



Announcement...

## BEN HOGAN GOLF CLUBS

Second only to playing golf and competing in tournaments the design of golf clubs has always been of extreme interest to me. And, I have long dreamed of the time when it would be possible to utilize my experience and the best manufacturing facilities to produce golf clubs that would truly be "jewels".



After having spent many, many months with engineers, metallurgists and design experts to determine the best performing, the best feel for contacting the golf ball, and with the best eye appeal, I believe I have the finest golf clubs ever made.

These clubs shall be as near perfect as modern day tools and instruments can perform. Each iron will graduate exactly 4 degrees in loft, each wood 3 degrees in loft, graduate in length, width, and thickness of head to a perfectly balanced given dimension, calibrated through a microscopic instrument. Also each club shall have the perfect over-all weight and swing weight to produce the ultra in a balanced set.

All clubs bearing my name are being manufactured under my supervision, as I am an active member of my firm. My clubs will be available around May 1 at your Pro Shop, and I sincerely hope that you will enjoy playing with them as much as I do.

Cordially,

*Ben Hogan*  
PRESIDENT

THE

*Ben  
Hogan*

COMPANY

P. O. BOX 11276  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

quence Royal Birkdale has been the scene of every major championship since its admission to that select register. There is a movement afoot to reduce the number of Championship Courses to 5—in fact one circle of golf writers have for years advocated that Royal Birkdale should be the National course where all championship events are played every year.

Whether these suggestions ever materialize is a matter for conjecture—but they serve to show how highly regarded is this selected venue for the 1954 British Open.

Not only is the Course a Championship Course but the Club is a Club of Champions—for among its members are Ronnie White, Britain's No. 1 amateur who learned his golf in these wild sandhills and who has been a member since he was a boy of 12, and Frances (Bunty) Stephens who is acknowledged to be Britain's leading lady.

It is many a long year since an amateur won the British Open—but locals are taking odds that Ronnie White, whose backyard is on the course, will earn that coveted distinction this year. White knows every blade of grass there and has played literally thousands of rounds in all kinds of weather.

Those fortunate enough to visit this year's British Open will, I know, fall in love with the beautiful resort town of Southport. Its cleanliness and the courtesy of its peoples impress everyone and on an occasion like this the whole town is in festive mood. Its Lord Street, reputed to be the most beautiful street in Britain, will be a veritable fairyland with thousands of coloured lights entwined in the branches of its tree-lined boulevards. The military band will be playing from the open air bandstand and the gayly coloured umbrellas over the cafe tables will give a truly continental atmosphere.

Flying from the flag mast of the de luxe Prince of Wales Hotel will be "Old Glory" as a welcome to American visitors.

### **Donald M. Mathieson Dies in Edinburgh**

**D**ONALD M. MATHIESON, 78, editor and publisher of *Golf Monthly* of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a power behind the scenes in British golf, died at his home in Edinburgh, Feb. 25.

He founded *Golf Monthly* and published it without interruption thru two World Wars, founded the *Golfers' Handbook* in 1904 and this year published its 50th annual

edition, and established the Golf Traders' and Manufacturers' Exhibition which is held annually at the British Open.

Mr. Mathieson also established the Boys' championship now conducted by the Royal and Ancient.

He was an active golfer, a member of the Royal Burgess Golfing Society and other golf clubs. He had been active in yachting and was noted as an art collector and bibliophile. He was a courtly, genial and marvelously hospitable gentleman of the old school. He was widely known among professionals and amateurs on both sides of the Atlantic. He added to his already large roster of good friends when he visited the U. S. for the 1951 Ryder Cup matches.

Mr. Mathieson's golf publications and his large book printing business will be continued by his sons Robert and Donald, who have been associated with their father in business before and after World War II and who were his pals in home life, sports and every other phase of their beautiful relationship.

### **Uniform Accounting System for Clubs Prepared**

**L**AATEST revision of the Uniform System of Accounts for Clubs, as developed by the Club Managers Assn. of America, is described in March issue of *The Horwath Hotel Accountant*, issued by Horwath and Horwath, accountants for clubs and hotels.

