

# This for TIMING?



## Spectators In Workouts

McClure's 69  
Cracks Par  
At Oakmont

Fouts, Fight Manager,  
Dies of Heart Ailment



Broncos Split  
With Indians

Hogan Wins  
Western Open



Sunday Golf

Senators Beat  
Athletics, 3-2

Shoemaker,  
Soreback, Win

### Ben Hogan WINS the Western Open



playing  
**MacGregor**  
GOLF CLUBS  
and BALLS

**MacGregor**  
THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF

JOHN WARNER



Better Golf

PROVE IT



# MacGregor Golf, Inc.

4861 SPRING GROVE AVE. CINCINNATI 32, OHIO

# Massachusetts GA Issues Caddie Instruction Manual

**M**ASSACHUSETTS GOLF ASSN. has issued a 62 page Caddie Instruction Manual, with heavy paper cover and substantially bound, which is going to be an exceedingly helpful factor in showing caddies how to do their job properly.

The association, at 261 Franklin Street, Boston 10, Mass., makes the booklets available to clubs anywhere, at low prices in quantities so it may be used as a text book in connection with pro or caddie-master personal instruction of the boys.

The book is simply written and plentifully illustrated. It begins by telling the lad the general nature of the job, its requirements and opportunities. Then it gives definitions that the boy should know. Caddie classifications and requirements are presented in a way that explains to the lads what's "par" for the various grades of caddies. Care of the players' clubs also is covered.

"Do's" and "don't's" are illustrated and described in a manner that gives the boys the reasons for what they are expected to do and the objections to practices that the kids might otherwise think are merely grouchy criticisms of members.

The book was prepared when the caddie manual previously used by the MGA

member clubs no longer was available; the edition having been entirely exhausted. When the Executive committee of the association decided that a caddie instruction book was urgently needed the job of preparing such a treatise was turned over to William O. Blaney of the committee. Blaney credits many caddies and caddie-masters in MGA territory with the good job done in the book. He says he took notes from all available sources and as he got deep into the job became strongly impressed with what a well-tutored caddie should know and how much more than the average player realizes the kid can contribute to proper play and full enjoyment of the game.

The material in the manual concerning the caddie's association with the rules of golf is especially interesting and valuable if the game is to be played in uniform observance of the rules. The rules aspect is set forth in such a way that the kids thus introduced to the rules are bound to have more knowledge of how the game should be played than many of the members of clubs. Etiquette of the game and the amateur eligibility rule are set forth for the enlightenment of the lads.

*(Continued on Page 36)*

Simplified text is supplemented by many case-example photos in MGA Caddie Manual.



*Never stand on a ball while a player is making a shot.*

When acting as a forecaddie, never signal players in your match to shoot until you are certain all the players and caddies in the match ahead are out of range and beyond the point where they could be hit by a ball of one of the players in your match.

Watch every player's ball from the time it is hit, while it is in flight, and until it hits the ground and stops rolling. If you cannot see where it comes to rest, mark the general location where you think it is and, after everyone has played, walk straight towards it. You may thus help a fellow caddie find his player's ball and help speed up the game.

If a player's ball goes out of bounds, or if you think it may have gone out, tell him immediately. Under the rules, if the ball is out, the player must play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played, hence he can save time and effort by playing a second, or provisional ball before going ahead.

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*If you lose a ball, lay your bag where you think it is.*

When your player's ball goes into the woods, tall grass, rough or to a point where you can no longer see it, line up its approximate position with a tree, house, shrub, stake or some other distinctive mark and, when all other players have hit, go directly to where you think the ball is. If you cannot find it immediately, lay your bag down near the spot where you think the ball should be with the club heads pointing in the direction the ball was going when

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# The Lightweight BALANCED GOLF BAG



- Tops in Pleasure!
- Tops in Value!
- Tops in SALES!

THIS  
MAKES IT  
BALANCE

• It's no wonder the Lightweight BALANCED GOLF BAG is the fastest selling bag on the market. Lightweight, perfectly balanced, easy to carry . . . it's just what golfers have always wanted. Think of it . . . a full-size, lightweight bag that just *naturally* hangs from the shoulder properly—no more spilled clubs, no more "yanking" the bag back into position.

