



Greenkeepers inspect plots at Rutger Univ. GC during New Jersey Field Day and evening meeting, one of many on eastern seaboard following plan for national coordinated turf research and education program.

RESEARCH, EDUCATION PROGRAMS STRESSED AT TURF MEETINGS

150 greenkeepers, green chairmen and others interested in the Turf Industry attended the annual Turf Field Day at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, Sept. 9, 10, the first of a series of such meetings throughout the eastern seaboard in which staff members of the USGA Green Section participated.

The Rhode Island Golf Assn., through president Charles Hartley offered assistance to the turf program for New England by making funds available for research.

Dr. Fred Grau, Dir., USGA Green Section, outlined plans for the national coordinated turf research and education programs, pointing out that limited membership makes it possible for the Green Section to lend only minor financial assistance to decentralized research—their chief function being the co-ordination of research on a national basis and to act as a clearing house for information. Membership in the Green Section is open to all turf interests including equipment dealers, seedmen, fertilizer dealers, chemical houses, parks, and cemeteries as well as golf courses.

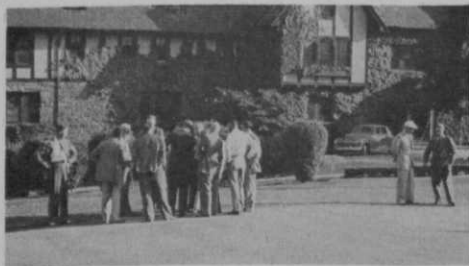
The first day of the meeting was devoted to demonstrations of turf grasses and

disease, insect and weed control with the following results being shown:

1. Cadmium compounds are very effective tops for dollarspot control.
2. Good fertilization, proper choice of grasses and proper management go a long way toward eliminating dollarspot.
3. Chlordane has proved effective against lawn and golf course ants and other insects as well.
4. New strains of native Colonial bent selected in Rhode Is. appear to be superior for fairway use.
5. Lime greatly reduces 2, 4-D injury on bentgrass.
6. Arlington (C-1) bent, untreated for disease for six years, shows practically no signs of disease injury whereas Washington bent, untreated, is virtually wiped out.
7. Merion (B-27) bluegrass permits less invasion of native bent grasses than common Kentucky bluegrass.
8. Weed control in the seed bed is practical and feasible with a number of materials.

Penn State Meeting

The meeting at State College, Pa. Sept. 15, 16, combined the annual Turf Field Day



Informal discussion precedes Westchester, N. Y. meeting held at Bonnie Briar CC.



Fred Grau, Dir., USGA Green Section, addresses group at Pa. Agri. Exp. Station's annual summer turf meeting.

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and the GSA annual golf tourney in which 95 GSA members and guests participated—Harold Jones, Albany, N.Y., posting a score of 137 to win the 36-hole event.

Afternoons of both days were devoted to inspection of turf plots and discussion of experimental work being done by Prof. H. B. Musser and staff with the following results being shown:

1. Breeding program promises to provide superior blends of bents and fescues for better turf on greens, tees and fairways.
2. Dry applications of 2,4-D formulations for weed control are as effective as liquid applications.
3. Cadmium compounds successful in controlling dollarspot—greens are not thrown off color by treatments as in the use of mercury compounds.



Dr. Grau, Dir. USGA Green Section (left), demonstrates small spray for 2,4-D use and Bob Scott, Baltimore, shows gadget for cutting square pieces of sod at Beltsville meeting.

Beltsville Turf Meeting

Approximately 75 people, including representatives from local gardener's clubs, War Dept., Navy Dept., and Maryland Univ. as well as greenkeepers from the Maryland-Virginia area attended the Field

Day meeting at the Beltsville Turf Gardens, Sept. 18, sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Assn. of Greenkeepers.

Highlights of the meeting included:

1. Inspection of turf plots with emphasis on use of Alta fescues, the Zoysias and Bermuda grass.
2. Demonstration of maintenance machinery and "Greenkeeper Gadgets" showing lawn renovation procedures.
3. L. W. Kephart, in charge of Weed Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry led discussion on weed control in turf, emphasizing use of 2,4-D and chemicals in the weed control program.

Attendance at the various Fall Field Day meetings is to be encouraged. These meetings afford the greenkeeper an opportunity to keep pace with advances which are being made in his profession.

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By and large within the last year the golf courses in the Middle West, in our opinion, have made the greatest strides toward economical operation that have been made in twenty years. In years to come we are convinced this is going to result in not only more economical maintenance, but in greater efficiency as well.

The opportunity that has been presented by liberal purse strings on the part of the clubs, bulging memberships, and waiting lists has given the superintendent of the golf course the opportunity to get what he has been wanting all these years without the usual long and arduous task of getting approval regarding the money, increasing the budget, etc.

Fertilization of fairways and general fairway control has been given increased consideration; weed control has been widely practiced with very satisfying results; the use of peat to improve compost for greens topdressing has been widely in-

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