NEW CAST; SAME WALKER CUP ROUTINE

With a 9-3 victory at the Kittansett club, Marion, Mass., the U. S. Walker Cup team ran the Yank victories over the British amateur squads to 13. The British won the Walker Cup once, in 1938 at St. Andrews. The U. S. team, from L to R: Captain Charles R. Yates, Jack Westland, Richard D. Chapman, Harvie Ward, Don Cherry, Sam Urzetta, Kenneth Venturi, Gene Little, R. James Jackson, Charles R. Coe, and Bill Campbell.

In fact, the majority of the troubles on Bermuda greens this past season could be traced directly to poor spring transition. The late cool spring that prolonged the life of the ryegrass and retarded growth of the Bermuda unquestionably contributed to the poor condition of many greens. Weak strains of grass — inherently weak or weakened by improper handling (especially improper fertilization) the preceding fall likewise contributed to poor spring transition.

There are still pros and cons regarding "rapid" vs. "slow" transitions. It would appear that the superintendent's personal judgment should be the ultimate factor in deciding which method to follow. The rapid transition refers to the practice of burning the ryegrass off with a heavy application of soluble nitrogen. The slow method refers to the practice of permitting the rye to pass out gradually. An assist in the form of over-stimulation with soluble nitrogen, closer mowing, aeration and reduced watering will generally aid in a smoother transition with little or no loss of play. The major disadvantage of the rapid method is the loss of play for a week or so following removal of the ryegrass.

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