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a Kroydon Man with the NEW 1952 KROYDON LINE of Golf Clubs, Balls and Accessories



He is all set to make his call **PROFIT-able** for you.
Here's why.

Kroydon's 1952 line includes everything that the modern golfer needs in his *bag* or on his *back, head and hands* . . . every item priced for quick turnover and healthy profit for you.

Kroydon *clubs* and *balls* are scientifically designed to *keep the score down*. Kroydon *accessories* put new *profit punch* into your *quality-value* sales talk.

Ask Our Man to Show You

Bamtamac Jackets

Kroydon is exclusive U.S. distributor to the Golf Pro for these smart, comfortable, long-wearing, modestly priced jackets . . . products of a famous Canadian firm.

MODEL 160 WOOD.

New custom-built Rhythmic Shafts and laminated heads. Box-type model in cherry-red finish.



Compact Model 150 has walnut finish, plastic-face insert. Golf Pride or Goodwin grips on both models.

MODEL 70 IRON.

Custom-built models with stainless-steel, Full-Muscle Back blades and Rhythmic Shaft. Golf Pride or Goodwin grips.



Plaid and Stripe Bags.
Gloves and Head covers.

THE
KROYDON
COMPANY
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Kroydon

it is safe to say the construction of many new golf courses would have started throughout the land in order to meet the ever increasing popularity of the game. All indications point to an even bigger and better year for golf in 1952.

Some pros are carrying inventories, which are greater than they carried during normal times, and our advice to these pros is that they become more sales promotion minded and make every effort to move the material off their shelves into the hands of their members. Such booklets as "More Sales for the Golf Professional", published by the National Golf Foundation and the Professional Golfers' Association of America, should be studied, and the many suggestions given in that booklet to aid the pro in moving stock should be put into effect.

MACGREGOR GOLF CO.; Henry P. Cowen, pres.: Projecting the future of forecasting a trend is always a dangerous occupation, particularly when conditions are as equally uncertain as they were at this corresponding period last year. Nevertheless, despite all the complications of the past 12 months, previous predictions actually held true of an adequate supply of golf equipment for the 1951 season. The prospect now, for at least the first six months of 1952, is that there will be enough of most merchandise to go around, even with cutbacks now started in output of civilian goods that use metal, such as golf equipment.

The Controlled Materials Plan was extended to all civilian-goods manufacturers on October 1st, including the production of all sports equipment that use basic metals. This means that the three controlled metals—steel, copper, aluminum—will be distributed by permits on government allocation as in World War II. While this indicates an assured supply for our industry, it will also involve quite probably a somewhat reduced supply, but on the basis of this program there is little reason to provoke the hectic, stampede variety of buying which characterized the buying spree during the last six months of 1950.

Golf production, therefore, undoubtedly will be maintained at adequate, though possibly reduced levels. Our sales representatives have been out about six weeks, as this is written, and from stock orders already booked for next Spring delivery, a trend is already recognizable of a return to more normal buying practices. Buying, in other words, is on the basis of need, not on the basis of fear.

It's true that the situation remains clouded with uncertainty but it is recommended to professionals that at all times they should have a complete and current record of their inventory, know

what they have in stock, and their future needs be carefully estimated and analyzed with equal attention before continuing to buy and perhaps find themselves overstocked far beyond their sales potential. As interested as we are in selling, we want to particularly caution against the temptation to overbuy, for a man's financial position and his credit standing can not be jeopardized without serious consequences. Putting it another way, don't go overboard. We're not faced with a crisis by any means. Merchandise should be stocked only in such quantities as can be efficiently carried consistent with proper turnover during the season.

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CORP., Vincent Richards, Asst. to Pres.:

Golf play this year apparently showed some increase despite some bad weather and lack of facilities. Under circumstances that will require attention to physical and mental condition, the golf play in 1952 should continue to be at a high figure. I am of the opinion there will be enough balls and clubs to supply players' normal needs next year.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY; Steven C. Parks, Gen. Sales Mgr.:

In checking purchasing and inventory records I find we are in an excellent position to supply the trade during 1952. Commitments to us on raw materials exceed 1951 sales so we should be in excellent shape to promptly handle all orders.

