

ous fertilizers and chemicals were used to kill weed seeds in the soil prior to the seeding of turf showed that some materials would kill the weed seed in the soil and leave little or no toxic residue or effect harmful to bent grass or ryegrass when planted a few weeks after the soil treatment. (A publication dealing with this study is in preparation.)

Several different 2, 4-D formulations including commercial and local preparations of 2, 4-D were used as sprays for weed control on fairway turf. Rates used were in the proportion of 1:1000 and 1:750 of actual 2, 4-D in 5 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. Applications were made August 29. All of the various 2, 4-D materials at the rate used gave excellent control of common and fall dandelion, narrow and broad plantain and white clover.

Crabgrass Control Tests

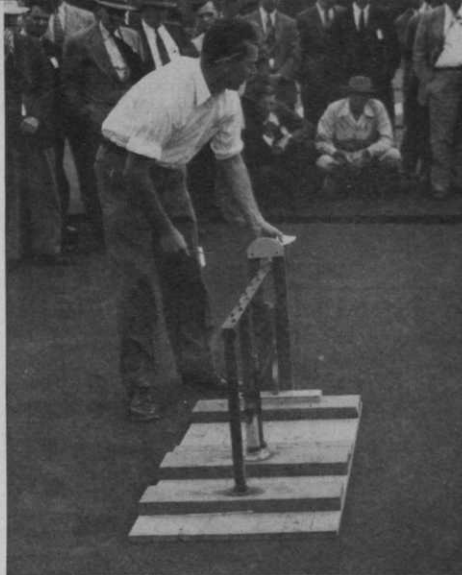
A crabgrass control study on fairway turf consisting of R.I. bent, Chewing's fescue and Kentucky bluegrass with various chemicals and commercial preparations indicated that sodium arsenite at the rate of 1 oz. in 10 gal. of water was the most promising of the materials used in that test.

With further reference to crabgrass, it was noted by Allen on 480 individual plats of creeping, colonial and velvet bent at putting green height that were under a series of tests for disease control with various chemicals that PMAS (a phenyl mercury acetate formulation) gave excellent control of crabgrass. Further observations revealed that Puraturf and Puratized 806 which are also water soluble mercurial formulations also gave good control of crabgrass. It was pointed out that a combination of a selective herbicide and fungicide applied as a single spray would be very useful and economical in saving many hours of hand-weeding of greens and other turf areas.

Test Turf Sponginess

A lime-compost study is under way on velvet bent to help determine a satisfactory method of avoiding soft spongy putting green turf that sometimes develops from years of root accumulation in acid soils. Limestone at rates from 3 tons to $\frac{1}{2}$ ton yearly and various kinds and amounts of compost topdressing are being used on the various plots to study the effect on root accumulation. A "compressometer" designed by Allen is being used to determine the degree of sponginess of the turf (see photo). A 150 pound weight (supposedly equivalent to a normal golfer) is applied to a disc the size of a man's heel which penetrates the putting surface. A calibrated scale indicates the compressibility or sponginess of the turf.

A ryegrass compatibility study with basic grasses and mixtures had been started recently to determine the effect of



Charles H. Allen demonstrates compressometer which he designed at R. I. Agricultural Experiment station to measure springiness of turf.

perennial ryegrass and domestic ryegrass on the basic grasses when planted for lawns or fairways. Height of cut is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on half of the plots and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the other half of the plots.

A disease prevention and control study in cooperation with the USGA on two strains of creeping bent (C-15 and C-19), R.I. bent, and Piper velvet bent is being continued. Results of the past season's work will be published at a later date, however there were a few items of interest that were outstanding. Puratized 177 (synthetic cadmium complex) gave perfect control of attacks of disease including dollar-spot, large brown patch, pink patch, and copper spot. When used on turf badly infested and scarred by attacks of dollar-spot, a surprisingly quick healing effect was noted within a few days after treatment and complete recovery of injured turf occurred within 10 days. The results of the 1945 experiments were quite similar also. A cadmium shortage may prevent commercial production of this material for at least the first part of 1947.

