



USGA JOURNAL

COMBINING
TIMELY TURF TOPICS

LOOK WHAT MUMMY WON!



Nancy Porter, age 11 months, was not particularly impressed when her mother won the Women's Amateur Championship. But when Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Porter brought home the Cup, she registered all the proper emotions.

AUTUMN 1949



USGA JOURNAL

COMBINING
TIMELY TURF TOPICS

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION

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THROUGH THE GREEN	1
PENALTIES CUT IN BRITISH RULES.....	BERNARD DARWIN 5
A CHAMPION WHO LAUGHS.....	MISS FRANCES E. STEBBINS 6
WHAT MRS. PORTER LEARNED.....	MARTY LYONS 9
ANYONE CAN MAKE A HOLE-IN-ONE.....	JOHN P. ENGLISH 10
THE OVERWEIGHT BALL.....	JOHN D. AMES 13
THE YOUNG GUARD ADVANCES.....	RICHARD S. TUFTS 14
USGA NOMINEES FOR 1950.....	16
OBSERVATIONS ON THE RYDER CUP MATCH.....	HENRY COTTON 17
AN OLD INTERNATIONAL MATCH.....	C. CAMPBELL PATTERSON, JR. 18
THE REFEREE: DECISIONS BY THE RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE.....	21
TIMELY TURF TOPICS: USGA GREEN SECTION	
OBSERVATIONS ON TURF MAINTENANCE IN 1949.....	25
SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL TURF FIELD DAY.....	29
BRIEF REPORT ON THE STATUS OF B-27 BLUEGRASS.....	32
TURF PROBLEMS IN CALIFORNIA.....	32
IT'S YOUR HONOR: LETTERS	33

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1950

Curtis Cup Match: Sept. 4 and 5 at Country Club of Buffalo, Williamsville, N.Y.
Women's amateur teams, British Isles vs. United States.

(Dates entries close mean last dates for applications to reach USGA office, except in the case of the Amateur Public Links Championship. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry forms.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
Open	May 15	May 29	June 8-9-10	Merion G. C. (East) Ardmore, Pa.
Amat. Public Links	*May 26	**June 11 to 17	Team: July 1 Indiv.: July 3-8	Seneca G. C. Louisville, Ky.
Junior Amateur	June 26	July 11	July 19-22	Denver C. C. Denver, Colo.
Amateur	July 24	August 8	August 21-26	Minneapolis G. C. Minneapolis, Minn.
Girls' Junior	August 11	—	Aug. 28—Sept. 1	Wanakah C. C. Hamburg, N.Y.
Women's Amateur	August 10	Aug. 24-25	September 11-16	Atlanta A. C. (E. Lake) Atlanta, Ga.

*Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

**Exact date in each Section to be fixed by Sectional Chairmen.

THROUGH THE GREEN

Thinking Out Loud

Criticism, both malevolent and benevolent, is an editor's lot. As we near the end of our second year of publication, we are grateful that no reader has yet threatened, at least publicly, to pillory us. We are equally grateful that some have made kindly suggestions.

We have been told, for instance, that the USGA JOURNAL is sometimes too technical. We have taken this benevolent criticism to heart and attempted to work out a solution.

Our first step was to increase the number of pages, last spring, from 23 to 36. This enabled us to publish more articles of general interest.

Yet the USGA JOURNAL remained to some extent technical. It has to remain so, because of the very nature of much of the USGA's work. In setting forth our policy in the spring of 1948, we proposed to provide "a meeting place for golf lovers to exchange useful ideas and a medium for USGA decisions, comments and information on such subjects as the Rules of Golf, tournament procedures, handicapping, Championships, amateur status, golf balls and clubs and new trends in the game . . . and the improvement of golf-course maintenance."

We believe our program has been sound and adherence to it has given the USGA JOURNAL a distinctive quality.

We like the remarks of Mr. Hal A. White, member of the Sectional Affairs Committee and Secretary of the Detroit District Golf Association:

"One of the benefits of this USGA JOURNAL would be to make members better directors, officers and operators of golf clubs, because certainly when they get into that type of operation, they should have a good deal of technical background.

"Many clubs in this district limit the time their directors and officers can serve, and the turnover is fast. Promising directors, officers and chairmen of committees should be advised to subscribe, to better prepare themselves for the day when they take over.

"I think we should admit our USGA JOURNAL is technical in many cases but that the information is absolutely and fundamentally necessary to do the job that we think is worth while for golf."

Two Passings

The latter part of the season was saddened by the passing of two professionals whose names will not be forgotten although neither won a national championship.

Macdonald Smith, a Carnoustie man, was one of the great untitled players. In 1910 he tied for the Open Championship and lost to his brother, Alex. Twenty years later, in the 1930 Open, he nearly blocked Bobby Jones' grand slam with a finish that, in the end, earned him second place.

In between, he won almost everything else that counted in this country and set records that endured beyond his prime. The grace and style of his swing, performed in his early years with the old palm grip, remain a standard of perfection wherever swings are discussed.

Frank Turnesa, a New Yorker, was not a great player but he bore a great golfing name with honor as an architect and instructor. The second of the seven brothers, it was his role to serve as an inspiring force within the family and a staff upon whom the brothers could depend.

Golden Anniversary

The USGA was organized on December 22, 1894, and the following Autumn inaugurated one of its principal functions—conduct of Amateur, Open and Women's Amateur Championships. During the intervening 55 years, the Championships have been suspended six times because of two World Wars.

In each instance, therefore, next year's Championship will be the 50th — the Open at Merion Golf Club, the Amateur at Minneapolis Golf Club and the Women's Amateur at the East Lake Course of the Atlanta Athletic Club.

These three Championships will be termed the "Golden Anniversary Championships."

That California Final

We are indebted to John B. Morse of Del Monte, Cal., for an account of one of the most thrilling finals the game has

produced, that between Mac Hunter and Gene Littler for the California Amateur Championship at Pebble Beach. Hunter, who is 21, gained a three-hole lead in the morning round, but Littler, who is 19, had squared things when they came to the 17th in the afternoon. Mr. Morse takes it from there:

"The 17th is a long par 3 right at the ocean. It has a long, kidney-shaped green, really in two parts, and the flag was on the far part. Both elected to play safe and run up the neck onto the green with irons. Littler hooked way back in the trap so that he had to cross on his second shot 20 feet of sand and 20 feet of green to the pin. Hunter rolled up on the lower half of the green but was stymied on his putt by the kidney which is, of course, rough. Littler was away, took out his wedge and laid his ball three feet from the pin. Since Hunter

Earning Their Pay?



When Charles B. Grace and Isaac B. Grainger, members of the USGA Executive Committee, used a tape measure to determine which of two balls was away during a match in the Amateur Championship, two spectators were overheard in conversation:

First Spectator: "What're they doing?"

Second Spec: "Measuring the putts."

First Spec: "Why do they do that?"

Second Spec: "Oh, they've got to do something to earn their pay."

The remark was not intended to be funny, but it was. USGA officials give their time and even pay their own expenses to serve the game.

could not putt, he took a wedge on the green, lifted his ball beautifully over the rough and it stopped one foot from the pin, leaving Littler a dead stymie. Littler again used his wedge and holed out, giving Hunter his putt. Both made 3s and nobody putted.

"They went into the long finishing hole still all even. Both hit fair drives but were stymied by that enormous pine in the center of the fairway. With the greatest courage, they sliced their long brassies out to sea and back again onto the course. Littler played a No. 5 iron to the green 22 feet from the hole. Hunter laid a No. 6 iron 20 feet from the hole. Littler sank his putt for a birdie 4. Hunter lined up his and halved him with another birdie 4.

"They went up to the first hole, the 37th of the match. Hunter made a magnificent drive and Littler hooked into the rough. Littler played a magnificent controlled hook which ended pin-high, 20 feet away. Hunter sliced into the trap. It looked as if the match was over. Hunter was away, deep down in the trap and blind to the hole, but he sank his recovery for a birdie 3. Once again the match seemed over, but Littler, under the most terrific pressure, dropped his putt to halve with another birdie.

"They went to the second extra hole, which is a par 5. Both slapped out long drives and long brassies, were on the green in two and for the third successive hole halved in birdies.

"On the third extra hole, Littler was to the right and made a nice pitch to the green but it wouldn't hold and slid off into a trap. Hunter was on and sank his putt for a 4 and the match was over."

Who's Afraid of Stymies?

Australians seem to know what to do when faced with a stymie.

Joe Greening was stymied three times in a match against Maxie Eise at the Metropolitan Golf Club near Melbourne. In each case, Eise's ball lay about four inches from the hole (Royal and Ancient Golf Club rules governing) and Greening's a little more than a foot farther away.

Greening holed his ball each time.

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER

TO THE USGA:

At this time of year when there is considerable space devoted on sports pages relating to the selection of "All-Americans", it seemed to me that you might well select some "all stars" from among our golfers.

Truly this might prove quite a task, especially if you decided to select one person who had contributed most to the game in 1949.

However, from the sidelines, it appeared to me that one young man in particular had added considerably to his stature during the last few months. A year ago he was semi-finalist in the British Amateur and later won our National Championship. Then this year he reached the final of the British and the semi-final of our Amateur. These are cold facts.

But behind them lies a human story of this man's character and courage. One or two newspapermen were aware that while he was competing in the championships, a member of his family was fatally ill and that our sportsman assumed a daily share of the responsibility that cloaked the grieving family. In deference to good taste a general silence was observed: the background was never communicated to the public.

It was edifying for a bystander to observe this American in action. Golf may be only a game, but this was a man who was playing it.

There was another outstanding person on the scene this year. He was the leader of the British Walker Cup Team. Had the result been a triumph for the visitors in the international series, undoubtedly he would have been widely acclaimed. But he left an ineradicable mark nevertheless on the 1949 season. There was always a complete understanding of his task and teammates, no matter what the outcome. And despite his deep disappointment at the result, he added immeasurably to the spirit of fellowship which was part of the Walker Cup atmosphere.

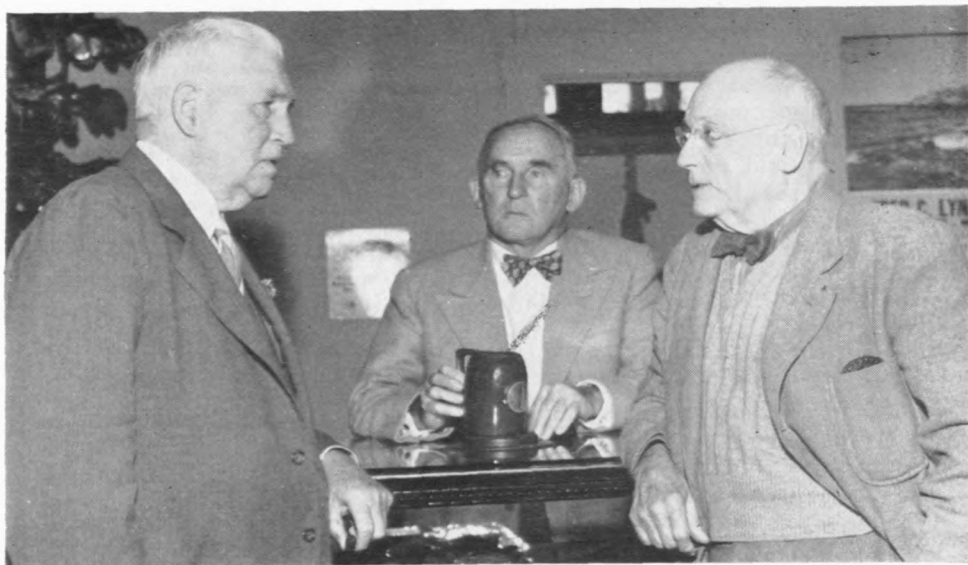
And these are only two who in my humble opinion merit your consideration.

Sincerely,

LINCOLN A. WERDEN
THE NEW YORK TIMES

(Editor's note: Mr. Werden refers to William P. Turnesa in the first instance and Percy B. (Laddie) Lucas.)

A Trophy Returns to Kebo Valley



The mug held by John J. O'Brien (center), President of the Kebo Valley Club, represents second prize in a tournament played there 55 years ago. It has been presented to the club by its winner, E. Shirley Goddard (left). First prize in the same tournament was won by Hugh Scott (right).