WEST POINT LAWN PRODUCTS; Tom Mascaro:

In determining what the situation will be in regard to manufacture of golf course equipment in 1952, we can only speak from our own experience and not generally. It is almost a certainty that we will receive less material for the manufacture of our products than we have in 1951.

During the present year, we were able to secure almost all the raw materials we required but were frequently handicapped by shortages of prefabricated parts over which we had no control. At no time were we forced to delay shipments.

If the material situation does not decline we will be able to maintain normal production through the first quarter of 1952. If our materials allotment is cut further, we will find it difficult to meet regular production standards.

In 1951, although our costs increased, we were able to reduce prices on one model we produce and also offered superior models for the same price in other lines. At the present time, we have no plans for increasing prices but, with scheduled increases in the price of many of our prefabricated parts, we may not be able to continue this policy past the first quarter of 1952.

I believe, however, that people buying

LIGHTWEIGHT

BALANCED GOLF BAGS

mean — more golf played

more profits for pros

Although it is already, by far, the largest selling golf bag in the world, conditions are promoting an ever increasing demand for lightweight Balanced Golf Bags. The caddie shortage is spurring their sale at both private and fee courses. For the caddie carrying double, their lightness, sturdiness and balanced handling make it easier to serve his players better and quicker.

Many times players who balk at hauling carts will play their rounds in the clubhouse when they can't get caddies. There is no money for the pro in that. With the lightweight Balanced Golf Bag these players will take a couple of woods, four or five irons, and a putter from their regular bag, shoulder the light and convenient lightweight Balanced Bag, and go out to play. The load is so comfortably distributed by Balanced Golf Bag design and light weight construction the player enjoys the game without work. Even those older fellows who have said, "Darned if I'm going to play without a caddie" have bought lightweight Balanced Golf Bags by tens of thousands.

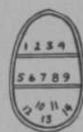
For convenience and independence, and in many cases for economy, the lightweight Balanced Golf Bag has proved it spurs golf play. Even with hard use, its strong duck material lasts for a year or two, and the customers get more than normal value from the moderate price. Then, the pro makes another sale.

For more play — more profits — feature lightweight Balanced Golf Bags in 1952.

OVER 500,000 IN USE

The most popular bag ever made

For the golfers who object to excess weight. A cart is unnecessary



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SHAPE



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9 CLUBS

Each in a
separate
pocket

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The perfect bag for the golfer who plays with nine clubs. Zipper ball pocket. Adjustable padded shoulder strap. Made of best quality duck and materials throughout. COLOR — TAN ONLY. PRICE — \$3.90 EACH, F.O.B. CHICAGO. MINIMUM SHIPMENTS ONE-HALF DOZEN.

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our equipment will be able to obtain immediate delivery on all items and, at present prices, through the first and second quarter of 1952.

AMERICAN LIQUID FERTILIZER CO., INC.; E. Whitaker:

At the present time it looks as if we will have adequate supplies to take care of Liqua-Vita for 1952. The supply situation, however, on raw materials will be governed by the world situation. If the war is not settled and spreads, allotments will undoubtedly be cut down by the Government.

HENRY HOTZE & SONS COMPANY; Bent Hotze, pres.:

In common with manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, a great number of golf professionals open their 1951 season with an oversize inventory, particularly of golf balls. Spring play, along with sales, was retarded by poor weather in the East and Middle West. In a number of cases this condition was reflected in extended payments of account. At this time, however, our salesmen report inventories approaching normal and accounts in satisfactory condition.

After such trying experiences as this 1951 season we expect to see inventories and Spring purchases at a reasonable level, based on sound previous experience. We find the demand for high quality tested golf equipment handled by the golf professional continuing to increase despite current comparatively high price levels which have become established in the past season. We see no prospect of reduction, but hope rather for stability.

STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO.; Walt Voorhees, Gen. Mgr.:

We do not contemplate much change in our prices. So far we have been fortunate in being able to largely offset increased labor and material cost by improved manufacturing equipment and methods and a substantial increase in our volume of production.

The quantity of equipment available is, of course, directly dependent on the allotment of materials by the N.P.A. At the present time, indications are that material allotments may be cut as much as 50% from last year's consumption. This will affect practically all of our products except wood flag poles.

So far there has been no restriction on wood products, but it is difficult to obtain the proper quality of hard woods for flag poles. However, we buy this material about a year ahead of our actual needs and have a normal stock on hand at this time.