With regard to insect pests in turf, three of the recent insecticide discoveries, included in the experimental test plots, DDT, benzene hexachloride, and Ryanox, were discussed as controls for sod webworms. Also considerable interest in control of the chinch bug, the Japanese beetle, ants and earthworms through the use of DDT was indicated by the greenkeepers. It was pointed out that DDT has been found to be effective, in other areas, against all but earthworms. Some greenkeepers expressed the belief that DDT, applied as a dust or

(Continued on page 58)



PRODUCTION FACILITIES AT THE HAGEN



Pro and Player acceptance of Hagen Golf equipment exceeded all expectations last year. Facilities in the Hagen factory have been substantially increased for 1947 production. Here's looking forward to a swell year ahead!

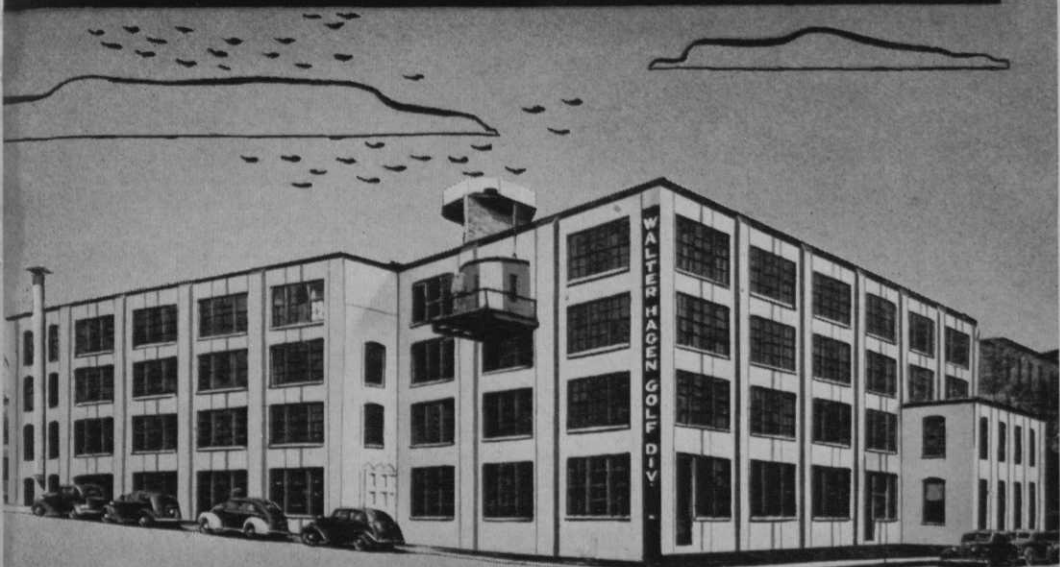


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New Yakima Valley Golf and Gun Club

By GIBBONS CLARK

The new Yakima Valley Golf & Gun club at Sunnyside, Washington, is expected to be ready for play early next Spring.

Plans for the sporty 9-hole layout were first laid in Sunnyside around a year ago at which time a group of young sports enthusiasts believed that the time was ripe for a good combined 9-hole course and trap range, and it was then decided that the project should be financed by setting up a holding company which was to acquire the property and improve it.

The site was secured a few months ago and is located on a former 160-acre farm only a few yards off the main highway.

Following the organization meeting of a year ago the Lower Valley Golf and Gun club was incorporated with stock being sold for \$100 per share, and over \$25,000 was raised. Around 150 shares were sold in Sunnyside, and the balance sold in nearby Grandview and Prosser, Washington.

Plans call for a total investment of over \$40,000. Greens and fairways are to be of grass, and throughout is to be installed a pressure water system.

Plans also include a lighted trap shooting range, a completely modern clubhouse with shower facilities, lockers, and space for dancing, with kitchen installation at a later date when the new layout is about ready for play.

A playing club corporation is to be formed. No definite dues or initiation fees have yet been set but the purpose is to set

them low enough in order that all interested may belong and make use of the facilities.

The 9 greens already are in latter stages of construction. And in place is the irrigation system pump. A small lake on the property has been dug deeper, and will be used for a reservoir.

Committees on clubhouse, trap range, and other facilities are rapidly going ahead with their respective chores and, with needed materials already acquired, much of the work will be finished this fall.

Club directors feel that 100 additional shareholders, at \$100 a share, should now be taken in since \$10,000 acquired now would provide for many improvements and refinements which, if made during the original construction, would cost less than new work or remodeling undertaken at a later date. The holding corporation, accordingly, may be opened up, even though adequate funds now are available.