The Kebo Valley Club in Bar Harbor was the first permanent golf club in Maine. It was incorporated by a group of huntsmen in 1888 (the same year that the Old Apple Tree Gang of the St. Andrew's Golf Club started playing golf in Yonkers, N. Y.), and its first golf holes were laid out in 1891.

On September 8, 1894, the Club conducted a handicap stroke-play tournament which must have been one of the first held Down East. The competition consisted of three rounds on the six-hole course. The winner was Hugh Scott and the runner-up E. Shirley Goddard.

As the recent season was ending at Bar Harbor, the two leaders in that Nineteenth Century competition, now aged 77 and 79, respectively, lunched together again at Kebo Valley with John J.

O'Brien, the Club President, and Mr. Goddard presented to the Club the mug he had won almost exactly 55 years ago.

The inscription on the mug reads: "Kebo Valley Golf Club Handicap. Second Prize. Won by E. S. Goddard. Scratch. Sept. 8, 1894. Score 111."

Mr. Scott promised to scour the attic of his home in Wellesley, Mass., for the first prize he won on the same day, with a handicap and score he cannot recall. If he is successful, the two trophies will also be reunited, in the Club's trophy room.

The room already contains another of the Club's most prized possessions: a placard announcing a tournament on August 19, 1897, for "all visitors to Mount Desert Island, Sorrento and Grindstone Neck."

New Caddie Scholarship

The caddie-scholarship idea continues to flourish. The Detroit District Golf Association is one of the most recent additions to the list of sponsors, and John Anderson, who is 18 and lives in Pontiac, Mich., is the first winner of a full-tuition scholarship from Detroit's James

D. Standish, Jr., Scholarship Fund of the Evans Scholars Foundation. Anderson is attending Wayne University. Mr. Standish was long President of the Detroit Association and was recently nominated to be President of the USGA.

Penalties Cut in British Rules

By BERNARD DARWIN

RETIRED CHAIRMAN, RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE, ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB OF ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND

On the 20th September at a crowded meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews, our new code of Rules was passed by an overwhelming majority and will come into force on New Year's Day.

These rules have demanded considerable work for the past three years, and now that they are safely passed I have resigned my position as Chairman of our Rules of Golf Committee. I am therefore a free man, but I feel that I ought still to write of the Rules as objectively as possible and shall try to do so.

One important point is this: these Rules will now, as far as we are concerned, be the official Rules of Golf, but the Committee suggested what I may call a probationary period of two years, at the end of which any particular Rule may be reconsidered, when it has been seen how it works out in practice.

At the end of that time we may hope for a code that will not need revision for a very long while, and there is one thing that I should like most emphatically to add. This period of two years will give time for the USGA and our Rules of Golf Committee to confer together in the hope of arriving at one uniform code for all the golfing world.

The wish for such a conference has been most cordially expressed by the USGA and as cordially reciprocated by us. I do sincerely trust that it will take place and that it will be fruitful. Personally I can think of no differences that could not be composed by a little give and take on both sides.

Distance Only

Now as to these new Rules, the most important and the most controversial point is the reduction of the penalty for a ball lost, out of bounds or unplayable from stroke and distance to distance only, and some other reductions naturally flowing from this main one.

On that main question the Committee's members were so evenly divided that the Chairman's casting vote might have decided the issue. That was clearly undesirable and I did not give it. Instead, we took a referendum of the members of the Club, that we might have their opinions to guide us, with the result that there was a considerable majority in favor of distance only. Thereupon, whatever our individual opinions, we thought it our duty to adopt the majority's view and reduced the penalty to distance only.

A sense of proportion and a desire for consistency in the Rules thereupon demanded the reduction of other penalties. Briefly, the old penalty of two strokes has disappeared and the general penalty is now one stroke; but this does not apply to anything in the nature of a deliberate defiance of the Rules, such as carrying too many clubs. There has been a hardening rather than a softening in such case.

As regards the unplayable ball, we have for the first time defined it. It must still be ultimately for the player to decide, but we have tried to give him some guidance by declaring that a ball is unplayable if the player consider he cannot make a stroke at it and dislodge it into a playable position. This definition may not be "water-tight"—I doubt if there can be one—but it gives the honest player at least some rule of conduct.

Impediments and Obstructions

A new and rather controversial point is the distinction between "loose impediments" and "obstructions". A "loose impediment" is "any natural object not fixed or growing on the course", while an "obstruction" is "anything artificial erected or placed on the course or anything temporarily left on the course".

The bottle in which the unfortunate

(Continued on Page 8)

A Champion Who Laughs

By MISS FRANCES E. STEBBINS

CHAIRMAN, USGA WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Golf, which is alleged to be a game, must look like pretty grim business to an uninitiated watcher at a national championship. Competition has become so keen that the utmost concentration appears necessary if a player is to be in the top flight. You have to concentrate merely to play the game at all, much less to play it well.

The result is that many players of championship quality give an impression of utter self-absorption. Smiles are rare. When your average good golfer gets set to putt, the whole world stops breathing; the world, of course, is politely focused on that simple act of trying to roll a little white ball across grass into a hole in the ground. Yes, golf is a game, but with some players it is a game in name only.

By way of contrast, it is particularly refreshing to watch Mrs. Mark A. Porter, the former Dorothy Germain, of Philadelphia. Here is a happy golfer. Here is a young lady who plays as if she gets some fun out of playing, and not as if the fate of nations hung on her ability to explode one from a bunker.

Golf Her Servant

Not that Dot Porter is exactly casual about golf. She has given it a good deal of time in her young life of 25 years. But she is the master of her golf, not its servant. She has kept it in its right place, as a game.

You could not fail to be impressed with this had you seen Dot win this year's USGA Women's Amateur Championship at the Merion Golf Club near Philadelphia. Dot had been brought up as a golfer on the Llanerch Country Club course not far from Merion and numbers of her friends were on hand to cheer.

It was like a quiet Sunday afternoon

at home for Dot. Championship or no championship, she greeted and chatted with friends between shots, stopped and patted little girls on the head, asked them how things were. Judged by modern standards, you were very pleasantly surprised that she wasn't trudging along glumly, head down. It was wonderfully natural.

Women's golf has never had a more charming, gracious Champion than Dot Porter. She is a delightful personality. Perhaps her enviable ability at keeping golf a game induces the self-control, in mind and skill, which champions need. The paramount place of the spirit is worth thinking about.

There are other factors, of course. Mrs. Porter is engrossed with her family, comprising a husband (who plays so well that he gives her handicap strokes) and a darling daughter named Nancy, who was less than a year old when Mummy won the Championship at Merion.

There is the further factor that Dot is an athlete. She has played and coached field hockey and has served as an official in hockey and basketball.

Mrs. Porter's victory at Merion was no surprise to those familiar with her record. In the last six years she has won the Women's Western Amateur Championship twice (1943 and 1944), was runner-up in the Western Open to Mrs. George Zaharias in 1944 and 1945, has won the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Championships and has been runner-up in the Women's Eastern and the National Intercollegiate Championships.

Dot qualified in the USGA Championship twice before this year, back in 1939, when she was 15 years old, and in 1941, when she won two matches before losing on the third extra hole to Miss Helen Sigel, who eventually was runner-up.



Mrs. Mark A. Porter
The Champion

At Merion this year it was all match play, with a field of 128, so Dot had to win seven matches to become Champion. Among her victims were three members of the last Curtis Cup Team: Miss Dorothy KIELTY, of Los Angeles, who lost in the 36-hole final by 3 and 2; Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., of Chapel Hill, N. C., who lost on the 21st, and Miss Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, who was defeated in the semi-finals by 3 and 1.

Miss KIELTY in reaching the final won from several particularly strong opponents, including Miss Helen Sigel, of Philadelphia, who was runner-up last year; Miss Polly Riley, of Fort Worth, a member of the last Curtis Cup Team, and Miss Marlene Bauer, of Los Angeles. Last year, when there was a qualifying round in the Championship proper, Miss KIELTY called a disqualification penalty on herself for inadvertently returning a wrong score after she had easily passed the medal play test. This year she nearly won the Championship.

Merion was a delightful host, both on and off the course. The justly famed



Miss Dorothy KIELTY
The Runner-up

East Course is a great test of the game, and it brought forth some thrilling play.

One of the real features was the play of 15-year-old Marlene Bauer in being a semi-finalist. One of her victims was Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., six times Champion. Marlene this year won the first USGA Girls' Junior Championship.

It was fine to have Mrs. John L. Hulteng back in the Championship. As Miss Betty Jean Rucker, she has been Pacific Northwest Champion. Since her marriage she has lived in Providence, R.I., and is supervisor of personnel at a hospital. It took Dorothy Kirby to eliminate her in a match which went 19 holes.

One of the most interesting competitors was Miss Frances Stephens, of England, the current British Champion. She lost in the second round to Mrs. Page, who showed real mastery of rainy-day conditions.

One of the contestants was Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, of Philadelphia, who won the Championship 23 years ago on the same course. Another was Miss Margaret Curtis, of Boston, who first played in the event in 1897. A keen spectator was

Miss Frances Griscom, of Philadelphia, Champion in 1900.

The Championship this year was held on a new pattern. Its success was such that it has been decided to repeat it in 1950.

This plan provided, first, for 36-hole sectional qualifying rounds over two days. They were held in 16 sections; 24 sections were originally scheduled, but there was not enough interest to justify play in all. A total of 192 persons sent in entries; rejections for lateness and withdrawals cut the list to an ultimate 171.

After the sectional qualifying, a field of 128 in the Championship proper at

Merion competed entirely at match play, for the first time; they were paired by a sporting (blind) draw.

During an open meeting of players with the USGA Women's Committee at Merion, player sentiment was slightly over 82 per cent in favor of sectional qualifying.

The 1950 Championship will be planned on exactly the same pattern. As before, entrants must have handicaps not exceeding six strokes.

The USGA is sincerely grateful to women's sectional golf associations which kindly conducted sectional qualifying this year.

Penalties Cut in British Rules

(Continued from Page 5)

Bradshaw found his ball in our Open Championship (in which he tied with Bobby Locke) would, by way of example, be an obstruction and he could, under the new Rule, move his ball without penalty. The same Rule will apply to an obstruction in a hazard, and that is a point on which obviously all will not agree.

We have made an effort to discourage the funereally slow play which is sometimes seen in competition. It is now laid down that the committee in charge shall have power to disqualify any player who in their opinion unduly delays the play of others. We have added a recommendation that this Rule should not be enforced without previous warning.

Further, in order to stop the inordinate and unnecessary lifting of the ball on the putting green in stroke competitions, it is laid down that in stroke play when a ball lying on the putting green interferes with the play of another ball, the ball nearer the hole must be played first.

There are many other minor changes, but I have tried to mention the most important ones.

And now, two final points. First, we have been throughout in consultation

with the governing bodies in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with the Joint Advisory Committee at home (representing the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Unions) and with the Professional Golfers' Association (British). Secondly, we have borrowed from the United States the layout of the Rules, bringing the Rules for match and stroke play together.

FATHER

"Who's the stranger, Mother Dear?
Look! He knows us! Ain't he queer?"

"Hush, My Own! Don't talk so wild;
That's your father, dearest child."

"That's my father? No such thing!
Father died, you know, last spring."

"Father didn't die, you dub!
Father joined a golfing club."

"But they closed the club, so he
Had no place to go, you see—

"No place left for him to roam;
That's why now he's coming home . . .

"Kiss him, he won't bite you, Child!
All those golfing guys look wild."

—RUSSELL W. HOBSON

What Mrs. Porter Learned

By MARTY LYONS

SECRETARY, PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
PROFESSIONAL, LLANERCH COUNTRY CLUB, HAVERTOWN, PA.

When I became professional at the Llanerch Country Club in 1934, I inaugurated a junior golf class, and it was there that Dorothy Germain, now Mrs. Mark A. Porter, started her golfing career. Her victory in the 1949 USGA Women's Amateur Championship was therefore a source of great satisfaction to me. It would seem also to be a fine testimonial to the value of the junior instruction program which the PGA is now actively promoting.

