

# Is Now Under Way In Detroit

plus forecasts of a record-breaking standing fifteenth annual meeting

4:30 P.M.

"Qualifications of a Golf Course Superintendent," by C. H. Smith, green-chairman, Essex Town and CC, Windsor, Ont.; Wm. Smith, supt. Red Run GC, Royal Oak, Mich.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7

2:00 P.M.

"Rates of Seeding and Fertilizing," by J. W. Bengston, USGA Green Section, Washington, D. C.

2:45 P.M.

"Turf Diseases and Their Control," by Dr. John Montieth, Jr., chief, USGA Green Section.

3:30 P.M.

"Topdressing greens," by Dr. James Tyson, Michigan State College.

Convention educational chairman is Dr. James Tyson, Michigan State College. Honorary chairman is M. E. Farnham, supt., Philadelphia (Pa.) CC.

Up for president when balloting begins Friday morning to determine the GSA leader for 1941, is the incumbent, John Gray, Essex G&CC, Sandwich, Ont., whose club lies right across the river from the scene of the Detroit conclave, and Harold Stodola, greenkeeper at St. Paul's famed Keller course. On the nominating committee are Frank W. Ermer, chairman; Leonard Bloomquist, Graham Gardiner, H. T. Islieb, A. L. Waterbury and Clarence Wolfrom.

Word has been received to the effect that Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa., are putting on big drives to get the 1942 convention; at least ten other cities have extended invitations.

The greenkeepers have been asked to wear green ties upon their arrival in the Motor City, so their identity may be easily established by the welcoming committee. Detroit District officials have laid elaborate

plans for this convention, and knowing that bunch as we do, we think it is more than safe to say that one of the finest conventions in the association's history will be the record left by the greensmen when they leave for their homes after the last business sessions Friday, Feb. 7. Charley Burns, the GSA's great publicitor, is all set to give the convention a big push in the press of the nation. Charley's No. 1 assistant in reporting the Detroit event will be Willie Smith, supt. at Detroit's Red Run GC.

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## SHORT COURSE CALENDAR

February 8—March 14—Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., (2nd term)

17-21—Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

18-20—Denver (Colo.) District, Park Lane Hotel.

19-21—Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

25-26—Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

27-March 1—Midwest Greenkeepers, U. of Chicago.

March 4-5—Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

5-7—Minnesota Greenkeepers, Nicolett Hotel, Minneapolis.

13-14—Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

14-16—Recreational Conference and Exhibition, Massachusetts State College.

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For more complete information on turf short courses listed above, see January GOLFDOM, p. 12 and this issue, pp. 24 and 51.

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## Sodium Arsenite Gave Us a 98% Crab Grass Kill

By  
Mac Taylor

Pro-Greenkeeper,  
Blue Ridge CC,  
Palmerton, Pa.

**I**N GOLFDOM, February, 1940, there appeared an article I wrote on fighting crab grass with sodium arsenite. Since then there have been many questions (about recurrence of crab grass, the effect upon the bent, etc.) put to me about results one year after treatment.

The first treatment was applied August 17, 1939, the second on August 23, and the third and last on August 31st. As this article is written in November, 1940, I can safely say, a year and two months after the greens were treated, that the turf is in excellent shape. We thought we might have to treat again lightly this year but only 2.6 crab grass plants per 1,000 sq. ft. appeared which precluded the necessity of further treatment and the turf is thicker and healthier than ever before.

### Hand Weeding Is Failure

It may be recalled that I wrote in my first article that we hand-weeded 1,500 sq. ft. on one green, taking 144 man hours to do the job. (Three arsenite treatments on the same area took 1 man hour). That piece of turf was left untouched until this year; that is, no effort to eradicate crab grass was made. This year the crab came back beautifully in the hand-weeded piece, while the rest of the green which had been treated with sodium arsenite was pure sea-side bent, and not a single crab plant visible.