"We have been starved for recreation here," commented Lloyd Amundsen of Sunnyside, Washington, chairman of the board of the new layout, "and we are going to have not only a sporty 9-hole golf course, but a fine recreation center which will include trap and skeet shooting facilities, a badminton court, lawn bowling, an enclosed gymnasium and, later on, possibly stables for riding horses, and a bridle path through the grounds."

The three lower Yakima Valley com-

Hope, plus brains, plus the energy of the Yakima Valley Golf & Gun club members (and some of their money) will transform this view into a fine country club vista in a few years. Golf architect Francis James is making use of the creek-bed in the foreground in constructing testing and pleasant golf holes. The old barn and silo in the background will be torn down and material used in construction of the Yakima Valley clubhouse. The cattle will be chased off and the golfers and trap and skeet shooters will be turned loose to graze contentedly.





Trap shooting range at the new Yakima Valley Golf & Gun club. The skeet course will be at the right of the trap range. This installation will make the club a year-around establishment and draw into golf many sportsmen who've previously concentrated on shooting.

munities of Sunnyside, Grandview, and Prosser will share in the facilities of the new sports center. Lloyd states that many devotees of the scatter loads have joined, and will join, the center who never held a golf club in their hands but who, undoubtedly, will take to the fairways because they will naturally become interested in the game since they will see it being played constantly.

The lower Yakima Valley is one of the best pheasant hunting areas in the Northwest, and practically every farmer in the area is a hunter; he likes to shoot. The trap and skeet facilities incorporated in the sports center are like a magnet drawing these sportsmen into the center as shareholders in the holding corporation. If the center had offered only the golf course these many other members would have been lost to the organization.

This project is a shining example of the American pioneering spirit. Where now an abandoned barn and silo lean weakly into the winds playing over the site of this sports center, a 150-acre former ranch, the new clubhouse will be built nearby, and Lloyd says that there will be enough lumber salvaged from these structures to provide all the rough lumber necessary in the clubhouse construction.

And the idea behind the center being all-pitch-in-and-help, the members will provide most of the labor required for the center's construction, shareholders putting in their spare time, Sundays, etc.

Concrete walks, and a concrete house for the Western Flyer mechanism make up the trap range from which members are already busting the clay birds. The skeet range-to-be will be of similar construction with allowances for game differences.

A sportsman's paradise, the Yakima Valley usually has mild winters, but such that golf play is abandoned until Spring. But the trap and skeet layouts in this sports center will keep the fireplace glowing practically the year around in the clubhouse.

Even with some snowfall the shooting walks can be cleared and members can bust away at the whizzing targets long after golf play has been suspended for the season.

According to Lloyd the sum of \$4000 has been set aside for trap and skeet courses alone. The grounds are to be landscaped around the shooting ranges, as well as around the car parking area and a driveway into the area off the public road forming the east boundary of the sports center.

The sports center land is not of high agricultural value thus eliminating the possibility of using land which might otherwise have been put to more profitable use. And there are natural water hazards already provided within the golf course layout. Members need only perk these up a bit under competent golf architectural guidance and the hazard problem is solved.

Even with the entire 9 holes laid out there still remains for future recreational development the same amount of land as is covered by the golf course, ample room for all the vivid and energetic sports facilities plans of the sports-hungry folk in this Central Washington state area.

The golf course layout was designed by Francis James, golf course architect, University of Idaho. And credit is given I. N. Murphy, Sunnyside, for his work of fitting the plans to the ground contour. Amundsen gives credit to all center members for their excellent cooperation in helping to make the new sports center the great success it appears destined to be.

Southern Turf Research Program Is Started

"The type of turf we are seeking," stated Dr. Fred V. Grau, USGA Green Section at the recent meeting of the Southeastern Turf Advisory committee, "will give maximum surface density for maximum natural freedom from weeds."

The meeting, which took place at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment station, Tifton, Ga., was in cooperation with the station's staff, headed by its director, George H. King.

Dr. Grau continued, "We are seeking a turf that offers the greatest enjoyment and satisfaction for use, maximum root growth for relief from drought and soil displacement, and minimum requirements for supplemental fertilization and irrigation resulting in low-cost maintenance."

