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small ball as manufactured and used in Great Britain. The rules state it is optional for British players to use either ball when playing in America. It also is optional for U.S. players to use either ball when the matches are played in Great Britain, so there is no hardship to either side.

Records Favor Small Ball

In my opinion facts and records demonstrate clearly that there is an advantage in using the smaller ball on most occasions. It is longer and it putts better on fast greens, and added to that is its greater boring capacity in head winds. Countering these advantages is the tendency for the larger ball to sit up on the fairway and making the play of fast stopping shots to greens noticeably easier. We must not confuse the present day American ball with the large floater which was used for some time because whereas the modern American ball bores into the wind, the old floater did not and required a maximum of skill to control.

The United States players have always changed to the small ball in Great Britain in the Open Championship. All American triumphs over there have been with the small ball. The British players could have played with the larger American ball but chose their own smaller ball.

Milt Woodard Elected by PGA Sponsors

Milton Woodard, executive vp, Western Golf Assn., was elected pres., Association of PGA Tournament Sponsors, at the group's annual meeting held during the PGA convention at Atlantic City.

Other officers also elected for one year terms: Ed Jones, San Diego, vp; Earl Lanning, Jr., Greensboro, N. C., sec.; and Richard Bancroft, Jr., St. Paul, Minn.

The Sponsors' association awarded the 1956 Sponsors' Classic to San Diego, probably for an October date. It turned over \$7000 to assist the PGA Tournament Bureau. The sponsors recommended that the PGA revamp its advance promotion of tournaments. They were very strongly in favor of the PGA enlivening its tournament promotion by engaging Paul Hahn as an advance promotion man and conductor of tournament clinics.

The Sponsors' group requested that it be consulted in the selection of the commissioner proposed to take command of PGA tournament activities.

Bill Gordon Selected "Golf Pro of Year"

W. C. (Bill) Gordon, for 17 years pro at Tam O'Shanter CC (Chicago dist.) was selected by a committee of prominent amateurs to receive the first Bob Harlow memorial award as PGA Golf Professional of the Year.

Qualifications of the sectional winners of the award were of such high character the committee required four weeks in deliberation before it could make its choice.

Gordon, a native of Whitinsville, Mass., is the son of a professional. He served as Illinois PGA president for seven years, and as a PGA National vp for three terms. The "PGA Golf Pro of the Year" award was made on the basis of 11 points of service to a pro's community, his club, and the game.

The Special Awards committee of the PGA, of which Dugan Aycock is chmn., inaugurated the new award as a means of directing national attention to the services of club professionals. The award was presented to Gordon by PGA Pres. Harry Moffitt at the PGA President's dinner.

Pro Seniors Plan Busy Championship Week

Mart Cromb, pres. of the PGA Seniors, and his teammates have planned a busy week beginning Jan. 23, at the PGA National course, Dunedin, Fla., and at meetings and social events of the seniors and their wives.

On Monday, Jan. 23, the Senior-Junior pro-pro event will be played. On the 24th the Seniors' annual meeting will be held, starting at 8 p. m., at the Ft. Harrison hotel, Clearwater. On the 25th the Senior 4-ball affair is scheduled. The annual banquet will be held that evening.

The Seniors will have Jan. 26 for practice. On the 27th play begins in the Seniors championship for the A. K. Bourne trophy, for the Teacher's trophy which is awarded the winner of the US-British senior pro-contest, and the Quarter Century Club competition.

Western Senior Tournament Set for June 20-22

Western Senior Golf Assn. will hold its eighth annual championship golf tournament at the Highland G & CC, Indianapolis, Ind., June 20-22.

Grau Answers Turfgrass Questions

From many courses Dr. Fred V. Grau gets and answers the problems handled in this monthly department of GOLFDOM. Superintendents and club officials can avail themselves of this service without charge or obligation. Address your question to Grau Queries, GOLFDOM, 407 S. Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill.

The year 1955 will be remembered by some who work with grass as a year of disastrous extremes of weather. And they have good reason to remember it that way. But from such a year we also learn things about grass that we would not discover if all years followed a blueprint.

To attain our goal of grass that is more and more satisfactory, we try to learn more about its physical nature and needs. As these things are learned, accurate information must be disseminated for use in the field.

