not only be limited by cost, but also by
the effect of the chemicals on grass when
treated sand is driven onto adjacent put-
ting green turf by an "explosion-shot". As
this was not determined in this study,
further tests are planned in this respect,
along with additional work on various
rates of application. Leaching away of
the chemicals in the sand traps, as well
as continuous raking are other factors
that have a bearing on the effectiveness
of the chemicals.

It should be understood that the above
report is based on preliminary testing of
the chemicals. Some of the chemicals and
rates used appear practical. The results
are given as a suggestion of what chemi-
cals might be effective and as a guide for
further testing under actual conditions.
Certainly, the effective use of chemicals
for purposes mentioned above will save
many hours of hand labor and expense.

NOTE: The author would appreciate
the benefit of any suggestions or ex-
periences of others in the chemical
method, or any other method, for
controlling weeds in sand traps.

Southern California Holds
Third Turf Conference

Southern California third annual confer-
ence on turf culture, April 30 and May 1,
held its first session on the turf plot at
the University of California at Los An-
geles, giving visitors an opportunity to
see comparative trials of the many new
and standard turf grasses under various
cultural treatments. More than 200 per-
sons from various parts of Southern Cal-
ifornia attended the two-day meeting.

The meeting was opened by Dean Rob-
ert W. Hodgson, head of the Los Angeles
division of the University of California
College of Agriculture. Prof. H. B. Musser,
Pennsylvania State College, explained the
operation of his program, one of the oldest
and largest turf research programs in the
United States. Prof. Musser also dis-
cussed control of weeds.

Dr. F. V. Grau, Director, USGA Green
Section, described new improved turf
grasses, including Zoysia Z-52, U-3
bermuda grass and Merion bluegrass, and
discussed their use in combinations of
warm and cool season grasses. He also
reviewed turf aeration.

O. J. Noer showed many color slides illu-
lustrating maintenance methods and solu-
tions of turf problems. Dr. Robert Hagan
of the Division of Irrigation on the Uni-
versity of California's Davis campus, dis-
cussed the fundamentals of watering turf
grasses.

John E. Gallagher of the University of
California Division of Floriculture and Or-
namental Horticulture on the Los An-
geles campus presented results of experi-
mental trials of herbicides and fertilizers
on the turf plots at UCLA.

These five speakers earlier conducted a
broadcast panel discussion on turf culture
for Armed Forces Radio, with emphasis on
the military aspects of turf.

Additional speakers on turf subjects
from UCLA were Prof. Pierre A. Miller of
the Division of Plant Pathology, who dis-
cussed turf diseases and their control by
fungicides, and Prof. V. T. Stoutemyer,
chairman of the Division of Floriculture
and Ornamental Horticulture, who ex-
plained the purpose of some of the experi-
mental grass plots.

Another panel discussion on trees and
turf at the morning session of the second
day evoked many questions. This panel
was conducted by Fred W. Roewekamp,
city Forester of Los Angeles, Prof. Pierre
A. Miller, and Dr. Mildred E. Mathias of
the U.C.L.A. Botany Department. William
H. Johnson, president of the National Golf
Course Superintendents Assn. presided at
this meeting.

At the final afternoon session, John J.
McElroy of the Agricultural Extension
Service on the Berkeley campus of the Uni-
versity of California described their meth-
ods of operation and the possibility of as-
sistance to those groups concerned with
recreational and ornamental turf.

WHAT PROS SHOULD KNOW
(Continued from page 44)

length, each 1/8 inch deflection, upright
or flatter, is equal to a 1 degree change
in lie.

Hook Variations

The next item on the order is "not too
much hook." The factory has means of
checking and measuring hook, but the
amount of hook on a wood club varies
with practically every pro, that is, as far
as personal opinion goes. A straight face
to Cary Middlecoff is 2 degrees open to
the factory. A straight face to Skip Alex-
ander is 1 degree hook to the factory.
The standard hook on a driver and brassie
is 1/2 degree, 1/4 degree on the No. 3
spoon, and on the No. 4 spoon 0 degree.
This is a perfect example as to the im-
portance of the home professional to the
factory. It is understandable that the
manufacturing pro uses a wood club faced
much more open than the club you would rec-
commend for Mr. Average Golfer. The
exact amount of hook necessary to make
a club more playable, or the lack of
hook, comes to us directly from your
recommendations.

That last item on the order was "grip
a little oversize." The factory uses a
ladies' gauge, a men's standard gauge,
slightly oversize, and full oversize. Re-
ducing these descriptions to simple fig-
ures, the difference between each gauge
is 1/82 of an inch in diameter. 'A little