Manufacturer Knows Machine

Manufacturers do not build a machine in a "hit or miss" fashion. Much painstaking engineering and testing goes into the development of a piece of equipment to be used for any specific purpose. When machinery reaches the market, you may be sure that it has undergone a great deal of study and testing and you may be sure that the manufacturer is thoroughly familiar with the capability and capacities of each machine. For this reason, he indicates in the manual the capabilities of each machine, and he allows a reasonable margin of safety. If you want to do more work than the capacity of a machine provides, then you should buy a larger piece of equipment. Machinery operated within its limits of capacity will last longer and operate better.

Daily Maintenance

Perhaps putting green mowers are one of the most specialized pieces of equipment used on a golf course and in most cases they are used daily. They provide an excellent example for daily maintenance because they must be adjusted precisely, they must be kept sharp, and they must be maintained properly, if they are to do a satisfactory job of mowing. The rules for daily maintenance of any piece of equipment are rather simple: After operating, let the machine cool; when it is cool, wash it thoroughly and allow it to

TURF MANAGEMENT

The book "Turf Management," sponsored by the United States Golf Association and edited by Prof. H. B. Musser, is a complete and authoritative guide in the practical development of golf-course turfs.

This 354-page volume is available through the USGA, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y., the USGA Green Section Regional Offices, the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 350 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y., or local bookstores. The cost is \$7.

dry; lubricate, adjust and inspect the machine; store it in a clean place ready for the next day's operation.

Storage

Storage in a clean, dry place is desirable in order that the efforts necessary for lubrication, washing and adjusting will not be nullified by dirt and grime. A storage area should have a concrete floor or other suitable surface that can be kept clean. Storage and maintenance areas should be equipped with a wash rack, a grease rack, and a large enough storage area that equipment does not have to be crowded.

Equipment maintenance, operation and storage is mostly a matter of good common sense. Good common sense dictates that one read the manufacturer's manual and that one practice cleanliness, thorough lubrication, and operation within the capacity of the particular machine.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: What is the difference between Penncross and Pennlu?

Answer: Pennlu is an improved creeping bentgrass selection developed and released by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a vegetative bentgrass; increase must be made through the planting of stolons, runners, or sods of the parent material. Pennlu is reported to have performed consistently better than other bentgrass selections at the Pennsylvania Station in density, disease tolerance, vigor, texture, and ability to withstand a wide

temperature range.

Penncross is an improved creeping bentgrass selection that was developed by Prof. H. B. Musser of the Pennsylvania State University. Penncross turf is developed from seed. Penncross seed is grown by planting three separate select vegetative creeping bentgrass strains side by side and allowing them to go to seed. During this time cross-pollination takes place and the result is Penncross seed.

Penncross seed production is the job of qualified commercial seed producers who must conform with rigid state and federal regulations.

QUESTION: What is your opinion as to the value of chicken manure compared to processed sewage fertilizers for use on fairways?

ANSWER: The use of chicken manure is

not too valuable as a substitute for processed organic fertilizers. The nitrogen content of chicken manure is 1% to 2% generally as compared to 5% to 6% for organic sludge materials. You would have to use three to six times as much chicken manure to do the job, and that would cause quite another problem.

POWER MOWER SAFETY CODE

The Lawn Mower Institute, Mills Building, Washington, D. C., has published the tollowing safety code. While it pertains primarily to the operation of power mowers on home lawns, this code of safety rules could be applied in connection with the use of power mowers on the golf course.

Eleven Simple Suggestions for Power Mower Safety

- 1. START SAFELY. Stand firmly. Make sure your feet are in a safe place.
- KEEP IN STEP with your mower for perfect control. If you lag behind or let it pull you, you won't be in full command of the machine. Don't run.
- 3. Learn how to DISENGAGE THE CLUTCH or stop the motor quickly in case of any emergency. Stop the motor whenever you leave the mower.
- KEEP THE WAY CLEAR OF little tots and pets. Don't let them play around the mower while it is in operation.
- ALWAYS BE SURE of your footing and balance when mowing on inclines. The steeper the incline the more care required.
- INSPECT THE LAWN that is to be mowed before the mowing begins. Clear the lawn of all stones, wire and other debris.

- 7. WHEN GRASS IS WET or when it is raining, it is best not to use an electric power mower unless you are certain the entire mower and the cord are in perfect condition.
- 8. DISCONNECT THE SPARK PLUG WIRE whenever you want to work on the underside of a mower. Tip mower over by means of the handle. Don't reach under the deck, chain guards or belt guards of any mower. Keep hands, feet and clothing away from any mowing parts. Never attempt removal of any objects from the mower until motor has been completely stopped.
- 9. KEEP FUEL STORED in an approved tightly sealed container.
- 10. RESPECT YOUR POWER MOWER and teach this respect to the younger members of the family who will use it. Teach them, too, these simple safety suggestions.
- 11. Excessive cutting blade speed is dangerous—do not overspeed the engine by tampering with the governor.

Your Power Mower is a Safe Tool If You Follow These Simple Rules