

the same grass growing a few miles away on the boundaries of Colon cemetery. We gathered and planted from that source, and have had the green constantly in use these two years.

These are the points about the grass: it grows dense and forms a close mat; the tropical rains do not affect it; it does not require much water; worm casts are less in evidence; it responds to ammonium sulfate as well as does Bermuda; it need not be cut close for good putting; it must not be cut close enough to expose the runners; although cut long, it makes a faster green than does Bermuda; there is no wiry condition to overcome; it is not a pretty grass, but turns a brownish cast for a day or two after cutting; it is too strong for the weeds at any season; it even crowds out the Bermuda.

We figure from observation that by inserting 100 square feet of Acapulco sod in distributed patches over any average green of 5,000 square feet, the natural spread will, in three years' time or less, give us Acapulco over the entire green.

We have just completed a promising job which may be of interest. The line of play on seven of our holes crosses a stream. While the stream is not over 10 feet in width and does not have a considerable flow of water, yet the loss of balls and the recovery of them from this stream have been the cause of great annoyance. Torrential downpours and enormous swelling of this stream have barred any mechanical devices which we could conceive which would not be carried away by the floods. But we have done this: at the crossings of the stream we have filled up the pools and other depressions, producing a continuous level about a foot below the normal water-level, with mixed clay and brush filling; this we have topped off or riprapped by a hand-placed and tamped stone layer, resulting from which we now have a rippling stream about six inches deep, and balls are visible and quickly recovered. This work has not been terribly expensive.

Some U. S. Golf Association Decisions on the Rules of Golf

In a handicap golf match held over our course, the rules for the match called for elimination play with reparings each day until the field of players was reduced to five participants. These five participants were then to play a round-robin for the finals, on handicap basis. During the round-robin play several of the matches tied. It was then necessary to determine what course should be pursued in determining the winner of the round-robin play. No local rule has been made before the match started to cover the method of deciding ties. We could find no specific United States Golf Association rule covering the method of deciding tie match when play is on handicap basis, and it was accordingly decided by the committee in charge of the match and the participants who had tied, to play another round on the same handicap basis as applied to the round which was tied. Please advise us what our procedure should have been, and give the national rule covering the method of deciding tie rounds on handicap basis and how handicap should apply.

(Decision) Your question is one which arises continually. We have always decided that handicap tie matches should be played over again. We consider that your local committee took the proper action.

A question has arisen in our district regarding handicaps. We are handicapped in accordance with the Calkins system, using our five best cards to obtain the average scores, subtracting the average from par, and

taking four-fifths thereof to determine the handicaps. One of the members of our committee insists that a person winning a tournament (we have local monthly tournaments) should have her handicap cut. I contend that the handicap is based solely on the cards and that unless a person plays down or below the handicap it shall remain where it was before winning. Kindly let me have a ruling in this matter.

(Opinion) It is our opinion, this not being a question under the Rules, that inasmuch as your district has adopted the Calkins system of handicapping, it is obvious that to cut the handicap of a player solely because of running a tournament would be a departure from the regulations of the Calkins system and inconsistent with the object of that system.

Under Rule 15, has a player at any time and under any circumstances the right to move, bend, or break branches of a bush or tree with his hands in taking his stance in addressing the ball?

(Decision) A player has not such right.

Is a player permitted to sole his club in a trap when the ball is lying not on the sand but on grass?

(Decision) Grass within the confines of a hazard is part of the hazard, and therefore a club may not be soled if the ball is lying on the green.

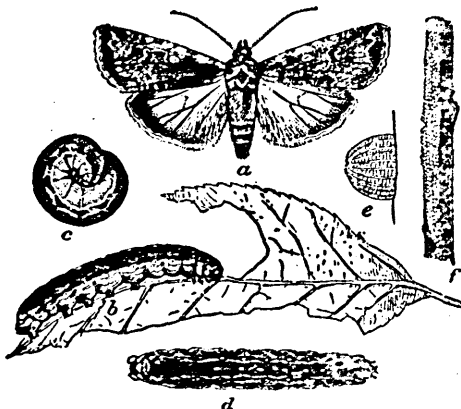
Injury to Turf from Cutworms

Reports were received in the late summer of 1924 of injury to putting green turf from cutworms in Pennsylvania and some of the New England states. Although damage to cutworms is confined mostly to cultivated crops, yet serious injury to putting greens is not uncommon.

Injury from cutworms occurs in the spring and continues more or less through the summer. The worms feed at night and remain concealed during the day beneath debris or in the soil at a depth of from one-half to one inch. Their activity causes brown patches in the turf, and their presence can be detected by spading the killed turf and carefully examining the soil.

The worms may be killed by spraying or sprinkling the infested turf with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water, or by the spreading of poisoned baits prepared in the following manner:

Wheat bran	50 pounds
Paris green or crude arsenic	2 pounds
Blackstrap molasses	2 quarts
Water	2 to 4 gallons or more as needed.



Variegated cutworm (*Peridroma margaritosa*): (a) moth; (b) normal form of caterpillar, side view; (c) same in curved position; (d) dark form, view of back; (e) greatly enlarged egg, seen from side; (f) egg mass on twig.