At the time of the treatment last year, we estimated 80% kill of the crab and about 15% burn of the bent. On the basis of figures this year we were about 18% off. What we really got was 98% kill. Chickweed is now non-existent, but clover

reappeared, however, less persistent. Yarrow made its return, but dandelions were killed off. The burn estimate was correct.

In my travels last season as secy. of the Pocono Golf Turf Assn., I found a great deal of interest evinced in chemical control of weeds both on fairways and greens. Quite a number of the boys have had fine results on fairway weed control by chemicals, but those who should use it on greens are somewhat afraid of burn of the bent. While it is true that there is some burn and the treated green is unsightly, it is only for a short period and the results achieved more than counteract the bad impression of the temporarily unsightly appearance. Application of 4 oz. of sodium arsenite per 1,000 sq. ft. 3 times, 6 days apart, leaves no permanent damage and if fertilized along with the last treatment, the recovery of the bent is very fast and the damaging weeds have disappeared.

### Details of Treatment

Perhaps, in view of the interest shown in this type of weed control, a resume of methods used here might be of interest.

We started our treatment on August 17, but it could be started a bit earlier if the temperature isn't too high. Best results are obtained at below 75 degrees F., dry grass blades, overcast sky and low humidity. We used 4 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. in 30 gallons of water pumped from a McClain barrel sprayer. After 6 days the same application, and 6 days after that the last shot was applied. The turf should not be watered during this period.

As soon as the last application was dry, we put down seed with the Darnil seeder and then fertilized with 5-10-5, 15 lbs. to the 1,000 with a light topdressing. Two days after this we started keeping the first quarter-inch thoroughly moist with a fine spray until germination of the new seed was well under way. Play was not curtailed at any time during the operations.

Naturally, the members were not gleeful at the appearance of the greens, but this year they were pleased with the results and were glad that they didn't veto the



idea. As I wrote in my first article, the green-chairman, his greenkeeper and the members must be reconciled to brown, spotty and dry greens for awhile, but it's worth it.

A cost accounting might be of interest to anyone who proposes to control and eradicate his weeds with sodium arsenite. Figuring the cost of sodium arsenite ( $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_3$ ) at \$.23 per lb. and using 4 ozs. 3 times, the cost per 1,000 sq. ft. is \$.1725 for material. Labor costs will vary according to the hourly rate paid and number of men used in the operation. I used two men, necessary on a hand sprayer, at \$0.40 per hour. Labor cost at that rate was \$0.65 per 1,000 sq. ft. Supplemental costs are seed, fertilizer and labor to apply these essentials. My total cost for sodium arsenite, seed, fertilizer and labor was about \$3.50 per 1,000 sq.

ft., and of that cost, \$2.10 was for seed. It must be remembered that that cost is for a complete job. The seed cost doesn't necessarily have to be figured in the control operation because you can do your fall seeding at this time and that is already budgeted. So the cost is really only about \$1.40 per 1,000.

As I said in my previous article, my methods may not be adaptable to any or all conditions, but are a basis on which to proceed. My advice to anyone trying the arsenite treatment for the first time is to consult your state agricultural experiment station, or your county agent. But I will say, that for cost, simplicity and net result, there is no weed control comparable to chemical weed control, and if you've got a weed problem, try it and I know you'll be more than pleased.

## Short Course Data Supplementing more complete information published in our January issue

**Purdue Short Course on Feb. 25-26**—Purdue University's 4th annual two-day greenkeepers short course will be held in the faculty lounge, Memorial Union building, February 25-26. The conference is being held under the direction of the Purdue division of physical education and the dept. of agricultural extension, with the Indiana Greenkeepers Assn., Indiana PGA section, and Indiana Golf Assn. cooperating.

Speakers already lined up for the session include John Monteith, Jr., USGA Green Section; G. D. Scarseth, O. J. Noer, A. L. Brandon, O. C. Lee, and W. H. Diddell. Annual greenkeepers banquet will be held Tuesday, February 25, at 6:30. Herb Graffis, editor of GOLFDOM, will be toastmaster.