A copy of the magazine may be obtained free from Horwath and Horwath offices at 41 E. 42nd st., New York 17, N. Y. or from the company's district offices.

The revision is the third of the CMAA uniform accounting books, the first having been published in 1933 and the second in 1942. C. G. Holden, Frank H. Murray, Harry J. Fawcett, Martin Henkel, Park Akin, George Jobe, Page Curran, Carl J. Jehlen, Thomas C. McGuffey, Fred Bernet and other club managers devoted much time and experience in developing a modernized uniform accounting system for country and city clubs that would make accurate analysis and comparison of financial statements possible for club managers and officials.

With the cooperation of Joseph H. Nolin and other CPAs of the Horwath and Horwath staff a sound, simple system seems to have been achieved. The tough part of the job now is to get club officials to adopt the system which specialists in club management recommend.

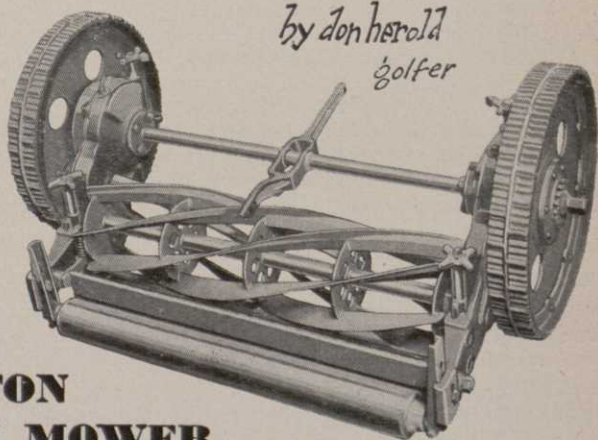


Good golf courses are  
man-made -- not born

And you, Mr. Golf Course  
Superintendent, are the man

-and this is  
the machine  
you can do  
it with-

by don herold  
golfer



## THE WORTHINGTON FAIRWAY MOWER

I live right on a golf course in Florida in winter—and right on another one in Connecticut in summer. I'm that much of a golf nut!

So, more than most golfers, I see the work you Golf Course Superintendents put on the courses.

I've talked to several of you

and I've found that the gang mower most of you swear by (not *at*) is the Worthington Fairway Mower.

If you don't have Worthington Fairway Gang Mowers on your course, why not let your Worthington Dealer give you a demonstration of cutting ability THAT WILL AMAZE YOU.

Written between rounds for -

**WORTHINGTON MOWER COMPANY**

STROUDSBURG,  
PENNSYLVANIA

# Tips on Greens Program\*

By **BERYL TAYLOR**

Supt., Iowa State College Golf Course, Ames, Ia.

**T**HERE are standard operating procedures on all courses but there are also special procedures on different courses, and even on different greens of the same course. Some require less water than others, less or more fertilizer, depending on the texture of the soil, etc. Some courses require more cultivation than others, depending upon soil composition and texture.

The successful superintendent is the one who correctly ascertains what his course problems and needs are and then starts a sound maintenance program and follows it until the desired results are attained.

What is a sound program for greens? Naturally, here again, it is difficult for one to be dogmatic about setting down a required program because various courses differ to a considerable extent. In outlining a sound program I refer only to northern golf courses, and the program may not be the same even in the North for those sections in the eastern or western parts of the country, but they do get good results in the Middle West.

1. Starting in the spring, water systems should be turned on as early as possible, especially if there has been a dry winter with little snow cover in which case the chances are that there will have been much desiccation. Water greens and aprons to a depth of 6 in.
2. Fertilize early, the last week in March or the first of April, depending upon the weather. An organic fertilizer should be used at the rate of 1 to 1½ lbs. actual nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. I, personally, prefer Milorganite, but any other type of organic fertilizer may be used in the early spring and early fall. I like the organic application of nitrogen in the early fall because it does not make the grass become too lush and go into the winter soft.

