about three-putt greens there'll still be puts and time wasted by players fooling around trying to figure the line to the cup.


Gustavson's book is one that will give the beginner a good general understanding of major details of the game. It puts in a strong plug for the pro as the invaluable adviser in instruction and in supplying proper equipment.

Gustavson, a studious club amateur, is the artist who illustrated Tommy Armour's "How to Play Your Best Golf All the Time." In the second part of his book, which is devoted to the rules of golf, he presents an exceedingly helpful illustrated short course on the salient items of the code.

He makes a pretty good selection of the instruction tips he passes along, with the exception of the advice to start the downswing by accelerating clubhead speed. This will be questioned by experienced teaching professionals who have much trouble trying to teach pupils not to cast from the top of the swing. Gustavson says the hunch comes from an analysis of some motion pictures. It is a sure thing the pictures weren't of the swings of Jones, Hogan, Snead, Nelson, Vardon or Joyce Wethered which definitely show clubhead speed is accelerated after the clubhead gets down to about hip-high on its way to the ball.

Labor Management Now Suppts.' First Concern

By CHARLES STORRIER
Supt., Essex County CC, West Orange, N.J.

In the field of turf maintenance there are innumerable sources from which golf courses can obtain advice on the maintenance of turf areas. Research and industry have given them new strains of grass, new chemicals and new types of machinery to work with. However, the demands of present day industrialism have given golf courses the greatest problem in labor supply and management.

Prior to World War II, when the pressures and tensions were much less than at present, labor was a minor problem in giving the then small army of golfers courses

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A great percentage of present-day golfers had not then become conscious that there was a form of exercise where skill rather than force was the main factor in individual competition. In those days the players were not so demanding in their desire for perfection and most of them, as well as the labor used to maintain the courses, knew the limitations of the grasses then grown. Then, labor even took pride in the accomplishment of their duties, and lived not alone for the Almighty Dollar.

Since the war a new and large army of golfers has arrived with almost no knowledge of the type of grasses which make up the turf on which to play. With demands for perfection in all industrial lines have also come demands for perfection all over the golf course. These demands are for a higher standards of maintenance, with mainly a shorter cut turf so that the players can have progressively lower scores. To maintain these standards new grasses and machinery have had to be used and superintendents have had to call on labor which is more machinery-minded than heretofore.

To get this labor golf courses come in direct competition with industry where success is measured by the amount of business and profit shown on the balance sheet, in contrast to the golf course need of keeping within the budget.

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**Describes Bridge Flooring For Spike Traffic**

Supt. Marion Mendenhall of Kenwood CC (Cincinnati, O.), worked out a good way to protect bridge flooring from spike damage, reports the Green Breeze of the Great Cincinnati Greenkeepers Assn.

Roofing paper is placed down the center of the bridge floor and 1x2 inch wood strips are nailed along the sides and this area is filled with a mixture of cut-back asphalt and screenings. The cut-back asphalt is a liquid that can be purchased by the gallon from any asphalt plant. No heat is required during the warm weather. The screenings and asphalt are mixed together as you would concrete. The walk area is then filled with this mixture and raked smooth.

The surface looks like asphalt but remains soft enough for the golf spike to punch into it making it easy for the golfer.