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### 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.

fungicide. Re-seeding may be necessary if a good thick uniform coverage is not obtained with the first seeding. Usually an additional 5 to 10 lbs. per 1000 sq ft. will be ample to thicken up the stand.

8. Topdress lightly and roll with a light-weight roller to press the seed into the soil. If the seed bed has been scarified properly, topping may be omitted.

9. Sprinkle lightly often enough to keep seed bed moist until seed germinate. "Damping off," a seedling disease that destroys many seedlings and often necessitates reseeding or excessively heavy seeding rates may be avoided by:

1. Delaying seeding until the average nightly temperature is 70°F or below.
2. Avoiding excessive nitrogen in the seedbed.
3. Treating with Arasan or some similar seed disinfectant.

Where greens are large enough one of the more effective methods of handling the winter grass problem is to seed only one-half of the green to ryegrass. A few clubs that have handled the problem in this manner have been very pleased with the results.

The spring transition — from ryegrass to Bermuda — usually causes more trouble than the fall transition — Bermuda to rye.

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.

(Continued on next page)