Well located to conduct a regional turf program, and admirably staffed by an interested personnel, the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station has welcomed the Advisory Committee as a group to guide the station in practical aspects of its work. To assist the station in its research, the Southern Golf Assn., through the USGA Green Section, has made available

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\$2,000 which the Coastal Station will use in turf improvement over a period of 5 years. The grant was made known to the group in a letter from Col. Lee S. Read, Pres., Southern Golf Assn. Committee members in attendance revealed that similar action is being taken by the Georgia State Golf Assn. and additional support sought from the Florida Golf Assn.

Impressed with the work being accomplished by the Coastal Station, the committee agreed to seek donations from manufacturers with the help of the USGA Green Section in obtaining badly needed machinery. Especially needed, the committee was told, are a power putting green mower, power lawn mower, a power screen to prepare topdressing, and irrigation equipment. Also strongly stressed was the need for a turf superintendent to maintain turf plots at the station at a salary of \$2,000 to \$2,400.

In cooperation with the Advisory committee, the Coastal station is preparing a turf conference or short course in late May or early June of 1947 for all professionally interested in better turf.

The turf program at Tifton is supported at present by grants from the USGA Green Section, USDA Bureau of Plant Industry, the Southern Golf Assn. and by far the largest portion by the station itself.

Committeemen expressed upon the meeting's conclusion their great encouragement at the prospects of a far-reaching, broad turf development program for the entire Southeast.

Attending the conference were: Hall, Baumgardner, Kendree, Ritchey, Grau, Wilson, Matthews, Landrum, Deavy, Rogers, and Zawn of the Advisory Committee and from the Coastal Station R. L. Carter, H. J. Hodsen, Director George King and Dr. G. W. Burton.

GREEN SECTION ASKS CASH HELP

Officials of all district and state golf associations have received from Fielding Wallace, chmn., Green Section, USGA, a letter asking for cooperation in financing the extended and intensified national program of turf research and advisory service. The Southern and Georgia golf associations already have contributed to a regional program.

In his letter Wallace mentions as one of the needs of course maintenance that of training more young men for the job. There's a shortage of young men now in the profession. As an indication of the existing situation A. L. Brandon, sec., GSA, recently noted that the average age of that association's members was 45.

Wallace's letter:

"The USGA Green Section has launched

a broad national turf program of cooperative research, education and advisory service. The program is based on cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry; State agricultural experiment stations; The Greenkeeping Superintendents Assn.; the PGA; and all other groups, including industry, which are vitally interested in turf development. The Green Section will act as a focal point for correlation of projects, for dissemination of results, and as a source of suggestions and many experimental materials.

"Decentralization of the experimental work obviously is wise so that the major problems can be attacked in the sections where they exist. Variations in soils, climate, and species of grasses emphasize the need for this policy. A considerable portion of Green Section funds will be allotted to cooperating institutions where turf research is made a part of their program. By this method, advisory service to member clubs will be greatly expanded.

"We have been informed that many state and district golf associations may have surplus funds which may not be needed for ordinary operations. These funds might be used to assist the Green Section further to expand the Turf Development program, thereby realizing more fully the value of 'Better Turf for Better Golf.' An example of this suggested financial assistance has come to reality only recently. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the USGA, Richard Tufts, a member of that committee, reported that the Southern Golf Assn. has approved the expenditure of \$2,000 to support the work of the Green Section now being conducted cooperatively with the Georgia Coastal Plain experiment station, Tifton, Ga. This appropriation will be paid to the USGA Green Section at the rate of \$400 a year for 5 years for use at the Tifton Station. We congratulate the Southern Golf Assn. for their foresight and for this action.

"We wish to commend the Georgia State Golf Assn. also. Hugh D. Carter, Jr., Pres.,

has just announced that a contribution from them to the amount of \$500 has been approved for expenditure at the Tifton Station at the rate of \$100 a year for 5 years.

"The Green Section recognizes the need for training more young men in the turf profession and actively is encouraging training programs at state agricultural colleges. The additional work made possible by contributions from golf associations will go far to encourage these training programs.

"Cooperative investigations, supported by USGA Green Section research grants and by new materials, are in progress at several stations, including Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Georgia, and Florida. Additional cooperative work is planned for Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon and California, as soon as funds and personnel are available.

