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there is no skipping or overlapping. They must be taught to handle machines skillfully, to make turns off the putting area, to adjust machines correctly for the existing conditions.

Even though we know the basic principles of maintaining turf, few people could maintain perfect putting greens simply by reading the rules. The alert care of an experienced superintendent is an important factor. The ability to recognize unusual conditions, to interpret and to treat them correctly is the quality that makes a good superintendent indispensable.

Q—We wish to improve our tees. Would you advise seeding them with Merion bluegrass or with Bermuda? (N. C.)

A—I would not recommend seeding either Merion Kentucky bluegrass or Bermuda. I am a firm believer in sodding tees with a good solid sod from a nursery. The areas are small enough so it is practical and the tees can be used within a week or ten days after sodding. Unless tees are heavily shaded, I doubt that Merion would be the best grass. One of the improved Bermudas which are grown from sprigs or stolons would be much better. Among these are

Tiffine, U-3, Uganda, Gene Tift. Once established, a sod nursery is a never-ending source of planting material.

Q—We wish to establish bentgrass greens. Which strain would you recommend for our area? (N. M.)

A—A bent that is giving good results in high temperature areas is Cohansey (C-7) bent. Heat resistance is one of its outstanding characteristics. Pennlu is another good strain of bent but it has not yet had its "baptism of fire" in the high-temperature areas.

Q—Pearlwort on putting greens is our problem. What do you advise? (Wisc.)

A—Research at Penn State has shown that the better strains of creeping bent are effective in crowding out pearlwort. The most aggressive we know of to date is Pennlu creeping bent. Congressional (C-19) is another good one for your area; also Toronto and Old Orchard.

I would recommend that you establish a sod nursery (maintained like a putting green) of bents from which you can take sod plugs to replace plugs of pearlwort that you remove.

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Pearlwort seems to thrive on lots of moisture. Perhaps there could be some way of reducing the amount of water applied.

Vertical mowing helps to reduce pearlwort by thinning it. Arsenate of lead helps to discourage pearlwort. Apply 5 pounds to 1,000 sq. ft. at each application, repeat once a month until results show—then twice a year, spring and fall.

Q—What are the controls for goosegrass? (Mass.)

A—One of the controls that has been used with a fair degree of success, particularly in the southwest, has been a combination of phenyl mercury acetate and 2,4-D. This is a bit risky in the humid areas, but has been used successfully. Another control for goosegrass is di sodium methyl arsonate (sold under various brand names). Vertical mowing is a good mechanical control.

Q—We have used calcium cyanamid to sterilize topdressing at different times. Sometimes the results are very good indeed, but at other times it is not nearly so effective. Have you any idea why we cannot always obtain the same results? (Ky.)

A—Cyanamid requires warmth and moisture in order to work effectively. Soil material should be kept moist, though not

soaked. If the proper amount of cyanamid is used and the temperature and moisture factors are correct, then you should obtain consistent results.

Q—Do seeded or stolonized bents root more deeply? (Ia.)

A—I do not know of any comparative data on depth of rooting of seeded and stoloniferous bents. I rather think that other factors influence rooting depth. Improper watering, a surface thatch or buried layer would induce shallow rooting, regardless of the type of bent. On the other hand, good drainage and aeration, deep watering and feeding would promote deeper rooting of any grass.

Q—Soil in our greens is sandy and well-drained, which I understand is the ideal condition. However, we find that the greens dry out quickly and the grass is rather thin and of poor color. Do you think we have too much sand? (Mich.)

A—Not necessarily. Have you taken into consideration that grass growing on sandy soils usually demands more frequent fertilizing? The usual fertilizer recommendations, based on "average" conditions, must be varied to meet individual needs. In your