You, too, can cash in on the sensational demand for Lightweight BALANCED GOLF BAG—the bag that adds so much more pleasure to the game. Order a supply today. Remember—*what's good for golf is good for you.*



**NATIONALLY  
ADVERTISED** in  
Saturday Evening Post,  
Collier's and Holiday

U. S. Patent  
No. 2364223

**STANDARD  
MODEL  
\$5<sup>00</sup>**

• Finest quality duck.  
Sun-tan or White—  
trimmed in olive green.

**\$36<sup>00</sup> per dozen**

One dozen or more shipped prepaid.



**BALANCED GOLF BAG, INC., North and Noble Streets, Chicago 22, Ill.**

# LIFE



# SPALDING

*Brings 'em back*  *alive!*

SPALDING DOT\*



SPALDING TOP-FLUTE

• The game's most famous golf balls are back—  
made of real live rubber!



SPALDING RED-FLUTE

So now you can enjoy the thrill of that sweet  
Spalding "click"—and those extra yards  
of fast, true flight!

You know the Spalding ball that suits your game.

**SPALDING CLUBS ARE BACK...  
IN VOLUME!**

*Bobby Jones Woods and Irons,  
Jimmy Thomson Woods*  
These clubs—the first  
choice of golfers—are  
the first to flow in  
steady volume to  
major players!



A. G. SPALDING & BROS. • Div. of Spalding Sales Corp.  
MEMBER OF THE ATHLETIC INSTITUTE

\*All Pro Shops only.

THE BIGGEST

GOLF NEWS

IN FOUR YEARS!

• *Mighty good news, too!* Spalding is telling twenty-five million Americans . . . **YOUR CUSTOMERS!** . . . that the famous Spalding Golf Clubs and real live-rubber Golf Balls are back in circulation again . . . *and in quantity!*

The ad at the left is the first of Spalding's newest campaign. This, of course, is *in addition* to the tremendously popular Spalding Sports Show series now hitting the sports pages of leading newspapers from coast to coast.

To promote American sports, Spalding has consistently led all others . . . having spent more than thirty-five million dollars in the last three decades alone for product research and development, advertising

and sales promotion! And in this latest s-o-c-k campaign, Spalding carries on its policy of reminding the Public that "SPALDING" is *the* quality name to look for on all sports equipment . . . a name that has stayed on top for 70 years!

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** • Div. of Spalding Sales Corp.  
Member of the Athletic Institute



**SPALDING**

*Sets the Pace in Sports*



(Continued from Page 32)

After Blaney made and sifted his copious notes he made a schedule of the photographs needed to give the copy fitting pictorial treatment. Then he got a fellow club member at Brae Burn to be the player subject and enlisted Brae Burn caddies as models. Something went wrong in the development of the first 72 pictures from which shots were to be chosen for the book. So the job had to be done all over.

Blaney says that the whole job took almost 2½ years of intermittent work before the book was finally given the O. K. of various authorities to whom it was presented in proof form.

Caddie committee chairmen, caddie-masters and pros all over the country have seen early copies of the book and have pronounced it a great basic job in starting to restore caddie service to the generally high standard it was at better clubs before the war.

Special covers are printed, at slight added cost, with the name of each club ordering the manuals. The MGA expects to use the profits, if any, from the sale of the caddie manual, in financing caddie scholarships.

### Picket Fence Club Sign

A white picket fence section, with the pickets artistically graduated in lengths, and having dark cut-out wooden letters, arranged symmetrically, and tacked to the pickets, makes an attractive name sign for the entrance to a country club. Its advertising value lies in the fact that it appears to be a part of the landscaping, and that it "tells its story" with plenty of eye-appeal.

This idea is carried out at the Rockbrook GC in suburban Omaha, Neb. The sign, bearing the name of the club, stands in front of a tall green hedge, slightly taller than the fence sign and between two entrance ways leading into the club grounds.