Inquiries regarding the Purdue conference should be addressed to M. L. Clevett, Field House, Purdue U., West Lafayette, Ind.

**Greenkeepers at Iowa Mar. 4-5**—Tenth annual two-day short course for greenkeepers at Iowa State College will be held March 4-5. Anyone interested in fine turf problems is eligible to attend the sessions. Registration headquarters will be maintained at the Memorial Union on the college campus; a fee of \$1.00 will be charged to help defray expenses. Visitors from a distance will find ample accommodations in Ames. Hotels in the city are the Sheldon-Munn, and Hotel Ames. Reserva-

tions should be made in advance, however.

Speakers at the conference will include H. B. Musser, Penn State College; O. J. Noer, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission; J. N. Martin, ISC; Joe Benson, pres., Iowa Greenkeepers Assn.; C. G. Yarn, Woodside GCse, Des Moines; B. S. Pickett; Herb Graffis, editor, GOLFDOM; and S. W. Edgecombe, ISC.

Banquet will be held March 4 at 6:30 at the Sheldon-Munn hotel; toastmaster will be C. G. Yarn. General chairman of the conference is S. W. Edgecombe, Iowa State extension horticulturist. For additional information regarding the conference, address Edgecombe, c/o ISC, Ames, Ia.

**Minnesota Short Course Details**—Minnesota Greenkeepers' annual educational conference will be held at Nicolett Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., March 5, 6, 7.

Program covers a wide variety of turf technical, management and policy problems. Annual meeting of the Minnesota organization will be held Wed. evening, and the annual banquet Thursday evening.

Among speakers will be Prof. L. E. Longley, Prof. Louis Sands, Dr. A. H. Larson, Dr. C. O. Rost, Dr. H. K. Schultz, Franklin B. Hanley, and Ian Tervet of the University of Minnesota, Prof. H. B. Musser, Penn State College, Martin Rasmussen, (greenkeeper, City of St. Paul municipal courses), O. J. Noer, C. E. Stewart and Herb Graffis.

# Maintenance and the Rules

By JACK  
FULTON

What the greens department should  
know about the Rules of Golf

AT this time of year, before our Northern courses have opened for the 1941 season, suppose we examine the Rules of Golf as they affect maintenance practices. The subject is well worth considering because, generally speaking, too little attention is paid by green-chairmen and greenkeepers to ways and means of making the Rules easier for players to interpret and easier for golf committees to enforce.

For example, what is a *teeing ground*? How wide may it be; how deep? Let's take a look at Definition 4 of the Rules for the answer: "*The teeing ground is the starting place for the hole being played. The front shall be indicated by two marks and the teeing ground is a rectangular space of the depth of two club-lengths directly behind the line indicated by the two marks.*"

## Handling the Tees

The definition tells us all we need to know. First of all, the front *shall be indicated by two marks*. Two marks, not one; I have seen many courses with a single marker on each tee, which means the players must guess at what angle from this marker the front edge of the tee projects. It's unfair to the players, who are penalized if they tee up ahead of the markers in stroke play and who may lay themselves open to shot-recall in match. So if your course happens to use but one marker on the tees, a little reform is in order.

The definition says nothing about how far apart the two markers may be, so use your own judgment. Good maintenance practice would suggest that on a nice wide tee (by which I mean the area kept mowed and available for the markers) you should be generous with your players and place the markers far apart. If the mowed area is long and narrow, be as kind as you can to the players and move markers as soon as divots have chopped away the turf.

And here is another point—while the greenkeeper is not required to place the two markers at right angles to the line-

of-play, it is certainly a good maintenance practice to follow. Players welcome the chance to blame poorly placed tee-markers for their poorly directed drives. It takes but a moment to make sure the markers square up to the correct flight line and groundmen should be instructed to watch this.

