

hazards and protection for players. Each hole originally was cleared from a dense stand of timber.

For about the past 20 years the East course has been reserved on week-ends and holidays for players who can break 100. The result has been to make this course highly popular at congested times and players prefer to wait to get on it as they can get around in 3 to 3½ hours.

F. H. Stenzel says that Glendoveer's records over the past 20 years show interesting changes in speed and scoring quality of play. In the late '20s single day week-end play was from 800 to as high as 1050 18-hole rounds. The figures included 18- and 9-hole rounds but were adjusted to an 18-hole basis.

Now 700 to 750 rounds appear to be the maximum. Slow motion on the greens is the biggest factor in reducing speed of play. Scoring is better because accuracy and length of tee and longer approach shots have improved. But that too tends to increase playing time. Formerly the holes of about 400 yds. length would accommodate one more foursome because the second shot was still out of green range. Now a great many of the players get on the 400 yd. holes in two shots.

## IMPORTANT

In mid-March—every golf club in the United States was mailed our annual form card on which space is provided for names of each club's operating personnel entitled to receive GOLFDOM. Please give this your prompt attention.

Unless we receive up-to-date information on those who are actively engaged in duties concerned with your golf club's operation we cannot continue mailing GOLFDOM.

If your club failed to receive our form card or misplaced it—use the form you'll find on Page 126 in this issue. New regulations of the auditing bureau to which GOLFDOM belongs become effective in May.

To make certain your 1953 officials and operating heads receive GOLFDOM—fill-in the form and mail it—today—please.

Thank you.

GOLFDOM

## RECORD ATTENDANCE AT PURDUE

The Midwest Regional Turf Conference at Purdue University, March 2-4, was the biggest ever held with total registration at 342. Golf course personnel again made up the largest single turf interest group, but interest in athletic field, home lawn and nursery stock care and maintenance showed a marked increase.

Main talks Monday afternoon were by Dr. J. B. Peterson, head of the Purdue University Dept. of Agronomy, who welcomed the attendees; Al Radko, USGA Green Sect. agronomist, Beltsville, Md., who told how to over-seed turf while it was in use; Dr. Fred V. Grau, who predicted future turf operations; Dr. H. B. Musser, turf researcher at Penn State College, who lectured on turf fertilization; and Dr. R. L. Kohls, Purdue U. agricultural economist.

Other speakers were Liebert Mossler, Indiana Golf Assn., pres., Indianapolis, Ind., who talked at the turf banquet Monday night; Dr. W. H. (Bill) Daniel, Midwest Regional Turf Foundation researcher and extensionist, who tied together turf activities of the man out on the firing line and researchers and industry; Dr. O. J. Noer, who explained results in testing soils of golf courses over this continent; Dr. George Gries, Purdue U. plant pathologist, who discussed plant root growth; and Dr. James R. Watson, Toro Mfg. Co., agronomist, who explained how moisture moves through soil.

Nearly half the conference was devoted to trying to answer questions asked by the attendees as they split off into four interest groups. Those interested in athletic fields, schools and municipal grounds made up one division; cemetery superintendents, nurserymen and industrial and home lawn managers were in a second group; public golf course superintendents composed the third while a group of private golf course superintendents made up still another. Subjects covered included everything from starting grass seed and trees to labor incentives for golf course workers.

The conference closed Wednesday noon with a showing of colored slides by Tom Mascaro, West Point Lawn Products, and Charles Hallowell, Philadelphia, Penna., extensionist.

Golf Ball Manufacturers' Assn. reports total sales of golf balls for year ending Dec. 31, 1952 as 1,845,687 doz.