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have provided an effective means of controlling most of the insect pests that beset us. Similarly, spectacular developments in weed control and in disease control have revolutionized the maintenance of golf course turf.

Pesticides have benefited all of us in many other ways which are far more important than any contribution to better turf. Before the days of DDT, the United States was reported to have lost to death through malaria more than 50,000 persons annually. Also, typhus fever would have accounted for a tremendous loss of life in World War II had DDT not been used effectively.

**Part of Environment**

Despite all the advantages we have gained from the use of chemical pest control agents, there is another side to the question. Ecologists argue that many of the materials being used are becoming a part of the environment of man and of wild life to such an extent that they may pose a danger. The tremendous amount of heated writing and discussion on both sides of the argument is likely to leave the reader a bit confused about the validity of either side's position.

Those who are fearful of environmental contamination claim that pesticidal materials are harmful to wild life. Yet the Audubon Society continues to report increases in numbers of birds. In a speech printed in the Congressional Record of June 17, 1964, Representative Ralph F. Beerman of Nebraska reports substantial increases in the pheasant and prairie chicken populations. In the Gulf Coast area where the fire ant eradication program undertaken a few years ago created a great deal of controversy, the bag limits on quail have been increased. Therefore, while some instances of wild life destruction may undoubtedly occur, it would seem that in the broad view pesticides help rather than ruin our wild life resources.

There is a danger of pesticides causing damage to plants other than weeds which are to be eradicated. This danger is one of great importance to the golf course superintendent. He must not only be
If you’ve had *poa annua* infestations this year, you’re bound to have them again next year in the same areas, unless you use BETASAN pre-emergence herbicide *now* — between mid-July and mid-September — before the new crop of *poa annua* emerges!

Application at this time prevents fall infestations and allows the desirable perennial grasses (bent, fescue and bluegrass) to fill in during their peak period of growth — during cooler weather.

**BETASAN** is available in liquid and granular formulations, and gives you excellent control of crabgrass and goosegrass. It even controls some annual broadleaf weeds. Time **BETASAN** applications according to the weed to be controlled. For instance, crabgrass and goosegrass are best controlled by applications between late winter and spring.

For full details, see your supplier or write Stauffer Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemical Division, 380 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.
aware of proper dosages, but he must also judge the effects of weather and the possible interaction of effects of two different materials.

In light of the trend toward greater regulation of pesticide manufacture and use, it becomes important that each user of the products gives no cause for the imposition of greater restriction. In other words, be sure you avoid accidents and needless contamination. There are several cardinal rules to be followed:

• Store all pesticidal materials in a secure place and keep them under lock so that access to them can be strictly controlled.

• Store pesticides in original containers. Do not store remnants in unmarked containers, and do not re-use a container for some other product.

• Dispose of empty containers according to the manufacturer's instructions.

• Impress the need for care and cleanliness upon all workmen.

• Use appropriate protective clothing, masks and gloves.

• Read the label. The National Agricultural Chemicals Association call these the most important 21 words in pest control: Read entire label. Use strictly in accordance with label cautions, warnings and directions, and in conformity with federal and state regulations.

• Finally, know where your nearest Poison Control Center is located.

Research in pesticides continues and one of the goals of the research is a greater margin of safety for every pesticide use. In some cases biological controls can be employed. Male sterilization of insects through irradiation has been effective in some species of insects. Isolation of chemical sex attractants and their employment for trapping techniques offers a promising approach.

There is a political aspect involved in some of these approaches. The mounting of a broad scale attack on a given species must necessarily be a government sponsored program. Such programs invariably involve expanded organizations for control. This is in contrast to the use of an insecticide by an individual where he can direct one general purpose ma-
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The new Ampex TV "instant playback" device, above, would seem to have a great future as a teaching tool at club or campus.

PESTICIDES

Continued from page 64

Material toward the local control of numerous species—hopefully without restrictive regulations to hamper his attack.

