

snow-mold. Observations show that this springtime fungus can do considerable injury if it runs its course, but is submissive to treatment if caught in time. Sufficient fungicide for this purpose should be in store to make immediate treatments, should the course lie within the snow-mold belt. It is a very good plan to attend to these details now; they are then finished with and a virtuous feeling prevails as the result of such promptitude. Incidental with this is the matter of providing suitable storage places for material such as fertilizer, which is liable to cake or deteriorate if not properly protected.

Watch the Course

A close survey of the course should be maintained as the time of the general thaw approaches. Considerable harm may be done during this period to turf which has come through so far without trouble, due to flooding, and the later freezing of the flood waters. In sections where the snow lies deeply all winter, it may accumulate in large drifts, often on greens in out of the way places. When the thaw comes suddenly, the drifts may disappear quickly and without harm to the turf, but where the thaw is protracted, these banks weep for days, even weeks, and may cause considerable injury, either by holding a sodden turf unable to dry off, or by the formation of ice sheets. This injury may be averted by carting off heavy banks of snow or breaking up the ice sheets when they begin to thaw and become loose underneath. These might seem like expensive operations to some clubs, but are well worth while, especially so if the surface drainage is not very efficient.

Where it is the practice to cover the green with boughs or brush, it will be noticed that early warm days will start the grass on these protected areas more quickly than would otherwise be the case. Some clubs favor this as it gives an early greenness, but it must be remembered that the early succulence may receive a severe check should the following weather be inclement. In the long run it is wiser to take the coverings off as soon as the snow has left the ground and they can be lifted.

It is at this time that snow-mold makes its appearance. Moisture and a near-freezing temperature appear to be conducive to its development and growth. Clearing away the snow and thus hurrying the drying up of the ground is therefore a measure of control. Immediate action also in treat-

ing the affected areas with fungicide will check further development and expedite a quick recovery. It will be seen that close inspection is an essential item at this stage of the spring program.

Show Committee Winter Damage

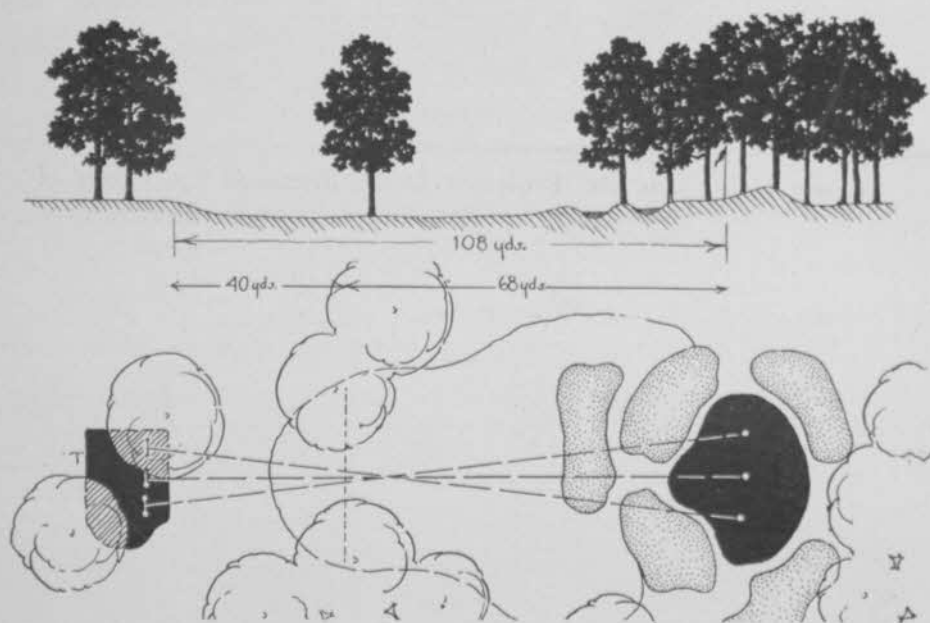
Immediately prior to the opening of the course maintenance routine, that is, about the time that the furniture is put out, it is a very good move to have a formal examination of the course by the green-committee, greenkeeper and other interested officials including the president and manager. At this season the serious damage of winter, as ice injury, winter kill, property impairment, etc., is apparent, and ways and means of repair may be decided upon. Any changes in course features such as including or eliminating rough, changing bunkers, in fact anything that affects either the welfare of the course or the playing conditions of the game, can be settled and noted down in a permanent record. It is surprising how many pages of typewritten notes can be gathered in this fashion on a single tour of inspection. The advantage of several pairs of eyes is that nothing need be overlooked and the opinion of every department is represented.