There must be men in the field skilled in observation and procedures or they won't know how to use this information.

There must also be committee chairmen who are willing that the skilled supt. take the time to keep himself informed of the progress in turfgrasses and who will allow the supt. to use the superior grasses, tools and methods that research discovers.

The men in the field must keep the research workers informed as to what are current, practical problems. Research stations, in turn, must be alert and interested in the practical needs of the turf in use. It is a continuous circle of interdependent needs and services that has brought turfgrass management to the high standards it has attained.

The Golf Course Supts. Assn. is to be congratulated on its contributions all along the way. It sponsors the National Turfgrass Conference and Show which will be held this year at Long Beach. This is the 27th conference. More and more clubs and chairmen are making it possible for supts. to attend these annual meetings. It would be wonderful if more supts. could interest their chairmen in accompanying them.

I should like to turn the tables, so to speak, and ask a question myself. Drop me a post card, signed or unsigned, with a one word answer to this question:

Is your greatest single headache due to

soil, water, grass, chemicals, insects, disease, fungus, machinery, equipment, fertilizers, labor, golfers chairman committee members or budget?

Depending upon whom I last talked to, I get at one time or other the impression that each of these is the most serious headache. I omitted weather because there has been no practical progress in controlling it for our benefit.

Q — What grass would give us the best tees? The tees are not as large as we might wish and watering facilities are limited. (Wis.)

A — I believe Merion bluegrass will be your best bet because it takes less water than creeping bentgrass. It has deeper roots and will stand more wear and recover better from injuries. It will have to be fertilized every two weeks very much the same as you would fertilize your putting greens. I would suggest that you aerify every time you fertilize and use only enough water to keep the Merion from wilting. As we have stated before, the best way to establish Merion on a tee is first to grow it in a sod nursery for a year, then move the solid sod on to the tee.

Q — Would you outline to me the way in which you would advise a rank amateur to build a putting green. We have a heavy black soil, willing hands and no money. (Minn.)

A — First, send a representative sample of your soil to the Soils Department at you State Experiment Station, and ask what proportion of coarse sand by volume you must add to develop a sandy loam soil. Get a pH or lime test also and add dolomitic limestone to bring the pH to 6.5 or 7.0.

Prepare the sandy loam mixture in a convenient place off the site of the new green and haul it to the site after the base has been properly graded. You should have a total of 10 to 12 in. of prepared soil be-

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fore settling. For 10 in. it will take 33 cu. yds. to each 1,000 sq. ft. Grade the base of the green so that there are no pockets to hold water. The center of the base should be the highest point so drainage water will move laterally out of the putting green area. This should largely eliminate the need for tile drains.

After placing the soil on the subgrade to a depth of 8 or 10 in., add another two inches of mixture to which peat or sawdust has been added in the proportion of 5 cu. yds. sandy loam to 1 cu. yd. of organic material plus 20 to 40 lbs. of 10-10-10 fertilizer, all thoroughly blended. Use the larger quantity of fertilizer with sawdust.

Now you are ready to contour the surface so that surface drainage will carry water away in at least two directions, with no pockets where water can stand. Do not spill all the surface water onto the approach. Create gentle contours which will permit easy maintenance. Thoroughly soak the green to promote settling and firming of the loose-packed soil. Finish grade with rakes and you are ready to plant.

The choice of the bentgrass is very important. From all available information it would seem that one of the best choices would be Pennlu creeping bent which is propagated from stolons. Sources of planting material may be found in the ads in GOLFDOM. Suppliers usually furnish detailed planting instructions. Keeping the stolons constantly moist, and starting to mow as soon as there is anything to cut, are cardinal principles. For details on maintenance consult your neighboring golf course superintendents.

Note: These are principles for your guidance. There are other methods of building greens, each capable of interpretation on the basis of local conditions.

Q — We plan to replace an old green with a new and large one. We want to use Seaside bent and I wonder if we should wait until spring to seed it. We have only a few frosts here. (Calif.)