We kept the children interested by holding tournaments with their parents, giving spring and fall parties, awarding prizes to each child and taking movies to record what each accomplished.

In teaching beginners, I first put them through a series of exercises. I teach the proper use of the arms by having them swing on a straight line backward and forward through the ball. Then I have them use their hands at the top of the backswing and swing through on the line of flight. Finally I concentrate on the backswing and through the ball.

When the pupils have achieved some sense of control, I go into the complete follow-through, teaching the proper use of the hands through the ball so they can hook, slice and hit low or high. I also have them exercise by swinging with the left arm alone, with the right arm alone and with two clubs together. The weight of two clubs seems to make them swing in the right arc.

I don't believe in telling pupils all their faults. I try to get them to concentrate on the right things to do.

I explain the entire golf swing, the Vardon grip, the various stances and the necessity of taking a firm hold with the left hand.

When addressing the ball, I teach my pupils to keep the right side relaxed, the shaft in line with the left arm, the weight slightly behind the balls of the feet, the knees relaxed and the shoulders,



Marty Lyons

elbows and wrists free from tension.

The left side controls the backswing. The hands, arms and club must start back together, the body turning easily toward the right side, the left knee bending inward toward the right, the right leg straightening to support the weight and the left arm extending to the full to hold the club in a horizontal position, pointing toward the objective, at the top of the backswing.

The downswing starts with the left heel returning to the ground as the weight is shifted to the left leg. The shoulders turn toward the left as the hands and arms begin the downward sweep. The right shoulder slips under as the club is brought into the ball. The left arm is straight but not tense. The right elbow is comfortably close to the side. The head does not move forward with the swing. The hands return to the position at address, with the back of the left hand facing the hole. The right leg relaxes and follows around easily.

Anyone Can Make a Hole-in-One

By JOHN P. ENGLISH

USGA ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

An individual who makes a hole-in-one is rewarded with a sensation of thrilling satisfaction that has remained undiluted since first a Scottish shepherd knocked a rounded pebble into a pothole in the pasture with his crook. The rarity of a hole-in-one, however, has declined as the number of players has multiplied, and it is estimated that 1,500 holes-in-one are now made each year in the United States and Canada.

In order for a player to achieve any enviable amount of prestige in holing a tee shot, he must do it under most unusual circumstances or in duplicate. This in spite of the fact that the chances against a hole-in-one are about 10,000 to 1 each time a player steps to the tee of a one-shot hole, or 2,500 to 1 each time he starts a normal 18-hole round.

The Most Dramatic Ace

No one has ever matched, for pure drama, the hole-in-one made by Jamie Anderson on the 17th hole at Prestwick in the second and last round of the 1878 British Open. After he had set up his ball on the 35th tee, Andy Stuart, his marker, remarked that it was outside the teeing ground. Anderson reteed his ball and holed it. The ace sealed his victory with a 36-hole score of 157.

In the absence of such a dramatic setting, either length or frequency is required to endow a hole-in-one with memorability.

The longest was entered in the records by a chap named Cardwell on the 425-yard ninth at the old Hillcrest Golf Club in Winston-Salem, N. C. The Golfer's Handbook, which lists this record, does not give Cardwell's full name or the date, and the feat is now difficult to confirm.

A woman, Marie Robie of Wollaston, Mass., is credited with the next longest. She reported holing a tee shot on the 393-yard first hole at the hilly Furnace Brook Golf Club last September 4. This fairway runs downhill to the green, but

Miss Robie had to drive 200 yards to catch the roll.

The player who claims the most holes-in-one is Arthur J. Wall, Jr., of Honesdale, Pa., twice Pennsylvania Amateur Champion. Wall, who is 26, claims 28 aces, and no one has challenged his claim or dares predict how many he may make, at that rate and granted a long life in his new role as a professional.

The late Sandy Herd and Jim Braid, both professionals and winners of the British Open, made 19 and 14, respectively.

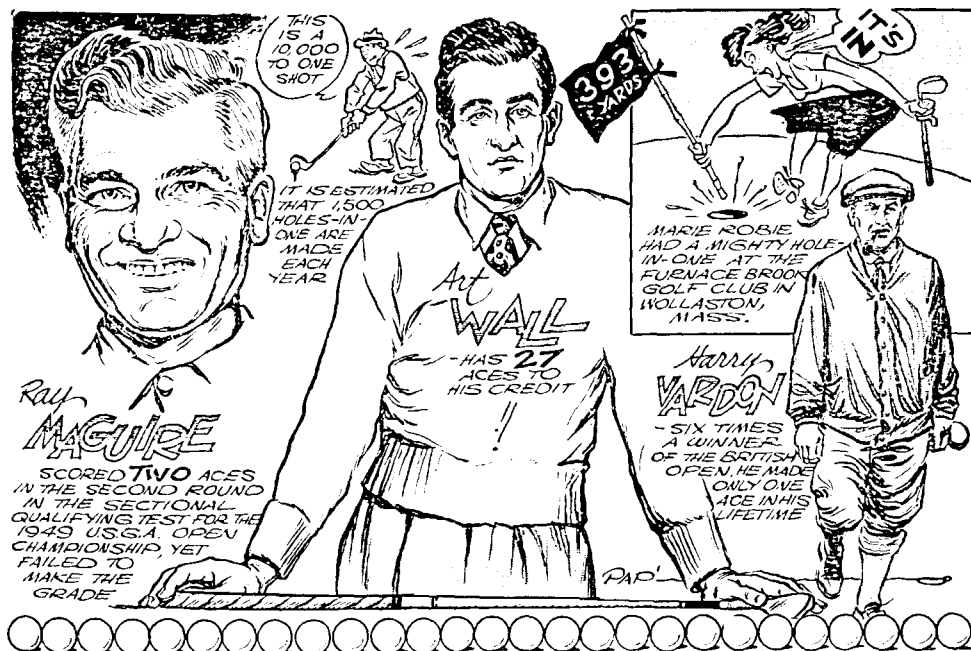
Herd made many of his holes-in-one with a jigger. One afternoon he was following a game, carrying the jigger in his hand. A player asked if he might try it, and he, too, holed an unofficial ace—a feat which transferred a certain amount of awe from Herd to the jigger.

Among Braid's 14 were six on the sixth hole at the Walton Heath Golf Club in Surrey, where he is both professional and an honorary member.

Golfers who are endowed with such artistry or good fortune, of course, dwell on Olympus and need not mingle with ordinary 14-handicap men. It is more likely that mortals will stir up excitement by making two holes-in-one in the same round.

Cpl. Bob Halverty, for instance, reports that he aced two consecutive holes at Recreation Park in Long Beach, Cal., in August, 1945. He made one on the 308-yard 15th and another on the 130-yard 16th. His achievement, though, only duplicated the record of Alex Duthrie, a Canadian professional who also aced two consecutive holes at Vancouver Golf and Country Club in 1911.

At least twenty-three other players have reported holing in one twice in the same 18-hole round. Two holes-in-one in the same round is no guarantee of success, however. In a match at the Peninsula course near Portland, Ore., in 1931,



Marty Leptich is reported to have aced the fourth and 15th holes and lost. In the sectional qualifying for the 1949 USGA Open Championship at the Plum Hollow Golf Club in Detroit, Ray McGuire aced the fifth and 14th holes on his second round and failed by two strokes.

Eric W. Fiddian, once English Amateur Champion, made two holes-in-one during the 36-hole final of the Irish Open Amateur Championship at Newcastle in 1933. He aced the seventh hole in the morning and the 14th in the afternoon and lost to Jack McLean, 3 and 2.

A considerable number of others have made two holes-in-one on the same day. One was an Englishman named P. H. Morton, famed chiefly for his ability as a bowler, who found time for two rounds of golf at Meyrick Park in Bournemouth on Christmas Day, 1899, and holed his tee shot at the first hole each round.

In the afternoon, it is related, a friend called across a fairway to congratulate him on his morning ace and remarked:

"It'll be many a day before you do that again."

"I just did it again this afternoon," Morton responded.

Elliott C. Stauffer duplicated that feat at the Churchill Valley Country Club in Wilkesburg, Pa., last May Day. He holed out with his No. 6 iron on the 156-yard 16th hole in both morning and afternoon rounds. G. Hebden also twice holed in one the 120-yard 10th at the Malden Golf Club in Surrey last September 18, using the same club and ball each time.

Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., a former Women's Amateur Champion, made three holes-in-one within 15 days at the Chapel Hill Country Club in North Carolina in the winter of 1939-40. They came on December 22, December 29 and January 6.

A chap named Turtle made three aces within 15 days on the same hole, holing in one on three consecutive Sundays on the sixth hole at Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, in 1934.

Such situations prompted Lloyd's to offer insurance against a hole-in-one. By paying a premium of \$2.50, a golfer can assure himself that a hole-in-one will bring \$50 to cushion the expense entailed.

by the custom of buying all round.

An alternative is to make a Scottish hole-in-one. The term is applied to aces such as that made by Duncan C. MacClintock on the 13th hole at the Rockland Country Club in Sparkill, N. Y., two years ago. He shrewdly made his ace on Election Day while bars were closed.

An Ace At 85

Sometimes the age of the maker confers on a single hole-in-one more distinction than it would otherwise achieve. J. C. Hurd was 85 when his first ace was reported, on the final hole at the Woodcote Park Golf Club in Surrey in September, 1948.

On the other hand, two 8-years-olds have reported holes-in-one. The first was Peter Toogood, who holed a tee shot on the 110-yard seventh hole at the Kingston Beach Golf Club in Tasmania. Last summer, Bobby Kirkwood made another on a 98-yard hole at Albany, N. Y.

Allyn C. Jones, a Hollywood camera man, has made aces from both sides. Jones is ambidextrous. Playing left-handed on the old Westwood course in 1941, he holed a No. 7-iron shot on the 165-yard eighth. Playing right-handed on the same course a year later, he holed a No. 6-iron shot on the 175-yard second.

Aces can be made without benefit of all of one's limbs. Jim Nichols, the one-armed professional, claims seven holes-in-one, the longest 336 yards. Ken Lawson, playing on crutches, made a one on the 220-yard eighth hole at Bemus Point, N. Y., on July 31, 1949. He lost his left leg in childhood.

Sometimes a casual remark makes a hole-in-one worth talking about in the locker rooms. Last June, Fred Jones announced that he was seriously considering running for Governor of Oklahoma. Three days later, in the course of a tight match at the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, he remarked on the tee of a 176-yard hole:

"I'd rather make a hole-in-one than be elected governor."

He did, and he wasn't.

In Great Britain, a player can make a hole-in-one and lose the hole. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club has ruled that when a player abandons search for a ball it becomes "lost" and the second ball played becomes the ball in play, even if the first ball later is found in the hole.

The USGA takes a contrary view. It rules that play is completed when the ball is holed and a ball which is no longer in play cannot be "lost."

On at least ten occasions, a hole has been halved in one in a singles match, which must present a dramatic juxtaposition of emotions. One half was perpetrated by George Stewart and Fred Spellmeyer on the last hole at the Forest Hill Field Club in Bloomfield, N. J., in October, 1919.

At least twice in foursomes and twice in four-ball play, holes have been halved in one, but a more tragic instance involved Arthur Fleet, secretary of the Castle Bromwich Golf Club, and W. N. Dudley Evans. Playing as partners in a four-ball on the Warwickshire course on August 21, 1927, they had the honor on the fourth tee and successively holed in one, the ace by Evans being wasted as far as the better-ball score was concerned.

After making his 17th hole-in-one, Sandy Herd refused to concede that they were entirely flukes.

Still, the record discloses no discernible relationship between skill and the making of a hole-in-one. The late Harry Vardon, whose six victories in the British Open have never been equalled, made only one ace during his lifetime, at the Mundesley Golf Club in Norfolk in 1903, the year he won his fourth Open. Yet Gertrude Lawrence is said to have holed the first tee shot she ever struck. And Samuel T. Jones made one on the 120-yard sixth hole at the Pueblo Golf and Country Club last spring despite the fact that his glasses fell off during his backswing and his ball hit a tree and ricocheted off a water fountain.

