Rule 32 reads in part, "If the ball rest against the flag stick which is in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the flag stick, and if the ball fall into the hole the player shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke." This rule evidently was drawn with a type of flag stick in mind that might prevent a ball from entering the hole. Nevertheless, flag sticks that do not prevent such entry must be common, judging from the numerous "holes-in-one" that are made nowadays.

It is common knowledge, however, that flag sticks are of great diversity in the most important dimension, diameter, as well as in height and other details of design. There is nothing in the rules to forbid a flag stick so thick as to prevent the holing out of all types of shots, a contingency evidently not envisioned by the rules of golf.

It would seem that a standard for flag sticks should be added to that of the hole, and of the ball, since, with diversity in them permitted, the game might distinctly differ in an important feature according to the varying whims of greenkeepers or committees.

The most feasible way of standardizing would seem to be establishing a maximum diameter for the pin at the base of the flag stick and specifying the height at which it must support above the level of the green the socket which holds the stick. With the diameter of the ball 1.62 inches, and the diameter of the hole 4.25 inches, there would be clear room for the ball to fall in on all radii from a truly centered support one inch in diameter. No such thickness of shank is needed, however; in fact, a slender type is advisable, as the stem of the flag stick often leans so that it is not centered. Any practicable dimension less than an inch would serve, and it might be well to stipulate interior equipment of the cup that would keep the flag stick truly centered. If the base of the socket were always 2 inches above the putting surface, it would offer no obstacle to any ball having a reasonable chance of dropping. Standardizing of flag sticks as to color, height, and other details would seem undesirable, as variation in these respects may be useful in relation to varying local conditions.

(Mr. McAtee's contribution is published not to give any specific recommendation but merely to raise a very interesting question. We should be glad to have others write us their views on this subject.—EDITORS.)

Fall Treatments for Snow-Mold

By John Monteith, Jr.

In sections of the country where snow-mold injury is common, it is advisable to treat the putting greens in the fall to prevent an attack of this disease during the winter or early spring. There is as yet little definite information available on the control of snow-mold, but judging from the results obtained thus far it would seem that any club might well afford to apply fall preventive treatments on any greens that in the past have been injured repeatedly by this disease.

The fall preventive treatment consists of an application of two or three ounces of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) per 1,000 square feet. In sections where the disease is not ordinarily severe the two-ounce rate should be sufficient, but wherever there are ordinarily heavy losses of turf due to this disease, the rate should not be less than three ounces per 1,000 square feet. The chemical may

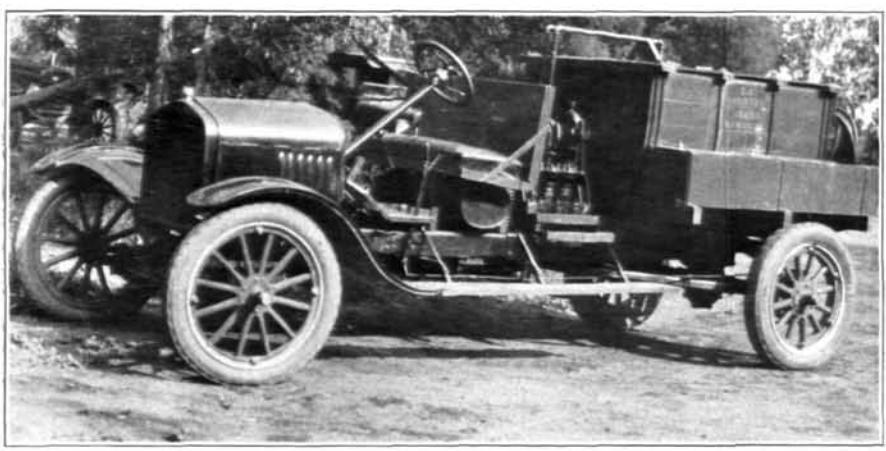
be applied in solution or in powdered form. The green should be sprinkled lightly after bichloride has been applied. It is well to put the material on the greens as late in the fall as possible but before the water supply is turned off for the season.

In some sections snow-mold occurs only rarely but may do much damage when it does appear. Therefore, clubs may not wish to go to the expense of the fall preventive treatment. In such cases it would be well to store some dry sand which would be available at any time during the winter should snow-mold appear. Powdered bichloride could then be mixed with the dry sand and scattered on the affected areas as the snow melts. This obviates the necessity for water in applying the chemical during the season when water and heavy equipment can not be used on the course. This latter method of treating to control snow-mold during the winter after the disease is active has not been definitely shown to be altogether effective. Some preliminary tests have indicated that it has possibilities and is worthy of further trial.

Operating a Power Sprayer With a Truck Motor

By Charles M. Cavanaugh

The application of fungicides and fertilizers by power sprayers is rapidly surpassing other methods of application in favor, due to its greater speed, ease, and efficiency of operation and its perfect distribution of the chemicals and fertilizers, thus eliminating burns and scalds which are of frequent occurrence when the hand method is employed.



Power sprayer mounted on motor truck and driven by its engine

In designing our power sprayer to meet our specific needs at the Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills, Calif., we realized the importance of its being a one-man machine, light in weight, and self-propelled. The spray pump must be of an approved design and of great durability and equipped with valves and cylinders not subject to damage from the various chemicals employed.

We use a one-ton motor truck as chassis and motor power for the pump. An auxiliary transmission is mounted to the engine assembly.