It is our advice that golf equipment buyers anticipate their requirements and place orders with their equipment dealers

so they in turn may know better what they will need and be able to supply the equipment when it is required.

WALTER HAGEN GOLF DIVISION; E. P. Rankin, Gen. Mgr.:

This golf game is growing so rapidly that it is taxing the ability of our private courses and public links to take care of the play. Wherever I have inquired this year, I have been advised that play is heavier than it ever was in 1951 and that the number of beginners was tremendously increased. Private clubs to a very great extent have full memberships and in some cases, waiting lists.

In view of this condition, I believe 1952 may be even a better year than 1951 where pro shop business is concerned.

From a material standpoint it is my feeling that we should be able to produce a sizeable volume of golf clubs, unless world conditions become worse than they are. Whether the quantity we can produce will be equal to sales of course is a matter than only time will tell. All in all, I feel that 1952 holds great things for the Hagen Division and for the pro shops of America as well.

THE SKINNER IRRIGATION CO.; A. R. Friedmann:

I am afraid that the consensus of the course maintenance and material situation will be rather gloomy. We are all being curtailed and limited by a drastic reduction in raw material metals. In our case, brass is of primary importance. We were cut 60% on our brass use during the summer months and our fourth quarter allocation of brass is even less than the 60%.

I am sure that our position is no different than any other manufacturer of sprinkler equipment. We will have only a limited amount of irrigation equipment to sell next year—not nearly enough to meet the demand.

MOCK SEED CO.; Allen F. Mock:

Fescues and Bents are decidedly in short supply, and the price is higher. Kentucky Bluegrass is in better supply, but still smaller than in the past year. Undoubtedly the shortage of Fescues will cause a greater use of Bluegrass. There will be sufficient seed for use in the Spring of 1952, although prices on the short items will be higher. It appears, however, that Fescues will be very hard to secure for Fall sowing in 1952.

WORTHINGTON MOWER CO.; H. J. Pine, Jr., Sales Mgr.:

The status of our equipment from a manufacturing standpoint at the writing of this letter reveals that there should be enough to go around, that is providing there is no hoarding of equipment and that there is no change in the defense

"CHALINKO" GOLF BALL WASHER

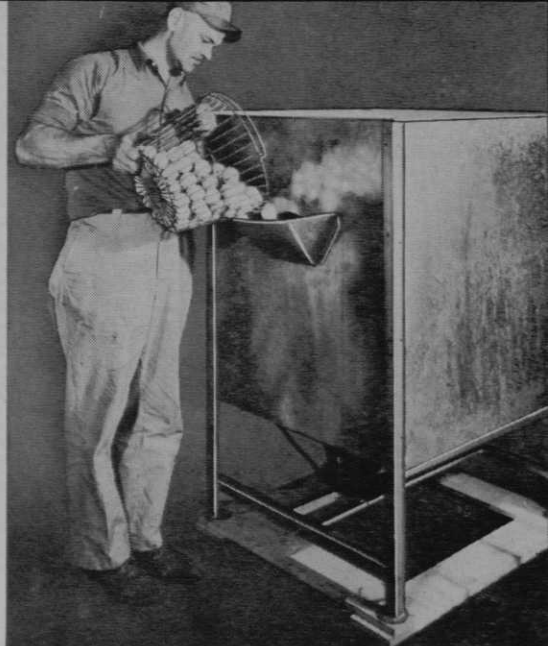
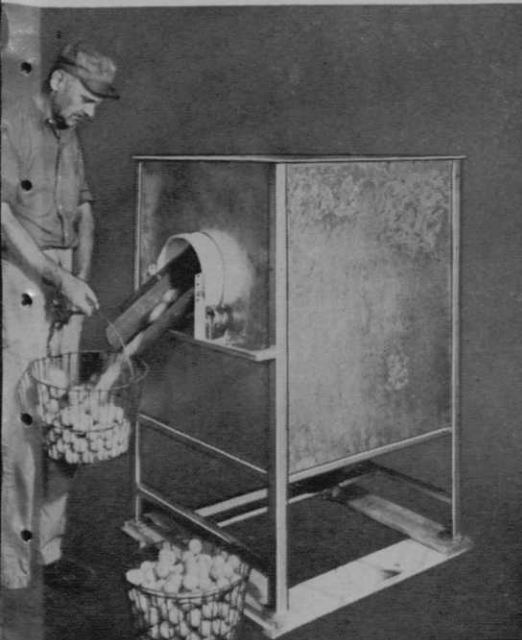
*Specifically designed and
accurately engineered for
driving range use.*

Balls are poured into intake and after washing in revolving cylinder drum are ejected over chute at discharge end. The "Chalinko" ball washer is operated by $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. sealed electric motor placed under water tank.