The Overweight Ball

By JOHN D. AMES

CHAIRMAN, USGA IMPLEMENTS AND BALL COMMITTEE

A purpose of the United States Golf Association is to make and interpret rules to promote the best interests and true spirit of the game. To this end, it adopted in November, 1931, a rule that the weight of the ball shall be not greater than 1.620 ounces avoirdupois and the size not less than 1.680 inches in diameter, effective January 1, 1932.

The specifications were reached only after five years of study, largely under the direction of Herbert Jaques, then Chairman of the Implements and Ball Committee and later President of the Association, and one year of experimentation with a ball of the same size but weighing not more than 1.550 ounces.

Co-operation Fortright

Ball manufacturers have given the Association their complete co-operation, and enforcement never presented any sort of a problem until last season. Even in that one case, the manufacturer's co-operation was so forthright that the problem, when brought to his attention, was easily solved to the satisfaction of all concerned. The case is reported here only to keep the record straight.

During the golf season the Implements and Ball Committee became aware of rumors that the Dunlop Maxfli ball seemed heavier than other balls and was attaining unusually long distances.

Since the weight of the ball has a direct bearing on distance, the Committee procured from golf shops random samples of various brands of balls and tested them. A torsion scale of the type which pharmacists use to determine weight accurately down to grams and grains was purchased and used for these tests.

The Dunlop Maxfli was shown to weigh consistently more than .6 of a gram, or more than one per cent, above the maximum. The other brands tested were consistently at or below the maximum.

The Committee at once brought its findings to the attention of the Association and the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation. Both reacted immediately.

The Association informed contestants in the Amateur, Girls' Junior and Women's Amateur Championships and in the Walker Cup Match: "Dunlop Maxfli balls tested by the USGA weigh more than USGA rules permit. A player using such a ball disqualifies himself unless he can prove it is within the regulations on page 56 of the Rules of Golf booklet."

E. B. Germain, president of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, responded: "The figures you give check very closely with our own. The average of our ball is slightly heavy . . . The present plan is to start [correcting] this right after Labor Day."

A more recent letter from Mr. Germain announced that the mechanical problem had been solved and that balls now being produced are within the maximum weight. Accordingly, the USGA has notified all Associations:

"USGA tests indicate that the Dunlop Maxfli golf ball now being produced with the *number* printed in *black* and the other markings printed in red conforms with USGA Rules.

"Such balls in which the number is printed in *red* have not conformed with USGA tests, having weighed more than USGA Rules permit.

"The *color* in which the *number* is printed is the distinguishing feature."

Mercury in a Clubhead

A putter with a movable insertion of mercury in its head has been disapproved by the Implements and Ball Committee.

In two respects the club does not conform to the Rules Governing Form and Make of Golf Clubs and Ball. It contains a movable material which changes the balance of the club, and it is not in one piece.

The Young Guard Advances

By RICHARD S. TUFTS

CHAIRMAN, USGA CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Was this year's Amateur Championship a tournament of "upsets"?

The right answer probably is "no". Time no doubt will prove that at Oak Hill the advancing guard of younger players was simply overtaking those who have enjoyed their due quota of time as leaders in the front ranks.

In any case, a change is imminent for the very simple reason that the younger golfers have now had the opportunity, since the war, of acquiring the experience necessary to win matches with regularity in top-flight competition.

Recognition of the fact that there were many fine young players on the way up made the selection of this year's Walker Cup Team an especially difficult task.

And yet, the record of the Team in the Championship indicates that the selections were sound. One Team member won the Championship—Charles R. Coe, of Oklahoma City; still another was a semi-finalist—William P. Turnesa, of New York; yet another was in the quarter-finals—John W. Dawson, of Los Angeles; and four members were eliminated by teammates.

When you think of the younger players coming along, some of those who come to mind are (besides Coe and some of his Walker Cup Teammates): William C. Campbell, of Huntington, W. Va.; Harvie Ward, Jr., of Rocky Mount, N. C.; Julius Boros, of Hartford, Conn.; H. MacGregor Hunter, of Los Angeles; Sam Urzetta, of Rochester; Charles B. Dudley, of Greenville, S.C.; Harold Paddock, Jr., of Cleveland; William L. Goodloe, Jr., of Valdosta, Ga. To name these few is to do injustice by omission to many others.

A Great Championship

This year's Amateur was the 49th in the series, and it was played under exceptionally favorable conditions. The Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester, N. Y., provided a great course in top condition and ample facilities efficiently

managed, all located in a community that loves and understands the game.

One of the most pleasant features at Oak Hill was the fine spirit in which the game was played. To even the casual observer it must have been obvious that though there were close, hard-fought matches, the players were competing for the pleasure of playing and not only to win.

Typical of this spirit was an incident in the Goodloe-Campbell match when Campbell's shot to the short sixth hole tore up the surface of the green and the ball spun back, leaving the damaged mark in Campbell's line to the hole. Goodloe told Campbell to repair the mark, and when his opponent quoted the prohibitory rule, which both of course knew, Goodloe was still not content; he walked over to an official and said, "Mr. Heffelfinger, you mean to say Ah can't even stomp on that place to help him out?"

This spirit of real sportmanship makes the Amateur what it should be—not just a championship but an annual gathering of lovers of golf. The event is well worth attending just to meet and be with these devotees of the game from every section of our country. To many, the practice rounds are more interesting than the championship itself. It is a fraternal gathering which builds not only better golfers but better representatives of the sport.

Coe a Convincing Champion

The Amateur further provides an opportunity for those charged with the official responsibility of directing the game to make contacts with the leading golfers of many communities. It may not be generally appreciated how welcome and how valuable these contacts are, but any golfer with a load on his mind is always welcome to unburden himself to the nearest official. After all, our interests are mutual—to do what is best for the game of golf.

Semi-Finalists in the Amateur Championship



Rochester Times-Union Photo

The survivors of six rounds of match play at the Oak Hill Country Club were representative of the country and of the reigning and rising generations of golf. They were William C. Campbell of West Virginia, Rufus King of Texas, William P. Turnesa of New York, and Charles R. Coe of Oklahoma. Coe was 25, Campbell 26, King 33, and Turnesa 35.

The promise which Charles Coe's game has given in recent years came to full fruition at Rochester. The tall, 25-year-old Oklahoman was very convincing in winning the Championship. Among those whom he defeated were Robert Sweeny, former British Champion; Harvie Ward, who held a substantial lead until late in the match and finally lost on the 19th; John Dawson, whom Coe defeated on the 21st after three extra holes; Bill Campbell, in the semi-finals, 8 and 7, and Rufus King, of Wichita Falls, Texas, in the final, 11 and 10. Charley Coe is a thorough Champion.

Up to the final, King played splendid golf of much the same quality that first attracted attention in the Amateur Championship of 1935, when he had a most interesting match with Lawson Little, the

defending Champion, in the first round.

All factors conspired to make the 49th Amateur at Oak Hill an outstanding tournament. Otto Shults, the Club's President and Tournament Committee Chairman, had as efficient an organization as has ever prepared such an event. There was a tremendous field of 1,060 entrants and, after sectional qualifying, the starting field of 210 at Oak Hill was perhaps the strongest since 1936. It included not only almost all of our country's leading players, but also the British Walker Cup Team.

The British added immeasurably to the success of the event, and most of all by their fine sporting spirit. They may not have won any cups, but they won something far more precious—hosts of friends.

USGA Nominees for 1950

The USGA Nominating Committee has presented its nominations for the officers and members of the Executive Committee for 1950. If the nominees are elected at the annual meeting in New York in January, James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit will succeed Fielding Wallace of Augusta, Ga., as President.

Mr. Standish is now a Vice-President and Chairman of the Green Section Committee. He has been a member of the Executive Committee from 1921 to 1927 and again since 1946. He was first Chairman of what is now the Public Links Committee and donated the Amateur Public Links Championship Cup.

As a player, Mr. Standish reached the quarter-finals of the Amateur Championship and the final of the Western Amateur and won the North and South, Austrian and Michigan Amateur Championships. As an executive, he has served as President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, the Detroit District Golf Association and the United States Squash Racquets Association.

Isaac B. Grainger of Montclair, N.J., who has been Secretary for four years, was nominated to be a Vice-President, and Totton P. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis was renominated for a third term as a Vice-President. The USGA has two Vice-Presidents and the listing by custom is alphabetical.

The nominee for Secretary is Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, N. C., a member of the Executive Committee for four years.

John D. Ames of Chicago, also a member of the Executive Committee for four years, was nominated Treasurer to succeed Daniel A. Freeman, Jr., of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., who is retiring after seven years.

Four new members were nominated for the Executive Committee: J. Frederic Byers, Jr., of Sewickley, Pa., Frederick L. Dold of Wichita, Kan., T. R. Garlington of Atlanta, Ga., and Lewis A. Lapham of San Francisco, Cal.

The other nominees for the Executive Committee, all of whom served last



James D. Standish, Jr.

year, are: Charles B. Grace of Philadelphia, Charles L. Peirson of Brookline, Mass., Corydon Wagner of Tacoma, Wash., and James W. Walker of Westbury, N. Y. The officers are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

Fraser M. Horn of New York was nominated General Counsel to succeed James H. Douglas, Jr., of Chicago, who is retiring after eight years.

The Nominating Committee is a separate entity from the Executive Committee, and its Chairman is Morton W. Bogue. The other members are Charles L. Dexter, Roy H. Pickford, Frank D. Ross and Gerald Shattuck. They also nominated a 1951 Nominating Committee to consist of Charles W. Littlefield, Chairman, and Samuel D. Conant, C. Pardee Erdman, William C. Hunt and Edward B. Leisenring.

Louise Suggs' 291

Louise Suggs wasted little time in acquiring a title to replace the USGA Women's Amateur Championship which she gave up to turn professional a little more than a year ago. She won the Women's National Open at the Prince Georges Golf and Country Club in Landover, Md., with a score of 291. The 72-hole score is the lowest by a woman of which we have knowledge.

Observations on the Ryder Cup Match

By HENRY COTTON

CAPTAIN, BRITISH RYDER CUP TEAM, 1947

The team of first-class golfers chosen from your mighty country arrived a bare week before the Ryder Cup Match and hurried to Ganton, the scene of the encounter, in our best motor cars, Rolls and Bentleys, traveling via Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon and Leeds.

These great golfers in their bright attire and with their huge red leather golf bags set about getting to know the course, for a good British golf course, unlike most American courses, cannot be learned in one round, however studied and thorough the round may be. It takes many rounds to learn a natural type of course such as Ganton, as the boys found out.

The fact that Ben Hogan came over and met us all pleased golfing fans immensely, and we were all so sorry that he could not play for us. Ben handled his team well, and he, Ed Dudley and Bob Hudson had a busy time with such a big party to handle. The meat brought by the team gave much pleasure to all of us who were in contact with them, for we all shared their food. I am sorry that fellow-countrymen of mine lowered themselves by writing anonymous letters to Ben and Bob on this question. We were delighted they thought of bringing food with them.

The Club-Face Matter

After the first day at foursomes, with the home players leading 3 to 1 and our Captain claiming it was then 50-1 on us, the visitors were so mad at themselves that I felt anything could happen. It did, for we won just two singles matches and lost by 7 to 5.

I do not think we can ever win a match in your country, but we could win over here, given all the advantages. These matches do good and I am pleased Ben called attention to some roughed-up club faces in the British players' bags, for it is to the eternal credit of the United States golfers that since 1947 United

States clubs have been scrupulously correct. We shall follow suit, no doubt, now, for if I called attention to the club-face situation in 1947, it was needed; and it is regrettable that two years later a timely word was needed from your Captain, requesting us to put our house in order.

The inspiration left to us by your golfers will benefit us all, and our standard will improve in 1950 as a result of this all-too-brief visit. We had hoped your players would stay and play for us here and there, but as the pound note slipped, some profited by the occasion to show their wives around Europe and others dashed back to get on the dollar trail again.

I hope it will not be four years before we see your leading players again. We are due to visit you in 1951 and I hope we shall do better on the next occasion, but I am sure that, whatever the result, our players will benefit from visiting your great golfing country.