Establish a Working Schedule

The next phase enters upon the regular work of keeping the course in shipshape order, with the added burden during the opening weeks, of re-turfing spoiled areas, repairing washouts, removing debris, and generally tidying the course. As the days become warmer and the grass catches into its stride, a regular plan of topdressing, fertilizing, worming, and the like must be carried out. The very nature of the work, particularly so in the early weeks of playing season, demand a well-organized plan of action. A program made out in advance, even if not rigidly adhered to, has many good points. It will include items that might be overlooked later on; it is good for reference to make sure requests by the executives are not forgotten; and what is perhaps as important as anything, it will establish a continuity of schedule should the superintendent happen to be unavoidably absent from the course for any length of time. Where the chairman of the green committee takes a personal interest in the supervision of the course, a written program assures him that his suggestions and instructions are being effectively delivered to the greenkeeper.

Kildeer's 17th Hole Has Unusual Features

Designed by C. D. Wagstaff



THE seventeenth hole of the second course at Kildeer (near Chicago) demonstrates to an unusual degree the possi-

bility of adapting natural beauty in the design of a golf hole. It is laid in the edge of a magnificent oak and hickory woods. The trees have been left exactly as they were. The green is designed to eliminate any feeling of artificiality and the traps subordinated for the same purpose. They are visible from the tee although, as the photograph shows, they do not intrude upon the natural effectiveness of the landscape.



The narrow opening in the trees necessitates moving the tee-markers each time the cup is changed in order to maintain a clear line from tee to cup. See dotted lines in diagram above.

From the standpoint of play the hole admits of unusual variation. With the cup and the tee-markers centrally located, the hole is a naturally difficult 3-par hole. With cup to the left and tee-markers to the right, the play is more exacting, while with cup to the right and tee-markers to the left, the maximum difficulty is introduced, a combination of the narrowest angle through the guard trees with the shortest depth of the green and the most formidable trap danger.

This changeable characteristic not only allows adjustment from the desired simplicity on ladies' days to extreme difficulty for tournament play but produces a happy variation from day to day which keeps the hole interesting.

Foreign Grubs, a Menace of the Future

By B. R. LEACH

Associate Entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Consulting Entomologist
U. S. G. A. Green Section

In last month's article, Professor Leach discussed the habits of grubs in turf, emphasizing the fact that they feed on grass-roots close to the surface of the soil, and that in their feeding, they constantly take quantities of soil into their bodies along with the grass-roots. It is upon these two traits that the lead-arsenate method of grub-proofing is based.

PART 5

GRUBS which are beginning to feel the effects of the arsenic have a characteristic appearance as compared with a normal, healthy grub. The latter is always curled up tightly with the head and tail close together and the flesh is firm to the touch. Grubs beginning to feel the effects of the arsenic, on the other hand, are soft and flabby to the touch and are not tightly curled. They eat very little after the arsenic begins to take effect and it is only a relatively short time before they succumb to the poison. In view of these facts the significance of the word or expression "grubproof" is apparent when used in connection with arsenate of lead and fine turf.

Under these circumstances, we are concerned with the consideration of the best and easiest method of impregnating the upper soil layer of fine turf with arsenate of lead so that any grubs finding their way into a turf so poisoned will react as described above. It will be necessary to divide the discussion into two parts: (1) Grubproofing greens and tees while in process of construction and before seeding. (2) Grubproofing established greens and tees.

Grubproofing Greens During Construction

Build the green or tee and prepare it for seed or stolons just as you would if you had no intention of grubproofing it. All plow-

ing, manuring, discing, smoothing and contouring should be done in the usual way. The area of the green should then be calculated accurately.