During the past year I have done some experimenting with Uramite, a fertilizer in which the nitrogen becomes available very slowly and lasts for a long period of time, and it would

appear that the results are going to be good. Since it is a very slowly disintegrating nitrogen, it appears that it will be possible to apply almost an entire season's requirement in one application. Further experimentation with this particular product will be carried forth during the next year or two so that we can get a more accurate picture of the results obtained.

3. Verticut or rake the greens and cut greens to a height of 3/16 of an inch. This will help eliminate mat. Height of cut should rarely, if ever, go above ¼ of an inch. Ease up in hot weather.
4. Immediately after this first raking or verticutting, and cutting of greens, greens should be topdressed rather heavily. Topdressing should contact the soil. I am still a believer in this practice, and do so once every month or 6 weeks. However, I do not topdress very heavily. After topdressing, the material should be well watered in and you will find that it does not interfere with play.
5. A complete fertilizer should be applied fall and spring if soil analyses show that it is necessary. Ordinarily, from 1 to 1½ lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. of a complete fertilizer is all that is required to maintain adequate phosphorous and potash levels.

It is silly to apply phosphorous when, in many instances, the greens are entirely too high in phosphorous already. If they are low on potash only, apply potash only, and forget about the phosphorous.

As for the nitrogen, I find that from 1 to 1½ lbs. per month of actual nitrogen is about right. This means that in the course of the season approximately 8 lbs. of actual nitrogen is needed per 1000 sq. ft. For spring and fall mixtures are from 1 to 1½ lbs. The other applications are lighter and applied from seven to ten day intervals throughout the season beginning in May to the end of August. This does two things. It maintains a constant growth and at the same time discourages, if not eliminates, that

(\*1954 GCSA conference address)

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pesky disease known as dollar spot. Rarely do you find an infestation of dollar spot where you have a vigorous and constant growth of grass.

I like to maintain a Ph between 7 and 7.4. This may sound high to some of you, but so far, I have had no trouble with the Ph in this range.

During hot weather I definitely cut down the amount of nitrogen used in one application, and am inclined to use soluble nitrogen in small amounts when the weather is extremely hot. There is a definite correlation between disease and the amount of fertilizer and water used. This is especially true in the case of brown patch. If grass is lush, brown patch will increase in incidence. I find it helpful to stay just a little bit on the dry side during the hot muggy periods with which we are cursed not too infrequently up in our region.

### Cultivation Practice

It has been only in recent years that it was thought possible to really cultivate grass as we used to think of cultivating corn, beans and other farm crops. However, with the advent of the new cultivating tools such as the aerifier, this has become a common practice.

The aerifier can serve two common purposes — first, it can be used to improve the existing soil structure within a given green, or it can be used for renovating turfs, in which case multiple aerifications would be done, the soil removed and a new and better soil put back in the holes. The type would depend, of course, upon local needs. In recent years I have followed a practice of aerifying greens twice a season with the following exceptions:

Aprons are aerified once a month in order that they will hold more water and thus take less water away from the edge of the greens. Troublesome high spots on greens are aerified at six-week intervals for the same reason, because these usually dry out faster and the runoff of water is hence great. By aerifying every six weeks these areas stay approximately the same as the other areas of the greens.

### Drainage Factors

Differences in soil structure will have a great effect on the drainage. When I refer to drainage, I refer to two types. First, but not necessarily the most important, is water drainage, and second, air drainage. Greens should be so constructed and so

watered that they will become moist, not soggy, to a depth of 6 in. and still have no water puddling on the greens. Adequate moisture is necessary for the proper activation of soil microorganisms which, in turn, are very beneficial in breaking down such things as leaves, dead roots, etc.

The amount of water to be applied will depend not only upon the soil, but upon weather conditions. For example, if the weather is hot and dry, you have a considerable amount of transpiration, and you will have to water more and also more frequently.