Pesticides are necessary for golf course management, and it appears that these materials can be used effectively and harmlessly through the exercise of proper care. Therefore, all of us in this field should resist the imposition of needless regulation. At the same time, we should use pesticides safely, and spread the doctrine of safe and effective pesticide use to others.

It would be helpful in combating some of the unjustified claims against pesticides if every golf course superintendent and every person involved with golf course management were to arm himself with some of the facts about pesticide values. How can we tolerate an argument against the use of DDT because it may possibly contaminate an environment and may possibly be detrimental to wild life, when we have demonstrated that by controlling mosquitoes with DDT, we can practically eliminate malaria and encephalitis, thereby saving more than 50,000 U. S. lives per year? *

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CASCADES SET
Continued from page 44

off the pavement onto the grass. This instant readiness for championship play really has a payoff when the big ones bite, Keyser believes.

The Cascades superintendent’s black book of good management contains certain constants that are repeated almost daily. For instance, the greens are cut to 3/16ths of an inch daily except Sunday. In tournament play the greens are cut to that exacting standard all seven days.

Placement of cups is usually left to Keyser and his cup setter, although there are times when tournament directors meet with them on placement.

Fairways are cut to % an inch between two and two-and-a-half times each week, depending on the grass growing status of the course. The rough most times is from two to three inches for normal play though this figure may change if tournament directors want to further penalize those who stray from the straight and narrow paths.

The rich Cascades turf is the product of a mixture of Kentucky Blue Grass and Highland Bent while a combination of several fescues is blended for the rough. Pesticides used in the keeping of the Cascades in championship calibre include Chipman Chemical, Caloclor, Terrasa 75 while Virginia-Carolina Nitroform, Agrico Crab Grass Control and Dr. Allen’s True Organic are the fertilizers. From time to time all course personnel meet with USGA agronomists to solve specific grass problems.

Sand traps are fielded with five to six inches of sand purchased from the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Co. Traps are raked daily Monday through Saturday, and sometimes Sunday if the occasion demands it.

The Homestead is blessed with several superintendents of the calibre of Keyser. Until he died in 1965, Keyser’s younger brother Norval, was superintendent of the Homestead Course. Both went to work within one month of each other in 1927.

Burl Johnson, superintendent of the Lower Cascades, has 20 years’ experience in greens work. Genis May, Paul Keyser and Melvin Martin—all associated with Keyser—have a combined course longevity of 71 years. •
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GIVING GOLFERS
Continued from page 48

tors and sending them on their way to France. As the Toro organization started to grow in golf after the war, Scotty was the field man who trained the golf course men in Toro equipment operation.

The majority of golf course maintenance jobs then were pro-greenkeeper posts. When there was a greenkeeper at the course, Scotty's training task wasn't tough. But, as was often the case, when the man in working charge of the course was a displaced farmhand, McLaren's assignment for Toro meant not only training in Toro equipment use and care but in the elements of golf course maintenance. Scotty was the original tester of new Toro equipment, and he was a tough one, putting each new item through rigorous trial.

Young Man of All Work
Sam Clapper's youngest son, Orville, was a versatile and energetic lad, who worked the full route of training in the Toro factory and offices. As Toro's first advertising manager, he got the company well connected in the growing golf field. Orville shared his father's optimistic vision of what the golf course business was going to be, and what a strong influence it would be in developing the turf equipment and material market.

When the distribution plan was completed, Orville took the New England area. There he became one of the very active factors in the promotion of golf courses and other turfed areas. Today, he operates from his office, warehouse and shop in Suburban Boston.

When the depression of the '30s came along, Toro and its dealers were just getting started. Toro's farm machinery dealers went broke. Farmers' notes, endorsed by the dealers, often weren't any good. Toro and its early sales outlets to the golf market also nearly went broke, as the golf clubs weren't sure pay. Fortunately, Sam Clapper had an excellent credit background and was a star salesman in selling bankers on the future of golf. He managed to raise enough money to finance the new and inexperienced dealers, who in turn were doing much of the financing of many young golf clubs.