Most greens are roughly circular in outline. Compute its area by the following reasonably exact method. Let us suppose the green is shaped as shown in Figure I. Look the green over and place a small wooden peg at the point you consider to be the center of the green. (Represented by letter C in Figure I.) Now take a tape measure, look the green over some more, and measure in a straight line the distance from A through C to B which you have decided is the longest distance across the green. In the same way, measure the distance from D through C to E which you will notice is the shortest distance across the green. Let us suppose you find the longest distance across the green to be 72 feet and the shortest distance 48 feet. Add

these two distances together, making a total of 120 feet and divide by 4 which equals 30 feet. Multiply 30 by itself which equals 900. Multiply 900 by 3.14 and this gives the approximate area of the green in square feet or 2,826 square feet. Now add 10 per cent to this result, making the area of the green in round numbers 3,100 square feet. It is always wise to add this 10 per cent to the calculated result, first because most greens have an irregular

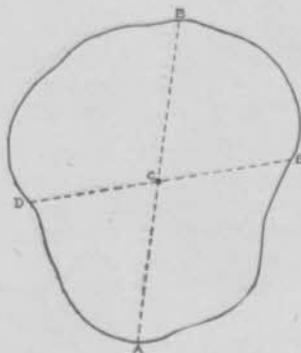


Figure I.

outline, and secondly it never pays to be too tight with the arsenate of lead. A little bit extra will take care of the probable human error in calculation and will make the grass grow greener.

Applying the Mixture

Presuming that the green or tee is all contoured and ready for the seed or stolons we are now ready to apply the arsenate of lead. The green as measured above contains 3,100 square feet of surface. It will therefore require $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of arsenate of lead, 5 pounds for each 1,000 square feet of soil surface treated. Inasmuch as arsenate of lead is a white, fluffy, insoluble powder and is blown about by the slightest puff of wind, it is not advisable to try to spread or dust it over the surface of the soil because there will be a large loss due to the powder blowing away beyond the confines of the green or tee under treatment. Furthermore, it is a very difficult matter for the novice to dust 5 pounds of arsenate of lead evenly over 1,000 square feet of soil surface.

Under the circumstances it is advisable to mix the amount of arsenate of lead required for the green or tee with a quantity of *slightly* moist soil or sand. The use of heavy loam or clay is not advisable in this respect, as it has too great a tendency to lump. Apply the mixture of arsenate and soil to the green or tee before seeding. By following this method loss of the chemical by blowing is largely prevented and the increased bulk of the mixture enables the operator to cover the green more evenly and with less probability of error. The amount of soil or sand to be used as a filler for 5 pounds of arsenate of lead depends entirely upon the ability of the

operator to spread it evenly over 1,000 square feet of soil surface. Some men, particularly those with many years of practical farming experience, can mix 5 pounds of arsenate of lead with a half-bushel of soil or sand, and *sow* the mixture over the allotted area just as they would sow oats or rye and with an exactness and evenness that is truly amazing. With the average workman of today, however, it will be advisable to use more soil or sand in the mixture and let him spread it with a topdressing spreader. If this is not available, spread it by the handful out of a pail, allowing each handful to sift out from the fingers onto the surface of the soil.

Don't Spare the Mixture

A word of advice will not be amiss at this point. During the spreading of the poison mixture on the green, and especially during the novice's first attempt at this job, he will wake up when about two-thirds finished and find that he is running short of the arsenate soil mixture. He immediately begins to suffer from a mild palpitation of the heart, and provided the boss is out of sight, the little bit of arsenate remaining is made to finish the green. As a result, this portion of the green gets too small a portion of the lead arsenate it should properly receive, it does not grubproof the green, and, from that time on, "Professor" B. R. Leach is a bum as far as that particular club is concerned.

Don't resort to such childish tactics. If you find yourself running short of arsenate of lead before you have finished applying it all over the green, mix up some more and finish the job properly. Incidentally this will save me the necessity of answering a



Spreading the arsenate and sand mixture on a green prior to scratching it into the top half inch of the soil.

lot of fool questions when the club elects a new green chairman the following year.

I made the statement in last month's article that arsenate of lead could be applied by the silliest jackass a golf club ever had the misfortune to have in its employ. I meant by that statement that it is practically impossible to overdose with this compound. I have grown good grass in soil treated with 100 pounds of arsenate of lead to the thousand square feet of soil surface or 20 times the dose recommended.

