A GRAND NEW TRIO
OF TURF GRASSES

Modern grasses are different. Now you can take advantage of improved varieties designed to do a superior job on your turf. They’re new, but proven in the field and at university testing stations.

Highlight

An improved Chewings-type red fescue, Highlight is distinguished by its brilliant green color. Highlight is dense growing and tends to hold this denseness through the summer. A good mixer, it persists and will eventually colonize in shade areas, in poor, sandy soils, windswept slopes and under trees.

TURF-TYPE
PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

A truly fine-leaved turf-type perennial ryegrass. Compas is low-growing and fast germinating. It develops sod of above average density and is resistant to excessive traffic and wear. It’s dark green color and fine leaf means it will blend beautifully with other standard lawn grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and red fescue.

EMERALD
(SMARRAGD)

An improved creeping bentgrass especially developed by W. Weibull AB of Sweden for fine turf areas such as golf greens, fairways, tees and other fine turf. Forms a dense creeping turf capable of healing injuries without the excessive vigor which creates “puffiness”. Exceptionally uniform in appearance, Emerald does well from Canada to the Mid-Southern U.S. Along with excellent cold tolerance, it has persisted during hot, humid summer months.

PRODUCTS FROM VEZ, WEIBULL AND ISI

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Remodel your present storage space, update with NEW Stafford VERTICAL BAG RACKS

- Wear and tear of golf bags is completely eliminated
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- Provides a neat appearance

Your members will like the extra convenience and care. Your pro shop profits from 40% more space these racks make available. Double unit shown holds 16 bags, size 2' x 4' x 6'-6" high, gives 12" x 12" space for bags. Single unit holds 8, size 1' x 4' x 6'-6" high. Sturdy steel. Bags set solid on tapered shelves. Send us your floor measurements, we will plan a layout and quote you — no obligation. U.S. and Canadian patents. Send for folder.

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away.” The bid price per acre was $2,200. The difference in favor of “burn and bury” was $112,000. Eco-

logical considerations prohibit “bury pits” where the rotting wood might contaminate adjacent streams or ground water supplies. In one area where fireplace wood sells at $50 a cord, the contractor could not find anyone to help him cut and stack the wood. The four-letter word, “work,” was responsible for the lack of helpers.

Q—Would you contribute more infor-
mation on the salvaging of trees?

A—Unless a fireplace is especially designed to produce heat, it may waste more than it generates. At night when the fire is cooling down, the open damper (essential) will allow warm air from the house to be drawn up the chimney at a prodigious rate. A heat-resistant glass shield in front of the fireplace will greatly reduce loss of warm air.

Q—We are salvaging wood from trees that must be felled to clear land for a new nine hole course. Some of it will be cut for firewood and our question is, “what kinds of wood are best for fireplace use?”

A—My personal preferences will heav-
ily weight my answer, because we used to cook our meals over the firepl-
ace during the War. My choices, pretty much in the order in which I’ve listed them, are: 1) beech: slow burn-
ing, fragrant, hot fire, no sparks from popping; 2) apple: hot, slow, fragrant; 3) cherry: same reasons, but a differ-
ent fragrance; 4) oak: just a very good, hot fire; 5) cedar, when you can get it: wonderful aroma, and 6) hickory: good, hot fire.

Woods that I’m not too fond of are: 1) locust: hard to ignite, not a good fragrance; 2) chestnut: “pops” too much (I burned up a favorite arm-
chair once because the sparks popped halfway across the room); 3) pine: hot, but burns too fast; 4) maple: okay, if it’s rock or hard (sugar); soft maple burns too fast; 5) tulip poplar and poplar are soft and fast burning.

Obviously, I’ve not named all of our native woods. These are the leading favorites and not so favorites. I’ll wel-
come comments from readers.