The washing cylinder drum revolves at 24 R.P.M. partially immersed in water. It rotates on end support steel hubs which roll on ball-bearing grease-sealed-in durable rubber wheels. A fibre, oilite-bushed guide wheel controls end play of cylinder drum and the V-belt which drives it is adjustable when required.

The washing drum is made of steel frame and steel mesh, with baffles to keep balls in constant agitation. It is

Rear view showing washed balls being ejected over rubberized chute at easy handling height.



Front view showing soiled balls being poured into hopper. Note compactness of machine.

completely, heavily rubberized after assembly, including baffles and discharge chute, to prevent damage to balls. No sharp edges or projections.

Steel tank in which washing cylinder revolves is $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and its interior is coated with latex rubber to minimize rust: underneath is 1 in. drain plug threaded for hose attachment.

Washing capacity adequate to serve 100 tees.

The "Chalinko" Golf Ball Washer is the product of responsible steel fabricators established in 1912. It is specifically designed and accurately engineered to answer the need for equipment to wash range golf balls in volume — with speed, economy and safety. Weight 474 lbs. crated.

For complete particulars write:

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Chain-Link Fence Corporation**

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situation as it stands now. If there should be any increased demands for defense, all bets are off and equipment could become scarce.

As far as delivery is concerned, we recommend that equipment be taken when available. Controlled material planning limits production to a percentage of the base period. Therefore, manufacturers must arrange schedules to get the most production from legal available suppliers in each base period. Any materials not used in one of these base periods is lost and cannot be carried over and added to the next period.

The only thing definite about prices for next year is that they will certainly not be lowered. The possibility of higher prices is becoming more evident due to allowances of increase in labor, transportation, and other items. These increases as they are allowed will certainly affect our price situation for the coming year.

KENNETH SMITH:

Barring outright war or any other unpredictable calamity, I would say we are headed for another very good year if the pros are on their toes to do a good job of selling. This means having a proper display and a thorough understanding of the products they are selling.

TORO MFG. CO., Robert W. Gibson, vp in charge of sales:

Curtalement of materials and acute shortage of labor means that there simply won't be enough golf course mowers to care for the demand in 1952. Reduction of possible output already is approximately 30% and although conditions might improve there are at present no indications of more output of course mowing equipment, especially with emphasis on speeding up war materiel production.

Maintenance equipment that will become available under reduced manufacturing schedules will go to those who act quickly.

WORTHINGTON BALL CO., J. C. Brydon, VP:

Notwithstanding unsettled material and labor prospects it appears that golf ball business in 1952 should be more stable than during the previous two years. This is, of course, considering the lesson of moderation in buying has been learned and there is no stampede toward hoarding. The professionals have a sound idea of ball requirements to assure continuance of play at a good normal rate. There is no logic or job security in golf ball speculation, and no prospect of any shortage that might make such speculation profitable.

There has been a very definite tendency toward high quality buying of balls by golfers although a big factor in play is the traffic on public and semi-public courses.

Turf Meetings Save Club Money with New Ideas

By GEORGE L. LAMPHEAR

Supt., Riviera Country Club, Los Angeles

Up to the time of World War II I believe the greatest advantage gained from our local organization of golf course supts. was the contact and exchange of experience between the veteran supts. and the younger men in the field. The experienced men, time and time again, have given the newer members information that was obtained after years of work with the problems of course maintenance; little tips that may seem small but yet distinguish great greenkeepers from unsuccessful ones.

Since the war we've had such rapid developments in fungicides, herbicides and other chemical materials that if one is not a member of an organization of course supts. his course probably would be maintained at the standard of the horse-and-buggy days.

