and $75 for his wife. An extensive tour of eating, drinking and scenic spots is planned.

When Tom Robbins, 77, died of cancer at Pinehurst, he left hundreds of golfers richer with merry memories and bright instances of fine sportsmanship. Tom was a Texan who started golf by taking lessons from Jim Devlin when Robbins was working in Puerto Rico. He was breaking 80 three months after lesson one.

Tom won the US Seniors’ championship twice, the USGA Seniors’ championship in 1958 when he was 65, and numerous other cheerful tournaments. And he’d make a 100-shooter feel like a champion playing with him.

Tom and Ruth used to put on historically funny chili parties at their farm near West End, N.C. He is survived by his widow, his son T.C. Jr. (Pete), who is with Spalding, and his daughter Mrs. Margaret Davis of New York.

Among others lately identified as a director of golf is Jackson Bradley now with Elkins Lake Company, Huntsville, Tex. He is also manager of Elkins Lake’s Houston office. He was formerly pro at River Oaks CC, Houston, and had been with Texas and Illinois clubs.

Eliminating the United States Golf Assn. Amateur Status rule which took amateur standing from golfers who might have the intent of becoming professionals opens the way for a tremendous development in the training of potential professionals. Some years ago the late George Dawson, then a Spalding executive, proposed that short-term schooling for superintendents or longer schools like those in course maintenance and club management, be presented at several universities. What prevented consideration of that education was the unrealistic amateur code section now discarded.

George off the gridiron. He and I worked out a preliminary plan for potential professional collegiate training, intending to talk it over with Dave Williams, golf coach at University of Houston, then well into a string of NCAA victories, (he won 12 out of the past 15 years). We got scared by the “intent” rule and dropped the matter rather than run the risk of getting Williams and his school in dutch by trying to help kids make an honest living competently serving golf and golfers.

Anyway, the new USGA ruling opens the way for an immensely valuable extension of the PGA’s educational program under the direction of able Pat Williams.

Rescinding the “intent” rule reminds us of the 1954 National Amateur championship at CC of Detroit. Before the final in which he beat Bob Sweeny one up, Arnold Palmer told golf writers that he intended to be a professional. So writers queried Joe Dey about the “intent” rule and Palmer’s frank remark. Joe did a masterly job of ducking the punches of reporters who wanted him to take a stand on the rule as it applied to Palmer. Golf writers agreed the Palmer kid shouldn’t be penalized for being honest.
The Maxfli Game

a matter of responsibility

A message to all Golf Professionals, from Paul R. MacDonald, Vice-President, Sales, Dunlop Sports Division
For more than 50 years, golfers have been buying Dunlop’s best only from golf professionals. And from the day we introduced the ball that outclassed all the rest, we’ve called our best MAXFLI.

The best balls we know how to make, the best clubs we know how to make and bags distinguished enough to carry them. The Maxfli Game. Built and sold on a solid foundation of responsibility.

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Our responsibility to you is many things more than providing the best products we can make. For one, it’s maintaining the integrity of the company behind them, so you can sell Maxfli with complete confidence.

For another, it’s building new factories to meet the swelling demand you’ve created. And enforcing strict quality controls to keep the name ‘Maxfli’ meaningful.

It’s developing a warehousing and distribution system keyed to your way of business life, to give you what you need when, where and how you need it.

Then it’s carefully building a field staff of hand-picked golf merchandising experts. Men who know and love the game as you do, who work with you, pro to pro, to show you the way to greater profits.

It’s putting the paper part of our operation on computer, to give you faster service, quick and accurate communication, and better business guidance.

It’s spending many dollars on research — and exchanging with other Dunlop companies around the world — to constantly improve our product.

And advertising that product in a way that reflects the integrity of the professionals who sell it. You’ll never see a questionable claim or misleading comparison. Maxfli doesn’t need that. Neither do you.

It’s maintaining the Dunlop International Golf Advisory Staff. Touring professionals who prove the worth of Maxfli products by consistently winning major championships with them. And winning the Richardson and Bob Jones awards to make us all proud. Staff club professionals, too, who help us evaluate our product and refine our policies and programs.

It’s supporting the organizations that guide the game — the PGA, the USGA, the Golf Manufacturers’ Associations.