Those golfers on your team who had not played our sort of golf before complained that if that was what we called golf, then they had never played golf. This was prompted because on our courses greens are often not built up and frequently slope away, and shots have to be played to run to the flag. I have been brought up to think of this type of golf as the real game, as it was first played with the "rub of the green" as part of the game. You in your country have tried to eliminate from the game any sort of chance, and whilst much is to be said for the motive, it becomes a much duller game than ours and at times monotonous. That is why I wish your players had stayed longer, to get to know and I hope like us more and to see our great courses as they are so very different from the majority of your courses.

All the same golf is a wonderful game and we all love it.

An Old International Match

By C. CAMPBELL PATTERSON, JR.

CAPTAIN, THE COUNTRY CLUB, BROOKLINE, MASS.

INAUGURAL GOLF MATCH

21 May 1898

Played on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club

THE COUNTRY CLUB

S. H. Bennett	0
H. C. Leeds	1
L. Curtis	0
G. T. Rice	4
H. C. Ernst	5
L. A. Frothingham	7
H. Jaques	3
Q. A. Shaw, Jr.	3
G. H. Windeler	8
F. I. Amory	0

31

ROYAL MONTREAL GOLF CLUB

Rev. J. R. Dobson	8
F. J. Stancliffe	0
A. A. Wilson	7
G. W. Macdougall	0
Rev. J. Barclay	0
J. R. Meeker	0
J. Taylor	0
K. R. Macpherson	0
W. W. Watson	0
W. J. S. Gordon	4

19

The Country Club won by 12 holes.

Weather very hot and bright.

This is probably the first international club match ever played in America

The above record may be found in the annals of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass. The casual observer might give the report a quick glance and pass on to up-to-date news. On the other hand, the footnote would strike the eye of the old-timer or one interested in the development of golf in this country.

The old-timer, looking back at the names, would immediately recognize Curtis, Windeler, Jaques and Leeds: "Why, these men were among the founders and developers of United States golf".

Laurence Curtis was the first Vice-President of the USGA and succeeded to the Presidency, which office he held at the time of this match. G. Herbert Windeler's official connection with the USGA started in 1901 and was climaxed by the Presidency in 1903-1904. Herbert Jaques, elected to the Executive Committee in 1907, held the Presidency in 1909-10. Herbert C. Leeds served on the Executive Committee in 1905. When one considers what this Association means to modern United States golf, one cannot help but give a great deal of credit to the sound founda-

tion laid by these early internationalists of The Country Club. After all, this was an international match!

While on the subject of the players in these matches and their connection with the USGA, two other members of The Country Club side in later matches also have been honored by election to the highest office in American golf: Herbert Jaques, the son of the Herbert Jaques of the original match, and Harold W. Pierce. In addition to these five Presidents, numerous members of the USGA Executive Committee have played for Brookline.

In passing, it might be pointed out that it was not their official positions which qualified them to represent The Country Club. With the sole exception of Laurence Curtis, all assumed their USGA offices subsequent to their being privileged to play against Montreal.

Just as a goodly proportion of The Country Club players freely gave of their time and labor to further American golf, so, too, have many of the Royal Montreal players, through their connection with the Royal Canadian Golf Association, been instrumental in advancing the game in Canada.

The Players Who Started It in 1898



Participants in the first match between the Royal Montreal Golf Club and The Country Club at Montreal on May 21, 1898, were, omitting the standees in the background and reading from left to right: (rear row) H. C. Leeds, the Rev. J. Barclay, the Rev. J. R. Dobson, J. Taylor, F. I. Amory, W. J. S. Gordon, J. R. Meeker, H. C. Ernst; (middle row) Q. A. Shaw, Jr., L. A. Frothingham, G. T. Rice, G. W. Macdougall; (front row) F. J. Stancliffe, Laurence Curtis, W. W. Watson, G. H. Windeler, K. R. Macpherson, Herbert Jaques, S. H. Bennett.

Everyone knows a good drive from the first tee does not win a golf match. A good start was made in Montreal in 1898, but what about the rest of the round? Except for the war years, 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945, the matches have been played each fall, alternating between Royal Montreal Golf Club in Dixie and The Country Club in Brookline. In September, 1948, the 50th Anniversary was celebrated at Montreal. In September of this year, the beginning of the second half-century was celebrated in Brookline.

Turn back for a moment to the list of The Country Club names of 1898. Mark that of Q. A. Shaw, Jr. Though his last appearance as a player was in 1946, Mr. Shaw was on hand in 1948 to commemorate the first 50 years and again in 1949 to start the two clubs off on the second 50 years. To those who know him, this gentleman is a living ref-

utation of the shibboleth that United States golf in its infancy was an old man's game.

How the matches started seems to be lost in history. That they were carried on is a fact. The reason for their success is probably unique.

When it comes to selecting the individuals who are to play, the men who have played the longest are given first consideration. There are many members of both sides who have been connected with these gatherings for more than 20 years.

To supplement the older in age, one or two younger men are added each year or so. These additions are not chosen merely for their golfing ability; prime consideration is given to those who individually will contribute to the gatherings and will insure the permanence of the matches. This year the handicaps of The Country Club players

The Players Who Continued It in 1948



Participants in the 50th match between the Royal Montreal Golf Club and The Country Club at Montreal in September, 1948: (standing) P. S. Macnutt, F. T. Pfaelzer, J. V. Kerrigan, D. C. Watson, A. Hutchison, M. Lewis, G. S. Currie, D. Jones, A. Rogers, R. T. Riley, G. C. Marler, J. D. Baile, C. L. Peirson, H. A. Cresswell, J. A. Newell, T. B. Heney, A. J. Hills, H. K. White, J. P. Anglin, J. T. Baldwin, C. B. Balch, F. A. Reece, R. J. Dawes, M. Jenckes, G. Horrax, J. W. Yuile, C. F. Rowley; (seated) J. C. Harris, I. L. Ibbotson, F. King, B. C. Gardner, T. M. Claflin, J. C. Kemp, E. W. Rogers, R. P. Jellett, C. C. Patterson, Jr., J. de M. Marler, Herbert Jaques, K. G. Blackader, H. M. Biscoe, Jr., W. W. Robinson, P. Gilbert, P. S. Gregory, G. Henderson, F. J. Kavanaugh.

ranged from 2 to 21; of the Royal Montreal players, 2 to 24.

Because of this continuity of play, the visitor arriving at the host club feels as though he is stepping into his own club. The warm reception is extended not only by his immediate opponents but by club members having no connection whatsoever with the games.

The number on a side depends to some extent upon the visitors. The visitors take 20 to 24 players. The home side not only has the same number, but being at home, quite a few extras. Two days of play provide matches for these extras. In accordance with the customary handling of play, the men with most years in the meetings have the inside track for both days of play. It is the new men, no matter how much better golfers they may be, who must step aside and play but once.

The early games at singles were decided by the total holes won in a full round of 18 holes. Later this was changed to singles the first day and four-balls the second. The current system is singles the first day and foursomes the second, the scoring being like that of the Walker Cup Matches. Needless to say, Royal and Ancient Golf Club Rules apply in Canada; USGA Rules in Brookline. The Rules, without any deviation, are strictly applied.

International Precedence

One final remark. In all modesty, the two clubs had always looked on these matches as the oldest international golf competition in the world, ranking second in age only to those between England and Scotland. When the Captain of The Country Club side made this observation at Royal Montreal in 1948, he was immediately challenged by some of the Canadians. Their argument was, regardless of any matches played prior to 1707, since that date Scotland and England have been parts of the United Kingdom, hence since that date such competition would not be international. Such being the case, it would indicate that the annual matches between Royal Montreal and The Country Club are the oldest *continuous* international golf matches in the world.

Far be it from any member of The Country Club to raise any question as to the status of England and Scotland. Remember, the observation came from a member of the British Commonwealth.

After all, whether the matches are the oldest, the second oldest or what, everyone of The Country Club side is proud to be connected with these meetings. The 51 years of unbroken gatherings, except for war years, is proof of the good will and pleasure such an inter-club competition affords.

THE REFEREE

Decisions by the USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Example of symbols: "No. 49-1" means the first decision issued in 1949. "R. 7 (3)" means Section 3 of Rule 7 in the current Rules of Golf

Spectator Picks Up Ball

No. 49-77. R. 15(3)

Q. Kindly note the following newspaper item about the Masters Tournament at the Augusta National Golf Club:

"Dutch Harrison lost a ball right in the middle of the 15th fairway.

A spectator crossing the course picked it up and disappeared. It cost Harrison two strokes."

From the 15th tee it would be impossible to lose a ball driven in the direction of the green. I find nothing in the Rules that gives relief, except by the local committee. In view of the large crowds attending tournaments, some relief should be given a player under the published Rules.

R. M. HUBERT
ATHENS, GA.

A. We are not aware of all the facts in the particular case or of the decision by the local committee. Therefore, we can offer only the following general comment:

Where there is no question that a ball has been picked up by a spectator, Rule 15(3) governs, as follows: "If the lie of a ball at rest be altered by any outside agency except wind, the player shall drop, or on the putting green place, a ball as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty." It is not necessary to recover the original ball, as the Rule provides that a ball (not the ball) shall be dropped (or placed, as the case may be).

Flagstick Can Be Removed

No. 49-78. R. 7(7); LR

Q. 1: We know that a player's ball hitting the flagstick within 20 yards of the hole incurs a penalty of two strokes in medal play. Likewise, with a caddie attending the flagstick in match play, loss of the hole is the penalty sustained by the player whose caddie is holding the stick.

In match play, A is playing out of a trap beside the putting green and intends to play an explosion shot. He tells the opponent's caddie to leave the pin in and step away from the hole as he does not want to endanger hurting the caddie in case the shot might be picked clean. Opponent B is willing to have his caddie not stand at the hole and hold the pin, but insists on

the flagstick being left in the hole, claiming that should A hit the pin, A would lose the hole.

Is there any ruling to the effect that a player can insist on the flagstick being left in the hole when his opponent is playing?

A. 1: No. Rule 7(7) permits either side to remove the flagstick at any time so that a player might not have the possible advantage of striking an unintended flagstick.

Winter Rules Not Recognized

Q. 2: Regarding winter rules, we know that the main purpose is for the protection of the fairways. When a ball comes to rest in an adjacent fairway other than the hole being played, is there a USGA ruling as to whether or not the player can tee his ball as he would in the fairway he is supposed to be on? Or is that left entirely up to the local committee?

A. 2: The Rules of Golf do not recognize so-called "winter rules". Decision 48-28 states the USGA's position.

Questions by: CASPER A. SHEEN
TOLEDO, OHIO

Line of Play Subordinate

No. 49-79, R. 7 (4,5)

Q. 1: Frequently we are confronted with situations involving application of Rule 7 where that Rule does not give us the complete answer. So far as we have been able to determine, the current Rules of Golf say nothing about either improving or not improving your line of play to the green while lifting and dropping under Rule 7, yet it seems to be generally accepted that this should not be done. The purpose of our query is to determine whether officially there is some rule which prohibits a player by lifting and dropping under Rule 7 from improving his line of play to the green. In other words, is it simply an unwritten rule or is it a rule that a player may insist that his opponent follow? The following are examples that we run into on our course:

The ball comes to rest close to a guy wire in such manner that the guy wire interferes with the forward swing. In this position both the guy wire and a tree are between the ball and the green.

If the ball is lifted and dropped two club-lengths back of the guy wire on the same line of flight that the ball was traveling when it came to rest, the line of flight to the green will also be interfered with by the guy wire and the tree. However, by dropping two club-lengths from the nearest spot on the guy wire (and no nearer the hole) but out toward the left rather than back on the line of flight, the player can get a clear shot to the green. In other words, although he strictly follows Rule 7 (4c), the player can substantially improve his line of flight to the hole.

A. 1: The purpose of Rule 7 (4b and c) is to give the player opportunity to strike the ball fairly without interference by an artificial obstruction. The Rule is not concerned with the desired line of flight of the ball. It is recognized that in some cases the line of play may be improved even though the procedure stated in the Rule is followed exactly. In other cases, however, the player in obtaining relief to swing the club freely may have his line of play impaired. Either way, it is a break of the game of the sort which, experience has shown, cannot be made a matter of rule, and which has to be accepted in the spirit of the game. The paramount object of the Rule is to give freedom for striking the ball without artificial interference.