A — It is not necessary to wait until spring. Seaside may be seeded any time the green is ready. However, Seaside tends to become increasingly troublesome over a period of time. Have you ever considered using a superior stolon bent? Pennlu, the latest, has been the best over a wide area. Stolons can be shipped in by air at a cost not greatly in excess of the cost of seed. Disease resistance and vigor and aggressiveness are the main features of Pennlu, plus a good dark green color and a splendid

putting surface. I suggest that you consult with Dr. Stoutemeyer or Dr. Youngner at UCLA as to the stolon bents which have consistently performed best in your area.

Q — We planted stolons of C-1 and C-19 shortly before winter set in. Should some treatment for snowmold be used on this new grass? (Utah)

A — You should need no snowmold treatments on newly planted bent stolons. The disease is very unlikely to attack until a green is a couple of years old. New grass tends to be healthy grass.

Q — Our bent greens are very slow to regain color in the spring. Is there any way we could make them green up more quickly? (Mont.)

A — Some strains of bent are very slow to regain color. Possibly you have Washington bent which tends to lose its color early in the fall and to be long delayed in becoming green in the spring. I suggest you try experimental plantings of Pennlu bent and Congressional (C-19). These two bents are noted for early greening and for holding color late in to the fall. C-19 is resistant to snowmold. Also, greens should be kept mowed closely late into the fall. A "top" on the green would discourage early spring greening.

Q — Could you identify the enclosed weed specimen and offer suggestions for controlling it? (Pa.)

A — The weed is pearlwort which is commonly found in bent putting greens and also is a lawn weed. The appearance in the two situations is quite different, mainly because of maintenance. Arsenicals seem to be a "specific" for pearlwort. Today you can choose from several types of arsenicals —

Lead arsenate — slow, mild, non-burning.
Sodium arsenite — rapid, drastic, burns foliage, turns grass brown too, temporarily.
Di-sodium methyl arsonate — an organic arsenical that works in a week to 10 days, is safe, rated as non-poisonous, and does not burn good grasses when properly used.

Q — What quantity of bent stolons should be used to plant a green? Is a nursegrass necessary? (N. M.)

A — Bent stolons for greens usually are planted at the rate of 5 to 10 bushels to 1000 sq. ft. The higher rate is used when speed of coverage is important and when the budget can stand it. The heavier covering does not dry out so easily which may

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be an advantage in your case. Use of a nursegrass with stolons or sprigs usually is not advisable.

Q — How can crabgrass in turf be controlled? (Ky.)

A — There are three basic methods for controlling crabgrass in turf:

1. Cultural — improved, aggressive, disease-resistant grasses, properly managed as to soil, water fertilization, mowing, etc.

2. Mechanical — physical destruction using combs on fairways mowers, vertical mowing on tees and greens, and even a good sharp knife on occasion.

3. Chemical — selective control with chemicals. At present di-sodium methyl arsonate is the latest, safest, most selective chemical known for crabgrass control.

Q — How can we get rid of watergrass in greens? (La.)

A — Watergrass can be crowded considerably by heavy feeding with ammonium nitrate, which is good for the Bermuda. I would apply 3 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft., each week, keeping the green on the dry side. The Bermuda will grow better than ever with this treatment.

BOOK REVIEW

"Tips from the Top"

Is Compact Expert Help

"Tips from the Top," 52 golf instruction articles from Sports Illustrated, selected by the magazine's golf editor, Herbert Warren Wind, has been published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. The price of the books is \$2.95.

The professionals who have provided the condensed lessons have told their stories very clearly and the line drawings by Anthony Ravielli are superb jobs of golf technique illustrating, Ravielli, who has illustrated books on anatomy, has brought his brilliant technique into action deftly accenting the significant details of the lessons. Wind wrote a very interesting and helpful preface for the book and did his usual competent job in giving a fine professional finish to the pros' playing pointers.

This book is an excellent job in all respects and gives the golfer 52 capsule treatments of the right size and contents to do him some good.