And sticking our corporate neck out when we think it’s in your best interest. Like the price increase on Maxfliis, after 10 years of holding the line.

That wasn’t easy. But the costs of doing all the things we do have gone up. Sure, we could have cut a corner, kept the price. But we think the way we’re doing things is right for you. And if it costs a little more to give you the better ball, why compromise? You don’t tamper with a U.S. Open Champion for 25 cents a dozen.

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Paul L. MacDonald

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**FALL FERTILIZATION FACTS**

**FALL** is the season for heaviest fertilization of **COOL-SEASON GRASSES** such as bluegrass, fescue, and bent. Weather conditions are right for maximum development of crown, rhizome, and stolon; soil moisture and temperature are best for efficient use of fertilizer; grass has less competition from weeds and traffic.

**FALL fertilization is important to WARM-SEASON grasses too.** They also need help to recover from summer damage and to be strengthened for the winter months ahead.

**FERTILIZER** choice should be Nitroform® organic nitrogen. It provides slow, steady feeding right up until temperature stops growth. Non-leaching, Nitroform stays in the soil to get turf off to a good start in the spring.

**FACTS** for fall fertilization with Nitroform... apply ⅔ of annual rate (12-20 pounds/1,000 square feet) to cool-season grasses. Apply ⅔ of annual rate (12-30 pounds/1,000 square feet) to warm-season grasses.

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**Threat of a new St. Augustine-grass virus**

**St. Augustine Decline Virus (SADV)—a virus disease of St. Augustinegrass.** N.L. McCoy, R.W. Toler and J. Amador. 1969. *Plant Disease Reporter. 53*(12), (from the Department of Plant Sciences, Texas A & M University, College Station, Tex. 77843).

This paper describes a new virus disease of St. Augustinegrass which is called St. Augustine Decline Virus or SADV. Symptoms of the disease were first observed in Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas in 1966. Within three years the disease had been reported in 12 counties mostly in the southeastern region of Texas.

The initial symptoms of SADV appear as a chlorotic mottling of the leaf blades. Continued development of the disease causes (a) the entire leaf to become severely chlorotic, (b) the stolen internodes to shorten and (c) the infected plant to eventually die. Death of individual plants and thinning of the turf generally do not occur until three or four years after the initial symptoms appear. The disease can be easily confused with an iron or zinc nutritional deficiency. However, SADV causes a mosaic pattern which appears as a stippling effect while the deficiency symptoms appear as continuous stripes which are parallel to the leaf blade. Injury to St. Augustinegrass by SADV occurs more rapidly and severely when the plant is under stress caused by low fertility, improper cultural practices, drought, nematodes or insects. SADV has caused complete kill of a St. Augustinegrass turf under certain conditions.

The causal organism of this disease is a mechanically transmissible virus. Cell sap from infected leaves which is mechanically applied by an abrasive action to healthy, noninfected St. Augustinegrass leaves resulted in the development of SADV symptoms in approximately 21 days. Attempts to demonstrate that SADV can be transmitted in the soil have failed. The authors suggest that the SADV which is attacking St. Augustinegrass is a new virus or a mutated strain of an existing virus.

In addition to St. Augustinegrass, SADV inoculation studies show that proso millet, pearl millet and German foxtail millet can also serve as hosts. Inoculation studies with SADV have failed to produce symptoms or recoverable viruses from bermudagrass and centipedegrass.

**Comments:** SADV is characterized by rod-shaped virus particles which enter the plant cells and disrupt vital metabolic processes. As a result, injury develops relatively slowly over a period of up to four years. However, it can result in complete loss of turf. No control has been found for SADV once it appears. To date, it has only been observed on St. Augustinegrass. Whether this potentially serious disease will occur on other important turfgrass species remains to be seen. Since a chemical control is now lacking, the Texas researchers are emphasizing the development of SADV-resistant St. Augustinegrass varieties.

Sugarcane mosaic virus is the only other virus disease which has been reported to occur naturally on St. Augustinegrass. However, the recently identified St. Augustinegrass Decline Virus is the first turfgrass disease caused by a virus which could develop into a major disease problem.

*Typhula blight; its cause, epi-
(Continued on page 26)
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(Continued from page 24)

This paper is composed of two phases involving (a) a review of the disease symptoms and epidemiology of the causal organism and (b) a report on Rhode Island studies concerning the relative effectiveness of recently developed fungicides in controlling the disease.