These two entrance roads converge at the parking lot, thus forming a diamond-shaped parkway directly behind the fence sign, which is landscaped with flowers. In this way the sign harmonizes well with the landscape scheme and lends beauty to the highway for long stretches both ways. It is something that passing motorists will remember.

Recently the second entrance was closed, and the flower-planted parkway grassed but the sign still holds its own! Its cherry white picket work, laced with black wooden letters, and the green hedge behind it is striking.

The sign was built entirely of scrap material. The only cost being the paint, nails and the time in making it.

Ordinary pine scrap lumber was used, cut picket-fence fashion, supported by 2 short fence posts on both ends having cross boards the same size as the pickets nailed to the posts the length of the fence. The pickets are nailed to these two board supports; and the end posts are concealed by pickets that box them in.

The sign section is 16 ft. long. The center picket post stands 4 ft. high, and the end pickets are 2 ft. 7 in. high.

There are thirty-five pickets across the front, graduated in lengths, with the highest point at the center. And boxed around each end post, are two more pickets. Each picket is 3½ in. wide and ½ in. thick. The letters are cut-out wooden strips, nailed together, and tacked to the pickets in front—each letter being blocked in with little pieces of white painted boards matching the pickets, to make them show up more distinctly.

The capital letters are 10 in. high and 9 in. long. The small letters are 6 in. high and 9 in. long.

This picket Fence sign sets in front of a hedge, slightly higher than the fence, and about twice as long—the sign being directly in the center. The pickets are painted a glaring white, and the letters black.



D. Jay Rhodes, manager of Rockbrook GC, and his artistic roadside sign.

SPRAY WEEDS ON AND OFF THE FAIRWAYS

WITH  
**WEEDONE**

TRADE MARK

WEEDS DIE . . . GRASS LIVES

Follow this summer rule and your members won't have to play "winter rules." Spray Weedone, the sensational 2-4D weed-killer, on the fairways and rough. Weedone picks out and kills the weeds right out to the root tips *without killing grass*.

Clear the course of broad and narrow-leaf plantain, dandelion, pennywort, heal-all, knotweed, hawkweed . . . most weeds that spoil turf. Spray annual weeds *early* and they will die before seeding next year's crop. Weedone is *not* sure-fire on crab grass. Go easy with Weedone on the greens; under certain conditions, bent may be susceptible.

Weedone does not sterilize the soil; re-seeding can be done as soon as weeds die. Weedone does not corrode metal spray equipment. It is less poisonous than common salt to humans and animals.

Weedone is economical . . . \$12 to \$14 an acre for heavy infestations . . . much less on a "spot" basis. Ask your dealer for Weedone; or write to

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.**

**AMBLER, PA.**



# Pointers on How and Why of 2,4-D USE

By **FRANKLIN D. JONES**

Manager, Horticultural Dept., American Chemical Paint Company

**O**UR BASIC KNOWLEDGE of plant hormones and what they do arose out of very bio-chemical work in the University of Utrecht in Holland simultaneously with work at the California Institute of Technology in 1934.

Most scientists familiar with the subject believe that the naturally occurring plant hormone is indole acetic acid. This chemical can be made synthetically also, but chemicals with similar structure have been made which do not occur naturally, which are stronger and more stable, and are used therefore in agriculture, such as naphthalene acetic acid and naphthyl acetamide which are used in stopping premature drop of apples.

Several groups of organic acids have been found to be very effective plant killers, and some of these are plant hormones. About a third of the known plant hormones are also weedkillers. 2,4-D or 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and its derivatives are both plant hormones and excellent weedkillers. This particular chemical is one of the best, most available and cheapest in the group, and the research and the publicity on the new type of weedkiller has therefore centered on 2,4-D. 2,4-D kills plants by destroying their starch and sugar, and because in some way it also interferes with the plants' ability to make any more starch and sugar. Because of its plant hormone properties, it travels the more readily throughout the plant.