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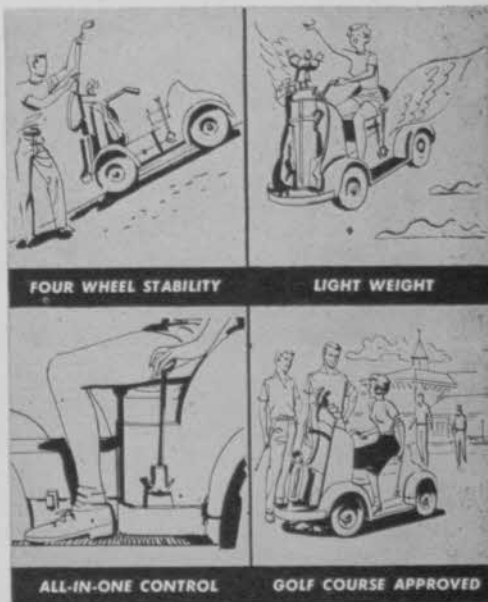
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Clubhouse Building Guide Is Foundation's New Book

PLANNING THE GOLF CLUBHOUSE . . . Published by the National Golf Foundation, 407 South Dearborn, Chicago 5, Ill. Edited by Harold J. Cliffer, A.I.A. 8½ by 11 in., 96 pages. Illustrated. Price \$9.00.

"Planning the Golf Clubhouse," most recent book to be published by the National Golf Foundation, will be available for distribution Feb. 1.

This addition to the Foundation's guides for golf planners (Planning & Building the Course, Planning the Pro Shop, Municipal Golf Course Organizing and Operating Guide) meets an important and urgent need.

Rex McMorris, National Golf Foundation vp, has pointed out that while there are architects specializing in the design of golf courses, there are no specialists in golf clubhouse planning and design. He said:

"For the most part, new golf clubhouses are patterned after existing clubhouses, too often resulting in an unwitting extension of design, construction and operating errors.

Design for Conditions

"Planning the Golf Clubhouse," used by architects and clubhouse building committees, will pay off in design fitted to conditions of clubhouse use, lower original construction cost and bring long-range savings in operating and maintenance costs while providing the maximum in facilities and service to the membership."

McMorris added that the book, while liberally illustrated with actual plans and photographs of golf clubhouses from all over the country, is not a plan book from which the architect or committee can select the design that best suits their fancy, but "is a compilation of information gathered through interviews with club managers and officials throughout the country. The information is based on operating experience with good and bad designs and has been digested into studies and charts to point the way toward the planning of adequate space and service facilities for any club, from the very largest to the most modest operation."

The new book is the product of nearly 12 month's work by the Building Research and Development Corp., specialists in institutional design and planning. The project, headed by Harold J. Cliffer, A.I.A., set

up specific problems and questions to be answered by the book: What is a golf clubhouse? What facilities should it include? What are the space requirements for memberships of varying size? How much consideration should be given women golfers? Junior Golfers? Social memberships? etc.

A checklist of questions was drawn up and Cliffer proceeded to contact the men most likely to have the answers, the club managers. He queried them on their operations — Were service facilities adequate? Were they arranged for most efficient operation? What superfluous areas could have been eliminated in the original design? What has been left out? The answers are in the book and can be applied to any clubhouse design problem.

"Planning the Golf Clubhouse" is divided into three parts: Planning the Private Clubhouse, Planning the Public Course Clubhouse and Getting the Clubhouse Built.

Chapter heads in the first section include: Present day clubhouse planning problems; Trends affecting club operation; The effect of club management on building policies and decisions; Methods and criteria for planning a clubhouse; Preliminary planning; Organizing the building committee; Hiring the clubhouse architect and other consultants; Programming building requirements; Establishing the clubhouse construction budget; Making surveys and tests; Elements of clubhouse design; and Elements of site design.

The book's second section includes: Comparison of private and public golf course clubhouses; Methods and criteria for planning the public course clubhouse; Preliminary planning; and Elements of clubhouse design. The third section deals with: Building the clubhouse; The architect and his relation to the job; and The contractor and his relationship to the job.

PGA Winter Circuit Has \$295,000 in Purses

The 1956 Winter schedule running from the Los Angeles Open, Jan. 6-9, through the Tournament of Champions at Las Vegas, April 26-29, with purses totaling \$295,000 has been announced by the PGA.

One new event, the Pensacola Open Invitational, to be played March 8-11 in Pensacola, Florida, at a club to be announced later, and seven purse increases in PGA events highlight the slate.