Finally, notice that the *teeing ground* is not a line between the two markers, but rather a rectangular area as wide as the markers are apart and two club-lengths in depth. (For purposes of interpretation, a *club-length* is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, so a *teeing ground* is seven feet in depth.) The course maintenance lesson in this conception of the *teeing ground* is: never place the markers so far back on a tee that less than seven feet of smooth-mowed turf is available behind the markers.

Now let's talk about *hazards*. Everybody knows a creek or a pond is a hazard, and that sand traps are hazards, but the list doesn't end there. The Rules (under Definition 6) say: *A hazard is any bunker, water (except casual water), ditch, sand or road*. Let us consider in turn each of those five kinds of hazards as they relate to maintenance. What's a *bunker*?

## Grass Not Part of Bunker

The definition says it is a *depression in the ground where the soil is exposed and sometimes covered with sand*. The word *bunker* is English; the U. S. equivalent is *trap* or *sand trap*. But notice that only the soil-exposed depression in the ground is hazard and that any mound which may lie adjacent is not hazard, although it is standard practice to allow the grass on such mounds to grow long and matted, often longer than the rough. This

Illinois Hotel Foundation, Inc., in which members of the Chicago District Club Managers Assn. are active, has been conducting a sampling survey on American wines.

Club managers are having some of their members express their taste preferences after sampling unlabeled selected wines from New York, Ohio and California.

may or may not be fair to your golfers, depending mostly on the architecture of the hole. Perhaps they deserve to be punished for being in the vicinity of the trap, even if they missed the sandy area and bounded onto the grassy mound; maybe, having missed the trap they deserve a break. At any rate, the green-committee, in conference with the golf committee, should establish maximums of grass height around bunkers.

Now, since a bunker is only the *exposed* depression in the ground, it follows that an island of grass inside a trap and the grassy sides of a trap are not a part of the hazard. Greenkeepers should keep this in mind and spade out all grassy islands if it is the intent of the course architect to punish every ball that comes to rest in a trap. It isn't necessary to chop away every scattered blade of grass that starts to grow, but once it begins to form in patches, it should be removed.

#### Marking Hazard Margins

The second type of hazard mentioned in Definition 6 is *water* (except *casual water*). Not creeks or ponds or lakes, but *water*. Rule 27, which deals with water hazards, says: *If a ball lie or be lost in a recognized water hazard (whether the ball lie in water or not) . . . the player may . . .* What does *recognized* mean? A general definition is impossible, nor can any specific rule be laid down for the extent of a water hazard, but definite margins must be established for your players. This is essential because, while grassy slopes bordering a bunker are not hazard, the grassy banks of a brook or a pond *are* hazard, and your players are entitled to know whether the restrictions to play in hazards applies to them in a given lie.

All this means that the green-committee and the golf committee, working together, should define the limits of all water hazards. The USGA recommends the use of white stakes for this purpose, although very often it is possible to mark the banks of a brook quite accurately by running the fairway mowers along the exact limits of the hazard, so that the golfer may recognize those limits by the difference in height of turf—long grass is *in* the hazard, short grass is *not*. When the hazard extends into the rough, and it generally does, the use of white stakes is recommended, since no mowing procedure will do the marking job.

*Casual water* (by definition *any tempor-*

*ary accumulation of water which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course*) need not be naturally accumulated, but might be the result of sprinkling, or seepage from a leaky pipe. If, however, seepage from a pipe is a more or less permanent thing, so that a certain area of your course is constantly wet, that part of the course cannot be considered casual water. The leakage should be repaired.