In applying 2,4-D to plants,—and by the way, a weed is only a plant that persists in growing where it is not wanted,—it can be applied as a clear solution or as an emulsion. The clear aqueous solution such as the sodium, ammonium, and other

soluble forms, does not wet all plants alike. We all know that some leaves are waxy, some are hairy, and some wet very readily. The trouble with the clear solution is that a wetting agent must be added in just enough a quantity to leave a film of liquid on the leaf, but not so good a wetting agent that the film is too thin.

## Why Emulsion of 2,4-D

On the other hand, the emulsion form deposits globules of oil on the leaf which makes a film that wets the leaves more uniformly and thoroughly than a water solution, thus giving a much more uniform effect to overcome the variations in species and in the age of the leaf.

Making up a formula does not involve merely the addition of a wetting agent to 2,4-D. The carrier which is apparently only a filler frequently turns out to have a vital effect on the way the formula as a whole wets the leaf and which can even improve the effectiveness of the weedkiller. For example, the oil must be of a certain viscosity and its chemical nature has a bearing on the effectiveness. The properties of the dry fillers such as talc have a bearing on the effectiveness of the dry dust applications of 2,4-D.

The application of nitrogen to plants stimulates succulent, vegetative growth so that it is not surprising that nitrogen fertilization sensitizes the average plant to the effect of 2,4-D. Hawk weed, for example, that has been recently fertilized, withers and dies within a week after 2,4-D treatment, while unfertilized hawk weed takes 3 to 4 weeks to die. Most of the bent grass I have seen injured with 2,4-D had been fertilized with nitrogen just before treatment with 2,4-D.

## SIX FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY PLANT HORMONES

1. Initiate roots.
2. Control stem growth.
3. Control upward movement of moisture and nutrients.
4. Assist in pollination or fruit set.
5. Control abscission of leaves, flowers, and fruits.
6. Control relative growth of branches or "apical dominance."





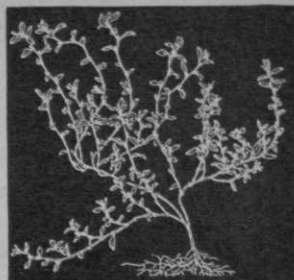
### Broad Leaf Plantain

not very sensitive in the fall. Should be sprayed in late spring and summer.



### Chick Weed

grows best in cool weather of spring and fall and is most easily killed then. Requires effective wetting by 2,4-D formula.



### Knotweed

should be sprayed in the spring. Nitrogen treatment will frequently sensitize this plant in mid-summer when it would be too dormant for 2,4-D penetration.

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## Tips on Treating

1. Use coarse spray nozzle as large droplets are three times as effective as a mist spray. Fan-type nozzles are preferable.
  2. Use low pressures—75 to 100 pounds—to cut down and reduce misting.
  3. Use half the recommended strength when spraying bent. To test local conditions, always use 2,4-D on a small section of your bent turf before using it on the large scale.
  4. Keep spray away from desirable plants. 2,4-D kills most vegetables, flowers, and deciduous shrubs, also small evergreens.
  5. Follow up complete sprays with knapsack sprayer three weeks afterward to get missed spots.
  6. Don't use 2,4-D until two or three weeks after nitrogen feeding on turf.
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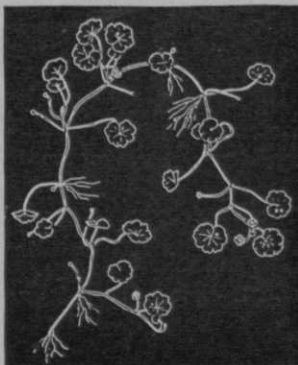
### Dandelion

can be killed any time when growing actively until two weeks before frost.



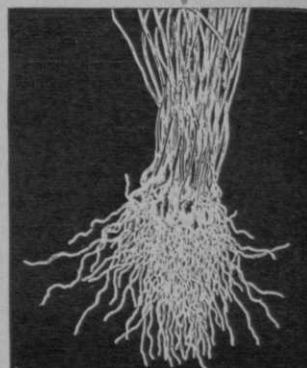
### Lawn Pennywort

readily killed when warm enough for active growth.