Recently a representative from the UCLA turf experimental gardens gave us facts on crabgrass control that I am planning to use next year. Thru experiments he determined control for both crabgrass and fungus diseases that plague us in this section. If I can control both these troubles I'll save my club plenty of money. Short cuts such as this are among the benefits the clubs get from our monthly meetings.

Southern California Turf Conference, Nov. 14

Southern California Conference on Turf Culture will be presented by the College of Agriculture on November 14.

The conference will make the results of the College's experimental program in turf culture available.

Opening sessions will be held at the Ornamental Horticulture Area, 300 Vereran Avenue, the western boundary of the University campus. Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. and one hour later the first session will convene with Dr. V. T. Stoutemyer presiding. A registration fee of \$1 per each day will be charged. A buffet luncheon is scheduled for 12:15 p.m. at Rancho GC clubhouse, 10460 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles. The conference will close with a dinner at Rancho at 6:30 when Verne Wickham, Parks Manager, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, will talk on "Turf Culture Abroad" and Thomas Mascaro of West Point, Pa., will speak on "Turf Culture in U.S.A."

Programs for the conference, and registration blanks, are available by addressing University of California Extension, Department of Conferences, Los Angeles.



—Grau photo

Members of the group who made turf history by participating in the first Eastern Athletic Field Tour, July 23-24, 1951. (L to R) front row: Nutter, Hallowell, Cornman, Wilson, Noer, Mascaro, Glowa, Mascaro, Evaul, Zimmerman, Musser. Standing: (L to R) Lafkin, Wood, Farnham, Benguefield, Steiniger, Wilcox, Twombly, Wistrand, Engel, Smith, Smith.

TURF ROUND-UP

(Continued from page 49)

good fertility they can be mowed quite closely and will make certain types of acceptable turf. It will be several years before seeds of improved strains of zoysia will be available in quantity. Interest in the improved types, however, is running so high that producers are starting now to develop planting stock which some day soon will be producing seed. Our chief problem in the Green Section today is talking to people who have enjoyed Z-52 zoysia turf, who have farms, and who now want to go into production. The pressure is mounting.

Launching of New Project

The year 1951 marks the launching of a new project — the marketing of Z-52 sod plugs for planting into home lawns. Truly, pioneering is still a popular subject. To make the story even more exciting, one local lawn service company guaranteed the lawns where they were allowed to plant the plugs and to care for them the first year. The two-inch plugs were set on one-foot centers at 10 cents each. This is considered cheap or expensive depending upon the viewpoint. On the viewpoint. On the basis of first cost per unit area it is expensive. On the basis of permanence and satisfaction, it is cheap. Time will tell as to the public acceptance but the nurserymen are enthusiastic over future prospects. At this writing one nurseryman even plans to sell sods of Merion bluegrass for sprigging into weak spots in the lawn. His argument — few people know how to seed properly — anyone can do sprigging. We observe that

seed can be sown only at certain seasons for best results — sprigging can be done anytime the soil is not frozen or baked rock-hard by the sun. Perhaps this is a trend of things to come — and it may have considerable merit. Many homeowners long ago have become disgusted over the kind of lawn turf that they have not been able to grow from seed. There is a tremendous market for good lawns, either from the right kind of seed or from the right kind of plugs, sprigs, or sod. Both can be developed. Seedsmen have the greatest challenge ahead of them in history. Homeowners have ahead of them more hope for good lawns.

The Green Section claims another "first" in the development of seed of new grasses at Beltsville. Pilot tests show that seed of certain turf grasses can be produced on lawn areas with only minor temporary disfigurement of the lawn. This has been done with Merion bluegrass and with zoysia thus far. Yields of seed make the venture quite promising. This has been a pet project of mine since 1935 but seed production on nursery plots on golf courses has not progressed far. It may get renewed attention now with seed prices and supplies as they are.

In the American Rose Annual for 1951 in an article on "Lawns, Nothing But the Best," the author made the statement to the effect that 50 million pounds of common bluegrass were sold in 1950. The statement should have read "72 million pounds of rough-cured seed were processed, resulting in some 28 million pounds of clean seed." The error is regretted. But, regardless of actual tonnage, we still have too few

good bluegrass lawns, fairways, cemeteries, parks, and airfields to show for all that seed.