"It will be appreciated if this letter is brought to the attention of the Executive committee of your golf association, with a request for comments or questions. We shall be pleased to advise you of any recent developments in cooperative work in your area."

LITTLEFIELD TO BE RE-ELECTED USGA PRESIDENT

Nominations for 1948 administration of USGA, which are tantamount to election, have been submitted by the USGA Nominating committee, for voting at the association's annual meeting, Jan. 11, Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.

Charles B. Littlefield, Montclair (N.J.) GC is proposed for re-election as pres. Re-elected as vps. will be Francis Ouimet and Fielding Wallace, as sec., Isaac B. Grainger and as treas., Daniel A. Freeman, Jr. General counsel again will be James H. Douglas, Jr. On the executive committee will be 5 members from the east, 3 from the mid-west, 2 from the Pacific slope and 3 from the south; a division proportionate to USGA membership and in accordance with

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the USGA constitution including at least 6 "selected from present or past officers of governing boards of different state, district or sectional golf associations in the U.S."

Nominating committee consisted of J. Frederic Byers, Edward P. Allis, Paul Farrans, John W. Hughes and Heywood H. Whaples. The 1948 nominating committee will consist of A. M. Reid, William O. Blaney, Keith Conaway, James L. Garard and E. E. Lowrey.

USGA MAY MAKE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP ALL MATCH PLAY

The USGA is considering a proposal to change the plan for the Amateur championship by making it entirely at match play.

This would eliminate the 36-hole qualifying competition on the first two days. Instead, there would be one 18-hole match play round on each of those days, bringing the field to 64 players. Thereafter, the championship would proceed according to the plan now used, with two 18-hole match rounds on the third day, two 18-hole match rounds on the fourth day, 36-hole semi-finals on the fifth day, and a 36-hole final on the last day.

Players eligible would, as heretofore, be determined by 36-hole stroke play sectional qualifying rounds throughout the country, with former champions exempt.

Before action is taken on the proposal by the USGA Executive Committee, Francis Ouimet, Chairman of the Championship committee, intends to poll the 149 players in the 1948 Amateur championship for their opinions.

If the championship proper were entirely at match play, it would be possible to accommodate as many as 210 competitors. Under the present system, 150 is considered the maximum number who can be conveniently accommodated.

Five of the association's 46 Amateur Championships held thus far have been entirely at match play; those of 1895, 1903, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

JACK BLACK, ELYRIA PRO, PASSES

—Jack Black, for 17 years pro at Elyria (O.) CC died late in November. Jack was one of the thinning ranks of veteran Scots pros who endeared themselves to American golfers by the cheerful, expert and diligent service they gave to the building of golf in the U. S. In editorial tribute to Jack the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram said, "Literally hundreds of caddies had come under his supervision and through such contacts he had been an influence for good on the lives of many persons." The editorial quoted Neely Powers, pres., Elyria CC:

"To hundreds of men and women in Elyria, and many away from home, the death of Jack Black means the loss of a whimsical

friend, a mentor, a real teacher of the art of golf. Golf isn't easy; the man you expect to play well just doesn't and the woman you expect to be a dub just isn't. The difference is largely a matter of the professional, the teacher.

"Jack Black was more than a golf professional; he was an institution. For 35 years he taught, implored, shot scathing criticism from a pair of twinkling eyes, teased and lifted from their very bootstraps hundreds of youngsters who are now adults and who love to reminisce about the way Jack Black taught them.

"Jack Black was an individual who simply was not aware that any such a thing as difference in birth or class existed. This complete democracy was best illustrated by the remark of a member of the Country Club who said, 'I would rather be cussed by Jack Black than praised by most people.'

"Jack Black belonged to that strong and 'burry voiced' clan of Scotchmen who came over about 36 years ago and whose craftsmanship has left its permanent mark on the finest golf clubs in the United States. Many of the Cleveland area and Eastern clubs were staffed in their golf professional ranks by these men.

"Jack Black never lost the burr of a Scotchman. Sometimes it rasped and raised to a roar at some repetition of golf idiocy of which all are capable; at other times it would purr like a kitten, but when it did, one had better be careful and watch for a whimsical trap.