*Ditches*, the third type of hazard mentioned in Definition 6, require the same careful marking of their limits as other hazards and here again the mowers often can be used to do the marking. Where a ditch lies so near a tee that well-hit drives often reach it, club committees should give players relief either by filling in the ditch, after first laying drain pipe, or should establish a local rule, worded something as follows:

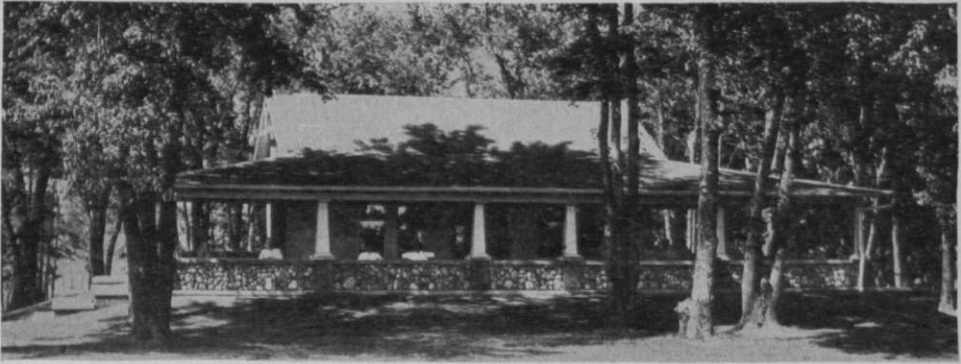
*If a ball driven from No. 0 tee lies or is lost in the ditch crossing the hole, a ball may be dropped without penalty, keeping the spot the ball crossed the margin of the ditch between the ball and the hole.*

The fourth type of hazard is *sand* and no comment is necessary except to point out that *sand blown onto the grass or sprinkled on the course for its preservation* is not a hazard. Where it is desired to give players relief from sandy areas, a local rule is in order.

#### What About Roads

The final type of hazard mentioned in Definition 6 is *roads*. The definition goes on to say that *tracks and paths are not hazards*. What is the distinction? The USGA explains that *tracks* means the marks left by the occasional passage of vehicles or of greenkeeping equipment, as distinct from a roadway constantly used as a passage from and to definite points. *Tracks* might reasonably be understood to include the isolated ruts and areas worn by the repeated passage of mowers or other upkeep equipment from one fairway to another, or of equipment from the maintenance barn to various points on the course. But if this wear causes the tracks to take on the aspect of a road—if it looks like it might be a road to the players — then the local committee should declare itself on the matter, ruling either that it is a *hazard* or make plain to the members through local rule that it is *tracks*.

*Paths* on a golf course occur most fre-



Much of the appeal of the country club in the smaller cities and towns depends on the location and appearance of the clubhouse. Here is the clubhouse of the Fairview GC at Keokuk, Ia., where Harry Ogden is pro-supt. A beautiful natural setting and well-groomed grounds set off the clubhouse most attractively.

quently in the stretches between a given green and the tee of the following hole, and at either end of bridges over hazards. Generally speaking, the greenkeeping department need pay no attention to paths, allowing them to wear in naturally and grow with the traffic over them. Of course, if the paths are slopes, ruts may develop after rains, due to surface runoff. When this happens, you can depend on your players registering loud complaints over the lies they get and it will be necessary either to re-turf the path, apply a binder to the soil to combat erosion, or erect some sort of barrier to force the players to detour permanently around the ratty area. This can sometimes be done with shrubbery.

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This discussion of the Rules of Golf as they affect maintenance will be continued next month.

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### CASUAL notes from Golf Monthly of Edinburgh and London:

"British golf ball manufacturing is restricted by government order to 25% of sales from Dec. 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.

"There are 116 bomb holes on the golf course at Folkestone.

"Wally Marks is the first British pro golfer to get rank of flying officer.

"Lees Hall GC, Sheffield, Eng., has 'adopted' two trawlers and is keeping their crews supplied with essentials and comforts."

And the British are battling to beat hell and not complaining. It makes us Americans who are complaining about every little thing feel rather ashamed, doesn't it?

## How I Topdress Greens

By LAWRENCE HUBER, Supt.,  
Wyandotte CC, Worthington, Ohio

IN the latter half of February and early March we have a lot of light freezing that honeycombs the soil. During that time I put on my arsenate of lead. For the last 3 or 4 years I have been using around 5 to 10 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. I use this amount mixed with enough topdressing to make it spread even.

