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MEMBER OF THE ATHLETIC INSTITUTE

"The above sentiments closely resemble the remarks which have been made in my hearing by a number of gentlemen who have taken up golf as a profession. There is no amateur in the country who does not desire to see a better class of professionals engaged in the sport than the men who I last month advised to wash their faces. * * * At one time a member of the golf profession was quite as welcome to the clubhouse as a member of the theatrical profession. A number, however, entirely forgot their position as employees and their self-respect, and the whole body were immediately looked upon as a necessary evil. * * *

"I have in mind an American Golf Professionals Association whose chief aim should be 'to maintain the integrity and good standing of the golf profession.' There are in my mind 40 or 50 men who would be admirable founders of the society, and they might elect from their members a membership committee, an employment committee, a committee of management, and so forth."

At that time there were, besides *Golf*, four other player magazines: *Western Golfer* of Chicago, edited by Herbert James Tweedie; *Western Golf* of Chicago, edited by A. Haddow Smith and Henry Spofford Canfield; and the *Golfer* of Boston, edited by J. S. Murphy.

Fred Herd was Open champion then, having taken 328 at Myopia the year before. That fall Willie Smith was to lead a field of 81 in the Open at the Baltimore (Md.) CC with his 315. Tied for second would be the durable veterans George Low, Val Fitzjohn and Bertie Way. Findlay S. Douglas was to lose his 1898 Amateur title in July, 1899, to H. M. Harriman. There would be a field of 112 and Harriman would beat Douglas 3 and 2 in the finals. Charles B. Macdonald was to be the medalist with 168. Later that year Miss Ruth Underhill would defeat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, 2 and 1, at the Philadelphia CC, for the Women's title. Miss Beatrix Hoyt would be medalist, as she was at the first 5 Women's championships played at match.

Looking Back at Business

"Our Lady of the Green (A Book of Ladies' Golf)" was advertised in the July, 1899, *Golf* and in the ad appears this interesting line on a chapter: "The title 'Ladies as Professional' suggests a new field of activity for women."

Sapolio, in a full page illustrated ad, sings:

"If a caddy meet a caddy
 "Comin' thro' the green
 "If a caddy ask a caddy
 "Why his clubs are clean
 "It's ten to one he'll answer oh!
 "I rub them with SAPOLIO."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. advertised "Everything in golf from a Paper Tee to a \$20.00 Traveling Golf Case," and featured "Compressed clubs, Drivers and Brassies, any model . . . \$1.50;" "Hand-forged irons, any model . . . \$1.50;" "One-piece drivers or brassies . . . \$2.00;" and Morristown drivers and brassies (not compressed) and Morristown irons, at \$1.00.

Bridgeport Gun Implement Co. advertised BGI "highest grade" golf goods made under the direction of John D. Dunn. BGI would send free "Elementary Instruction to Beginners" by John D. Dunn and "The Rules of Golf."

Willie Dunn advertised his "Stars and Stripes" golf ball which had a marking of three stripes cutting the ball into quarters and stars in each quarter. Willie claimed it to be "the only truly American ball which for elasticity and flying power eclipses the imported article." Willie also advertised a pear-shaped flag: "The top of this flag being round, saves the putting greens from being cut up by falling, and is readily discerned at a distance." The only other maintenance equipment advertising was Rider-Ericsson Engine Co. which advertised its pumps as being so simple and safe "any caddie" could run them; the Coldwell lawn mowers and Woodhouse "rollers for golf."

Pro-Physician Wanted

Golf carried about as much resort advertising as it did advertising of clubs, balls and bags. One of its classified ads read: "Wanted—Young gentleman who thoroughly understands the game of golf; physician preferred. Address Dudley S. Phinny, Proprietor Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N. Y." The Albany (N. Y.) CC wanted "a professional; a good teacher and club maker; 7 months a year; salary \$50 per month. References required." Bert Way at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., advertised: "First class club makers wanted, best wages."

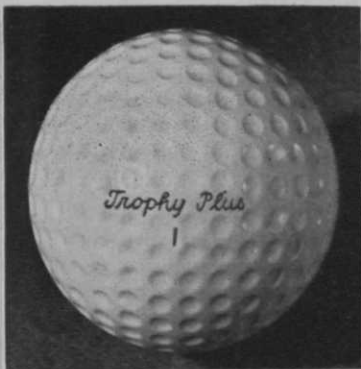
The Garden City GC was taking over the public course, building a "fine clubhouse," and taking in private club members for \$100 initiation fee and \$40 annual dues. Until August 1 the initiation fee was \$25. Over 400 applications for membership were received "although 250 has always been considered the limit."

Western Golf's first issue, that of May, 1899, had as its lead article one on the formation of the Western GA which had taken place April 27 in the German Room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The WGA then absorbed a strictly Chicago organization "The Associated Golf Clubs of Chicago." Represented at the WGA organization meeting were Onwentsia, Chicago Golf, Glenview, Midlothian, Washington

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Small Clubhouse Design for Player Service

By **ROLF C. DREYER, Architect**

THE PRESENT day conception of a golf clubhouse differs in many respects from those of some years ago. The extreme, elaborate building of the pre-1929 era, whether private or public, is a thing of the past. The expense involved in maintaining the club on an efficient, smooth-running basis is the governing factor which in all cases should determine its size and facilities. Therefore, a careful study of the club's purpose and function, as well as its operating budget, should be made before a plan is decided upon.

