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If compacted turf is overlaid by a thick sheet of ice, life-giving oxygen can't penetrate to the roots... Air drainage is a must.

Aerobic condition in which alcohol instead of sugars and starches was manufactured. It was noted that the thatch actually fermented.

The superintendents in the Midwest area hastily got together to go over the maintenance ground rules and see if anyone had any lucid ideas for lifting us out of our dilemma. Certain maintenance procedures were suspected of having caused some of our trouble. Fertilization, irrigation, treatment for snowmold, aeration, the use of chemicals, etc. were thoroughly discussed in an effort to find some clues.

The use of corn gluten meal as a winter fertilizer was at first denounced, but we learned that courses that didn't apply this product were just as severely damaged as those that did. Next, aeration, or lack of it, was blamed. Then, late fall mowing and some of our ideas about irrigation came under suspicion. We finally decided we couldn't finger any of these things as being the culprit because the results of too many of our maintenance practices contradicted others. For example, at one 36-hole course in the Chicago area, 18 greens had gone out but the other 18 were in good shape. Maintenance on both courses had been identical.

Is This The Answer?

Eventually, soil structure was discussed. A quick survey showed that most severely damaged greens were ones in which the soil was heavily compacted. At one course, where thick layers of peat and sand were evident in the green structures, excessive damage was suffered. There could be only one conclusion: If compacted turf is overlaid by a thick sheet of ice, it doesn't have a chance. There is no way in which life-giving oxygen can reach the roots. Air drainage is a must!

One rather curious observation was made by several Midwest superintendents. Immediately after the thaw, the turf looked perfectly normal for late March. But, within a few days, it had turned a sickening straw color and, at a few courses, even black. This led us to believe the grass may have been damaged by still another cause — ice crystal formation on the lower tissue and root.

Superintendents in our area now generally agree that certain bent grasses are a good deal more tolerant to ice-sheet damage than others. Toronto and C-15 and Penncross, for example, came through the winter of 1961-62 in much better shape than Seaside. At our course, much of our old bentgrass thinned out and, in some cases, disappeared. Seaside greens along with the poa annua took a terrific beating.

Bringing our greens back in the spring of 1962 wasn't an easy job, but by early June they were in reasonably good shape again. We employed a two-step program in restoring the putting surfaces: First, we aerified the dead areas and then used a verticut machine to break up the plugs. Then we seeded with Seaside at the rate of 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. The seed was worked into the soil and kept moist until germination.

As a second step, we seeded first and then aerified. This meant that the seed actually was buried by the soil which was extracted. We feel that the seed was well anchored by planting it this way and that germination time was reduced. In both operations, damping off was something of a problem and could have resulted in a bad disease condition. But we applied fungicides quite liberally and kept it minimized.

How New England Fared

The story of how the Country Club of Brookline was shaken by winterkill in 1962-63 is well known because it was widely publicized due to the playing of this year's USGA Open. Most other superintendents in New England had just as many problems with ice-sheet damage as John Kealby, the CC of Brookline greenmaster...

Last winter, Penobscot Valley in Bangor, Me., recorded 175 inches of snow and then got an additional 20 in April to plague Supt. Charles Emery... Pete Ruby of Portland GC and Walter Swasey of the Riverside muny course, also in Portland, were plowing snow off the greens in early April... They had treated for snowmold the previous fall and escaped serious trouble... When the ice broke up in the spring, they applied Milorganite at 50 to 100 lbs. per 1,000 square feet and their greens quickly came around... Tony DeRocco of Oakland CC in Runford, Me., made his final fall cut at ¾ inches and escaped with little damage.
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October, 1963
Protection Extends Beyond Operator in Car Lease Arrangement

By WILLIAM JABINE

Does the implied or expressed warranty of a golf car, made by the seller, by advertising or other means protect only the actual owner of the car, or does it extend its protection to the actual user of the car who has hired it from its owner?

That question was presented to a Connecticut court recently (the Court of Common Pleas, Hartford county, a court of first instance) when a man was injured when the arms and back rest of the golf car in which he was riding fell apart. He had rented the car from the professional at the course where he was playing. His action for damages was brought against the professional who owned the car, the retailer who had sold it to the professional, and the manufacturer.