I first mix the arsenate with 100 lbs. Milorganite to each 5,000 sq. ft.; then mix enough topdressing with it to cover the green. I use a steel mat to rub the material in.

I make my own compost piles from barnyard manure, which I am lucky to get from farmers close by. I use old sod taken from the edging of traps and soil into which I plow soybeans and rye each year, to make up the pile.

Last year I had a 25-acre field in fair hay. I tried to give it to farmers, but they were all too busy with their own work to take it—so I cut it with our cutter bar and hired a farmer to rake and haul to my compost area. I would say that I got around 15 tons and I put it in a long flat rick and left the center low so it would take water. I had a farmer put 15 truck-loads of rotted manure on top of this pile. The rains will wash the strength down through, and in a year or two I will have plenty of rotted manure to make most compost piles. I have always said that a green needs plenty of compost and I see that I keep plenty of it aging ahead for my use.

After that first topdressing in late February or early March, I follow in April



with another topdressing of about a cubic yard to 5,000 sq. ft., and another 100 lbs. of Milorganite. I maintain this program for each following month until July. In July and August I reduce the fertilizer to around 75 lbs. and back up in September and October to 100 lbs. I have never missed this treatment of my greens since we replanted them over to Washington bent three years ago.

One man can start my compost plant and grind and screen enough to keep the other men busy putting it on. We always try to get all of our 20 greens topdressed in around 15 hours, and they all respond to the treatment together.

## Champ of Champ Event Lengthens Miskell's Season

**S**TEADILY the golf season in central and northern states is being lengthened. Less than 15 years ago the season in the larger part of the country generally began formally on Memorial Day and ended formally on Labor Day.

Smarter planning of club programs has been responsible for much of the season expansion to make use of available good weather.

Jack Miskell, pro at Poland CC, Youngstown, O., points out that the season extension is a district problem as much as that of the individual clubs. Jack tells how the Championship of Champions tournament at Youngstown has been a highlight of the fall tourney schedule and keeps golf interest keen in drawing hundreds of spectators.

Jack gets the prizes contributed by local merchants and politicians. There are no entry fees. There are classes for men amateurs, women, caddies, pros and assistants in the tourney with each district club's champions being entered. He is considering boy and girl champion classes for the 1941 event.

The event at Youngstown has been so popular Miskell believes the next step will be a tournament bringing together champions of neighboring districts, with regional and possibly national championships eventually.

The Championship of Champions tournament conceived by Ray McCarthy as a Florida East Coast winter resort attraction has been a magnet for many players, indicating the champions' competition has a sound appeal.

## N. J. Caddie Supt's Are Organized for Service

**T**HE New Jersey Caddie Superintendents' Golf Assn. was organized in June, 1940. President is Jerry Sesso, Essex Co. GC, West Orange. Vice-pres. is Joseph La Ponte, Forest Hill CC, Bloomfield, and secy.-treas., Michael Sesso, Montclair GC.

There were 15 charter members. Dues now are \$5 per year. The caddie supts. hold frequent meetings to discuss ways and means of bettering caddie training, service and morale. John A. Weising, member at Crestmont GC, and chairman of the special caddie committee of N. Y. Metropolitan GA, sits in with the boys at all meetings.

The Caddie Supts. Golf Assn. is completing a program to be given in Jersey high schools. Prospective caddies hear talks in school gyms on caddying for health, profit, and privilege of playing a course on caddie day. Caddie trainees are given a course in caddying requirements, and receive golf lessons, etc., in school classes at night. Those completing the courses get certificates of merit, and they can go to any club with their certificates, entitling them to employment preference. The caddie course includes a round of caddying, rules of the game, do's and don'ts, attention to course care, and some ways to pass the time while waiting to go out with a player.

Charter members of the organization are: Joseph La Ponte, Jerry Sesso, William Torlucci, James Andiola, John Smith, Michael Sesso and Michael Serino.