When the arsenate of lead has been applied to the surface of the green or tee as described above, take a rake, preferably a short-toothed one, and scratch the chemical into the soil to a depth of one-half inch, no deeper. This 5-pound dosage is based on a mixture with the top half-inch of surface soil. If it is scratched-in deeper, more arsenate of lead will have to be used at the rate of 5 pounds for each additional half-inch of soil depth. Hence, be careful with the rake and don't become imbued with the idea that you are digging potatoes.

Here again let me emphasize the importance of having all contouring completed before applying and scratching-in the arsenate. This is fairly obvious, when one considers that the finished job calls for the upper half-inch soil layer *all over the green* to be impregnated with the poison. If the contouring is done after the application of the arsenate, it means that this layer will be removed in places, leaving places devoid of poison.

Turf Grows Slower

Having scratched-in the chemical as above, the seeding or planting of stolons can now be carried out in the usual way. If stolons are used, they should be covered with the usual *light* covering of unpoisoned soil.

Grass seed and stolons sprout somewhat more slowly in arsenated soil than is the case in untreated soil. The grass shoots are usually from 4 days to a week longer in making their appearance. Furthermore, they grow more slowly during the first two or three weeks. But after that period, the grass catches up rapidly in growth and in 60 days outstrips the grass in unpoisoned soil, not only in growth but in color and vigor.

The slowness of sprouting and growth in arsenated soil during the first few weeks is due to certain chemical changes which

arsenate of lead undergoes in the soil. These changes, which are too technical to be discussed in a practical article of this sort, account for the slowing up in growth. Consequently there is nothing to be alarmed about. As the grass becomes a little older and tougher, it reacts to the arsenate of lead in exactly the opposite fashion. Instead of slowing up the grass growth, the arsenate stimulates it. In fact, it would seem that less fertilizer is necessary for grass growing in arsenated soil. Part or all of this stimulation may be attributed to the action of arsenate of lead in discouraging certain soil bacteria and fungi which are detrimental to the growth of fine turf grasses.

As the grass of the newly planted green, grubproofed as above, continues to grow, the time comes when it is ready for the first topdressing. In order to maintain the grub-proof nature of the turf, all topdressing applied must contain arsenate of lead in the proper proportion so that as the surface of the green is built up a sixteenth of an inch at a time by each topdressing. If this is not done, the original half-inch of poisoned soil will ultimately be buried under a constantly thickening layer of unpoisoned soil and in the course of time, this unpoisoned soil will become sufficiently thick so that grubs can feed in it without ever getting down to the original half-inch of poisoned soil. The green will no longer be grub-proof. The system of grubproofing topdressing will be discussed in next month's article, along with a discussion of methods to be followed in grubproofing established greens and tees.

Tell Us What You've Done with Bent Fairways

BENT is beginning to get a good inning for fairways. We know of several clubs that have recently planted or contemplated planting bent fairways. There is a lively interest in the subject and GOLFDOM would like to learn the experience of greenkeepers and green-chairmen with bent fairways, either stolon or seed, so we could pass along some good advice from fellows who "have been there."

Philadelphia, Pa. — Philadelphia will stage its "National Golf and Country Club Exposition" at the Penn Athletic club, April 16-21. Jesse C. Long is promoter of the event which is planned for annual appearance.

T a l k i n g I t O v e r

Golf Shows Good Sign of Business In the Game

This spring will see a number of golf "shows" and conventions to spur interest in business management of the various phases of golf club operation. The club managers and the greenkeepers will have conventions at Detroit this month. The New England Greenkeepers' organization and the Massachusetts Agricultural college will join in conducting a convention and exhibition. The annual International Golf Exposition will be held again at Chicago in March and a new event, the Philadelphia Golf Show will make its bow prior to the opening of the active season in the north.

All of these events deserve the studious attendance of their particular clientele; their sponsors are endeavoring to make the meetings of practical value. This organized attention being given to the business problems of golf is a promising indication that the days of the deep deficits of golf operations are numbered. So long as the golf field has a reasonable number of these meetings, and does not get too much of a good thing by being extravagantly over-conventioned, golf club officials and department heads and the manufacturers may be depended on to justify the lively efforts of the convention organizers.