Thus in the case described, the player is within his rights as long as he drops the ball within two club-lengths of that point of the guy wire nearest where the ball originally lay, and the ball must come to rest not nearer the hole than its original lie. If in so doing the player happens to improve his desired line of play, he is within his rights.

Artificial Drain Defined

Q. 2: A player slices through a line of trees and the ball rolls into a round-bottom concrete drain ditch that runs down the far edge of the trees. Under local rules, the player can lift without penalty and drop no nearer the hole. If he drops within a club-length on the line the ball was traveling when it went into the ditch, he will be in the trees. However, if he can drop on the other side of the ditch no nearer the hole, he will have a clear shot to the green. May he do this?

A. 2: The local rule should be interpreted by the local committee which made it. Not having seen the condition, we can hardly appraise it fairly. It is possible that a lift without penalty should not be given and that the local rule should be abolished.

As used in Rule 7 (4), the term "artificial drains" does not apply to

ditches. A ditch is a hazard, under Rule 17 (Definition), and the fact that it may be a drainage ditch does not necessarily remove it from the hazard classification; in fact, all ditches doubtless have drainage value. It should be further noted that a dry ditch, although a hazard, is not necessarily a water hazard unless it is so classified specifically. The course on which the 1948 Amateur Championship was played had a number of ditches lined with concrete, and they were classed as water hazards.

Of course, a local rule may be adopted to classify ditches as obstructions under Rule 7 (4), but we would advise that such a matter first be considered with great care.

For information, the term "artificial drains" as used in Rule 7 (4) means drains (not ditches) of such materials as metal, tile or concrete or which are manufactured even though they may not be exposed. If any attached or surrounding depressions or runways or bulkheads are to be considered locally as artificial obstructions under Rule 7 (4), their margins must be defined exactly.

Dropping Ball from Ditch

Q. 3: Assuming the same facts as in Question 2 and that the ball rolls 25 yards toward the hole down the concrete ditch, do you drop out where the ball comes to rest or do you go back the 25 yards where the ball went into the ditch? This also might make a substantial difference in the next shot.

A. 3: See Answer 2. If the ditch is classed as a water hazard, the last point at which the ball crossed the margin of the hazard determines the line on which a ball may be dropped under Rule 17 (2). However, if a local rule classifies the ditch as an obstruction under Rule 7 (4), the place at which the ball ultimately comes to rest controls dropping.

Drop May Improve Line of Play

Q. 4: A ball comes to rest in ground under repair. Between the ball and the green is a tree. This is also true of the spot where the ball went into the ground under repair, but two club-lengths out from the nearest edge of the ground and no nearer the hole puts the ball with a clear shot to the pin. Under Rule 7 (5a), may the player improve his line of flight in this manner?

A. 4: Yes, provided he observes Rule 7 (5). The principle involved is the same as in Answer 1.

Questions by: EUGENE KELLY
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Line Of Putt May Not Be Touched

No. 49-90. R. 1(3), 2(1,2), 18(3).

Q: During the Public Links Championship qualifying here, Player A holes a putt while Player B awaits his turn. After taking the ball from the cup, Player A pats down the edge of the cup in the line of Player B's putt.

Is there any sort of penalty? I have searched the Rule Book but can't find an answer.

DUDLEY GREEN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

A: The Rules of Golf relating to the putting green forbid that the line of the putt be touched; see Rule 18(3). This is meant to apply to the player's own putt, but in stroke play a competitor who has holed out should not touch the line of putt of a fellow competitor as such action might well be of assistance to the fellow competitor, who is playing against the field.

There is nothing in the Rules of Golf which would permit one to touch the line of a fellow competitor's putt. Rule 1(3) provides that, "If a point in question be not covered by the Rules of Golf or local rules, it shall be decided by equity." Therefore, it is ruled that the competitor who touched the line of putt is penalized two strokes under Rule 2(1). If it should appear that the line of putt was touched with the knowledge and consent of the fellow competitor, both players should be disqualified for their dishonorable attempt to evade the spirit of the game; see Rule 2 (2).

If a player consider that a hole has been damaged or otherwise does not conform with Rule 18(Def.), he should immediately report the matter to the committee in charge, which should have the hole repaired promptly. In stroke play it is preferable for a competitor not to attempt to repair a damaged hole, and in the interest of fair play any such practice should be avoided.

Practice Putts Permitted

No. 49-92. D.4: R. 10(1) 13(5)

Q. 1: After a player has holed out, may he drop a ball or two and hit practice shots before moving to the next tee?

A. 1: Yes, but he may be subject to penalty under Rule 2(3) prohibiting delay in play.

Rule 13(5) provides: "After playing from the first teeing ground a player shall not play a practice stroke with a ball from any teeing ground or during the play of any hole."

Croquet Stroke Permitted

Q. 2: May a player use a putter by swinging it between his legs in much the manner as some people play croquet? This putter is especially made to be used in this manner, the shaft being bent before entering the head of the club so that it does not violate the rule which provides that the shaft must enter the putter between the heel and a line terminating at the center of the sole. Neither could the head of the putter be termed a "mallet."

A. 2: The Rules of Golf provide no restriction on the type of stroke played provided the stroke is in fact a stroke and does not conflict with Definition 4 and Rule 10(1).

Questions by: ROBERT W. GOLDWATER
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Unplayable Lie: How To Proceed After Failure To Hit Ball

No. 49-101. R. 8.

Q: In a tournament a ball came to rest between two immovable stones. The player attempted to play the ball, but his club struck one of the stones during the swing and he fanned the ball. After this stroke, he decided to declare the ball unplayable and asked me where he should drop the ball. My reply was he would have to play the ball as it lay, between the two stones. Was I correct?

JOHN GUSTAFSON
DULUTH, MINN.

A: Match Play—Under Rule 8(1), the only procedure open to the player was to drop a ball, under penalty of one stroke, as nearly as possible at the spot from which the unplayable ball was last played. But, as the last stroke (which missed the ball) was played from between the stones, the player was obliged to drop a ball at that same spot. If the ball then happened to roll into a playable position, he could have proceeded (unless it came to rest nearer the hole, in which case he would have been obliged to re-drop; see Rule 10 (5)); if the ball happened to roll into another unplayable lie, he would have been obliged to give up the hole.

Stroke Play—Under Rule 8(2), the player could have done either of the following:

(a) Proceeded as above for match play, or

(b) Under penalty of two strokes, teed a ball so as to keep the point from which the ball was lifted between himself and the hole; if this were impossible, he could have teed a ball as near as possible to the place from which the ball was lifted but not nearer the hole.

Moving Tree Branch in Address

No. 49-116. R. 2(1), 7(3)

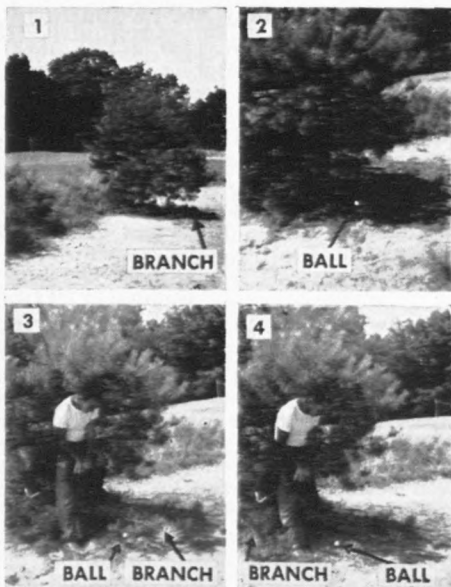
Q. At the right of the fairway as one approaches the sixth green at Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N.J., and approximately 40 yards from the putting green, is a sand trap two or three feet lower than the fairway. Growing out of this trap is a pine tree eight feet high, whose branches intermingle with another live pine tree which is fifteen feet high and also grows out of the trap. (Snapshot No. 1.)

The lowest branch of the eight-foot pine tree is alive, is over four feet long, comes out of the tree trunk a few inches above the sand in the trap and droops in the trap so close to this sand that some of its twigs and needles touch the sand. During the play of this hole, a golf ball intended for the sixth green comes to rest on the sand in the trap under the middle of this branch, two and a half feet from the trunk of the eight-foot tree, at which point the branch with its twigs and needles is two feet wide and some parts of it touch the sand. (Snapshot No. 2.)

The line of the ball to the green is at about a 70° angle to this branch.

The conformation of the eight-foot tree permits the player, who is right-handed, to take his stance parallel to the line from the ball to the green without moving the branch under which the ball lies. To play in the direction of the green, however, he must back into other branches of the eight-foot tree and stand with his back against its tree trunk. He can straddle the branch under which the ball lies. (Snapshot No. 3.)

Under the Rules of Golf, can the player, without penalty, in taking his stance, bend the branch under which the ball lies approximately horizontally by nudging with one of his legs so that he will not be astraddle it and so he will move the branch under which the ball lies to where the ball will no longer be under it and will be able to take his swing in the general direction of the green without this branch being in the arc of his swing? Were the branch to be so moved, its twigs and needles would scrape the sand in the trap while the branch was being moved. However, the structure of the tree and the branch, the latter being supple and relatively



small, would permit the player to so bend the branch without breaking it. (Snapshot No. 4.)

If the answer to the foregoing question is in the negative, what is the penalty at match play in the event the player does nudge the branch under discussion in the manner above set forth and illustrated in Snapshot No. 4.

H. W. BURRITT
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

A. If the player were to move the branch in the manner described, he would violate Rule 7(3) by improving the position of his ball. The penalty in match play would be the loss of hole; see also Rule 2(1).

Rule 7(3) contemplates that there may be some moving, bending or breaking of fixed or growing objects as an incident in the course of taking a fair stance at address and in making the backward or forward swing, and it excuses such incidental movements. However, the Rule prohibits purposeful moving, bending or breaking with the aim of improving the position of the ball. The second exception in Rule 7(3) condones only such moving, bending or breaking as may incidentally be done in making the swing, but it does not allow such action in order to make the swing.

The player has taken his stance correctly in Snapshot No. 3; he is entitled to back into the tree in order to take a fair stance. He has violated the Rule in Snapshot No. 4 by bending out of the way the branch interfering with his ball.



Better Turf for Better Golf

X

TIMELY TURF TOPICS



from the USGA Green Section

OBSERVATIONS ON TURF MAINTENANCE IN 1949

Putting Greens

It was a good season for Bermuda-grass greens, but bentgrass greens in many sections suffered from tropical weather and from diseases which were encouraged by the heat and humidity. Brownpatch was especially severe, particularly on greens that were saturated in an effort to keep them soft enough to hold a shot. Shallow-rooted turf is the natural consequence of overwatering, and in a weakened condition it is more susceptible to diseases. Tersan, mercury and hydrated lime were the three materials which kept brownpatch in check.

Pythium was severe on many bent greens, and little information was available to use in treating this disease. Tersan dusted on gave partial relief. Copper dusts were used cautiously in a few cases and this seemed to give some relief. Everyone is afraid of copper poisoning, and in spite of assurance from pathologists that occasional dustings of copper would not bring on copper toxicity, greenkeepers were hesitant to use it freely. It would seem that, since *Pythium* appears only for a short time during excessive heat and humidity, copper dusts should be tried. Certainly we need more information on this subject.

Copperspot was controlled easily by the cadmium fungicides and caused no real concern.

Greens which had been well aerified and which had a good, deep root system required much less water to keep them in excellent playing condition. It was significant that these greens suffer-

ed little from disease. As compaction is a continually recurring factor in sports turf, it seems the better part of wisdom to plan and execute a program of aerifying to maintain the desirable *oxygen* content of the soil. *Roots deprived of air can not absorb water!* That is why grass wilts even when the roots are bathed in water. The plant can't get enough water because it has too much water.

The value of *sand* in putting-green soils was demonstrated many times over this summer. It is easy enough to put plenty of sand in the top 12 inches of the green when it is being built, but too often the club tries to economize at this point and the sand content is reduced. The big problem is to incorporate the sand into an existing putting green without rebuilding or without interfering unduly with play. A number of clubs are doing this with one-inch spoons on the Aerifier. We shall watch the progress on these greens with great interest.