Also Michael Minto, Edward Williamson, Michael Zachrella, Salvatore Mosco, Thomas O'Hara, Nicholas Corby, John Garchio, Steven Werback.

Among the association's other activities are tournaments. A dinner held by the association sold 600 plates, the profit from which goes for operation, prizes, cost of running caddie school, etc. At Montclair GC, where Michael Sesso is in charge of caddie supervision, prizes for 1940 were given to caddies for best disposition, best attention, most willing, most tickets saved, most improved, most outstanding, and most helpful to greens department. Supt. Carl Treat put up the latter prize. All others were given by club members. In addition, four bank accounts of \$5 each were given to A honor caddies, and 6 bank accounts of \$5 each to B honor caddies. All caddies received \$6 worth of clothing.



# How To Hold An OPEN

By VERNE WICKHAM

**Any club can organize an Open Tourney,  
but it takes hard work to put it over**

**W**ANT to stage an open tournament, with \$1,000 for professionals, and trophies and prizes for amateurs, and do it with practically no cost to your club? It can be done!

For a number of years a Pacific Coast golf club has staged just such a \$1,000 open golf tournament and each year has been able to balance the budget.

Here's how it is done.

## Sponsor Is First Need

First, find a sponsor or underwriter. This individual or organization must be willing to take a small risk. Weather and other conditions might throw a monkey-wrench into the best laid plans and a loss might be marked up on the ledger. The sponsor puts up \$1,075.00 in the bank to the credit of the golf club at least sixty days before the event. This is to guarantee the purse. If no sponsor is to be found, ten club members at \$100 each can turn the trick. At the worst they might lose fifty bucks apiece and what's fifty bucks among friends.

A simple contract should be drawn up between the golf club and the sponsor so that all concerned know the details of the deal.

The seventy-five dollars added to the \$1000 purse is for a public liability policy to protect the club and the sponsors. Some galleryite might get hit on the head and sue. The amount of this policy will vary but sufficient protection should be obtainable for this amount.

Second, start to work. The president of the club should name the following committees: entry, scoring, publicity, ticket, hospitality, trophy, police and finance.

The entry committee takes care of the entries. The scoring committee is responsible for the scoring. Put your professional staff and low handicapped amateurs on this group. The publicity committee speaks for itself. So does the hospitality committee. Half of the success of these affairs is having a good hospitality committee to make the entrants feel welcome. You

want them back next year! The trophy committee gets the prizes, the police committee handles the details of taking care of the crowd and parking, the ticket committee sells the tickets and the finance committee handles the dough. The wise selection of key men in these committees is half the battle for there's work to be done, lots of it!

With every committee functioning, you approach the date of the event. What do the entrants pay for a whack at the \$1,000 and what is the playing schedule?

## Four-Day Program

Here's the schedule of the Pacific Coast events. Thursday, the club holds an amateur-woman-pro sweepstakes as a warm-up event. Each pro teams with a man and a woman golfer in a best ball event. The man gets half his handicap (six stroke or 12 handicap limit), the woman gets full handicap except on the three pars (14 handicap is the limit), the pro plays from scratch. Prizes for the pro are: first \$25, second \$15, third \$10. Amateur prizes go both to the man and woman of the winning combinations.

On Friday you hold the first 18 holes of your 72-hole open. The whole field plays, as it does on Saturday for the second 18 holes. Sunday the final 36 holes are played by the low 40 and ties among the professionals, plus the low ten and ties in four handicap divisions among the amateurs. This gives you a field of over 80 golfers, which is about all you can comfortably get around 36 holes and give the gallery the proper kind of show.

The professional split of the purse goes like this; first, \$300; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth and fifth, \$50; sixth, seventh and eighth, \$35; ninth, tenth and eleventh, \$25; twelfth, \$20; thirteenth and fourteenth, \$15; fifteenth and sixteenth \$10.