The story of manilagrass (*Zoysia matrella*) is familiar to many in the South. It has filled a real need where bermuda has failed to produce the desired turf. Now Z-52 promises a turf of pleasing texture to turf lovers north of the zone of adaptation of manilagrass as well as further south.

Merion (B-27) Bluegrass

Many users of Merion bluegrass are disappointed because they expected a "miracle" to happen. Merion is not a miracle grass — it is just an improved low-growing bluegrass which thrives under close mowing (one-half inch or even less under good management), which is highly resistant to leafspot, which is more resistant to crabgrass and other weeds than commercial bluegrass, which forms a firm resilient turf with minimum irrigation, and which produces a heavy growth of rhizomes. Merion bluegrass takes about as long to germinate as commercial and it still requires good seedbed preparation and good fertilization. It competes slowly but surely with most existing turf grasses — too slowly for many users. It appears to suffer when treated with phenyl mercuric acetate — no one knows why or how. It still has a summer weakness characteristic of common bluegrass but it is not quite so pronounced. When it gets hungry for nitrogen it seems to suffer from dollarspot in some areas. Some users say that it does not heal divots fast enough to suit them — others claim that it is vastly superior in this respect.

In some cases Merion has been seeded into existing fairway turf at 20-22 pounds to the acre and there are complaints that it can't be found or identified. In other cases it dominates the turf after two years. The fifteenth fairway at Baltusrol is the best-known example of pure turf of Merion under play established alone after renovating with Cyanamid. Players are highly complimentary about the turf and many say that it is the best they've played from. Other large areas of Merion turf include Michie Stadium at West Point, N. Y., and half the lawn at American Cyanamid's Stamford, Connecticut plant.

There is a tendency to renovate and seed Merion earlier than with other grasses. Some fairways were seeded this year in June just as the *Poa* was melting. It is too early to measure results but the prediction is for success. Spring seedings of Merion at Beltsville have been uniformly successful. Spring seedings of commercial bluegrass uniformly have been failures.

While we are on the subject of bluegrasses some mention should be made of the one known as Delta, an upright strain produced by and released from the Central

Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Canada. It was released as a fodder or forage plant because it yielded more forage than commercial. No claim was made for resistance to leafspot but it resisted mildew better than commercial. In turf it has acted like commercial by failing to produce a turf on the plots at Ottawa. During the winter of 1950-51 the Delta disappeared. Merion bluegrass was the only one to survive satisfactorily in adjacent plots. Delta has an appeal to seed producers because it is a good seed yielder. No information is offered as to the degree of apomixis. Merion is highly apomictic. It is significant that the originators of Delta bluegrass apparently are not recommending it for use. It may possibly be superior to other types of bluegrass in other parts of the country but, to date, no such evidence has been presented from cooperators in the National Coordinated Turf Program. Conclusion to date for turf indicates, "Delta about as good as commercial." More information is being gathered.

Other bluegrasses under limited test at a few locations include strains known as Arboretum, Beverly, and Tam-O-Shanter. Very little is known about any of them and data is virtually non-existent on their performance in turf. We hope, and fully expect to find bluegrass which will be better than Merion. Since Merion has been the first improved bluegrass ever to become a major factor in the seed trade, we can only expect that it shall be the first in a series of improved bluegrasses. Until that time we shall use Merion as the standard against which all other bluegrasses are tested, to stand or fall on their own merits based on impartial, unbiased performance records in turf.

Bermudagrass Improvement

Bermudagrass improvement under the skillful hand of Glenn Burton continues to make significant advances. Tifton 57 still holds the spotlight but promising new strains from crosses with fine-leaf types are threatening the supremacy of 57. We are not in the best position to evaluate the progress of the improved bermuda strains. This can be done much better by B. P. Robinson who is doing such a good job in the southeastern states. We would call also upon Verne Stoutemyer in Southern California; Roy Chessmore at Stillwater, Oklahoma; Jim Watson at College Station, Texas; as well as Bill Daniel at Purdue; all of whom are helping to evaluate the new strains of bermuda. Suffice it to say in this report that the world of turf is richer by far as the result of the interest of all these men in improvement of bermudagrass.