Many bent greens have poor turf because the grasses being used are poorly adapted. The colonial bents (Astoria, Highland and New Zealand) make poorer putting surfaces and become more weed-infested than do the improved creeping strains. Some greenkeepers have been misled into thinking that a colonial bent has given them good greens when actually the trace of seaside contained in the colonial as an impurity has served to develop a creeping-bent turf. The problem ahead is to introduce the better creeping strains into poor greens. Sprigging stolons into Aerifier holes is one method but progress is slow. Plug-

ging is faster because the plugs do not stop growing. Resodding is being practiced extensively where it is possible to build a nursery of putting-green sod. Strip-sodding is being practiced where specialized equipment is devised to cut and lay 2-inch strips without interfering with play.

Sod webworms were severe in many areas this summer. The damage was so similar to dollarspot that in some cases fungicides were used to treat the symptom. When Chlordane or DDT was used the trouble was stopped. It must be remembered that, where insect damage occurs, weeds are sure to invade. Grub-damaged areas on fairways invariably fill with crabgrass. Skunk and crow activity should be watched, but the skunks don't deserve to be shot. Check with your game warden because skunks are protected in many states. Kill the insects and you won't have to kill the skunk.

Goosegrass (silvercrab) was particularly troublesome this year. It is well known that this hard-to-kill weed grass can thrive on soils that are so dense and compact that ordinary turf grasses cannot exist. Aeration of the soil has been helpful in encouraging the turf grasses to compete with goosegrass. There are indications that sprays of 2,4-D and potassium cyanate may be useful in checking goosegrass. More data are needed but results are promising.

Collars, borders and approaches burned severely this summer. Thorough aerifying stood out as the best solution to this problem. Careless handling of power mowers on the turns contributed to the loss of turf. We need better grasses on these areas because perfect turf in the approach areas is as essential as is perfect turf on the greens.

Early morning hand watering paid dividends this year by reducing disease attacks. This practice was proven by USGA Green Section research and reported in the BULLETIN of the USGA Green Section for May, 1933. *Overwatering* continues to be the cardinal sin. Every effort should be made to learn how to keep good greens with the least amount of water.

Errors in resodding greens have been evident. Most sod is cut too thickly (more than one inch). When the sod is growing on heavy clay soil, a considerable layer of clay is moved with the sod, which quickly becomes compacted. The thinner the sod can be cut, the easier it will be to lay, the quicker it will take root and the less will be the danger of moving an undesirable layer of clay to give trouble in the future. Any area where sod is to be grown for lifting should be prepared with the same type of soil that is on the area where the sod is to be laid.

Tees

Good turf on the tees of one-shot holes is still to be achieved on most courses. Bermudagrass is unquestionably the best grass for the purpose wherever it can be grown. Golf courses in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and northward are giving the USGA Green Section's U-3 Bermudagrass a good trial. Success with Bermudagrass depends upon: (1) heavy nitrogen feeding during the growing season, (2) closer (one-half inch) frequent mowing and (3) keeping the soil on the dry side, i.e., using just enough water to maintain color and growth. On northern courses the only Bermudagrass recommended for trial is the winter-hardy fine-bladed U-3. *Poa annua* is a natural winter companion to Bermudagrass. B-27 bluegrass shows great promise as a cool-season companion grass. Every golf course which has a tee problem should make at least an effort to see if the problem can be solved by using Bermuda. Two-inch plugs, cup-cutter plugs or divot-shaped plugs seem ideal for introducing Bermuda sod into tees in play. Strip-sodding offers interesting possibilities.

Fairways

The two most significant new tools for the improvement of fairway turf have been the Aerifier and the Flexi-comb. Aeration of the soil long has been overdue. Aerifying fairways has reduced the need for irrigation, increased the efficiency of fertilizers, reduced rainfall runoff, given golfers a more resilient turf and has improved the efficiency of mowing equipment by smoothing bumpy fairways.

Combing the turf keeps crabgrass under control, prevents matting and fluffiness, and produces a firmer turf.

Research at Penn State under the USGA Green Section fellowship on irrigation and compaction of fairway turf will be reported soon. Overwatering of fairway turf is still serious and widespread. The right grasses need very little supplemental irrigation to produce good fairway turf. The interest in zoysia-grasses and Bermudagrass for better fairway turf is growing on a national scale. A number of research projects at co-operating experiment stations are beamed toward tee and fairway turf improvement.

B-27 bluegrass has been superior to common bluegrass in most of the co-operative tests that are in progress at golf clubs and experiment stations. A statement on this valuable new grass is contained on page 32 of this issue of the USGA JOURNAL.

Roughs

Considerable attention is being given to the roughs in some areas. Alta fescue is on trial, and to date it is performing satisfactorily. Common zoysia (Japanese lawngrass) is marked for increase and further study for roughs. In combination with Alta fescue, the common zoysia looks extremely promising for freedom from weeds, drought tolerance and year-round good color.

Weed Control

Heavy emphasis on chemical weed control is being given by many experiment stations. Some new materials have great promise. Full reports on 1949 tests will be published later.

Weed control must be approached from all angles: (1) better grasses, (2) improved management practices, (3) mechanical control and (4) assistance from chemicals.

General

Greenkeepers should be encouraged to conduct more trials of new grasses and new developments. It is true that routine maintenance requires so much of the greenkeeper's time that he has little time to devote to trials of new things. Green committee chairmen can be helpful in this respect by encourag-

COMING EVENTS

Nov. 28-30 — Oklahoma - Texas Turf Conference. Tulsa, Okla. Alex A. Repin, 1401 West Edison, Tulsa. Robert C. Dunning, Box 4082, Tulsa, Okla.

1950

Jan. 2 — Ten-Week Winter School of Turf Management, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. Geoffrey Cornish.

Jan. 3-5 — Fourth Annual Northeastern Weed Control Conference. Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 12-13 — Annual Turf Conference, Mid-Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md. Ernest N. Cory, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Jan. 30 - Feb. 3 — Nineteenth Annual One-Week Turf Short Course. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Ralph E. Engel.

Feb. 6-10 — Twenty-first Annual Turf Conference and Show, National Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association, Boston, Mass. A. M. Brown, Box 106, St. Charles, Ill.

Feb. 27-Mar. 2 — Nineteenth Annual Turf Conference. Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.

Mar. 6-8 — Midwest Regional Turf Conference. Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. G. O. Mott.

Mar. 10-11 — Annual Turf Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. Geoffrey Cornish.

Mar. 13-15 — 1950 Greenkeepers' Conference. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. H. L. Lantz,

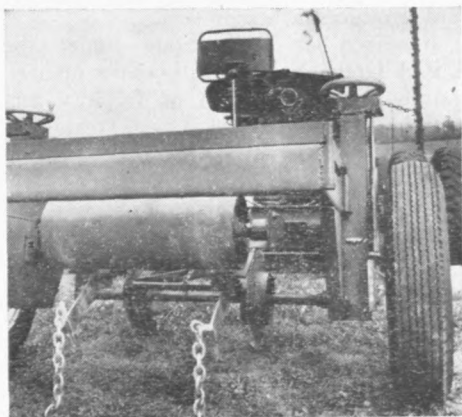
Mar. 14-16 — Third Cornell Turf Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. John F. Cornman.

ing this development. Funds and personnel of the USGA Green Section and of the experiment stations are too limited

Planting U-3 Bermudagrass into Established Turf



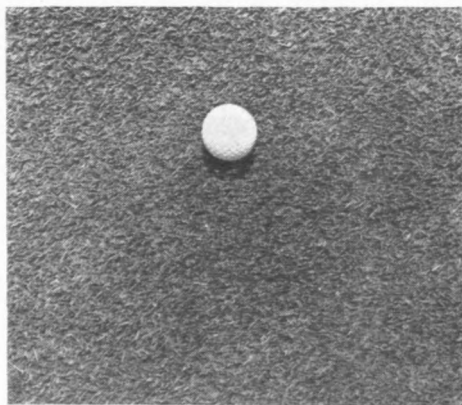
Mowing U-3 Bermudagrass hay for vegetative planting. The fresh hay is good planting material, although the rhizomes and crowns are better. These photos by Bureau of Plant Industry simply show one way to plant U-3 Bermudagrass into established turf without interfering with the use of the area.



Mole-drain makes narrow cuts in turf, 18 inches apart and any desired depth to 10 inches. Chains are attached to the bullets which leave continuous drainage channel below surface. Bullets are part of cutting blades which open furrow. Rolling coulters slice turf first to avoid undue tearing.



Fresh-cut Bermuda hay is dropped along furrow and pushed down until three-fourths or more of the material is buried. An edging tool could be used to force cut grass into furrows. Operation is completed by rolling furrows with wheels of tractor, followed by watering to insure catch.



Turf grown from U-3 Bermudagrass at Beltsville, Md., for two years without supplemental irrigation. It is mowed regularly at one-quarter inch, rates fair to good as a putting surface and is green from April to November. Rating would be higher with more topdressing, brushing and daily mowing.

to permit the establishment of many trial gardens on golf courses.

Too many clubs make the serious error of laying off their best help early in the fall, just at the time when the turf on the courses should be prepared for the

season ahead. Every effort should be made to retain a full force until all preparations for winter have been completed. Key men, experienced men, should be given *year-round* employment. Nothing is so discouraging nor so costly

as to break in a green crew every spring. Experienced *water men* paid handsome dividends this year.

It is encouraging to see the number of clubs which are discontinuing the

practice of changing the green committee chairman every year.

The level of golf-course maintenance is being raised each year. Adequate compensation for excellent supervision still lags behind.

SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL TURF FIELD DAY

The USGA Green Section and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, co-operated in holding their second annual National Turf Field Day at Beltsville, Md., on October 19.

Dr. Salter, Chief of the Bureau; and Dr. Myers, Head of Forage Crops, welcomed the group and both stressed the importance of turf work as a vital part of agricultural research. They cited the long co-operation of the Bureau and the USGA Green Section. Dr. Grau, Director of the USGA Green Section, was general chairman and conducted the group to the various experiments and demonstrations.

Alta Fescue Lawn

Alta fescue lawn seeded September, 1947: it was explained that Alta fescue is not the perfect turf grass, but it has proven itself for large lawns, roadsides, athletic fields, airports and other turf areas where close-knit turf and fine texture are not of paramount importance. It is generally used in combination with other grasses and has largely replaced redtop and ryegrass because it is not so competitive to the other grasses. It is a good cool-season companion to Japanese lawngrass. It is very deep-rooted and drought tolerant.

Methods of planting zoysia and Bermudagrass were demonstrated. They included plug planting, sprig planting, strip-sod planting and seedling planting. Al Radko demonstrated how to start with one ounce of zoysia seed in the greenhouse in November and end up with enough seedling plants to plant five acres in the spring by setting the seedling plants on 2-foot centers. One of the methods demonstrated was the use of the mole-drain which cuts narrow fur-

rows in established turf, permitting the sprigs and plants to be set easily, after which they are rolled down with the wheel of the tractor. In this way established turf may be replanted without any interruption of the use of the area.

Dr. Grau pointed out that this is an expensive method, but it is exactly equivalent to the annual area planting of tobacco fields. Turf and tobacco both are high value crops. With turf, this method of planting is done only once and then you can expect permanence, especially with zoysia and Bermuda. He further stated that improvements in planting methods will come about as the result of the thinking and planning of turf superintendents. The crowd was then shown demonstrations of plantings of Bermuda and zoysia made during the past two years on established lawns on the Plant Industry Station. In each case the plantings have been successful and permanent.

Ureaform Fertilizer

Walter Armiger explained ureaform fertilizer trials on the Alta fescue lawn and brought out a number of pertinent points with respect to this material. The ureaform is a combination of urea and formaldehyde, which produces a white powder containing 33 per cent nitrogen which is non-burning on turf. It creates a slow, steady growth, and one application may be expected to be sufficient for an entire growing season in this area. Ureaform has been tested sufficiently so that steps are being taken to have it manufactured commercially. At present there is none available on the market.

Dr. W. E. Chappell explained the crabgrass control trials to the group and pointed out the merits of and objections to several of the materials now on the

market. The unfavorable weather this season created a great deal of damage on the bluegrass turf and crabgrass was in abundance everywhere. The crowd learned about as much as to what not to do as to what to do. It was obvious that chemical control of crabgrass represents only one of the tools and that chemical control and biological control are equally important.