Amateur prizes go for low gross and low net in four divisions. These divisions are: scratch to 7, 8 to 10, 11 to 13 and 14 to 18. By spreading the amateur field out to include the high handicap players you

boost the amateur entry and here is where most of your money is coming.

Most sections will find it hard to get over 50 professionals. The travelling professionals will not come for so small a purse and so you're left with an area of one day's trip, or at the most, 500 miles, so concentrate on that amateur field. There will be enough pros to spread around and your low handicap amateurs will welcome the chance to play with the pros. Trophies for the amateurs should be good ones. Pay off low gross and low net with good prizes and then from there on down give out as many prizes as you can have donated. Business firms dealing with the club, and in the club's membership, will be found glad to cooperate. Take hams, groceries, oil and gas orders, merchandise, anything. Prizes should extend down to at least fifth spot in each division. Figure on about forty prizes and you'll keep everybody satisfied. The item of \$150 to be found in the balance sheet to follow is to be used to buy cups and engraving for the major prizes.

#### Expect These Expenses

Here are a few of your expenses: (1) Score cards—1,500 will probably cost around \$12.50. Print special tournament cards and watch your local rules. A little time spent on the rules before the tournament starts will save a lot of argument when the chips are down. (2) Ribbons and badges—300 for contestants (some wives will need them to get in at the gate), 50 for the press and 50 for the committee will do the job. Cost about \$8.00. (3) Entry blanks. You'll need 1,000. Get plenty. They help to advertise the event and paper is cheap. Cost about \$5.00. Nice size is 3½ by 5½. Information you want from the entrant is: name, club affiliation, handicap and address and a blank to mark amount paid. Information you'll want to give entrant is the day and date of the event, schedule and entry fee expected.

(4) Posters and advertising matter. A nice card (10 x 13) for club bulletin boards can be secured for \$15. You'll be able to use 500. Send at least four to every club in your district, one for men's locker-room, women's locker-room, pro-shop and grill. Club members in business can also use them in their windows. (5) Admission tickets. Print up 2,000, to be sure to have enough. Tags on lapel-strings are best. Maybe \$20.00.

Where's your money coming from to

pay these bills and the purse? That's best explained by the following balance sheet:

#### Probable Revenue:

Sponsor .....	\$1,075.00
Entry fees .....	860.00
Gallery fees .....	500.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,435.00</b>

#### Probable Expenses:

Cash prizes (pro) .....	\$1,000.00
Trophies (amateur) .....	150.00
Insurance .....	75.00
Expenses (general) .....	70.00
To pay back sponsor .....	1,075.00
Tax on admission tickets .....	50.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,420.00</b>

#### Here's a breakdown of probable revenue:

Entry fees	
60 professionals at \$5.00 .....	\$300.00
100 amateurs at \$5.00 .....	500.00
60 women (first day) .....	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$860.00
Gallery fees	
Thursday, 150 at 50c .....	75.00
Friday, 150 at 50c .....	75.00
Saturday, 200 at 50c .....	100.00
Sunday, 250 at \$1.00 .....	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$500.00

You'll notice we've made \$15.00 on paper, but don't let that worry you. There are lots of changes to any advance balance sheet. Maybe that 50c gate on the first three days could be boosted to a buck in your section. Certainly the show is worth it. That would materially change your revenue. Maybe the club feels that \$5 for the amateur entry is too stiff. Cut it to \$3.00 and get more of them! You'll find many golfers who, unable to play in the event, will pay their entry fee to help the event along. After all it would cost them \$2.50 to see the event anyway!

#### Ticket Selling a Tough Job

Handling that ticket-selling job at the front gate and in the gallery is a good job for the women of the club. They're good at it and it will be their part in the tournament. If you're operating in a golf-minded town and have plenty of help, season tickets are a good deal. They can sell for \$1.65 (\$1.50 plus tax) and a great many can be sold in advance. In fact, we know of one tournament which was under-