During extremely dry, hot weather with high winds, it will be necessary to sometimes water as many as four times a day by hand just to moisten the leaves in order to prevent wilting. This type of watering is not done with the idea of furnishing adequate water supply to the root system, but merely to freshen the leaves so that they will not wilt and die.

Air drainage is probably neglected more than any other one factor in locating greens. Greens should be so located that a free passage of air is over them at all times. Why? It is important for greens to "dry off" quickly in the morning. Trees should not completely shut off the air, neither should the green be set in a pocket where all air goes over it. Disease will soon attack a green with poor air drainage and the first thing you know there is an expensive rebuilding job to be done.

### Set Program, Stick to It

Start early in the spring with a program that has a certain thing that requires doing each day and week, then do it. However, before starting on this program, ascertain whether or not it is the best program for your course. This will naturally entail the taking of soil samples and in some cases where you have especially difficult problems to solve, the calling in of other people and a pooling of ideas before your program is completely outlined.

When you get on a program that is bringing good results, don't change. If you want to experiment, experiment on either your nursery or small experimental plots. Make sure that a change in practice works on these areas before adopting them for the course as a whole.

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## Need Supplies?

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See Page 109

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Pool of Indian Valley CC, near Souderton, Pa., is of gunite type construction built by Norris Blue Lake Pool Co. The pool has a beautiful scenic location pleasing swimmers and spectators.

## Look Before You Leap When Planning Swimming Pool

By J. THOMAS NORRIS

President, Norris Blue Lake Pools, Inc.

**B**UILDING a swimming pool is not as easy as diving into one — though you might think so, judging by the number of golf clubs who leap before they look.

Club members who would never authorize a major clubhouse or golf course change without professional guidance too often approve a pool project based only on the casual design of the local contractor who may, or more often may not, be familiar with the specific planning problems and engineering details involved.

The problems?

Location and size, first of all. Location determines the whole use pattern of the pool. It sets the tempo of pool life. This means more than mere aquatics. Many clubs are locating and planning their pools to be 24-hour and nearly 365-day centers for many other activities.

A dining terrace adjacent to the pool is

a lucrative investment for the dining department. Lunches that may not go in the main room are eagerly received when served on a terrace near the pool. This, and an outdoor bar, can supplement income during most of the day, stretching the swimming season. Even on spring and fall evenings too cool for comfortable swimming, a softly lighted terrace surrounding a pool glowing with underwater lights, makes a delightful place for informal parties, receptions, dances, and other social affairs. A well-located club pool permits these features.

A proper blend of sun and shade is essential. A pool can be sheltered from prevailing winds by its natural location. Or, enclosed in movable glass paneling, it can be heated even in frosty weather. The Broadmoor Pool at Colorado Springs provides outdoor swimming for more than 300



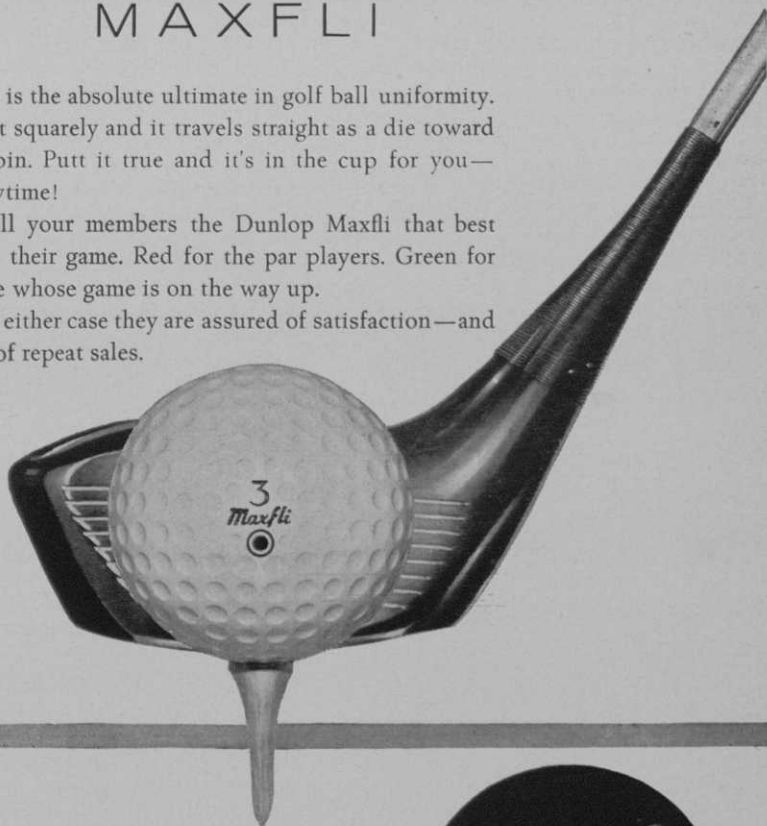
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days a year — in full sight of snow-capped mountains. Climate here is on the severe side, but a thoroughly enjoyable — and lucrative—extension of the swimming season is realized.