The retailer filed a demurrer, contending that whatever warranty it may have made, expressed or implied, covered only the professional, who was the purchaser and owner of the car, and did not cover the plaintiff who had no ownership of the car but had merely rented it.

Asks for Dismissal

The retailer asked for dismissal of the complaint on the grounds stated above. Before a trial of the actions against any of the three defendants could be held, the court had to pass on the validity of the retailer's contention.

Much of the court's opinion is devoted to distinguishing the case from a case decided two years ago by the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of Connecticut. In the course of this discussion, the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas says: "The plaintiff further argues that the dealer's warranty to Gerardi (the professional — Ed.) should be extended to the plaintiff since it was in the contemplation of Magovern (the retailer — Ed.) that he might be a user of a car, and because he is a third party beneficiary of the sales contract between Gerardi and Magovern."

"Very large numbers of golf cars are in use on courses throughout this state and the country. A major percentage of them are owned and maintained by organizations or individuals operating courses. They have cars for rental to players. This is a matter of common knowledge and as such is the subject of judicial notice. (Citation) 'Facts patent to all persons concerning popular pastimes of the people are judicially known.' 31 C.J.S. Evidence Sec. 83, p. 678."

Not the Ultimate Purchaser

After pointing out that the sale with which it was concerned took place before Connecticut's adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code and so was not subject to the apparently more liberal provisions of that code, the court continued: "The court in the Hamon case relied upon cases where recovery was allowed on the breach of warranty theory to injured parties who were not the ultimate purchaser, nor indeed, in any other than a gratuitous relationship to him. (Citations) To these citations must be added others in which victorious plaintiffs were not the ultimate purchaser, but in various relationships to him."

Beginning with a California case in which the court said: "We see no reason to hold that he (the defendant) escapes liability because the ultimate consumer, whose use of the product is the essential consideration of its manufacture for the market, is not a purchaser under a contract of sale", the Court of Common Pleas cites a long list of cases from other states in support of the theory that others than the actual purchaser and owner of a product are protected by the manufacturer's and seller's warranties of fitness.

Necessary for Acceptance

The opinion concludes as follows: "The manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, in order to market his products, makes representations, and he intends that they shall be relied upon by many others besides the ultimate purchaser alone. The very nature and purpose of a myriad of marketed objects presupposes that acceptance and use by the general public, without which their manufacture would be impractical and their merchantability or sale almost impossible. These things are obviously true as to this golf car. Certainly it was intended for the precise use to which it was here put. It does not accord with logic to allow Gerardi to recover, but to deny a similar right to the plaintiff, whose use of the car, as a member of the general public, was patently anticipated.

"The demurrer is overruled." (Simpson v. Powered Products of Michigan, Inc., 192 A 2d 555.)
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- Reconditioned Resale Balls
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RANGE AND GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT
- Ball-O-Matic 2-B
- The New Ball-O-Matic 3-A, (See Page 134)
- Victor Electric Carts
- Golfball Picker
- Golfball Washer
- Golf Mats
- Greens Flags and Poles
- Direction Signs
- Henry Ballwasher
- Pro Shop Supplies

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October, 1963
Cleaning-Storage Isn't Routine Job at Sunnehanna

That rack room produces a good income and should get as much attention as the rest of the pro operation, says Dick Masterson.

Dick Masterson (seated) is head pro at Sunnehanna. His assistants are Dave Metro (l) and Don Graffis.

Dick Masterson of Sunnehanna CC in Johnstown, Pa., has the reputation of being one of the most capable pros in Western Pennsylvania.

Sales reps for both equipment and apparel manufacturers and professionals at surrounding clubs vouch for this. "Dick doesn't do anything spectacular like standing on his head when he's making a sale," says one of his fellow journeymen. "He hasn't got the biggest or best looking shop in the district, and he doesn't have any more members than the rest of us. But when the books are closed at the end of the season, I have a hunch he has sold as much merchandise as anywhere around."

Now in his 13th year in the golf business, the last four of which have been spent as the shopmaster at Sunnehanna, Masterson is pleased and he pleads, just a little puzzled, to hear all the good things that are said about him. "I just plug along," he says. "This business is about 90 per cent plugging and 10 per cent hoping that what you do for your players is appreciated. Every pro in the business has heard that several thousand times and so I'm afraid that perhaps they won't find a description of how my shop is operated very enlightening."