"One day Jack was asked how it was that so many of them came from the same little towns in Scotland and were such good golfers. His story was illustrative of the man. He would say, 'Why mon, we lived in a one street town and we had one golf ball; the houses were close on both sides; we had to hit the ball straight or we didn't have any golf ball, and we didn't play any more golf.'

"He never lost a friend and the caddies adored him.

"There will be a niche reserved for men of Jack's kind. Those strong compatriots of his, those long, gaunt, reserved and laconic Scotchmen will gather together in Valhalla where the fairways are narrow and green, the traps deep and overhung, the streams cool and gurgling, the rough deep and tough and they will hit them far and straight, and comment dryly that this is the life eternal where there are no dubs, no green-committee chairmen, where par is normal play and where champions foregather for strong living and good play."

SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT?

Reliable sources are ready to serve you. See page 61.

Nelson Demonstration Features PGA Meet—Officers Reelected

By HERB GRAFFIS

Ed Dudley was reelected PGA of America pres. for his 6th term at the association's 1946 annual convention. Joe Novak was reelected sec., and Willie Maguire reelected treas. New vps elected were: George Corcoran, Greensboro, N. C.; Alex Cunningham, Glenview, Ill.; L. J. McClellan, Topeka, Ks. Tom Walsh, Chicago, again was named honorary pres.

Business handled at the meeting included revision of the PGA magazine publishing set-up and problems of the tournament circuit. Success of the tournament bureau conducted by Fred Corcoran in getting events for every available weekend and running prize money up to more than \$500,000 yearly has developed complications. Heavy schedule has worn down headliners and without their appearance sponsors and galleries are dissatisfied. Fall tournaments are pushed out of newspaper space nationally by football news.

Instruction clinic during which Byron Nelson demonstrated and discussed his methods was conducted under chairmanship of Harold Sampson. Merchandising subjects were covered in addresses by George Dawson of Spalding's and Victor East of Wilson's. Robert Winthrop Adams demonstrated a new device for assisting the pro in teaching timing. A new Electro-golf driving net device with electric eye-apparatus to determine approximate length and character of shots was shown for first time and received approval from the pros who tested it.

The Nelson demonstration was followed by lively discussion during a question-and-answer period.

Nelson Explains His Game

Byron maintains that if the pro can teach the pupil how to grip the club correctly and start it back properly the tough part of the job is done. He says the left hand does the guiding and the right hand the hitting in his game, but that both hands are firmly on the grip. He says his hit is as delayed as anyone's in golf; his wrists staying cocked longer because they are not cocked so much at the top.

He pointed out that he plays the ball a bit more forward than many other stars do because of his lateral shift "or sway, if you want to call it that." He doesn't move around much on the ball for various shots but lets the club loft care for that factor.

Byron described his left hand grip as "a combination palm and finger grip" that

permitted him to push the club up with the left arm without tightening up.

He said his average drive is 248 yards. He advised against playing any shot as hard as it can be hit as then control is sacrificed.

He commented on the considerable variation in putting styles and observed that the one point common to most good pro putters was that both thumbs were straight down the shaft. In talking of bunker play differences, he cited Snead as one of the greatest in this department but had a style almost opposite that of Hogan who also was a master in this phase of the game. He remarked that more good shots are played out of the traps than off the tees in pro golf.

After admitting he'd had "better luck in helping good players than bad players," he told of Frank Stranahan who was his pupil at Inverness. "Stranahan was a good player before I got him," Byron said, then added that Frank then did not know how to hit a deliberate hook or slice, or play a downhill or uphill lie consistently.

Starts With 118 Score

In telling of his own development Byron said the first game in which he ever kept score took 118 strokes. He told of Ted Longworth's interest in his game and Ted's patient efforts to keep Nelson's right hand from getting too far underneath and hooking shots all over the state. Ted also kept after Byron to shorten his backswing. Nelson remarked that Longworth's effort succeeded when Byron fell off a barn and landed on his back which definitely shortened his swing. Watching the PGA at Dallas as a caddie Nelson noted that Hagen and Al Espinosa didn't have long backswings and that observation helped him.

The venerable Willie Maguire, counsellor to so many of the Texas kids who've risen in golf, also helped in giving Nelson a good foundation for self-analysis of his game. Byron said he worked 10 years to eliminate false moves. He remarked that he realized what Longworth had been trying to do for him in shortening his backswing when it dawned on him that he was tall enough to get leverage without a long backswing.