In many instances, particularly when a small community or a private concern is involved, a rather simple building involving the minimum requirements may suffice. These minimum requirements cannot be eliminated if the clubhouse is to be worthy of its name. Those small, inadequate sheds, containing a pro shop and some toilet rooms, are not clubhouses by any manner or means. Golf is more than the mere play on courses, and the clubhouses must contain areas and facilities which will permit the player full enjoyment and benefit of golf. These essential elements which must be incorporated in any clubhouse are: Dressing Rooms, Toilet Rooms, Showers, Pro Shop, Concession, Lounging Space and Porches. The respective areas of these facilities depend upon whether the club is private, state, or municipal, and of course, upon the possible membership and play.

Perhaps the most important rooms are the dressing rooms. The tendency of players on municipal and state courses to dress and take a shower after the game at the club is growing. The facilities for this should, therefore, be complete. The locker rooms must be light, easily ventilated and sanitary. Outmoded, damp, basement lockers should be avoided and men's locker rooms should be located so that conversation cannot be heard where women congregate. They should contain lockers, and benches for dressing. The toilet room and showers should be adjacent, and both directly connected to the locker room. The toilet room should have an ample amount of fixtures. Hot and cold water should be available at all times. An automatic hot water system should be installed. For safety reasons, the hot water should be thermostatically controlled.

In most cases, the location of the pro shop involves somewhat of a problem. It

should be easily accessible to the players and, if apart from the clubhouse, its location should be as close as practical to traffic paths between clubhouse and 1st and 10th tees. However, in the very small club where the pro has charge of the building or concessions, it is advisable to incorporate the pro shop in the clubhouse itself. It should be centrally located to control all activities.

All clubhouses should have at least one large room, such as a lounge or dining room. It is inexpensive to build—besides serving as a lounge for the regular players, it may also serve as a banquet or meeting hall for many occasions. Tournaments among social clubs or among various business and interest groups are becoming a regular feature and increasingly popular. A substantial revenue may be derived from these tournaments if the club is equipped to cater to these as well as golf activities. A fairly large dining hall is, therefore, a must in any clubhouse. Where the regular lounge is intended to serve as a dining room on these special occasions, it should be so located that it may be entirely separated without interfering with the activities of the regular players.

The concession or kitchen facilities of a small club need not be large. After all, most normal demands will be for refreshments and sandwiches. It should, however, contain facilities to take care of the service on the special occasions mentioned before, either for the use of an outside caterer or for the preparation of special dinners. The location of the concession should be central for convenient service to the dining room, locker rooms and porches.

One of the most enjoyable features of any clubhouse is its porches. They are inexpensive to build, should be of adequate size and well shaded.

These facilities then are the essentials of a clubhouse. Their relative size is determined by the type and size of club. Their relation to one another, however, is another matter that requires considerable thought. The clubhouse should be functional and the various rooms should be correlated. At all times, the designer must bear in mind the purpose of each room and its relation to other rooms in the building. The hall or lounge may be considered the heart of the club. From this the various rooms should be arranged in

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Over-Crowding Problem Confronts Small Clubs

By **EDDIE BAGGETT**

The much-heralded golf boom already has caused complications at Monoosnock CC, Leominster, Mass., which will be faced by hundreds of other golf courses throughout the country.

The difficulty stems from the age old law of supply-and-demand. Monoosnock, a compact, 9-hole course, one of the most beautiful in central Massachusetts, simply isn't large enough to accommodate all the post-war golfers who have thronged to the course.

During the recent war years the club, by competent management and good promotion, built its average attendance to new all-time highs. Now it faces a dilemma with returning servicemen and women eagerly taking up the game again. Many golfers have also had no time for golf in recent years because of exceptionally long hours in war production work.

A full month before the season opened 40 new memberships and reinstatements had been granted. But the club officials are not worrying about regular members. The course can accommodate them.

Monoosnock, like the majority of small clubs, has depended on recent years for the greens fees of transient golfers to stabilize its budget. It has gone after this trade with tremendous success. Now that success threatens to boomerang.

Three weeks before the official opening 178 golfers made a bee-line for the links to get in a few rounds. And 178 golfers on a nine-hole course on one Sunday afternoon means jams on tees, fairways, and greens like another Dunkirk in miniature.

Howls from the Crowd

About half of the crowd, roughly, were members. Immediately a howl of indignation arose from them. They had become members to play golf, not to wrestle their way around a course like a giant preparation for a nylon-line!

The transients on the other hand also protested. They had paid their greens fees (higher than last year) to play golf.

Club officials went into a huddle pronto. What was to be done? Someone suggested restricting the course to members. Doing that, however, would mean scrapping something for which they had labored earnestly, and successfully, for almost a decade.

Advertise the situation and ask golfers to stay away? No, that goes against the grain of good businessmen for it just isn't sound policy. Perhaps the time will again

come when country clubs will need golfers and more golfers.