Only One Commodity

A little probing of how things work at Sunnehanna reveals that Dick Masterson lives by an important piece of intelligence he picked up as an assistant to Dick Shoemaker at Beechmont in Cleveland, and later as Lew Worsham's aide at Oakmont in Pittsburgh. It comes down to: "Service is about the only commodity we have to offer. If it's anywhere near what it should be, the patronage of the members is its reward."

Service, in the estimation of Masterson, primarily covers two aspects of the pro's operation: (a) the handling and storage of clubs; and (b) the club's teaching and tournament program. Everything else is secondary to, or is an offshoot of these two functions.

Handling clubs in the back room, the Sunnehanna pro concedes, is a pretty prosaic thing, and it's probably because of this that the cleaning and storage operation at a great many clubs is far from being a model one. But it provides a steady source of income, perhaps from $3,000 to $4,000 a year at most clubs, and Masterson feels that the pro and his staff should extend themselves in making this service the best possible one.
He and his assistants, Dave Merto and Don Graffis, try to take the monotony out of the rack room operation by keeping ahead of their clients in spotting clubs and bags that are in need of repair. "We're always a little chagrined," says Dick, "when the member has to request that we repair his equipment. We like to spot needed repairs before he does."

Check With Front Office

The Johnstown professional feels that so far as tournament activity is concerned, members at most clubs get a fair share of this. Pros as a whole, he concedes, are quite ingenious at devising club events in which the entire membership can participate from time to time. If there is any failing here at all, it may be in not keeping in touch with the front office and finding out when parties and other club-house affairs are going to be held. "Many times," says Masterson, "a pro may miss

(Continued on page 110)
Two Types of Buildings to House Curling Rinks

By Laurie Carlson

The response to a Golfdom article, (June, p 74) on the installation of curling ice at country clubs has been heavy. Many country clubs, experiencing some difficulty in operating in the black due to their short seasons, are interested in more information. Our office is prepared to give this preliminary information free to any club. We have made substantial inquiry into the many problems confronting country clubs, and have helped several clubs that wanted to build curling rinks at the lowest possible cost.

The pole building, for example, can be erected for under $1.25 per square foot. This is the cost above ground. A building housing two sheets of curling ice which can take care of 120 men and 120 women curlers in a club can be built for about $25,000 and up.

Stevens Point (Wis.) Curling Club has such a structure located next to the country club. It cost $22,500. This includes a 170 x 30 structure, refrigeration with plastic pipe, lights, and toilets. The Elcona Curling Club which is a part of the Elkhart (Ind.) Country Club has a similar structure at a cost of around $25,000. These rinks can be enlarged to four sheets with ease. I mention these locations because these clubs were formed by golf club members. Their investment, from $300 to $500 per person, will be retired in ten years.

Clear Span Structures

We have seen a new type of low cost, clear span structure in Canada that now is in production in the U. S. These clear span trusses are made of 2 x 12s that go from 12 inches at the base to 3 feet at the eaves and follow the same pattern of going back to 12 inches at the ridge. These structures can be constructed up to 60 feet wide and will accommodate four sheets. They are a better looking structure than the pole building and can be erected for under $2.25 per square foot above ground.

These clear span trusses pass the load requirements of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, which are among the most rigid in the country. A clear span structure is desirable as it can be used for ice skating both before and after the curling season. The curling rink can be used as a storage space for golf cars during the summer months. The cost of a four-sheet, clear span curling rink would run to figures such as these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 200 x 60</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash Rooms</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Curling Stones</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$63,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This rink can be paid for in six years under normal mortgage terms.

One club manager told me in Winnipeg a short time ago: "We don't know when the golf and curling starts or begins at our club because we have activity at our bar and dining room the entire year."

Golf Day Receipts
Hit $80,000 Mark

At the end of August, proceeds from National Golf Day had exceeded $80,000. Returns will continue to come in for at least another month and the PGA is expecting that total proceeds for 1963 will be among the largest in the event's 12-year history. In the last two years, funds realized for golf education and benefit activities have fallen short of the $80,000 mark. The highest amount received for National Golf Day play in recent years came in 1958 when $83,125 was collected. The $80,000 figure also was topped in 1952, 1956 and 1960.