### Wild Garlic

this, like chickweed, is a cool weather plant and should be sprayed when about six inches high in spring or fall.



Destruction of established weeds with 2,4-D requires that the plants be in an active state of growth so that the weed-killer will go readily throughout the plant. Dormant weeds are not affected by 2,4-D to any extent because there is little movement within the plant in dormancy. Consequently, the 2,4-D application should be made when the soil temperature is high enough for activity within the plant as a whole so as to get movement all through the roots. It is wise to wait 2 weeks after nitrogen feeding before spraying bluegrass, and 3 weeks before spraying bent.

2,4-D does not appear to leave a residue in the soil under average spring, summer, and fall conditions where there is adequate soil moisture. However, this means that the weeds should be allowed to die (3 to 4 weeks) before re-seeding is done.

### Questions Seed Killing

Some publicity has been recently given to treating soil with 2,4-D to kill weed seeds. This is a dangerous procedure, and I do not think it should be done except in a very limited experimental basis until more is known about soil treatment. Treatment of the growing weeds is one thing, but treatment of the soil is a totally different proposition.

Poison ivy along the fences is a problem at some golf courses. The leaves are quite waxy and results have been very erratic with the clear solutions of 2,4-D, and the emulsion type of 2,4-D application is more desirable on this weed. The plants should be allowed to leaf out thoroughly before any kind of a kill can be expected, and repeated spot sprays are usually necessary for the tougher plants.

### Clean Out After 2,4-D

It is important to clean out the spray tanks and equipment before fungicides are used in the sprayers. The small amount of 2,4-D that might remain if it were not cleaned out will step up the plant injury level of the fungicide. Soda ash in hot water and soap solution, or TSP solutions will clean out the solution types of 2,4-D, while emulsifiable oil or emulsified kerosene will wash out any of the 2,4-D oil emulsion residue that might be left.

## Penna Plan Calls for Semi-Annual Reconditioning of Clubs

★ Charley Penna, pro at Beverly CC (Chicago district) has a club cleaning service that's being studied by Chicago district pros as something to adopt when it becomes possible to get equipment and competent shop boys. It's a service that Penna's members have talked about so

word of it is getting around the district.

The ordinary service of cleaning clubs after each round and making minor repairs without the member having to request them is expertly done at Beverly because Charley early in his golf shop work was trained by Tommy Armour to pay careful attention to this part of the job. Charley extended his education in this work by employment in golf manufacturing plants during the winter. Consequently Penna has trained his own staff, headed by Wilfred Chase, also an Armour graduate, to do competent and conscientious work in return for the members' payment of club servicing and storage charges.

But where Charley carries the service beyond the customary extent is in two careful overhauls of clubs and bags each year; one before the season starts and another in mid-season.

The big job is on the woods. The first step is to remove the damaged finish with a sanding cone attachment on his buffing motor. Then he restrains the club in its original color. Then three coats of lacquer are applied. The new finish is baked in by heat-treating lights. In a golf shop the sort of a baking oven used in a first class golf club manufacturing establishment is out of the question, but the lights do the job.

The face of the club is refinished and touched up.

The shafts are polished and Lexol is applied to the grips to renew the tackiness. If caps on tips of shafts are damaged Penna replaces them. The whipping, or plastic shields, are checked and put in good shape.

This job takes about 4 days.

On the irons the shafts are polished, the grips are given a Lexol treatment and general check-up is made to see that every detail of the club can pass inspection.

Bags are saddle-soaped and if sewing or other minor repairs are needed Charley sees that arrangements are made to have that work handled.

Some might think that such a complete overhauling puts the clubs and bags in such good shape that purchasing interest in new equipment is discouraged. But it works out exactly the other way. Members are reminded to take pride in equipment instead of being content with the old stuff. Consequently the service has been a factor in getting Beverly members eager to buy the latest and best whenever Charley can get it for them.

The best grade of materials are used in Penna's overhauling work. The staining and laquering is done under a ventilated hood in one corner of his shop. Members seeing this work in progress are made aware that they are getting unusual returns on their payments of club cleaning charges.