The pool should be located where there is plenty of room for play — and where sun bathers will not pick up dirt and sand. Basketball, tennis, badminton, volley ball, shuffleboard, and ping-pong, may well be included in the general pool area. But, far enough from the water so those who come to bathe and bask may do so—out of range of stray shuttlecocks and wayward tennis balls.

The scope of pool activity and the ages and number of people who will use it raises the problems of size and dimension. A young, athletic group hepped on competitive swimming may call for one type of pool; an older and wiser group, seeking sunshine and a casual dip, quite another. A general rule is to allow 27 square feet per person. Generally, however, the larger the pool, the less area needed per bather. If this sounds strange, remember that even on a sizzling, peak-load day, at least half the people at the pool are sprawled around, not in it. For small pools, more than 27

square feet per person should be allowed, to handle peak bathing loads.

Details of pool construction follow after location, size, and use-pattern have been established. Some of the ancient, quasi-respectable Roman public baths, built of giant, cut-stone blocks, are still in use, after two-thousand years. They were made for gravity fill, and even with leaks that have developed over the centuries, they can be kept full. To do a comparable job today with the same size stones would cost Caesar's fortune. So concrete or gunite is used. It's better, and more people can afford it.

Pneumatically placed concrete or gunite is much less expensive than poured-in-place concrete. Since it is applied under pressure, it is denser, therefore stronger. Strength up to 4,500 pounds per square inch is normally achieved with gunite as compared with 2,500 or 3,000 pounds maximum with cast concrete. It is true that form-poured concrete can cost almost as little as gunite, and there are situations where it may be advisable to use this material. However, under most conditions, gunite construction has proved more convenient, quicker and stronger.

Function and location should determine shape. If there is to be much competitive swimming, two of the walls should be parallel, and about 75 feet (25 meters) apart. It is easy to shape the other two walls irregularly, and gain the interest of a non-rectangular pool, still permitting competition swimming. Another shape in country club vogue is the L-pool. One leg of the L is used for shallow water bathing and instruction; the other for normal swimming and diving. The plan can be reversed, of course, segregating diving, special instruction, or any other activity.

#### Water Depth Varies

Water depth maximum varies inversely with the height of the diving board. If there is to be no diving board, four and a half to five feet is deep enough. And, overall pool cost is substantially cut — but, so is attendance, unfortunately. The standard one-meter board requires a water depth of eight feet, six inches, the maximum depth about 15 feet out from the deep end wall. The bottom should then slope up toward the five or 4.6 foot breakpoint to form a deep area, not less than 35 feet long. The standard three-meter or "high" board requires 10 feet of water at least 20 feet from the deep end wall. Slope of any part of the pool bottom where the water is less than 5.5 feet deep should not be more than one foot in each 15 feet. Where water depth



Berkshire CC (Reading, Pa.) pool gets gunite application of concrete under pressure, over heavy steel reinforcing. This provides density and strength. Finished white coat is troweled on by hand after gunite has hardened.