will need to install new filter beds or repair the old ones. There are many complaints about faulty sewage disposal systems and if a club is a possible source of stream pollution or pollution of neighborhood water supply it had better take preventive measures just as soon as it can.

Property line fences must be repaired or built, especially where the club is close to homes from which kids may wander over the course.

Clogged, broken and sunken drain lines will have to be attended to. Fairways or roughs may have to be widened and greens putting surfaces restored, in some cases, to pre-war areas.

Fallen and rotted trees must be cleaned out and stumps removed. There probably will have to be extensive pruning of trees and shrubs, and brush cleaned out along borders.

Roads, driveways and parking spaces will have to be repaired. In many cases larger and more convenient parking spaces will have to be constructed.

Frost-heaved stones that have worked up during war winters will have to be removed.

In plenty of instances putting surfaces will have to be levelled off to allow more



Now  
you can get a Royer!

## No Priorities and Prompt Shipment

The Royer Compost Mixer is again available to golf clubs. The several hundred clubs which had one of these machines during the war years were, shall we say, lucky. They were able to maintain healthy grass despite the manpower shortage.

The labor-saving characteristic of the Royer retains its full value. One man with this rugged, inexpensive machine can prepare more and better compost than a sizable gang with hand mixing.

All the operator needs to do is to shovel the materials into the hopper. The Royer does all the rest. Sod, manure, sewage sludge and other materials are thoroughly shredded, mixed and aerated in a single operation. Sticks, stones and other trash are automatically eliminated. The machine discharges onto pile or truck a pea-sized top dressing that readily spreads and yields its nutrients to the grass roots.

The Royer is available in models and sizes for every club—electric motor, gasoline engine or belt-to-tractor driven. Write for literature and prices.

Royer Model "K" at Heiland Golf Club, Watseka, Ill.



Royer "Jr. G." gasoline engine driven

**ROYER FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.**

171 PRINGLE ST., KINGSTON, PA.



PIONEER  
BUILDERS  
OF  
COMPOST  
SHREDDERS

places for fairly placing the cups. Traps will need cleaning, drainage repairs and new sand.

Fertilizing, grub-proofing and liming neglect will have to be corrected. Not much liming was done during the war. In the New York metropolitan district leaching loss of lime per year is between 400 and 500 lbs. per acre.

There is a lot of outside painting to be done. Roofs need repairing.

As usual, the greenkeeper probably will have to attend to handling a lot of work that's not in his department if the club expects to open in 1946 looking bright and fresh and welcoming those who've come through the nerve-wracking war years.

### Wartime Lesson

Many maintenance practices made necessary by wartime conditions or adopted as expedients probably will be retained in contributing to the general progress of course maintenance.

Labor management certainly was put in sharp focus by the war. Some greenkeepers had good results from sectional maintenance by one or more men per course section. Needed tools were kept in handy shanties. Other greenkeepers placed their major reliance in task groups, headed by an experienced older man who took young men out to clean up jobs as assigned. Studies of the two methods will have to be made at each course and the most practical system applied mainly. It's probably not possible to make complete application of either one of the two methods.

Machine maintenance surely is going to eliminate almost all hand scythe and sickle work. Workmen for these manual jobs are hard to get, and hard to break in and get to do what you want done. Courses are going to be better groomed when this sort of work is done by walk-behind sickle-bar mowers or horizontal blade revolving cutters.

There's going to be more careful attention to keeping routine schedules, consequently the probability of greater uniformity of results especially in spraying treatments, with doses based on weekly instead of 10-day treatments.

The pre-war schedule of daily or 6-times-per-week greens mowing probably will be restored at first class courses as labor becomes available.

The trend during wartime was toward fall fertilization of fairways; after Oct. 15 and even to the middle of December when the weather (in New York met. district) permitted. Play is off then and it's too early to begin equipment reconditioning and other cold weather work. Then there is less wind and no soft recently-thawed ground to worry about.

Some excellent wartime results were reported on feeding greens monthly (and in some cases weekly or bi-weekly in light doses).

Experiences in war-time watering suggested room for a lot more study of this problem. A greenkeeper who watered dry knolls lightly for a few hours each week before the war, in wartime let a sprinkler run all night each 2 or 3 weeks, and got better results.

There are chairmen and greenkeepers who assert that if traps are well trimmed and weeded and have enough sand wartime showed that it's a waste of time and money to have men rake them. Trap-raking during the war was mainly to replace sand where it belonged rather than to smooth out footprints. A footprint is part of the hazard, these people declare, and say they won't spend the club's money having the prints raked out unless there are loud complaints from members who are too careless or lazy to rake out the prints or have their caddies do the job.

During the war some clubs made compost fields using Hyper-Humus, or native peats; and two grades of sand, coarse "concrete" and fine "mason" or "brick" sand. They disced the material, or merely piled on the three layers and turned it over a few times for mixing.

### New Courses Due

Several factors already are beginning to be felt in working up a boom in new course construction.

Among them are:

**Housing need.** Golf clubs that are finding it hard to meet taxes are slated to go for subdividing.

**Shortage of courses.** Returning servicemen of an age group that will respond strongly to exposure to golf in camps and at stations, alone will be more than present courses can handle.

**Demand for more and better public recreation.** Many of the new courses now on architects' drawing boards or in process of construction, are public courses. The Living War Memorials idea will push this phase of development.

**Decentralization of industry.** Industries are contemplating more moves to smaller cities where first class public recreation facilities, including golf clubs better than most smaller city private club standards, will be among "the more abundant life" inducements and rewards to labor.

**Changing requirements of older golfers.** Men who planned to retire after the war are older and find their courses too tough and tiring. They're talking about the simpler and shorter, but good courses with simple, small clubhouses. This may

*(Continued on Page 58)*