_Typhula_ blight is sometimes called gray snow mold. Symptoms of the disease typically appear as circular, water-soaked grayish-white patches of three to six inches in diameter. These may enlarge and coalesce causing damage of extensive areas. A grayish, aerial mycelium is frequently observed on the leaves when the fungus is active. Another typical symptom found during the spring are small, reddish brown sclerotia which are embedded in the leaves and crowns of infected plants. These sclerotia are commonly used to distinguish _Typhula_ blight from _Fusarium_ patch or pink snow mold.

The fungus causing _Typhula_ blight is most active at temperatures slightly above freezing and under wet humid conditions. Such conditions commonly occur (a) under a snow cover, particularly if the soil is not frozen or (b) during periods of snow thaw. _Typhula_ blight is a facultative parasite which most commonly causes damage to turfs that have been weakened by severe winter conditions. The fungus survives the warm summer period in the form of desiccated sclerotia in dead turfgrass tissues.

Use of a preventive fungicide is the preferred method for controlling _Typhula_ blight in climates where it reoccurs. The fungicide should be applied prior to the first permanent snow fall.

The relative effectiveness of several new fungicides in controlling _Typhula_ blight is reported in this paper. Trial 1 was conducted on a mature mixed bentgrass turf. The fungicides were applied between November 27 and December 3, 1968, in three replications on 4 by 18.7-foot plots. The 10 fungicides included in the study were Benlate, Cadminate, Calogran, Daconil 2787, Demosan, Difolatan, Phenmad, Plantvax, Sodium borate and TBZ 01111W. All were evaluated at two rates of application except Phenmad. In Trial 2, Cadminate, Demosan and Plantvax were evaluated on 10 by 5 foot plots of velvet bentgrass using two applications. The materials were applied on November 27, 1968, as sprays using 10 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet. Trial 3 was conducted on duplicate 10 by 10 foot plots on two Seaside bentgrass greens. Cadminate, Calclog, Daconil 2787 and Demosan were applied on November 22, 1969, as sprays using 10 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet. Trial 3 was conducted on duplicate 10 by 10 foot plots on two Seaside bentgrass greens. Cadminate, Calclog, Daconil 2787 and Demosan were applied on November 22, 1969, as sprays using 10 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet.

Results of the three tests are summarized as follows: Cadmium compounds (Cadminate), mercurious and mercuric chloride mixtures (Calclog and Calogran) and phenyl mercury acetate (Phenmad) proved effective in controlling _Typhula_ blight under Rhode Island conditions. Demosan, a recently

(Continued on page 28)
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Harley-Davidson
developed fungicide, gave good Typhula blight control. Daconil 2787, Difolatan and Plantvax gave partial, but an unacceptable degree of control. Benlate, sodium borate and TBZ 01111W were quite ineffective in controlling Typhula blight.

In comparisons between rates of fungicide application, good control was achieved with (a) Demosan at 8 to 10 ounces per 1,000 square feet, (b) Cadminate at two ounces per 1,000 square feet and (c) Caloclor at 8 to 12 pounds of granular material per 1,000 square feet.

Comments: This study confirms previous investigations regarding the effectiveness of Cadminate, Caloclor and Calogran in controlling Typhula blight. However, it is quite likely that legislation will be passed within the next two to four years which will prevent the use of mercury and cadmium containing fungicides. Such action would eliminate the only fungicides with proven effectiveness in controlling severe infections of Typhula blight. Fortunately, a recently developed fungicide, Demosan (1, 4-dichloro-2, 5-dimethoxy benzene), has proven very effective in controlling Typhula blight and does not contain cadmium or mercury.

Studies conducted by Drs. J.M. Vargas and J.B. Beard of Michigan State University in northern Michigan have also shown Demosan to give effective control of Typhula blight on Penncross creeping bentgrass. Typhula blight damage is generally more severe under Michigan conditions than under Rhode Island conditions. As a result, Typhula blight control with Phenmad has not been as satisfactory as reported in the Rhode Island studies. Also, higher rates of Caloclor (4 to 6 ounces) are necessary to give adequate control under northern Michigan climatic conditions.

Other papers of interest:


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