Too Many Bosses Makes Manager's Job a Burden

Here's a manager's comment on the leading article in the January issue:

"One president has eight committees of seven members each, which are charged with THE DETAILS OF CLUB MANAGEMENT. Fifty-six nominal bosses for the poor manager to please. Some undertaking, to say the least!"

Food for thought there.

Amateur Expenses Rightfully a Club Item

It is our belief that one more item of expense is inevitable for golf clubs. We think it will be a welcome addition to the outgo. It is the matter of expenses for amateurs contesting in authorized tournaments, when the players require this help. So far as we can see, such an allowance will involve no conflict with strict and sanctified amateur principles and certainly will foster amateur competition on a truly democratic basis. It also will mean promotion of golf, due to the wider geographical distribution of big, representative fields in the major amateur tournaments.

There are a number of angles in this amateur matter, all of which are being given consideration by the U. S. G. A., with the expectation that golf in a nation as extensive as the United States will allow its amateur players the same aid and encouragement as is given to the amateurs in other fields of sport. It seems to us that the awarding of honorary memberships to deserving amateurs is the first step in the right direction.

Between Ourselves

Observe the Terms and Give All a Fair "Break"

One of the places where the golf business shows room for improvement is in the matter of closer observance of terms of sale. Manufacturers can cite many instances where clubs, although headed by able and conscientious business men, have shown no hesitancy in taking off a 2 per cent 10-day discount from bills paid anywhere from 30 to 90 days from the date of billing. They frequently get away with this, but it isn't right and the extermination of such practices will be a good thing for business management in golf.

The pros tell us one of their continuous worries is the delay of the clubs in paying them the shop accounts billed and collected through the club offices. This delay injures the credit of the pro with his suppliers and gets the innocent pro in wrong. The clubs are not aware what the outcome of this indifference is, and the pro generally is too backward about explaining his position.

A club administration tackling this important matter of handling its bills on a business basis is taking an important step toward a real business policy, one that will have a bright reflection in every detail of the club's operations.

Pro Shop Pennies Mean no Riches for Clubs

Every once in a while, GOLFDOM is asked about the experiences of clubs that are operating their own pro shops. Our inquirers are clubs that are confronted with the urgent necessity of adding to their revenue.

Considerable data reveals that the club's hope of making appreciable profit out of operation of its own pro shop selling frequently is a delusion. The figures we have seen show such operation generally results in a net loss for the club, even with a pro of first-class qualifications. Professional golf is no different than any other commercial enterprise; it requires financial incentive to draw forth the best efforts of the individual. Pro shop profits usually provide little enough of this incentive, but they do reduce the amount a club must pay for a good pro. Club officials may correctly infer from GOLFDOM'S articles on pro merchandising that the pro has plenty of work and worry in making a respectable profit from his shop. Could any sizeable profit be expected by a club with its shop selling being done under the supervision of a man who not only gets none of the profit of his selling efforts, but generally still has a whole lot to learn about selling?

If you have a good pro who shows some interest in merchandising, give the boy a hand in his work. It will pay the club far more in the long run than denying him this incentive to serve his club with thoroughness. The best business man your club can afford as a pro is the thriftiest investment you can make in professional service.

What's the Event for Next Week?

By JACK FULTON, JR.

ABOUT this time every year the sports and pastimes committees of the clubs throughout the country are busily at work planning their schedules of golf events for the coming season. There are certain standard events that will appear in all these schedules, but the committees are always on the lookout for a little variety through the year and welcome knowledge of events that are a trifle different from the usual run.

Below, in the briefest possible form, will be found a classification of golf events suitable for an annual program.

ONE-DAY EVENTS

Individual Play

(A)—*Medal play* (generally full handicap). On 18 holes; on odd numbered holes; on even numbered holes; on even holes first-9; odd holes second-9; on 3-par holes; on 4-par holes.

(B)—*Match play vs. par* ($\frac{3}{4}$ handicap or full handicap). On full 18-holes; on odd holes; on even holes; on even holes first-9, odd holes second-9, or vice versa; on 3-par holes; on 4-par holes.

(C)—*Blind bogey event*. Players estimate their own net scores before leaving first tee. Player closest to "blind" bogey figure selected by committee is winner.

(D)—*Kickers' tournament*. Contestants may re-play one shot on each hole, putts excepted.