At this writing a definite solution has not been put into effect but a germ of an idea has been found and development is underway. It's simple and it helps both golfers and club.

The only thing to do, besides expanding to 18-holes of course, is to limit the number of golfers on the course at one time.

Monoosnock has 7 long holes and 2 short. The long holes can accommodate 3 foursomes at one time; tee, fairway, and green. Two foursomes can use the short holes at a time. That makes 25 foursomes, or 100 golfers making the rounds at one time without crowding and permitting maximum speed without pressure.

Only foursomes will be permitted, at least when the links are full. Errol Richardson, Monoosnock, mgr: is planning to double as a host and make a special effort to introduce all golfers and form foursomes at the first tee.

What about those that will have to wait? Here the real innovation begins. The club will build its clubhouse into a deluxe waiting room with lounge chairs, reading material, and games. The waiting golfer will be pleasantly entertained and the club anticipates a sharp jump in receipts from its snack bar and 19th hole.

For years too many smaller golf clubs have neglected their clubhouse facilities, always a hidden source for revenue.

Richardson believes the future of golf is tremendous. He declares that everything should be done to please and encourage more people to take up the game today as conditions now are most favorable to the foundation of a boom on a permanent basis.

Of course Monoosnock's temporary solution is not the real answer to the problem of today's crowding. That can be had only when material and labor are available to build more, bigger, and better golf courses. But until then, over-crowding is definitely something that must be wisely handled by clubs or large numbers of currently enthusiastic golfers will lose interest in playing.

TULSA SUPTS. REORGANIZE — Greenkeepers of Tulsa, Okla., met recently at offices of D. B. Bell & Son, to reorganize their association which suspended during the war. It's planned to make the association state-wide and to affiliate with the NGS.A. Leslie Hare is pres., and Bob Irvine, Oaks CC, is sec-treas.

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New Jersey Reports Results of 2½ Years DDT Use

(From statement of Entomology Dept., New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station.)

VARIOUS FORMS of DDT have been tested against many insects during the past 2½ years by scientists at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, as well as by investigators in other states and by Federal agencies. DDT has proved a powerful insecticide against many species, but is totally ineffective against others.

Data available so far are based on preliminary, small scale experiments. Most of the large scale tests conducted this year have not been completed and the data summarized.

For these reasons, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is not at this time recommending DDT as a control for insects.

Although we cannot now recommend DDT insecticides, it is understandable that some persons may like to test them on their own responsibility. In the following paragraphs will be found a summary of experiences and results during 2½ years of experiments.

In general, caution must be used in handling DDT. It is poisonous to warm-blooded animals when considerable amounts are eaten. Tests made by the Pure Food and Drug Administration indicate that on the basis of available data, DDT is somewhat less poisonous than lead arsenate or fluorine, common insecticides.

No effective method of removing DDT residue from vegetables and fruits has been worked out.

When dissolved in vegetable oils and certain petroleum products such as kerosene and gasoline, DDT is poisonous to humans and domestic animals when applied to the skin. In laboratory tests with animals, DDT has been reported to cause a fairly rapid deterioration of the kidneys and liver, and this effect apparently is cumulative.

Valuable Addition to Insecticides

Despite its shortcomings, DDT gives promise of being a valuable addition to our list of old established insecticides, such as lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, oil emulsions, nicotine, pyrethrum and rotenone.

At present, DDT shows great possibilities in the control of insects affecting man

and domestic animals, particularly such disease-carrying insects as flies, mosquitoes, lice and fleas. It appears to be particularly effective against bedbugs, either as a spray or dust. The place of DDT in the control of insects on fruits and vegetables is yet to be found. This is explained by its failure to control certain species, its effect on the plants themselves and its effect in destroying pollinating and other beneficial insects.

Undiluted DDT can not be used as an insecticide until properly prepared. It must be ground and mixed with clays, talcs, sulfur or other substances before it can be put into water for spraying. Or it can be dissolved in petroleum oils, xylene or other solvents to make spray solutions or emulsions. Petroleum products used in this way can become a fire hazard.

The average householder wanting to try DDT is advised to get it from a reliable manufacturer and to follow directions as to dosage and dilutions given on the package or container.

DDT is proving itself a definite enemy of certain insects. An outline of experience in its use against them follows.

House flies are killed by a residue left by sprays containing DDT, as are stable flies and mosquitoes. After the liquid in which DDT is contained has evaporated, the active substance remains, killing insects which light and rest on walls and ceilings, screens, lamp cords, cross beams and other places.

Such deposits have remained effective for several weeks to several months.

A 5 per cent DDT suspension made of wettable DDT powder and water has been used in this manner with success.

A kerosene solution (7 ounces of DDT added to one gallon of kerosene) has also been found effective, but when used at this dosage becomes a fire hazard.

Fleas in buildings to which infected animals have access have been eliminated by a 10 per cent DDT dust (one pound of DDT milled with 9 pounds of pyrophyllite talc or clay).

Dogs can be treated with the 10 per cent dust to rid them of fleas. A quarter teaspoonful over the entire body of an average sized animal is enough.

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