



## SHOWPLACE NOW NEW PINE HOLLOW CLUBHOUSE

The palatial mansion of the former Balsan estate of 133 acres near East Norwich, L. I., N. Y., is being rapidly remodeled into one of the world's finest golf clubhouses and the home of the new Pine Hollow CC.

Also promising a time record is the big job of constructing the club's new course. Bill Mitchell, Danvers, Mass., golf architect has the 6,802 yd. par 72 speedily getting into condition for play in 1955. Mitchell is bringing 3-year-old greens sod from his nursery at Sutton, N. H.

The course has three tees on 15 of its holes, practice fairways and bunkered practice greens; all watered. One of the biggest projects of landscape planting done on a golf course features the Pine Hollow layout.

The clubhouse will be completely air-conditioned and provided with complete facilities of the luxury type.

Irv Fargenson, of the Fairlawn (N. J.) Golf Center, and Jerry Wolk, Jamaica, N. Y. attorney, headed the syndicate which bought the property for \$400,000 and is converting it into a private club.

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### Evaluating the New Turf Grasses

**I**N ATTEMPTING an evaluation of new grasses a first essential is that we know "what we are shooting for." What qualities should a grass have to make it desirable for turf? The basic requirements can be grouped into 5 main categories:

First, a grass must be persistent under the environmental conditions to which it will be subjected. We know that there is no universal grass, and that each has its own regional adaptation. We recognize that the farther a grass is moved from its natural habitat the more trouble we will have with it, but we do ask it to give a good account of itself within its normal climatic area.

Second, a turf grass should have resistance, or at least a reasonable degree of tolerance, to disease. Disease is one of the major causes of turf failure. The simplest and most satisfactory control is a high degree of natural resistance.

Third, a grass must be capable of reproducing itself through successive generations without significant loss of its desirable turf forming qualities. It must breed reasonably true to its type.

Fourth, a grass must be a good seed producer. A fescue or bluegrass that is a sparse seeder will never be of more than academic interest from a practical standpoint.

And finally, a grass must have the ability to produce a good quality turf for the particular purpose for which it is to be used. High leaf density, good color, desirable texture, and resistance to wear are some of the more important items in this specification.

To qualify as a superior type any new strain must be significantly better in at least one of these categories and certainly not appreciably poorer in any of them than what is already available.—H. B. Musser, Pa. State College, in N. Y. State Turf Assn. Bulletin.

### IMPORTANT

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