(E)—*One-club event*. Players carry only one club (a midiron, mashie, or the like) and must use it for all shots on the round.

(F)—*Tombstone event* (sometimes known as a flag event). Each player is given a small marker at the first tee and continues to play until he has taken as many strokes as the par of the course, plus his handicap. The player leaves his marker wherever his ball lies after this last stroke and the contestant going the farthest around the course is the winner.

(G)—*Fewest putts*. On this event shots from outside the clipped surface of the putting greens are not considered putts.

(H)—*Most 3's, 4's or 5's on the round*.

(I)—*Sweepstakes*. Players entering the event sign up for one golf ball each. Player with best score takes three-quarters of the balls. Player with second best score takes balance.

Twosome Play

Many of the events listed above, under Individual Play, will apply equally well to twosomes and therefore will not be listed here. In addition there are the following special events for twosomes:

(A)—*Choice score*. On 18 holes, odd numbered holes, even numbered holes, or blind holes (generally half the holes of the course, but unknown to the players). In a twosome best-ball contest the score of the player taking the fewer shots, handicap considered, on a given hole, is used.

(B)—More interesting twosome events are where one ball is used, the two players stroking alternately. In such one-ball events all of the contests listed under Individual Play may be used. The pairings for twosome play may be limited by special requirements. Among the more common combinations are father and son, pro and amateur, husband and wife, member and caddie. This last event is particularly recommended to clubs interested in fostering the good-will of their caddies. In such an event the caddie plays alternately with the member, the two of them using the same ball. A spirit of friendliness and co-operation cannot be more easily secured.

Foursome Play

Foursomes can compete, one against another, in a number of the events listed above for individual play and twosome play. An interesting variation is known as the *Monkey Foursome*. In this event each member of the foursome carries only a single club. One ball is played. Each member of the foursome, in rotation, plays the ball from wherever it happens to lie, and with whatever club he has chosen to

Reduction in Price—NU-GREEN

Effective February 15, 1928

We announce with pleasure a price reduction of 50 cents per pound in the 25-pound and larger sizes of NU-GREEN, effective February 15, 1928.

Through greatly increased production and installation of special machinery, manufacturing economies have been effected that were not possible during small scale production of NU-GREEN when first placed on the market last season. These substantial savings are passed on to you in the new prices of NU-GREEN.

Nu-Green vs. Uspulun

Four seasons ago, we introduced USPULUN, the original organic mercury seed and soil disinfectant, to golf clubs as an aid in controlling the destructive Brown-Patch disease. The consistent success with which USPULUN checked and prevented both large and small Brown-Patch resulted in its enthusiastic adoption by golf clubs all over the country.

But in spite of its superior effectiveness and advantages over older treatments, our scientific staff was not quite satisfied. It realized the eyesore to greens committees and the handicap to golfers that the disease-ravaged areas presented during the days when new growth was replacing the unsightly brown patches.

With that problem before them, they set to work to perfect a treatment which, in addition to controlling the dreaded Brown-Patch, would also quickly restore the disease-weakened grasses to normal strength and healthy, dark green color, without the added cost and labor of supplementary applications of fertilizers.

For two years, formulae of every description were tested in an effort to find the

most effective ingredients, and the proper balance for best results and least danger of injury. Ease in mixing, simplicity of application, and cost of using were all points, too, that received careful consideration.

In the early spring of 1927, we placed on the market a Brown-Patch remedy that was, in the opinion of our scientific staff and the many greenskeepers who co-operated in our field tests, the most practical treatment yet devised. This new compound carried the trade name, "NU-GREEN."

NU-GREEN was successful from the start. Greenskeepers were amazed at its control of the disease and the rapidity with which it brought back their greens to normal health and color. Those who used it as a preventive, saw the humid days and nights pass leaving their greens unspotted and free from the pale yellowish cast of unhealthy or diseased turf.

Now through economy in manufacturing, you can purchase NU-GREEN at a price little greater than the cost of mixing up many home-made compounds. NU-GREEN comes ready for use. No need of the bother and inconvenience of mixing up ingredients yourself. No fear of unbalanced quantities of disinfectant and plant food. No danger to grasses from imperfect mixture. With

NU-GREEN, you are assured of the best possible results. It is easily and quickly applied.