Does Byron Sway?

He confessed that he didn't know whether or not he swayed but he did know that he had more weight on his left foot when he was starting his backswing and

could feel the weight transfer as the back-swing progressed.

One of the great lessons he received, Byron said, was when he was an amateur playing with Bobby Cruickshank in a Texas open. Bobby got across to him clearly the method and reasons for proper gripping.

When Byron was at Texarkana in his first pro job, for 2 years, the studious and widely-known veteran amateur, J. K. Wadley, who had learned from Jim Barnes, impressed upon him how the club should be taken back. Later, when he was having trouble with his shots flying off to the right Harold McSpaden helped him correct the fault of taking the club back too much on the inside. During the 2 years Byron was with George Jacobus as playing pro George gave him a lot of help in supervising practice and analyzing the game that Byron was acquiring.

Shanking Gave Him Hysterics

To one who has observed Nelson's development casually but frequently shortly after Byron graduated from the caddy ranks there was one comment Nelson made in his PGA talk that was revelatory and impressive in disclosing the intensity of his application. He told that when he was a budding amateur he had a shanking spell of 3 months and in one practice session shanked so many shots he got hysterics and had to be taken home.

How magnificently he has succeeded in controlling a temperament like that was shown at the 1946 National Open when his caddy accidentally kicked his ball for a penalty that possibly beat Byron out of the title. Many a pro who has missed a putt in title competition has had rather violent outbursts, but Nelson merely shrugged off the penalty as a bad break in a game that had given him his good and due share of good breaks.

U. S. HEAD SAYS 1947 GOLF BALL OUTPUT TO INCREASE

Although the rubber industry produced a record peacetime volume of goods in 1946 and is expected to repeat this performance, or better it, in 1947, the pent-up demand for rubber products is such that shortages will continue for many months, says Herbert E. Smith, pres., United States Rubber Co. Indications are that final sales figures will show that the industry in 1946 produced goods valued at \$2.3 billion, which was more than double the volume of 1940, the previous record year of wholly peacetime output. It is estimated that sales in 1947 will be \$2.3 to \$2.5 billion.

The demand for tires is still greater than the supply and dealers find it impossible to build up inventories. This situation will probably continue during the first 3 to 6 months of 1947 but during the second half supply is expected to be more adequate.

The supply of golf balls and bathing caps will

remain tight, although these articles will appear in much larger numbers than in 1946. Lastex yarn will be short in the first part of the year, but will be more plentiful in the latter half. Industrial products such as belting and hose, for which demand still far exceeds supply, probably will be short all year.

In 1947, for the first time in four years, the industry will use more natural rubber than synthetic. Consumption of natural is expected to be about 51 per cent of the total. This compares with 22 per cent in 1946.

Total consumption of rubber by the United States in 1947 is estimated at 980,000 tons, of which 502,000 tons will be natural and 478,000 tons various kinds of synthetic rubber. Consumption in this country in 1946 was slightly over one million tons.

WILSON PROS CELEBRATE MIAMI BRANCH OPENING

Wilson's advisory golf board members took the first 4 places in the recent Miami \$10,000 open then went to the new branch office of the company at 1030 S.W. 8th St. on "The Trail" for the office formal opening.

Those in the debut picture are, front row, L to R: Harry Todd, Sam Byrd, John Revolva, Ellsworth Vines (who tied for 3d), Denny Shute;



second row, L to R: Fred Haas, Jr., E. J. "Dutch" Harrison (who tied for 3d), Sam Sneed who won with 269, Bob Duvall (office mgr.), George Schneider, Clayton Haefner (second) and Jim Ferrier.

The new building has about 50% more space than Wilson's previous Miami branch building, and has a lot of parking space adjoining.

J. R. "Bob" Duvall, Miami mgr., came with Wilson in May, 1940 and was made Miami mgr. in June, 1942. Previous to joining Wilson he was for 10 years with L. A. Young Golf Co., covering Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

L. M. Gary, Miami branch pro salesman, was with pros Bobby Cruickshank and Tom Galloway in Richmond, Va., before joining Wilson's in Sept. 1944.