A brief report on U-3 bermuda is in order particularly since it has received publicity in areas outside its area of adaptation. Many tests by golf course superintendents

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and others in northern areas have quite clearly indicated its practical limits. It has been most successful in southern California, Oklahoma, southern Kansas, and up to Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Washington, D. C., and into New Jersey. Its supremacy fades further south at points where Tifton 57 is winter hardy. Planted and managed well, with a knowledge of its characteristics, it is filling a need for many turf uses where crabgrass usually is the dominant grass when common turf grasses are used. Areas such as Chicago, Rhode Island, and Cleveland have given U-3 a fair trial and the conclusions are, "We're too far out of its range." Failures have been recorded further south especially where material was planted late in fall or where drainage was poor. We even lost some U-3 at Beltsville where water stood most of the winter on turf mowed at putting green height. Gradually U-3 is finding its place principally in the zone where cool-season grasses meet warm-season grasses and where, until now, neither has done well.

Fescues

Most golfers would prefer to play a fairway lie from (1) a good bermuda turf or (2) from a good fescue turf. The chances for both are better than ever. We've discussed the bermudas briefly but the fescues deserve attention. Red fescues developed in the Pacific Northwest have failed to stand up under diseases which develop under high temperatures and high humidity. New types developed in Pennsylvania and tested also under the rugged conditions at Beltsville are giving golf course superintendents some hope for fescue fairways in the future. Seed production will start soon. The new disease-resistant fescues may become an important item on putting greens where (1) drainage is excellent, (2) the emphasis is on putting quality, (3) warm-season grasses predominate for summer play. Worst enemy of good fescue turf has been diseases, encouraged by irrigation.

Tall fescues are destined to play an increasingly important part in turf management. Disease-resistant types are being selected at Beltsville from turf mowed at 1/2-inch over a period of five years. High seed yielding plants are given preference with the seedsmen in mind. Most turf men agree that breeding, selection and testing should be done under the most rigorous conditions so as to eliminate disease-susceptibility before a new strain is produced and marketed. Kentucky 31 fescue is showing degrees of superiority over Oregon-bred Alta primarily because of disease resistance. The tall fescues are not likely to find favor for turf in pure stand but, as a cool-season grass in warm-season turf this fescue shows remarkable staying power. A lot of people don't like tall fescue but don't sell it short just yet. Improved types will change the picture.

In spite of its toughness, the Alta fescue on the front lawn at Beltsville has had a rough time this year with disease and drought. Where Japanese lawngrass seedlings were planted into the worst gravel pockets in the spring of 1949 they have succeeded and they have helped the fescues by covering the soil. Gradually, as we produce our own zoysia seed at Beltsville, it will be introduced into all our lawn areas.

Education in Industry

There is wholesome development whereby sound, accurate information on specific phases of turf management are being incorporated as a part of the firm's advertising copy in leading turf magazines. We have long applauded this trend and have been encouraged to see it spread. Some firms are distributing special leaflets and newsletters on some of the newer developments in turf. The Green Section has enjoyed the privilege of reviewing copy prior to publication for some firms where the copy contained only factual information no brand names. The Green Section can not approve the use of its name, or of any of its staff members, in brochures or advertising of any kind in such a way as to imply to prospective purchasers that the Green Section endorses that product. Where this has occurred it is unauthorized.

Personnel

Several changes occurred during the year which should be recorded. We will miss recording some for which we are sorry.

Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, who did his Ph.D. Thesis on "Nutrition of Z-52 Zoysia in Relation to Seed Yields," left the Green Section on a year's leave-of-absence to work as a civilian agronomist for Military Air Transport Service. Marvin's work has taken him over a large part of the earth's surface in even this short a time.

Dr. Gene Nutter, who has done such a good piece of work at Cornell on weed control, and study under the USGA Green Section's research on mole drain studies, has accepted a position as agronomist at University of Florida at Gainesville. He will have charge of the turf program in the state. He will have strong support from Burton and Robinson at Tifton.

William Bengeyfield, who has been doing a great job as assistant county agent in Westchester County, New York, has gone back to the navy. Extension service was getting a great boost when Bill was operating.

John Gallagher, energetic right-hand man of Stoutemyer's at U.C.L.A., has taken leave-of-absence to get his bachelor's degree at Penn State under Musser.

Roy Chessmore has taken the reins from W. C. Elder on the turf project at Stillwater, Oklahoma. Roy stopped at