Use NU-GREEN this Season

If you have not already used NU-GREEN, at least try it out on several greens this spring. Test it against any treatment you have been using, and learn for yourself why it replaced the older treatments at so many clubs last season.

In the December, 1927, issue of the Bulletin of the U. S. Golf Assn. Green Section, Dr. Monteith, Jr., says of NU-GREEN.

"On greens somewhat deficient in nitrogen, NU-GREEN gave results which were to the uninitiated extremely striking. * * * The areas treated with NU-GREEN soon developed a luxuriant, dark, healthy green color, which stood out in sharp contrast to the untreated portion, where the turf retained its pale yellowish cast so common on many greens. In cases, these plots were so striking that they became a source of wonder and amazement to greenskeepers, professionals, club officials, and players." * * *

"There is no question but that NU-GREEN will control Brown-Patch just as an equivalent amount of USPULUN or other mercury compounds will do, * *"

NOTE—NEW PRICES

25-lb. size.....	\$1.50 per lb.	100-lb. lots.....	1.40 per lb.
50-lb. size.....	\$1.45 per lb.	500-lb. lots.....	1.35 per lb.

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carry with him on the round. Thus a player may be forced to putt with a mashie or drive with a putter. The four clubs generally carried are brassie, midiron, mashie and putter.

Larger Groups

Team matches of any number of players are always interesting competitions. These matches may be against teams from other clubs or may be one end of the locker room against the other. Frequently the doctors and dentists in a club challenge the laymen to a team competition. Other combinations will readily suggest themselves.

Special One-Day Golf Events

(A)—*Driving contests.* Each contestant drives three balls from the same tee. A ball stopping in the rough is not counted. The distance of the other balls is added together and the contestant with the greatest yardage wins.

(B)—*Target contest.* This event is the test of players' approaching ability. A green is marked as a target with rings 5, 15, 25 and 35 feet from the cup. Each contestant approaches four balls from each of the following distances: 50, 75, 100, 150 and 200 feet. The idea is to make the balls drop within the circles drawn on the greens; where the ball stops rolling is immaterial. The event is scored: five points for each ball within the 5-foot circle, three points for each ball within the 15-foot circle, two points within the 25-foot circle, and one point within the 35-foot circle.

(C)—*Approaching and putting event.* Contentants approach a green from three or four designated spots and putt each ball out. The player with the fewest number of strokes wins.

EVENTS REQUIRING TWO OR MORE ROUNDS

(A)—*Match play events.* Under this head fall such tournaments as the club championship, the "southpaw" (or left-handers) championship, the junior championship, the women's championship and the caddie championship. In addition many clubs hold what are known as *class tournaments*, wherein the playing members are divided into classes, according to handicap and regular match play events are then played within each class.

(B)—*Choice score for the year.* Whenever a player negotiates a hole in fewer strokes than before that season, he draws a ring around the new figure on the score card and hands the card in to the tourna-

ment committee who post the new figure on a permanent chart. The player who has the lowest total score at the end of the season is the winner.

(C)—*Round robin.* Each player plays every other player once at match play. The contestant with the highest percentage of wins is the victor.

(D)—*Ladder event.* In this event the contestants are listed on a score sheet, one under the other, by lot. Any contestant is entitled to challenge the man listed above him to a match. If he wins, his name is posted above the name of the man he defeated. Thus the players, as they play their matches, are constantly shifting up and down as though on the rungs of a ladder, whence the name for the event. At the end of the season the player whose name is at the top of the "ladder" is the winner.

(E)—*Two-man team event.* The best 16 players in the club are paired so that their total handicap is approximately equal. This is done by the tournament committee, generally near the end of the season. These teams are then arranged as for a regular match play event and points are scored as in a Scotch foursome (one point for low ball, one point for total strokes on each hole). The winners are the two-man team champions of the club.

There are many variations of the above events, but we feel that this list is fairly complete. GOLFDOM will, however, welcome a description of other events found interesting.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS WANTED

Will you please send GOLFDOM a copy of your club's latest annual statement?

We are preparing some interesting statistical information from golf club annual statements and are hopeful that the results will provide some valuable comparative data.

Thank you for favoring us.
HERB GRAFFIS,
Editor.

GOLFDOM
236 N. Clark St., CHICAGO