It was pointed out that the recently disturbed areas on the Plant Industry Station lawns have been seeded to a mixture of *Alta fescue*, B-27 bluegrass, and *Chewings fescue*. The last good rain had been on September 23. Germination and establishment have been good in spite of the low rainfall and the extremely unfavorable soil in which these seeds were planted.

U-3 Draws Praise

After lunch the group assembled on the plots at the Turf Garden. First demonstration was by Eddie Tabor of the West Shore Country Club, Camp Hill, Pa., a representative of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, who demonstrated shotmaking to the crowd on U-3 Bermudagrass turf which had been cut continually for two years with the mowers set at $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and with no artificial irrigation during those two years. The turf was solid and dense, of a pleasing green color. It was firm, and Tabor's comments praised the turf highly from the standpoint of playing good golf shots.

The next feature was a demonstration as to the effect of football cleats on this type of turf and also on combination of Japanese lawngrass and various cool-season grasses. Major Bohler, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of the University of Maryland, gave a short talk on what they wanted in a football turf. He had with him Chet Gierula, tackle on the University of Maryland football team. They condemned heartily the soft, lush, shallow-rooted turf they found on many football fields in the country which skidded out from under the feet of the players when they made a sharp turn. Major Bohler put Chet through his paces, and the group was

delighted to find that the twistings and turnings and fast starts failed to dislodge a single piece of turf. Chet also was delighted in the springiness of the turf and the excellent grip that he got and also the speed of the turf. Without drawing definite conclusions, it would certainly appear that Bermudagrass and Japanese lawngrass will be favored for future plantings on athletic fields wherever they are adapted.

U-3 Bermudagrass, a USGA Green Section development, is noted for its fine dense texture, its deep-rooting and drought-tolerant qualities, its freedom from disease and insects and its ability to provide near-perfect turf throughout the growing season with the minimum of irrigation. It is highly favored for golf-course tees, athletic fields and other places where heavy wear is common and where rapid recovery and healing is of paramount importance. Japanese lawngrass has all the qualities of U-3 Bermudagrass except the rapid healing. It has one advantage, ability to produce seed. Its final place in the turf picture has not been completely determined, but it appears as if it will be used on many turf areas where low-cost maintenance is required.

One of the more striking demonstrations was the performance of B-27 bluegrass in comparison with commercial bluegrass. The B-27 bluegrass stands out as superior in both spring seedings and fall seedings. B-27 bluegrass has thrived under continual mowing with the mowers set at $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch without supplemental irrigation. It is much more resistant to weed-invasion than commercial bluegrass. It looks as if this new bluegrass will give golf courses and home owners fairway and lawn turf which can be cut closely and still provide good growth. One of the features of B-27 bluegrass is its ability to grow and persist in combination with Bermudagrass and Japanese lawngrass, giving the turf excellent fall, winter and spring color when these summer-growing grasses are dormant and brown. This study of combination of warm-season grasses to resist crabgrass and cool-season grasses to give color to the

turf has been one of the outstanding contributions of the USGA Green Section to turf throughout the crabgrass belt.

During the past several years the USGA Green Section has collected bentgrass selections from all over the country and has tested them at Beltsville under a system of no irrigation, using no fungicides or insecticides and mowing them at 1/4-inch and 1/2-inch. Out of more than 150 strains, only four have survived and prospered sufficiently to warrant further work with them. One comes from Ohio, one from Washington, D. C., one from Atlantic City and one from Virginia. Several selections from Oklahoma show promise. This is the most brutal treatment that can be accorded bentgrasses, which popularly are supposed to require a great deal of attention. These have had the minimum of care and have thrived in spite of it.

Zoysia Breeding

There was a great deal of interest in the zoysia breeding and testing project which is being developed between the USGA Green Section and the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry. Hundreds of new strains of zoysia have been developed through breeding. Many new strains are being tested under various heights of mowing, alone and in combination with various cool-season grasses. In the trials thus far, the top performing cool-season grasses are B-27 bluegrass, Alta fescue and Penn State Chewings fescue.

It was interesting to note that it was difficult to get the crowd away from a demonstration of cutting plugs from Z-52 turf with specially designed plug-cutters fitted to the F. G. Aerifier. It appears that this may be a rapid, low-cost method of taking plugs from a nursery bed and inserting them into fairways in play without interfering in any way with the play.

NEW GREEN SECTION SUBSCRIBERS

COMMERCIAL FIRMS

Garden Products Company, St. Louis, Mo.

CEMETERIES

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GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS

*Alfred H. Tull, New York, N. Y.

*Contributed \$100 to Education Fund.

Most of the greenkeepers were surprised to find that U-3 Bermudagrass which invaded the bentgrasses maintained at putting-green height did not materially affect putting quality or appearance.

Many of the visitors went home with 2-inch plugs of Z-52 zoysia in their pockets and a bag of U-3 Bermudagrass under their arms. Since seed of B-27 bluegrass is practically non-existent at the present time, creeping grasses which can be planted vegetatively represent the greatest interest at the present time. It should be pointed out that most of the 1949 production of B-27 bluegrass is being used to plant additional acreage for seed production. Even though seed is not available at the present time steps are being taken to insure ample supplies in the future. A great deal of criticism was voiced because B-27 bluegrass looks so good and yet there is no seed. It must be understood that whenever anything superior is finally proven, there always will be a lag between the demand and the available supply. It is inevitable and unavoidable.

Some of the work which was not shown to the group included a co-operative testing program of the new fescue strains developed by breeding and selection at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. Another was the testing of some 50 strains of Bermudagrass in bluegrass turf. Studies of nurse grasses and renovation trials made recently received little attention because the turf had not as yet matured. Also there were demonstrations of establishing turf from seed of different zoysiagrasses.

The Third Annual National Turf Field Day will be held on October 16 and 17, 1950. One day will be devoted to the inspection of local golf courses where new grasses and practices are being used under heavy play. One day will be devoted to inspection of the plots at the Beltsville Turf Gardens and discussions of the various points of interest. Another student get-together will be planned, probably for Sunday night, October 15.

BRIEF REPORT ON THE STATUS OF B-27 BLUEGRASS

The demand for information on B-27 bluegrass is so great that we are taking this means to answer many of the questions that have reached us.

At the end of the second year of our co-operative tests with experiment stations, golf clubs and homeowners in comparing B-27 with commercial bluegrass, we can state conclusively that B-27 bluegrass is an improved bluegrass which shows every indication of maintaining its superior characteristics under turf management.

B-27 bluegrass tolerates closer mowing than does commercial bluegrass. One-half-inch mowing results in the virtual destruction of common bluegrass but B-27 produces a tight, dense, clean turf under this height of cut.

B-27 bluegrass is more drought-tolerant than is commercial bluegrass. Under identical conditions, after a period of no rain or no irrigation, B-27 has been

green and vigorous when commercial bluegrass has been wilting and suffering from lack of moisture.

B-27 bluegrass produces a turf that is more free from weeds than is commercial bluegrass. There has been less crabgrass in the B-27 plots.

B-27 bluegrass is in extremely short supply, principally because of severe drought and a heavy freeze on June 28 in the seed-producing area of Oregon. Had normal weather conditions prevailed we would not have to be apologizing for the shortage of seed. The seed growers are exerting every effort to increase their acreage so that this improved turf grass can be made available to all. Quite naturally, the demand and the shortage combine to keep prices high.

We must ask our Member Clubs and our subscribers not to request seed from the USGA Green Section because we have none to distribute.

Turf Problems in California

Notes on "A Survey of Twelve Golf Courses in the Los Angeles Area", by Edward F. Roach, Graduate Student, Division of Ornamental Horticulture, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

The USGA Green Section recently received a mimeographed report on "A Survey of Twelve Golf Courses in the Los Angeles Area" by Edward F. Roach which shows the interesting similarities between golf courses in Los Angeles and golf courses in most eastern cities.

No mention is made of the type of grass used on the putting greens, but our visit in February indicated that seaside bent is used almost entirely.

The pH value of the greens varied from 4.6 to 8.5. The clay content ranged from 9 per cent to 31 per cent. The sand content ranged from 17 per cent to 77 per cent. No correlations were drawn from the limited sampling. No excessive salt-content (conductivity readings) was found. Watering varied from once a week to six times a week. Organic fertilizers are used most commonly, and the actual nitrogen as N to 1,000

square feet varied from 6 pounds to 13.8 pounds.

The most common weeds listed are *Poa annua*, Bermudagrass and dichondra. Diseases include brownpatch, dollarspot and copper-spot. Insects include earthworms and sod webworms. Arsenate of lead is used quite freely.

Mr. Roach directs the survey into research channels by listing seven problems which were of greatest interest to the greenkeeping superintendents who were interviewed. They are:

1. Search for a variety of creeping-bent grass that would be easier to maintain than varieties used at present.
2. The fertilizer requirements of bent.
3. Fungicide research.
4. Developing a method of determining how much to water bent.
5. Testing the value of mechanical aeration and cultivation of turf.
6. An attempt to find the best type of soil for greens.
7. An attempt to find a grass for green aprons that will withstand caddy-cart wear.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

More on Putting

TO THE USGA:

Sixteen putts for 18 holes by my friend George Lockwood at the Inglewood Country Club made interesting reading.

Ralph Guldahl had 17 one-putt greens while playing an exhibition with Bing Crosby at the Rancho Santa Fe course in the late Summer of 1938. Crosby had invited me (and my kilts) to act as referee and announcer. After I noted how many greens Ralph had failed to hit, I began to count his putts. He holed one from just off a green on the homeward nine. Being a magnificent short-game player, Guldahl had no difficulty in chipping many shots to within inches of the hole.

D. S. Johnston of the Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, now deceased, shot his home course in 69 on his 69th birthday through amazing skill on the greens. He took only 22 putts.

J. J. Quinn, now of the Los Angeles Country Club, shot a great 75 over the South course at his home club on his 75th birthday. And today this venerable warrior, drawing mighty close to the four-score mark, can turn in 82 and 83 with amazing regularity.

D. SCOTT CHISHOLM
Ojai, Cal.

New Subscriber

TO THE USGA:

Please enter my subscription for USGA JOURNAL. I am the old man Lockwood of 16-putt fame.

GEORGE H. LOCKWOOD
Los Angeles, Cal.

Bouquets

TO THE USGA:

May I thank you all for the wonderful time I had at Merion. I felt the tournament was run beautifully and that the officials present did everything they could to help the matches run smoothly and put the contestants at ease. It was a pleasure and great thrill to have played and won. May we all meet again in Atlanta next year.

DOROTHY GERMAIN PORTER
Westmont, N. J.

TO THE USGA:

As a player in the recent Amateur Championship, I wish to express my ap-

preciation for the very fine manner in which the Championship was conducted by the USGA.

It was certainly a pleasure to have the privilege of playing in the Championship and I want to apologize for not adding my share to the quality of golf that was exhibited.

It is comforting to realize that the USGA is headed by men of such high quality, as it is a definite inspiration for maintaining sportsmanship in all types of athletics.

MORTON M. JONES
Kansas City, Mo.

From England

TO THE USGA:

On my return to England I feel I must write you this note to say how very deeply and sincerely I, as Captain, appreciate all that the USGA did for the British Walker Cup Team while we were in America. I know that all my boys were so appreciative of the kindness and the attention which was shown from the moment that we landed until the day we left Rochester, and they will expect me to express on their behalf our sincere gratitude.

LADDIE LUCAS
London, England

One Man's Views

TO THE USGA:

It was a good move when the USGA limited the number of clubs to 14. I have felt for many years that the number should be reduced to 10, because then a good player would have to depend more on his skill rather than having a club for every purpose.

A game of golf is 18 holes, but I have never understood why an endurance contest of 36 holes would show any more skill, or as much skill, as an 18-hole match would show.

I am heartily in favor of the present system of starting the Amateur Championships at match play instead of having qualifying medal rounds. By having sectional qualifying rounds, the best medalists in the country have their chance to play in the championship tournament.

OSCAR FURUSET
Portland, Ore.

Editor's Note: The USGA JOURNAL invites comments on matters relating to the welfare of the game and will publish them as space permits.

