

# AT LONG LAST THE combination TOP DRESSER-SPIKER PLANTER

Will spike and topdress in one operation.  
Also an ideal stolon planter.

Dressing Capacity 4 cu. ft.  
3 Foot Spread

**POWER DRIVEN**

3 Horse,

4 Cycle Motor



This machine will topdress 150,000 sq. ft. of putting surface in one 10 hr. day. All metal-electric welded. Four rubber tires and two split rear rollers. Sold through dealers only. See your local dealer or write:

(Patent applied for)

**Fraser Top Dresser-Spiker**

12 Center Street  
Travelers Rest, S. C.

Many are the cases where the product was blamed instead of inaccuracy of application.

Jesse DeFrance used to maintain an area of putting turf at Rhode Island that measured precisely 1,000 square feet. Visitor's guesses as to the area involved soared to 2,500 sq. ft. and dropped as low as 500. Truly, the eye can deceive.

## N Sources Important

Part of our concept of Accuracy involves telling the whole truth, not just part of it. There are mixed fertilizers on the market that contain "xx per cent organic nitrogen". Part comes from inorganics, part from natural organics, part from dry urea-forms. Only when it is known how much N each source contributes is it possible for the supt. to evaluate and to use the product properly and intelligently.

All labelled chemicals must carry a statement of the percentage of active ingredient. It was not always thus. Only thru concerted action was this accomplished. The seed industry has had its moments also. When Merion bluegrass came on the market there was a scramble to market "Merion Mixtures" and to capitalize on the free publicity. There was

nothing illegal or dishonest about selling a mixture which, according to the label, "Contains Merion bluegrass" but the 2 per cent that some of them contained did nothing to produce repeat customers.

More than 30 years ago we were impressed with the need for accuracy in diagnosing turfgrass troubles. Several persistent attacks of "dollar spot" were dosed with every remedy in the book (and some that were not in the book) only to have supts. learn, sadly and much later, that the grass was being eaten alive by sod webworms. More common today is the diagnosis of drought for nitrogen starvation. Much like the "dollar spot-sod webworm" mixup, the symptoms are similar. Water mistakenly applied to correct a nitrogen deficiency only makes it worse.

## Winter Play Dilemma

**Q.** Each fall when we close our club, I have the supt. remove the cups from greens and use temporary greens. We treat for snowmold, etc., just before the supt. is through for the season.

Complaints come rolling in from members, other post-season players and hundreds of college kids who play many rounds after we close free of charge. The board doesn't think I



## CYCLONE POWER SEEDERS

**CYCLONE MODEL S-3 POWER SEEDER** (left, above). Does a fast, accurate job, whether used for seeding or applying fertilizers. Spreads up to a 30-foot swath, depending on material being spread. Operates from heavy duty, flexible drive shaft which fits tractor PTO. Double agitator, easy setting rate gauge, and positive shut-off. 1, 2½, 3 and 5 bushel sizes.

**CYCLONE ELECTRIC MODEL M-1** (shown on garden tractor at right, above). Mounts on garden tractor or front or rear of large tractor, truck or jeep. Powered by a self-contained electric motor which operates from the electric system of the vehicle upon which it is mounted. Does a fast, accurate job of seeding or applying nitrogen and other pelleted and granular fertilizers. Resistor available for control of spread width. 1, 2½, 3 and 5 bushel sizes.



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**CYCLONE HAND SEED SOWER.** Accurately and quickly distributes grass seed, also pelleted fertilizer. Exclusive double-oscillating feed. Instant shut-off. 7- to 28-foot spread.



**CYCLONE LAWN SPREADER.** Famous for speed, freedom from streaks, accuracy. Covers a 6- to 8-foot swath. Ideal for fast, precision spreading of pelleted and granular fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, seed, ice melters, etc.

See your distributor or write for information

**THE CYCLONE SEEDER CO., INC.**  
URBANA 60, INDIANA

should take the cups out; I catch the devil for doing so.

I give as my reasons to them: I don't want weed seeds tracked on our greens in fall; the golfers wear the dry, dormant bent grass off around the cup, leaving large worn spots; there is nobody around to change cups.

Am I right or wrong? Please answer this so I can show the board and convince them I'm doing the right thing. Also, I hope you can tell me other good reasons why I should stick to my guns.

P.S. Is there anything one can do to keep poa annua from spreading in a wet season? (Minnesota)

A. You seem to be caught on the horns of a dilemma. It appears that the board approves (1) closing the course; (2) letting the supt. go until spring; (3) leaving cups in for continued play after closing the course.

From the viewpoint of this department, you have our 100 per cent backing in your stand. When greens are closed for the season, there is no other alternative. You need no additional reasons other than this is the only way to have presentable greens in spring.

If the board votes to leave the cups in for post-season play on dormant grass, you have little choice but to comply. Point out in a letter the consequences and recommend that the supt. be retained on a 12-month basis to look after the damaged greens. Recommend a larger budget and a large putting green nursery so that ruined

areas on the greens can be resodded the first thing in the spring. Recommend a realistic schedule of green fees for out-of-season play to help repair the damages and to hire the extra labor that will be needed.

Another way out is to build an extra set of greens, one for summer and one for after-season play. The greens that are ruined by late play can be repaired at leisure during the next season.

P.S. Before the poa annua problem can be discussed intelligently it will be helpful if you will outline in detail the management practices that are in effect all through the season. Send a copy of your soil tests for several years. Outline fertilizer treatments, how often irrigation water is applied, the kind of grass you have on the greens, etc. It should be possible for you to minimize poa annua so that it ceases to be a problem.

## Thomas Heads Mid-Atlantic

James E. Thomas, supt. of Army-Navy CC, Arlington, Va. and former head of the national GCSA, has been elected president of the Mid-Atlantic GCSA. Vice president is Thomas A. Doerer, Jr., Ft. Belvoir GC. Sec.-treas. is Sheldon R. Betterly of Chantilly National G & CC. Directors of the organization are George C. Gumm, Angelo Cammarota, James A. Reid, Bob Shields, Barclay Whetsell and Frank J. Haske.